

TOMAHAWK

Spring 1956
of Alpha Sigma Phi



THE GRAND COUNCIL
OF
ALPHA SIGMA PHI FRATERNITY

*cordially invites all members to attend
the ceremonies for the dedication of a
memorial plaque in honor of the Founders
of the Fraternity on the occasion of the
110th Anniversary of the first initiation
class at Yale University.*

*Ceremonies will be on the old Yale campus
with entrance at Phelps Gate, New
Haven, Connecticut, at five o'clock in the
afternoon of the twenty-third of June,
nineteen hundred and fifty-six.*

*Dedication ceremonies will be followed
by a Sig Bust in New Haven at six-thirty
in the evening.*

*For further details write the Fraternity Office or David Oscarson, 52
Howe Street, New Haven, Connecticut, chairman of the committee. A gen-
eral announcement will be mailed to all members in Connecticut as soon as
the exact location of the Sig Bust is determined. Reservations for the Bust
should be made with Brother Oscarson.*



THE TOMAHAWK

OF ALPHA SIGMA PHI

First Published in 1847

VOL. LIII

NO. 2

SPRING, 1956

CONTENTS

Chapter Installed at Michigan State	35
1956 Convention at Carmel, California	42
Sig Notes	44
Field Boss of the Cardinals (Hutchinson)	46
Democracy—University of Colorado Style	48
Directory	63

H.S.P. Charles C. Chopp of Theta Chapter at the University of Michigan presents Theta Chapter's gift of a crested gavel to H.S.P. Marvin C. Rank of Gamma Kappa Chapter at Michigan State University on the occasion of the installation of the Gamma Kappa Chapter on April 21, 1956.

WILLIAM H. E. HOLMES, JR., *Editor*

Assistant Editors

RALPH F. BURNS — ELLWOOD A. SMITH

THE TOMAHAWK is published quarterly by The Lawhead Press, Inc., Athens, Ohio, U.S.A. for Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity. Fifty cents a copy. Life subscriptions, \$15.00. All remittances payable to Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity, 24 West William St., Delaware, Ohio. Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Athens, Ohio, additional entry at Delaware, Ohio, under the act of March 3, 1879.

Published by

ALPHA SIGMA PHI FRATERNITY, Inc.

Executive Office

24 WEST WILLIAM STREET, DELAWARE, OHIO

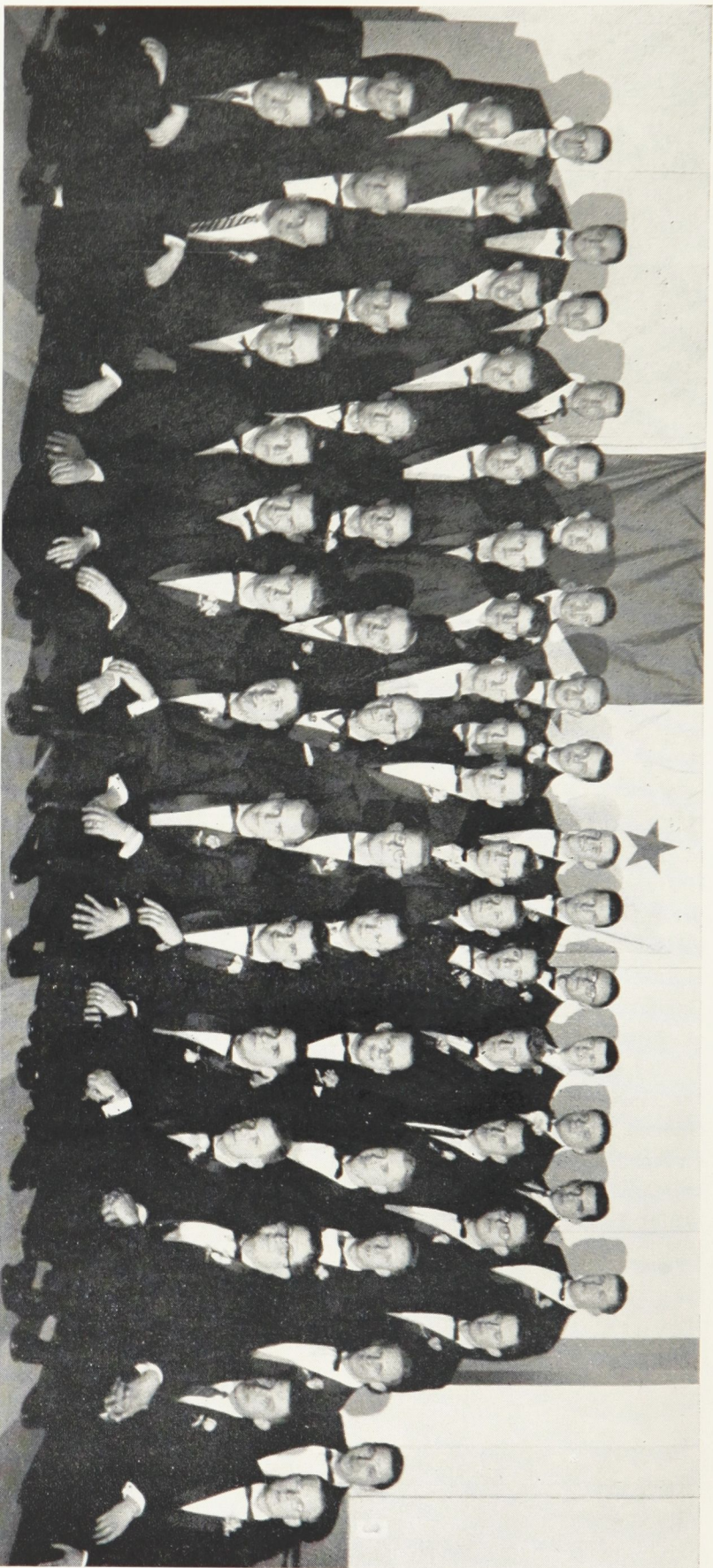
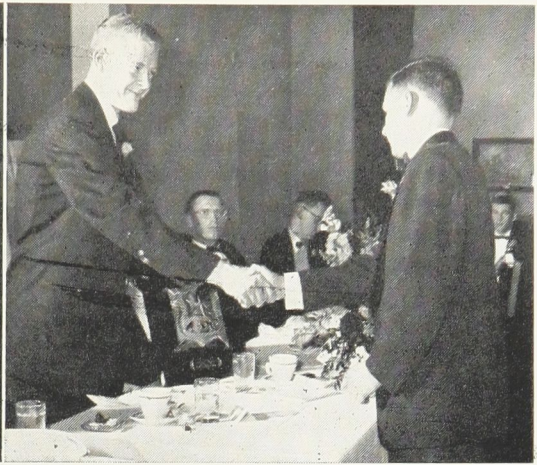
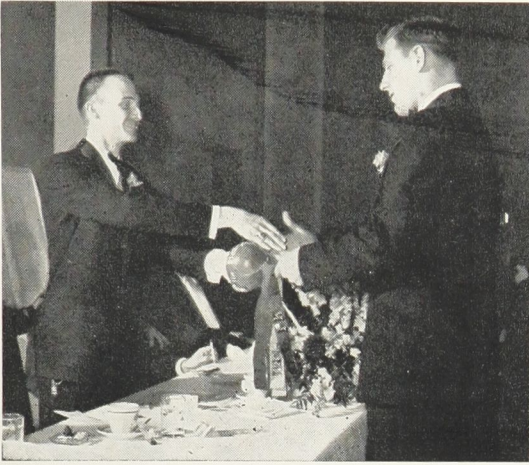


Photo by Chuck Pittsley
 Charter members, initiates, and pledges of Gamma Kappa Chapter pose with officers of the Fraternity at the Installation of the Chapter, April 21, 1956.

- Back row, left to right: Charles J. Pittsley, Donald Venderbush, Paul S. Shoemaker, Jr., William O. Hillschoter, Jr., John H. Murdock, Robert J. Haligas, Richard I. Sasso, J. Scott Allen, Patrick Ryon, Donald W. Sawyer, Jr., Richard D. Pippin, P. Roger Scharmer, Jack Parish, Ralph W. Hall, Richard Momparler, Raymond E. Grimes.
- Third row: Bruce I. MacDonald, George Yeenendall, Bruce Warren, Charles J. Winquist, James Faust, Elden G. Haggerty, Jack Depriester, Victor J. Mayette, Merlyn D. Allen, Edgerton L. Fletcher, Duane P. Howell, Raymond Cornell, George F. Fregin, Horace A. Divine, Jay B. Myers, Robert J. Simms, Thomas E. Donovan.
- Second row: Albert G. Buetsch, Joseph A. Callahan, Douglas Murdock, David K. Heenan, William H. E. Holmes, Jr., Ralph F. Burns, Wilbur H. Cramblet, Marvin C. Rank, Joseph M. Fitzgerald, William M. Perrett, Jr., Roger W. Williams, William E. Dean, Gerald R. Planutis, Arnold A. Kappeler.
- Front row: David Potter, Leonard Barney, Allen A. Witherspoon, Lawrence D. McNeil, Adolph A. Capiak, Leo D. Garlock, Douglas G. W. Forrester, Jr., John J. Hamilton, Douglas R. Brown, Robert F. Going, Thomas B. Cornell, Kurt D. Ely, Richard J. Kuk, Edwin B. Cavell III.



A. George Breckling, Jr. of Epsilon Chapter presents the Fraternity flag, a gift of the Ohio Wesleyan Chapter, to George Veenendall. At the right, Donald King of the Wayne chapter presents a pair of crested sterling candle sticks, the gift of the Beta Rho Chapter at Toledo University to Kurt D. Ely.

Gamma Kappa Chapter Installed at Michigan State University

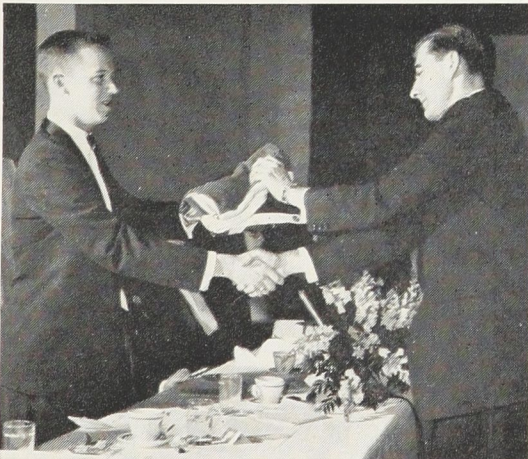
The ribboned Rattle for the newest chapter of the Fraternity, with its wishes of "Good Luck to the Baby Sigs," has traveled from the University of Arizona, where it was in trust to Gamma Iota Chapter for 351 days, to Michigan State University where it is now in possession of Gamma Kappa Chapter — newest link in the Mystic Circle. For on April 21, 1956, Gamma Kappa Chapter was installed and chartered at Michigan State University. Undergraduate Brothers traveled from six midwestern campuses to be present for the festivities, and graduate Brothers from fourteen chapters were also on hand to help initiate and

install the new chapter, which became the 28th fraternity at the University and the 80th chapter of Alpha Sigma Phi.

Colony Formed in Spring of 1954

As Sigs often do, four Brothers from four different chapters had transferred to Michigan State and were enrolled there in the Spring of 1954. They accidentally spotted each others badges, became acquainted, and determined to form a chapter at Michigan State. So it was that William M. Perrett Jr., Ohio Wesleyan '51; Robert E. Allen, Wayne '48; Robert F. Going, Purdue '50; and Carter E. Wallen, Connecticut '52, along with two Sig faculty members, Paul C. Mor-

Alumni Secretary William H. E. Holmes, Jr. presents the Rattle for the Baby Chapter, formerly in possession of the Arizona Chapter, to H. Alan Divine. At the right, Carter E. Wallen presents the Ohio Northern Chapter's gift, a bronze Replica of the Badge, to H.J.P. Thomas B. Cornell.





Executive Secretary Ralph F. Burns presents the official roster book containing the signatures of the members of Gamma Kappa Chapter to H.C.S. Ralph W. Hall. At the right, William O'Brien of Beta Omicron Chapter presents a bronze door plate, the Tri-State Chapter's gift to H. M. Edgerton L. Fletcher.

rison, Ohio State '26, and David K. Heenan, Milton '42, with the aid of the staff of the Fraternity, contacted the administrative officials of Michigan State to obtain the necessary permission to form a colony.

Once granted, the group met at the homes of alumni and by January, 1955 there were 17 men in the Colony. A constitution and by-laws was drawn up and approved and the members of the Colony were actually pledged to Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity.

Two main problems confronted the group, and all their efforts were in the direction of increasing the membership and in searching for a chapter house, the latter being a necessary requisite to chartering.

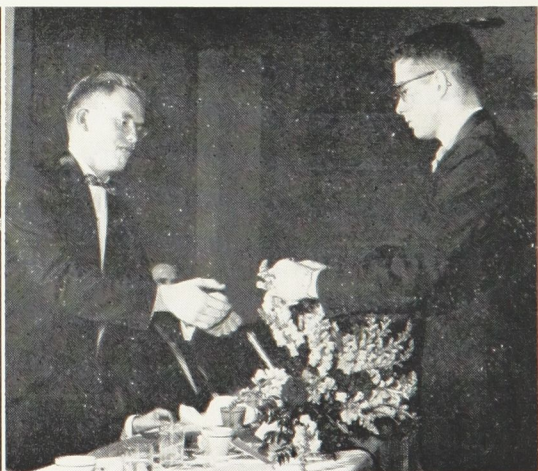
The Colony continued to grow and on April 12, 1955 was admitted as an associate

member of the local Interfraternity Council. By May of the same year, the Colony was operating on a sound basis and with the addition of yet another faculty Sig, David Potter, Rutgers '40, the group had three faculty advisors and 35 members officially pledged to the Fraternity.

Now the only obstacle facing the group was the one of obtaining housing, and at times the situation seemed impossible, for with a rapidly expanding university in a community designed to hold far fewer students, property and housing was at a premium. The task is quite well explained by one of the undergraduates:

"We studied newspaper clippings, plagued real estate agencies, and canvassed the surrounding neighborhoods in a door-to-door

H.S.P. James Wishert of the Wayne Chapter makes the presentation of his chapter's gift, a secret ballot box, to Gerald R. Planutis. At the right, David Crockett of Epsilon Chapter, presents a pair of crested sterling candle sticks, the gift of Alpha Mu Chapter at Baldwin-Wallace College to H.E. Duane P. Howell.





H.S.P. Charles McLean of Zeta Chapter presents the Ohio State Chapter's gift, a Bible upon which the initiates of Gamma Kappa took their oath, to H.S. Paul S. Shoemaker, Jr. At the right, Donald Crouch of Alpha Pi Chapter presents a bronze Replica of the Coat of Arms, the Purdue Chapter's gift, to Douglas R. Brown.

search for more than a year before finding a house meeting our specifications. During this hectic year of unrewarding effort, we examined an assortment of buildings of all sizes and shapes, but with the same result—nothing. Because of our negative experience along this line, we unanimously concluded that available houses belonged in one or more of three categories—not zoned correctly, not the right size, or not the right price.”

Chapter House is Finally Located

It wasn't until January, 1956, that the men located a suitable house at 420 Evergreen, two blocks from the campus. However there was a great deal of necessary renovation before the structure could be occupied by 24 fraternity men, and the

work, equipment, and furnishings would cost about \$10,000. The Grand Council made a loan to the Michigan State chapter housing corporation from the Reserve Fund in the amount of \$5,000, and the housing corporation issued a series of 4% bonds in denominations of \$50 and \$100, totaling an additional \$5,000. These bonds were purchased by the undergraduates, their parents, and friends.

The work of rebuilding rooms, floors, walls, ceilings, or relocating doors and windows, of redesigning the bathroom, shower room, and kitchen, of purchasing the necessary equipment and furnishings, of building desks and closets in the study rooms, of relocating stairways, erecting a fire escape, and tiling floors, to say nothing of com-

Walter W. Lauterbach, Eta '18, on behalf of the undergraduate chapter at the University of Illinois, presents a crested guest book to Merlyn D. Allen. At the right, C. Lee Clark of Zeta Chapter presents a gavel block, gift of Beta Alpha Chapter at Mount Union College, to H.C. Raymond E. Grimes.





David K. Heenan, Milton, '42, Grand Chapter Advisor for Gamma Kappa Chapter at Michigan State University, receives the Award of Delta Beta Xi from Douglas P. Hammial, Michigan '29, Delta Beta Xi '48, President of the University of Michigan Alumni Interfraternity Council, as Executive Secretary Ralph F. Burns, Ohio Wesleyan '32, Delta Beta Xi '38, looks on.

pletely redecorating the house, would have cost many thousands of dollars more had it not been for the labor of all of the members and pledges. Men gave up their weekends and many gave up their entire spring vacation to work on the house and make it ready for occupancy on April 2nd. Under the direction of H.J.P. Thomas B. Cornell, the house was ready to receive the men at the appointed date, but there was still much to be done prior to the installation; and work continued right up to the last minute, for the tile in the dining room was finished but a few minutes before the first guests arrived for the big weekend. Accolades go to Tom and all who served under his untiring direction.

Initiation Started on Friday Evening

Due to the large number of initiates—thirty-four—it was necessary to hold part of the formal ceremonies on Friday evening and to conclude the ritualistic work on Saturday afternoon. This gave the Michigan State men an opportunity to become acquainted with and entertain their guests from other chapters during the morning and early afternoon of Saturday.

The Friday evening ceremonies were conducted by various teams, the first of which included the ten members of the Michigan State Colony who had been initiated at Theta Chapter in the spring of 1955. Executive Secretary Ralph F. Burns and Alumni Secretary William H. E. Holmes, Jr. helped conduct the various scenes with the assistance of undergraduates from Wayne, Mich-

igan, Tri-State, Ohio Wesleyan, and Ohio State. During the evening past Grand Senior President Wilbur H. Cramblet arrived from St. Louis to take part in the ritualistic work.

Although many Brothers from numerous chapters helped in all phases of the initiation, those rendering special assistance at the Friday ceremonies included James Wishart Jr., H.S.P. of the Wayne chapter; Charles R. McLean, H.S.P. of the Ohio State chapter; Charles C. Chopp, H.S.P. of the Michigan chapter; and Donald F. King, H.S.P. elect of Wayne.

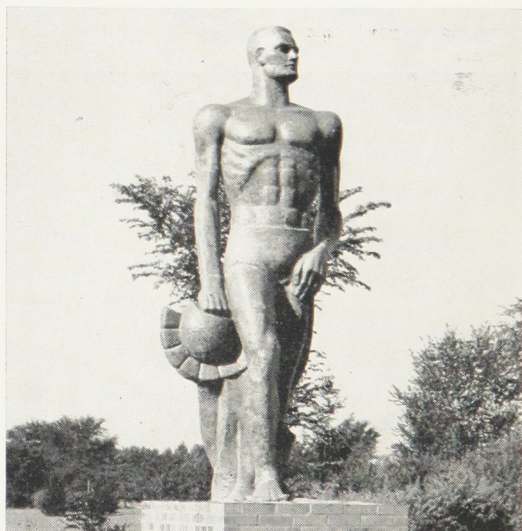
Fellowship Across the Festive Board

It wasn't until the next morning that the initiates were able to greet their numerous guests, for there had been no chance for introductions the previous evening even though the Michigan State men had turned over their entire house to the visitors.

Served at the chapter house, breakfast lingered for two hours giving everyone the opportunity to make the necessary acquaintances and to learn about his fellow Sigs. The late morning found Sigs wandering across the campus to view the home of their newest chapter, but true to form all found their way back to the chapter house for the buffet luncheon.

By this time the ranks of the visitors had been swelled by the presence of additional undergraduates from Wayne, by the contingent of four from the Purdue chapter, by Lloyd G. Grinnell, Cornell '12, and by three Sigs who had been roommates at Illinois, Walter W. Lauterbach, Eta '18, John

The Spartan Statue is the symbol of the Michigan State student spirit.



G. Yearington, Eta '15, and Conrad E. Sandvold, Eta '16.

Initiation Concluded Saturday

Resplendant in tuxedos, the thirty-four candidates entered the grand ballroom of the student union for the last scenes of their initiation with William M. Perrett, Jr. participating as H.M. and Grand Councilor Wilbur H. Cramblet officiating as H.J.P.

For the final scene William Jeffers and George Breckling of Epsilon chapter participated as H.M.s, Charles Chopp of Theta chapter as H.C., Ralph W. Hall as H.S., while Ralph F. Burns officiated as H.J.P. and William H. E. Holmes Jr., as H.S.P.

These were indeed inspired and inspiring men who, wearing their ribboned badges and talisman roses, stood before past Grand Senior President Cramblet as he formally installed Gamma Kappa Chapter at Michigan State University.

After Executive Secretary Burns had formally installed the chapter's officers, the ceremonies were concluded in the usual manner with 80 Brothers present—a number fitting for the 80th chapter.

Chapter Strength is 53

Officers for the new chapter, include: (all home towns listed below are in Michigan unless otherwise noted): H.S.P. Marvin C. Rank, Grosse Pointe Woods; H.J.P. Thomas B. Cornell, Alto; H.E. Duane P. Howell, Howell; H.S. Paul S. Shoemaker Jr., Davisburg; H.C.S. Ralph W. Hall, Belding; H.M. Edgerton L. Fletcher, Gravenhurst, Ontario, Canada; H.C. Raymond E. Grimes, Drayton Plains; and H.A.E. Elden G. Hagerty, Detroit.

Additional charter members are: Merlyn D. Allen, Mio; Douglas R. Brown, Erieau, Ontario, Canada; Kurt D. Ely, Dania, Florida; Robert C. Hess, Cincinnati, Ohio; Victor J. Mayette, Flat Rock; Gerald R. Planutis, West Hazelton, Pennsylvania; Edwin B. Cavell, III, Tawas City; William E. Dean, Muskegon Heights; Thomas E. Donovan, Lansing; Douglas G. W. Forrester, Jr., Rochester.

Other men initiated as charter members are: Arnold A. Kappeler, Sidney, New York; Bruce I. MacDonald, Montague; Dale E. Mavis, Auburn, Indiana; Douglas Murdoch, Detroit; John H. Murdock, Grosse Point Farms; Charles J. Pittsley, Flint; Robert J. Simms, Bay City; George Veenendall, Grand Rapids; and Allen A. Witherspoon, Kinde.

The charter carries the names of the four undergraduates who assisted in founding



Admiring the Charter of Gamma Kappa Chapter before placing it over the mantle at the chapter house at Michigan State University are, left to right: Alumni Secretary William H. E. Holmes, Jr., Purdue '44; Past Grand Senior President Wilbur H. Cramblet, Yale '12; H.S.P. Marvin C. Rank, Michigan State '56; and Executive Secretary Ralph F. Burns, Ohio Wesleyan '32.

the chapter: William M. Perrett, Jr., Ohio Wesleyan '51; Robert E. Allen, Wayne '48; Robert F. Going, Purdue '50; and Carter E. Wallen, Connecticut '52.

At the request of the undergraduates at Michigan State the charter carries names of alumni brothers residing in Lansing who helped in the various stages of the development of the chapter: Paul C. Morrison, Ohio State '26; David K. Heenen, Milton '42; Joseph M. Fitzgerald, Michigan '41; David Potter, Rutgers '40; and Roger W. Williams, Hartwick '48.

Additional undergraduates initiated at the time of the installation are: Joseph S. Allen, Dearborn; Albert G. Bruetsch, Masonville, New York; Adolph R. Capiak, Union Pier; Joseph A. Callahan, New York City; Lawrence D. McNeil, Clarkston; Richard I. Sasso, Colon, Panama; Donald W. Sawyer, Jr., Minneapolis, Minnesota; Charles J. Winquist, Muskegon; Roger P. Scharmer, Montague; George F. Fregin, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; William O. Hillshafer, Jr., Findlay, Ohio; Robert J. Haligas, Clawson; Richard D. Pippin, Nashville; John J. Hamilton, Battle Creek; Leo D. Garlock, Howell; Patrick A. Ryon, Bay City; and Horace A. Divine, Poughkeepsie, New York. Donald Venderbush, formerly from Tri State, is affiliated with Gamma Kappa.

Pledges at the time of the installation were: Ray H. Cornell, James R. Faust, Jack Depriester, Richard J. Kluk, Jack Parish, Richard Momparker, Jay B. Myers, Bruce Warren, and Leonard Burney.

Installation Banquet at Kellogg Center

Tuxedos, black ties, and talisman rose boutonnieres were the order of the day as



Thousands of man hours of work by the undergraduate Brothers and Pledges of Gamma Kappa Chapter were necessary to get the chapter house ready for occupation on April 1, 1956. Stairways were rebuilt; floors and ceilings were constructed; walls were torn out and added, closets, desks, and shelves were built into the study rooms; windows and doors were blocked up and new ones made; and all the redecoration and painting was done by the chapter members. It is indeed a credit to their efforts.

the M.S.U. Sigs welcomed the visiting Brothers, the university and interfraternity officials, and the Michigan State fraternity presidents to the Installation Banquet at the Kellogg Center for Continuing Education, on the campus.

As dinner concluded H.S.P. Marvin Rank introduced the toastmaster, Alumni Secretary Holmes, who welcomed the guests and told of the highlights of the chapter's growth.

Executive Secretary Burns introduced the visiting alumni Brothers and then read some of the numerous telegrams and letters of congratulations and good wishes from other chapters and from members of the Fraternity from coast to coast.

Assistant to the Dean of Students, Robb Gardiner, speaking on behalf of the University, welcomed Alpha Sigma Phi to the campus. Greetings were also extended to the chapter by Joseph Lacchia, national officer of Delta Chi, and the founder and past president of the Fraternity Advisors Association. Speaking on behalf of the local Interfraternity Council, William Walling, Sigma Nu, expressed the best wishes of the other fraternities for the success of the chapter.

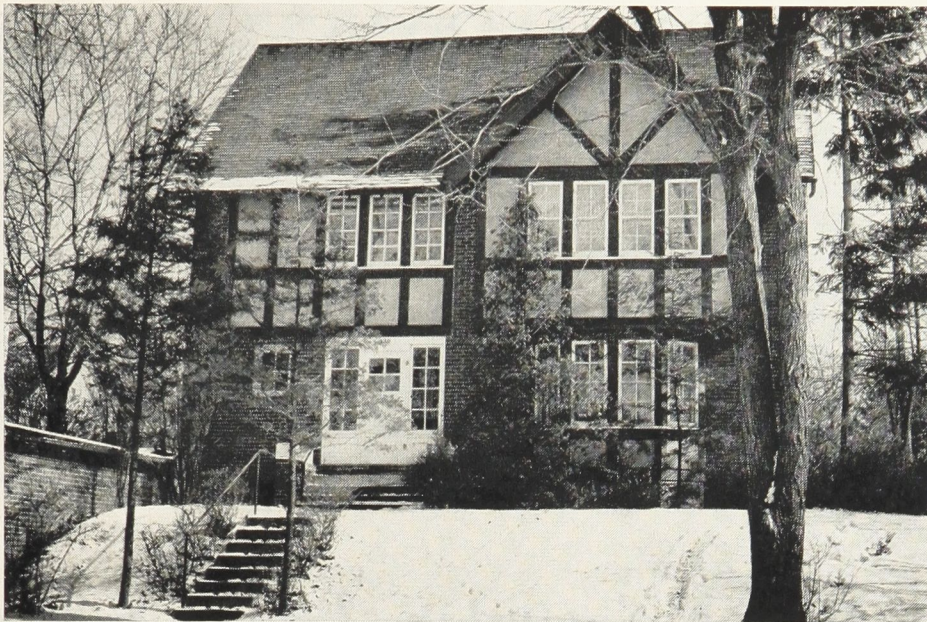
The chapter received numerous gifts from nearby chapters, the Detroit Alumni Council, and members of the Fraternity.

The Detroit Alumni Council gave the

Chapter its ritualistic robes. Lloyd G. Grinnell, Cornell '12, made a gift of a lovely piano carrying the label of none other than Grinnell Brothers Company, of which he is president. Assistant Executive Secretary Ellwood A. Smith's gift was a replica of the original Badge to be worn by the H.S.P. and his successors.

Gifts from other chapters, most of which were presented at the Banquet, are: a wall plaque with the coat of arms from Purdue, a crested guest book from Illinois, a crested Bible from Ohio State, a crested gavel from Michigan, a secret ballot box from Wayne, a gavel block from Mount Union, a bronze Greek-lettered door plate from Tri-State, an official flag from Ohio Wesleyan, a pair of crested sterling candle sticks from Toledo, a wall plaque with a replica of the Badge from Ohio Northern, a pair of crested sterling candle sticks from Baldwin Wallace, and a wall plaque to carry the name of the man, elected annually, who has best served his chapter, a gift from the Arizona chapter, which also forwarded the rattle entrusted to the newest chapter.

One of the thrills of the evening came when the Delta Beta Xi Award was presented to David K. Heenen, Milton '42, who had served as faculty advisor, and had been untiring in his efforts to aid and assist the chapter during the two years since its in-



The home of Gamma Kappa Chapter at Michigan State University is located a couple of blocks from the campus at 420 Evergreen Street, East Lansing.

ception. As Douglas P. Hammial, Michigan '29, made the presentation on behalf of the Grand Council, the entire assemblage rose in a standing ovation and sang *For He's An Alpha Sig*. Brother Heenen's nomination had been made by the undergraduate members of the Michigan State Colony, and it has been enthusiastically seconded by Paul C. Morrison and by the executive officers of the Fraternity. The Award was granted in a special election by the Grand Council.

The charter for the Gamma Kappa Chapter was officially presented at the Banquet by Executive Secretary Burns and was accepted on behalf of the Chapter by H.S.P. Marvin Rank.

The highlight of the evening's program was the official welcome to Gamma Kappa Chapter from past Grand Senior President Wilbur H. Cramblet, who expressed the great pride which the Fraternity felt in being able to bring a chapter to Michigan State University.

Dr. Cramblet went on to say that in the complicated educational process of higher education, fraternities are part of the answer in helping that educational process. Using the phrase—**We are part of the answer**—he went on to say that the term **We** must be personalized to include the concept of **I**, thus making the responsibility a personal thing in which each one of us must take his own part in helping to make the ideals of fraternalism live and be a vitally

contributing factor to the educational process.

The listeners received his remarks with enthusiasm, which was perhaps more adequately shown later when the undergraduate Brothers showed their gratitude for his presence at the ritualistic ceremonies and his speeches to them at the conclusion of the initiation ceremonies and at the banquet, when a large group of them accompanied him to the airport later in the evening, and sang *For He's An Alpha Sig* as he boarded his plane.

Open House Held on Sunday

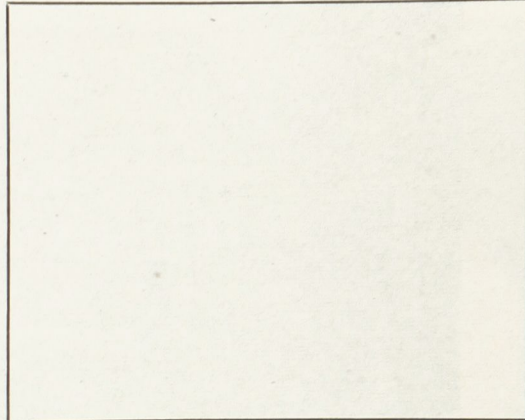
In order to show its newly acquired home to the faculty and students, the chapter held an open house on Sunday from three to five in the afternoon. Representatives of all of the fraternities and sororities on the campus came to help Alpha Sigma Phi celebrate the chartering of its newest chapter.

As the guests departed, and the weekend came to a close, the Sigs at Michigan State were certain that all their efforts over the past months had been well worth the trouble, and as they relaxed to enjoy the luxury of their achievements, they knew full well that their fondest dreams had come true at last.

And the Brothers who were journeying back to their homes and their chapters throughout the midwest knew in their hearts that the Sigs at Michigan State were worthy of their Charge.



The La Playa Hotel at Carmel-by-the-Sea on the Monterey Peninsula in California will be the site of the Convention of Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity.



Picture yourself in one of the wonderful settings at the 1956 Convention in Carmel, California, on September 6, 7, and 8.

1956 Convention—La Playa Hotel

California, with its mountains, beaches, palm trees, and scenic coast line, all bathed in the west's golden sunshine fill the dreams of Sigs from coast to coast as they plan to attend what now appears to be the grandest convention the Old Gal has experienced since 1845, when she was but a gleam in her Founder's eye.

Carmel-by-the-Sea, a pleasant mixture of cosmopolitan artists and a charming village hidden among wooded hills; Monterey, with two centuries in history alive and visible in its gardens and adobe mansions; quiet Pacific Grove at the edge of the sea; young vigorous Seaside and suburban Del Rey Oaks—these are the little cities of the Monterey Peninsula. This is the exciting, beautiful, and friendly country which offers the best of California here on the pine crested peninsula between the Pacific and famous Monterey Bay. This is the John Steinbeck country of *Cannery Row*, *Tortilla Flats*, and *East of Eden*, but it is also the Peninsula of glamor wrapped Pebble Beach and the fine homes of the Del Monte Forest. And this is the setting of the Fraternity Convention, at the La Playa Hotel in Carmel-by-the-Sea, 120 south of San Francisco.

Grand Senior President Hayes has appointed W. R. "Augie" Augustine, Nu '22, as General Chairman, and he, along with his able Vice Chairmen, Henry A. Dietz, Nu '25, for northern California, and Jack H. Bearman, Alpha Zeta '43, for southern

California is making the arrangements for all phases of the gala event.

Hotel Accommodations

All official delegates will be housed at the La Playa Hotel and as many of the non-delegate undergraduates, alumni, and their wives as possible. The Fraternity Office will make reservations for all official delegates. All other persons planning to attend are requested to make their reservations directly with the Hotel. Rates are \$13.75 per person per day, two persons to the twinbedded room, and rates are American Plan thus including all meals. The cost for the three day convention will be \$41.25 including room, meals, and gratuity. A check for this amount should be sent directly to the Hotel when making reservations. In addition there will be a \$10.00 registration fee for each alumnus member in attendance, and a \$5.00 fee for non-delegate undergraduates.

In case the attendance is so great that the Hotel can not accommodate everyone, there are ample facilities elsewhere in this resort community.

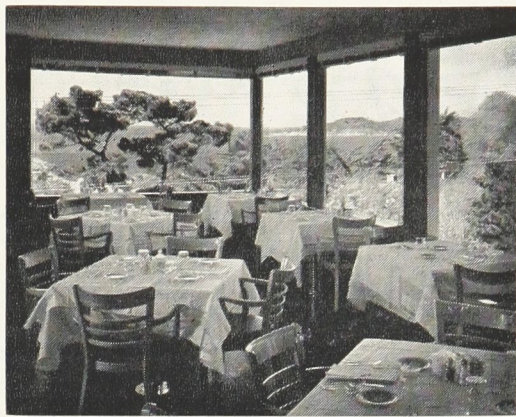
Transportation

Carmel-by-the-Sea is easily accessible by automobile, being 120 south of San Francisco and 360 miles north of Los Angeles.

For those flying, there are excellent first class or air tourist continental flights to San Francisco with a connection to Monterey on Southwest or United Airlines, where



The world famous Pebble Beach golf course is but a short distance from the Convention site and there are other championship courses nearby.



The dining room of the La Playa Hotel looks out over the Pacific Ocean and the beaches which are right near the Convention site.

Carmel, California—Sept. 6, 7, 8

you can be met from the Hotel. Or you can take the train from San Francisco to Salinas, or the bus to Monterey.

The Santa Fe railroad has proposed a plan whereby Sigs could travel together from Chicago to Salinas, leaving Dearborn Station in Chicago on the San Francisco Chief at 4:00 P.M., Monday, September 3rd, and arriving in San Francisco at 1:30 P.M., September 5th. The group would be met in San Francisco and given a very complete Gray-Line tour of San Francisco terminating at Fisherman's Wharf for dinner, after which they would be taken to the Southern Pacific Station to catch the San Francisco "Starlight" leaving at 7:45 P.M. and arriving in Salinas at 10:32 P.M. Return could be made via Los Angeles or San Francisco at no extra cost. Round trip coach would be \$109.35, round trip roomette would be \$220.83. Those persons interested please contact the Fraternity Office.

Entertainment

There will be entertainment to fill the finest dreams of any Sig and his wife. The official Entertainment Committee will be composed of "Augie" Augustine, Nu '22, Lee T. Lykins, Nu '19, and Frank R. Denke, Nu '25, all of Bohemian Club fame.

Carl Schick, Nu '42, will head the Activities Committee, and Tommy Harris' wife, Eleanor, past Executive Secretary of Alpha Delta Pi Sorority will make arrangements for entertaining the Sig wives.

There task should be delightful and the results of their work even more so, for the Monterey Peninsula provides recreation and entertainment to fill the grandest wishes.

The Peninsula is the golf capitol of the world with wonderful championship courses including Pebble Beach, Del Monte, Cypress Point, Monterey Peninsula Country Club, and the neat trim 9 hole Pacific Grove.

There are good restaurants, hidden away cafes, and the wonderful delights of Fisherman's Wharf. The shops of Pacific Grove, Carmel and Monterey are surprising—the Monterey Peninsula being one of the places in the world where fashions are born. Sports clothes, high-style clothes, jewelry, craftwork reflect the skill of their designers and artists.

There are lovely places to see, the famous 17 mile drive around the Monterey Peninsula, the Missions, and the picturesque Carmel Valley.

There are beaches close at hand on which pounds the surf of the Pacific Ocean, and of course there is the pool at the Hotel and all of the other recreation facilities of the convention site.

It is in this setting of California splendor that Sigs will gather from September 6th through September 8th for their Convention, and it is little wonder that the chant "California Here We Come" arises from Brothers across the nation.

Sig Notes

Frank R. Gay, Ph.D., Bethany, '29, 2236 Overland Ave., Los Angeles, 64, California. "On October 28, 1954, I received the first Annual Award as The Teacher of the Year at the convention of the Disciples of Christ at Miami, Florida. On June 22, 1955, I retired after 50 years of teaching in six American colleges and universities."

John A. Hummel, Bowling Green, '52, 9208 Cartnay Circle, Spring Valley, California. "Now teaching piano—have quite a few students. Am preparing for a recital program in the fall and will go on tour with company early in 1957."

John Coulon Alexion, Brooklyn Poly Tech, '38, 2631 Strauss Ave., Toledo, 6, Ohio, was "appointed February 1st to the University of Toledo faculty as associate professor of business administration specifically assigned to office of special services and research—ordnance financial management training program."

Louis F. Nicholson, California, '25, P.O. Box 123, Ganges, B.C., Canada. "Semi retired but have two daughters at the University of Washington. Have been back in Canada since leaving the army in 1945. Been in livestock and investment business. Currently Chairman and President of an investment holding company. Get in lots of fishing and some travel."

Robert Sandhoff, U.C.L.A., '48, 7522 Westminster, Westminster, Calif., is sales manager for the Pioneer Roof Co.

William James Rush, U.C.L.A., '49, 3746 West 112th St., Inglewood, Calif., is enrolled at the American Institute for Foreign Trade at Thunderbird Field, Phoenix, Arizona.

Samuel P. Crago, Carnegie Tech., '26, 1841 Asylum Ave., West Hartford, 7, Conn., "Now production control manager of the Hamilton Standard Division of United Aircraft Corporation."

Harold C. Smith, Chicago, '21, 15840 Woodland Drive, Dearborn, Mich. is President of the Frank C. Teal Electric Company of Detroit, Michigan.

William Furnas Powers, Chicago, '23 has just been made manager of the New York office of All State Insurance Co. His son, **William F. Powers, Jr.** is in the Cornell Chapter.

Frank W. Stubb, Jr., Colorado, '17, who is a member of the faculty of the School of Civil Engineering at Purdue University and faculty advisor to the Purdue Chapter writes that **Clarence L. Eckel,** Colorado, '15, Dean of Engineering at the University of Colorado, and **George Richardson,** Colorado '17, a consulting engineer in Pittsburgh, Pa., are both serving on the Board of Directors of the American Society of Civil Engineers."

Rev. Edgar M. Wahlberg, Colorado, '19, is minister of the Mount Olivet Community Methodist Church located at 5067 Horger St. in Dearborn, Michigan.

Earl F. Harter, Colorado, '38, 42 Sherman Ave., Cedar Grove, N. J., informs us that **J. Emmet Maider,** Colorado, '33, former manager of manufacturing at the Hanford plutonium plant in Richland, Washington, has been made responsible for design and construction of the world's biggest nuclear power plant—an 180,000 Kilowatt nuclear plant being built near Chicago at the cost of \$45 million.

Alan R. Willson, Cornell, '34, 8 Paradox Drive, Worcester, Mass. "There are two life insurance companies in Worcester with home offices about 100 yards apart. I happen to be vice president of State Mutual Life, in charge of group insurance. It was a pleasant surprise in noting alumni contributors for 1955 to discover that my counterpart with our friendly competitor—the Paul Revere Life—is **Allison S. Beebe,** Middlebury, '35. He is vice president in charge of their group insurance. We'd been acquainted for years but didn't know we were fraternity brothers. The competition will really be rough from here on!"

Thomas W. Greenlees, Cornell, '42, 49 Primrose Ave., Yonker, N. Y., "Am brushing up my 5 years Graduate Training in Surgery at Metropolitan Hospital in New York City."

Lane Burr Schumacher, Cornell, '48, 3705 Otterbein Ave., Dayton, Ohio, is president of Schumacher Industries, Inc., manufacturers of lightweight precast Perlite roof decks and Perlite plaster aggregate.

Ralph Paul Gentile, Cornell, '51, 640 Townsend Ave., New Haven, Conn. is a Lieutenant and recently was graduated from the Army's Transportation School at Fort Eustis, Virginia.

Floyd A. DeNicola, Davis-Elkins, '49, 88 Concord Ave., Union, N. J., "Teaching at Hillside High School, Hillside, N. J. Am now secretary of the North Jersey Alumni Council which meets at the Savoy Plaza, 2022 Lackawanna Plaza, Orange, N. J., on the first Wednesday of the month at 6:45 p.m."

Sig Notes

Robert A. E. Landgraf, Davis-Elkins, '49, 349 Elm St., Kearny, N. J., "Working as a field representative for Household Finance Corp. in the Passaic, New Jersey Branch Office."

Frank R. Yulo, Davis-Elkins, '49, Main Street, Durham, Conn. "Am still head of the Science Department at Durham High School. Will be visiting lecturer in Education at Clark University, Worcester, Mass. this summer."

Robert Kenneth Powell, Illinois, '49 1031 Berwick, Waukegan, Ill. "Employed by Needham, Louis Brorby advertising agency as an Assistant Media Director, located in Prudential Building in Chicago."

Joseph D. Fitzpatrick, Illinois, '53, of Ohio, Illinois, is assigned to the 7966th Army Unit in Orleans, France as a clerk-typist.

William J. Conroy, Illinois Tech, '53, 6652 S. Parnell Ave., Chicago, Ill., a mechanical engineering major, was awarded the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Co. scholarship for the 1955-56 academic year.

Lewis H. Oehlert, Iowa, '24, 504 Black Bldg., Fargo, N. D. is an attorney in the law firm of Nilles, Oehlert, & Nilles in Fargo, North Dakota.

Walter Joseph Clarke, Jr., Kentucky, '52, 107 Winn St., Mount Sterling, Ky. was recently graduated from the Infantry School's basic infantry officers course at Fort Benning, Georgia.

Robert T. Sheen, Lehigh, '30, has been elected President of the Instrument Society of America. With his father he founded the Milton Roy Company, Philadelphia, in 1937 and has served as president since 1947. In 1952 he was co-founder of Chem-pump Corporation of Philadelphia and has been president since its founding.

George E. Bush, Marietta, '24, 1009 S. 26th St., Arlington, Va. was promoted to the rank of Major General at a brief ceremony at the Pentagon, March 16, 1956. Formerly Chief of Staff of the Alaskan Command, he has been in Washington since last August, and now heads the Army Management Division of the Comptroller General's office.

James R. Whelpley, Jr. Marshall, '49, 3500 14th St., Apt. 102, Washington, 10,

D.C. "Since February, 1956 have been employed with the National Food Corp. which operates the cafeterias and snack bars in the Pentagon."

Curtis Peckham, Massachusetts, '13, 190 S. Walker St., Tauton, Mass. "Retired July 1, 1955 as Director of Guidance, Boston Public Schools, after 31 years of service. On March 1, 1956 was appointed Trustee of Bristol County Agricultural School by Christian A. Herter, Governor of Massachusetts."

Charles Adams Peters, Massachusetts, '13, 16 South Sunset Ave., Amherst, Mass. "Am busy with my tree farm — 56 acres in Shutesbury, 10 miles from Amherst."

Peter John Palms, Jr., Miami, 53, 34 Ellington St., E. Orange, N. J., "General Agent, Aetna Life Insurance Co.; also attending evening division Rutgers University."

George Carbon Wolfe, Jr., Michigan, '42, 230 E. Beaumont Rd., Columbus, 14, Ohio, "Promoted to assistant supervisor of Tabulating Department, Midland Mutual Life Insurance Co."

Otto L. Reisman, Michigan, '49, 53 West 90th St., New York, 24, N. Y. "Recently separated from the Army and newly arrived in New York and am again working with the Chase Manhattan Bank."

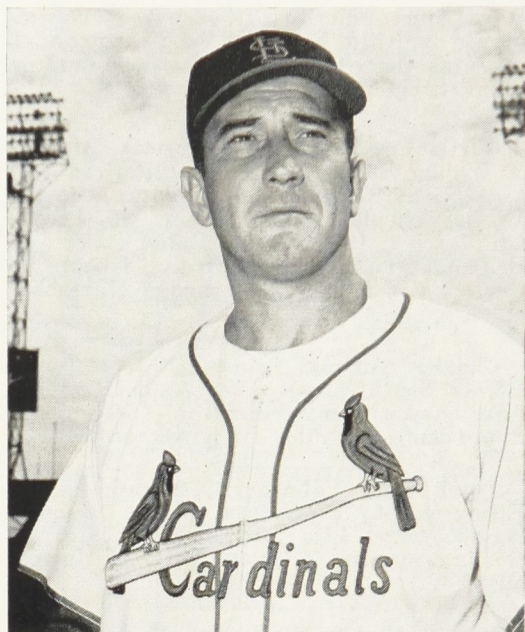
Stanley F. Laskey, Minnesota, '17, President of the Northwestern Equipment, Inc. of Fargo, North Dakota was elected president of the Associated Equipment Distributors for 1956.

Robert E. Morisseau, Missouri Valley, '51, 7 St. John's Rd., Cambridge, 38, Mass. is completing his middle year at the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge. When Bob read in the *Tomahawk* about the Memorial built by his chapter he wrote us: "The Old Gal occupies a big place in my heart and this recent issue was a veritable shot in the arm. Those of us who have worked and prayed for the success of our Fraternity cannot help but swell with pride when our own chapter does a bang up job and really lives up to the standards of our Founders."

Rufus D. McDonald, Mount Union, '29, is an attorney with the John W. Davis law firm in New York City with offices at 15 Broad Street.

Rev. Francis Gilmour Havill, Mount Union, '36, is minister of Saint Luke's Episcopal Church in Chickasha, Oklahoma.

Robert J. Havill, Mount Union, '38, 136 East 208th St., New York City is with the A. Hazard Co. of 99 Wall Street.



Frederick C. Hutchinson, University of Washington, Mu '39, was named Manager of the St. Louis Cardinals in the fall of 1955, highlighting an already prominent career in baseball as American League pitching ace and successful major and minor league manager with Detroit and Seattle. For much of the material used below we are indebted to "The Sporting News" which featured a two-page spread on Brother Hutchinson in the October 19 issue.

Field Boss of Cardinals

95 victories and an over-all winning percentage of .572.

"Hutch" has always had that certain "touch," that infinite something that makes him "click" with his associates. It was true of him as a player and it has been equally true of him in his later career in the National Pastime. If he was regarded as one of the strong men of Tiger pitching by opposing batters, he was regarded with an equal respect by his teammates.

Initiated in 1939, Fred Hutchinson already had one professional baseball season under his belt by that time, having set an impressive 25-7 pitching mark with the Seattle Rainiers in 1938, his first year in organized ball.

Leaving the University of Washington in 1939 after his freshman year, "Hutch" made his first major league appearance with the American League Detroit Tigers that same year, pitching in 13 ball games. Sent to Buffalo for further "seasoning," he set the International League on fire in 1941 with a 26-7 record and a very respectable 2.44 earned run average.

At a time when he was apparently set for success in the "big time," he enlisted in the Navy, serving his hitch from 1942 through the 1945 playing season.

He returned to the Detroit club in 1946 and during the next seven seasons had winning pitching percentages. His "high water" marks include 18 victories in 1947 and a .682 percentage in 1949 with 15 wins and seven losses. His record shows sterling strike out performances in his first two full seasons in the majors, with marks of 138 and 113. Even after losing his "fast one" he posted his share of enemy whiffs, and always had excellent control, giving up relatively few bases on balls.

His great season in 1950 (17-8) and his good start in 1951 resulted in his selection for the 1951 All-Star Game.

A ten-year man in the major leagues, "Hutch" finished his pitching career with

In recent years, major league players have won the right to negotiate, through elected representatives, with club owners in an effort to present players' views and requests to management. Indicative of Hutchinson's popularity, as well as the respect held for his ability, was his election as Player Representative from the American League. In this capacity he was active in negotiations for a better pension plan arrangement for major league players.

In the summer of 1952 the Tigers were rooted in the basement—and were, in fact, destined to become the only Tiger team ever to finish last. When a managerial change was announced on July 5 of that year, most baseball people could see the logical sense in the selection of Frederick Charles Hutchinson as new field leader. His popularity with players and fans made the choice a "natural."

Young players figured prominently in Detroit's future plans and "Hutch" did a truly remarkable and creditable job in handling his youthful charges. Cutting his managerial "eye teeth" with a bunch of kids, he raised the Tigers from last place (1952) to fifth in two full seasons at the helm, missing the first division by one thin game in 1954. No other team in the American League made comparable gains in that same period. For this performance he received

support for American League Manager of the Year recognition from a number of baseball people, including his present boss who was at that time general manager of the rival Chicago White Sox.

On September 30, 1954, Fred resigned as manager of the Tigers, largely for personal reasons and at least partly because of his insistence on a two-year contract. He shortly thereafter "signed on" as manager of the Seattle Rainiers in the Pacific Coast League, where he was given a three-year contract with a clause releasing him in the event he could better his position.

He enjoyed tremendous popularity on the Coast and with a ball club which has supplied three major league managers in the last six years. Part of the enthusiasm for Fred Hutchinson stemmed from local pride in a home town boy who had returned to the scene of his first baseball "wars." And then there was the matter of his leading the club to a first place finish.

Fred's return to the major leagues was almost as rapid as his departure with his being hired in the fall of 1955 to lead the St. Louis Cardinals of the National League. A seventh place club last year, the Cardinals have a wealth of promising rookies and the club General Manager, Frank Lane, has great personal confidence in Hutchinson and in his very special talent for working with young players.

In announcing Fred's two-year contract as field boss of the Cardinals, General Manager Lane observed, "I wanted a manager I know and one whose career is ahead, not behind him. If I had any doubts it would have been a one-year contract."

"Hutch" certainly has the first requisite for managerial success—the ability to gain the respect of his players. Fred has no particular explanation of this facet of his personality, except to say, "I feel a ball player is a man; I consider and treat him as such. I remember that I was a player not too long ago. I made my mistakes and try not to lose sight of the fact."

Fred is tough, but not in a show-off sort of way. He bears down and insists that his players do likewise. He doesn't praise a player for hustling; he expects that with the privilege of wearing a major league club uniform.

Throughout his career in baseball, Hutchinson has had to wrestle with his temper which has gone hand in glove with his competitive spirit. In any sport—bridge, gin

rummy, poker, fishing, golf or baseball — Fred is a mighty tough competitor. "He gives everything a battle," says a former teammate. And when the game—any game — is done, "Hutch" reverts to his gentlemanly character.

He has entered into his new duties with the Cardinals with indefatigable vigor. A typical Hutchinson day disillusioned those who enviously hold a "soft job" impression of major league managerships.

An early riser (his 7:00 A.M. breakfast schedule frequently discourages early morning interviews), he puts in a full day's effort, seldom "closing shop" before late at night. During spring training he very frequently faced a double-header schedule watching the "A" and "B" squads working out on fields 60 miles apart. This spring he wanted to learn everything he could about the Cardinals and the National League and he wanted to be sure that every player with the club got a real and thorough opportunity.

"Hutch" thrives on hard work. His day (and this is true of major league managers generally) doesn't begin with pre-game batting practice or end with the last out. In the spring, as during the season, he had frequent meetings with coaches, scouts, and the general manager, mapping out pitching plans, evaluating rookies and generally reviewing player personnel. His tendency for burning the midnight oil on team problems prevented his attendance at the 1954 Fraternity Convention while he was managing at Detroit.

Above all, Fred Hutchinson welcomes a challenging assignment. "I'm not afraid of a tough job. I feel that I am ready for it. The year in Seattle was a 'rounding out' experience for me."

As the 1955 season got underway, "Hutch" faced a new phase of an exciting life, the job of restoring the Redbirds to their former prominence in the National League. Those who know him as a player and as manager in Seattle, are confident he will meet the new challenge as successfully as he has met the others.

The last time a member of the Fraternity Office Staff tried to track him down during the one-day "break" between rookie and varsity spring training camps, Fred was participating in the major league golf tournament. He finished on top! Not unexpected for a man who won't settle for second place in any sport.

Unless this danger is fully understood and firmly resisted, we may all, without exception, soon wake up to find ourselves deprived not only of the right to free association but also of the privilege of protesting that deprivation. —from an editorial on the right of fraternal groups to exercise the privilege of free association without interference, in the March, 1955, issue of *The New Age*.

Democracy—

—University of Colorado Style

by William H. E. Holmes, Jr., Editor

There shall be no distinction or classification of students at the University of Colorado made on account of race, color, or creed.

"After September 1, 1962, the University shall place on probation any fraternity, social organization, or other student group that is compelled by its constitution, rituals, or government to deny membership to any person because of his race, color or religion. During such probation, no rushing, pledging or initiation of new members shall be permitted.

"This resolution shall not apply to student groups organized in good faith for devotional purposes or for the study or propagation of a religious faith."

Resolution passed by the Board of Regents by a four to two vote,

March 19, 1956

The action of the Board of Regents of the University of Colorado is not just an isolated instance attempting to create harmony on that campus, but rather part of a firmly established pattern to destroy the national scope of the fraternity system. The fraternity critics demand local autonomy for chapters in the selection of members with the full realization that it is impossible to have local autonomy and national fraternities. Although the crusade is said to be one to eliminate the so-called discriminatory clauses and the discriminatory practices in fraternities, the implications and implementations are much more subtle and strike at the very heart of the fraternity system — at the right of free assembly and the right to select ones intimate friends. But let the facts from Colorado and from similar situations elsewhere speak for themselves.

Early Rumblings at Colorado

In 1949, the Associated Students of the University of Colorado (ASUC), through its governing board, recommended a policy that no social organization could be established

on the campus whose charter included race, creed or color restrictions. Groups on the campus with restrictive clauses were to counsel annually with a Special Committee. The Faculty Senate approved the recommendation in the spring of 1950, outlining the committee duties as:

"One of the functions of this committee will be the requiring of reports in October of each year from those social organizations whose charters contain a discriminatory clause. This report is to contain all of the concrete evidence which is available as to the efforts of the local groups and that of its national organization toward the elimination of any discriminatory clause which may exist in its charter.

"The information contained in the reports submitted is to be evaluated by the members of the committee with the objective in mind of doing all in its power to encourage those groups whose progress is not considered adequate to make further overt acts with the objective of ultimate elimination of their discriminatory clause."

The fact that men's and women's fraternities should be able to determine their own membership qualifications on a national basis and in accordance with the decision of the chapters constituting the whole without outside pressure from non-member students or faculty did not seem to concern the ASUC, the Faculty Senate, or the Special Committee; for whether the groups wanted to or not, they had to present evidence, starting in the fall of 1951, that they were working for the elimination of their selective procedures. It was the Committee which was to determine whether or not the progress was adequate—no longer the undergraduate members of the fraternities — and it was the Committee which was to recommend "further overt acts." **Here then was the first step in the elimination of self determination on the part of the undergraduate fraternities at Colorado.**

Right of Free Association at Cornell

In 1949, Cornell University adopted the following policy:

"A great university derives its strength and stature from adherence to the principles of freedom in a democratic society. The community of a great university therefore must embrace individuals, groups, and organizations which are vastly different and which exist for a variety of purposes. There are at Cornell over 250 clubs and associations which result from student initiative. These include fraternities, sororities, religious clubs, political clubs, honor societies, and many other organizations. Some have wider acceptance than others, but all exist in the spirit of tolerance and diversity.

"Cornell University is a corporate body which was founded in the spirit of tolerance. Groups within this University are, therefore, free to constitute re-constitute, and conduct themselves in keeping with their own preference so long as their existence does not corrupt the spirit of the University's existence.

"The right of free association is an essential of democracy. This is the basis and strength of the fraternities, sororities, and other varied organizations in the University."

Edmund E. Day, President of Cornell University, on another occasion, had the following to say:

"I'd say that the responsibility of this institution to make sure that the essen-

tial privileges of education are denied to none on this campus by dint of any organization that is here created or allowed to exist. No essential privileges of this institution should be denied to any kind of free association. On the other hand, I would say it is part of the tradition of this campus that the right of free association, short of the violation of those privileges, shall be protected and preserved. Insofar as some students wish to constitute themselves into a club for social purposes, the basis of eligibility for membership in their club is in their own hands. I don't see how we can rule otherwise. We are maintaining the rights of free association on the Cornell campus.

"As for the national fraternities, the fundamental question is whether they are social organizations or something else. My own experience in one would lead me to think they are primarily social organizations; that what they have to offer is a kind of intimate congenial social relationship, bound by certain pledges of standards of conduct and behavior. As social organizations, they are free to create whatever standards of eligibility they wish individually to create. Some of them have conditions set forth in their constitutions barring certain minority groups. Well, if that's the kind of character they want to have, I would say that that's their privilege. In my definition that is not undemocratic."

Michigan Recognizes Fraternity Rights

Meanwhile developments at the University of Michigan had moved in the same direction as those at Colorado but with quite different results.

On March 6, 1951, the Student Affairs Committee of the University of Michigan, by a vote of seven to six, adopted a resolution which, subject to the approval of the President of the University, required all campus organizations to remove the so-called "discriminatory clauses" from their constitutions by October 15, 1956, or be thereafter denied University recognition.

On May 24, 1951, the President of the University of Michigan, Dr. Alexander G. Ruthven, vetoed and nullified the action of the University Student Affairs Committee. The Interfraternity Research and Advisory Council's summary of Dr. Ruthven's statement, together with the Council's comment

is quoted from the IRAC Bulletin of September 10, 1951:

" . . . Dr. Ruthven said: 'The University, as a Department of State Government, cannot and will not adopt regulations which discriminate against the rights of persons because of race or religion. **However, in our zeal to protect the constitutional immunities of certain citizens, we must be careful not to infringe or impair equally sacred rights of others.** It is a long established rule of law that no individual has an inherent right to membership in any particular organization.' Dr. Ruthven then quoted a passage from American Jurisprudence, Vol. 4, page 462, concerning rights of clubs and societies, whether religious, literary, or social, to make their own rules upon the subject of admission or exclusion of members. Then he said: 'This resolution, as approved, recognizes the legal rights above quoted of religious societies but denies the same legal right to social fraternities.'

"His statement continued by saying: 'National fraternities with so-called discriminatory clauses in their constitutions have established local chapters here with full knowledge and consent of the University. Members of local chapters have acquired vested interest in the chapter house and in the general funds of the national organization. These valuable property rights would be jeopardized if not destroyed by withdrawal of recognition of the organization . . . It is the earnest desire of the University that all forms of discrimination because of race or religion be eliminated, and we believe that great progress in this direction has already been made by the University and hope it will continue. We have seen fit to adopt a regulation which requires the withholding of recognition from any new group which prohibits membership in the organization because of race, color or religion. We do not believe, however, that the University could, without discrimination, withdraw recognition and thus jeopardize vested property interests merely because the organization was unwilling or unable to waive its legal right to define in its constitution the qualification of its members.'

This reasoning was not acceptable to persons at the University of Colorado who were to demand more expediate action.

Issue Raised Again at Colorado

After the fall of 1951, the fraternities at Colorado were making their required reports to the Special Committee and some groups were able to report that their clauses had been eliminated by properly working within their own organizations and among their own members and chapters.

However, this was not satisfactory enough to some people at Colorado, for in November, 1952, each fraternity president received a letter written on the letterhead of the Associated Students of the University of Colorado:

"We of World wish to invite you to a seminar entitled 'Points of Agreement in the Greek System on the Discrimination Issue.' We believe that friendly constructive discussion on this important question will profit both the Greek system and the University.

"This meeting will be held in Memorial, Room 206, on Thursday, December 11, 1952 at 7:30 PM, for the Presidents of the Fraternities and will not be open to the public. Howard Higman, Assistant Professor in the Sociology Department will lead the discussion. Refreshments will be served.

"IFC (Interfraternity Council) and World urge you to attend and participate, if you find it impossible to attend please send a qualified representative of your Fraternity in your place.

"Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,
Stan Feingold
World

"P.S. If you have any questions feel free to call me."

The World group grew out of an organization called the United World Federalists, Inc. "World" stands for **World Order Realized under Law and Democracy.**

This writer was visiting the Colorado chapter at the time and attended the IFC meeting two nights prior to the proposed seminar. The fraternity presidents at the IFC meeting were not interested in attending the seminar, however they concluded that "it would look bad if we don't cooperate and we don't know what kind of publicity they might give our non-attendance," so it was urged that each fraternity be represented. Some presidents were quite

concerned as to the real purpose of the meeting, expressing the belief that the intention of the meeting was probably not favorable to the fraternity system as many members of World had previously expressed opposition to fraternities. During an ensuing discussion after IFC meeting more and more presidents became concerned that the real intent of the seminar was not merely one of friendly interest.

So it was not surprising that on Thursday evening the fraternity representatives were on their guard and wore badges concealed not wishing to be later quoted as members of a specific fraternity. There were two persons there who were not fraternity officers — a student from World and Mr. Howard Higman, associate professor of sociology.

Prior to the meeting two fraternity presidents asked the student representative of World why the meeting was being held, and he replied that discrimination in the fraternities was a problem of such concern to the fraternity men on campus that World wished to offer its help to solve the problem. He was promptly informed that **World was trying to create a problem where none existed and further that World was trying to create disharmony where none existed.** Asked who was sponsoring the meeting other than the World organization itself, he replied, "the Associated Students of the University." One of the fraternity presidents challenged this on the basis that he, the fraternity president, was on the governing board of ASUC and knew nothing of such sponsorship. The World man, after continued questioning, backed down and indicated that one of the faculty members interested in World and its program had suggested the seminar. He refused to identify the faculty member. Asked how many members World had, he was vague in his answer but stated that there were about thirty actual members, but that there were other "members" who were not actually on the membership roster but who were "interested and attended meetings." When questioned as to whether any of the "interested members" had been formerly members of a previous campus group, American Youth for Democracy, which had been declared subversive and ordered to disband on the Colorado campus, the representative of World merely stated that he didn't know. His answers had not set the stage for "friendly constructive discussion."

All of this preliminary discussion was brought out later in the actual seminar at such time and in such manner that further comments of the student representing World were negated to the point that Mr. Howard Higman, had to take over. He presented many of the points of view that were to be heard thirty-nine months later at the Board of Regents hearing. He cited the resolution of the Student Affairs Committee at the University of Michigan, quoted above, as setting the standard to indicate to the rest of the world, particularly those areas where an ideological battle was being fought between communism and democracy that the latter as practiced in our nation was truly the best course, and that it was necessary that the students at the University of Colorado indicate to the peoples in Africa, China and India and other areas of the world that they were setting the same high standard by eliminating discriminatory practices in the fraternities in the University. Several of the presidents expressed the thought that what fraternities did at Colorado would be of little concern to the people in China or India. The group was then informed that Dr. Ruthven had subsequently vetoed the Michigan resolution because it infringed on the the rights of fraternities (a fact the professor had failed to mention), and that if we were to show democratic principles to the world it would be proper to do it with respect for the rights of groups as well as with respect for freedom.

Then the fraternity officers present entered in the discussion in full force to defeat the numerous arguments from the professor and the student.

After about two hours it was stated that the first and foremost point of agreement on the Greek discrimination issue was that each individual fraternity should be free to determine its own membership requirements based on the desires of its own members and chapters without interference from persons or groups who are not members of that fraternity.

It was on this note that the meeting ended and it must have been a disappointment to World, for in the beginning the attitude of the World representative was most cordial as he attempted to get the various fraternities to reveal their membership requirements so that World and its "interested members" could help them solve "the problem" by showing them the expedi-

ent steps by which they could get their requirements and practices changed. A phrase of Herbert Hoover's perhaps best describes the feeling of the fraternity presidents as they left the seminar, for they were united in their belief that World was merely "blowing the winds of confusion so they might fish in troubled waters."

World ceased to exist at Colorado in the spring of 1953, "apparently dying a natural death due to lack of interest," according to one of the University's administrative officers.

Meanwhile Back at Columbia

The following press release was given to the newspapers by Columbia University on May 11, 1953:

"Columbia University does not dictate its students' choice of social companions. The University leaves students free to select friends and associates according to personal interests and tastes. This freedom should be protected as well against interference by persons or groups outside the University. (other chapters of the fraternity)

"In order to eliminate artificial restraint upon the social growth and organizational independence of Columbia students, the Committee on Student Organization at its meeting on May 8, 1953 has unanimously adopted the following resolution:

'Recognition on the Columbia campus shall be withdrawn from any fraternity, social organization, or other student group that, after October 1, 1960, is compelled by its constitution, rituals or government to deny membership to any person because of his race, color or religion. This resolution shall not apply to a student group that is organized in good faith for devotional purposes or for the study or propagation of a religious faith.'

It is interesting to note that the words in bold type in the above resolution are identical to those in the resolution passed by the Board of Regents of the University of Colorado thirty-two months later. Although the timing is different—Columbia gives its fraternities 89 months to do what Colorado expects to achieve in 78—the programs are so similar as to be identical, word for word.

Various Proposals Made at Colorado

The next important step leading to the

March 19, 1956 open hearing of the Colorado Board of Regents came on June 25, 1954. Regent Vance Austin at a meeting of the Board moved that all fraternities eliminate their "clauses" by 1957 and that they "demonstrate to the University Administration by their membership composition a non-discriminatory eligibility, admission, and membership policy by June, 1958," and that those groups which could not meet these standards must sever all connections with their national organization and operate as locals.

In other words each group was to prove that it was free of any discriminatory regulations by having on its membership roll a member of a minority group. How Regent Austin proposed to divide up the group of not more than twenty negroes on the campus among 24 fraternities and 16 women's fraternities so each could demonstrate its purity is a problem in mathematics that no one has been able to solve.

This motion was withdrawn at a later meeting under heavy fire from the general public and the other members of the Board, and on October 1, 1954, Regent Austin proposed to the Regents that a policy be adopted which would require that no fraternity or sorority "which has in its national or local constitution or pledge instructions a discriminatory clause, shall be approved by the University after 1 July, 1960."

The implementation of this motion, later known as the Austin motion, was that:

"Organizations now on the campus which have such provisions shall be required to counsel annually with the Committee on Student Organizations and Social Life (SOSL). Continued approval of such organizations shall be conditioned upon a determined effort on their part to secure amendments to their respective constitutions eliminating such restrictions, from year to year, but subject to the necessary complete conformity," by 1 July 1960.

"Organizations having restrictive clauses in their respective Constitutions shall make it their policy as of now, with regard to it, that such restrictive clauses be known to the prospective pledges of their organizations."

On October 20, 1954, the joint student-faculty committee on SOSL, with the approval of ASUC and the Faculty Senate, proposed instead that any groups with discriminatory clauses be required to counsel

annually with a special committee, and that any chapter that "does not demonstrate honest and reasonable effort toward elimination of any discriminatory clause which may exist in its local or national constitution" could lose its campus recognition at any time.

The SOSL proposal differed from the Austin motion in that it had no deadline; for whereas the Austin motion set the deadline automatically at 1960, the SOSL proposal recommended that each group was supposed to keep trying and eventually would be denied recognition if it didn't show honest and reasonable effort.

In December, 1954, the Regents by unanimous action deferred considerations of these proposals for a year. The matter was to come up again at the January, 1956, meeting of the Board of Regents.

Meanwhile the committee on SOSL had been advised that all but one of the women's fraternities and all but seven of the men's fraternities had eliminated discriminatory clauses from their national charters or constitutions.

However in January 1956, the *Colorado Daily*, the campus newspaper, reported that a girl had resigned from her sorority because it was enforcing racial and religious discrimination through a pledge card used in its initiation. The *Daily* further reported that there were other Greek organizations in addition to the seven fraternities which still had some kind of local or national restrictions involving race or religion.

Prior to the January, 1956, meeting, the ASUC student governing board made a proposal for stronger enforcement of the student-faculty 1954 SOSL proposal, but continued its opposition to a time limit. However the ASUC proposal made one very significant change when it stated:

"We feel that our over-all goal is not merely the removal of clauses, but rather the removal of discriminatory practices."

President Darley's Two Proposals

In an open letter to the Faculty, Staff, and Students on January 20, 1956, Ward Darley, President of the University of Colorado, made the following statements:

"... it now appears that neither our educational efforts nor the elimination of a discriminatory clause from the constitution of a national fraternity or sorority means very much. As many have long suspected, evidence of the deviousness of at least one national

organization in forcing our students to get around our efforts has come to light. How far such circuitous methods may go with other organizations no one knows. But whether evasive practices are extensive or not, the realization that they are easily possible and probably practiced makes me willing to admit that a continuation of effort limited to the elimination of discriminatory clauses from a national constitution is time wasted. In fact it is probably worse than time wasted because as we spin our wheels both our educational efforts and the results that are so readily susceptible to circumvention make our effort but a joke. To have a national organization profess one thing in public and compel our students to do the opposite in secret is a far cry from the kind of an educational experience the University of Colorado should be a party to."

It should be noted that fraternities had only "professed" their open membership requirements in public because since 1951 the University demanded that the fraternities state whether or not they had "discriminatory clauses" in their constitutions, by laws, or charters. Prior to this fraternity selection had always been a private matter within each respective group. It was now clear that the issue was no longer one of clauses but one of practices.

Dr. Darley went on to say:

"In view of all this I see no reason to waste further consideration upon either the SOSL recommendation or Mr. Austin's motion. To win the elimination of restrictive clauses in constitutions by either proposal will still leave situations that are open to circumvention and suspicion. It is now my feeling that if we are to have any policy at all, we must have one that is realistic, one that is understandable, one that covers the entire situation and finally one that can win the respect of all—even of those who do not agree with it."

At the Regents meeting on January 20, 1956, President Darley presented his proposal that would require the local chapters, to certify starting on April 30, 1956, "whether or not there are local or extra-campus restrictions of any nature that will prevent the members of the chapter from selecting new members of their own choosing . . . without limitations as to race,

creed or color." In his original proposal, any group that could not certify that it had this freedom would not be able to pledge members after April 30, 1960. Regent Austin indicated he would be willing to substitute this proposal in place of the Austin motion.

Because of the new proposals the Regents agreed to defer action until after a public hearing on March 19.

On February 1, President Darley wrote to each fraternity headquarters announcing the open hearing and enclosing copies of the various proposals. He then stated:

"I call your attention to the fact that in my proposal dealing with social organizations, the emphasis is on local chapter autonomy in the selection of members."

On February 20, President Darley modified his original proposal, making the deadline 1962 instead of 1960. In addition he proposed that:

"The President's Office will maintain a list of all organizations and the status of their certification as determined by the Committee. After July 1, 1957 this list will be a matter of public record, and before each rush period a copy will be given to every rushee."

President Darley said his policy meant that **"the members of the chapter must be completely free to establish and change their own membership policies and that they should be free in this matter from the dictates of any authority outside the chapter, including the University, and national organizations or alumni."**

This introduced another feature into the controversy which struck at the heart of every fraternity on the campus, for here was regulation which could mean that national fraternities could no longer insist that their chapters at Colorado abide by traditional methods of selection which might require a secret unanimous ballot. According to this proposal the chapters must be given the right to change their membership policies, any membership policies, at any time they so desire. A rigid interpretation of this could mean that if a chapter wished to require only a simple majority approval in open voting, the fraternity would not be able to intervene unless it wished to withdraw the charter.

The women's fraternities were faced with an additional threat, for most of them require that before a girl can be pledged she must have a recommendation from alumnae

in her home town.

While other proposals deal largely with discriminatory clauses in charters or constitutions, the Darley policy, according to his letter of February 20:

". . . is intended to eliminate any device of any kind that will place a barrier between the members of the chapter and their freedom to select their members. Such devices include: discriminatory and social acceptability clauses in national charters or constitutions; discriminatory oaths or pledges as part of the ritual prescribed by the national organization in pledge or initiation ceremonies; membership veto power in the hands of national organization or alumni; national or alumni rules that no person may be pledged or initiated without alumni recommendation; and so-called 'gentlemen's agreements' regarding race, creed or color."

This virtually meant local fraternities with no help, aid, assistance or advice, and certainly no direction, given by either alumni of the Colorado chapter, alumni of other chapters, undergraduates of other chapters, or the executive staff and national officers of the fraternity.

The Issue and the Defense

A review of the various proposals reveals the following programs:

1. The chapter must openly certify as to its membership requirements.
2. The chapter must make an honest effort to remove its selective requirements.
3. The chapter must counsel annually with a committee and accept the committee's program for further steps to get other chapters and the national governing body to change the requirements.
4. Restrictive clauses must be removed by a certain date or University recognition will be withdrawn.
5. The University will publish the membership requirements of every chapter to every rushee.
6. The chapter can not require alumni recommendations.
7. The chapter need not follow the advice of its own alumni or that of its national officers.
8. The chapter must have the right to change its membership policies at any time.
9. The fraternity can no longer insist that the chapter select members using standards which have been determined on a national basis.

10. The chapter must take members of minority groups to prove it does not discriminate. (Original Austin motion).

In all of the above proposals, it should be noted that the chapter must conform whether or not the proposal meets with the wishes of the chapter.

As no one knew which of the above ten programs, or which combination of them would be adopted, it was only natural that fraternity people from nearly all the 40 groups on the campus would unite in opposition, and this they did.

They formed the Fraternal Education Council, rented offices in Denver, and under the guidance of legal and public relations counsel and with a tremendous volunteer staff worked to aid the men's and women's fraternities at Colorado in forestalling action by the Regents.

The Fraternal Education Council broadcast through letters and literature the following statements:

"The tempest at C.U. is more than local or collegiate. It is a basic attack on every fraternal, social, or civic organization whose members restrict their membership in any way.

"Fraternities and sororities are more than just social clubs since members are bound by ties comparable to family relationships.

"They pay chaperones (house-mothers), provide student employment, and pay property taxes.

"National fraternities attract students to the campus.

"They encourage scholastic attainments.

"They are competitive not only among themselves, but with non-fraternity groups, and provide students with opportunity to choose their own companions.

"They give opportunity for students to exercise self-government, providing their first experience in this important aspect of American life.

"They save hundreds of thousands of tax dollars by providing student housing.

"They provide scholarship and loan funds.

"They spearhead worthy campus and alumni activities.

"They work in charity and community projects.

"They make transfers between col-

leges easier.

"They provide leadership training.

"National and local fraternity and sorority officers are bound to carry out policies set at national conventions by majority vote."

These then were the events that set the stage for the Regents hearing. Hardly a day went by during the two months prior to the hearing that the matter was not given extensive coverage in the Denver newspapers and in the newspapers throughout the State, and there was extensive coverage on the radio and TV.

National Representatives Meet in Chicago

On March 5th and 6th, seventy-two national representatives of 36 of the men's and women's fraternities with chapters at Colorado met in Chicago to discuss the future of their organizations on the Colorado campus. The press release of the meeting contained the following statement:

"that should the Regents of the University of Colorado pass any motion now known to be under consideration almost all National men's and women's fraternities would face the threat of being banned from the C.U. campus. Even the least objectionable motion would require us to subscribe to the philosophy of immediate integration and to give satisfactory proof regularly that we are making progress toward the elimination of our practice of selecting our members upon any basis of race, color or creed as national organizations. It is not easy, even if desirable, to change the thinking and then be able to change the practices of many thousands of members all over this country and Canada. Especially is it going to be a slow process to change attitudes that concern the fraternity relationship. This relationship is the most intimate next to that of the home, because the fraternity and sorority houses are homes away from home.

"We face the realization that action such as has been proposed at C.U. will mean the elimination of the national college fraternity and sorority system on that campus where there are no 'locals.' The fact that all 'locals' in the past have either sought and obtained national affiliation or died is proof of our value. We devote ourselves to bringing out the best in our members

by encouraging good scholarship, spiritual values and the development of those attributes most necessary to happy, well rounded and successful lives.

"We hope that the solution to this problem may be reached by evolution and education rather than a head-on clash of ill advised legislation against a traditionally American way of life."

A Word About the Regents

Regents of the University of Colorado are elected by the people of the state of Colorado. It is significant that the candidates names are placed on the ballot alphabetically, and the results of this procedure can be seen by the Regents names, which are listed below with their vote on the resolution finally adopted:

Vance Austin (yes), Virginia Blue (no), Charles D. Bromley (no), Elwood Brooks (yes), Kenneth A. Bundy (yes), Thomas Gilliam (yes).

It is apparent that a candidate for Regent will probably not get elected unless his name begins with one of the first letters of the alphabet. It is also to be noted that the vote broke on party lines, the four Democrats favoring the resolution and the two Republicans voting against it.

Sixty-Three Speak Before Regents

It was in this atmosphere of tension that approximately 2,000 persons gathered, first in the grand ballroom of the student union and later in the university auditorium, to listen while 63 speakers expressed their opinions during the nine hour hearing which started at 10 a.m. and with breaks for lunch and dinner, didn't end until nearly 11 p.m.

There were approximately 300 alumni and national officers of the men's and women's fraternities present at the hearing, and there wasn't an undergraduate member of a fraternity or sorority who wasn't proud of and thankful for this support and help from his or her own group, and from each of the other Greek organizations so represented.

There was no middle road, the speakers, the audience and the Regents were either on one side or the other.

The fraternity speakers included the Vice Chairman of the National Interfraternity Conference, the undergraduate IFC president, the undergraduate Panhellenic President, representatives of the Fraternal Education Council, officers of the Associated Students of the University of Colo-

rado, chapter advisors, national officers, attorneys and fraternity and sorority alumni.

The opposition speakers included a battery of professors from the University's journalism, psychology, sociology, anthropology, economics, and philosophy departments; a rabbi and ministers from Denver and Boulder churches; State Representatives speaking for the American Civil Liberties Union; AFL-CIO representatives; student officers of the Independent Students Association; student officers of the ASUC, and other undergraduate and graduate non-fraternity students.

Resolutions or statements favoring Darley's proposal were presented by the: Colorado State Industrial Union Council, AFL-CIO; Colorado Council of Churches; National Conference of Christians and Jews; Colorado Chapter of Tau Kappa Epsilon Fraternity; the East Denver Ministerial Alliance; the Independent Student Association; the Denver Unitarian Church; and the Colorado Branch of the American Civil Liberties Union.

The Fraternity speakers stated all of the facts previously quoted in this article and **reaffirmed that fraternities have the right to determine their own membership policies based on decisions reached by their own members representing the chapters of the fraternity and without the coercion of a deadline.**

The opposition speakers stated repeatedly that discrimination was wrong and that the fraternities should be coerced to change their practices by a specific deadline, or leave the campus.

Some of the comments are of interest:

Max Moore, Denver realtor, stated, "The question is not that of discrimination—it is the matter of freedom of choice. All we ask is an opportunity to solve our own problems without either dictation or interference by government authority. Five years ago 15 fraternities had a restrictive clause, but now there are only 7. Let the fraternity choose through education."

James MacDonald, Sigma Alpha Epsilon officer, and IFC president, stated that the faculty profess they are for the students and want them to handle their own problems, but that by the faculty vote to approve the Darley proposal they had legislated the matter, thereby saying in effect that the students aren't smart enough to make the decision correctly.

Clarence Ireland, president of the Fra-

ternal Education Council and past Attorney General for the State of Colorado, stated:

"Most of the proposals under consideration by the Regents, in one way or another, seem to me to violate fundamental rights of individuals and groups of individuals which the University, as an arm of the Government, should fully protect. Any action taken, therefore, by the Regents in connection with these proposals should recognize those fundamental personal rights. No individual, or group of individuals, should be denied the right of free association on any basis he sees fit to exercise the same, unless the exercise thereof be in derogation of equal rights for others. It is the responsibility of the University to make sure that equal rights and privileges are extended to all attending the University, insofar as those rights are common to all students. No one questions the right of the University to extend to all students equal rights to participate in school activities, athletics, in the use of dormitories, eating halls, class rooms and assembly halls There are other rights, however, which may be called individual or personal rights which belong personally to individuals or groups of individuals. The right of every person to exercise these personal rights is guaranteed by our Democratic form of Government. Among those rights are the right to select your friends and associates, peaceful assembly, and individual ownership of property. One of these personal rights is selectivity of membership in social organizations. These rights may be exercised by the individual without limitation so long as he does not deny equal rights to others Exclusiveness is not undemocratic as long as it does not deny to others the same rights. Membership in a fraternity has never been considered a common right open to all persons. Fraternities do not deny to others the right to join other fraternities without restriction nor does it deny them the right to originate other fraternities without restriction. Common rights are not only equal but identical, while personal or individual rights guaranteed by the Constitution are equal but not identical. Many are likely to be confused by the difference between common rights and

personal rights. Discrimination practiced in the former would be improper discrimination; discrimination practiced in the latter is proper discrimination and the individual right of every person to so discriminate is guaranteed by our Democratic form of Government No individual or organization should have to file a report as to its conduct when they are doing only what they have a right to do Time limits have no place in a Democracy where free associations are permitted."

Francis Van Derbur, Vice Chairman of the National Interfraternity Council, stated; "I think this thing has developed to the point where it has gotten entirely out of control and everybody wishes it hadn't been brought up. Requiring fraternities and sororities to eliminate national requirements would mean the elimination, the ultimate banning, of almost every social sorority and fraternity on campus."

In the rebuttal of the evening session, Van Derbur stated, **"You can not have local autonomy and national fraternities."**

Mrs. Emily Schack, representative of the Fraternal Education Council remarked that "should the Regents wander off into attempts to dictate on such matters as (alumnae) recommendations, et cetera, they will merely be showing a mischievous desire to give fraternities a bad time and for no apparent reason."

Joel Zion, Denver rabbi, said: "This is a moral question, and not merely a social or political question Can we permit social groups within the aegis of this University to perpetuate Aryan theory when in the classrooms we preach the equality of man?"

Larry Weiss, assistant professor of journalism, remarked that if fraternities wished to continue to practice Naziism, they should not be part of the University. He went on to state that education and legislation was the usual way to achieve social change, but that "we don't rely on education in stealing, lying or murder" consequently, we must legislate on this. He said that law gives strength to educational process. Extension and continuation of dead lines is no dead-line at all. If the Regents do not vote for legislation they encourage the evil of discrimination. This job of education is beyond the reach of the university for it is based in the alumni and the southern schools.

Mr. Weiss' charge of Naziism was the most ill-chosen charge of the hearing against the fraternity members present, particularly, in that he was introducing the battery of university professors who chose to speak against the fraternities. His remark was not only severely rebuked, but aroused resentment among all of the fraternity undergraduate and graduate members present.

Howard Higman, assistant professor of sociology, stated that the issue of local versus national is not important. A fraternity man himself, he stated that fraternities are undemocratic and unscholastic. "There are two courses open to us. The first is a soft policy, the second a hard policy. One problem is discrimination in the hearts and minds of men. The other is the clauses which must be legislated (against) If one is in favor of eliminating discriminatory practices, then immediacy is the only way."

Bill Hopkins, ASUC Commissioner of Entertainment and the Arts, commented: "Social progress cannot always say please Let's give them a deadline at which time some groups may have to leave And let us hope the fraternities won't act like a little child who packs his bags and leaves home after his father has spanked him if they do leave, we are best rid of these groups."

Alfred Shepard, local undergraduate member of Tau Kappa Epsilon, said: "TKE has never had an discriminatory ban. We encourage and favor any act by the officials of the University designed to eliminate discrimination on the campus of the University of Colorado."

Max Awner, *Colorado Advocate* editor, stating that he represented more than 100,000 union members in the State of Colorado, read the resolution passed by the Colorado State Industrial Union Council, AFL-CIO, on Sunday, March 18.

"The American labor movement supports the American democratic way of considering each individual on his own merit, instead of within artificial class distinctions based on social status, race, creed or national origin."

The achievement of a standard of inherent individual dignity in the United States "should not be stymied by a recalcitrant few who snobbishly seek to maintain a false sense of assumed social superiority through maintenance of

discriminatory barriers in college fraternities and sororities to which they once belonged." (And to which they still belong.)

"College age young people have shown they can be depended upon to make fraternity, in the true sense of the word, a broadening experience if freed from outside restriction."

Mr. Awner then went on to make some comments which were rather interesting in view of the Union's charge of fraternities "snobbishly seeking to maintain a false sense of assumed social superiority."

He said that college students ought to make themselves as confident as possible, and indicated that such confidence could be achieved through fraternity membership. He then stated that one gets jobs through contacts and that belonging to a social fraternity is necessary to get a job; hence as membership is denied to some, then fraternities should be forced to open their membership to all.

Professor George Zinke of the economics department, later in the evening, stated that the labor resolution was "merely a neighborly expression of interest on the part of the union." The fraternity people present could not help but wonder what kind of a resolution the union might have passed had it desired to be "unneighborly."

Richard M. Wicks, alumnus advisor for Kappa Sigma, had different ideas concerning the union's interest, and asked: "How can a labor union which denies the right of a man to work unless he is a member of their union say that fraternities are discriminatory?"

Gerald C. Wichman, a non-fraternity member from Boulder, won the applause of the fraternity members as he explained that he hadn't intended to speak but as he sat through the day long hearing he decided to join the debate for he had come to the conclusion "that the Regents were trying to give the fraternities and sororities a hard time." He went on to say that "as far as that labor union official was concerned all he was telling you Regents was that he represents 100,000 voters."

Mrs. Josephine Stansfield, speaking for the Fraternal Education Council, remarked: "We are in favor of evolution, not revolution!"

Alpha Sigma Phi Members Speak

Rich Gebhardt, past president of the Colorado chapter of Alpha Sigma Phi, said that

his chief concern is that the students are meeting with a high degree of frustration. "The University teaches young people to work out their problems and it should let them do it. Any action which takes away from the students the opportunity to solve their problems and legislates against them is wrong."

Earl Howsam, Colorado '34, Vice President and Treasurer of the Denver Bears remarked:

"This proposal with a deadline is not as fair as Russian roulette—there you have a chance . . . When you give a deadline, you are not legislating, you are giving an ultimatum—an edict . . . We must work together to make sure fair treatment is accorded to all human beings."

It was after the battery of professors had spoken and immediately after the labor union official had spoken, late in the afternoon session that your editor made the following comments:

"I think I should identify myself in that I am a member of a paid staff of a National Fraternity which has a chapter on this campus. I am a full time national executive for my Fraternity. Of course, I was a student, not at this University, but at one of the Big Ten institutions. I was also a full-time instructor of psychology at a college on the west coast for two years. I tell you this because I spend my entire time, and my entire effort, traveling across the country trying to determine the program, the policy, the ideals, that the undergraduate members of my particular fraternity want their national organization to profess. I am somewhat concerned with the thought expressed today that national fraternities are such strong and dogmatic organizations as to dictate every bit of policy to their undergraduate chapters. I would like to reiterate again, as was stated this morning, that in most national conventions, certainly in mine, it is an undergraduate convention and the grand officers merely serve, elected by the undergraduates, to carry out the programs and the policies which are expressed to them by the undergraduates. I think there are a lot of people who have not had the privilege of attending national conventions who do not realize that as fully as some of the rest of us.

I think certainly, if action is taken by the Board of Regents, this will be reported to my convention. It will be reported to other conventions of fraternities and sororities.

"I was quite disturbed as educators spent time today saying that education was not the way to achieve what they are seeking.

"Our fraternities mean a great deal to us. We have, in our organizations, a family-like unity which is hard to find in other organizations on the collegiate level. We have obligations to each other, and if you will pardon the expression, within our membership, we have, what we believe to be, is a brotherhood.

"I think that as people talked here today they were all sincere and they all represented their own programs and their own policies. I don't know what to say to the Board of Regents, in fact, perhaps it would be best if I said nothing, because that might be construed to be outside pressure from national organizations. But believe me, those of us who serve our fraternities voluntarily as national officers, those of us who serve our fraternities on a full-time basis, and those of us who serve in a voluntary way, are going to listen to the things that our own undergraduate members tell us and we are going to take these things into consideration and I think, gentlemen, and ladies present, you would find a great deal of advancement in this matter which you are striving for if you will let us, in our own ways, come to these conclusions, without outside pressures from people who are not members of our fraternities and sororities."

Conflict is One of Semantics and Purpose

As the day wore on and the various speakers expressed themselves, it became apparent that the conflict was one of semantics and purposes.

One of the phrases often heard was "outside pressure." To the fraternity opponents this meant pressure from alumni of the Colorado Chapter, from alumni of other chapters, from undergraduates of other chapters and from the executive and national officers of fraternities. To the fraternity members "outside pressure" meant all non-members of the specific fraternity

involved, including the non-fraternity students and faculty, the labor unions, the Regents, the church groups, the independent student association and the representatives of government of the State of Colorado.

"Autonomy" was another word in conflict. To the opponents it meant the right of the local chapter to determine their own membership policies without any reference to the policies of the rest of their fraternity. To the fraternity members, "autonomy" meant the right of the fraternity to determine its membership on a national basis recognizing the desires of all the chapters and without interference from people who were not members of the fraternity.

"Freedom" to the fraternity opponents meant not only freedom of choice on the part of the local undergraduates (as long as they approved of integration) but the freedom of any individual to be a member of the fraternity of his choice. The fraternity position was exactly the opposite in that "freedom" meant the right of self-determination, even if that decision meant the exclusion of some persons.

"Rights" was a term of controversial meaning, in that "rights" to the fraternity opposition meant the right of any person to be a member of a fraternity of his choice; whereas "rights" to the fraternity members meant the right of each fraternity to determine its own membership policy.

The fraternity proponents repeatedly stated that the fraternities were private associations, not public ones, that they had the right of freedom of assembly, that they had vested property interests, and that they were governed primarily by undergraduates in democratic manner. The opponents chose to ignore all these things.

Regents Make Their Ruling

It took the Regents only 15 minutes to weigh all the arguments presented during the nine hour hearing and to pass the resolution quoted at the beginning of this article.

After the open hearing was concluded, the Regents went to President Darley's office on the second floor of the same building. Most people thought it was to be a closed meeting and left, but four or five alumni, about a dozen students, and some members of the press were actually present. The following is reported to have taken place.

When the meeting was called to order,

Mr. Bundy asked if he could speak first, and he pulled from his brief case typed copies of his proposal with a 1960 dead line, and passed them to the other regents and to President Darley. It was evident that Bundy, Austin, Gilliam, and Brooks had met the day before to draw up this resolution. Bromley and Blue had not seen it.

Regent Bundy moved that the resolution be adopted and Austin seconded the motion. Mr. Gilliam questioned the dead line and amended the motion to read 1962 instead of 1960; Bundy seconded the amendment.

Mr. Brooks asked if this was final or just a wedge, and he was assured that it was not a wedge. Then Mr. Brooks said he had hoped for a 1964 deadline, but that he would go along with 1962 if Mr. Austin would. Mr. Brooks remarked that people had said that a motion of this kind was just a wedge and that something more drastic would be enacted later, but as long as he was a regent he would fight anything like that.

The amendment was then passed with Bromley and Blue abstaining. Then Mr. Bundy's original motion with the amended 1962 dead line was passed 4 to 2—Austin, Brooks, Bundy, and Gilliam for and Bromley and Blue against. The meeting adjourned.

Approached by members of the press in the President's office where the decision was made, President Darley and the Regents made some comments:

President Darley stated: "I am glad the final resolution is simple . . . It will be a lot easier to administrate . . . The Regents, of course, can reverse their decision at a future date, but to my knowledge this has never been done in the past with respect to a major policy decision." Darley revealed that no implementation of the Regents decision has been set up. He explained, "sororities and fraternities are on their own until 1962, at which time implementation will be arranged."

Regent Bundy gave credit to Austin who, he said, "inaugurated this fight and has stuck with it to the present time . . ."

Regent Bromley asked, "What advantage will we gain by voting the time limit . . . **It is a sorry day when force replaces education in colleges and universities.**"

There were others who expressed themselves on the rulings.

Colorado Governor Ed. C. Johnson said the action was "reasonable and correct."

IFC President Jim McDonald commented,

"I am sorry they (the Regents) didn't have more faith in us We will try to work things out the best we can."

Rich Gebhardt, past president of the Colorado Alpha Sigma Phi Chapter, and an officer of ASUC Commissioner of Public Relations remarked, "This decision shows a vote of no confidence in the young people of the University as pertains to their ability to solve their own intimate problems."

Clarence Ireland, president of the Fraternal Education Council, commented "The ruling has been made, and as far as I know, has been accepted. We will have to wait for the future for the results. All I can say is that I personally feel that they (the Regents) made a very bad mistake."

A Conference with President Darley

There was considerable confusion in the minds of many as to the interpretation of the resolution and on March 21, your writer conferred with Dr. Darley on several matters.

When asked what type of proof would be necessary in 1962, Dr. Darley stated that he felt that they would have to accept the word of the students.

When informed that if the University asked to see the rituals and made this a condition of continued recognition, Alpha Sigma Phi would refuse the request and revoke the charter, Dr. Darley replied that he didn't anticipate that the university would ask to see the rituals.

The previous evening at IFC meeting, Dean of Men Carlson had been asked whether references to various religious beliefs which might exclude some members because they could not subscribe to these beliefs would be illegal under the provisions of the regulation. As the Dean's reply indicated that he wasn't certain as to the interpretation, the same question was asked of Dr. Darley, who stated that if a fraternity had certain God references which denied membership to some because they could not accept the belief, he did not see how the university could deny recognition to such a fraternity. He went on to give the example that a fraternity might be based on Christian principles, and an orthodox Jewish boy might be unwilling to subscribe to the beliefs, then this would be acceptable; however, a boy of Jewish background who was willing to subscribe to the beliefs or a boy of Jewish parents who himself was a Christian must be able to be a member of the fraternity.

Dr. Darley stated that unwritten agreements, gentlemen's agreements, and social acceptability clauses would be illegal under the Regents' ruling.

It will be interesting to see what the actual implementation will be in 1962.

Some Conclusions

On campuses where there has been extensive antifraternity activity, there are elements common enough to form specific patterns.

Usually, the campus student newspaper, although supposedly representing true student opinion, directs its news reporting in such a manner as to be biased against fraternities. Through its editorial policy, the student newspaper expresses opinions antagonistic to fraternities. This type of editorial comment and news reporting is usually the first step in stirring up agitation against the social fraternities — this is certainly true at Cornell, Michigan, Columbia, and Colorado.

Not all such editorials are malicious in their original intent, for the student newspaper editor often has a problem which the presence of organized groups such as fraternities help him solve. If he is honest with himself the editor realizes that due to general student apathy, his campus sheet causes little comment and is read by a surprisingly small segment of the student body.

Editorials advocating that students keep off the grass and other such unimportant topics demand little attention, but an alert editor realizes that if he attacks fraternities, he can increase the readership tremendously. So although his intentions may be innocent—they may be otherwise as well — there is always a vocal minority willing to further the antifraternity cause, once the attack is made.

When the issue is so brought to the attention of the students and faculty, an attempt is usually made to gather statistics of student and faculty opinion for and against fraternities and their practices, using the vote of the general student body, faculty committees, or individual research polls. Such was true at Colorado.

The critics who actively oppose fraternities on various campuses seem to fall into four general categories:

First, those persons who sincerely and honestly believe that fraternities are bad because they use a criterion in the selection of their membership which may be based

on race, creed, or color; and that "discrimination" in the hearts and minds of men in the nation and in the world can be eliminated by removing discriminatory clauses and discriminatory practices from college fraternities, even if that removal is by force. To these persons it may be said just as sincerely that such "discrimination" will never be removed by legislation, edict, or by deadlines; and further that college fraternities are not areas for social experimentation advocated by persons who are not members of the fraternity in question.

Second, those persons who have a tendency to rally behind a "cause" without bothering to evaluate the issues or the purposes of the issues. These are persons who are eager to follow a crusade, not realizing what the crusade stands for, what it implies, or which direction it is going. Let such persons beware that in attempting to plot the destruction of some they do not unwittingly plot the elimination of their own liberties and constitutional privileges.

Third, those persons who are opposed to fraternities as such, for various individual reasons, and who rally behind the attacks against fraternities in order to help weaken that which they do not understand and that which they dislike. Let such persons reevaluate their own innermost purposes and let them beware that in their zeal they are not being used by others who have more sinister purposes. If however, they still wish to be critical, then let them criticize honestly—the fraternity system has stood as evidence against their arguments since 1776.

Fourth, those persons who for sinister and malicious purposes, align their own activities to further the cause of left wing policies in line with the strategy of the Communist General Staff for Operation Education which states that in higher education demands must be constantly made — not for the sake of having them satisfied — but simply because they will keep students discontented, stir up agitation and foment bitterness; and further states that no demand is too petty and that truly great goals, such as academic freedom, racial justice, and peace must be raised in a belligerent way. The actions and purposes

of such persons speak loudly enough that no comment is necessary.

These, then, are the fraternity opponents.

Although there are many persons who criticize fraternities who sincerely believe that equality for all persons can be achieved by the elimination of selective requirements of college fraternities, this writer firmly believes that the development of programs for such elimination of the so-called clauses as well as for the elimination of the practices on various campuses in the nation has been actively supported, if not directed by, individuals or groups, whose purpose, in line with left wing planning, is merely to intensify racial and religious friction where it did not previously exist. The developments at Colorado do not in any way alter this belief, in fact they support it.

The program of the University was not one of opposing discrimination as such, for it had been stated by President Darley that if within their own group (chapter) they vote to discriminate in any way in the choice of their membership that is all right if that is what they want to do. However, if a Colorado Chapter wished to discriminate in agreement with other chapters of its fraternity, this was to be construed as illegal outside pressure. Thus the opposition was not to discrimination, the opposition was to the national scope of fraternities.

No matter how sincere was the purpose of some of the fraternity critics at Colorado, they succeeded in causing strife, unrest, and bitterness among the students, faculty, and alumni of the University where such feelings had not previously existed; for rather than furthering racial harmony on the campus, the hearing and all its ramifications merely served to intensify and create disharmony.

To all those who criticize the right of free association in fraternal organizations, we reaffirm the basic issue:

We firmly believe that each fraternity has the right, indeed the duty, to determine its own membership policy based on the desires of its own members and chapters and on a national basis without interference, coercion legislation, or edicts from persons or groups who are not members of the fraternity in question.

DIRECTORY

ALPHA SIGMA PHI FRATERNITY, founded at Yale College,
December 6, 1845, by Louis Manigault, S. Ormsby Rhea,
and Horace Spangler Weiser.

Grand Council

Emmet B. Hayes, Grand Senior President, 1060 Mills Tower, San Francisco, Calif.

Charles T. Akre, Grand Junior President, 1001 Conn. Avenue, Washington 6, D. C.

Calvin P. Boxley, Grand Secretary, 1328 N.W. 20th St., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Donald J. Hornberger, Grand Treasurer, Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio.

Frank F. Hargear, Grand Marshal, 300 Van Nuys Building, 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles 14, California.

Lloyd S. Cochran, Grand Councilor, 5 Davison Road, Lockport, New York.

Dr. Wilbur H. Cramblet, Grand Councilor, 2700 Pine Blvd., St. Louis 3, Missouri.

Dallas L. Donnan, Grand Councilor, Ehrlich-Harrison Co., 60 Spokane Street, Seattle 4, Washington.

Dr. D. Luther Evans, Grand Councilor, University Hall 10-A, Ohio State University, Columbus 10, Ohio.

H. Walter Graves, Grand Councilor, 200 Bankers Securities Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

W. Samuel Kitchen, Grand Councilor, Box 2091, Roanoke 9, Virginia.

Dr. Frank J. Krebs, Grand Councilor, 617 Granada Way, Charleston, West Virginia.

Charles E. Megargel, Grand Councilor, 40 Broad Street, Boston 9, Massachusetts.

Arba S. Taylor, Grand Councilor, 611 Brookside Place, Cranford, New Jersey.

Bishop Glenn R. Phillips, Grand Chaplain, 2100 South Josephine, Denver 10, Colorado.

Edmund B. Shotwell, Grand Historian, 61 Broadway, New York 6, New York.

Ralph F. Burns, Executive Secretary, 24 West William Street, Delaware, Ohio.

Ellwood A. Smith, Assistant Executive Secretary, 24 W. William St., Delaware, Ohio.

William H. E. Holmes, Jr., Alumni Secretary, 24 W. William St., Delaware, Ohio.

Active Chapters

GCA denotes Grand Chapter Advisor

University of Alabama (Alpha Iota 1930) Box 6121, Univ. of Alabama, University, Alabama. GCA: Dr. Marcus Whitman, Box 1985, University, Ala.

American University (Beta Chi 1940) Box 322, Mass. & Nebr., Washington 16, D. C. GCA: Lawrence Siracusa, 1 Crossway Rd., Norbeck, Maryland.

University of Arizona (Gamma Iota 1955) 645 E. Third Street, Tucson, Arizona. GCA: Joseph L. Picard, 2125 E. 4th St., Tucson, Arizona.

Baldwin Wallace College (Alpha Mu 1939) 279 Front Street, Berea, Ohio. GCA: Charles D. Irwin, Williamsfield, Ohio.

Bethany College (Beta Gamma 1929) P. O. Box 98, Bethany, West Virginia. GCA: Mark Reighard, 2623 Banker St., McKeesport, Pennsylvania.

University of Buffalo (Gamma Epsilon 1950) Box 735, Norton Union, Univ. of Buffalo, Buffalo 14, New York. GCA: Jack Keller, 3442 Main St., Apt. 7B, Buffalo, New York.

University of California (Nu 1913) 2739 Channing Way, Berkeley, California. GCA: Everett M. Witzel, 1255 Howard St., San Francisco 3, Calif.

University of California at Los Angeles (Alpha Zeta 1926) 626 Landfair Ave., Los Angeles, California. GCA: John R. Hoyt, 7631 Trixton Ave., Los Angeles, California.

University of Cincinnati (Beta Sigma 1947) 264 Calhoun St., Cincinnati, Ohio. GCA: Ed Stitt, 3809 Indian View, Cincinnati 27, Ohio.

University of Colorado (Pi 1915) 1125 Pleasant, Boulder, Colorado.

Columbia University (Lambda 1910) 424 W. 116th St., New York, New York. GCA: Joseph Johnston, 200 Riverside Dr., New York, New York.

University of Connecticut (Gamma Gamma 1943) University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut. GCA: James B. Quinn, 33 Mansfield Apts., Storrs, Conn.

Cornell University (Iota 1909) Rockledge, Ithaca, New York. GCA: Joseph Minogue, 322 Highland Rd., Ithaca, N. Y.

Davis & Elkins College (Gamma Delta 1949) 430 Randolph, Elkins, West Virginia. GCA: Stephen B. Toadvine, Travelers Hotel, Elkins, West Virginia.

Hartwick College (Beta Xi 1935) 71 Spruce St., Oneonta, New York. GCA: Philip Frisbee, 21 Brook Street, Oneonta, New York.

University of Illinois (Eta 1908) 211 East Armory, Champaign, Illinois.

Illinois Institute of Technology (Alpha Xi 1939) 3154 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois. GCA: Michael Coccia, 8108 Ingleside, Chicago, Illinois.

Iowa State College (Phi 1920) 2717 West St., Ames, Iowa. GCA: Lewis Hawkins, 817 Gas-kill, Ames, Iowa.

University of Kentucky (Sigma 1917) 418 E. Maxwell St., Lexington, Kentucky.

Lehigh University (Beta Epsilon 1929) 514 Delaware, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

Marietta College (Delta 1860) 302 Sixth St., Marietta, Ohio. GCA: Charles D. Fogle, Jr., 424 Fifth St., Marietta, Ohio.

Marshall College (Beta Delta 1929) 1617 Sixth St., Huntington, West Virginia. GCA: N. B. Green, 2851 Washington Blvd., Huntington, West Virginia.

- University of Massachusetts** (Gamma 1913) University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts, GCA: Paul N. Procopio, Wilder Hall, Univ. of Mass., Amherst, Mass.
- University of Miami** (Gamma Theta 1952) 1200 Walsh "B", Mailing Address: Box 8202, University Branch, Miami, Florida, GCA: Emile Cotton, 58300 Dixie Highway, S. Miami, Florida.
- University of Michigan** (Theta 1908) 920 Baldwin, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
- Michigan State University** (Gamma Kappa 1956) 420 Evergreen, East Lansing, Michigan, GCA: Dr. David Heenan, 624 Forrest St., East Lansing, Mich.
- Milton College** (Beta Upsilon 1940) Milton, Wisconsin, GCA: John F. Shuler, 874 Bedine Ave., Janesville, Wisconsin.
- University of Missouri** (Alpha Theta 1929) 1111 University, Columbia, Mo. GCA: W. B. Bickley, 609 S. Glenwood Ave., Columbia, Mo.
- Missouri Valley College** (Alpha Omicron 1945) Marshall, Missouri, GCA: Dr. Charles Gehrke, 310 Edgewood, Columbia, Missouri.
- Mt. Union College** (Beta Alpha 1929) 1820 S. Union Ave., Alliance, Ohio, GCA: Jack Raffeld, 2537 S. Freedom Avenue, Alliance, Ohio.
- Ohio Northern University** (Gamma Alpha 1942) 503 S. Gilbert St., Ada, Ohio.
- Ohio State University** (Zeta 1908) 81 15th Ave., Columbus, Ohio, GCA: Joseph M. Millious, 2014 Beverly Rd., Columbus, Ohio.
- Ohio Wesleyan University** (Epsilon 1863) 121 N. Washington St., Delaware, Ohio, GCA: Rod Swank, 17 W. Fountain, Delaware, Ohio.
- University of Oklahoma** (Alpha Alpha 1923) 602 W. Boyd St., Norman, Oklahoma, GCA: Howard Davis, 1827 Gatewood Ave., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
- Oregon State College** (Psi 1920) 957 Jefferson, Corvallis, Oregon, GCA: Thomas F. Adams, 1118 N. 18th, Corvallis, Oregon.
- University of Pennsylvania** (Omicron 1914) 3903 Spruce St., Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania, GCA: Armer E. Abel, 4320 Chestnut St., Apt. 411, Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania.
- Penn State University** (Upsilon 1918) 328 Fairmont St., State College, Pennsylvania, GCA: Francis H. Yonker, 724 W. Fairmount Ave., State College, Pa.
- Presbyterian College** (Alpha Psi 1928) Clinton, South Carolina, GCA: Benjamin F. Collins, First Presbyterian Church, 16 W. Georgiati, Woodruff, S. Carolina.
- Purdue University** (Alpha Pi 1939) 218 Waldron St., West Lafayette, Indiana, GCA: Von Roy Daugherty, 329 S. Chauncey, W. Lafayette, Indiana.
- Rutgers University** (Beta Theta 1931) 106 College Ave., New Brunswick, New Jersey, GCA: George Kramer, 63 Brunswick Rd., Cedar Grove, New Jersey.
- Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute** (Beta Psi 1940) 31 Belle Avenue, Troy, New York, GCA: Karl G. Sharke, 35 Pinewoods Ave., Troy, N. Y.
- Stanford University** (Tau 1917) 534 Salvatierra St., Stanford University, California, GCA: Gene Lehusen, 738 Greer Lane, Palo Alto, California.
- Stevens Institute of Technology** (Alpha Tau 1926) 809 Castle Pt. Terrace, Hoboken, New Jersey.
- Syracuse University** (Alpha Epsilon 1925) 202 Walnut Place, Syracuse, New York, GCA: Wm. P. Ehling, 142 Haven Rd., Syracuse, New York.
- University of Toledo** (Beta Rho 1937) 328 Winthrop St., Toledo 2, Ohio.
- Tri State College** (Beta Omicron 1935) 113 N. Superior St., Angola, Indiana, GCA: Wayne A. Champion, Tri State College, Angola, Ind.
- Tufts University** (Beta Iota 1931) 106 Professors Row, Medford, 55 Massachusetts, GCA: Robert Lybeck, 9 Everell Rd., Winchester, Massachusetts.
- Wagner College** (Alpha Sigma 1926) Staten Island 1, New York, GCA: Victor Cranston, 1 St. James Court, W. Babylon, Long Island, New York.
- Wake Forest College** (Beta Mu 1932) P.O. Box 806, Wake Forest, North Carolina, GCA: Wm. P. Elmore, 707 Pope St., Dunn, North Carolina.
- University of Washington** (Mu 1912) 4554-19th Avenue, Seattle, Washington, GCA: James B. Kaldal, 2708 E. 96th St., Seattle, Washington.
- Washington University** (Gamma Eta 1951) 6557 University Drive, St. Louis, Missouri, GCA: Wm. Marsden, 6437 Alamo Ave., St. Louis, Missouri.
- Wayne University** (Beta Tau 1938) 655 W. Kirby, Detroit 2, Michigan, GCA: Edward C. Bailey, 16655 Livernois, Detroit, Michigan.
- Westminster College** (Alpha Nu 1939) 129 Waugh Ave., New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, GCA: Rev. Wallace Jamison, 239 Mercer St., N. Wilmington, Pennsylvania.
- University of West Virginia** (Alpha Kappa 1931) 146 Wiley St., Morgantown, West Virginia, GCA: Claude M. Price, 831 1/2 Fourth St., Fairmount, W. Va.
- West Virginia Wesleyan** (Beta Nu 1933) c/o Jules Metroka, 103 S. Kanawha Street, Morgantown, West Virginia.
- Wofford College** (Beta Phi 1940) Box 388, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

Alumni Councils

*Chartered Alumni Council

- BALTIMORE**—Secretary: F. G. Seidel, 1617 Northern Parkway, Baltimore 12, Md., phone LEXington 3800 or HAMilton 3646.
- ***CHARLESTON** — Kanawha Alumni Council, Secretary: William A. Boag, 802 Edgewood Drive, Charleston 2, W. Va.
- CINCINNATI**—President Willard B. Hopper, 2535 Losantiville Rd., Cincinnati, Ohio.
- ***CLEVELAND**—President: Thomas H. Murphy, 4587 Rocky River Drive, Cleveland 11. Meetings announced by mail.
- ***CHICAGO** — Secretary-Treasurer: James B. Pratt, 135 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 3, Illinois, Phone Randolph 6-5900. Meetings on Special Notice.
- ***COLUMBUS**—President: Arthur H. Rice, 2572 North Ferris Park Drive, Columbus, Ohio.
- ***DETROIT**—President, Arthur B. McWood, Jr., 5960 Shallowbrook, R. #4, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. Meetings announced by mail.
- ***HONOLULU**—Secretary: A. Brodie Smith, P.O. Box 2053, Honolulu, T.H. Luncheon meetings irregularly.
- ***HUNTINGTON**—Secretary: Norman P. Habel-dine, 1827 Rural Avenue, Huntington 1, W. Va.
- INDIANAPOLIS**—President: Bill McCaw, 6353 Central Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana.
- KANSAS CITY**—Secretary-Treasurer: Ralph E. Wienke, 7621 Sni-A-Bar Cutoff, Sni-A-Bar Hills, Kansas City 29, Mo.
- LEXINGTON**—Secretary: Henry C. Cogswell, 153 Chenault Road, Lexington, Ky.
- ***LOS ANGELES**—Secretary-Treasurer: Charles R. Sturges, 530 W. 6th St., Los Angeles, California. Meetings at University Club every Monday at 12:15.
- ***MARIETTA**—President: Jack M. Scott, 526 Sixth St., Marietta, Ohio.

*MILWAUKEE—Secretary-Treasurer: Douglas A. Blackburn, 4647 N. Elkhart Ave., Milwaukee, Wisc. Phone Woodruff 2-5951.

*NEW YORK ALUMNI COUNCIL ("Third Thursday Thirsters") Secretary-Treasurer: Edmund A. Hamburger, 15 Broad Street, New York 5, New York. Meetings third Thursday of each month, October through June, 12:15 p.m. at Martha Washington Hotel, 29 East 29th St., New York, New York.

*NIAGARA FRONTIER—President: Don Lever, 150 Hamilton Drive, Snyder, New York.

NORTH JERSEY—Secretary: Floyd DeNicola, 88 Concord Ave., Union, N. J. Meetings: 1st Wednesday of each month, 6:45 p.m. Savoy Plaza, 2022 Lackawanna Plaza, Orange, N. J.

NORTHWESTERN OHIO ALUMNI COUNCIL—(formerly Toledo)—Secretary: Charles G. Stienecker, RFD 4, Box 340, Toledo 9, Ohio.

OAKLAND—Secretary: Wm. L. Seavey, 1191 Oxford St., Berkeley, Calif. Phone: FA 4-2942. Luncheon meetings: The Oakland Willows, 510 17th St., Oakland, Calif., the third Tuesday of each month.

OKLAHOMA CITY—Secretary-Treasurer: Tom Ashton, 815 N.W. 34th Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Meetings on call of President.

PHOENIX—Secretary: Perley Lewis, 2946 North 3rd St., Phoenix, Arizona.

*PITTSBURGH—Secretary: Karl O. Mann, 5522 Ellsworth Ave., Pittsburg 32, Pa. Meetings announced by mail.

*PORTLAND—President: Dale E. Miller, 509 S.W. Oak Street, Portland 4, Oregon.

*SACRAMENTO—Secretary-Treasurer: Raymond J. Ivy, 1166 Swanson Dr., Sacramento 18, Calif. Meetings: University Club, 1319 "K" St., noon second Friday of each month.

*SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA — Secretary: Thomas W. Harris, 605 Third St., San Francisco, phone SU 1-4790. Lunch meetings: The Leopard Cafe, 140 Front St., San Francisco, first Thursday of each month.

*SEATTLE — Secretary-Treasurer: Charles Lauber, 3223 Sixth Ave., South, Seattle. Meets every Wednesday at 12:00 noon, American Legion Post No. 1, 7th & Univ. Sts.

*STATEN ISLAND—Secretary: George Tamke, 3511 Palisade Avenue, Union City, N. J. Meetings held fourth Friday each month at 6:30 p.m. Karl's Old Raven, Broadway and 27th, New York.

ST. LOUIS—Secretary: Donald F. Konrad, phone FL 1-5662.

SYRACUSE—Secretary: George K. Michalec, Skyline Apartments, 433 James St., Syracuse, New York. No regular meetings.

TACOMA—Rudolph J. Tollefson, c/o Pacific First Federal Savings & Loan, 11th & Pacific, Tacoma 2, Wash.

*TRI CITY—Secretary-Treasurer: William W. Huppert, 2306 11th Avenue "A", Moline, Illinois. Phone: Moline 2-3451.

*TULSA—Secretary-Treasurer: Hugh Carpenter, 2628 E. 6th St., Tulsa, Okla.

*TWIN CITY—President: Ray Swanson, Swedish Hospital, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

WASHINGTON—Secretary: Ernest Dibble, c/o Dean Posner, American Univ., Sterling 3-4940. Meetings 1st Tues. each month, phone Secy. or Alpha Sigma Phi Chapter House for time and place.

PRICE LIST

Jewelry Price List Revised 1956

Goods supplied by the Grand Council through the National Headquarters, 24 W. William St., Delaware, Ohio, including engraving, mailing, and 10 per cent Federal Excise Tax. Items marked with an asterisk (*) must be purchased through the National Headquarters. All other items may be purchased direct from an official L. G. Balfour salesman or the L. G. Balfour Company, Attleboro, Mass.

OFFICIAL BADGE	\$ 7.70*
OFFICIAL RING	39.60
OFFICIAL SISTER PIN—	
Plain	5.50
Crown Set Pearl	19.80
Crown Pearl with 4 diamonds	30.30
Crown Pearl with 7 diamonds	38.50
Crown Set Diamonds	127.60
OFFICIAL PLEDGE PIN	1.10
RECOGNITION BUTTON	1.10*
ALPHA SIGMA PHI MONOGRAM	
BUTTON	1.65
SINGLE LETTER GUARDS—	
Plain Gold	2.48
Close Set Pearl	4.95
Crown Set Pearl	7.15
Crown Set Opal	7.70
DOUBLE LETTER GUARDS—	
Plain Gold	3.85
Close Set Pearl	7.98
Crown Set Pearl	12.65
Crown Set Opal	18.75

Other Chapter Jewelry

ALPHA SIGMA PHI KEY—	
Gold Plated	4.40
10K Gold	7.98
14K Gold	9.35

Wall Plaques

(On All Plaques Express Charges Extra)

No. 83A—5-inch PLAQUE	
in bronze on mahogany shield	8.50
A1—9-inch PLAQUE	
in bronze on regular shield-shaped mahogany board	13.00
A2—9-inch PLAQUE	
shield-shaped in bronze on regular shield-shaped mahogany board	13.00
3057—8-inch REPLICA OF BADGE	14.25
The Tomahawk of Alpha Sigma Phi—	
Life Subscription	15.00
Annual Subscription	2.00
Engrossed Shingles	1.25

Other Items

Order all of these supplies unless otherwise noted through Alpha Sigma Phi National Headquarters, 24 W. William St., Delaware, Ohio, making all checks payable to ALPHA SIGMA PHI, Inc. Fraternity novelties, stationery, etc., are supplied to the fraternity by L. G. Balfour Co., Attleboro, Mass., sole Official Jeweler to Alpha Sigma Phi, Inc. Official shingles are supplied by L. Knoedler, 721 Walnut St., Philadelphia 7, Pa. No other jeweler, stationer, or noveltier is to be patronized, and any infringement upon fraternity insignia will be prosecuted and restrained. All insignia are copyrighted or protected by common law trademarks and no licenses will be granted to any but official jewelers and stationers.

ALPHA SIGMA PHI FRATERNITY, Inc.
24 William St., Delaware, Ohio

"Created by BALFOUR"



Your Guarantee of Pleasure and Satisfaction

Your gift from Balfour—in its attractive Blue Box—will be treasured always. Whether it is for a birthday gift, an initiation gift or a gay party favor, select from the wide variety shown in the 1956 BALFOUR BLUEBOOK.

CHECK YOUR CHAPTER REQUIREMENTS

*Programs for all occasions. Write for samples mentioning party theme.

*Stainless Steel Flatware die struck with your emblem. Write for quotations.

*Ceramics and Dinnerware add prestige to your Chapter House. Flyers sent on request.

**FAVORS in a wide price range. Write for special favor discounts.

L. G. BALFOUR COMPANY

Attleboro, Massachusetts date _____

Please send:

- ☐ Blue Book
- ☐ Knitwear Flyer
- ☐ Ceramic Flyer
- ☐ Stationery

Samples:

- ☐ Invitations
- ☐ Programs
- ☐ Place Cards

Name _____

Address _____

..... ASΦ

Official Jeweler to

Alpha Sigma Phi

L.G. Balfour COMPANY
ATTLEBORO, MASSACHUSETTS