

COMMENT

Nothing Like the Exhilaration of Creating A New Chapter

By John Kaegi Editor

The alienation of many alumni who were involved at both the local and national levels of IIKA is an obscure but tragic result of the "generation gap" years. Hopefully that period ended. The unfortunate fact, however, is that recent events unrelated to the fraternity itself created that gorge between students and alumni, unbridged even by fraternal bonds.

Today we thank the farsighted alumni who didn't jump ship. We credit them with guiding IIKA into a restructured alumni-related organization. Already, results are prominent in the form of increased alumni interest. One of the chapter consultants recently commented, "They're (alumni) coming out of the woodwork!"

What do these alumni get in return for their involvement? That question is frequently asked and not so frequently answered by undergraduates.

I recently received a refresher course on the motivations of involved alumni. Although an alumnus myself, as a paid staff member it is easy to feel "like an undergraduate," hence lose sight of "how it really is" out in alumni land.

While at the University of Oregon in October to rejuvenate Gamma Pi chapter, another staff member and I encountered a most pleasant problem: How to involve the score or more of alumni (not just Gamma Pi alumni either!) in the project. The Portland alumni through their association wanted to do

more than "simply" raise funds for chartering fees and house renovation. The Eugene alumni were anxious to form an active alumni advisory board with each member taking a specific function and working with an undergraduate committee. Other alumni who heard about the undertaking are asking what they can do.

The outstanding group of young men we recruited that week credited alumni enthusiasm for gaining their attention. We often heard how an undergraduate was so impressed by an alumnus coming back to help that he wanted to join the group. We also heard them ask, "Why?"

For an alumnus to answer that question, he must reflect back upon his own undergraduate experiences. "I got a lot out of my four years and I want to put something back into the Fraternity," was a common response. Others were there out of a desire to continue growing as individuals. They recognize involvement of this kind as a growth opportunity. Still others continue to interpret the Fraternity Preamble as a most meaningful quide to living one's life.

It's too easy to look at a chapter that lacks alumni support and feel pessimistic. But, how difficult it must be for an alumnus to walk through the door out of the clear blue to volunteer his help. We must help student members understand the great significance of alumni involvement and how to best utilize their help. We must never forget that the interest is there. But, the best way to tap it is to welcome their involvement, give them examples of how they can help, then, help alumni to become a part of the group. I'm convinced the alumni who are involved are acting out the precept "he supports what he helps create."

Thank you, alumni.

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Editor R. John Kaegi Copy Editor Renee Pierucci

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Cover: Ms. Jean Seagle of The Grafe' Studio in Memphis illustrated Sean Gaw's moving satire on A Homecoming.

OPEN FORUM

Aspiring Photographers?

We received your latest issue which included photographs by your brothers. That brings up this proposition...

We have a number of commissioned photographers today because of the necessity to stay abreast of the front page, and perhaps some of your people would be good also. Anyone wanting more information about Harold M. Lambert Studios, Inc., can call (215-CA4-1400) or write Ray Lambert (2801 W. Cheltenham Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 19150), or simply send us samples of their photographic work.

Sincerely, Ed Carlin Lambert Studios

Editor's Note: From time to time we "rent" photographs from the Lambert Studios' warehouse of black and white and color photos. Any Pikes interested in freelance photography ought to take advantage of Mr. Carlin's proposition.

Congratulations to Zeta Xi

The local chapter of Pi Kappa Alpha here at Western Carolina has been engaged in a "Campus Clean-Up" campaign that may very well set an example for the rest of the students to follow. Organized and divided into small groups, the men sectioned off parts of the entire campus and assigned a portion to each group. Organization and hard work assured its reward for the campaign was very successful.

In addition to the "Campus Clean-Up," the fraternity is involved in a more permanent

beautification program. Supported through funds from the University, the PiKA's here at Western have built and are now positioning the Redwood benches throughout the campus. Hopefully, this fraternity has set a standard for the rest of the fraternities and sororities to follow. My thanks and appreciation to such a fine group of men.

Doyle M. Dillard Vice Chancellor for Business Affairs Western Carolina Univ.

"A Heart We'll Always Claim. . ."

Vicki Ann Penfold, the Pi Kappa Alpha Dream Girl from Northridge, California, died Thursday morning, October 17, from a genetic disease ten days after her younger sister died of the same disease.

Vicki, age 20, will always be remembered by the way she lived. She was a very kind, extremely warm, and a very sincere individual.

Contributions for the "Vicki Ann Penfold Memorial Scholarship" fund may be sent in care of Alpha Phi Sorority, 18747 Nordhoff St., Northridge, Calif. 91324.

> Fraternally, The Brothers of Zeta Omicron Chapter

Liked Interface Articles

I just wanted you to know that I thought the series of "Interface" articles in the September issue was one of the best features I've ever seen in our magazine. I hope you have plans for doing more stories in this nature.

They answer a real need in the chapters to find out what trends are developing in the students coming into college now as opposed to two and three years ago. Through articles like this, we at the chapter level have an

opportunity to examine research that is beyond the chapter's means to conduct.

Keep it up!

Fraternally, Dave Cody Delta Chi

As customary, your complimentary copy of the September Shield & Diamond has just arrived. The article titled, "Interfacing Today's Student Needs" and its introduction are both excellent. I am certain that your readers, students and alumni alike, will greatly benefit from your offering. Congratulations!

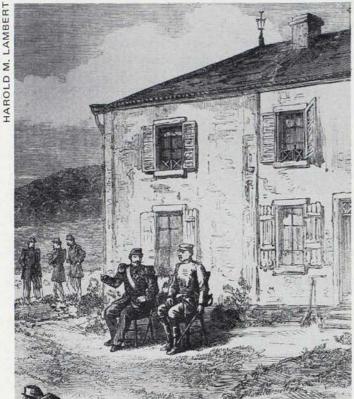
Sincerely, Robert D. Turvey Assistant Dean of Men University of Kansas

Attention Epsilon Delta Alumns

Epsilon Delta Chapter will celebrate the Twentieth Anniversary of its chartering the week of March 12, 1975. The chapter is interested in locating members of the old Pi Phi Pi local, which existed from 1929 to 1955, who are interested in being initiated into Pi Kappa Alpha.

On the night of March 15 we would like to hold a special initiation for one of these alumni. The Brothers of Epsilon Delta extend a cordial invitation to all Epsilon Delta alumni to attend the 20-year celebration and special initiation. Please contact Larry Bailey, Alumni Secretary, if you have any information or would like to attend. The chapter's address is 1029 W. Hickory, Denton, Texas 76201; phone: (817) 387-1439.

Fraternally, Larry Bailey Epsilon Delta Chapter



Emperor Napoleon with "The Iron Chancellor" Otto Von Bismarck.

Bismarck Beer and Brotherhood

An SAE Undergraduate Experiences a German Fraternity

by Drake Zimmerman

Silencium! shouted the tall 21-year-old student from the end of the long oak table around which sat about three dozen or so young and old men. "I present myself to superintend the contest between Brothers Hans and Dieter, and I bid them supply themselves with the proper material." Instantly the houseman who was hovering over the scene reached over the shoulders of the two contestants and filled their beer steins with foaming golden brew. The leader continued in ponderous, almost pedantic German, "It has now been ascertained that the material is provided in sufficient and equal quantities. I wish to mention beforehand that any cheating or fraudulence is verboten and will be properly punished." The two young contestants stiffened in eager anticipation while the crowd exchanged wisecracks and broke out in boisterous laughter. "Silencium!" shouted the leader again in an effort to restore order. "The victor will be the one who drinks down his full measure of beer and is the first to place his emptied stein back upon the table."

I am a guest of the Corps Hannovera, an ancient fraternity at the University of Gottingen in the heart of Germany. Around me are seated the members of the group, a happy band of young men wearing bright colored sashes, little billed caps, and impressive double-breasted 19-century style military jackets covered with rich gold embroidery, a uniform in which I am sure any ringmaster or lion tamer would feel quite comfortable. Seated with the young men are a number of alumni - the Alte Herren — who are enjoying the festivities immensely, reminded today perhaps of an earlier day when they could empty more steins than their monstrous Teutonic names have letters. I am struck by the easy-going comraderie that prevails between the young men and their elders. No generation gap here.

"Is the invitation accepted?" asks the leader. "Jawohl," reply the contestants, whereupon the leader announced, "The entire company of pledges have been requested by a distinguished Alter Herr to accompany this prost."

Most of the contestants grasp not one but two steins, each holding about ¾ pint of draught beer (one stein in reserve). Now the leader snaps the order, "Off the table! Prost! Drink up!" The beer is gulped down with a speed that is mind-boggling, and the steins are slammed onto the table. It seems to me they all come down at once, but the leader announces the winner — I think it is Dieter — and in general jubilation the whole company breaks into boisterous song.

This scene of convival quaffing of Germany's favorite beverage has been repeated thousands upon thousands of times in university fraternities

since their beginnings in the middle of the 18th century. In the Hannovera at Gottingen, founded in 1809, it is all as natural as breathing. Around their great oak table in the rustic simplicity of the paneled banquet room with its beamed ceilings, the scene cast in the soft light of the huge candelabra, these men capture in their revelry the warmth of brotherhood.

"The college fraternity," wrote Hugh Moran many years ago in the American Oxonian, "is a species Americana limited to the north temperate zone of the Western Hemisphere . . . It is a cross between the Studentenverein of Germany and Oxford College, and . . . it favors neither of its progenitors." After spending some time with one German fraternity, I am inclined to assert that there are far more similarities between German and American fraternities than meet the eye. There are striking differences, to be sure, but I am not nearly

as confident about the uniqueness of the American college fraternity as I once was. Nor are the German fraternities merely beerdrinking clubs for spoiled young aristocrats right out of the Student Prince.

Beer they do drink, and in simply incredible quantities. But I would observe that most American fraternity men drink a lot of beer too, and if the Germans drink more of it, it is perhaps only because they are better at it, not because they are

more devoted than Americans to the enterprise.

Consider other striking similarities between German fraternities and their American counterparts.

Both have colorful insignia, and each enjoys rich symbolism. Each German fraternity has its coat of arms, its flag, its mottoes (secret and nonsecret), and insignia worn by each member. If the American fraternity member wears a badge or a lapel recognition pin or his Greek letters on a jacket or shirt, the German wears (althouth only infrequently in public, to be sure) a cap, a sash, and within the house on special occasions perhaps even a specially-designed jacket, each of these items bearing the traditional colors of the fraternity. If members of Π KA frequently use " $\phi\phi$ " in signing a letter to another Π KA, a German fraternity man writing to a brother commonly uses with his sig-

nature a monogram incorporating in one way or another an identifying mark of his organization.

It is not only their insignia that symbolize the traditions of the German fraternity. They sing too. And like American fraternity men, they sing loudly if not well. As one joins them in an evening of devoted revelry, the enthusiasm of the singers grows in direct correlation to the loss of quality of the music. As inhibitions gradually disappear in a few liters of golden brew, the singers tend to select songs of ever greater earthiness, indeed vulgarity. As a connoisseur of bawdy student songs, I should judge that in the department of vulgarity German and American fraternity men are equally talented.

Especially remarkable are the similar practices I found to exist in the process of membership selection, pledge education, and formal initiation. At the beginning of the academic year, new students are invited to attend open-house functions at one

or several of the fraternity houses. Maybe it is just a matter of an hour for a friendly talk over a beer. As in American fraternities, membership is by invitation, and a man may receive several invitations and make a number of visits before making his choice. In an intimate formal ceremony of pledging called the Renoncierung a young man becomes a Fuchs, or pledge. The Fuchs remains in his probationary status for a semester, usually lasting 14 weeks.



German fraternities boast a rich symbolism. Above is the coat-of-arms of the Corps Hannovera, founded at the University of Gottingen in 1809.

Soon after pledging, the Fuchs choose from among the active members a big brother, called a Leibbursch. The little brother is called the Leibfuchs. The big brother has the responsibility of seeing to the pledge's education and to speak up for him among the active members. At ceremonial bock fests he toasts his little brother or challenges him to a beer drinking contest. In all, the relationship between big and little brother is a remarkably close one.

Usually the pledge has a weekly meeting where he learns about the fraternity and its customs and traditions. The meeting is led by a pledge trainer, called the *Fuchsmajor* and elected by the active chapter members. A large number of German fraternities use what is called the *Schimmerbuch* as a pledge manual, and each fraternity provides the pledges with additional written material pertaining

to its local organization.

During the pledge period, in addition to meetings and reading and writing assignments, the Hannoveraner *Fuchs* is expected to train for duelling. The Hannovera is one of the fraternities which has a duelling requirement, by no means universal among German fraternities. Their form of duelling is performed with large, heavy-bladed swords, and I can assure the reader that plenty of training is necessary to endure a normal bout. To get into shape most pledges practice about five hours a week.

The first stage of pledgeship, during which the pledge is designated as a *Krassfuchs*, lasts either for ten weeks or until the pledge has fought his first formal duel, whichever comes first. Thereupon he is given the title of *Brandfuchs*, in which status he remains until the time of initiation.

"Pledgeship lasts either ten weeks or until the pledge has fought his first formal duel"

Before the Hannoveraner *Fuchs* can be initiated, he must duel at least three times (win or lose), pass successfully an oral and written fraternity examination, lasting the better part of a day, and present orally a carefully researched and written *Vortrag* (lecture) on a subject of interest to the initiate. German fraternities set great store by the rhetorical skills of their members.

The formal ritual of initiation, called the *Rezeption*, in which the *Fuchse* are customarily inducted in a group as are pledges in IIKA, is of course secret, attended only by active members, and a few *Alte Herren* ("old men" or alumni). The initiation ceremonies of German fraternities are said to be very much alike and similar to those of American fraternities. If American fraternities draw heavily upon Greek mythology and symbolism for ritual work, their German counterparts draw more nearly upon Roman themes and Latin language. Both have been influenced by Masonic ritual.

Once initiated, the member is known as an aktiver Bandtrager ("active sashwearer") or more simply an an Aktiver ("active"). Sounds familiar. The impressive sash, bearing the fraternity's colors, is the badge of membership. Each member is expected to wear his sash at all times inside the fraternity house and at designated formal functions. Worn over one shoulder and under the

opposite arm, it looks like those elegant sashes worn by 19th century soldiers and high-placed public officials.

In the Corps Hannovera at Gottingen and in most German fraternities, the initiate remains an active member for three semesters, whereupon he assumes the status of an *Inaktiver*. He remains inactive during the remaining years of his study at the university. This pattern is strongly influenced by the pace and rhythms of the German academic process in higher education.

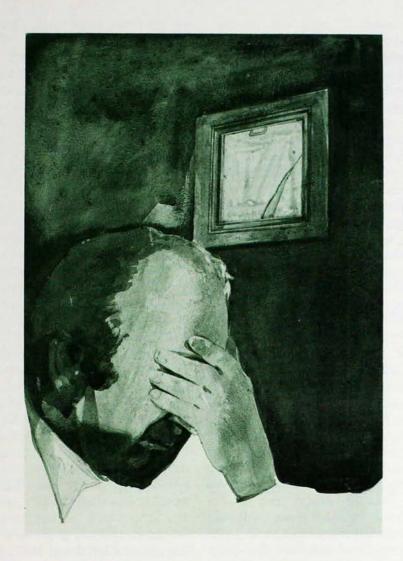
Final examinations in Gottingen and at other universities are customarily scheduled for most professional majors at the end of three years of study. This permits most students to work only very moderately during their first two years at the university. During the third year they hire a tutor, bury themselves in books, and study almost night and day to prepare for the formidable final examinations at the end of the year. Everything hangs on the outcome of these examinations, and German students have learned to take them very seriously indeed. Fraternities have accommodated themselves to this process, allowing their members to become inactive at the time they need to plunge themselves into their books. Actually these Inaktiven do participate when they can, and most of them usually visit the fraternity house perhaps twice a week for a little beer and relaxation.

Later, after the member has completed his studies and has established himself in his profession, he is known as an *Alter Herr*. Alumnus status is taken seriously, and although relatively few alumni members participate in the fraternity on a day-to-day basis, they support it handsomely with their financial contributions. In the case of the Hannoveraner at Gottingen, the alumnus member is expected to contribute 300 marks (more than \$100) *annually*, and most do. I found this fact astonishing. Alumni associations of each fraternity exist in the major cities of Germany.

All German fraternities are local, although a fraternity at one university may have a "brother" fraternity at a few other major German universities. And all fraternities in Germany are bound together in several national associations which meet regularly.

These associations bring together fraternities of several types, each type distinguished primarily by its origins, historical development, commitments and practices. Two kinds of fraternities predominate. One is called the *Burschenschaft*, first established in 1815 after the Napoleonic Wars and representing at that time an organized commitment among university students to the liberal ideals of the French Revolution. Often suppressed by the conservative governments of the day, these

Continued on page 20



A HOMECOMING

Fiction Satire by Sean Gaw

Several years ago a fellow alumnus brother - which is as much as I care to admit - accosted me at my place of business to inquire whether or not I would attend Homecoming that particular year. After drolling out his attempts at euphoristic congeniality, he related his news in a rather vague form, to which, admittedly, I paid little attention, partly because I found his obtrusive behavior repulsive, but mostly because I doubted his capabilities to dwell in the realm of reason for any length of time. It ran more or less as follows: due to the dwindling number of prospective members, a special celebration had been planned in honor of our fraternal class (1957). The homecoming, after some half-hearted opposition, was to be a revival of those days: and he wished to know if I would be interested in taking part. When I asked why he had not presented the matter sooner, he replied that he had telephoned several times, but could not find me at home.

Although the subject never came up, I suspected that he knew that my business would take me to that city on the weekend in question, and the idea, to say the very least, was intriguing. But still I resolved myself not to follow out the request. There was something sinister in the plan, something which warned me to let my past life rest in peace. The thought of exhuming old ghosts has always been loathsome to me, be they my ghosts or the ghosts of others; besides, the likeable idiot's information was highly dubious. In spite of all this, however, while searching for the proper address, which just so happened to be in the vicinity of the college, I was ensnared by a torrential downpour, adding further enticement for the November stems to loosen their grips on the elm leaves. Upon dashing for shelter,

I discovered myself on the steps of the rachitic Chapter House.

It was a three-story building constructed of bricks badly in need of painting. The shutters were black as was the cracked front door which still managed to support the letters in gildediron Greek along with the tarnished street number. Passing inside to the vestibule, I found a cardtable beneath the bulletin board at the base of the stairs, at

The chairs, however, were unfamiliar — two matching leather sets, one green, one red — and a shiny new, black plastic-coated couch ran between the radiators on the southern end. The yellowish-lime curtains were drawn, but I could hear the rain thundering against the windows. Above one hearth hung a wretched seascape which we had used on the pledges (when our victim was sufficiently loaded, we

"The Fox Hunt?"

"No. . . I don't think so."

"Well, what did it look like?" "I don't remember exactly...

a photograph."

"Why don't you come with me." He turned quickly on his heels and headed for the stairway, presumably expecting me to follow suit.

"What for?" The young man stopped and scratched his head.

"There's someone there who might know."

He was obviously disturbed by my reluctance, and not wishing to increase his exasperation (or prolong my mounting curiosity), I finally consented for him to lead me wherever he wanted. Frankly, the whole procedure left me nothing short of disgruntled, conjuring forth an obscure recollection, an allusive whisp from history which I, in earnest, had tried to quell, despite the delectable seduction of its quality. My more fanciful brother was undoubtedly behind the affair, and he was the one whom I expected to greet, with a beer in one hand and the mystic hand clasp in the other. That, however, was not to be. Instead, I was escorted to another young man, considerably more distinguished looking than the first, anonymously introduced to me as the President. He sat in the

"The guardian shrugged his shoulders, unsure perhaps of the morality of such a request"

which sat a gray-suited sentinel with red cheeks, curly hair and a daiquiri in his right hand, trying to look as friendly as possible, but failing to disguise his boredom.

"Name," he said, smiling curtly. The glass was replaced by a pink flair-pen which took up a position directly above a glossy card: Hello My Name Is...

"Sean," I slurred, not expecting such brevity.

"First or last?"

"Both." The cherubic eyes shot me a glance of bewilderment. "Just write Sean."

The guardian shrugged his shoulders, unsure perhaps of the morality of such a request, and misspelled the name in flamboyant, Gothic lettering. Thinking better of correcting the mistake, I frowned slightly and slid the label into my pocket.

"You're s'pose to wear it," he reminded me.

"I know." He shrugged his shoulders again and returned to his drink, seemingly self-satisfied that his duty had been executed to its fullest.

The living room was as it should have been: white walls peeling along the molding; freshly washed, Kelly-green rugs; unusable fireplaces, their grates rusting from lack of attention.

tied him in a rocking chair, rolling the flashlighted scene before his face, until the waves got the better of his self esteem); and over the other, two Picasso prints (which I recalled as being amusingly sacred). I stared at them for a moment, smiling softly, and then allowed my eyes to wander across the musiclittered, upright piano, skipping the dining room door, and down the opposite wall, over two beige chairs to the bookcases behind me, where they suddenly halted at a spot on the wall. Another picture had been there once - a photograph of ... I could not remember what - and its absence was disturbing. The young

"Another picture had been there once — a photograph of . . ."

man, who had been watching my actions from the doorway, apparently detected my concern, for he chose that moment to approach.

"Is something wrong?" he asked.

"No... yes. The picture..."
"What picture?"

"The one that used to be there." I pointed to the spot, encompassed by the dingier hue of the wall. midst of the now-lavishly furnished library behind a polished oak desk with a large Tensor lamp to one side. Two fencing foils had replaced the pin-up Gallery above the mantlepiece, crossing over the exact center of the Smythe Award.

"That will be all," he said, dismissing my guide with an effeminate wave of his hand; he genuflected respectfully before departing. "Now," turning

towards me, "what can I do for you?"

I briefly stumbled out the circumstances behind my arrival and subsequent predicament, even my informant's role which seemed to strike my audience as being totally irrelevant, and went on to ask about the significance of the picture. At this point he raised his eyebrows as if to say: I have no idea what you're talking about.

"The photograph," I said. "Above the bookcase..."

"What did it look like?"

"I can't remember."

"I'm sorry," he said. I think you must be... mistaken?"

"No." I was becoming vehement. "The mark is there... where the paint is unfaded?... it must have been there until not long ago."

"A picture was there, but it wasn't a photograph... a water-color of a fox hunt."

I repeated my tale again, accenting the apparent meaningfulness of its absence, but to no avail.

"I'm sorry," the President said, "but there is no such picture."

"Where would it be now — if it was here?"

"The cellar, I guess."

"Where in the cellar?"

"You'd have to ask the House Manager."

"Where's he?"

"I have no idea."

"When will he be back?"

"I don't know."

"May I look for myself?"

"I see no reason why not." As he spoke, his fingers, as if moving on their own, took a cigarette from their ebony box and lit it. "Are you sure you can make it?" he smirked.

"Yes," I growled. "Of course I can."

I retraced my steps down the stairs, passed the stoic guardian and around the dining room corner to the cellar door. It squeaked open and after switching on the light, I descended through the cobwebs which, in accordance with the expected train of previous events, should decidedly not have been there. I paused for a moment, trying to reach a reconcilable conclusion. but unable to do so, continued on. The walls were concrete poured around the original stone foundation, and the ceiling low; unconsciously, I ducked to avoid banging my skull on the water pipes. Memories flooded back: the familiar stench of molding beer emulating from the vicinity of the ping-pong table. The damp walls glimmered in the naked light; occasionally, a forlorn rat scurried away into some dark recesses, leaving only his footprints trailing off from the puddles which had collected on

of a couch and several molted boxes of books, until I discovered myself grovelling in the dirt, judging by the feel, in the passageway to the bulkhead. Strangely enough, the world remained dark even though my eyes (I thought) were open. There was a sweaty taste in my mouth, a hollow tingle in the center of my chest as if I had just been stunned. Others stomped madly over me, about me; Elvis howled gleefully at the moon. The stairs outdoors were just ahead, but something like jaws seized me by the arms and dragged me backwards. My clothes were drenched and reeked of beer and shaving cream. Warm residue in the bowels of my stomach washed up into my throat as I futilely

"In the old days, he'd pass out in the cellar and we'd drag him up to the library"

the floor. I realized that I had lost all sense of time and in vain sought the sound of rain beating against the boarded windows, but instead appeared only the creaking throbs of feet overhead. Somewhere, I recalled, in this hole was the place to keep such treasures — behind the cigarette machine; perhaps a loose board in the stairwell or beneath the long-unused bar — but try as I might, the image refused to return.

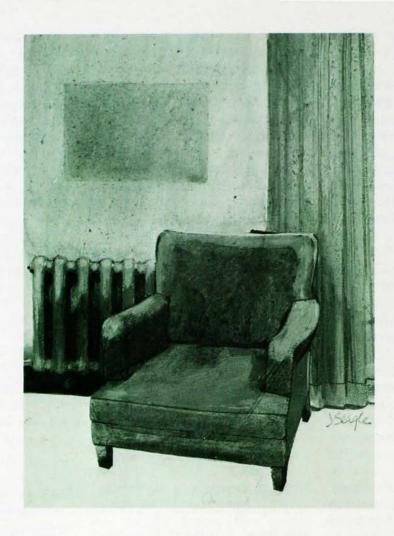
I felt an alien affinity in this area, one of oppressive tranquility, which grew more intolerable in the volume of the thundering pack above me, and was impatient to solve the mystery so that I might conclude my previous undertaking. A pinball machine dazzled up on my left, silently flickering in prisms of nonsensical pattern and structure. I closed my eyes, hoping to blot out its existence, and groped on, staggering over the skeleton

struggled to swallow it back down; my knees and toes scraped along the cement more quickly than before, bouncing uncontrollably up the stairs. My shoulders ached from the unseen force. The voices grew abysmally loud. Cavernous yelps of laughter. Crisp cuts clawed against the backs of my thighs. I felt my shirt being torn away as I knelt in the darkness — momentarily, only momentarily — then I was allowed to fall in a ragged lump on the floor.

There was a twinge in my heart, and I glanced at the deeppiled, Kelly-green expanse with a new, alarmed curiosity. My head lifted, following the lush carpeting to a pair of legs. I could sense my stomach again—the decaying odor in my nostrils mingled with the fragrance of Lysol.

"Is he all right?" a vaguely familiar voice inquired.

"Yes," another voice replied. I



seemed to recognize it as the voice of my idiot-brother who had suggested this whole affair. "I'll take care of him." I felt his hand on the back of my neck. "How did he get up here?"

"Crawled, I guess. Is he drunk?"

"Very."

"I thought he looked funny when he came in."

"What happened?" A third voice appeared. Silence. "Isn't he the nut who was raving about a picture?"

"Yes," the first voice answered. A door opened and I could hear feet shuffling away. "Picture?"

"Over the bookcase. Know what it was?"

"A watercolor of a fox hunt, I think."

"Let's get him upstairs before

anyone sees him," the new voice sighed.

"The library all right?"

"There are some empty beds..."

"Well, in the old days, he'd pass out in the cellar and we'd drag him up to the library." I felt myself being hoisted off the floor. "He liked to see the pinups when he came around. Are they still there?"

"Oh yeh...but we moved them to a less noticable wall. The Gallery was there in your day, huh?"

"When we were pledges, in fact."

"No kidding."

My legs functioned on reflex, pumping and stumbling between my two captors.

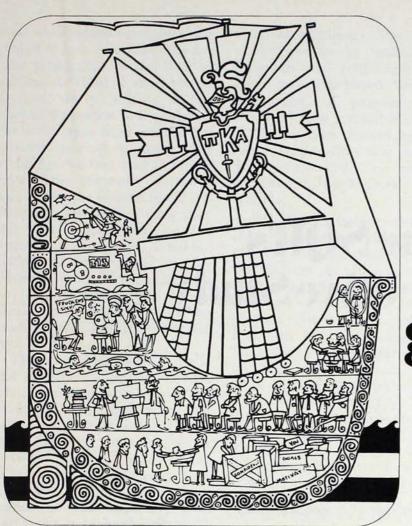
"He must have been something back then." "He was. You should have seen him at initiation. Put up quite a scrap — even after they cornered him."

"I can imagine," the voice said.

"No," he replied. "And even if you could, you wouldn't want to — not this part of it."

I will not bother to recount the details of how I awoke, nor tell of my subsequent encounters. Suffice it to say that my business venture went untended to, at the cost of a considerable amount of income and loss of personal prestige, and that I have avoided any similar contacts since that day.

Sean Gaw recently graduated from Trinity College in Hartford, Conn., where he was a member of Epsilon Alpha chapter. He won the 1973 IIKA Communication Arts Competition with his fiction short story.



So now you know it takes goodalumni to runa tight ship

If you only knew that then

But, as an undergraduate you didn't know what the role of alumni was. You probably felt a deep need to get involved when you graduated. Don't you wish you knew then what you know today?

Qualified alumnus advising can turn a chapter around. Your input may pull a chapter out of a financial crisis or improve a housing situation...you could provide badly needed continuity in the midst of constant officer turnover...you could be the man who rallies broad alumni support...you could have that unique perspective the chapter has needed. With what you know today, it is clear there is a role for alumni in Pi Kappa Alpha.

A talent bank of IIKA alumni is being assembled. So we'll have access to you when you're needed . . . which might be today! Pi Kappa Alpha was recently reorganized around local alumni support. If you want to be a part of the program, write us today. Or, contact the nearest IIKA chapter (we'll supply the address if you need it) and offer your help to them directly.

	Please add my name to the IIKA Alui Talent Bank. My special interest area		
Name			Chapter

(Clip and return to Pi Kappa Alpha Memorial Hdqtrs., 577 University Blvd., Memphis, Tenn. 38112.)

State

City

The SQR's of Effective Study

By Jim Coe

After examining the Shield & Diamond over a period of years, it has become apparent that objectives such as leadership, intramural sports and athletics, community service and philanthropic activities, and expansion of social life are the goals that many chapters seem to emphasize. All too often scholarship is neglected or at least placed at the bottom of the priorities in fraternity life. This is not to say, however, that the above mentioned objectives are not worthwhile. They certainly are important in that each makes its own distinct contribution to college life.

After rush each year, many chapters find they lose too many potentially excellent young fraternity men because of poor grades. These students often fail to be initiated into the chapter and become disillusioned with college. Many have the academic ability to make grades but drop

out because of inadequate study habits.

How can a chapter prevent such annual casualties? Some universities provide learning centers where any student can obtain help in reading and study skills. Others often provide writing clinics that help with skills in composition. Many such centers are run on a voluntary basis; they are operated on a non-credit academic basis where students attend voluntarily but no credit is extended by the university for attendance. Chapters at universities where such centers exist might explore them as a place where young, incoming undergraduates may get off to the right academic start. Unfortunately, few small private colleges can afford to offer such services to their students.

Many undergraduates with poor grades say they neither know how to manage their time wisely nor know how to study efficiently. Precise study aids applied early will help them become successful students.

I — Using Time Wisely Too often students create academic problems by postponing studying until the last minute and then cramming for exams long into the late hours of the night. The more they procrastinate, the more unlikely they are to study. Eventually, this procrastination begins to snowball until they are able to do absolutely nothing but feel guilty and frustrated by their own undoing. A possible solution could be to have each upperclassman brother work with a new affiliate. The upperclassman can show him how to plan a weekly schedule at the beginning of the term by making a simple chart headed by the days of the week with space under the days for each hour of the day from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.

First, both students should fill

their weekly class schedule in the proper spaces. Adequate time for class preparation should then be scheduled. Third, a short review period daily should follow classes. Retention is improved if the time lapse from class to the review period is short. For example: the best time to review notes from chemistry lecture is right after the lecture, but if it is followed by another class then the first vacant hour on the schedule is preferable. A weekly review of every class is also advisable in addition to the daily review. However, this review should be cumulative over the reading and lecture notes for each subject.

One final item needs to be in the schedule: a certain amount of time should be scheduled for daily relaxing, recreation and socializing. Students find a good time for these activities to be between 5 and 7 p.m. At first it may be hard to break away from a game of touch football or bridge in order to stick to a regimen, but with practice it becomes easier.

It is a good idea for the student to try the schedule for a week or so and then make any necessary adjustments. Many students find that studying in the same place daily adds to the routine and helps control distracting influences. The upperclassman and the pledge should discuss their schedules at the beginning and reinforce each other's tenacity. A planned schedule tailored to the individual student's study needs is an improvement over the routine "study hours" observed Monday through Thursday between 7 and 10 p.m. in the house dining room because it shows respect for self-discipline that is imposed from within.

II — Reading Efficiently
Besides learning how to organize
time wisely, many undergraduates do not know how to
read and study a chapter in a

textbook efficiently. Most begin a new chapter by reading the first page and continuing until they have completed the last paragraph. A proven, more efficient study method known as SQ3R has been devised by Professor Francis Robinson at Ohio State University. The process consists of the following procedures:

SURVEY — Before reading a chapter in a textbook one should read the title and think about it. Try to sum up all information that the title suggests. Secondly, read the introduction to the chapter. If there is none, read the first two or three paragraphs. Then skip to the end of the chapter and read the summary; if there is none, read the last two or three paragraphs. Study questions at the end of a chapter can also serve as a summary. Finally, if there is bold face type in the sub-heading, these should be read after the summary. At this point the reader should have a fairly clear picture of what the chapter is about. The rationale for conducting a survey prior to reading is that it improves the rate of reading as well as reten-

QUESTION - One should raise questions before reading. These can be formulated by putting such words as how, when, who, and what before the bold-face type in sub-headings. Questions at the end of the chapter can be used if available. Having questions in mind result in a spontaneous attempt to answer with information already at hand; they are a criteria against which the details can be inspected to separate the relevant content from supporting details; and they serve as a focal point for crystallizing a series of ideas.

READ — After raising questions, read to find the answer to the question. Sort out the ideas and evaluate them, and after the question is answered, skim the

remainder of the selection.

RECITE — The reader should phrase the answer to the question in his own words, not the author's. A convenient technique for recording notes taken from the reading is to draw a line down the center of the page. On the left side of the line, write out questions. Write answers to the questions to the right of the line as briefly as possible using key words which stress the complete idea.

REVIEW — The reader covers the answers and asks himself the question he has written on the left of his paper. If he can't recite the answer, it can be obtained by merely uncovering it. An immediate review and a weekly review can cut cramming time for finals.

It is important that the learner give this method a fair trial. It is generally slow going at first but as skill is developed, study is halved and learning is less painful. This plan may be modified with some subjects, but the main procedure is one of the most efficient for learning.

These two simple study methods - organizing time efficiently and SQ3R - are both practical and concrete suggestions which can allow IIKA to help both pledges and members who are having scholastic problems. If a sound study-skills program is initiated early in the associate member's college career, a chapter could help reduce the academic flunk-outs by 100 percent. When a student is achieving academically, he can enter into other areas of fraternity life with more zest and contribute more than if he is on the border of academic failure. "All work and no play may make Jack a dull boy," but the analagous aphorism is also just as true.

Jim Coe is an assistant professor of education at Illinois State University. He is an Alpha Zeta (Arkansas) graduate.

HISTORICAL NOTES

1940-42: War **Y**ears

By Dr. Paul Blount Historian

In the seventy-third year of Pi Kappa Alpha, the Shield & Diamond of November, 1941, reflects the anxiety of a nation approaching entry into a world war in which over 15,000 Pikes would participate. In the November issue, the editors announced a streamlined magazine featuring a new type, the same used by Fortune magazine. The Editor was new-old. K. D. Pulcipher (Beta Eta), Editor from 1931 to 1940, took over the reins again as Richard Baumhoff (Beta Lambda) resigned because of pressure of his new duties with the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. K.D. continued to act as Diamond Jubilee Committee Chairman under the able leadership of National President Roy D. Hick-

The Pi Kappa Alpha president of the University of Virginia was the honorary chairman of the big event (75th birthday) to be celebrated in 1943, but interrupted by the war. In the fall of 1941, the Supreme Council voted their support to the pledge made by some 600 Pi Kappa Alpha delegates at the Chicago Convention the previous year. The same convention had reorganized Pi Kappa Alpha to ensure national representation on the Supreme Council.

The November 1941 issue of the Shield & Diamond carried a picture of the new national home of Pi Kappa Alpha located on Spring Street in Atlanta. Executive Secretary Freeman Hart (Iota) and his staff had moved in in September of 1941.

Owen L. Scott (Beta Chi),

Washington newspaper man, warned in the pages of the national magazine that the United States was closer to an all-out war. Episcopal Bishop Henry St. George Tucker (Alpha) gave the invocation for a formal banquet of the National Panhellenic Conference in New York City, where the theme was "Fraternities and Defense." Milo J. Warner (Alpha Rho), commander of the American Legion, called for a strong sense to prevent war.

Pi Kappa Alpha received national publicity when Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard (Beta Phi) appeared on the covers of *Time* magazine and *Life* magazine, where he decared that food would win the war.

Wayne Morse (Beta Xi), the Dean of the University of Oregon Law School, headed a five-man board set up by President Franklin Roosevelt that sought to avoid a rail strike.

But the nation still loved football and Bob Barnett of Duke and Frank Sinkwich of Georgia led Pi Kappa Alpha prospects for big-time football honors.

The next number of the Shield & Diamond, published in January, 1942, shows a fraternity striving to keep alive during the war. The Supreme Council had been elected for two years, but now, out of necessity, would serve a six-year term. Four members of the Supreme Council put on Army uniforms - Roy Hickman, Stanford R. Smith, Leo Hoegh, and Junior Founder Dr. Howard Arbuckle. President Roy Hickman is proud today that the Council he headed kept a finger on the pulse of the Fraternity, keeping an inventory so that when the war was over the Fraternity could emerge strong and ready to expand. The Supreme Council named a "Traveling Secretary" to aid chapters in the field, Charles Freeman (Beta Alpha), later to be National President in 1964-66.

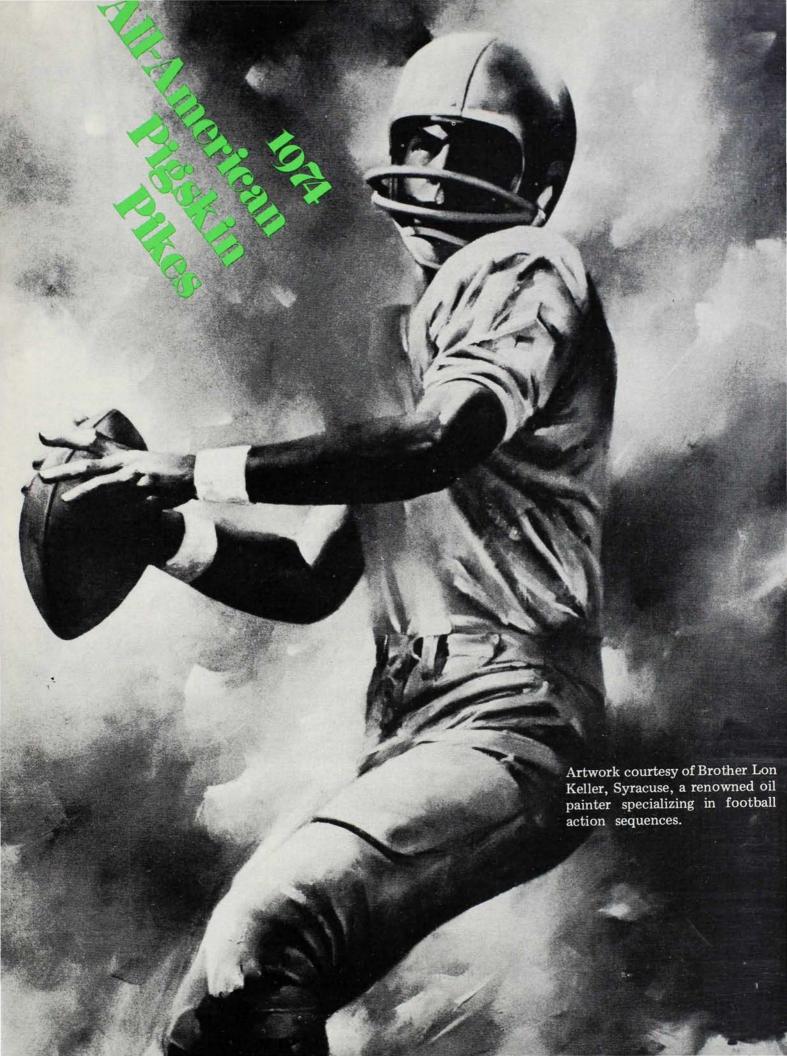
The Shield & Diamond in January 1942 urged all Pi Kappa Alphas in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps to get in touch with the nearest Pi Kappa Alpha group.

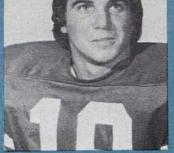
The first member of Pi Kappa Alpha to die in combat after the United States entered World War II was Lt. William Grover Sylvester (Gamma Epsilon). The distinguished Flying Cross was awarded early in the war to Captain Edward Teats (Gamma Sigma), who flew over an uncharted route in the South Pacific to avoid Japanese patrol. Dana Todd (Beta Delta) of the Marine Corps wrote of Manila as the "hot spot in the Pacific."

Important to Pi Kappa Alpha history was the discovery that year of the minutes of the first meeting of Alpha Chapter. They were found by Historian and Executive Director Freeman Hart. The minutes had remained hidden away in old records in the national office. Among the minutes was the original copy of the Preamble.

The remaining issues of the Shield & Diamond during 1942 tell the story of the patriotism of Pi Kappa Alphas in a war this country wholly supported. Page after page tells of heroic actions of Fraternity men in uniform; one, Captain Walter L. Cross (Beta Sigma), was credited with downing 79 Japanese planes in the Philippines; other Pi Kappa Alphas bombed the Japanese on Burma Road; another Pi Kappa Alpha, Major Franklin Forsberg (Alpha Tau) was managing editor of the Yank magazine.

The Shield & Diamond under K. D. Pulcipher's capable editorship reflects the story and keeps it alive for us, including confident plans for a victory convention, which was later held at Mackinac Island in Michigan some four years later, in September 1946. All in all, nearly 500 Pi Kappa Alphas gave their lives to achieve that victory.

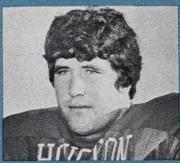




Ray Wallace, MSU



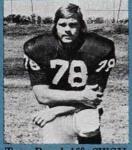
Steve Willmann, SCA



Paul Morrison, Houston



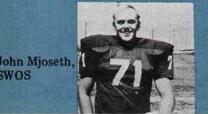
Terry Miller, CWRU



Tom Randolff, SWSU



Greg Johnson, APSU



By Dillon Graham

The select, small group of Pi Kappa Alpha gridiron stars who have been named to the Fraternity's All-American Football Team three times gets another member this year — tight end Marty Watts of Houston.

The 6-foot-3, 225 pound ace has been one of the Southwest's standouts throughout his three varsity years. Watts is named captain of the 1974 Pi Kappa Alpha All-American team forecast selection, chosen at midseason.

Watts becomes the 24th player to be chosen for the A-A team three times in the almost half-century that the Fraternity All-American teams have been selected.

Here's the all-star team forecast:

Ends: Marty Watts and Larry Keller, Houston; Tommy Cones, Texas Tech, and Larry O'Neil, Rice.

Inside linemen: Tom Randolph and John Mjoseth, Southwestern Oklahoma State; Terry Robert Miller, Case Western Reserve University; Steve Willman, State College of Arkansas; Greg Johnson, Austin Peay State University; Steve Jaloway, Stephen F. Austin State University; Hugh Atkinson, Wofford, and Paul Walker, Millsaps.

Linebackers: Randy Kelley, Wofford, and Paul Morrison, Houston.

Backs: Robert Giblin, Houston; Ray Wallace, Memphis State; Ronnie Johnson, North Carolina; Bob Furihman and Tom Wilson, Utah State; Stan Axsmith, Millsaps; Steve Cannon, Stephen F. Austin State, and Rickie Chatagnier, Northeastern Louisiana.

Watts, Cones, O'Neil, Giblin and Wallace are repeaters from last year's team.

Walker and Johnson are sophomores. O'Neil, Randolph, Willmann, Kelley, Mjoseth and Axsmith are juniors. The others are seniors.

Ray Wallace is probably the smallest, lightest free safety in the country. Here's what George Lapides, a *Memphis Press-Scimitar* sports writer, wrote about him in a column:

"He has no place on the football field.

"To begin with, he's too small. To end with, he's not even a very good football player.

"Ray will tell you that if you rate the Memphis State starters on ability and talent, he'd rank himself 15th or 16th. Talk to the Memphis State coaches and they'll tell you he ranks 22nd. Dead last.

"Yes, but I've got heart," Wallace snaps right back with that always present friendly grin on his face.

"Heart? Ray Wallace's heart is as big as Ray Wallace — 5'-9" and roughly 160 pounds. Heart is all he has on the football field. Without heart, Ray probably wouldn't be able to play touch football. But with heart, Ray becomes a giant.

"Wallace may be 22nd on the talent list, but he's indispensable to the Memphis State football



team."

Playboy All-American

Robert Giblin, Houston's right cornerback, was named on the *Playboy* 1974 All-America. He was one of the team's captains.

Texas Tech defensive end Tommy Cones blocked a fourth quarter punt to set up a gamewinning touchdown for the Red Raiders over Southern Methodist University.

Steve Cannon, Stephen F. Austin defensive back and Lone Star All-Conference, was tabbed as a possible Little All-America candidate. Guard Steve Jaloway, Cannon's teammate, played every quarter during the first five games.

Houston's Marty Watts at tight end was selected as offensive player of the game in three early season games. End Larry Keller of Houston was chosen as defensive player of the game against Miami of Florida.

Steve Willman, State College of Arkansas offensive tackle, continued to play the brand of football that brought him All-Arkansas Intercollegiate Conference recognition last year. He has started every game since 1972.

Randy Kelley, outside linebacker at Wofford, was named defensive player of the game in two of the first three games of the season.

Halfback Stan Axsmith of Millsaps was named player of the week in one game and sophomore tackle Paul Walker of Millsaps was chosen as player of the week for his performance in another game.

Rickie Chatagnier, Northeast Louisiana tailback, was a specialist in punt and kickoff returns.

Bob Furihman, Utah State defensive back who was third in the nation in interceptions in 1973, had another good year as did Tom Wilson, starting Utah State quarterback for the past two years.

Terry Robert Miller, defensive tackle and center on punts for Case Western Reserve University, was a standout in every game. Due to financial obligations, Miller was unable to try for football his first two years, since Case had no athletic grants. But last year he reported and by the third game he was a starting defensive tackle. And he carried on this season.

One of the best pledges was Ron Morgan, fullback at Southwestern Oklahoms State. He scored at least two touchdowns in each of the first four games. Pledges are not eligible for selection to the Fraternity first-string team.

Honorable Mention

Honorable mention goes to these players:

Ends: Darrah Smith, Rice; Bobby Rose, Southwest Oklahoma State; Willie Huffman and Larry Clark, State College of Arkansas.

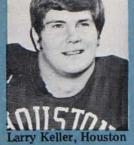
Inside linemen: Charlie Mc-Kinney, Houston; Buck Lanning, Rice; James Sturdivant, Northeast Louisiana (P); Mike Steward, Austin Peay State; and Carl Andersen, Nebraska-Omaha.

Linebackers: Harold Buell, Texas Tech; Dee McMurry, Rice; and David Agee, Wofford (P).

Centers: Carlton Iknir, Millsaps (P).

Backs: Chuck Fairbanks, Houston; Mike Dunaway, State College of Arkansas; Tim Bialy, North Carolina (P); Nick Spillios, Rice; Ron Morgan, Southwestern Oklahoma State (P); and Scott Randolph, Stephen F. Austin State.

Dillon Graham, Alpha Eta chapter (University of Florida), who made this All-America team forecast, was a press association sports writer in Atlanta, Washington and New York for many years. He continues to follow college football closely. He has selected the PiKA All-American grid team for 38 years, and prior to that he assisted in the team's selection for six years.



Hugh Atkinson, Wofford



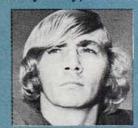
Ronny Johnson, UNC



Marty Watts, Houston



Randy Kelley, Wofford



Rickie Chatagnier, NELU



Tommy Cones, Houston

The name of Luther Leonidas Terry may not ring a bell for many people, but he is very well known under a different name: Surgeon General. The Surgeon General, as in "The Surgeon General's Advisory Committee Report on Smoking and Health" of 1964. That Surgeon General.

Brother Terry is certainly something of a "doctor's doctor," even without reference to his famous. Report, which he tends to discount as "not the most important thing I've ever done." He was born in Red Level, Alabama, on September 15, 1911, the son of a country doctor. He was named after his father's friend, Doctor Luther Leonidas Hill of Montgomery,

the first American surgeon ever successful in repairing a stab wound of the heart. Doctor Hill

named his son "Lister" (after the pioneer physician), who did not become a doctor. Instead, he became a United States Senator, who worked hand in hand with Brother Terry in bringing about the flurry of health-care legislation which revolutionized the delivery of medical services in this country — Medicare, Medicaid, the Federal Aid to Health Education Act, and dozens of others.

Brother Terry attended Birmingham Southern College, where he pledged Pi Kappa Alpha at the same time as his brother. He was SMC of Delta chapter in his senior year and graduated with a B.S. degree in 1931. "Never having considered anything else" (and small wonder), he entered Tulane Medical School, where he got his M.D. in 1935. After residency and internship at various hospitals, he entered the field of medical education, in which he has been engaged in one form or another ever since. He taught at Washington University in St. Louis and

the University of Texas, and missed getting a fellowship at the London Heart Hospital (studying with the great cardiologist, Sir John Parkinson) with the advent of World War II.

In 1942 Brother Terry joined the Commissioned Corps of the United States Public Health Service, and was assigned to Baltimore. There he showed his talent for inventive medicine by founding the first clinical residency program in the Service and the Cardiovascular Research Unit, which later became the nucleus of the newly founded National Heart Institute. In 1951, he joined the National Institutes of Health, still on the drawing board, and by 1958 was

Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined that Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.

its Assistant Director.

In 1961, President Kennedy appointed Brother Terry Surgeon General of the United States, and although he tried to stay at NIH for the first few weeks of his administration, he was forced by the press of duties to give up the practice of, if not the passion for, clinical medicine.

He served as Surgeon General from 1961 to 1965. His historic anti-smoking report was issued at 9 a.m. on January 11, 1964 to a packed house of reporters in the Department of State auditorium, where they were sworn to remain until 10 a.m. At 10:01, the wires started humming and they haven't stopped yet. Brother Terry specifically forbade the research scientists who worked on the Report to tell him anything about the results until two weeks before the release date. There were no leaks.

By August of 1965 the date had been set for the Surgeon General's retirement, and he had accepted a position as Vice President for Medical Affairs and Professor of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, but this had not been announced. Brother Terry had promised Doctor Gaylord Harnwell, then president of Penn, that nothing would be said about it until Harnwell gave the word. When President Johnson went to NIH to sign the Health Research Act of 1965 (another Terry accomplishment), LBJ sprang it on the press. Doctor Harnwell read it in the afternoon papers. He rebuffed Brother Terry's profuse apologies with the comment that "Very few of our faculty appointments are announced by the President of the United States." Whether or not it is a tribute to accomplishments, there have been only two Surgeon Generals since

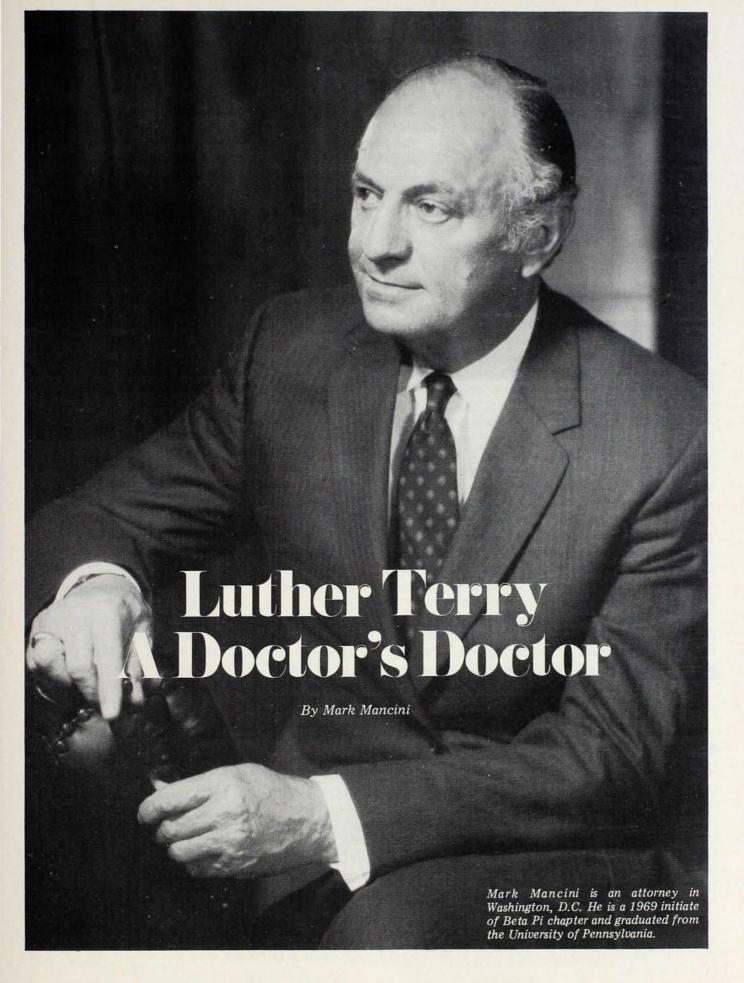
> Brother Terry left office. It is a hard act to follow. (At present, the position is vacant so that the

politicians will have a free hand to control national health policy).

In 1972, Brother Terry was granted a leave of absence from the University in order to become President and Director of University Associates, Inc., a non-profit academic consulting firm in Washington, which has recently surveyed and evaluated the teaching of the health sciences in black colleges. He is also a special consultant to the American Cancer Society.

The author of over one hundred articles on medicine, Brother Terry has received more honors, medals and degrees than any other Surgeon General in history. In 1962 he also received the Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity's Distinguished Achievement Award. In his continuing concern with every aspect of medicine in the United States, he serves on the boards of directors of dozens of health-related organizations.

In his long, dazzling career, Brother Terry has never been in private practice. He was too busy being a "doctor's doctor."



Burschenschaften nevertheless saw themselves as a force in the unification of Germany in the mid-19th century. Politically oriented and powerfully nationalistic, the Burschenschaften were not unfriendly to Hitler's National Socialism.

The other principal type of fraternity is the Corps. The Hannoveraner fraternity I came to know is one of these. Non-political, enjoying drinking and duelling, it attracts aristocratic or upper middle class young men. They are surely more conservative than are most German university students, but they never have been political activists. During the Hitler years the *Corps* were banded, the Hannovera among them.

A typical German fraternity has about twenty active members and between six and ten pledges. Thus it is a closely-knit, comradely group which drinks, duels and wards off females together. The group seems more intimate and homogeneous than I had expected, a consequence perhaps of its relatively small membership and the fact that members spend so much time together. They take time to get to know each other well. And theirs is anall-male society. Women are not entertained in the fraternity house, and social events are not coeducational. This is not to say that German universities are devoid of male-female relationships; quite the opposite is true. But Germans tend to defer marriage until they are established in their professions, and they avoid serious involvement with the fairer sex while they are still at their studies. Fraternity activities simply reflect these patterns of late courtship and marriage.

Most activities of groups like the Hannovera take place in the fraternity house. At Gottingen I discovered that there are 13 fraternities, and most

"Non-political, enjoying drinking and dueling, the Corps attracts aristocratic young men"

have houses located close to the university. These houses serve much the same function as those in the United States. The house of the Corps Hannovera, where I was received with robust hospitality, may be taken as fairly typical. Built before the turn of the century, it is an imposing stone edifice topped by a great crenellated tower. It is owned by the fraternity and provides living accommodations for something less than a dozen active members, serves meals for some 20 members, and boasts a number of comfortable rooms for fraternity activities and entertaining. The mood of the house

is one of warmth, rustic informality, masculinity and easy-going German Gemutlichkeit. The building is superintended by a houseman and his wife who cook, clean, serve, and look after the wants and needs of the members with dispatch and good humor. In fact, as I watched the two of them when I was being entertained at the Weihnachtskneipe — the Christmas drinking fest — I was astonished at their mastery of the art of filling beer steins at a breakneck pace.

For all this the pledge or active members pays a mere three dollars a month in dues, plus room and board if he lives in the house. Of course he must also pay for his beer, and the cost of a month's brew can add up to a tidy sum. My observation, based on frightfully inexact data, is that the expense of fraternity membership is about the same in Germany as it is in America.

It is, to be sure, duelling that sets some of the German fraternities apart from American Greek-letter organizations. It is a practice of hoary tradition which is as popular among members as it is unpopular among university authorities and public officials. In a way deulling has a function in the Corps comparable to intramural sports and "hell week" in the American system. It offers the thrill of danger, the challenge of competition, and the honor of sportsmanship. Above all, it provides the member with a fierce sense of identity with his brothers.

Sociologists tell us that the strongest bonds of loyalty are forged in those groups in which membership is most strongly desired and difficult of attainment. One of my friends in the Corps Hannovera put it this way: "It gives me a stronger sense of belonging, an assurance that the group is somehow more mine because I've given part of myself for it."

Nobody gets killed in this lusty sport, but many a young Corps *Bruder* will leave the university bearing scars on his cheeks and forehead to show for his days of duelling. No less a personage than Otto von Bismarck was a member of the Corps Hannovera at Gottingen in the early 19th century, and he was said to be prouder of the seventeen scars he received from duelling than he was of unifying Germany. From time to time, the German government, outraged at the barbarity of fraternity duelling, has banned it, but the result was always merely to drive the practice underground. An *Alter Herr* of the Hannovera was the judge who decided a 1951 court case which made fraternity duelling legal again in Germany.

"Would you like to come see a duel?" asked one of the *Corpsbruder* one day. "Duels are usually open only to members, but I think I can get you in. Can you make it Monday at seven?" I nodded my assent with an air of casual sophistication, but I was really very excited about the whole thing.

I arrived at the Hannovera house at the appointed hour, enjoyed a beer with the members, and then went with them to an empty hall adjacent to a nearby *Gasthaus*. "This hall isn't where we usually duel," explained my friend, "but this contest is a special one. The challengers are from Munich, and a lot of guys from the other fraternities wanted to come, too."

Near the stage at one end of the hall was a large,

"Their scars seemed monstrous, great welts stretching from ear to nose"

well-lighted platform where the contestants were to duel, the area surrounded by a milling throng of colorfully capped *Bruder* of the various Gottingen fraternities. On the stage a dozen or so stately *Alte Herren* in conservative pin-striped suits were being seated, their presence lending dignity to the proceedings. This was a formal occasion; even the pledges and actives wore coat and tie.

Soon out of a dressing room came the duelists, both of them waddling like Chinese wrestlers because of the thick protective padding they were wearing. Each wore mesh-covered black goggles to protect his eyes. Surely neither of them could see much of anything. Each was led by an attendant to the center of the platform while an announcer intoned the names of the participants and summarized the rules of the fight. Behind me the Alte Herren smiled broadly and nodded to one another, as if in recognition of their past and present status. Their scars seemed monstrous, great welts stretching from ear to nose, the size and prominence of these disfigurations doubtlessly owing to an ancient practice of placing a horsehair in the open wound so that the scar would build up higher and be thus more impressive.

"This is a special fight," explained my friend, "and therefore *Tiefschlagen* (deep thrusts) will be permitted. This meant that the cheeks of the duelists were left unprotected in addition to the usual forehead and scalp.

"The contestants appear ready," called out the announcer.

A fight consists of thirty bouts, each of which in turn allows four hits by each *Fechter* (contestant) or until a fault is called. A panel of judges stood by to ensure a fair fight and do the scoring.

Each contestant wore his sash and cap and was handed a sabre that surely must have come from an old *Three Musketeers* movie. As the duel was about to begin, I got a little queasy.

"En garde," shouted the announcer. Each contestant, steadied by his attendant, lifted his sabre. "Begin!" Steel struck steel and the duel was on. A little unsteady and uncoordinated, to be sure, but it was a real fight. After five bouts the Hannoveraner was still holding his own, and I confess to being strongly partisan. But after ten bouts he had a small slit above his eyebrow. When a pause came after the 19th bout, our Hannoveraner's uniform was already smeared with blood dripping from another ugly slash in his left cheek. A Hannoveraner member standing next to me whispered that their man had been an inactive for a year and was pretty obviously out of shape.

But the Munich fighter did not get away unscathed, and sported a gash in his temple. After twelve more bouts the duel was over, and to our disappointment the Munchner was declared the winner. A doctor in attendance sewed up the wounds of the duelists, and we all trooped back to the Hannoveraner house where everyone toasted both of them and sang and joked until late into the night. It mattered not whether our man had won or lost. He had fought. That was enough.

I shall never forget my happy association with the Hannoveraner at Gottingen. And as I look back upon the events of those late fall days of 1973, I shall see the brothers of the fraternity drinking still another beer while singing the rich strains of their "Hannoveranlied," the verses of which, like our own songs, range from the sentimental to the unprintable.

Yes, there were differences between the Hannovera and IIKA, but in those things that really matter, I found them to be very much alike. Though their languages may differ and their practices may vary in some ways, both were founded and are perpetuated for the same reason, to bring together people in order that they may better understand each other and themselves. Both exist that their members may learn and live that ideal called brotherhood.

Drake Zimmerman originally wrote his article for <u>The</u>
<u>Record</u> of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. It is reprinted here
courtesy of <u>The Record</u>, Michael Thomas, Editor.

ALUMNI NOTES





Sparkman

Stillwell

INITIATION DATES 1920 to 1949

Senator John Sparkman (Alabama) was recently honored for his work in bringing the Tenn-Tom Waterway Project to reality. The Senator was presented with a resolution from the Tenn-Tom Waterway Development Authority which outlined the areas of assistance he lent to the project throughout its 16 years of development.

Rhantson B. Stillwell (Georgia Tech) recently received his 50-year membership certificate awarded by the Grand Masonic Lodge at a meeting of the Savannah club. Brother Stillwell was 21 when he became a third Degree Mason in 1924. For the past 22 years, he has been a member of the Shrine Patrol. He is senior past master of the Solomon's Lodge, the nation's oldest active Masonic lodge which recently celebrated its 240th anniversary. Brother Stillwell recently retired from the civilian work force of the Army Engineers and accepted a position with the Lynes Realty Company.

Jay D. Barnes (Millsaps) is a radio and television announcer having done sports work on NBC and CBS radio nationally. He is currently interested in boating and is flying single and multi-engine land planes.

Rev. W. J. Cunningham (Millsaps) is a minister at Rebecca Memorial United Methodist Church in Memphis and is also and instructor in Methodist studies at Memphis Theological Seminary.

George A. Day (Millsaps) is a lumber broker and deals in real estate development and rentals in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Ward E. Dillavou (Illinois) is a partner in the law firm of Dillavou, Overaker, Asher & Bonaldi in Paris, Illinois. Brother Dillavou is quite active in the Masons, Shriners and Kiwanis. J. W. Godbold (Millsaps) is a college professor of political science at Vienna, Virginia, and holds memberships in the American Legion, YAF, APSA and the ASPA.

R. T. Hollingsworth (Millsaps) is a doctor and administrator at Shelby General Hospital in Shelby, Mississippi. Some of his other activities include membership in the Rotary Club and President of the Chamber of Commerce.

Ralph H. Hutto (Millsaps) is editorial director of the International Security Subcommittee of the U. S. Senate Judiciary Committee. Brother Hutto is a former president of the National Capital Democratic Club and cofounder and president of the Senate Press Secretary's Association.

William C. Jackson (Illinois) is an attorney for Barrick, Jackson, Switzer and Long law firm in Rockford, Illinois. He has been president of the Jaycees, Shrine Club, and Lions at Rockford.

James Madden (Pittsburgh) was recently elected President of the University of Pittsburgh Alumni Association.

Pete McDavid (New Mexico) has retired as the University of New Mexico's athletic director after 17 years in that position. Pete is scheduled to be inducted into the National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics Hall of Fame at the association's national convention in Montreal on June 24.

Oliver E. Montague (Cornell) is President of Montague Management Corporation in Springfield, Ohio.

Charles M. Murry, M.D. (Millsaps) is an opthalmologist in Oxford, Mississippi. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of Millsaps College, the Oxford Chamber of Commerce, and various local, regional and state medical associations.

William B. Little (Mississippi) was recently selected as President-elect of the American Chamber of Commerce Executives. He has been Executive Vice President of the Greensboro, North Carolina Chamber of Commerce since 1956. The election of Brother Little, who will automatically assume the presidency of ACCE in 1976, came at the Sixtieth Annual Management Conference of ACCE in New Orleans.

When elected Vice President of the Greensboro Chamber, Little was the youngest man in the United States to serve as manager of a major city chamber. He has since come to be recognized as dean among managers of larger, progressive Chambers. He was the youngest person ever to serve as President of the North Carolina Association of Chamber of Commerce Executives.

Five years ago, Little served as one of two Chamber executives on the National Consumer Affairs Council which developed the program that propelled the Chamber of Commerce in the United States into the consumer protection field. Today he heads what has been pronounced to be the most effective and diversified community development corporation in North Carolina.





Little

Evans

INITIATION DATES 1950 to 1959

Scott D. Evans (Texas) has been named President of the Nacogdoches, Texas Medical Center Hospital now nearing completion. Brother Evans formerly was Assistant Administrator of Medical Center Hospital in Tyler, Texas.

Dr. Robert E. Blount (Millsaps) was recently featured in a Jackson, Mississippi newspaper as an outstanding Millsaps alumnus. He was identified as a man who has made significant contributions to the field of medicine. Dr. Blount, a specialist in opthalmology, is dean emeritus of the University of Mississippi Medical Center. He also serves as director of that institution.

Jeremy S. Bruno (Cornell) recently joined E. I. DuPont Co. in their Instrument Products Division after completing his MBA at Babson College.

William J. Crosby (Millsaps) is Vice President, Real Estate Services Division of the First National Bank of Memphis, Tennessee. He is a member of Toastmasters International, and on the Board of Directors of Campus Life.

Don Fortenberry (Millsaps) recently returned to Millsaps College as chaplain and is also involved in the Council of Human Relations, the Council of Ministries of the Methodist Church and the Mental Health Association.

William Jeanes (Millsaps) is a freelance writer and serves as feature editor of *Car and Driver Magazine*, a special correspondent for *Autoweek*, and is an auto racing team owner.

Joseph W. Phillips, Jr. (Illinois) is the President of Integrated Financial Planning, Inc. in Honolulu. Joe is proud to be a qualifying and life member of the Million Dollar Round Table and also President of the Mercury Business Club of Honolulu.

John D. Rinedollar (Illinois) recently returned from the Kingdom of Laos in May of 1974. He is currently Energy Conservation Director for Fort Devens, Massachusetts.

Larry Stoney (Nebraska at Omaha) was elected state senator from the fourth Legislative District in Nebraska last November. Says past National President Gary Sallquist, "Larry is a great example of new politics. He put little money into his campaign — it was really a grass roots affair. Larry's election effort was staffed by young people, very little money and an awful lot of personal contact, especially by Pike alumni."

INITIATION DATES 1960 to 1969

Don Blythe (Millsaps) is an emergency medical resident in Chicago. He previously interned in Portland Oregon.

Randall W. Dunlap (Illinois) is District Sales Manager of Bimbo Mfg. Co. in a southern Chicago suburb.

Fred R. Ezelle (Millsaps) has been named Alpha Iota Chapter's Outstanding IIKA Alumnus of 1974 and is on the Alpha Iota House Corporation. He is a bedding manufacturer in Jackson, Mississippi.

Erik Hearon (Millsaps) is a certified public accountant in Jackson, Mississippi. He also serves as Treasurer of the Alpha Iota House Corporation.

Jim Jastrzembski (Illinois) is currently working on his Ph.D. in Psychology while teaching at Oklahoma State University. He was recently awarded a National Science Foundation Traineeship.



Howard Rosch (Arizona State) has recently been transferred from Denver, Colorado, to Chicago, Illinois, where he is associated with the Ground Round Restaurant division of the Howard Johnson Corporation.

William A. Hanser (Iowa State) is employed as an architect with Schwab and Twitty Architects, Inc. in Miami, Florida. Bill received his B.A. in 1972 from Iowa State and his M.A. from Rice University in 1974. He and his wife, Paula, are residing in West Palm Beach, Florida.

INITIATION DATES 1970 to 1973

George Gober (Millsaps) a graduate student at LSU in Romance languages, is also a teaching assistant in Spanish.

Richard K. Thomas (Florida) was recently named President of Alcomp.

Joseph Zuccarelli (Pittsburgh) was recently elected Second Vice President of the College of Arts and Sciences Alumni Association at the University Of Pittsburgh. Freamble
For the Establishment of
friends hip on a firmer an

friends hip on a firmer and more lasting basis; for the from otherly love and kind feeling; for the mutual benefit, and advance ment of the interests of those with whom we sympathize regard; We have resolved to form a Graternity, believing that thus we can most suc cusfully accomplish our

1976: 200 Years of Freedom & Fraternity On Strengthening Our Nation

By Pat Halloran Executive Director

Less than 15 years ago, John Kennedy stood before the nation and charged them to "ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country."

It seems that spirit died with the era of Camelot. Now, as a result of recent tragedies, even the castle has been reduced to rubble. As the dust settles the subjects seem to be standing emotionless, asking, "Where have all the leaders gone?"

Moral, dedicated service has probably never been needed more desperately in our society than it is today.

History is quick to prove all cultures, empires and nations are challenged and tested by time and the effects of changing attitudes and priorities. It appears America has one of its most formidable challenges at hand.

1976 marks the bicentennial of this country, and the college fraternity system. It was in 1776, with the founding of Phi Beta Kappa, that the college fraternity system was born.

It is noteworthy that 1776 marked the beginning of a great nation as well as a great social movement; both provide challenge and opportunity to those of integrity, honor, dedication and mutual respect. The similarity of the objectives found in comparing the fraternity movement to that of the nation are as evident as are their common problems.

The fraternity movement has a proud heritage clearly demonstrating its value by providing an avenue for individual growth and development. It compliments the evolution of this great nation emphasizing "friendship on a firmer and more lasting basis." Historians are recounting the first two hundred years of the United States. The fraternity system also has the opportunity to consider its current station reflecting upon its noble history.

Celebrations will be planned, but is that really all we dare do at this crucial time? If it is only a birthday party we desire, that can be arranged; it will come and pass, and the next day, we will go about our business with little more understanding and commitment than that significance which we normally place on the celebration of "Ground-Hog Day." It would seem that a more appropriate

route would be to dedicate IIKA celebrations to the understanding of what we have done and where we stand, rededicating ourselves to those ideals that are most important for the future.

History has a way of painfully isolating those errors and events which are not totally to one's credit. This is true of this country, and with the fraternity system. Reflecting on those periods that relate directly to crisis and challenge, we know which victories we can claim and which defeats we must admit.

However, the fraternity movement must determine what its priority will be henceforth. It is true that the system has not fully rebounded from its most recent "difficult era," that associated with the period of campus unrest.

One needs only review the Preambles of this country and of all fraternities to be reminded that the basics of sound moral leadership have not changed since their composition.

If a new foundation is needed and if Camelot can be restored at all, there appears to be three very clear opportunities open to Pi Kappa Alpha at this time.

- 1. We must strengthen our own abilities.
 - Leadership training must be emphasized to prepare out members for all areas and levels of professional, civic and community responsibilities.
- 2. We must care about the standard of life for others.

Community service must be motivated by the desire to help those in need, to raise the standards rather than to merely improve an image.

- 3. We must care enough to get involved.
 - Public service must regain the confidence and enthusiasm with everyone participating at each opportunity. We must reinstill a strong sense of community.

The satisfaction and enjoyment of participating in an adventure of this magnitude cannot help but further the establishment of friendship on a firmer and more lasting basis.

TIPS ON ...

Entering the Job Market

By Tim Sotos

In any game (football, basket-ball, baseball), rules generally remain constant with only the players changing from one year to the next. And the success of the winner is dependent on how he takes those rules and within their framework develops a strategy to win.

Seeking a new job has not changed over the years. It is basically a game with some very specific, yet sometimes obvious, rules. And, as in any game, to win takes a lot of hard work.

The first step in preparing to change jobs is to organize yourself and your approach. In short, to develop a systematic approach that is diligently and meticulously well-planned. I cannot emphasize this point more thoroughly. than to tell you right now, if you don't have an understanding of your personal and professional goals you cannot adequately plan your strategy and you should not be changing jobs. Whatever problems you have will only be magnified in a new environment. Understand yourself and know what you want before proceeding on your search.

If you can honestly say you are prepared to make a job change you are ready to prepare a resume. No matter what you feel about resumes you must understand that the resume is the accepted and required rule in the labor market process.

Since the resume is universally accepted and required, there are



numerous approaches on how to prepare a resume. Probably the most important point to emphasize is that the resume is basically a marketing device. It should be designed to get you just enough attention so that a prospective employer will want to call you for an interview. Too many individuals, though, oversell themselves when they prepare their resumes, either by making them too long, being evasive, or providing irrelevant information. Remember, the individual reading your resume is also reading hundreds of others and he does not have the time to "decipher" a resume. In short, a resume must be concise, neat, typed on a fine typewriter, limited to two pages, and provide fully and accurately the following information:

> Address) Center on Top of Page Telephone)

Career Objective:

Education:

Date:

Professional Status: CPA, LLB, etc.

Professional Memberships: Bar Assn., etc.

Work Experience:

Employer and Address Present Position Title Responsibilities, etc.

for each employer.

Personal Information: Birth date, height, weight, marital status, etc.

References: Upon Request

After the resume is typed, copies should be reproduced professionally; offset printing is probably the best process and relatively inexpensive. Step Three

After the resume is prepared you are ready for the next systematic step.

That is to decide who is to receive a copy of your resume. In other words, you must define your market; type of position desired (Controller, Treasurer, Marketing Representative, etc.); type of industry (transportation, retailing, consumer products, etc.); size of corporation (sales volume), etc. In addition, you must be realistic with yourself, your abilities, and your salary demands. Each job change you make should be a "move-up" or a lateral move into an area in which you need more experience, For example, if you are a personnel professional, you should seek opportunities which will give you additional exposure to employment, or labor relations, or training, or wage and salary administration. After having experience in at least two specialties within a function, you should consider "moving-up" to higher levels of administrative/ executive positions. In this situation, an individual with four years personnel experience would be looking for a position as an assistant manager or supervisor within the personnel field.

Once you have defined your market and you know the type of position you want, you have to identify those employers who have the opportunity you seek — not an easy task. You must con-

sult with as many sources as possible to ascertain existing opportunities, such as the following: (1) help wanted ads, especially the Wall Street Journal, New York Times (Sunday, which lists nationwide opportunities) and other major metropolitan newspapers. (Copies of these newspapers are available through a local library or by mail sub-scription). (2) University Placement Offices. (3) Executive Search Firms. (4) Employment Agencies in which the employer pays the fee; and (5) Direct mailing to the Personnel Director of those companies in which you seek positions (check the library for references and guides to companies in your field). Another idea is to write the executive who is in charge of the department in which you want to work. For example, if you want to be an Assistant Comptroller, write directly to the Comptroller (whenever writing a letter be sure you get the correct spelling of the name of the responsible executive).

After you have completed your mailing list of potential employers, you must draft a neat and typewritten letter to mail with your resume. Never send a resume without an accompanying letter stating why you desire a job change and why you decided to send that employer your resume.

Response

At this point in the job search, realize that you very rarely receive a response from each letter and resume you mail. On the average, you will be fortunate if you get a five to 10 percent response. There is no excuse for an employer or search firm not to respond and the better managed companies take pride in answering requests for employment. Don't get discouraged; the low response rate is normal; instead, send out more letters.

Within a reasonable period of

time, you should receive invitations to visit the employers for an interview. Again, the response for an office visit is very low. When you receive an invitation, arrange an appointment as promptly as possible.

You are on the right track when you begin to receive invitations for office interviews. Many a prospective job, though, is lost because of a poor interview. As a matter of fact, the first thirty minutes of the interview is the most crucial period. Therefore, be well prepared for each interview. The art of effective interviewing has been given considerable attention by many authors. It would be wise to find a book about interviewing and start practicing. Not only is interviewing a skill for the interviewer but it is also a skill for the interviewee.

Some common tips in interviewing include the following: (1) Be well groomed; (2) shake hands firmly, look the interviewer in the eyes, and speak confidently; (3) give thoughtful answers to all questions; (4) don't oversell yourself, let your accomplishments speak for themselves; (5) don't "run on" while speaking, have relevant comments. As you go on interviews, you will begin to develop a feel on how to handle yourself; a good idea is to participate in practice interviews.

Changing jobs is not easy. It takes much practice and hard work. Good luck.

Tim Sotos is Vice President for Chapter Affairs on the IIKA Supreme Council. The 1970 Pennsylvania graduate is a Personnel Consultant with the Management Consulting Division of Arthur Young & Company in New York. His specialty is executive search and compensation.

GROUPTALK

By Dr. Robin Widgery Leadership Consultant

What do you feel is the single most important leadership quality needed by a very young chapter struggling to be number one on its campus?

In my opinion, there is no single most important leadership quality. There are several important attributes that a good leader ought to embody within the fraternity context. The exceptional leader is able to help the organization discover (or rediscover) a sense of purpose and identity. Having a commitment to a valued purpose and a feeling of group identity are sure ways to move any organization to higher levels of achievement. The role of the leader should be to assist the group in finding its reason for being and helping it to attain the needed cohesiveness to reach agreed-upon goals. Nothing is more demoralizing to individuals or groups than not having valued purposes and objectives.

Another valuable leadership asset is the ability to communicate effectively with others. This includes more than simply expressing one's ideas clearly and accurately. Communication means being able to meet others on their own ground. It is marked by the leader's skill at listening to others effectively and empathizing with them.

As a young chapter, however, you should not wait for one or two individuals to emerge to lead you to success. Such an attitude is a cop-out that will be a mill-stone around the neck of your group. The best alternative is to rely on collective leadership expressed in the genuine commitment of every member to the chapter's goals.



Executive Director Pat Halloran presented a \$130,000 check to the Jerry Lewis Telethon last September.

We Gain By Giving

By Larry Lunsford Chapter Consultant

An orphan child in South Korea. An Appalachian family foodless at Christmas. A littered city park. Thousands of victims of Muscular Dystrophy. A lonely, elderly person. A Pi Kappa Alpha brother paralyzed by a freak accident. People in need.

Chapters of Pi Kappa Alpha are known for their social, cultural and academic environments, but there is one other aspect of the Fraternity milieu which plays a vital role in Greek life. That's the humanitarian role, and Pi Kappa Alphas are lending a big helping hand to those in need.

Since its adoption by the 1972 Miami Convention delegates, the Pike Bike Race has received

national acclaim and support, but the drive for Muscular Dystrophy is only one of hundreds of projects undertaken by Pikes each year. While over 30 chapters raised approximately \$150,000 for the Bike Race last year, 91 other chapters participated in projects which raised an equal amount of money, collected hundreds of pints of blood, gathered tons of toys, and amassed baskets upon baskets of food.

Harper Lee wrote in To Kill A Mockingbird that the best way to know a man is to stand in his shoes. This adage somewhat applies to the men of IIKA who have adopted annual community projects to aid those less fortunate. Witnessing a smile on an elderly woman's face while you sing in a nursing home, receiving a letter from a Portuguese-speaking orphan in Brazil, or watching a needy child open what may be his only Christmas present—these are lessons in humanitarianism.

In a survey of chapter contributions to the community through various service projects, over one-third of the chapters responded that they participated in at least one, and some as many as nine, major community projects each year. From those responding, a total of 4,125 undergraduate Pikes had worked in some type of service campaign. Over 380 projects, from UNICEF trick-ortreating to swima-thons, were aided last year.

With academics, social life, intramurals, and the routine "rap" sessions that take place in chapters, these 91 chapters put in approximately 33,000 man hours toward their various projects. And, of course, the results of their work were many and varied. In the aftermath of the projects, over \$250,000 had been raised for numerous organizations, several thousand pints of blood had been donated in blood drives, and hundreds of toys were collected in Toys for Tots campaigns.

These are all physical results which constitute tangible evidence of a job well done, but those for whom the work was done are not the only recipients of aid. The thousands of Pikes have benefited by working with each other toward common goals. It's a whole different story than playing together in an intramural sport or helping to build a Homecoming display. In this game, everyone is a winner.

Alpha Zeta (Arkansas) says that they "are very proud of their record of civic service to both the University of Arkansas and the city of Fayetteville as well." The chapter each year heads the campus drive for the Salvation Army's Toys for Tots drive. They hold a Christmas party for underprivileged children and give presents to those who attend.

The entire District 20-B Conventioneers in Missouri hold community service projects following their annual meetings. The group has repaired and painted a local school for underachievers, constructed a loading dock, and cut wood, among the various activites they have conducted.

Perhaps Gamma Kappa's (Montana State) annual work is one of the most enjoyable. The chapter sponsors a "Pi Week" in which local women's organizations bake pies, and the chapter sells them for profits donated to the March of Dimes. The Pikes raised \$1,500 last year in this worthy project.

On the other end of the rainbow are the activities resulting in fatigue for the participants. These

are the many dance-a-thons, walk-a-thons, hike-a-thons, swim-a-thons, and you-name-it-a-thons which take months of preparation, and then hours of continuous activity during the event. Such as Zeta Phi (Missouri-St. Louis) and their dance marathon which required the help of 34 Pikes for over 1500 hours and resulted in \$15,000 for Muscular Dystrophy.

Some chapters have learned that concerts are a good way to make a lot of money, but just as much work is needed in such a project to ensure that there is a profit and not a loss. Zeta Eta (Arkansas-Little Rock) went in with its Interfraternity Council and sponsored a concert which netted \$3,655.96 for an epilepsy fund. Delta Nu (Wayne State) sponsored a similar project this fall.

Epsilon (VPI) seems to have spent as much time on various projects as they did on academics. The chapter collected money for the Heart Fund, held four car washes, collected donations at two basket-

"This is Pi Kappa Alpha's contribution to mankind"

ball games, and collected money for Muscular Dystrophy at two shopping malls, two street intersections, and in dining halls on campus. Added to all this was an additional \$2,100 solicited for advertising for the school yearbook.

And of course there are the dozens of campus and community clean-up and beautification campaigns conducted by Pike chapters. Or the foster parent programs sponsored by Delta Pi (San Jose) and Zeta Kappa (Ferris State). Or the services rendered by the IIKA's who answer phones on Teleramas all over the country.

Epsilon Beta (Valparaiso) participated in several projects, but one campaign stands out far above the rest. Last year, brother Bob Burklund of the chapter suffered a partially severed spinal cord in an accident at the chapter house. The moral encouragement itself was enough to bring Bob back to school this year, but the chapter also collected \$4,700 to help toward medical costs.

This is Pi Kappa Alpha's contribution to mankind. A learning experience by standing in someone else's shoes and looking at life through his eyes. Eta Nu (Northern Illinois) sums it up adequately by saying, "We will gain by giving."

OFFICERS

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Vice President (Leadership Development): Stanley F. Love, ΔI & ΔP , 6635 E. Villanova Place, Denver, Colo. 80222.

Vice President (Undergraduate): Charles T. Cumbaa, ΓΘ, P.O. Box 576, Mississippi State, Miss. 39762.

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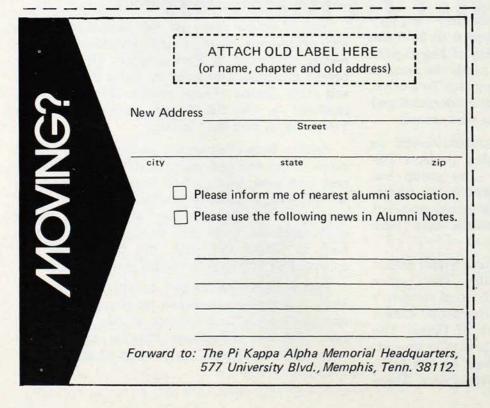
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Administrative Assistant: Donna Visconti

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Founders' (West Va., Va., Maryland): L. W. O'Neill, Jr., ΔΕ 1400 N. Main St., Blacksburg, Va. 24060.

Carolinas (North and South Carolina): Joseph J. Turner, Jr. HA, %Clemson Alumni Association, Clemson Univ., Clemson, S.C. 29631.

Sunshine (Florida): Richard A. Burt, Γ H, 827 Ingraham Bldg., Miami, Fla. 33131.

Directory

The complete Pi Kappa Alpha officers and chapter directory is updated and published annually. For your complimentary copy of the comprehensive directory, simply write the Memorial Headquarters at the above address.

NUPDATE EWS

Undergraduate Council Vice Presidents Named

Charles Cumbaa, Mississippi State, and David Pointer, Oklahoma, were recently named Undergraduate Vice Presidents on the Supreme Council. Under the new organizational structure, two of the seven voting members are students selected annually by the remaining board members.

Cumbaa, a 21-year-old senior, has served Gamma Theta as SMC, IMC, SC, Associate Member Coordinator and IFC Representative. His chapter was one of six Smythe Award winners last summer. The nuclear engineering major is president of the M.S.U. student body.

Pointer, a 21-year-old senior marketing major, was chairman of the Convention Finance Committee. His chapter won the Newell (most improved) Award. David has been SMC, IMC, Rush Chairman, Membership Education Coordinator and IFC Representative at Beta Omicron.

More Dollar Allocation For Bradley Fraternities

Greeks at Bradley University in Illinois received an additional \$500 for fraternity-sponsored all-school events this year. The total student body allocation of \$1,100 is the highest amount in Bradley history funded to Greeks. It apparently reflects student recognition of fraternity value at Bradley, where most fraternities participate in community and campus projects. Delta Sigma chapter raised more than \$22,000 last year for the Muscular Dystrophy Association of America.

Renewed Interest Noted In Greeks

Several Greek systems around the country are noting increased interest from students.

The University of California at Berkeley, once the hotbed of student activism, had 540 students participate in fraternity rush, more than twice the number in 1970. Many fraternities have returned to traditions such as secret chapter meetings, social exchanges with sororities and formal dinners. Members are citing their renewed interest as an opportunity for friendship and social development.

The University of Iowa has witnessed a comeback in popularity

for the Greek system. Formerly the Mid-West center for student unrest, the Iowa campus has charted an eight percent increase in Greek membership. IFC President Bruce McDonald says reasons for the growth are attributable to diverse membership, elimination of pledge harassment and building of interpersonal relations.

The University of Oregon, called the worst Greek system in America four years ago, is rebounding from a tragic fraternity downfall in which at least 12 of its 21 fraternities died between 1971-72. There are 12 national fraternity chapters or colonies on campus now and IKA has established a core group expected to be colonized in January.

Two Colonies Added

Two new colonies were garnered this fall with several additional prospects upcoming. Colonizations took place with local fraternities on the campuses of Loyola-Marymount University in Los Angeles and Northern Iowa University in Cedar Falls in October.

Upcoming Conferences Will Orient Officers

Chapter presidents and national officers will get complete orientations and will provide feedback and valuable interchange in two upcoming conferences.

An estimated 30 SMC's will meet in Memphis December 19-21 to solve their individual chapter problems in addition to relating their concerns and ideas to President Jerry Reel and the Headquarters staff.

All 15 newly appointed regional presidents and numerous other national officers are expected for a January 3-4 training lab. Officers will study the new structure, the refined chapter advisor program and techniques to use in planning a successful regional conference, an event to be held by each regional president.

Committee Studies Alumni Program

A recently appointed Alumni Committee headed by Vice President for Alumni Affairs Mike Clancy will redefine IIKA's alumni relations program through a series of meetings. Also on the committee which plans its next meeting in conjunction with the national officers conference in early January are Regional Presidents Joe Turner and Ed Pease, and Director of Alumni Affairs John Kaegi.

Three additional committees were named by the Council. Heading the Finances Committee is Vice President for Alumni Affairs Virgil McBroom; leading the Education Committee is Director of University Relations Dr. William R. Nester; chairing the Leadership Committee is Vice President for Leadership Development Stan Love.

Membership Statistics Too Close To Call

Last year's three percent decline in pledgings and one percent increase in initiations seems to be reversed early in the 1974-75 school year. Halfway through November, pledgings showed about a three percent increase with a similar decrease in initiations.

PiKA Retains 5 of 6 U. S. Congressmen

Five of six IIKA alumni members of the United States House of Representatives were re-elected in last November's general balloting. Congressman Ben Blackburn, a Georgia Republican running for a fifth term, was defeated. Three other Republican members were elected in a year when that feat is remarkable. They are John Paul Hammerschmidt (Arkansas), J. H. Buchanan (Alabama)

and Thad Cochran (Mississippi).

Democrats David Henderson (North Carolina) and Dale Milford (Texas) won re-election. Veteran Congressman Leslie Arends (Rep.-Illinois) retires this year.

Four IIKA Senators were not up for re-election. They are John J. Sparkman (Dem.-Alabama), Strom Thurmond (Rep. -South Carolina), Frank Moss (Dem.-Utah) and W. Dee Huddleston (Dem.-Kentucky).

Information pertaining to any newly elected IIKA alumni is solicited and appreciated.

There are lots of worthy charities around. Why should I give to the TTKA Memorial Foundation?

Certainly a logical question. Except the Memorial Foundation doesn't hand out charity. Its loans go to hundreds of needy undergraduates; its scholarships reward noteworthy achievement; its grants buy books for chapter libraries.

Obviously, we're not asking you to support a Pi Kappa Alpha charity. We think you'll agree to support education. Especially the education of young PiKA's.

We're not advising you to forget your favority charity. Only to add the advancement of education to your list of worthy causes.