

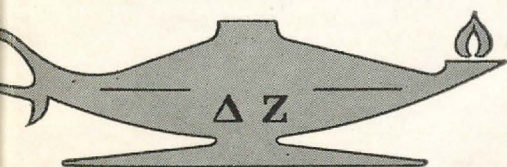
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# DELTA ZETA LAMP

Autumn-1961



Alpha Sigma DZs enjoy winter sun on Florida State campus



**Senator Neuberger is DZ Woman of the Year**  
**Alpha Phi NPC Delegate Puts Spotlight on**  
**Fraternities**

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**DZ Visits Carl Sandburg on Movie Lot**

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# THE LAMP of Delta Zeta

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On the Cover . . .  
 And Beyond

• • •

While most college campuses are anticipating a snowy or at least a cold winter, Florida State University offers the girls of DZ's Alpha Sigma chapter a chance to stroll through the campus amid sun and greenery (see cover). The story of the Alpha Sigmas, winners of the special honorable mention for the Council Award at the 1960 convention, begins on page 22.

This seems to be the issue of "famous people." Starting right there on page 1 is our DZ Senator, Maurine Neuberger, selected as Delta Zeta Woman of the Year for 1961. On the following two pages are 10 members of the Woman of the Year Honor Court, all of whom are outstanding in worthy activities. Then our own Wholly Smoke has just authored a book in between all her other authoring activity (story on page 32), and two of our members are top officers in Altrusa International (story on page 16).

Not content with famous women, we've drawn two men into the act—Carl Sandburg, whom Juanita Kelly Bednar, former National Public Relations Director, visited with her family this summer (story on page 20) and Harrison Storms Jr., father of a Delta Zeta from Alpha Alpha at Northwestern and designer of the experimental plane X-15 (on page 30).

This issue also brings you the views of two non-Delta Zetas. One is the article called "Spotlight on Fraternities" which is reprinted in its entirety here through the kindness of Ruth Knight Vos, National Panhellenic Delegate from Alpha Phi, and the *Alpha Phi Quarterly*, in which the article first appeared. It begins on page 4. The other is a convention address by Helen Reich of Zeta Tau Alpha, assistant dean of students at the University of Iowa. It begins on page 27.

THE LAMP has places for three or four staff writers who could devote the time to dig out and write one or two stories per issue. If interested, please contact the editor.

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THE LAMP OF DELTA ZETA, official magazine of the sorority, is published four times a year in Autumn, Winter, Spring and Summer by George Banta Company, Inc., official printers to the sorority \$2.00 per year. Life subscription \$25.00. Printed in U.S.A. Second class postage paid at Menasha, Wisconsin. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized September 26, 1918.

Send all material for publication to Mrs. Ralph M. Otwell, 1234 Isabella St., Wilmette, Ill.; all changes of address and advertising information to Miss Irene C. Boughton, 3561 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis 5, Indiana.

Summer issue will appear in August (copy deadline June 1), autumn issue will appear in November (copy deadline Sept. 1), winter issue will appear in February (copy deadline Dec. 1) and the spring issue will appear in May (copy deadline Mar 1).

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**POSTMASTER: Please send copies returned under labels form 3579 to Delta Zeta Sorority, 3561 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis 5, Indiana. Return Postage Guaranteed.**



*Highest award to an alumna for personal achievement, the Delta Zeta Woman of the Year Award, goes this year to Maurine Brown Neuberger, Democratic Senator from Oregon.*



Maurine Brown Neuberger, Omega-Oregon

## Senator Neuberger Is DZ Woman of the Year

**M**AURINE BROWN NEUBERGER, Omega-Oregon, was honored from coast to coast at Delta Zeta Founders' Day celebrations October 24 following the announcement that she had been selected Delta Zeta Woman of the Year.

Ten other outstanding Delta Zetas were named to the Honor Court. Their pictures and short summaries of their backgrounds are on the next two pages.

Senator Neuberger is serving her first term as a Democratic senator from Oregon, having been elected to the post last November. Her late husband, Richard, was a senator from Oregon for nearly six years. He died in March, 1960.

Senator Neuberger has often been a guest at the Oregon college chapters and alumnae chapters in Portland and Washington when her busy schedule permits.

A U.S. delegate to the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Brussels in September, Senator Neuberger combined her European trip with a tour of Africa. Senator Albert Gore of Tennessee asked her to join the Foreign Relations Com-

mittee for that trip because of her membership on the Senate Agricultural Committee which deals with the Food for Peace program. She was concerned on her visit primarily with education and health programs, and visited schools, universities, world health organizations and women's groups.

Her proudest achievement of her first session of Congress, she said, was the passage of her amendment to the federal highway construction bill which gives states additional federal aid money if they restrict billboards along highway rights of way. She also was a strong supporter of the housing bill, which was signed into law by the President; co-sponsored a bill to set up a National Wilderness Preservation System to preserve some of our virgin areas, and introduced a bill to provide for federal contributions to financing of election campaigns.

The Delta Zeta Woman of the Year award is the highest given to an alumna for personal achievement. Its tangible token is a silver medallion, designed especially for the award by Eleanor Hansen Nichols.



# HONOR for Delta Zeta



*Lucille Crowell Cooks, Alpha-Miami  
Cleveland Heights, Ohio*

Mrs. Rudolf O. Cooks, a member of the board of trustees of Miami University and the only woman trustee at any of the five state universities in Ohio, has devoted her time to civic, educational and religious work. A member of Alpha chapter during her days when she studied sociology at Miami, Mrs. Cooks won a Citation of Merit for Miami alumnae in 1955. She is now president of the Cleveland Heights Library board of trustees and vice president of the Woman's Forum of Greater Cleveland. She's a past president of the United Church Women of Greater Cleveland, past national vice president of Delta Zeta and past president of Cleveland Panhellenic. Her husband is a surgeon and they have four children.

*Lorraine Gaggin Duggins, Alpha Alpha-Northwestern  
St. Louis, Missouri*

A dedicated youth worker with her husband, Lorraine Duggins has always been interested in making music with a purpose—that purpose being to help people. She and her husband Oliver are now Directors of Youth at St. Louis's University Methodist Church, and Mrs. Duggins does music lecturing, plays the organ and directs choirs. During the war while her husband was with the FBI in Washington, D.C., she was assistant director of applied music at Walter Reed Hospital, where she was interested in using music as therapy with servicemen. Two teen-age children have made her a leader in PTAs and Girl Scout work. Her husband is chairman of the biology department at Harris Teachers' College. She is a member of the St. Louis Alumnae.



*Doris E. Ekstrom, Delta Pi-Kansas State Teachers  
New York, New York*

Dr. Doris E. Ekstrom, a professor in the home economics department at Hunter College, New York City, returned in January from a two-year mission to India as a member of a group working under the International Cooperation Administration of our State Department. Her work was in home economics education with Indian women on the higher education level. Dr. Ekstrom, a member of the New York City Alumnae chapter of DZ, received her B.S. from Emporia (Kansas) Teachers College, her M.S. from Kansas State and her Ph.D. from Ohio State. She has taught on the graduate level in summer school at the Universities of Vermont, Wisconsin, Texas and Arkansas. She is a member of Omicron Nu home economics honorary, Phi Upsilon Nu and Kappa Delta Pi.

*Midge Pearce Hill, Delta Theta-Houston  
Houston, Texas*

A "Clubwoman of the Year," an organizer and current president of the Houston chapter of the National Cystic Fibrosis Research Foundation, president of her own investment company—these are only a few of the accomplishments of Mrs. Benton F. Hill. Mrs. Hill, a member of the Houston Alumnae, is a registered nurse from Lubbock Hospital and has done graduate work at the University of Houston. She directed the Vacation Church School of the First Presbyterian church in 1960, is a former member of the Houston Soroptimist Club, helped organize the Hemophilia Donor Blood Bank in 1960, is a Panhellenic delegate. A businesswoman, she has been president of two of her own companies. Her husband is vice president of the Bank of the Southwest and they have two daughters, 10 and 11.



*Mildred Sinclair Lewis, Alpha Theta-Kentucky  
Lexington, Kentucky*

Mildred S. Lewis, who retired last year after more than a quarter century as professor of music education at the University of Kentucky, was honored last Christmas by the announcement that a music scholarship fund had been set up at the University in her honor. Miss Lewis, a member of the Lexington Alumnae, taught in schools in several Kentucky towns before joining the University faculty in 1931. She has a bachelor's and master's degrees from New York University. She founded the University's Choristers and many other music groups, and has been active in such music organizations as the Central Kentucky Concert series, Music Educators National Conference, Kentucky Music Educators Association and Pi Lambda Theta. She is now engaged in research for a book on the history of music education in Kentucky.



# Woman of the Year

## Gaither McConnell, Beta Upsilon-Sophie Newcomb New Orleans, Louisiana

Dr. Gaither McConnell, associate professor and head of the department of education at Sophie Newcomb College in New Orleans, has been honored by being selected a member of the Comparative Education Society Field Study of Education in the USSR in 1958 and a member of the Japanese-Korean Comparative Education Field Study in 1959. She was selected in 1960 as "Teacher of the Year" by Delta Kappa Gamma, honor society in education. Her views on education are sought after by many cultural and civic groups, professional organizations and school groups, to whom she speaks. She is a contributor to the recently published book, *The Changing Soviet School*, and is also a contributor to numerous professional journals. She is a member of the New Orleans Alumnæ.



## Amanda Thomas, Theta-Ohio State Columbus, Ohio

Amanda Thomas, a charter member of DZ's Theta chapter at Ohio State and chairman of Theta's recently-celebrated 50th anniversary, served 22 years as public relations director of the Ohio Council of Retail Merchants Association. In 1960, the Ohio Vocation Association named her Woman of the Year for distinguished service in vocational education in the state and nation. She received the H. H. Maynard Award for outstanding service to trade associations last year. She is a member of the State Advisory Board on Bedding and Upholstered Furniture, an appointment made by the Ohio governor in 1957 and recently confirmed by the Ohio Senate for a seven year term. She is a past business manager of THE LAMP, past president of the Columbus Alumnæ Chapter and present chairman of the house corporation board for Theta chapter.



## Pat Stevenson Vardell, Alpha Psi-SMU Dallas, Texas

Paralyzed by polio six years ago, Mrs. Arthur A. Vardell has made a more-than-busy life for herself by writing and serving in community organizations. Her verses appear several times weekly on the editorial page of the *Dallas Times Herald*, and she has written features stories for the *Dallas Morning News*. She sells greeting card verses to leading companies—a very difficult field for a woman at home to break into. She's active in the First Methodist Church and the YWCA. She has taught for six years in the Dallas Public Schools. She is a member of the Dallas Alumnæ and she and her husband have three sons, Steve, Ken and Don.



## Frances DeBardeleben Wideman, Beta Xi-Auburn Birmingham, Alabama

A leader in the field of medical technology, wife of a doctor and mother of five children is Mrs. Gilbert Wideman, a 1948 chemistry graduate of Auburn University. Mrs. Wideman is now the president of the Alabama State Society of Medical Technology and president of Alpha Mu Tau which is national honorary in medical technology. She has just completed a term as field coordinator in a study conducted by the U. S. Public Health Service to improve Alabama schools of medical technology. In 1960 Mrs. Wideman was voted Medical Technician of the Year for Alabama. She has been on the advisory council of the National Society of Medical Technicians, is active in the PTA, Altar Society, Sodality, Birmingham Alumnæ, and is a faculty member of the workshop of Catholic Hospital Association.



## Catherine Z. Winters, Sigma-Louisiana State Natchitoches, Louisiana

Affectionately known as "Miss Catherine," Miss Winters retired in 1954 after 33 years of college teaching. She was professor of history at Northwestern State College of Louisiana at Natchitoches. She is state registrar of the Louisiana Society of the DAR, and state secretary of Delta Kappa Gamma. Miss Winters was a guiding light in the group that became the charter members of Sigma chapter at LSU, and when she went to Iowa to work on her masters degree, she took a group from Louisiana to be members of Iota chapter. She organized Alpha Sigma chapter in Florida and has worked with Epsilon Beta at Northwestern State College since it became affiliated with Delta Zeta. She has been CCD of the chapter and is now their financial adviser.





*The following article, giving the background, development and present day problems of the fraternity world, brings a wealth of information to members of Greekdom. It was written by Ruth Knight Vos, Alpha Phi's delegate to the National Panhellenic Conference, and she has very kindly given THE LAMP permission to reprint her article in full here. The article first appeared in The Alpha Phi Quarterly for Spring, 1961.*

## Spotlight on Fraternities

by RUTH KNIGHT VOS

*Alpha Phi National Panhellenic Conference Delegate*

*Fraternity System Undergoes Crisis*  
*Students to War on Discrimination*  
*The Big Issue*  
*The Great Debate*  
*Communist Target—Youth*  
*Rising Campus Conservatism*  
*Student Riots—San Francisco*

THESE are the headlines we are reading today in the fraternity world. The time has therefore come for us to analyze our fraternity system with the deepest scrutiny, to read, to listen, to study, to think, to know and to act.

Judge Frank H. Myers, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Interfraternity and Research Advisory Council, reports in the *Kappa Alpha Journal*, January, 1961:

"The American college fraternity system is still in the midst of a critical period of its existence. The attacks will continue on many campuses to reduce it to a purely social organization, with little or no national control over its chapters, and complete autonomy of each chapter in the selection of new members. The fraternities must, therefore, be prepared to resist this invasion of their rights if they expect to retain the characteristics and ideals of their founders, or ignobly submit to dictatorship from without and ultimate destruction. The college fraternity is still a voluntary social organization like any other private club and is entitled to choose its own members without hindrance from any source and to govern and control its chapters in accordance with national standards adopted for the government of all chapters. Invitees do not have to accept extended bids for

membership. Membership is a privilege—not a vested right for every student in college. The universality of the brotherhood of man has not yet been attained in the world—and the right to choose one's own friends still remains, although challenged in certain quarters. If fraternities do not stand up for their rights of membership selectivity and are unwilling to descend to the level of a mere campus social club, they will, of necessity, be confronted with the loss of certain chapters, especially on some state university campuses where they may be the recipients of the benefits, directly or indirectly, of state funds and state favors.

"IRAC will continue in the coming year its work of serving the members of the American college fraternity system by furnishing facts, data and information for guidance and assistance in operation, supervision and decisions. IRAC does not make decisions. That is the responsibility and right of each college sorority and college fraternity. The future is fraught with danger for the 'greatest youth movement' yet devised only if those decisions are not made with honesty and intelligence, having in mind the clear objectives, purposes and services of the founders and unaffected by the selfish motives, lack of courage, and subversive intentions of a few.

"It is my sincere hope that the future of the American college fraternity system will be as bright and as important for college students as have been its past accomplishments and contributions for them. It will continue to be so if the members themselves will be loyal to their oaths, more careful in the selection of new members and place more emphasis on their intangibles. It still remains, under its present organiza-



tional setup and procedures, a strong union and association of congenial persons bound together by ties that are usually life-time in tenure. It offers the nation one of its firmest bulwarks against invasion from within and without."

At the annual meeting of IRAC in May, 1959, Judge Myers had this to say:

"Fraternities have not yet put their houses in order, and we are not solving our problems at the grass roots level. Undergraduates seem unwilling to get at the basic problems and their understanding. Alumni are inclined to look at the past without a concept of the hard realities of today. We are still defending, retreating, and seem unable to organize and activate an honest offensive. We have lacked united action, and in some places, schism and division have appeared.

"On the whole question of the right to select members, litigation does not seem to be the answer, for the courts have offered little protection.

"The time has come to take stock of what we have retained, decide on the steps necessary to protect our rights and to unite in aims looking toward preservation of the fraternity system in a world which seems bent on the destruction of any element which dares to try to protect its own rights and privileges."

We now propose to accept his challenge and to take a "look at the past" and to face squarely the "hard realities of today."

The esoteric history and the formative years of Alpha Phi do not seem to vary much from that of the various other men's and women's fraternities. In September, 1872, our Ten Founders came together by mutual selectivity and evolved the idea, "that by mutual and kindly criticism, greater strength of character might be developed." They had a vision of sisterhood embodying high standards of womanhood, of learning and of development of the individual as in a family relationship. The deepest secrecy surrounded their sisterhood until 1886 when they built the first women's fraternity chapter house in America. The chancellor of Syracuse University, in a speech during the cornerstone ceremonies said, "In this evolution of Syracuse University life, I foresee the solution of the students' home problem." There were no dormitories, and the living conditions for girls left much to be desired. Thus, Alpha chapter house filled a need at Syracuse. In the ensuing years, throughout the country, fraternity housing, privately financed, owned and operated, at no cost to the university or taxpayers, has provided needed housing for students which, for many years, the universities were unable to provide.

The girls also provided for themselves whatever discipline was necessary, and we doubt

much was necessary. They felt the eyes of the world were upon them, that they must be above criticism, for they had the reputation of Alpha Phi and the "new college woman" to uphold, so they "bound themselves by rules lest they should do anything to bring censure on their beloved Alpha Phi."

(ED. NOTE: Delta Zeta was founded 30 years after Alpha Phi, in 1902, at Miami University. Our six founders had many of the same principles in mind when they formed DZ. Miami University is known as the "Mother of Fraternities," and DZ was the first sorority founded there. The Miami Triad, consisting of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Phi Delta Theta and Beta Theta Pi, also was organized at Miami, and the fifth Greek group to begin there was Delta Sigma Epsilon, a sorority which formed a union with Delta Zeta in 1954.)

In 1881, Beta chapter of Alpha Phi became the first women's fraternity chapter organized on the Northwestern campus. The year 1882 brought chapters of Delta Gamma and Kappa Kappa Gamma to the campus, and that same year editorials appeared in the fraternity magazines suggesting a need for an interfraternity organization. Even though Kappa Kappa Gamma called a meeting of several national groups in 1891, it was not until 1902, at the call of Alpha Phi, that what is now known as the National Panhellenic Conference came into existence.

"The purpose of the meeting was consideration of the question of pledging and rushing and a set of by-laws to be adopted by all fraternities which should tend to the amelioration of existing conditions. From the long day of discussions came a definition of rushing, recommendation of a pledge day with formal written invitations to join, advice to ban mock initiations and a name—Interfraternity Conference. But the significant act was a resolution to sponsor annual meetings to be called by the fraternities in rotation, each of which was to send one delegate to each conference." However, most significant to us today is that the object of NPC, since its birth, has been "to maintain on a high plane fraternity life and interfraternity relationships, to co-operate with college authorities in their effort to maintain high social and scholarship standards throughout the whole college and to be a forum for the discussion of questions of interest to the college and the fraternity world." NPC has never deviated from these worthy objectives, and through its recommendations, binding agreements, resolutions, bulletins and committee reports has endeavored to so inform the individual groups that they might implement the objectives of the Conference, while always keeping "fraternity traditions and attitudes in har-



mony with modern thought and changing educational outlook."

Fraternities were the first organized student groups on university campuses—several of the men's fraternities preceding the women's fraternities by many years. "Panhellenic was the first inter-group organization on campuses, antedating Women's Student Government Association, International Association of Women Students, Athletic Association and all the multitude of organizations now active on college campuses.

"As time passed, the universities and colleges looked with increasing favor on the fraternity program and adopted many of its activities for all students. Services today provided students by deans, personnel counselors and health staffs are an outgrowth of the pioneering by women's fraternities."

Fraternities thrived and expanded through the early 1900's. They became a thing unique, for the fraternity system is found no other place except in the United States and Canada; NPC and NIC groups are found only on accredited senior college or university campuses authorized to give a bachelor's degree. They became a part of the academic community because the undergraduate was the sole source of membership. They were not considered a part of the university, and at their inception and for many years thereafter they were entities complete unto themselves. Their membership policies, scholarship, pledge, social standards and financial programs were of their own doing.

The universities were happy to have them, welcomed new groups and were appreciative that fraternities were fulfilling a need in the academic community which the universities could not—those intangibles which can neither be taught by a professor nor found in books: the desire to belong to a congenial group; a supervised home away from home, thus relieving many universities from severe housing problems; learning to live with a small group with the give and take which later life demands; an opportunity for self-government and leadership training and an experience in democratic processes within the foundations of the high ideals established by the early founders and nurtured by the national organizations; a common meeting ground to learn to know other students in other schools throughout the country; a basis for establishing new friendships in a new community both during and after college and in making transfers between colleges less arduous; a potent force in attracting top-ranking students to campuses; practice in the theory and art of human relations. The fraternities developed because they were a force for good. It has been said, "Fraternities are old because they are good,

not good because they are old."

*Banta's Greek Exchange*, January, 1961, includes an article which is timely. The article was written by William A. Webb, president of Randolph-Macon Woman's College and gives credit to *Aglaia* of Phi Mu, quoted from *Alpha Xi Delta*, with the date 1916: (This article points up the metamorphosis which has taken place, for women's fraternities were forced to leave the Randolph-Macon Woman's College campus this past year due to administrative edict.)

"It is a pleasure to testify to the high esteem in which fraternities are held at Randolph-Macon Woman's College. They give opportunity for congenial students to unite into organizations that have a common basis of friendship and a desire to advance the social, moral and intellectual life of the individual members. When such organizations are conducted in harmony with the governing spirit of national officers of the fraternities, they become factors for good in the social life of the college community.

"This implies, of course, that the fraternity uses great care and discretion in the admission of its members, is vitally interested in the class records and general standing of the individual members as well as of the fraternities as a whole and persistently combats every form of snobbishness, that taintworm and canker of fraternity life.

"It further implies that the fraternity finds its proper place in the larger and richer life of the college as a whole, and is always ready to subordinate its own plans to advance the interests of the student body. When dominated by such ideals and properly supervised, the fraternity becomes a source of real strength to the college and affords an opportunity for the development of lasting friendships under delightful conditions."

The fraternities withstood the First World War fairly well, with the women's fraternities broadening their field of service through participation in war relief projects—fund drives, bond sales, Red Cross, canteen and Foster Parents Plan. Out of this newly discovered organizational ability the many fine philanthropies of the various fraternities developed. The goal of service to others had extended far beyond the inner circle of the first societies.

During this era the fraternities launched on a more elaborate and expansive housing program. Enrollments increased, and the housing problem was acute on many campuses. Most large universities had few, if any, dormitories. Non-fraternity students lived in private rooming and boarding houses or at home. The fraternities and the universities were proud of the fraternity houses, proud of the fraternity programs,



proud of the fraternity members and proud of the fraternity alumni. The women's fraternities in particular flourished with the exemplification of mutual concern for others by helping a member achieve her goal of good scholarship by studying with her. A required study table was part of the regular program, undisputed. Those interested in extracurricular activities were introduced to the desired activity by an upperclassman. Tactful suggestion and personal interest helped to make a pledge a more attractive and socially poised woman. The chapter was concerned about the hopes and aspirations, the frustrations and disappointments of each individual member. A pledge class of 25 was large, but usually all 25 were initiated. Formal chapter meeting once each week with the exception of final week was never questioned, and those excused from attending were ill-abled. They were not "angels"—they had their moments of fun and devilment, but they were loyal and devoted to school and fraternity, and they wore their fraternity pins with pride.

Unfortunately, these lush years ended abruptly with the Depression. Many fraternities were caught with huge mortgages; some were completely unprepared to cope with the monthly bills, and collection of dues, room and board was difficult. Money problems brought the university into the private business of the fraternities for the first time. University auditing systems came into being, and many fraternities were eager and willing to use their services. University food purchasing services were established. Faculty advisers became a "necessity." The deans of women and men appeared at Panhellenic and Interfraternity Council meetings, and offices for these councils were provided in university buildings. The fraternities were urged to promote and participate in college projects such as Homecoming house decorations, parades, intramural athletics, campus song contests, Community Chest drives, etc. It now becomes evident the universities literally "got their foot in the door" during the depression days, and when the country finally pulled out of the depression the "foothold" was well established.

Now, we do not mean to say that the fraternities objected to this new cooperation. On the contrary, they collaborated. They were relieved to have the disciplinary problems taken over by deans or student government. They enjoyed using university facilities for meetings. They gladly competed in Homecoming decorations and other campus projects and worked hard on the student newspapers in promoting these projects.

And so the fraternities emerged into the 1930's as big business. Many universities, realizing this, helped develop more and larger fraternity housing by providing university owned land, assist-

ing in obtaining loans for building and even loaning outright to the groups. The fraternities were again enjoying prosperity, and enrollments were again increasing with more out-of-state students.

It was during these prosperous times that the recommendation systems, particularly for the women's fraternities, were established. These were developed at the initial request of the collegiates who, up until this time had been able to make their own rush lists with the help of the local alumnæ. The increasing number of rushees, both in-state and out-of-state, was making this impossible. Out of this grew our system today which requires a prospective pledge to have a qualified recommendation signed by an alumna and endorsed by a recommendation board or the rush adviser.

Extracurricular activities developed into a "must," and points for these were given almost as much emphasis for initiation as was scholarship. This was the era of the "well-rounded" student, and the pledges were told to enter student government, campus publications or politics or organized athletics, often to the detriment of their scholastic achievement. However, the students of the 1930's were the products of the John Dewey era of progressive education—the student should not fail lest he become ill-adjusted.

The advent of the Second World War literally wiped out the men's fraternities for the time being, but the women carried on while the men were away and rallied to the cause to the best of their abilities. However, the social mores were showing a tendency for change with the new war brides leaving school to follow their men, campus activities developing an entirely different aspect, recruitment of women and girls for war jobs and the academic training taking a back seat for the time being.

The speed of change on the university campus after the close of World War II is almost unbelievable as we review it today. With the return of the veterans to the campus, the age-old social proprieties literally changed over-night. Quonset hut villages to house married students sprang up like mushroom patches all over the country. In the past, a married student had been almost an oddity; now she or he was commonplace. Where there had been rules for boys as well as girls, the veteran soon saw to it that he was not bound by an "adolescent" ruling. Where the week-end hours for girls were midnight, or at the latest 12:30, and week-day hours were 10 P.M., they now were 2 A.M. on week-ends and midnight on week-days. Any girl coming in late or presenting problems of a moral nature had to be reported to the dean of women or a student government organization. The house mother also reported disciplinary



problems to the dean of women and on some campuses was asked to fill out a "personal" sheet on her opinion of each girl in her house. "Senior keys" were distributed to all senior fraternity girls so the housemothers would not have to be disturbed at 2 A.M. or later on special permission occasions. Chaperones in the men's fraternity houses were no longer required. Drinking problems became acute on many campuses.

Simultaneously with the return of the veteran, the "unspanked generation" arrived in college. The combination of the two along with booming prosperity and the terrific rise in student enrollment proved almost more than either the fraternities or the university could withstand. Rampant group competition overtook the campus-queen contest; elaborate Homecoming decorations, accomplished by pledges staying up two or three nights in a row; campus fund drives; national philanthropy drives; trophies for this and for that; fraternity derbies; time consuming and often insulting and degrading pledge duties; group contests and competitions of all sorts; exchange dinners, dances and "functions" three and four times a week; over-night dances miles away from the university; mud-fights; panty-raids; hangings in effigy; cheating almost an accepted practice; campus escapades almost beyond the imagination of the older generation. Yet we of the older generation were told these were "natural outlets for adolescent energy," and to "untie the apron-strings"—the first inkling that "outside interference" was not to be tolerated. We were also told in a condescending manner that advisory boards using untrained, unprofessional, volunteer personnel were not expected to cope with moral and social problems besetting the girls. These problems should be placed in the hands of guidance counselors and guidance clinics—an innovation.

The universities in the meantime, practicing this same philosophy in many incidences, actually allowed the students to assume a position of authority over the faculty and administration. Campus newspapers were allowed to flaunt biased, uninformed and warped opinions, often permitting only one side of a case to be published or smearing an opposing opinion. And students, students and more students arrived in the universities from high schools too crowded to serve the individual student—the "split session" generation, the "hot-rodders," and now, the most pitiful of all, the "beatniks," or as they refer to themselves, the "beat" generation. The return of the Korean War veterans merely accentuated the problem.

The universities, in order to house the ever increasing number of students, were forced to build dormitories as fast as possible. Easy state and

federal tax money was provided, and huge, elegant dormitory facilities were erected, particularly fast on the state campuses. These dormitories were equipped with elaborate well furnished lounge areas; functional recreation rooms; stainless steel kitchens and streamlined cafeterias; comfortable, pleasant bedrooms and ample bath facilities. Fraternity housing promptly took a second-class place.

Of course, during this time, the rush registrants list increased by leaps and bounds. Panhellenic and Interfraternity Councils took the only step possible and urged the fraternities to take as many pledges as the chapters could handle. Thus, the fraternity houses became overcrowded, the chapter grew far beyond the "small family of friends" and in many cases the "group-living" became "gripe-living." However, still in an effort to pledge a respectable proportion of those registering for rush, a rather complicated procedure called "quota-limitation" was devised and recommended by NPC. This was an effort to give all fraternities the opportunity to become more uniform in size and better balanced in class distribution. How well this is working and how well its basic values are understood by those most concerned—rushees, parents, alumnae—remains to be seen. At least it has been an honest and sincere attempt to cope with the ever-increasing number of rushees.

Again, because of the increasing number of girls registering for rush, Panhellenic Councils in particular have added rule after rule to their already long list of rules for rushees and fraternity women. Some of these are completely absurd and are bringing justified criticism against the women's groups. In addition, the rush week schedules have from necessity become longer and more complex. Many university administrations are strenuously objecting, and some with justification, to rush week interference with freshman orientation or the academic year. Many deans of women have been allowed by the fraternities to become so involved in rush weeks—listing rushees, scheduling, counseling, matching invitations and matching bids, that only their realization of the worth of fraternities could possibly induce them to go through another rush week. Deans of women have also become involved in handling disputes concerning rushing violations. In all honesty, we fraternity women must admit most of these are petty and had best be forgotten, but some of our members seem determined to "get back at someone" and to make "mountains out of molehills." It is our firm belief that most of these disputes over the infraction of rules are the very worst kind of public relations, especially when the deans of women have to take over.



Possibly because the larger groups became so unwieldy, the pursuit of grades rather than the pursuit of intellectual excellence seems to have become the new goal. This has been encouraged by a new emphasis on comparative ratings by both the universities and the fraternities. The universities require a certain grade point to enter, to continue and to graduate. The universities publish comparative fraternity, all-women, all-men, all-school averages. The fraternities require a certain grade-point to rush, to pledge, to be initiated, to participate in campus activities and to hold office. Comparative chapter ratings are published by the fraternities. The individual has become lost in the crowd.

Hazing, although strictly against the rules in the men's fraternities (to the best of our knowledge hazing has been practiced by the women's fraternities seldom, if ever), was practiced surreptitiously by some local groups and has caused the death of at least three fraternity pledges in recent years. These deaths justifiably brought public indignation and aroused the legislature in at least one state to pass laws prohibiting hazing in any form. Good public relations in the fraternity world were at a new low.

From the viewpoint of an "old alum," fraternity life in the late 1940's and the 1950's was a fairly uninhibited affair with the university administrations holding the reins. And in our lethargy and complacency we let them.

In 1949, because unauthorized agencies had demanded to inspect constitutions and by-laws of fraternities, the 1949 NPC agreement was made binding and is still binding on all NPC members. It reads:

"That no constitution will be filed with the colleges or universities or any outside groups without the approval of the NPC Committee on Research and Public Relations and that no questionnaires or requests, oral or written, will be answered until such time as these questionnaires or requests have been reviewed by the NPC Committee on Research and Public Relations and information released to us as to their validity."

We had all been warned repeatedly by NPC, NIC and IRAC through recommendations, resolutions, articles and pamphlets that we must "return to our altars," emphasize and publicize our purposes, responsibilities and obligations and practice and promote good public relations. Few did much about it, and those who tried were stymied by those who did not. Fraternities were ripe for the picking; their defenses were down. They were riding on past laurels and were susceptible to public criticism. The good was, and still is, there, and some were still aware of it. Testimony to this fact is the following letter, written to a new initiate in Alpha Phi in 1946 and

copied with the express permission of this loyal Alpha Phi:

"My dear daughter:

"So you are about to become an active sorority sister. I hope your fondest hopes and expectations are realized, and I also hope that you are fully aware of the obligations you are assuming. I don't mean the allegorical or moral obligations which your Fraternity symbolizes in its initiatory exercises, but the higher, more lasting obligations which I envisage as your parent.

"Your joining a sorority climaxes one of the hopes of your mother and dad. It means to us that you are accepted morally and socially as a young woman who can cooperate and get along with others. It means that we have partially completed our trust and obligation as parents, and we are happy that we are able to make it possible for you to accept the initiation and that others have recognized our efforts and have found the product worthy of consideration and esteem.

"The obligations you are assuming in my judgment and thinking are as follows: Mother and I both hope that you will always continue to reflect the highest type of womanhood. If you are now one of the few on the campus to be singled out for initiation into a sorority, there is no reason why you cannot continue to hold that thought as an ideal, that you will so live your life that you will always be singled out as a worthwhile person to associate with. It seems to me that in order to accomplish this, you must never stoop to baseness, cheap and sordid morals and practices, that you will be cheerful and composed through all crises, that you will realize the other person's viewpoint has merit worthy of consideration, that you will constantly strive to ascertain the truth by your own efforts and not be swayed by someone else because it is easier and involves less work. Your college studies should equip you, if you take advantage of them, to learn where and how to obtain the facts so that you can comprehend the truth. Until you have the fact or until a truth is established by reason, experiment or scientific proof, you must live by best knowledge existing.

"Further, because of your college training, you should be able to think and reason things out so that you can establish your own philosophy of life and living. Such a philosophy should not be so egotistical or at variance that you will be labeled a 'crackpot' or 'square.' You should remember that you are probably going to live in some community or part of society, and the rights and customs established for the use of all should be respected.

"Society as we know it, economic and moral customs now exist, are bound to change. You can look forward to these changes during your life-



time. Prepare your self to help and to guide them through treacherous shoals which might destroy the dignity and freedom of man. Certainly some phases of present day morals need changing, but any changes which are brought about should not be the result of slothful or wishful thinking, but rather because some people are thinking, working and acting to bring about these changes for the better. These persons are not idealistic, but are practical. The idealist's viewpoint may be something to strive for, but the practical person realizes that people are slow to accept change and that it is better to enhance these changes by patience and careful, forceful planning, rather than by violence or by giving in too soon and saying it can't be done. These are the things you will notice as you grow older. Youth seems to chafe at the bit and wonder why something can't be accomplished immediately. Learn to exercise patience.

"Don't let your future actions be anything that you would be ashamed of or that will bring discredit on you, your school, your sorority your friends or your parents. Be a useful member of society and your community, contribute something to their advancement and live so that others will follow your example and thus set up a pattern for right living. These are the obligations I refer to as being the ones you accept above those which bind you to your sisters in your Fraternity. Mother and I wish the best of everything to a swell young lady. Your very loving,

Daddy"

What a splendid fraternity world we would have if every pledge received a similar letter.

Even though the rumblings of "snobbish fraternities" had been heard as early as 1930, it was not until the middle 1950's that it became abundantly clear that the fraternity system was seriously under attack. We were told that a "social revolution" was taking place, and that the "social engineers" could no longer tolerate the discriminatory practices of fraternities. Lay fraternity people were amazed and dumbfounded and were at a loss to know what to do. Upon further study however, it soon became evident these attacks were a part of a great over-all plan to change our society from an individualist to a collectivist concept, and in the process to change the fraternities into something they could never be, nor were ever meant to be, and to eventually eliminate them, as we know them, from the new social scheme entirely.

Granted, the basic purposes and objectives may have been allowed to stray afield, but the fraternity students were no different from the non-fraternity students in their uninhibited actions. We in the fraternity world, were at a loss to know

why our friends, the university administrators, who had willingly and eagerly accepted us, knowing full well we had membership selection policies and practices, and who had cooperated in harmony with us through our formative years, during the process of expansion, during war, peace and depression, had so suddenly turned on us, striking at the very heart and life-blood of fraternity concepts.

The fraternities were a "natural" for those manipulating this plan. A pamphlet, *Education for Freedom*, prepared by the All American Conference to Combat Communism states:

"The Communist Party's strategy in the field of education is to confuse American students about their traditions, their way of life, and their form of government. Communist tactics include:

"1. The enlistment from faculty members and students of a hard core of disciplined and secret members of the Communist Party, some of whom are used for espionage.

"2. The enlistment of faculty members in Communist-front organizations, to the end that their very special prestige in the American community may lend the color of respectability to Communist enterprises.

"3. The organization of students into the Communist Party's youth fronts and auxiliaries.

"4. The dissemination of Soviet propaganda, both bluntly and subtly, through school textbooks and classroom instruction."

Much to our dismay, we found many of our students had already been well indoctrinated. They were confused about their traditions, their way of life and their form of government. They had already been organized into youth fronts. Some of the youth organizations today are Communist fronts, or espousing the thinking of Communists, and are duping our students under the cloak of high sounding names, even to the use of Biblical pseudonyms. It behooves every parent, whether their children are of college age or not, to thoroughly scrutinize any organization to which the children belong, regardless of the respectable names or the organizations sponsoring it.

A national youth organization, boasting it speaks for all college students in the United States and that it represents over 400 colleges is now sponsoring a drive to eliminate the Loyalty Oath, and for many years this same organization has literally spelled out the various steps which the university administrations have taken:

"Clauses that restrict membership on the basis of race, color, religion, creed, national origin or political belief in student social organizations in institutions of higher education are injurious to the individual affected by such clauses and detrimental to the welfare of a democratic society. Non-social groups established for avowed reli-



gious or educational purposes, however, may restrict membership to the extent of requesting their members to accept religious tenets or show recognizable interest and knowledge in the specific field. No incoming group should be allowed on a campus which contains in its constitution and/or bylaws and/or ritual, discriminatory clauses with regard to race, color, religion, creed, political belief or national origin. In the case of existing organizations which do discriminate, the institution and the student body should make every reasonable effort to obtain the elimination of such discriminatory practices as rapidly as possible.

"A social organization which has any discriminatory qualifications must inform those who are considering membership that these practices exist.

"The initiation should not reveal to any social organization, any information pertaining to the race, color, religion, creed, national origin, political belief or economic circumstances of any individual who may be considering membership.

"Efforts to remove discriminatory clauses in student organizations should be made through the media of education and legislation and by both the administration and the student body. In the case of national organizations which have discriminatory policies, the institution should work with local chapters in an effort to obtain the elimination of the discriminatory clauses and practices in these national organizations.

"... upholds the right of a campus, student or social organization to select members of any race, color, religion, creed, national origin or political belief without restrictions and further disapproves of any action to force a social group to accept any person it does not wish.

"The ... recognizes the procedures as effectively initiated on several campuses by which student bodies establish a specified time limit for elimination of restrictive clauses and withdraw official recognition from an organization which fails to meet the time limit unless it is convinced that conscientious effort toward removing these clauses justifies an extension of time. However, we do not necessarily recommend the application of this specific plan for removal of restrictive clauses to all schools, in that the needs of certain schools may call for alternative procedures. Student bodies should correlate with their legislative activity a continuous education program in human relations whereby all concerned campus groups may work together toward the elimination of their restrictive clauses and the attainment of social equality. However, the educational effects of legislation and its expediting effects are recognized, and therefore this plan is strongly recommended by ..."

At this point, let us hasten to state that many

university administrations, professors and educators have come to the fore in defense of fraternities and have issued statements to the effect that private voluntary organizations do have a right to discriminate in the selection of their members. Others have stated that the processes of evolution, not coercion nor legislation, shall be applied.

To learn just why others of our university administrators, professors and educators succumbed to this new ideology would require a thorough and comprehensive sociological study and analysis over the past 40 years. Suffice to say they did, and have therefore issued ultimatum and edict denouncing any fraternity which discriminates in membership selection. Almost all of the ultimatums or edicts begin with words too similar to these: "The University of ... has always had a policy in the administration of its affairs against discrimination based on race, religion or national origin." Or, simply titled: "Nondiscrimination in Student Organizations." Or more bluntly, "Discrimination in Student Organizations." The proposed implementation of these policies differs somewhat in that some administrators are leaving it to the student government groups, who seem to have been well indoctrinated. Others are putting the onus on the deans of students or deans of men and women. Still others are implementing the "policies" themselves. Some have given one to six years for the chapters whose national organizations have written clauses to "impose on the national to eliminate discriminatory clauses"; others have set a shorter deadline, and still others have set no deadline. A rash of "Membership Practices Certificates" or something similar in the form of affidavits to be signed by the local chapter president have appeared: The most potent one reads thus:

#### CERTIFICATE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the student members of ..... chapter of ..... (national organization) are free to choose and accept new members without discrimination on account of race, religion or national origin.

..... (date)

..... (President)

..... (Student organization)

(Please note the words "Student Members")



The edict accompanying this "certificate" states that "recognition" will be withdrawn from any student organization or housing facility which maintains any selective membership requirements based on race, religion, or national origin by September, 1964. However, the chapter presidents are "invited" to sign the "certificate" each year. Many groups including Alpha Phi, (ED. NOTE: and Delta Zeta) have not signed on the grounds that several alumni committees are studying the situation, with all its ramifications, and with particular reference as to what is meant by "recognition."

And so, we arrive at the fraternity picture today. We are faced with many paradoxes. In direct contrast to the antifraternity agitation on some campuses, 85 new campuses opened to NPC groups during the years 1955-1959. During these four years, 288 new collegiate chapters of NPC groups were chartered. Alpha Phi alone has established 21 new chapters since 1955. (ED. NOTE: Delta Zeta has established 31 chapters since 1955.) NPC and NIC groups are on over 400 accredited university and college campuses in the United States and Canada. And yet, anti-fraternity agitation is reported to be present on 74 of these campuses, and Alpha Phi has chapters on 32 of the 74.

These agitations and attacks have followed a definite pattern, too similar on many campuses to be happenstance. The phases now apparent are an attempt to:

- force removal of all "discriminatory clauses,"
- force removal of all "discriminatory practices" in rituals, charters, government, written or unwritten agreements, alumni recommendations or blackballs or "national requirements,"
- ban any fraternity with a "discriminatory clause or practice" from installing a new chapter on certain campuses (one of the newest requests from a college which has a local group wishing to affiliate with a national includes a written statement from the national officers, "indicating the willingness of the national group to accept members of minority groups into membership"),
- force evidence by actual membership that no one is restricted,
- force "local autonomy" in membership selection for individual chapters (one administrator compares this to states' rights as against the dictation from a strong federal government, which makes one wonder if he is not in favor of a strong federal government, or of any federal government),
- force 100% pledging, sometimes labeled "100% opportunity" or "total participa-

tion." An explanation of this has been stated by an administrator thus: "Total opportunity does not mean that any social group is forced to take anyone whom it does not want. It means that the groups agree that they will provide the opportunity for every student who wishes to join one of the societies the chance to do so. No group takes a member whom they feel will be incompatible with their group life." (Double talk?)

(ED. NOTE: Delta Zeta also, at last count, has chapters on 32 such campuses.)

- last but by no means least, to employ "Gestapo" techniques whereby anyone, fraternity member or not, may present evidence of a "violation" and is guaranteed a hearing by a judiciary committee—neighbor spying on neighbor, brother against brother.

The last three phases are perhaps the most insidious of all, for they would completely destroy the very basis upon which fraternities were founded, and upon which their very existence depends. The following resolution, adopted at the 1959 annual meeting of IRAC is apropos:

"That IRAC urge a more careful scrutiny and serious consideration of the fraternity autonomy problem by each fraternity and sorority as related to their own organization's operation on each campus in the light of their original creative purposes and objectives in order to determine how far each should go in recession from their fundamental rights of existence and independent operation and in giving up more and more of their national control and supervision; and when such decisions are reached, to stand firmly behind the same and to fully inform, instruct and guide their members, especially on the campus levels, respecting the same so that there can be no misunderstanding and division through lack of information, and a helpful step towards better unification in thought and effort.

"This is merely a re-statement that a definite national policy should be reaffirmed by each group respecting fraternity purposes and objectives and how far each group is willing to go in the sacrifice of the college fraternity ideals and character to retain their active chapters on certain campuses."

We have recently received reports that two large men's fraternities have now granted special local autonomy in membership selection to any chapter requesting and needing same in order to remain on campus. This has been done through proper democratic procedures at national conventions on the theory they are better prepared to cope with the whole problem while retaining the chapters they would otherwise lose. Whether this plan proves successful remains to be seen. In what



position this will place other chapters of other groups also remains to be seen. It is further reported that several men's fraternities have removed their "white clause" from their constitutions and by-laws in the last few years. On the other hand, on campuses where local autonomy or 100% pledging has been imposed (which reduces a chapter to a local rooming or boarding house or club) many chapters have been forced to withdraw.

Another paradox facing the fraternities is the insistence by most administrations that they are trying to help the fraternities through these times of social crisis. They state they are resisting greater outside pressures which are pushing for more rapid and drastic measures. They state they have taken the only actions favorable to the fraternity system which were possible under certain state laws. They state they are trying to protect the fraternity system, and yet they are taking retroactive steps to force compliance with the wishes of the pressure groups. One of the most frightening and perplexing situations comes from an administrator who states he is unwilling to impose total participation by administrative fiat, but that if the groups themselves decide to implement such a system he will give them every support. He considers this a goal for fraternities which will come about through a long-range program of serious thought and discussion. It seems obvious he is confident his students are a captive audience, malleable in his hands. Brain-washing?

Who are the pressure groups; why are they pressuring for more drastic measures, and who is motivating them? At a public hearing at a mid-western university, just before an anti-discrimination edict was issued by the Board of Regents, the speakers opposing the fraternities included a battery of professors from the journalism, psychology, sociology, anthropology, economics and philosophy departments; a rabbi and ministers from nearby churches; state representatives speaking for the American Civil Liberties Union; AFL-CIO representatives; student officers of the Independent Students Association; student officers from the student government; the State Industrial Union Council; the State Council of Churches, and a representative from the NAACP. Why should some of these people be even remotely interested in the fraternity issue?

One of our ablest fraternity leaders has analyzed it this way: "Possibly the efforts against fraternities are aided by a few disgruntled fraternity people or by some who were not invited to join, but I think this source can be largely discounted. I think of those who attack fraternities or help the attackers in three main groupings: the subversives, the sociological reformers and the 'go-alongers.'" In describing the sub-

versives she quotes from Dr. E. Merrill Root's book, *Collectivism on the Campus*:

"Comrade Frank discusses college education. 'Higher education,' he says is essentially 'a commodity.' As such it is 'sold for profit' and children of 'the working class or lower petty bourgeoisie' cannot enjoy this 'luxury.' The Communist or Communist-influenced teachers must make this evident to the few lower-class students who do succeed in touching the fringes of higher education. 'Demands' must constantly be made—not for the sake of having them satisfied but simply because they will keep students discontented, stir up agitation, foment bitterness. No 'demand' is too petty; even 'popular movements such as efforts to reduce admission charges to dances' must be used to cause unrest. Truly great goals, such as 'academic freedom,' racial justice, peace must be raised in a belligerent way."

As to why the subversives seek to abolish fraternities, she quotes from a speech made by Francis McPeck at the 1955 All American Conference to Combat Communism:

"'Communism cannot tolerate voluntary associations. You have to eliminate or destroy or curtail the rights of persons to join together—joining together for the protection and the advancement of themselves with respect to some moral or spiritual or economic end. No one who has studied closely the history of Communism or Fascism can doubt this. If totalitarianism is successful, it means that dictators either take over, or they destroy voluntary organizations. Churches labor unions, cooperatives, professional organizations, or organizations of professional persons, business associations, fraternal and occupational groups, all come in one degree or another under the heading of voluntary organizations. Each has as its goal a spiritual or moral or economic improvement of the membership. Communist states cannot tolerate free churches, free labor, free education or free business or agricultural organizations and enterprises. The answer to Communism in a large measure is the continued existence of flourishing organizations which stand halfway between the family and the state. They are the means of curbing total power and of protecting individuals and individualistic points of view and persons in the exercise of their right.'"

She states the sociological reformers "are dangerous because they range from extreme leftists to impractical idealists; they include Communist sympathizers, Communist dupes, some do-gooders, and some persons of unquestioned good will. The mischief these reformers do cannot be easily undone. . . . The plans of the sociological reformers are being effected by the 'go-alongers.' The attacks on fraternities are symptomatic of



the drives for conformity—drives away from the individualistic point of view and toward mass man. The go-alongers are permitting all sorts of controls to be adopted by saying, 'It's coming; it's inevitable so we might as well go along.' . . . Confused thinging is characteristic of some go-alongers. The Supreme Court decision against segregated schools has given impetus to many well meaning people. These confused thinkers cannot distinguish between public matters and private matters. Some do not choose to make this distinction but use a court decision in a public matter as a means of forcing public control over private matters. The go-alongers accept this control."

J. Edgar Hoover, in an address to the American Legion, October, 1960, states:

"On still another front, the never-ending struggle of the Communists to capture the minds and loyalties of American youth goes on incessantly. Party leaders overlook no opportunity to pervert academic interest. They have openly lectured to student groups at colleges and universities throughout the country. Glowing reports have been submitted by these adept and devious Communist leaders concerning the pliability and receptiveness of their audiences.

"Alarming, too, is the ease with which some major educational institutions have been duped, under the much-abused term of 'academic freedom,' into permitting underhanded attacks to be made on democratic institutions and officials of government by instructors responsible for the higher education of our young people.

"When academic freedom fails to recognize the importance of truth as the basic requirement for college classroom lectures and discussions, then the usefulness of our colleges and universities is a thing of the past.

"The subversive knows full well the value of fully exploiting these vital fields. It is clearly by design, rather than by accident, that Communist propaganda surfaces from time to time in our institutions of advanced learning.

"We have failed in our educational processes to inculcate the basis element of American history, our philosophy of government and our moral and spiritual foundations. It is time to make our history glow and throb. We have heard about American with our ears but not with our hearts."

In another statement from the *IRAC Bulletin*, J. Edgar Hoover declares:

"College fraternities can do much to defeat this Communist conspiracy. Their members should know more about the machinations of Communism: what Communism is, how it operates, what its aims are. They should take the time to study Communism carefully and understand its nefari-

ous ingredients. They should acquaint themselves with the tactics of this international conspiracy, both as it operates here in our country and abroad.

"The fraternity members must make known his opposition to Communism. In this way he can become an example to others on the college campus. A fraternity man, conversant with the evils of Communism, can do much to defeat this enemy. His opposition must be based on facts. Witch hunts, the use of innuendo and misinformation, are not in the American tradition. Communism can be defeated by the truth which is embodied in our heritage of freedom."

J. Edgar Hoover in *Communist Target—Youth* says as follows:

"While it must be granted that the San Francisco riot at the HCUA [Un-American Affairs Committee] hearings was the best thing that had happened for the benefit of the Communist Party in years, Americans, too, can benefit from this display of Communist strategy and tactics in operation. In fact, it is impossible to stand idly by in the face of the challenge that this Communist success represents. . . .

"Looking at the riots and chaos Communists have created in other countries, many Americans point to the strength of our nation and say 'It can't happen here.' The Communist success in San Francisco in May, 1960, proves that it can happen here."

The pamphlet, *Communist Target—Youth*, is A MUST. You should read it, You can obtain it through the United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

You may ask, "What have NPC and NIC done about the attacks on fraternities?" NPC adopted the following binding agreement at the 1957 meeting:

"DECLARATION FOR FREEDOM. Statements are frequently made advocating the teaching of the theory and practice of Communism. Because of our devotion to our country and allegiance to God, we agree with those who emphasize that before Communism is studied, there must first be thorough and accurate education about the Constitution of the United States and the debates that dealt with its purpose to avoid concentrated federal power and the insistence upon the principles which became the first ten amendments to the Constitution known as the Bill of Rights. Such knowledge is essential to the preservation of freedom in contrast with its destruction under totalitarian systems. The freedom, 'peaceably to assemble,' stated in the first amendment to the Constitution, makes possible a great array of clubs, societies and organizations known as voluntary associations which provide diversity of interests and satisfactions to members. We



are voluntary associations. We are dedicated to the preservation of freedom of citizens to choose their associates, which is a characteristic of civilized cultures, a freedom protected by the Constitution of the United States and sustained by the courts of our country since the time of its founding.

"We, the members of NPC, agree that we have a responsibility to contribute to accurate and thorough knowledge about the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights and to know the ideologies destructive of our country."

Also at the 1957 meeting the following resolution was adopted:

#### "NPC STATEMENT OF RIGHTS.

*Whereas*, We believe that all individuals have inherent rights to free choice in their association with others: and—

*Whereas*, Certain conditions exist inimical to basic human rights which prompt the statement of this Declaration of Rights; and—

*Whereas*, these conditions have been strongly felt by the members of college fraternities; and—

*Whereas*, the first Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America specifically states that Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble; and—

*Whereas*, These rights are asserted in the Constitutions of the various States; and—

*Whereas*, All powers not specifically granted to the Federal Government are reserved to the states or the people by the Tenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution; therefore—

WE DECLARE, That the women's fraternities represented in the National Panhellenic Conference shall constantly affirm these rights and freedoms basic to the formation and continuance of voluntary associations. Such associations have freedom of choice under the law in the selection of their members;

WE FURTHER DECLARE, that we are united in our determination to preserve these rights and freedoms not only for ourselves but for all citizens."

At the 1959 National Panhellenic Conference several strong resolutions urging higher social standards and scholastic attainments were passed.

National Interfraternity Conference, at its 1957 annual meeting adopted the following resolutions implementing its 1953 Autonomy Resolution:

"1. The choosing of one's own friends and associates is a social right which cannot be confused with a civil right, and is, therefore, not subject or amenable to edicts, regulations, laws and legislative fiats abridging social rights.

"2. Each college fraternity is a social organization whose membership is voluntary, and as such is entitled to exercise its fundamental right

to choose members in accordance with its own standards.

"3. Each fraternity which is national in the scope of its operation has the right to establish at regular conventions, through usual democratic processes, standards which are binding upon constituent chapters."

The Autonomy Resolution adopted by the Conference in 1953 endorsed those same principles and specified:

"1. That in the opinion of the National Interfraternity Conference each member fraternity should have the right to adopt qualifications for membership applicable to all its chapters free from any interferences or restrictions by non-members.

"2. That any attempt to restrict or regulate the right of a fraternity to choose its own members from among students in good moral and scholastic standing in any college or university in which it has a chapter is an inadvisable interference with the democratic processes of self government and with the fundamental principle of free association.

"3. That in accordance with such principles the National Interfraternity Conference declares itself in favor of fraternity autonomy with respect to fraternity membership."

The chairman of NIC reported on the 1959 meeting:

"NIC faces the general issues of the fraternity and college world, crowded campuses, stiffer scholastic disciplines, student unrest and the problems of administering and housing large chapters.

"NIC authorized the appointment of a special committee to study ways of meeting the increasing demand for fraternity membership. Each member group must carry its share of this responsibility.

"The chairman feels that, although fraternity members in general are aware of the issues of the day, there is need of continued education. He believes there are points of progress and is optimistic about the future."

*Time Magazine* and *The Wall Street Journal* have given us a glimmer of hope in reporting the rapid growth of new conservative campus organizations, conservative organizations which were literally nonexistent in previous years, whereas the liberal, radical and left-wing organizations held full sway, supported by campus newspaper editors and left-wing professors.

Regardless of this new swing toward conservatism, fraternities are still facing a crisis which seems to have the power of the "sickle and hammer" behind it. Unless we act and act fast, fraternities may be crushed to complete impotency or destroyed entirely.

Never before has there been such a need for



us to evaluate and re-evaluate. Are we living up to and exemplifying the high purposes and objectives set forth by our Founders? Are we still deeply concerned about helping one another achieve our various goals? Or has our primary goal—the worth of the individual—been glossed over and lost? Have the odious comparisons of groups become goals in themselves, the larger goal ignored, misunderstood or forgotten? Are we buying sufferance from the universities or are we holding our heads high, as we should be, and willing to show our worth by emphasizing individual scholarship achievement as our prime objective, with less emphasis on campus activities; by developing leaders who are leaders in their own right and not subverted by those who would use them for their own false sociological, political or economic ends; by scrutinizing our collegiate and alumnæ programs to keep them vital; by providing advisory boards which are thor-

oughly qualified to cope with the problems of today; by realizing our responsibility to the university, to the Fraternity, and to society as a whole; and by maintaining high standards of social, moral, and ethical conduct? Herein lies our salvation, if by our actions we can again prove, verify and confirm our worth.

What can *you* do? *Read* everything you can find concerning the problem. *Listen* to others, but *study* what you are hearing and *think* it through to a satisfactory conclusion for you. *Know* whereof you speak, and then *speak*. *Beware* of the deceit, subterfuge, double-talk, double-think, planned confusion and brain-washing used by those who would destroy us. *Fight* with every lawful and dignified means at your disposal to preserve our beloved fraternity system, for in preserving it you will preserve the very freedoms which are the foundation of our society—the rights and dignity of a free people.

## Two Top Altrusans Are Delta Zetas

Ernestine Cookson Milner, A-Miami, was installed as president and Marcelle K. Foote, E-Indiana, as second vice president of Altrusa International, women's service club, at the group's convention this summer in Denver.

Mrs. Milner is professor of psychology at Guil-

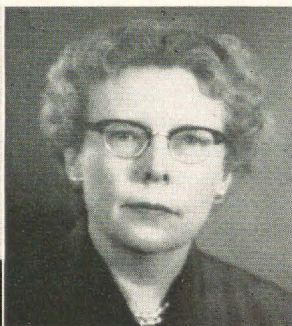
women at Parson's College and Earlham College before going to Guilford.

Mrs. Milner has been a member of Altrusa International since 1933. Established in 1917, Altrusa is the pioneer of classified women's service clubs, having a membership of 16,000 executive and professional women. As president, Mrs. Milner places the main emphasis of the forthcoming two-year program on international relations.

Miss Foote, head of the extension division of the Indiana State Library, lives in Indianapolis and has been a member of Altrusa since 1946. She has an A.B. degree from Indiana University and B.S. degree in library science from Western Reserve University. As head of the extension division she is responsible for the publication of the *Extension Division Bulletin* and for professional releases to the libraries of Indiana. Her department administers the federal program to expand and improve rural library service, acts as liaison between public libraries and various state offices, conducts workshops, etc. Besides the Indianapolis Alumnæ of DZ, Miss Foote is a member of the American Library Association, Indiana Library Association, Indiana School Librarians Association, American Association of University Women, American Legion Auxiliary, Order of the Eastern Star, and is listed in *Who's Who of American Women*.



Ernestine C. Milner



Marcelle K. Foote

ford College in North Carolina where her husband is president. She graduated from Miami University, receiving both the A.B. and B.S. degrees in four years. She was elected to Mortar Board and Phi Beta Kappa. She has a master's degree from Wellesley College and took graduate work in psychology at Columbia University and Ohio State University. She was dean of

## NIC Needs Staff Members

The National Interfraternity Conference Office, successfully operated for three years, needs staff members. Sorority members are preferred. Part time work may be arranged. If interested write to Horace G. Nichol, NIC Office, 15 East 40th Street, New York 16, N.Y., stating age, marital status, experience and interest.





Lake Ouachita, pictured here from the recently-built Blakely Dam, is a 52-mile long man-made lake stocked with fish by the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission. It's a sight to see and a place to visit on your way to or from the 1962 Delta Zeta Convention in Hot Springs, Ark.

## Convention's Coming

Circle your calendar for June 18-23, 1962

Plan now to make convention week next June a family type vacation—while the distaff side of the family is busy conventioning at the Arlington Hotel in Hot Springs, Arkansas, the rest of the family can take advantage of the vacationland all around. There's plenty of hunting, fishing, boating, swimming—all in the beautiful surroundings of the Ouachita Mountains, among which Hot Springs nestles. And going to or from Hot Springs, you'll want to spend some family time in the nearby Ozarks. DZs are all looking forward to the fun-and-inspiration 1962 convention, whose chairman is Mary Lou Vineyard of Chicago who has chairmanned several past conventions for DZ. So plan now to head for Hot Springs next June 18.



*Insight into the difficulty of making an award to a DZ collegiate when there are so many, many outstanding girls from which to choose is given here by the donor of DZ's top award to a junior girl.*

## Problems of an Award Giver

*by FLORENCE HOOD SPEAR, A B-Illinois  
Province Director, Illinois-South*

**P**ERHAPS you have wondered just how the recipients are chosen for these individual awards like the Florence Hood award. (This very original and unglamorous name was given by others who shall remain nameless.) In the beginning, all of the entries were piled high on my personal lap, and the problem was all mine. Now we have become more scientific in our approach to the problem, but there are still years like the present 1961 when FHS finds herself squarely stuck with said problem.

Each collegiate chapter may present one or several of their junior members for this particular award. Said chapter then prepares an interesting presentation for their candidate which many times includes press clippings, pictures, letters from Dean of Women and even President of the school. To these are then added the recommendation of the collegiate province director who knows these girls personally.

Winners are chosen for the honor they have brought to Delta Zeta through their personal achievements. And the difficult time arrives. The more than 100 entries are carefully screened by a strictly objective committee of members who do not know any of these girls. They choose the 10 they feel most outstanding, and pass this list with their qualifications on to a committee of four council members who are well acquainted with both schools and chapters.

Individually these judges made their first, second and third choices, placing them in a sealed envelope. And just like a movie actress yours truly opens the sealed envelopes. Place yourself at my breakfast table and what would you do? Objectivity you will have to toss aside. The two top choices in varying order were both from the state of Illinois, and both I knew and loved like a motherly sister. How could I, poor sentimental soul that I am when it comes to Delta Zetas, choose? So I just didn't.

This year the FH award will be divided between two girls, Dru deSparre, A A-Northwestern,

and Linda Brooks, I Ω-Southern Illinois.

Both of them had even in their sophomore years done magnificent things to bring honor to Delta Zeta chapters, and both had been chosen then as delegates to convention. The strength they had each brought to their Delta Zeta sisters was a quality not often found. Their scholarship, activities, personality and even their personal appearance when added to their loyalty and service, make me very proud to have them Delta Zetas and from my own state.

To be specific, Dru has been twice A A president, elective vice-president of Pan-hellenic, Phi Beta, Mortar Board, a leader in all of Northwestern's musical activities.

Linda is a journalist, singlehanded puts out chapter printed newspaper, and about to do a state DZ paper, Theta Sigma Phi, Kappa Tau Alpha, Cap and Tassel (petitioning Mortar Board). She was chosen outstanding journalism student, and one of four students representing Southern University at the Maine conference. Last spring she was named Miss Loyalty of Illinois at State Day.

These are just some of the highlights. Some of the details of their careers would make articles in themselves.

Pictured in our Honor Court is Rebecca Reynolds, A T who is Theta Sigma Phi, Sigma Delta Pi, Mortar Board, secretary of the student body at University of Texas.

Sally Horton, Gamma Alpha, was May Queen, junior class vice-president, Sigma Delta Pi, Laurels at Baldwin-Wallace.

Barbara Maitland, Gamma Gamma has won most of Missouri Valley's awards as well as serving on the boards of many activities, Sigma Tau Delta, almost a straight A average, Cap and Gown (petitioning Mortar Board).

While extremely high scholarship is not a requisite, it is interesting that all of the girls have maintained a B plus average in addition to their many activities.



# Top Collegiates Win Awards

## GRACE MASON LUNDY AWARD

The Grace Mason Lundy award goes each year to the outstanding senior girl in Delta Zeta who has done the most for her chapter. The award is named in honor of Mrs. Lundy, who is a past national president and past LAMP editor.



### WINNER

**Margaret Randel, A Ψ-SMU**  
Phi Beta Kappa, Mortar Board vice president, Panhellenic president, YWCA president, chapter president



**Julia Witt,**  
B A-Tennessee

Senior class secretary, Mortar Board Senior Citation, *Volunteer* (annual) beauty, *Who's Who*



**Ann Varnon, A T-Alabama**

Mortar Board treasurer, YWCA treasurer, AWS Judiciary Council secretary, Phi Alpha Theta, *Who's Who*

### HONOR COURT



**Linda Brooks**  
**CO-WINNERS**  
**Drude Sparre**

## FLORENCE HOOD AWARD

The Florence Hood award goes each year to the outstanding junior girl with the greatest personal achievement. The cash award is donated by Florence Hood Spear, province director of Illinois-South.

**Linda Brooks, Γ Ω-Southern Illinois**

Outstanding journalism student, Miss Loyalty of Illinois, Cap and Tassel

**Drude Sparre, A A-North-western**

Mortar Board, Panhellenic vice-president, Phi Beta honorary

### HONOR COURT



**Sally Horton,**  
Γ A-Baldwin-Wallace  
May Queen, junior class vice president

**Barbara Maitland,**  
Γ T-Missouri Valley  
Cap and Gown, nearly straight A average

**Rebecca Reynolds,**  
A T-Texas  
Mortar Board, student body secretary





*"Man is born with rainbows in his heart and you'll never read him unless you consider rainbows."*

—Carl Sandburg

## Considering Rainbows

### A DELTA ZETA VISITS CARL SANDBURG

by JUANITA KELLY BEDNAR, N-KNOX

CARL SANDBURG himself has had rainbows in his heart for 83 years as he has read and interpreted the story of man.

When knowing Carl Sandburg, one cannot say he is 83 years "old," because he is young in mind and heart, gay, dreaming and seeking, and ever challenged by the world about him.

It is a privilege to know this man. He is, as they say, "one of a kind," and it is fortunate for American literature that he has lived to write so creatively for over 50 years.

When we speak of an author it is generally true that he has successfully produced in one or two areas of writing. Mr. Sandburg has excelled in several fields.

In 1940 he won the Pulitzer prize with his famous biography of Abraham Lincoln, "The War Years." It is interesting to note that this award was given for history rather than biography. In 1951 a Pulitzer prize again came to him in poetry for his book of "Complete Poems."

Also internationally known is his historical novel, "Remembrance Rock", his children's stories in "Rootabaga Stories" and his autobiography, "Always The Young Strangers." In addition to these five categories he was first a journalist, and one frequently finds special articles under his name in newspapers and periodicals.

Mr. Sandburg has recently entered into a new phase of writing and he is enjoying every minute of it! He wrote for the production by 20th Century Fox Studios in Beverly Hills of "The Greatest Story Ever Told," the life story of Christ. Of this venture Sandburg says, "With George Stevens I help on the script and continuity and ideas. He terms me 'creative assistant.'"

In addition to his work on the movie he is completing the second part of his autobiography already titled, "Always The Wind of Chance." He has told me that it is "perhaps half done, possibly for publication 1963."

Honors have been heaped upon Mr. Sandburg throughout his career. Seven schools have been named in his honor and four more will be added to this list this Fall. Seven are in Illinois, one

This is Carl Sandburg's birthplace, located at 331 E. Third Street in Galesburg, Illinois.



The Lincoln Room adjoins Sandburg's birthplace. Mrs. Bednar is president of Carl Sandburg Birthplace Association.





each in Pennsylvania and Minnesota and two in Michigan. Of particular interest is the fact that he has been awarded 34 honorary degrees from colleges and universities in the United States and foreign countries. In 1959 he was invited to speak before the joint session of Congress to commemorate the Sesquicentennial of Lincoln's birth. Mr. Sandburg was the first layman in history to be invited to speak before this body.

With all the honors accorded Mr. Sandburg, one would think his sense of appreciation would be "jaded," but this is not the case. At his invitation our family visited him in June at the 20th Century Fox Studios. There he sat surrounded by Hollywood glamor in a magnificent office recently vacated by Marilyn Monroe. On his door was a gold star with his name below.

During the course of our memorable visit with him he showed us the cowl he wore last spring when he was given an honorary degree from U.C.L.A. He was especially proud of this degree because it was his "first" as Doctor of Fine Arts.

While we talked of relatives, friends, his birthplace in Galesburg and his present work, he showed us other recent awards which he had received. Before us on his desk were stacks of complimentary letters. Glancing around at the awards, the letters (including one from President Kennedy) and the splendor all about him he encompassed it with a wide gesture of his arms and said in awe, "It is all just too fantastic."

Considering his humble beginnings it is fantastic! Born in a three-room cottage near the railroad yards where his immigrant father worked as a blacksmith at \$9.00 a week, Carl Sandburg has come a long way in his consideration of rainbows.

I first became a devotee of Carl Sandburg when in my Junior year as editor of the *Lombard Review*, the college weekly, I found in the file that Mr. Sandburg had been editor and then business manager of the same paper when he was a student at Lombard. Stimulated by this discovery I wrote an article which told of his eventful college career. This article was reprinted in several periodicals, one of which reached Mr. Sandburg's desk. Commenting on the story Mr. Sandburg wrote me on February 23, 1937, "Tradition and fact skirted around a dividing line in that sketch of yours. Enyhoo it gave a light touch to an otherwise heavy periodical. Please send me five or ten copies for collector friends who seek and store items."

I met Mr. Sandburg personally for the first time at a luncheon at which he spoke in Galesburg when "The Prairie Years" was published. Remembering me from the article I had written about him he invited me to walk with him over some of the old haunts of his early days in Gales-



Carl Sandburg stands with Juanita Bednar on the steps of the 20th Century Fox Star's building this June when Mrs. Bednar visited him while he was doing some writing for the film "The Greatest Story Ever Told."

burg. This turned out to be a preview, because many of the stories he told me of the people and places that day appeared later in his autobiography.

Throughout the years our friendship has grown. My election as the second president of the Carl Sandburg Birthplace Association has given me the opportunity to deepen this friendship in a very real and special way.

### **Behind the Byline**

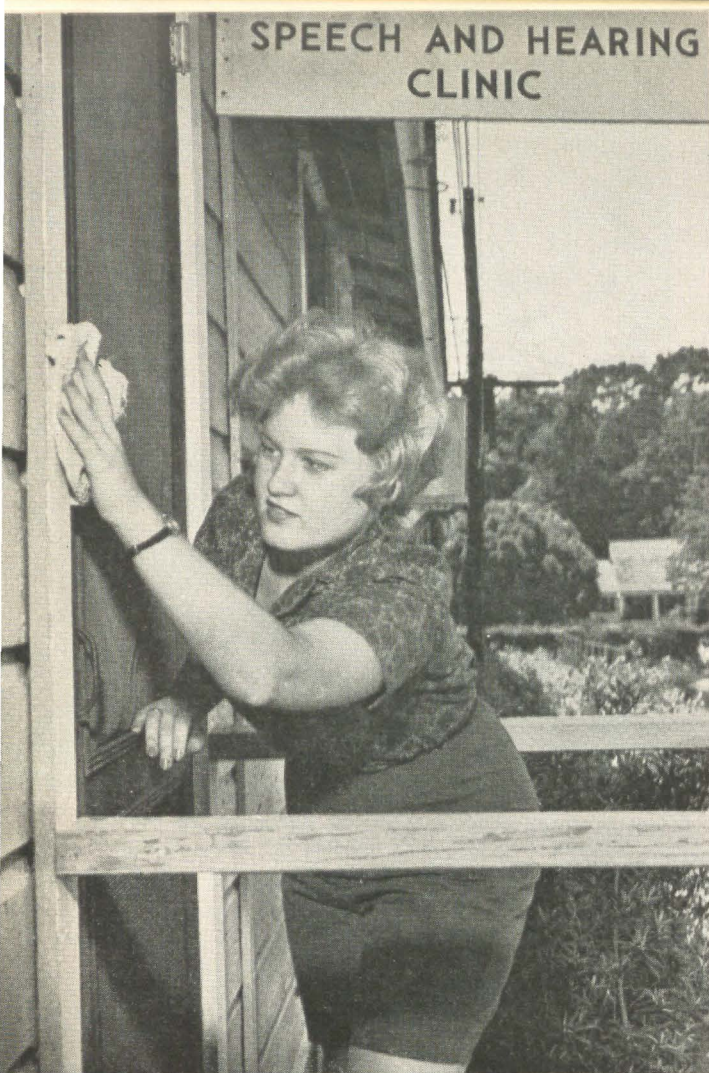
Juanita Kelly Bednar, N-Knox, national public relations chairman for DZ from 1955-1959, has been a friend of Carl Sandburg's for many years. She has successfully managed the Carl Sandburg Birthplace Association in Galesburg, Illinois, for the past two years and is responsible for several ideas which have contributed to the success of this self-supporting civic project. One innovation which received United Press coverage throughout the United States was a Penny Parade in which school children of Galesburg shared in celebrating Mr. Sandburg's 83rd birthday January 6, 1961. The sum of \$433.41 was contributed in pennies by the school children to assist in maintenance of the birthplace.

Theme for the Penny Parade came from the essay "Lincoln on Pennies" written in 1909 by Mr. Sandburg to commemorate the first minting of Lincoln pennies.

In her spare time Juanita continues her interest in Delta Zeta, evinced by her recent recommendation of Pam Sandburg, great-niece of Carl Sandburg, who pledged Delta Zeta in June at Alpha Beta Chapter at the University of Illinois where she is a freshman.

Juanita wrote the words and music to several DZ songs, including the familiar "Dream Girl of Delta Zeta."





Alpha Sigma has taken as its local philanthropy project the speech and hearing clinic located on the Florida State campus. Dorrie Chazal is doing her part of the work of cleaning, redecorating and refurnishing the clinic.

## THE LAMP VISITS ALPHA SIGMA

# DZs Are "Friendliest" At Florida State

by JANICE FREEMAN, A  $\Sigma$ -FSU

**L**OCATED in the rolling wooded countryside of North Florida, the young and rapidly growing Florida State University is the home of Alpha Sigma Chapter, noted as being one of the "friendliest sororities on campus." We are proud to wear the "lamp" signifying our membership in Alpha Sigma of Delta Zeta. We of Alpha Sigma strive to help keep high the lofty

standards and ideals of Delta Zetas all over the country.

FSU often looks back to its varied history. It has grown from a school of 200 pupils in 1851 to a dynamic educational center with 8,500 students. In 1851 the Florida Legislature adopted a resolution to establish two seminaries, one east and one west of the Suwannee River. In 1857 the one west of the Suwannee was opened in Tallahassee. This became the Florida State College, which was co-educational. In 1909 the name was changed to the Florida State College for Women. This remained a women's college until 1947, when its name was changed to Florida State University. For the first time in its co-educational history it now has more men students than women students. Consisting of 297 beautifully landscaped acres, Florida State has several buildings under construction, plus many new completed buildings, including Dorman Hall, a residence for women and Kellum Hall, an 11 story men's dormitory and the School of Business and Education. The Mathematics and Meteorological Buildings are under construction. There's been an increase of one thousand students since the fall of 1958.

As our Florida State continues to grow, our chapter also continues to grow, not only in numbers, but in integrity and scholarship, and achievements, both in beauty and intelligence.

Alpha Sigma has always been noted for its outstanding musical talent, individually and as a group. Campus sing has come to be a much welcomed event on our part, since there has only been one year that we have not either won first place or placed since this annual event was established. This campus-wide song fest is sponsored each year by Sigma Alpha Iota and Phi Mu Alpha, honorary music fraternities. The first place trophy for 1961 was presented to us by the

These DZs, Penny Buzzard, Diane Pesto, and Peggy Row gather much fun and enjoyment from cooking out in the back yard. Pledges also make use of the facilities by having a steak cook-out for the entire campus as their project.





president of Phi Mu Alpha. Our director, Jill Jenkins, deserves much of the credit for this achievement. It was through her work and example that the group worked their hardest and did their best.

This was only one of the 11 new trophies that were added to our trophy case this past year. We are especially proud of the ones obtained in the past years' Sigma Chi Derby. We feel we gained second place in the annual event through DZ determination and cooperation.

As well as group work, we of Alpha Sigma are busy as individuals in campus activities. We have DZs as members of Modeling Board; student government; Circus; University Singers; Women's Glee Club; Fashion Incorporated, and Village Vamps, an organization whose members are chosen for beauty, poise and personality. We also have DZs as members of Tarpon, composed of girls especially talented and interested in synchronized swimming; Theatre Dance, in which one of our girls, Penny Buzzard, excels; all types of dormitory activities, such as social chairman, Sophomore Council, Marching Chiefs, majorette corps, symphonic and concert bands, religious organizations, Freshman Flunkies, a freshman service organization, Off Campus Court, Judiciary Senate.

Eleanor Belote was elected as president of Women's Glee Club, as well as secretary of Campus Chest. Betty Drummond served as president of Freshman Flunkies, and was recently elected as the sophomore class' representative in Women's Judiciary. In our chapter we also have the president and vice president of Sigma Alpha Iota, president of Off Campus Court, president of the Council for Exceptional Children, officer of Tau Beta Sigma. We also have the "Garnet Girl," solo twirler for the Marching Chiefs, the Florida State Band.

Doge Island provided the sun, beach and ocean to help make DZ Weekend one of the best ever! Here, Pat Early, Bonnie Craig, LeAnne McElveen, Mary Ruth Howell, and Janice Freeman frolic on the beach.



Three DZs have been chosen as fraternity sweethearts for the coming year. LeAnne McElveen is Delta Tau Delta Queen, with Junie Hodges on the court. Bonnie Craig is Phi Kappa Tau Dream Girl, who incidentally is the third consecutive DZ to be chosen for this honor. Barbara Delich is Pi Kappa Phi sweetheart also. This, however, is only one of the honors that has come to these girls. LeAnne has been chosen as one of the Sigma Phi Epsilon Calendar Girls for the coming year, a contestant in the Greek Goddess contest, and this summer has been chosen as a member of the Modeling Board in one of the largest department stores in her home, Atlanta, Georgia.

The titles and honors that have come to Barbara Delich are innumerable. She is Military Ball Queen, 1961, a member of the Greek Goddess court, first runner-up in the Florida Citrus Contest, has been selected by Governor Bryant as Florida's representative in the America College Queen Contest, is an FSU majorette, and is now participating in the beauty contest associated with the Fiesta of Five Flags. She was the entry of Stewart, Florida, in the Miss Florida contest of 1961. Her beauty and talent have even attracted national interest. *Seventeen* magazine is doing a feature article on Barbara, and many photographs of her were taken in her DZ surroundings.

Junie Hodges, is a member of the KA-ΣN Charity Bowl Court, as well as the Sigma Chi Derby Court and Delta Tau Delta Queen Court.

We feel activities are important, but we never neglect our responsibility in helping the DZs achieve excellence in scholarship. Our scholarship chairman, Joan Monte, has worked out an effective scholarship program, which makes use of air conditioned study hall. Everyone who fails to make an average of at least all sorority aver-

The Men's Gymnasium is the home of the famous Gymkana, FSU gymnastics team, and many other athletic fields offered at FSU.







The DZ house is a welcome sight after a long day of classes! Barbara Delich (left) and Frannie Sharp, president of our chapter, feel this way as they return to their home, Alpha Sigma.

Barbara Delich (left) and "big sis," Mary Ruth Howell, share some fun. Barbara is Pi Kappa Phi Rose Queen for the coming year as well as Military Ball Queen. Mary Ruth is one of the attractions with the FSU Circus which is well known throughout the south.

age is required to attend study hall a certain number of hours a week. Those girls who need help in a certain subject can usually find a sister willing to extend whatever aid they are able. Two of these girls who have achieved such excellence in scholarship, and yet so willing to help those who need it are Nancy Cash and Ann Almond. Both girls are members of Alpha Lambda Delta, Pi Kappa Lambda, an honorary which the faculty must vote on, Sigma Alpha Iota, which Nancy served as president and Ann as vice president, Pi Kappa Phi, a overall honorary which includes only 5 or 6% of the Junior class. Nancy graduated this past June with high honors.

The year's social events were climaxed by our annual DZ Weekend, a weekend filled with fun and unforgettable times together.

As is evident, this year was filled with social affairs, study and activity. But we always found time to extend Delta Zeta friendship to those less fortunate than we. We feel it is part of our responsibility as Delta Zetas to aid the underprivileged children of Tallahassee. Twice a year we take time for this specific purpose. Before Christmas, we, together with the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity, gave a party for some of the underprivileged children of Tallahassee. Santa Claus visited them perhaps for the first time in their lives, bringing clothes, toys, and even food.

An Easter Egg Hunt was given with the Theta Chi fraternity for other underprivileged children, who may have never before had an Easter basket or new shoes for Easter morning.

As we have several girls majoring in special education to the handicapped and defective children, many of us have become sensitive to the great need to help the physically handicapped child. As our national philanthropies project concerns aid to the deaf, we have taken a project

ourselves to help the deaf and dumb children who are associated with the speech and hearing clinic located on the FSU campus. This clinic was run down, had very little and crude furniture, and needed painting badly. Since the first of the year, we have taken it upon ourselves to refurnish, redecorate, paint, furnish magazines and do as much overall work as we could. This work, usually done on Saturdays, was a voluntary matter, and many of us spent hours to help make the clinic attractive, which would mean much to a child who could not hear or speak.

We are proud of the silver pitcher we received from the football team and staff of FSU in appreciation of the friendliness and hospitality shown to the prospective football players when they visited our university. Our pledges held a party in honor of these boys showing the friendly atmosphere of the school and giving them a glimpse of what college life is like. A banquet was also given during the fall in honor of the FSU freshman football team, which has become an annual event that both the team and our girls look forward to. We feel it an honor that the coaching staff has chosen us as an example of the spirit of the school.

All of our accomplishments, projects and activities have not been carried through only by the collegiate members and pledges. Ann Marland our alumnae advisor, has always extended much valuable help and advice.

During the 37 years since our founding, alumnae of Alpha Sigma have continued working for the advancement and achievement of Delta Zeta. Mildred Bullock Keezel and Hilda Alagood Johnson, both members of Alpha Sigma, have served on National Council as vice presidents.

Many of our charter members are still active either with alumnae work or with some chapter



nearby. Annie-Flagg Wilder Ward, a charter member, served as Province Director in North Carolina; Belle Calvert Brooks, also a charter member, has served as province president in Florida, and Peggy Murphy May has served as province officer in Alabama. Virginia Miller Clark has served as Chairman of National Committees.

Virginia Clark, who has done much for our chapter, is the new State Recommendation Chairman.

We are proud to say that Alpha Sigmas on the FSU faculty are Martha Moore and Dr. Florence Cole. Sue Dietrich, a member of Sigma and wife of Dr. T. Stanton Dietrich, has been a frequent visitor to the chapter house to bring flowers from her garden.

Through working together, living together and enjoying all the fun and excitement of college days together, we have learned through actual experience the true meaning of sorority life.

. . .

## D Z SUBSCRIPTIONS: \$70,000 by 1962 IS OUR GOAL

Only two subscriptions from every Delta Zeta  
and we would reach our goal!



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# DZs in the Lamp - Light



## In Kansas: State Garden Club President

Called "Mrs. Garden Club of Kansas" because of her many associations with these clubs throughout the state, Virginia Noah Gibson, A II-Kansas State, treasurer of Manhattan Alumnae Chapter, is now president of the Kansas Associated Garden Clubs, for a two-year period.

She has been active in the Kansas group for a number of years, having been state treasurer and third vice president before assuming the presidency. Currently, she is editor of *The Kansas Gardener*, a quarterly magazine. For five years, she was the state chairman of landscape design and is nationally accredited flower show judge. She's also a life member of both the National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc., and the Kansas Associated Garden Clubs.

Aside from all her garden club associations, Virginia's "green thumb" is busy at home in Manhattan, beautifying and landscaping three acres with husband William, a state highway engineer.

## In Illinois: Chicago State Street Buyer

Winston Churchill wasn't kidding when he was talking about "blood, sweat, toil, and tears" . . . but who would think that he was referring to retail store operations? Just ask Breta Ruenzel, A A-Northwestern, perhaps the youngest buyer on Chicago's State Street. Three and a half years ago she started working at The Fair Store, learning the business from the ground up. After handling sales in the boys clothing department for two years, she was recently promoted to buyer. Her hard work's paid off, and she spends much of her time commuting between Chicago, New York and Los Angeles. Since her graduation from Northwestern, she's been living with an A A sorority sister, and can currently be found living on Chicago's Near North Side. Breta graduated from Northwestern in 1958, after serving during her senior year as president of Alpha Alpha chapter there.—SUSAN BURGER, A A-Northwestern



## In California: Women's Club President

A busy National Council member is Edith Allen Brown of Orinda, Calif., who has recently been elected president of the Berkeley Women's City Club, the largest women's club in Berkeley. Mrs. Brown is currently serving DZ on the National Council as Director of House Corporations. She was formerly National Scholarship Chairman. Mrs. Brown was for four years a member of the Berkeley Women's Club board of directors, and has been a member of the club since 1936. She is listed in *Who's Who in American Women*, is a former teacher in the physical education department at the University of California, and is married to Dr. Clarence Brown, acting chairman of the University of California department of psychology. The Browns have a son and a daughter.



# THIS WE BELIEVE

by HELEN REICH, *Zeta Tau Alpha*

TONIGHT I have a very special privilege in being invited to talk with you as we open this 1960 Convention. As one of the older "sisters" in our circle and one who has had the privilege in the past of serving on our National Council, I am honored to be here. I represent a rather unusual position, for I am not only a Zeta and a vitally interested fraternity woman, but I am also a dean who is in daily contact with the college campus and with many fraternity and campus groups. This gives me the opportunity to observe attitudes and trends affecting fraternities from a broader vantage point than I could have if I were in touch only with Zeta Tau Alpha. It is from this vantage point that I want to speak to you tonight and to discuss issues which are affecting fraternities. My remarks will be made in terms of a family talk and will be a personal statement of my observations, experiences and beliefs. Hence, I will speak to you as an older sister talking with younger sisters whom she admires and respects, and for whom she wants only the best.

The Zeta family comes from all parts of the country and from all types of schools, consequently we bring differing backgrounds and influences as we gather here in our good-neighbor country—Canada. On some of our campuses today there is agitation which is causing confusion and bringing pressures on our members and tonight we want to consider, in the closeness of our family circle, what we hold to be important to us and what we believe. By so doing, we can clarify our own convictions and from them develop and interpret our beliefs into understandable and workable patterns for our college chapters.

It seems that agitation has been the theme for the 1950's and will probably continue in the 60's. Some agitation is good, for we need to recognize change, but too often agitators are persons whose emotions are out of balance or in conflict, and they seek to inflict their turmoil and to force their emotionalism and unstable judgment on others.

We know that the discrimination issue has attracted more than its share of emotional non-thinkers. It takes tremendous stability and real understanding of one's convictions and beliefs to keep from being overwhelmed by evangelistic tirades and emotional outbursts, and to withstand being stampeded into hasty, ill-advised courses of action.

We come to Convention to take stock of our fraternity, to evaluate its progress, and to chart its course. Let us start by thinking what Zeta Tau Alpha really is. Like all college fraternity groups, it is a voluntary organization made up of young women in college and older women in alumnae life who find one another congenial and who are mutually attracted by the same ideals and values. Zeta Tau Alpha is not a public, civic, or community organization and it could not have come into existence except as a medium for joining friends together. Had the nine young women in Virginia, who were our Founders, wanted an organization for any other purpose, they would have established it on a different premise and would have set forth a purpose other than the one we all know—"the intensifying of friendship and the fostering of a spirit of love."

Today there are many who seek to distort the purpose of college fraternities and to make them into something they were never intended to be. As close-knit groups of congenial friends, they must be composed of individuals who are compatible and who can live and work together within the structure of our present-day society and its mores. This can be accomplished only through careful selection of those who are invited to membership. It is a distortion of meaning as well as a violation of personal right to call this selection of one's personal friends discrimination and to demand that it be abandoned.

A fraternity is not a sociological cell or unit which is expected to be a cross section of a population. It is by design a limited group perpetuated by the selective membership process. Such

## ***Behind the Byline***

Helen Reich, a past national officer of Zeta Tau Alpha, is now assistant dean of students at the State University of Iowa. She has kindly given THE LAMP permission to reprint here the speech that she made to the Zeta Tau Alpha Convention in Quebec City in June of last year.



an organization can exist only in a democracy which is established on a foundation of individual rights. It would be impossible to have a voluntary group of congenial friends which is self-perpetuating in a totalitarian state where one's personal and social life, as well as one's civil and political life, is controlled.

This spring I was in Philadelphia and I went to Independence Hall with a friend. I had been there before and had studied the original Constitution of our country, but this time I found myself reflecting on how lightly we hold our precious liberties which it and the accompanying Bill of Rights provide for us. Have you ever thought what it would mean not to have the right to assemble here as Zeta sisters, free to plan and to conduct the business of our organization as we see fit, protected by the rights of our citizenship which asks in return only loyalty to our democratic form of government. Or think what it would mean if we could not freely worship as our individual training or the dictates of our conscience directs and were not free to acknowledge the "all-seeing eye which pervades the innermost recesses of the human heart." Imagine, if you can, how it would seem not to be able to meet together as we are doing here. Yet this is a right which may be in jeopardy.

If fraternal groups such as ours are not free to select congenial members, they cannot continue to exist, for their purpose would be destroyed. Yet this is precisely what some of the well-intentioned "do-gooders" are proposing. In the agitation against discrimination there is confusion and personal and social rights are being put in jeopardy by those who are seeking civil and political rights for individuals who do not have them. This is why it is important to be alert and to make sure that in seeking certain rights for some, we do not destroy basic freedoms for all.

We would question and oppose any regulation or legislation which would limit an individual's right to be educated, his right to vote as a citizen, or his right to earn a living because of his race, color, or religion. As intelligent, right-thinking people we believe in these freedoms for all individuals as our country's Constitution provides and we support these rights for all. By the same token, we believe in our right and that of any other similar organization to choose its members, and we cherish this right the same as our other personal freedoms. As educated women, it is vital that we understand and have convictions about these fundamental rights in our democracy. Understanding and appreciating them fully, we can go on calmly, strong and secure in the knowledge that our freedom to choose is a basic right and that to label free, wise choice "discrimina-

tion" is to confuse the meaning of this essential quality.

Bishop John Wright has wisely pointed out that "A fraternity which bases its qualifications for membership on religious, spiritual, intellectual differences is frankly aristocratic in its spirit and appeal. It is not on that account undemocratic. We must never forget the important ways in which all persons are equal, but we must be no less mindful of the many and important ways in which we must resist equality with the mob. We must recognize our obligation to be better than some of those about us. It is no sin against political democracy to aspire to intellectual and spiritual aristocracy. There must always be people better than the rest in attainment, in mastery of virtue, in personal perfection, in professional competence, and in moral worth. Unless this is true, those basic equalities, in the recognition of which political democracy exists, will be forgotten, undermined, and destroyed."

Our fraternity, and all college fraternities like it, are different from other types of organizations because it is in a sense a family. Through our rituals, we claim one another as sisters and our relationship is based on that premise. Our fraternity is a private affair and we choose our members not on the basis of disliking others, but because we like one another. In our fraternity we are not "against" others, but we believe we have the right to choose our membership as wisely as we know how, within the framework of our own organization.

There is no simple answer for today's dilemmas, and the problems of our society, but in the attempts being made to seek greater civil and political rights for others, we must watch that we do not endanger basic rights of all—including ourselves. Our approach to problems of minority groups should not be motivated by fear or hatred, but by firm convictions about the preservation of our freedoms and a clear understanding of the differences between political and civil rights and personal and social rights. We are not a crusading organization and it is not our role to restructure society and to work for social reforms. We strive to mould character and to enoble womanhood.

Think of the personal backgrounds and the geographic areas represented by those of us gathered here, yet we all have one very personal thing in common—our fraternity. We took a pledge which binds us to one another. It is the circle drawn about us. Others draw similar circles about them, keeping intact their ideals. In a world charged with uncertainty and chaotic change, it is reassuring to know that our bonds hold strong and keep a secure and unchanging relationship for us.



Because of our varied backgrounds and geographic areas, we must have some conformity as members, if we are to maintain a congeniality of spirit. This does not limit the individual member who is free to make friends outside her fraternity group, as we all do. Our membership does not deny us the right to make personal friends regardless of race, color, religion, affiliation, or any other quality. There are many organizations in our culture which are designed to cope with the problems of a mixed society; this is not our purpose. Our members can make a contribution through these organizations on and off campus.

Our necessity for some conformity to maintain our congeniality arises from our national character. We are not single, local chapters—isolated groups—who have no contact and no exchange with one another. With our inter-related chapters in every part of the United States and in Canada, it is necessary that our members from each area be congenial and compatible to those of other areas. This requires membership selection policies based on generally acceptable qualities. We know that our membership moves about. (If you doubt it, ask Mrs. Jenkins how much change is involved in keeping members' addresses up-to-date!) With approximately 35,000 members, circulating all over the world, we must maintain membership standards which are acceptable in all our locations and which will preserve the close interpersonal relationships which sorority ties involve. For these reasons our membership selection policies remain those of our Founders—"young women of proven moral principles with the reputation of a refined and stable character."

Our fraternity is different than other types of organizations to which we may belong because it

gives us certain things in which to believe and certain principles and purposes which are singularly personal for each of us. We are confronted on many sides by those who would tarnish and destroy these personal commitments. It is easy to become mixed up when we listen to platitudes about the brotherhood of man and human rights. In maintaining our membership selection on the standards that have always been used, we are not infringing on the rights of others. To be required to change them would be an infringement of our personal rights.

We do not wish to harm those outside our circle and we do not set ourselves above them, but as a group of individuals who have voluntarily accepted an invitation to associate together in a friendly relationship, there will always be some on the outside who might desire to belong. This is one of the inevitables in life's associations and is the same for all organizations with invitational membership.

In our communities and campuses, amid the pressure of agitation, let us keep a sane course of action, consistent with our founding. Let us keep our faith in Zeta principles as a bulwark against the tirades and confused emotionalism of those who attack us for attempting to preserve the very freedom which they would take away in the name of being democratic. Our fraternity still reflects the ideals of democracy and stands for all those things which we call the dignity of the individual. We have the opportunity to develop a small unit within the larger society in which each person can develop and achieve to the best of her ability. A unit which provides the close ties, understanding, and secure association of selected friends. In This We Believe.

## National Council Nominations Wanted

The nominating committee for the 1962 convention is now seeking the names of Delta Zetas to serve on National Council during the next biennium.

Any Delta Zeta may make a nomination for any of the offices of National Council at any time. The nominating committee, however, is hoping to get as many of these nominations processed before Convention as they can, so if you have someone in mind, send her name (both married and unmarried), her chapter, her address and a bit of her background to one of the following persons on the committee:

Marjorie Schleher  
57 Adams St.  
Garden City, N.Y.

Mrs. C. A. Fariss, chairman  
2997 S. W. Fairview Blvd.  
Portland 1, Oregon

Mrs. Paul L. Jenkins  
5926 E. 43d St.  
Indianapolis, Ind.

Mrs. Margaret K. Zaring  
Box 67  
Auburn, Alabama

Mrs. Thomas M. Evans  
830 Harris Street  
Manhattan, Kansas



Harrison A. Storms, Jr., chief engineer at the Los Angeles division of North American Aviation, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., is recipient of Northwestern University's "Merit Award" in recognition of worthy achievement. Storms, whose daughter Pat is a DZ coed, is shown with model of U. S. Air Force X-15 rocket research airplane, developed under his direction by North American.



*Designer of the high-flying X-15 rocket plane is Harrison Storms, Jr., father of a Delta Zeta who was initiated last year at Northwestern. THE LAMP brings you another in the series about our Delta Zeta men.*

## His Head's in the Clouds!

*by LU BURGESS, M-University of California*

"DADDY always has his mind in the clouds," quips Pat Storms, of Northwestern University's Alpha Alpha chapter. But no daydreamer is her Dad, Harrison A. Storms, Jr.—he's among a group of top level scientists dreaming through to completion the best weapons and peacetime vehicles possible for our country and the rest of the free world. Furthermore, he's the man who designed the fastest and highest-flying piloted airplane ever built, the X-15 rocket plane.

Storms is President of North American Aviation's Space and Information Systems Division in Downey, California. As engineering vice president of the company's Los Angeles Division, before going on to direct the company's space research program, he had overall responsibilities for the design of the triplesonic B-70 jet bomber, which has a six-jet engine and cruising speed of 2,000 miles per hour; and the T-39 Sabre-liner, in addition to the X-15.

The X-15 was first delivered to the National Aeronautics and Space Agency at Edwards Air Force Base, California, in October, 1959. It made its first flight the following September—this was man's first flight into space. Subsequent models

of the X-15 have been setting records there ever since.

On June 23, just after Pat finished final exams and flew home from Illinois to her family's nine-acre ranch in the Southern California coastal town of Rolling Hills, the whole Storms family—including Mrs. Storms and two younger teenage brothers—was on cloud nine! The X-15, piloted by Major Robert White, of the U.S. Air Force, had just set a new speed record of 3,603 miles per hour. This record was broken again on September 12 by Test Pilot Joseph Walker, of the National Aeronautics and Space Agency, who flew the sleek, black, stub-winged little plane to a new record of 3,645 miles per hour, at an altitude of 110,000 feet. On October 11, Walker and the X-15 set a new world altitude record of 220,000 feet (more than 40 miles) and on October 18, Walker flew the plane at a record-breaking 3,920 miles per hour.

Walker was also the pilot when the altitude record of 169,500 feet was set last March 31. This is over 32 miles up! The X-15 is designed for speeds of 4,000 miles an hour and is expected to fly above 50 miles; and according to North



American Aviation's Public Relations Department, it is very likely that both of these performance figures will be achieved within the next few months. Its records for manned space vehicles have been surpassed only by the recent rocket-fired space capsules. Instead of being launched by a rocket, the X-15 is carried aloft and dropped from a big B-52 jet bomber flying around 45,000 feet.

The X-15 was designed at the request of the U.S. Air Force, the U.S. Navy, and the National Aeronautics and Space Agency to conduct research experiments during actual flight conditions beyond the earth's atmosphere. Storms describes it as "a space ship in miniature." It was never intended to orbit the earth but it still has many of the qualities of the space ship of the future—it can supply the total atmosphere for the pilot, the power, the oxygen, the cooling, radio, and other factors which will have to be included in genuine space ships. The experimental flights also gather knowledge of aerodynamic heating (it operates in atmospheric temperatures of more than 1,200 degrees upon re-entry to the earth's atmosphere) and reaction of man to weightlessness.

Just what is it like to have a father as famous as Harrison Storms? What was it like to go to his Alma Mater, Northwestern University (Class of '38), which selected him as its outstanding graduate in June, 1959, and awarded him an honorary Doctor of Science degree last year?

Daughter Pat claims, "My father is a man so dedicated and so determined to get America ahead it is almost unbelievable. This quality of determination awes many; but as far as I am concerned, the awe is complemented by a deep respect and a love for a man who has completely given up his home life for a goal. My father and

I hold in common this bond of determination and I am told that I am truly my father's daughter in that respect.

"Daddy and I first felt the closeness which is so evident now when we worked together in 4-H. I began with a few neighbors the Palos Verdes Peninsula 4-H Club. At the onset of the struggling organization, good old Dad stepped in and became a general leader. He was the adult overseer along with another gentleman. Throughout my four years in the club, before I gave it up to study dancing, I raised about six goats and participated in five or six major fairs a year, in addition to milking, feeding, cleaning, etc. And the other members of the family chugged along behind their 'tomboy, animal-loving Pat' with various projects as chickens—by the hundreds!—and turkeys, ducks, horses and foals, beef steers, and Daddy with his four beautiful purebred heifers for show. I took care of most of the animals and loved it. I'll never forget the day my father gave me a very important nature lesson when a goat was having her kid. I only wish every child could have the opportunity to live on a ranch and experience nature.

"The 4-H Club was the only real activity my father and I have had in common unless you would count the wonderful California-type barbecues and swims in our back yard. Even those are rare since I went away to college—and when I am home, Daddy is usually at a dinner, or a briefing, or out of town in Washington or somewhere," adds Pat. With his 20 years of experience in designing aircraft, Storms was made a consultant of the Air Force Scientific Advisory Board and other government agencies.

While at home, Storms still lives airplanes. His wife, Phyllis, whom he met in undergraduate days at Northwestern, says he frequently becomes lost in thought in the middle of dinner. She and the three children have made this into a family joke. When he is in the midst of such a reverie, someone will make an outlandish remark and the complete absence of any paternal reaction sets every one else roaring.

Mrs. Storms says she will never forget the night he bolted up from his pillow and awakened her, shouting, "I've got it!" This was the time he figured out a minimum drag shape for a cockpit canopy on the P-51 Mustang, the great fighter plane North American built during the War.

Much as he loved raising heifers, he finally had to give it up after he found himself being called upon to rush home from his office to capture cattle that strayed into neighbors' gardens. Deciding the X-15 was more important, he switched from raising cattle to avocados. He also enjoys designing midget race cars with sons Skip, 17, and Ricky, 16.

Harrison A. Storms, Jr. (right) poses with the X-15 rocket plane which he designed, along with Test Pilot Scott Crossfield.





The fact that both her parents and grandmothers went to Northwestern was not the main reason for vivacious, redheaded Pat following suit. She claims it was Northwestern's drama department that lured her from the sunshine to the snow. She pledged Delta Zeta's Alpha Alpha chapter as a freshman a year ago, and went on to become her chapter's historian and chaplain, along with being elected to Outstanding Freshman and Theta Sigma Phi's Most Newsworthy Student, and was selected as a Freshman Queen candidate.

Says Pat of her chapter, "I am convinced a sorority takes its roughest tests during open rush—and I loved Delta Zeta from the start. I shall always remember my year as a DZ pledge and how proud I was to become an active. The girls at N.U. gave me that so-important sense of belonging. Because of many common interests, I grew very close to many, in particular, my "pledge mother." I never felt before that I could actually go to a girl (not only my pledge mother) and ask her to help me or straighten me out or just talk to me. I loved the Alpha Alpha girls—they weren't all the prettiest girls on campus, but each had something below the surface that made her an individual and a person worth knowing."

Pat's life-long ambition has been to become a professional actress—either in musical comedy or stage drama. Over the summer vacation, she was offered the opportunity of working with a series of workshops in the Los Angeles and Hollywood areas. It was for this reason that she transferred to Marymount College in Los Angeles in September. She'll be able to gain valuable experience while attending college. The decision to transfer was a hard one for Pat to make, mainly because of leaving Alpha Alpha Chapter. But she definitely maintains she is one child who was never pushed into a career, and again we see that Storms' spirit of determination.

This coincides with Harrison Storms' view-



Harrison A. Storms, Jr., proudly escorts daughter Pat at her debut last April, at the Presentation Ball of the Social Service Auxiliary of Los Angeles, held at the Beverly Hills Hotel. Young women who are selected to be presented are chosen from representative California families.

point that a father should give a long leash to his sons and daughters when it comes to career choosing. He says, "My Dad wanted me to be an engineer because that's what he had wanted to be, but I really had my own free choice. Youngsters need a little time to drift before they find their niche."

Pat's transfer back home to Southern California will also give her more opportunities to see her father, truly an unusual and determined man.



## THE LAMP's Own "Wholly" Writes Highly Praised Book

Rachel Mason Peden, who writes the "Wholly Smoke" page in each issue of THE LAMP (see opposite page), is the author of the highly-praised *Rural Free*, a book about Hoosier farm life published in September by Alfred Knopf, Inc. Divided into 12 sections to describe the 12 months of the year, *Rural Free* brings to readers the sensitive insights and observances mixed with down-to-earth common sense of this Bloomington, Ind., farmwife.

Mrs. Peden has been a lifetime Hoosier, is a member of Delta Zeta's Epsilon chapter from Indiana University, and is married to Richard Peden, a farmer interested in short-horn cattle. The Peden's son Joe is a student at Purdue and daughter Carol just started at DePauw this fall (and is a DZ pledge). Mrs. Peden has two DZ sisters: Grace Mason Lundy, former National President and LAMP editor, and Muriel Mason Swain, author of children's books.

Since 1946 Mrs. Peden has been writing two columns, one for the *Indianapolis Star* and one for the *Muncie Press*, called "The Almanac of Poor Richard's Wife" and "The Hoosier Farm Wife Says."

Alfred C. Ames, reviewing *Rural Free* in the *Chicago Tribune*, said: "The essential judgment is that the book is a regional classic, deserving of long life and of entrance into many homes having few books other than the Bible and Shakespeare. Here, convincingly and unmistakably recorded are the satisfactions that perceptive, sensitive people can find in farm life in the middle west."



# Don't Say I Said Anything . . .

"IT'S Lamplighting time again," said Editor Otwell, "and I'm getting the light out from under the bushel." She keeps a bushel of this metaphor-mix on hand for such occasions as this.

That was back in September, when everybody around here was college-conscious. The daughter of this house, having chosen her college, got more letters from it this summer than she'll get from home all this year. Modern college freshmen certainly must feel loved and haunted.

**And the house was strewn with clothes, in process of going to the cleaners, or getting home from there, of being enrolled and matched with accessories before and after the facts.**

That morning Otwell bent over the bushel, crushing up sheets of paper with a great sound. The sheets looked like pages of copy from an earlier LAMP, or first drafts of her husband's letters to his Congressman. "The next LAMP comes out in mid-November," she reminded us, but due to the loud crushing noise it sounded like "comes out in mid-air."

Otwell had enough paper crushed now, for the fire. She picked up the ax and began to chop kindling. It made a loud thud, because Otwell isn't much of a hand to keep her personal ax ground, but the kindling accumulated anyway, and she went on talking. "One of our North-western girls is transferring to Marymount. She had a lot of belongings and her father designed a new plane to transfer them and her in. The government calls it the new X-15."

"We put a clothes bar across the back seat of the car and were able to take all the clothes on one trip," we boasted. Of course, though, we had to make another trip to take the daughter.

Otwell laid aside the ax and took up the saw. It was one of those power-mad things that run on gasoline and slice a log as easily as a potato. It makes more noise than a jet plane taking off. "I finally got the baby over to college," I thought Otwell said.

"So young?" I screamed and she turned off the saw and repeated "I finally got the baby over the colic. And Juanita Bednar interviewed Carl Sandburg on his movie lot," she added significantly.

**We wondered if that means more "War Years."**

"And we're running a story about how to read a newspaper. Blindfolded is best, of course, if you can't take it straight and lots of people can't these days. But of course the most comfortable way is to spread the paper, opened, on the floor

and get down on your hands and knees. Puts you in the right mental attitude, too."

She shut off the power saw, peered under the bushel and lowered her voice. "And our alumnae section tells how some of our chapters make their own money, for improvements, philanthropies and the like. I think it's risky, even for a good cause. Of course the printing press is concealed inside an automatic washer, but suppose the dean of women went down to the basement to wash out a few things sometime, unexpectedly, and washed out a few \$20 bills. Anyway, counterfeiting is a hard way to make an honest dollar."

Otwell's big dog, Graf von Teufelhunden, came in carrying another log between his teeth, nodded politely and retired. "And then there's the story of those plays put on at Gallaudet in the sign language, said Otwell.

**Memory gave us a sudden chill. Farmers use sign language on those icy mornings when the car won't start and had to be pulled with a tractor. We never could understand sign language. Our dear, generous farmer always gave us our choice . . . would we rather sit on the tractor seat and pull, at which we were sure to start up too soon and snap the log chain in two, or sit in the helpless car and steer and try to understand the farmer's sign language. It remained a mystery. A wafting of his hand could mean either "Did you leave something cooking in the oven?" or "Take your foot off the brake, the car's on fire."**

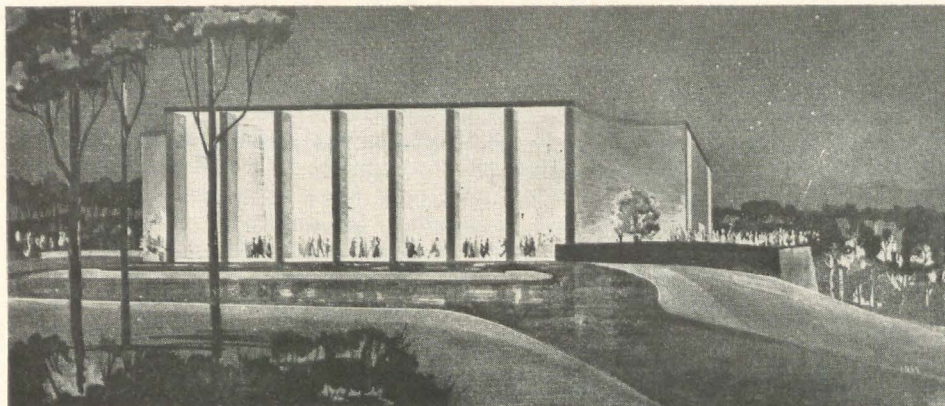
"Is there something cheerful and heartwarming, Otwell?"

"Oh yes, lots about Homecoming."

But we couldn't stay. Suddenly we had remembered something at home that we thought was heart-warming and quotable. A letter to us from Julia Shumaker, with really fine lines: "Delta chapter embodies the ideal of real DePauw women, fosters individuality among the girls and yet holds them together with common interest in Delta Zeta and what it stands for. With all this, however, a girl must realize that the best sorority for any girl is one which brings out the best in her. Otherwise sorority experience is a failure." When we looked back, Otwell's light was burning brightly and there was a column of smoke rising into mid-air.

*by Wholly Smoke*





A modern \$750,000 auditorium, specially designed for deaf performers, is being built on the Gallaudet College campus. It is expected to be ready for the Dramatics Club's first production in the Fall of 1962.

## The Words Are in Their Hands

by MARILYN MOSS, E-Indiana

THE eloquent speeches of Shakespeare and Euripides have never been delivered with more feeling than on a stage at Gallaudet College where elocution means not a thing.

It is there at the 97-year-old college, Delta Zeta's national philanthropy, that the world's most famous plays are produced sans sound. Deaf students design the sets, assemble costumes and assist in all of the behind-the-scenes theatre work—then step before the footlights as actors. The dialogue is in their facial expressions and their hands; the plot of the play is told in sign language.

For those persons in the audience who do not understand sign language, there is a "reader" off stage to translate the signs.

The three or four plays presented annually are remarkable feats, inasmuch as the college does not have a drama department or even an adequate stage. Plans are now underway for a modern and unique auditorium, especially designed for deaf performers, to be built on the campus.

The \$750,000 auditorium will have a 700 seating capacity and is expected to be ready for the Dramatics Club's first production in the Fall of 1962.

Among the first productions presented there undoubtedly will be one of the Shakespearean plays with which the Gallaudet players have had particular success.

Scenes from *Hamlet* and *Othello* have been filmed in the past for network television viewing. On seeing excerpts from *Othello* presented on an NBC news feature last year, one Washington,

D.C., critic was moved to write, "(It) was easily the weekend's most exciting dramatic show."

The Gallaudet players are by no means limited to Greek or Shakespearean plays. Through the years they have presented "*Cyrano de Bergerac*," "*Snafu*," "*Tartuffe*," "*Escape*," Moliere's "*The Miser*," and more recently, "*The Second Shepherds' Play*" and Wilder's "*Our Town*."

"*The Second Shepherds' Play*," an early 15th century story of the Nativity, was presented over Washington, D.C., Station WTTG last Christmas Eve.

The Gallaudet College Theater last year presented "*The Second Shepherds' Play*," an early 15th century story of the Nativity. The production was televised by Washington, D.C., Station WTTG.







Thornton Wilder's "Our Town" was Gallaudet's dramatic offering this Spring. The college players are coached by instructor Gilbert Eastman.



The Gallaudet players are noted for their productions of Greek and Shakespearean tragedies. Helen of Troy is seen above in a dramatic scene from "The Trojan Women."

Each dramatic performance at Gallaudet is polished to a professional smoothness, and the college's theatre work has been credited with developing at least one television performer.

Bernard Bragg, pantomimist and show host on San Francisco's Education Station KQED, has said it was at Gallaudet that he was encouraged to experiment with pantomime. He was a special guest on the National Educational Television Network's show, "What's New," in November.

Pantomime is an important by-product of theatre at the college, because much of the characterization depends on movement and facial expression in lieu of vocal pauses and inflections. The players, coached by dramatics instructor Gilbert Eastman, are wise to adapted tricks of acting, as well as staging and makeup, handed down from class to class for the last one hundred years.

Dramatics at Gallaudet, however, has come a long way since its early beginnings in the 1800's. The college first supported two dramatic clubs—one male and one female—and there was no meeting of the twain for performances, since the administration frowned on the intermingling of sexes.

This ruling, of course, was reconsidered later, and a variety of plays was presented.

Probably one of the most successful of the modern productions was produced in the early '40's. The college prepared to stage "Arsenic and Old Lace," a hit comedy also running on Broadway at the time, and wrote for permission to produce the play royalty free. Permission was granted along with an invitation for the Gallaudet cast to present its production on Broadway. The result: Boris Karloff, star of the Broadway production, joined critics in lauding the performance.

With the start of the '50's, the Dramatics Club assembled a troupe of players to introduce its plays to new audiences. In 1950, the club produced "The Miser" in Akron, Ohio, under the sponsorship of an alumni group. The following year, a road trip to Ontario, Canada, was supported by the Ontario Association of the Deaf. A thousand persons were on hand to applaud the club's production of "Tartuffe."

Those trips were the beginning of a dream for George Detmold, dean of Gallaudet College. He hopes some day to establish a permanent company of deaf actors for television and tour productions.

Match his perseverance with the student body's love of drama, and the realization of his dream cannot be far away.

## Stories of Three New Chapters in Winter LAMP!

Watch the Winter LAMP (out in February) for the stories about the installations of Zeta Rho chapter at William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo., on October 21; Zeta Pi chapter at the University of Georgia, Athens, on November 11, and Zeta Omicron chapter at Wisconsin State at LaCrosse on December 2.





Dorothy Shehey Dosse, T-Wisconsin, stands in the Nikitsky Botanical Garden, Yalta, before a rare creeping cypress during her recent tour of Russia.

*Each of these DZs traveled in a different manner than the usual American tourist: Dorothy Dosse and her newspaperman husband toured Russia; Miriam Vaaler headquarters in Turkey and travels from there, and Carole Frederick took a post-college trip to Europe completely on her own with no guides or tour plans.*

## Off the Beaten Travel Path

### ***Tourists in Russia***

by DOROTHY DOSSE, T-Wisconsin

Why visit the Soviet Union?

Where else would I be made to feel like a celebrity?

Where else could I get first-hand impressions of a nation which has become our rival in world power?

Our friends were upset when we went to the USSR for three weeks last September. But we weren't tossed into a dungeon or seized by the secret police.

Nobody spied on us. They didn't have to. Every Russian spotted us a block away as American and we were under their surveillance—to see how our clothes were cut and what my hair-do was like.

We strolled freely around seven Soviet cities. With everyone gawking at us, we stayed in line.

The Iron Curtain keeps in, but doesn't keep out. More than 15,000 Americans traveled in the Soviet Union last year. Moscow claims 5,000 visitors come into it daily—Americans, Asians, Africans, Australians, and Europeans.

One American woman, in the modern 30-story Ukraine hotel in Moscow where we stayed, exclaimed:

"This is a United Nations!"

Many visitors wear their native costumes. Many are scientists at international conferences. The Soviet Union solicits visitors to impress them, and to impress the six million Muscovites with the prestige of the Red government.

It impresses a tourist, too. We enjoyed talking with them.

Arrangements to visit the USSR are made by travel agents through the official Soviet agency,

Intourist. A de luxe three-week trip through Leningrad, Kiev, Odessa, Yalta, Socchi, and Moscow cost us about \$40 a day per person.

This included hotel and meals, intercity transportation, and a guide interpreter, car and driver in each city. We were not in a group.

Americans who landed at the Leningrad airport with us on a chill September night tended to be jumpy over the mumbo-jumbo customs declaration and baggage inspection, accompanying routine questions and the long wait.

We were sure on the night drive into the city with only parking lights used that the Russians didn't want us to see the strategic airport area, and we came up with a cloak and dagger impression.

But parking lights are their rule for night driving. For the next 20 days we relaxed and enjoyed ourselves.

In every city we had large quarters: sitting room, bedroom and bathroom. Some of the hotels were modern, but most of them were old.

We also received meal coupons, four for each day, worth 12 rubles for breakfast, 20 for lunch, 3 for afternoon tea and 30 for dinner. At their prices you probably can't eat and drink that much, and you can't get a refund on unused coupons.

If you order a 28-ruble lunch you give the waiter or waitress a 30-ruble dinner coupon and generously waive change, which you cannot get in rubles anyway, but only in cigarettes or some other commodity the restaurant has.

Some Soviet citizens are affronted at tips—but waiters are not. They've learned. They balance your coupon excess with another customer's cash to get a spendable ruble tip.

Next time you enter the restaurant the waiter



you tipped may be helpful and steer you away from an out-of-service table at which you otherwise will sit indefinitely. It still may take you two hours to eat, so take your writing paper and postcards.

Before leaving the USSR, tourists scramble to use up coupons on cigarettes, caviar, expensive chocolates or excellent Soviet champagne from the restaurants—if their luggage will hold them.

Rubles needed for ballet tickets or miscellaneous purchases are obtained by exchanging dollars or travelers checks inside the USSR at the rate of 10 rubles for a dollar.

Our Leningrad guide warned us against walking a certain street at night. I asked if it was a hoodlum area where we might be mugged. It wasn't: it's where black market operators accost foreigners and offer up to 30 rubles for a dollar.

The dollars, or pounds, apparently find their way into the hands of the highly-paid artists, athletes or officials who can leave the USSR occasionally.

A Briton told me: "I've seen Russians in a London department store. It was absolutely pitiful. They could not buy, and yet they were ruble-rich at home."

At the Intourist desk in Leningrad you order a guide and car for the next morning.

The Guide will hit the major sights: monuments, parks, museums, or churches, such as St. Isaac's in Leningrad, which is a museum to labor now, or Peter the Great's palace with its 130 fountains and glittering statuary restored as it was before the war destruction.

But it's well to have read a book such as Irving R. Levine's "Travel Guide to Russia" so you can insist on seeing some things an over-indoc-trinated guide may try to avoid, such as the sight of people worshiping. In Kiev, we had to insist on seeing Pechersk monastery and going through the cavelike catacombs, lined with niches containing

mummified monks.

Insistence only works up to a point. We could not get into apartments being lived in. Housing costs Soviet citizens little, but it is overcrowded. Kitchens and bathrooms are usually shared.

After work, thousands walk the streets, meet friends and buy beer or pop at sidewalk stands, go to the theater or try to get into a restaurant rather than jam into small housing.

We asked one girl how she would obtain an apartment if she married.

"Oh, we couldn't get an apartment," she said. "We would have to live with my parents or my husband's parents."

Concrete 4 to 8 story apartment buildings half a block long are being built everywhere, but the USSR is far from caught up. Individual homes, except farms or in resort areas, are a rarity.

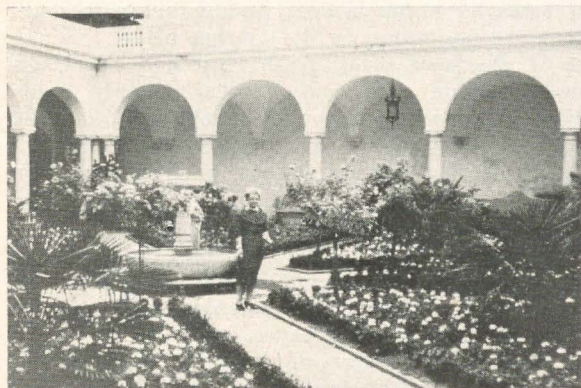
Despite the housing shortage, a tremendous construction effort impresses the tourist, and the Soviet citizen: exhibition grounds with fabulous pavilions and enormous arched gateways, stadiums, monuments and structures like Greek temples in the Black Sea resort areas, subway stations with solid glass bas-relieved columns. These are like shrines; the Soviet citizen sees them as evidence of his nation's progress. No effort seems too great to impress the viewer.

If the Soviet citizen can get into a good restaurant, he has a gay evening ahead. I saw many tables half food, half bottles.

In Odessa, a gay diner at the next table unskillfully uncorked his champagne, spraying the Ukrainian at the table with us. I prevailed on our table companion to use an American gadget—foil-sealed damp paper for washing hands when water is unavailable.

It fascinated him and he made his wife try it. In seconds, we were talking halting German, and I was trying to keep from being snowed under with food and drink.

Mrs. Dose admires the roses in the courtyard of Livadia Palace, scene of the Yalta Conference in 1945.



This cook "shanty" on a Ukrainian collective farm produced the finest meal the Dosses ate in Russia.





The people are gay and friendly and exude confidence—as though next year (or the year after, depending upon plan) it will be their turn to be on top in new fields.

One driver asked me about American automobiles, and when I fumbled for German words for push-button driving and automatic transmissions (his Volga didn't have it), he accurately described the details of United States cars to me.

He told me with assurance that next year the USSR would have automatic transmissions, as though it were foreordained.

Some people griped to us: one wanted more freedom to make foreign friends, another couldn't get permission to go to London for study despite an invitation from a British curator in her field and a third was having difficulty placing her gifted child in a suitable school.

We found the food generally so-so. Quality varies from meal to meal in the same restaurant—as though a different shift had worked in the kitchen.

The finest meal we had was on a collective farm near Odessa. The peasant woman who made it, with help from others, cooked it under conditions we would compare with sharecroppers' homes.

But her roast chicken, borscht and potato salad with dill pickles were marvelous.

The collective included three villages, and the director became my husband's buddy immediately when he learned they both had two sons and a daughter, and two granddaughters.

Women, of course, did much of the work on the farm. But they do much of it in the cities, too, policing the streets with gunnysacks to pick up trash and sweeping with short-handled brooms. The cities are very, very clean. Only in Moscow did I see a mechanical street sweeper.

Their hearts are big, however. We stopped at a small airport on one flight between cities. Before we boarded the plane, one of the women airline workers went into the airport flower garden and picked a bouquet for me.

While we were visiting a Moscow school, one pupil's mother, who was a cloak-room attendant, went into the school flower garden and picked bouquets for my husband and me.

There are flower gardens in profusion under the women landscapers. The city of Kiev is a floral dream.

We also visited a school in Odessa which specialized in English. We had nostalgia hearing 8-year-olds recite "Three Little Kittens" and "One Two, Button My Shoe." And we grinned when the 14-year-olds were ordered by their Australian male teacher to "put away your cribs."

The pupils tried out their English on us before

class. The girls curtsied, the boys bowed. The girls wore black pinafores and had hair ribbons in their braided hair. The boys wore shorts, and, seemed shyer than the girls.

## ***Turkey Is Her Travel Base***

*told to MARILYN MOSS, E-Indiana*

Most American girls plan and save for a few precious days in Asia or Europe, but Miriam Vaaler, Omega, University of Oregon, has reversed the pattern. Mosques, the AYA Sofia, and other historic attractions of Istanbul, Turkey, comprise a charming background for her job with the State Department. Her vacations are devoted to flying trips to the United States.

Miriam is a secretary currently assigned to the Foreign Service in Turkey, more than 6,000 miles from her hometown of Eugene, Ore.

Arriving in Istanbul in October 1960, Miriam found a country harboring both Eastern and Western cultures. For instance, the Istanbul City Orchestra on Sundays alternates concerts of Western classical music and Turkish music performed by Turkish Classical Orchestra performances Miriam rarely misses.

Even the view from her apartment has a Western flavor. "The setting is reminiscent of San Francisco," Miriam reports.

Her apartment looks down on the Bosphorus, a 20-mile strait between Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia that connects the Sea of Marmara with the Black Sea. "The whole front of my apartment is covered with plate glass windows and I can see everything that happens in the port," she adds. "One Friday evening in honor of some Turkish holiday the Turkish fleet parked practically outside my window and treated me to what I like to think was my own private fireworks display."

As a secretary in the American Consulate General's office, Miriam is not wholly dependent on the Turkish language. Nevertheless, she studies it some 12 hours a week and manages to make herself understood in the market place.

All kinds of meat, fresh fruit and vegetables are available, plus many typical Western foods. But the supermarkets of the States are nonexistent. There is one shop for meat, another for fruit, another for vegetables, and on down the line.

"There is one butcher who I particularly enjoy buying meat from," Miriam says. "He can speak at least six languages and I could stand there for hours just watching and listening while he cuts meat and switches languages."

Miriam has been only once to the huge Istanbul covered bazaar, well-known in that part



of the world. With the exception of the beautiful but expensive Turkish rugs and the many-gem harem ring, she was disappointed. "The copper and brass work is not nearly as nice as that from India, nor is the local material," she reports. "As far as precious gems are concerned, I'll have to go back to Ceylon or Hong Kong for those."

Her comparisons are well-founded. She formerly served two years with the State Department in Dacca, East Pakistan, and visited Thailand, Indonesia, Nepal, Japan, Hong Kong, Bali and other places in her travels.

During her two-year stay, she discovered Dacca less influenced by Western ways than Istanbul. Five servants—all male because Pakistan is a Moslem country—were assigned to Miriam and her roommate. There was a cook, who also did the marketing; a bearer, who made the beds, served meals and polished shoes; a dhobi, who washed and ironed their clothes; a gardener, and, last but not least, a sweeper, who did whatever was left to do.

Watching Daccans do ordinary daily chores is somewhat like looking back at America a hundred years ago. When Miriam first arrived in East Pakistan, there was, as yet, no U.S. commissary. Undaunted, the cook baked all the bread, killed chickens, etc. To the Dacca tailor everything is custom made—with no help from patterns. Simply show him a picture of the garment wanted and a few measurements and days later it is ready.

The clothes are made for the hot and humid climate that embraces Dacca for seven or eight months of each year. The monsoon season lasts about four months, from June to September, and is quite important.

"The people there depend on the rivers for communication and transportation," Miriam reports. "They also depend on the monsoon rains for the success of their crops which include rice, jute, a fiber used in making gunny sacks, and tea."

Several times, Miriam and her friends traveled to the tea gardens located on large plantations in the area. The plantation owners conducted tours of their land and explained how the tea leaves are picked and processed.

"Informal trips were the order of the day," Miriam says. Since there is very little formal entertainment, friends in Dacca gather to play bridge or take short trips. The single (or bachelors) Europeans and Americans meet in groups, she adds, rather than in couples as they do in the States.

East Pakistan is about the size of Wisconsin and is inhabited by 50 million people. In making her move from East Pakistan to Turkey last October, Miriam transferred to a country five

times larger with half the population.

In between assignments she flew to Eugene, Ore., where she visited with her father; her mother, Pauline Vaaler, and aunt, Helen Husband, both Omegas.

Miriam returned to the States with many souvenir treasures, including brass trays and vases, leather handbags, black sapphires, and silk brocades. The addition of further mementos from faraway places is assured. "I've always wanted to travel," Miriam explains, "but I find that the more places I see abroad, the more interested I become in further travel."

## *Diary of a Happy Soprano!*

by CAROLE FREDERICK, Γ Υ-Oklahoma City U.

This has really been an adventure of friendship. People everywhere have been wonderful, starting with those in Oklahoma who helped me on my way through a Ladies Music Club Scholarship and Loan. Since then, I have met people in every city I have visited who are as anxious to be friends as I am.

I left for Europe in August, 1960, not knowing exactly where I would live (I had planned to travel until I found the best place for me to study and live. It turned out to be Munich where I am now). The most miserable night of my life was spent in New York City before my ship left the next day; it was very frightening to leave such a good life behind and to strike out on such a big undertaking. The ship, however, turned out to be a wonderfully exciting experience. Each evening there were dances, movies, delicious meals, walks on deck with sea spray in my face, and interesting conversation with many different peoples.

After we docked, everyone assembled their bags before getting on the train for Paris, but mine were nowhere to be found. I followed a fat little French porter around, but to no avail—still no bags.

Someone told me to get on the train, my bags would get there somehow, and I was so tired, I obeyed. The tiny compartments were jammed to overflowing with tourists, children, and bags, but to me, it was paradise to sit down, lean my aching head back and see lovely France passing by.

Incidentally, my luggage did turn up later.

I had planned to stay a week in Paris with friends, but when I arrived, they were unfortunately on vacation. If a young Frenchman in the U.S. Lines office had not helped me, I think I would have given up in despair.

He called my friends all afternoon and then arranged hotel accommodations for me. Later, he obtained my train ticket to Munich. (You



would be surprised how difficult the simplest things are when you are alone and do not speak the language.) And that evening he showed Paris to me and made my two days there really enjoyable.

While staying at the hotel, I met two American ladies who were going back home. When they learned I was on my way to Munich, they insisted I call their friends' daughter. She turned out to be a most helpful new acquaintance, and we became good friends.

She helped me particularly at first, when things were really difficult. In September, she left Munich to teach in another city, so I inherited her lovely room in the home of a wonderful German family. I was lucky. Rooms are very difficult to find in Munich.

My first day in the city was bright and sunny. There was a pleasant bustle of activity, and I loved it at once. I made friends quickly among contest entrants (I had come to Munich for a music contest) and also among the people of Munich.

After a few weeks though, I became desperately aware of the slow progress I was making with the German language. I bought a small radio (which was no help at this stage) and made a plan to go to the park near my room, find a nice lady sitting alone, and strike up a conversation.

My plan was much more successful than I had hoped. The lady by whom I sat was a retired school teacher. She lives with her niece who teaches at an elementary school here in Munich. They invited me to their home, and I became a pretty constant visitor. (My German I must say improved by leaps and bounds!)

After the Munich contest, I went to Geneva, Switzerland, to sing in another contest. My train arrived in Geneva around 6 P.M. (it's a 10-hour train trip from Munich) and since it was raining, I went to the nearest recommended hotel. My room cost 16 Swiss francs (\$4), which seemed outrageous to me. The next day I went by contest headquarters where I was directed to a private

home with quarters costing only eight francs a night.

This, however, was one of the loveliest homes I have been in. Mme. Cliamovitch is a charming woman around 80 with gorgeous white hair. I was invited to coffee at her daughter's home and was allowed to practice there. That night I was invited back to sing. I also was invited to dinner at her son's home and was shown the city by these wonderful people. They all came to hear the contest finals and were very proud of me, even though I did not win.

After Geneva, I decided it was time to settle down and go to work. I knew Munich was the place, and enrolled in German classes and in classes at the Music Hoch Schule (conservatory).

Most people in Munich live in apartments, but my home is a real house with its own garden and fruit trees. The Wagners are in their 80's, but get around amazingly well. The house has three stories, and Frau Wagner is up and down the stairs the entire day. Many times when I am home in the afternoon, she will bring cake to go with afternoon coffee (which is practically a ritual in Germany and a pleasant break in my work schedule).

Believe me, time is so valuable when you are attending classes everyday, studying and practicing, that you learn to study—even standing on the tram! (I ride the Strassenbahn (tram) 40 minutes each way to and from school.)

As for my future, it looks very bright. I will be singing in the Wettbewerb (contest) again and auditioning for opera houses this fall.

Let me step on the soap box and speak a few words for opera. It appears to me that we have the best possible training for young singers in the U.S.A. It is a shame that they have to leave our country to sing professionally. There are 57 opera houses in West Germany and how many in the whole U.S.A.? Every state should have at least one opera house; our people are missing a wonderful cultural opportunity. But enough theorizing.

I am the new soprano with the Broadway Arts Quartet (an American group), and we have had wonderful success. We sang last August over Senderfrei Berlin for the International Television Festival representing the U.S.A.

As you can probably tell, I have let my judgment of people guide me this year and so far, I have not been disappointed. Sometimes when I look back I realize how many chances I have taken. If I had known what a big undertaking this was, perhaps I would not have had the courage. But, I am grateful I took this step. The experience has been well worth all the planning and heartaches. I have never been happier or more satisfied than now.



Carole Frederick (right) takes time out from her music studies with the German family she lives with in Munich.





### *Behind the Byline*

Lee Steele not only knows how to read a newspaper but how to write for one. She gives about 30 speeches annually in Ohio and Michigan on the subject.

A woman's department writer for the *Toledo (Ohio) Blade* and former Bowling Green University journalism teacher, Mrs. Steele has won first prizes in the Ohio Newspaperwomen's Association critical reviewing contests.

Besides working as a full-time reporter and delivering about 50 speeches a year, she finds time to serve the Toledo Hearing and Speech Center as president.

Another of her favorite speech topics is "Adventures of a Girl Reporter," in which she tells funny experiences that have befallen her as a reporter. Among her speaking engagements has been the University of Michigan's convention for high school students.

Mrs. Steele helped advise and was initiated as a charter member of Gamma Tau chapter in 1950 during her final year at Bowling Green before returning to full-time newspaper work.

## How to Read a Newspaper

by LEE Z. STEELE, *Gamma Tau-Bowling Green*

**M**ANY people, and that includes journalism students, don't know how to read a newspaper. Much of this lack is so obvious that it is alarming. It is simply that readers don't concentrate, even for 15 minutes, when they peruse a newspaper.

The housewife may glance at the news pages while her mind really is on the price of canned vegetable soup. The man of the house will devour the sports pages, but he may be all too prone to dismiss a major news story by skimming the headlines.

And the youngsters in the house confine themselves to the comic and teen pages.

Since the average newspaper is a value-packed compendium, truly one of the few real bargains left today in our inflated economy, I think readers should learn how to get their money's worth.

I know of no other commodity that can inform, educate, entertain, and perhaps inspire its "consumers" better than newspapers. And when you are all through, you can wrap up the garbage in it, or use it to line closet shelves.

So, when I left my teaching post at Bowling Green State University to return to the newspaper world once again as a working newspaper-woman, I decided to talk on "How to Read a Newspaper":

This is what I call my short course in journalism. In the last 10 years, I've averaged some 50 speeches annually—not all of them on this topic—but perhaps 30 annually on the topic of newspaper reading. I try to modify it so that it will be meaningful to each group type to which I'm speaking.

I have talked before pupils in elementary school—my youngest "class" was a group of third

graders—and retired teachers. My audiences also have included men's service clubs—Kiwanis, Rotary, Lions, Elks—and women's service groups, Zonta, Business and Professional Women's Clubs, etc.

How does one read a newspaper? I suppose if I were to sum it up in one word (and we live in an age where we like things condensed), I would say: carefully.

This is not to be facetious. But I feel most readers do not read carefully the stories they want to understand. It is fine to skim when you are choosing a story to read. But once you light on it, read it carefully. Don't be content merely to read the headline and a paragraph or two.

It is important to remember that all of us respond somewhat emotionally to things that we read. And I don't think this is merely a feminine trait. Men are just as emotional in their responses. For example, a graduate of University X couldn't possibly read a sports story about his school—especially if it has lost a game—and think the writer was being impartial!

And if we consider politics as a field in which news really brings out our partisan attitudes, think of the effect this statement might have on a Democrat or a Republican. "John Roosevelt seconded the nomination of Richard M. Nixon as the GOP presidential candidate."

The intelligent reader seeks background in order to understand the day's news. And such background may be provided by editorials, the news columnists which frequently appear on the editorial page, news magazines, general circulation magazines, books, and all matter of research reports and data which can be found in any good library.

Doesn't this appear discouraging to the "aver-



age" reader? Indeed it does. But there is no substitute for it; no easy road to understanding the complex issues about which news is being written.

It is in the news of government—and if you will examine our newspapers, you will find that a very large proportion of news concerns government—that so much of our confusion arises. We simply don't have sufficient background to understand this type of news.

There is no reason to be discouraged. Rather, I would counsel readers to be selective in what they choose to absorb from their daily newspaper. At least, to be selective in choosing which of the many "serious" or "hard-news" stories they hope to understand.

Then to become informed in as many areas as possible about the topic. It may be labor-management relations; it may be science, it might be the schools—the number of choices is legion.

Once this is achieved, you will know how many news stories there are about your particular sphere of interest.

In reading a news story, it is well to consider two things:

1. Headline reading is not enough. A headline sums up in eight to 20 words, what the story is about. (Headlines also may be teasers for a story to attract your attention.) Obviously, some stories cannot be reduced to eight to 20 words.

2. Most news stories are based on a reporter's account of what happened or what he was given by some news "source." The source might be an authority, it might be a speaker, it might be someone sending up a trial balloon.

In reading, be aware of the news "source." To whom are the facts or statements attributed?

For example, in a speech story, each paragraph will refer to the speaker.

In a traffic story, there may be a line, "Police arrested the driver on a charge of driving with-

out regard to safety. . . ."

In a story on business, "The company officials declined to comment on the rumor. . . ."

Newspaper writers strive to be accurate. We check for facts. But the truth is not always clear in a news story. Truth may be obscured, intentionally or unintentionally, in a news story.

This is your responsibility as a reader: to decide which is or which is not the truth. Should the newspaper attempt to print only what it thought to be "the truth," we would have censorship, and this is intolerable under our Constitution.

Finally, remember that news stories are written with words. The same word may mean different things to different readers; ditto, phrases. The classic example is the story of the British newsman who tried to translate, "So's your old man," and came up with, "Your father is also."

To summarize: reading a newspaper is a personal matter. Though you read with your eyes, the effect of what you read is not necessarily detached. Most of us respond emotionally to what we read. Even though there have been numerous stories about the correlation between lung cancer and smoking few people have stopped smoking. Most prefer to quit reading about the dangers.

If you want to remember rules, here are three:

1. Read the entire story, not merely the headline.

2. Be aware of the news source in a story.

3. Use the news story as a stepping stone, not the end of your background on a subject.

I would remind you that Thomas Jefferson once wrote that if it were up to him to decide between newspapers without government or government without newspapers, he would not hesitate to choose. He would prefer newspapers without government. But he added this important proviso: Everyone should be able to read a newspaper.

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## CHANGED YOUR NAME OR ADDRESS?

Mail completed form NOW to National Headquarters, 3561 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis 5, Ind.

Maiden Name ..... Chapter .....

Husband's Name ..... Date of Marriage .....

FORMER ADDRESS—Name .....

Street and Number .....

City, Zone and State .....

PRESENT ADDRESS—Name .....

Street and Number .....

City, Zone and State .....



Edited by SUSAN BURGER, A A-Northwestern

## News of Our Alumnae Chapters



THIS KENTUCKY COLONEL greeted all members of Kentucky Delta Zeta Chapters, alumnae and collegiate, at State Day festivities in Louisville. Shown in this Louisville Times photo are (l. to r.) hostesses Kay Davis, Bobbie Stiers, Susan McGlothlin, Martha Whitney, and Jean Kneessy of the University of Louisville chapter who are greeting Alumnae Province Director Mrs. Lawrence Grauman.



# Alumnæ Gather For Fun, Philanthropy

## ALUMNÆ MEETINGS ARE FUN!

This spring **Lincoln** (Neb.) alumnæ entertained the Beta Tau seniors from Nebraska Wesleyan at a Hawaiian Luau party. The food was Hawaiian and even the hostesses wore "muumuus".

Members of the **Cincinnati** alumnæ chapter were invited to the summer home of one member, where they had a "bring your husbands or dates" party.

Husbands were invited to attend two meetings of the **Fairfield County** (Conn.) alumnæ. At the first, James Cannon, National Affairs Editor of *Newsweek* spoke. At the second, Nolan Kershner, chairman for the Fairfield County Sane Nuclear Policy, spoke.

**Boston** alumnæ served an initiation supper for 16 initiates of Delta Iota at Tufts. They have also been busy selling six dozen candy jars and sending greetings to the New England Home for Deaf Mutes.

**Minneapolis** alumnæ are brightening their homes with Japanese floral displays, all learned at a recent meeting. Other interesting meetings have been bridge, hat-making, and a toy fair.

For their first meeting of the year, **Whittier** (Calif.) alumnæ invite new area DZs to a buffet supper. Later in the season a swimming party was held. Two other interesting meetings on tap are "Europe at a Glance" and a cosmetic demonstration.

The recent graduates were honored by **San Jose** alumnæ, and this fall the new members will be honored at a similar dinner. This summer, these women held a picnic for members and their families.

Previous to the coming of the opera season in **Cleveland**, **Westside** women will hear Mr. George Vassos of the Cleveland Institute of Music. He will give an explanatory preview of the operas scheduled, and demonstrate each one with recordings.

The annual meeting and spring luncheon for **Chicago** alumnæ was held at Allgauer's Old Heidelberg. Officers were elected and a member reviewed *I Married a Psychiatrist*.

**Quint-Cities** (Illinois & Iowa) alumnæ took



Four members of the Aurora Alumnæ Chapter are ready to leave for the Illinois Delta Zeta State Meeting at the Lincoln Manor in Dixon, Illinois, May 5-6: Mrs. John Gouwens, A A-Northwestern; Mrs. James Harrington, A A-Northwestern; Mrs. Sam Bedrosian, T P-Northern Illinois; Miss Gloria Bender, A A-Northwestern.

an active part in the Panhellenic information party for prospective rushees.

**Kansas City** alumnæ enjoyed a speech given by Enrique Osswald, an exchange student from Argentina.

Secretary to a vice-president of the University of Minnesota, Peg Wiperman, gave a slide talk on her visit to the Far East, where she was doing work for the University, at a meeting of the **Twin Cities** (Minn.) alumnæ.

An exchange student from India, Miss Tanja Tumer, spoke at the September meeting of **Sacramento** alumnæ.

**Greencastle** (Ind.) alumnæ prepared two winter supper parties for collegiates and one for spring pledges and sorority "mothers" in members' homes. These helped all get better acquainted.

A lovely spring luncheon was given by **Marshall** alumnæ for the graduating seniors of GG, Missouri Valley College. A sorority rose was used throughout the home and then each honor guest was presented with a rose as a memento.

Fall plans of **Franklin** (Ind.) alumnæ include serving the pledge luncheon at the conclusion of rush week for Psi chapter at Franklin College.



**Rochester** (N.Y.) alumnae had an interesting year of varied meetings. Along with the usual Founders' Day luncheon, picnics and Christmas programs, they all enjoyed talks on interior decorating, European life, landscaping a home, and teenage diplomacy.

## FUNDS—AND HOW TO RAISE THEM

**Santa Barbara** (Calif.) alumnae have been very busy with money raising projects this year ... trying to help DPsi with their new house. Most popular of the benefit ideas has been a dessert-bridge series. These are held at the chapter house and each alumna vies to prepare the most luscious goody. This fall a fashion show, as well as dessert-bridge, are on tap.

A speech therapy student received a scholarship to Texas Tech from **Lubbock** (Tex.) alumnae, the result of their rummage sale.

During the summer, members of **Quint-Cities** (Illinois-Iowa) alumnae dressed dolls for the Christian Friendliness Association for distribution to under-privileged children. This project has been so rewarding that the women have decided to make it an annual event.

Aiding the new chapter at William Jewell college has been the biggest job for **Kansas City** alumnae. At present these women are working on money raising schemes to furnish the chapter room.

The **Aurora** (Ill.) alumnae group has assisted with workers and money in Aurora's Handi-

Welcome gift at Eugene (Ore.) Hearing and Speech Clinic is the tape recorder presented by alumnae and members of the University of Oregon Delta Zeta sorority chapter. Proceeds were derived from the sale of Christmas tincraft.



Connecticut's State Day was indeed a success, thanks to the work of the committee: (l. to r.) Ethel Mae Gullette, Betty Lou Nordeen, Dottie Schechinger, Ruth Linke, Marion Ludwig and Ann Gill.

capped and Exceptional Children's playtime activities during the year. A check for \$15 was presented to the playground department.

\$200 raised from a luncheon-fashion show by **Sacramento** alumnae was presented to the Speech and Hearing Clinic at Sacramento State college. This money will be used to finance a clinical assistantship for a speech and hearing therapy student for the coming school year.

**Franklin** (Ind.) alumnae stuffed washable toys for the local hospital. They also gave financial assistance to a chapter member who works as a speech therapist in the local schools.

At a spring meeting, **Dayton** alumnae held a bonnet swap. Each member brought a hat in good condition, but one that she was tired of. The hats sold for \$1.00 each and the money was used for philanthropic purposes. Later, these women helped with the Dayton-Montgomery County free hearing tests.

**Fairfield County** (Conn.) women have helped in many ways. Among them are a theatre benefit and repairing old and used toys.

Another busy year has been spent by **Wichita** (Kan.) alumnae. They sent sizable donations to Gallaudet College and Carville. The group also has participated in the annual Panhellenic style show, with proceeds providing scholarships for five local high school girls.

**Whittier** (Calif.) area alumnae helped again with the Los Angeles chapter's *Flame Fantasy* and put on a series of bridge parties for Panhellenic. The bridge series is designed to raise scholarship funds for local girls.





**San Jose** alumnae presented a hearing aid to a local rest home patient. They are also helping deaf children through the Crippled Children's Service at the Berkeley School for the Deaf.

**Cleveland Westside** alumnae gave Gamma Alpha chapter a check for \$100 for new furnishings for the Delta Zeta room.

A theatre party was given by **Pasadena-Foothill** alumnae to help raise funds for Galaudet College.

**Fresno** alumnae have pledged \$1,000 to the new chapter house building. Part of the Funds will be raised with a bazaar.

Because they were busy beavers, **Chicago** alumnae were able to present a scholarship to a Northwestern University Speech Therapy Student. Funds are raised by the annual rummage sale, which includes an antique corner, card parties, a benefit bridge party and white elephant sale.

The **Chicago North Suburban** Alumnae Chapter has just presented a check for \$250 to the Chicago Diabetic Association, its main philan-

thropy project, as a result of benefit proceeds for one year. In particular, the amount will help the Holiday Home Camp for Diabetic Children, which the group toured on July 26. The North Suburbanites also held a benefit fashion show and brunch at Marshall Field and Company, Old Orchard, on November 14.

## FUN 'N' STUFF

"DZs In Wonderland" was the theme of Minnesota State Day festivities. Mrs. Hazel Nelson Strehlow was named Outstanding Alumna.

Three representatives of **Quint-City** (Illinois-Iowa) alumnae were sent to Illinois State Day. Marynell Durland Kirkwood gave the welcome and a talk on money-raising projects. This chapter won the award for the most magazine sales.

The Fall Flame Fantasy style show is the joint effort of **Lincoln** (Neb.) alumnae, the Mothers' Club and college girls to benefit the Beta Tau new house building fund.

Work has been under way during the past

## Once In 60 Years

by JANE ANN MAXWELL, A T-Texas  
Beaumont Alumnae

President of city and college Panhellenic simultaneously once in every 60 years!

That's the prospect for Delta Zeta in Beaumont (Tex.) and Delta Lambda chapter at Lamar State College of Technology (Beaumont). Delta Zeta now holds the office of president in both the Lamar Tech and Beaumont City Panhellenics. If the membership of both Panhellenics remains the same and the order of rotation of officers is unchanged, it will be 60 years before Delta Zeta will again hold this "double presidency."

It is also the first time that Delta Zeta has been president of the Beaumont City Panhellenic and the second time DZ has held this office at Lamar Tech.

Gay Whitfield, Delta Lambda rush chairman, heads the college Panhellenic Council, and Mrs. DeWayne (Odette) TeVault (A Ψ-SMU) serves as president of Beaumont City Panhellenic.

Gay, a junior history major, presides over a council composed of representatives from Alpha Chi Omega, Alpha Delta Pi, Delta Zeta and Kappa Delta. Delta Zeta rotates behind A X Ω, A Δ II, and K Δ in college Panhellenic offices.

Mrs. TeVault heads the city organization which consists of delegates from Alpha Chi Omega, Alpha Delta Pi, Alpha Gamma Delta, Alpha Phi, Chi Omega, Delta Delta Delta, Delta Gamma, Delta Zeta, Gamma Phi Beta, Kappa Alpha Theta, Kappa Delta, Kappa Kappa Gamma, Pi Beta Phi, Sigma Kappa and Zeta Tau Alpha.

In the coming 60 years, Delta Zeta will serve singly as City Panhellenic president three times. On the college level, the office will be taken 14 times by Delta Zeta.

The Lamar Tech Panhellenic Council was begun in 1956 when four local clubs became affiliated with National Panhellenic Conference sororities. Mrs. Bess Gentry, dean of women, sponsors the college council. The offices of president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer are rotated among member sororities.

Mrs. TeVault has worked with the city Panhellenic group for several years and has also served as vice-president and secretary of the organization.

She is first vice-president (in charge of season ticket sales) of the Beaumont Woman's Symphony League for 1961-62 and served as co-chairman for "Garden Gaieties," the League's fund raising event.

Mrs. TeVault noted that the City Panhellenic has the largest membership in its history and that excellent response and co-operation has been received from the member sororities.

Finding it "like one big sorority," Mrs. TeVault added that it is a pleasure to work with the groups in the organization.



year toward the formation of a Mothers' Club in the **Wichita** (Kan.) area. The groundwork has been laid and a number of DZ mothers contacted, thanks to that city's alumnae chapter.

A profit of \$168.50 was made at a bridge party held recently by **San Jose** alumnae.

The **Pasadena-Foothill** alumnae had their annual dinner-dance at the Hotel Flamingo in Arcadia. It was fun and philanthropic, as they were able to send a contribution to Gallaudet College.

As salesmen, the **Chicago** alumnae know their "pitch". They placed fifth in selling tickets for the Chicago City Panhellenic Scholarship fund. Five scholarships were given to high school girls in the Chicago area.

**Lubbock** (Tex.) alumnae recently honored mothers and daughters with a tea. All Delta Zetas in the area were invited.

Fifteen members of **Kansas City** (Mo.) alumnae attended State Day at Central Missouri State College. Three of the women were on the program.

**Sacramento** area alumnae and their husbands gathered at the poolside of a member's home for an evening of swimming, potluck supper and cards.

At the insistence of **Greencastle** (Ind.) alumnae, *Delta Daze*, an annual mimeographed publication was brought out again.

The big project for **Fairfield County**

(Conn.) alumnae was State Day. It was held in historic Guilford, Conn., and luncheon was held at the Satchem Country House with 96 present.

Forty-five **Boston** alumnae and collegiate members attended State Day in Boston. It was at this time the fifth anniversary of Delta Iota chapter at Tufts University was celebrated.

A special aloha for DZs visiting Hawaii this summer was said at the luncheon given by the **Honolulu** Alumnae chapter in honor of five visiting coeds and a visiting alumnae member. Coeds visiting our 50th state who partook of this special Hawaiian hospitality were Sonja Benson of Colorado State College, Nancy DuClos and Frieda Durkin of the University of Illinois, Betsy McCleery of the University of Oregon and Charlene Redwine of Fresno State College. The visiting alumna was Mrs. Lillian Doyle of the San Francisco-Bay Cities Alumnae. This special luncheon is an annual event with the Honolulu DZs and visiting DZs are always welcome. This year those who were responsible for the preparation, in addition to President June Marie Burnell Solomon, Mu-California, were Anne Benner, Elsie Boatman, Francis Cavaco, Marilyn Feeney, Doona Kats, Karen McAllister, Betsy McCleery, Gerry Mullen, Peggy Reason, Dena Shipley, Marilyn Smith and Pat Stevenson. It was held at the lovely home of Gerry Mullen in Maunawili on July 22.

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## ★ ★ ★ Golden Flame Eternal ★ ★ ★

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### ALPHA

Zella Mathes Gordon (William) '38 April '61

### THETA

Violet Campbell Babione (Edgar) '40 April 1960

### KAPPA

Virginia Smith Gunston (Dudley) '21x

Nancy Lawshee Standard (James F.) '32x 6-19-61

### LAMBDA

Rachael Jacobs Dodderidge (Russell) '24x 8-1-61

Renna Regina Rosenthal Hunter '23 6-16-61

### OMICRON

Marion Messer Neely (Thomas R.) '37 8-23-61

### RHO

Emily Dingman '22x 1959

Vera Ann Tufford West (LeRoy) '21 1950

### SIGMA

Catherine Ward Miller (Donald) '47 Oct. '60

### TAU

Jean Oldings Kuhr '54 1960

Hazel Taylor Dreher (Gordon E.) '43, 8-12-61

### UPSILON

Ruth Andreason Snyder (Andrew) '22 1961

### PSI

Besse Innis Norwick (charter member)

### OMEGA

Catherine Westra Williams (Douglas) '31, 1961

### ALPHA ALPHA

Patricia Frazier Pendergrast (C. D.) '35 4-16-61

### ALPHA BETA

Patricia Miller Freyman (R. W.) '45 3-31-61

### ALPHA DELTA

Dorothy Field Edgerton (Yates) '28 8-61

Unis Woodward '28 2-9-61

### ALPHA EPSILON

Eulah M. Reece 8-61

### ALPHA PI

Katheryn Davis '34x 7-26-61

### ALPHA RHO

Elizabeth Scott Thomas (Berger) '28 4-61

### BETA LAMBDA

Martha Bullock Morgan (Cecil) '46 8-59

### GAMMA SIGMA

Kathleen Fry Vedder (Byron) '28 12-2-60

### DELTA TAU

Adena Margaret Crooks Handwerk (Roy J.) '21 4-61

### DELTA OMEGA

Ruth Polson Unruh (Virgil) '36 7-3-59

### EPSILON OMICRON

Dorothy Benson Kinkaid (Lewis) '54x 7-61

### BUFFALO STATE

Dorothy M. Roth '34



# Delta Zeta Sorority

Founded at Miami University, October 24, 1902

GUY POTTER BENTON, D.D., LL.D., Grand Patron (Deceased)

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