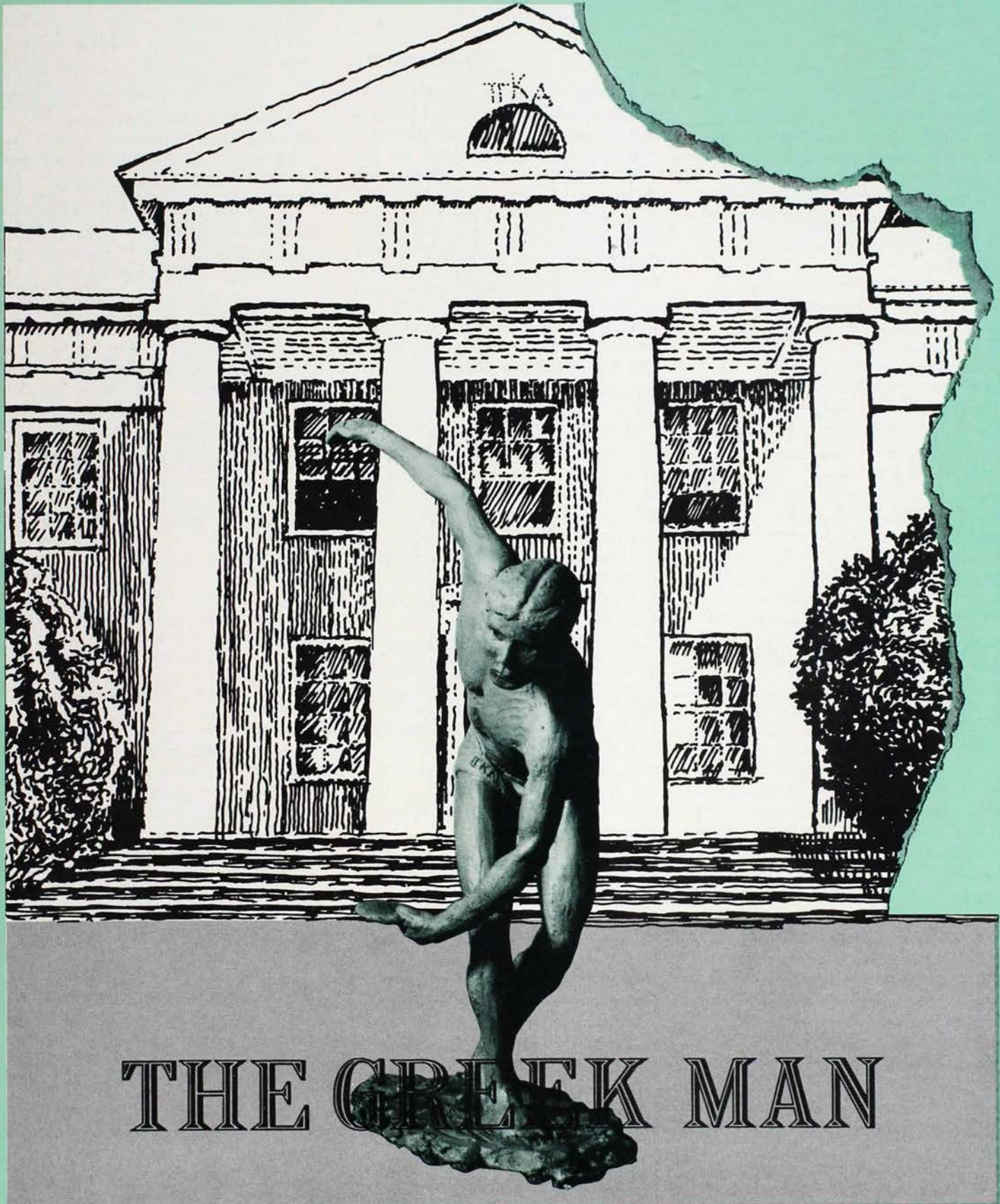


SHIELD & DIAMOND

OF PI KAPPA ALPHA

VOL. 86 NO. 3 DEC. 1975



THE GREEK MAN

Fraternities need an effective NIC

By R. John Kaegi
Editor

A few short turmoil years ago, when predictions of the death of fraternities were as common as peace marches, we cried out, "why can't they understand brotherhood?" Today, amid generous news of the revival of fraternities, we ask the same question.

It seems the doom-sayers were short-sighted enough to prematurely bury us and that today's revivalists are too blind to see significance to the fraternity experience beyond a "return to the fifties" fad. A recent article pointing to the resurgence of fraternity popularity denounced those who unfairly censured fraternities because "they just aren't important enough to merit that much attention." Another shallow observation by the uninitiated, we rationalize.

But it's time we stopped rationalizing ignorance, chalking such slams up to unknowing non-members. Now that fraternities are moth-balling the fire bucket brigade, we can step up our offensive program aimed at educating the public (and the media) about the real benefits of the fraternity experience. The National Interfraternity Conference is the logical trade association through which to do that.

Almost four years ago, Pi Kappa Alpha resigned its NIC membership. Most of the large fraternities are no longer NIC members because of the unequitable cost of membership. As Executive Director Pat Halloran said, in his withdrawal letter to NIC, "The Supreme Council feels that withdrawing Pi Kappa Alpha is the most prudent, beneficial and businesslike decision to make in lieu of the circumstances."

Clearly NIC must improve its services to re-interest the 15 non-members. "Sophisticated programs concerned with intellectual growth generally are financially beyond individual fraternities," says ΠΚΑ President Jerry Reel, "and it is into that void that NIC should move if it hopes to regain support."

A broad, meaningful public relations program, supplying the media with publishable articles and accurate, newsworthy information would be another positive step.

But to really turn some heads, NIC must think big. The Greek system involves literally millions of students and alumni. The NIC should be equal to the task.

Why not find a sponsor for an educational television grant? Imagine the impact of a half-hour, weekly TV series available to most of the thousands of student chapters, instructing them on programs, financial management and leadership development!

Or, how about the resurrection of a professional trade journal (*Banta's Greek Exchange* and *Fraternity Month* are both defunct) skillfully designed and edited?

Pi Kappa Alpha has developed a lot of sophisticated, worthwhile programs and has enough trouble explaining them to its own public. We're tired of ignorant cliches and uninformed slams by those in the dark and we think NIC could do something about it and benefit the system as a professional trade association should. Then, ΠΚΑ would be most supportive.

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Postmaster: Send change of address on Form 3579 to 577 University, Memphis, Tn. 38112.

Cover: Greek sculpture immortalized those who most exemplified their ideals. Cover is clever adaptation of the Discus Thrower, ΠΚΑ Frisbee Thrower, by Ted Tubbs, Memphis Art Academy.

Grateful for scholarship

I was recently contacted by the financial aid department of Southwestern and informed that I was the recipient of a scholarship in memory of Dr. Charles E. Diehl for the 1974-75 academic session. As a new school year approaches, I wanted to write and thank you and the Foundation for your help.

My name is Raymond Fitzgerald. I am a senior majoring in economics and business administration. For the past three years, I have been taking advantage of the excellent educational opportunities available at Southwestern. I have thoroughly enjoyed my years at Southwestern and have been fairly successful. Currently, my GPA stands at 3.24.

Due to the generosity of the foundation, I was able to enjoy Southwestern as I have. Without that aid, it would have been impossible. Again, thank you very much for your help. I am extremely grateful.

Sincerely,
Raymond Fitzgerald

Successful September S&D!

As a trained journalist who has been working in the field of publications longer than I am sometimes willing to admit, I have long been critical of the *Shield & Diamond* as being considerably inferior to the quality of publication I felt our Fraternity was capable of producing.

However, with the September, 1975 issue my opinion of the publication has changed. I feel that this is the best issue of the *Shield & Diamond* that has been published in many, many years. I felt that every article was of interest to both undergraduates and alumni — a statement that I don't feel can be made about many issues of the publication. The membership statistics on pages 17 and 19 were of particular interest. Every active and alumnus member I have talked with since the issue has been distributed has mentioned that he enjoyed reading those statistics. The article on Wilson Heller was also excellent. It probably marks the first time that any article even mildly critical of any aspect of the Fraternity appeared in the *Shield & Diamond*. I see no reason why articles in the *Shield & Diamond* should avoid controversy.

I think the *RUSH* issues of the *Shield & Diamond* are also improving with each issue, although I would like

to see even more chapters represented in the chapter notes section.

Keep up the good work.

Bruce Dudley
Regional President
Sunshine Region

Pre gave his all

First of all let me say that the recent quality of the *Shield & Diamond* is above the national fraternity average. I can say that, having put in two years editing the *Star and Lamp* for Pi Kappa Phi.

I almost felt like I should send in my annual dues to IKA after reading the magazine for September. I stumbled across an old friend of mine from Birmingham, Roy Hickman, in one article and then I flipped over to the article you wrote, "He called me Brother," about Steve Prefontaine. I thought this was a beautiful article and a fine tribute to an outstanding young man. His tragic loss was one that many of us felt. Your article spoke eloquently and with great feeling about the emotions of young men who give life their all.

One last note; thank you for giving us a picture of Wilson Heller. Having been one of those people who has tried to decipher Wilson's ramblings for several years, I was delighted to get some down-to-earth background on this IFC maverick and sometimes Guru.

I hope to see more articles on IFC's and regional IFC's in the *Shield & Diamond* and I hope that they will be supportive if at all possible.

Keep up the good work.

Interfraternally,
Jerry D. Gallups
Asst. Dean of Students
Georgia Tech

Planned growth preferred

As I served one year as Zeta chapter rush chairman and two years as an IFC officer (president and vice president) during an era (1966-1970) in which Zeta consciously and successfully endeavored to increase its chapter size from 35 to approximately 100 active members, I was both gratified and disturbed by the September, 1975, issue of the *Shield & Diamond*. At least three articles in that issue — "Complete Guide to RUSH," "Brothers Mine" and "The Heller Saga" — to a greater or lesser extent promoted the advantages of large chapters and the salutary effect upon

individual members of belonging thereto.

I was gratified by the emphasis on the stability, resiliency and the greater diversity of experience and association afforded by larger chapters. Increased size alone is not, of course, a panacea for distressed chapters, especially those beset by lack of leadership; and I believe that efforts to induce growth should be undertaken as a long-term proposition, for during my years at UT, I witnessed the meteoric rise and fall (and in one case abandonment) of other Tennessee fraternities which countenanced indiscriminate growth, and I experienced the strains upon Zeta's harmony and well-being generated when the pace of expansion exceeded the chapter's capacity for adaptation. I agree, however, that larger chapters in general are better equipped to withstand both external pressures (such as the recent student disenchantment with fraternities) and internal deficiencies, and, more importantly, provide a more complete and diverse fraternity experience.

On the other hand, and although I am an alumnus of a large, Smythe Award winning chapter, I was disturbed and disappointed by the approval accorded in "The Heller Saga" and in "Brothers Mine" to the concept of rating chapter strength on the basis of public perception and campus prominence and by the correlating of size with becoming one of the "top five fraternities."

If Pi Kappa Alpha, as a national fraternity, is adopting a policy of encouraging increased chapter size, and I think that this is merited, I respectfully suggest that the national fraternity formulate a carefully-constructed, comprehensive chapter guide for implementing that policy. Expansion is a significant and risky undertaking, and it should not be initiated lightly or without planning and guidance.

Fraternally,
A. B. Culvahouse, Jr.
Z (Tenn.) Alumnus

Small size preferred

As an avid reader of the *Shield & Diamond* I felt motivated to respond with my chapter's feelings toward the article in the September 1975 issue comparing small chapters to large ones.

We must strongly disagree with the statement that the smaller chapters are less selective. We have the most selective fraternity on campus and it is rare

Continued page 30

Hippocrates would gloat!

By R. John Kaegi
Editor

"My gosh, the president of the American Medical Association is a Pike," I exclaim, fumbling through my mail.

"Ohhhh," wails Ed Pease in a high-pitched response. Pease, like me, christens his day with the morning mail-reading ceremony. Probably stimulated by the crisp, clean feel of the new day, we both tend to exaggerate our reactions.

"Get in touch with that man," Pease charges, voicing my very thoughts.

I skillfully recover my composure and retreat to my desk to re-read Brother Kent Leeper's note about Dr. Malcolm Todd, now the immediate past president of the AMA which is the third year of his transitional office.

"Mac was a fine student and a dedicated doctor," informs Leeper who was Todd's classmate at Beta Eta (Illinois) chapter back in the early 1930's. Attached to Leeper's letter is a xerox of page 47 of the December 23, 1974 issue of *Newsweek* quoting and picturing the charismatic doctor Todd who looks a youthful 45 rather than in his early 60's.

Our records coldly denounce Dr. Todd as "lost," although I'm sure *he* knows where he is. I contact the AMA in Chicago to locate IKA's unsung hero and, only then, I begin to discover my "exaggerated reaction" not so exaggerated after all. My gosh, Dr. Todd really is unbelievable!

"How are you?" Dr. Todd's cheery greeting seems regular enough.

"I'm fine," I respond. "I'm calling because —"

Todd injects, "I mean, how do you *feel* today?" Perhaps it's his doctor's instinct. Whatever, I'm impressed with his concern.

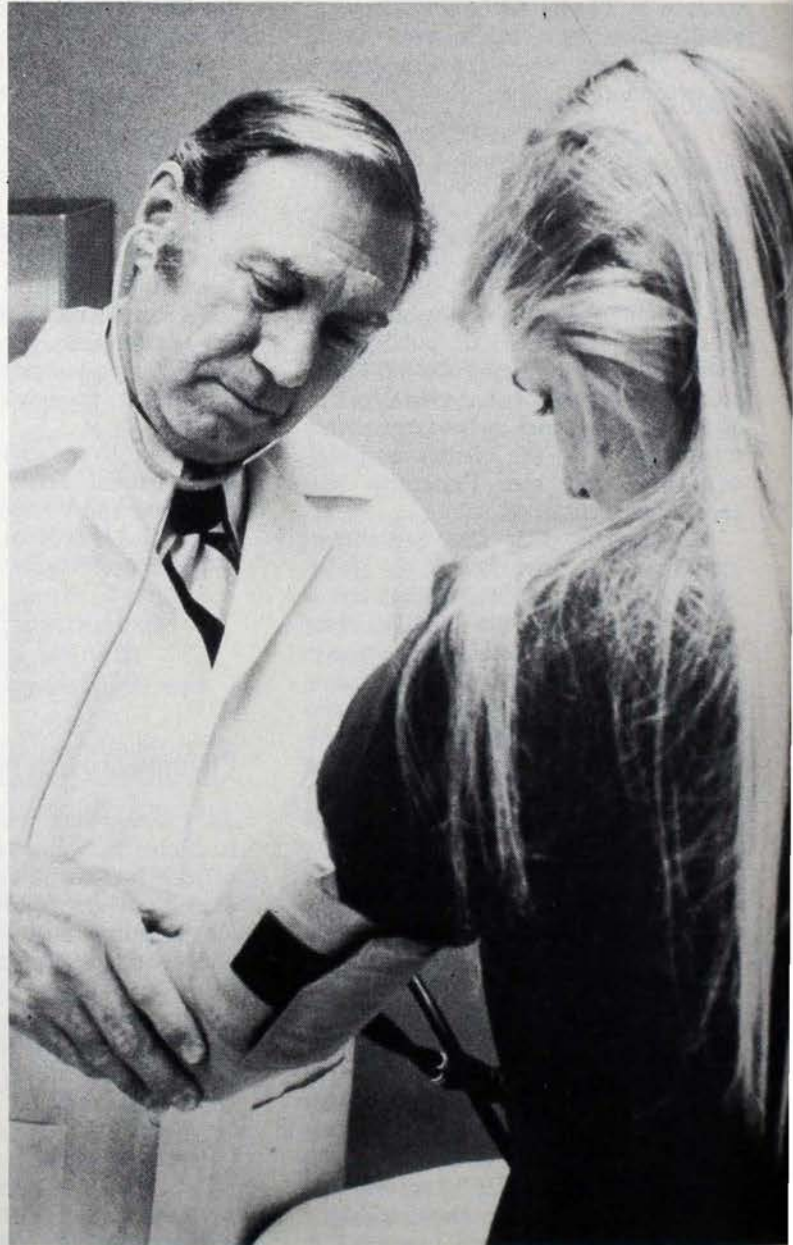
Todd reveals that the AMA has already notified him of my plan to write about him in the December *Shield & Diamond* and he has been expecting my call. Just another profile of the esteemed surgeon — yet, somehow he seems museful, maybe even anticipating the interview we arranged for his ensuing visit to Memphis.

The public library bulges with material for interview questions. Malpractice. National health insurance. Abortion. Euthanasia. Infant mortality. And Brother Todd's own accomplishments extend the list.

Todd is a "whole man" with interests and experiences as broad as his vast world travels. He is one of our society who would measure up to the rigors of fifth century Greece — Hippocrates, the legendary physician, was of that period.

I recall my fraternity history. The Greek "whole man" ideals were adopted by early American fraternities. Thus, the Greek names. Todd is a pillar of both — the unsinkable Hippocratic Oath and the timeless ideals of Pi Kappa Alpha's Preamble.

"How are you?" asks Todd at his curved Hyatt-Regency door.



Newsweek photo

I've learned my lesson. "I feel fine.

"Good. I'm so pleased to have this opportunity," Todd kindly adds, "to meet you and be a part of the Fraternity's magazine."

The professor was shorter than I had anticipated, but the walking — at this moment, sitting — embodiment of health, strength and energy that I'm certain he preaches to his patients. He hasn't been in Memphis long enough to clutter his room with clothing, hygiene utensils or even a ruffled bedspread. But, Dr. Todd strikes me as immaculate and I suppose his room looked the same when he was ready to check out.

He is unobtrusive, friendly appearing in his subtle blue and brown plaid, tailored suit. As we chat — small talk before the actual interview — he begins to fill in the gaps, between 1934 when he graduated from Illinois (our last record of his existence) and today; how he became a national figure in American medicine. He's obviously a veteran of many interviews and knows what is needed. He has a way of describing his career in humble terms that, on paper, look pretentious. But it was not until the next day, during his tour of the Memorial Headquarters, that I learned he was Nixon's personal physician and held the same responsibility for General Eisenhower during the war and now for Presidential non-candidate (at this writing) Reagan.

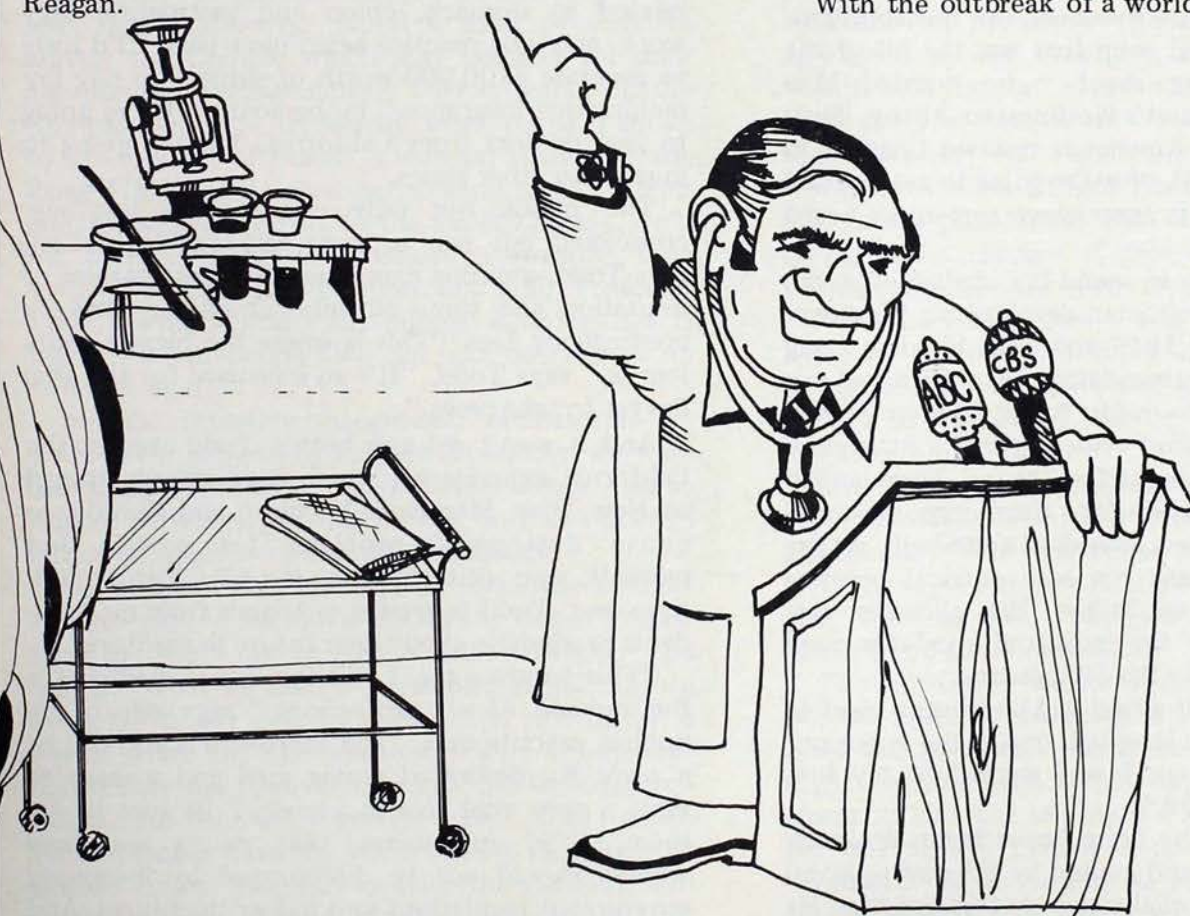
"I was the son of a school administrator, an educator," says Todd who had most of life's advantages as a youth including escape from what may have been the worst tornado in American history. In 1925, the "big wind" hit four states and ravaged his home town of Murfreesboro killing 473 people. But even that scene didn't inspire Todd's interest in medicine.

"My interest in medicine came from a doctor, still living at 89 years of age, Dr. Tom Kirkwood, who wanted me to be a doctor." That was in Lawrenceville, Illinois where his father headed the school board. "Dr. Kirkwood was the epitome of what I thought a family doctor should be. He took a liking to me. He helped me get into Northwestern (Medical School)."

Before attending Northwestern, in his four years at Illinois, Todd showed his first signs of political interest. He was SMC at Beta Eta chapter and attended the volatile 1933 Troutdale Convention. That convention, when a new governing structure was implemented for Pi Kappa Alpha, was perhaps the most important and controversial since the refounding.

On to Northwestern, from which Todd graduated in three years and began his internship. A year later, he was the first surgical resident of the nation's largest hospital, Cook County.

With the outbreak of a world war, Dr. Todd was



ready to serve. "Go down to Cairo, Illinois," advised Dr. Carl Myer, one of Chicago's busiest surgeons, "and get a little experience as a surgeon."

In his year at Cairo, Dr. Todd would remove gall bladders for \$50, perform operations on dining room tables out in the cottonwood area around the levees of the Mississippi River. "I even had to deliver some babies," he muses. "I think you got \$25 for doing that then."

In the war, Dr. Todd was assigned to the European Theater of Operation where he was chief of surgical services of several general hospitals in Germany — Bremen, Frankfurt and Munich. "You don't think generals are human," he rhetorically interjects, "I still have the records of seven or eight major and lieutenant generals who wanted to get medical discharges. They were as anxious to get home as the rest of us."

In 1944 he was reassigned to London where he met Ruth Schlake of Chicago. Todd's mind has been gushing with memories and his vocal delivery somehow kept pace. But now, he tilts his head rearward and his thoughts are vocalized at a snail's pace.

"She lived three miles from me in Chicago, but I didn't know her. She got her master's degree at Illinois and wanted to do something so she joined the Red Cross and was sent to London."

Todd, showing his fondness for the spotlight, pulled a matrimonial coup that was the hit of the Chicago rotogravure sheet — he married Miss Schlake in St. Margaret's Westminster Abbey. They were the first two Americans married together in the cathedral. "I said, 'if we're going to get married over here, let's do it somewhere someone's heard about,'" says Todd.

Now we're back to rapid-fire dialogue as the eager practitioner-politician develops his life story.

"I came back in 1946 and went blind to Long Beach on the recommendation of a friend of my father who I used to caddy for in Lawrenceville." The father's golf friend evidently had a little gum-pah as a general manager for Texaco. Todd landed the medical directorship for a three-corporation oil conglomerate (Texaco, Standard and Shell). At the same time, he began his solo surgical practice which he maintains today. His clientele was initially boosted by the industrial accidents common in that period to the oil industry.

Todd's practice flowered and he became chief of surgery at Memorial Hospital, one of the major private hospitals. "Then, I was elected to my first office, I guess in 1953."

As president of the Long Beach Medical Association, he was awed and incited by the new political and public relations challenges confronting him. He was elected shortly thereafter president of the Los Angeles Medical Association, all the time building

political strength and finding invigoration in his chance to fight for the crucial legislation or to represent his colleagues as an official spokesman.

Through the 1960's as a California delegate to the AMA and as president of the California Medical Association in 1967-68, he burst into the national spotlight. It was Todd who early on warned of increasing malpractice insurance. "The public has to have a restoration of their moral fiber," said Todd who blamed a "sue-happy public looking for something for nothing" that was causing the escalation of insurance premiums.

It must be a public concern because they have to

"The public has to have a restoration of their moral fiber"

pay these bills," Brother Todd proposes. He begins to rattle off the boggling figures: A new neurosurgeon would be annually invoiced by a California malpractice insurer for \$36,153. California needs 1,750 new doctors a year and its medical schools produce only 790 annually. "We have to borrow doctors from other states at taxpayers' expense to get by."

Todd, whose primary surgical interests are related to stomach, colon and gastroenterology work, may not practice again next year. "I'd have to generate \$100,000 worth of surgery to pay my malpractice insurance," he bemoans. "We're going to lose doctors from California. They're going to migrate to other states."

The public not only can become less sue-conscious, but can support remedial legislation, says Todd, granting maximum damages, statutes of limitation and some curtailment of the lawyer's contingency fees. "This is where the biggest problem is," says Todd. "It's an incentive for the trial lawyer to take cases."

And it won't get any better. Todd expects the California experiences, which have already spread to New York, Maryland, Michigan and Florida, to cause nationwide problems for doctors and patients, who ultimately pay the bills. For the first time ever, Todd is getting questions from med students pessimistic about their future in medicine.

"This troubles me. I still think that medicine is the noblest of all professions," says one of its noblest practitioners, "and there still is and will be a place for dedicated young men and women to serve a very vital role in society." Be sure to tell them, Todd emphasizes, that young men and women should *not* be discouraged by increasing government regulations and higher premiums. And he has a piece of advice for those who are still interested. "Get good grades." He adds, "You

don't think young people are smart today? They are the smartest we've ever had. On a 4.0 scale at Indiana, our largest medical school, their grade average was 3.67 out of the 306 applicants accepted. If they don't make their grades, there is no point of even trying. My advice is that they take a broad-based curriculum, that they spend a great deal of time in the sciences and then, make good marks on their aptitude tests."

Todd has talked to students in every state including 50 medical schools. He's also visited with the most eminent practitioners in the world. Todd was the first AMA president to visit the People's Republic of China.

The visit was when then-President Nixon was suffering from phlebitis — "It was a good thing I was already in China," he chuckles. "That would have taken constant supervision and would have cancelled the trip had it happened sooner."

He discussed acupuncture with Chairman Mao among others who advocate a combination of Western and Eastern medicine. "I feel acupuncture has a place when it is performed by Chinese experts on Chinese people," Todd states, "but I don't think it has a needed role in the U.S. I don't know what it is — they don't know how it works and why it works." No one else seems to know. That's why we have to keep it in an experimental role, says Todd, who found a kind of stoicism among the Chinese which may account for their acceptance of acupuncture. "What works on the Chinese wouldn't necessarily work on us. I spoke to the Minister of Health, a woman, Madame Psang Psing Ping, and I asked her to send some of their greatest acupuncturists to the United States. We'll put them in 10 of our greatest institutions, then we'll get a composite opinion. She said, 'Professor Todd, I wouldn't have any interest in doing that. It works for our people. We can take no chances on discrediting it.'"

As the interview progresses, brainstorming jets Todd from subject to subject. Suddenly we were discussing Micronesia. Then Russia. From Asia to Europe, this man is heralded not only as a doctor, but as an American good-will ambassador.

He observes that virtually all socialistic medical systems around the world are on the verge of bankruptcy. "Let's don't make that mistake," he asserts. "What we need is a system that will take up the gaps in our present system and not throw it away. After all," he matter-of-factly interjects, "this system has made U.S. health care the best anywhere. Our problem is getting access to all people. Fifteen blocks from the Cook County Hospital, the world's largest hospital, we have the highest infant mortality rate in the state of Illinois. It isn't because the doctors aren't there or the clinic isn't available — the mother has no way to get there!"

Senator Kennedy's national health bill won't be passed theorizes Todd who has talked with him and found him "cast in a die." "They know it's going to be very expensive, but they feel medical care is a right for everybody and the only way they can do it is to give this care."

Todd is an ardent supporter of the AMA's efforts to encourage adoption of legislation that will provide a financially sound national health insurance program that will make basic health protection, especially the staggering costs of catastrophic illness, available to all. He has championed the social consciousness cause: "Doctors have done a superb job of making technical advances, but not a very good job of taking those advances to the lower classes. We need to develop a strong social consciousness among doctors," he believes.

One area of social responsibilities Todd believes doctors must avoid is the question of euthanasia. The recent Karen Ann Quinlan case in point, "The judge's ruling was the only decision he could make. Decisions of this type are really not that of the physician. I can never support active euthanasia. I can see why passive euthanasia has a place (not prolonging life — 'let God make that decision')."

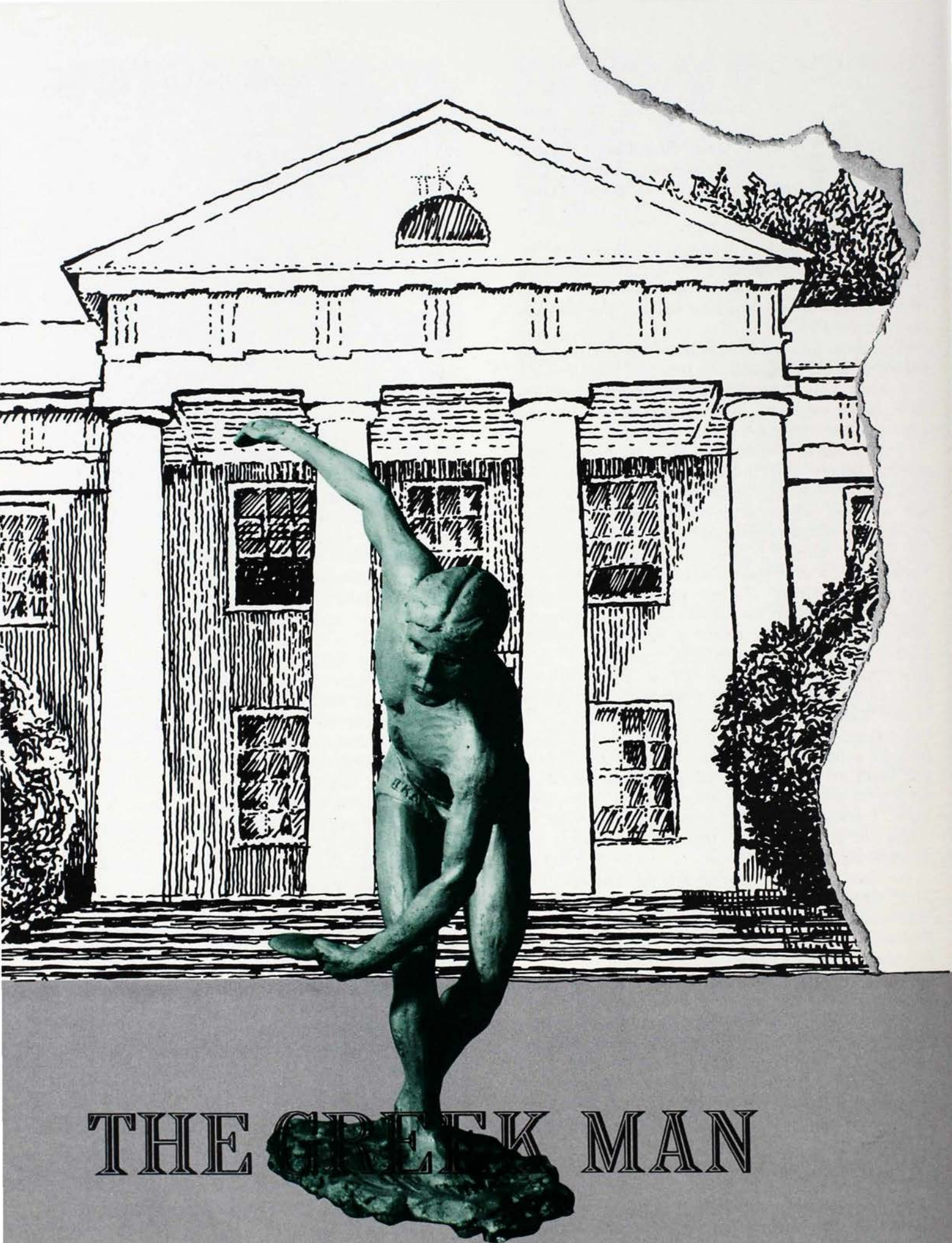
Todd proposes the establishment of a blue-ribbon committee of doctors, lawyers, theologians, psychologists, sociologists and patients to study such societal problems. The committee, possibly appointed by the President, could deal with the "death with dignity" concern as well as others.

Would you believe we covered all that in less than an hour? His rapid delivery sometimes cut words short as he struggled to say all he was thinking. It was punctuated with occasional periods of far-off stares, changes of pace, and, to my delight, positive recollections of his fraternity days.

"The fraternity gave me a tremendous experience of leadership. I think it's something every young man should strive for. Fraternities still have a place in the school and I'm delighted to know they are coming back."

The doctor glows with fraternal warmth as he visits the ΠΚΑ Memorial Headquarters the next afternoon. "This has been the highlight of my trip," he says. But now he must move on to Cincinnati, then to San Francisco and back to Long Beach to do some surgery.

The professor seems perpetually in motion. 36,000 miles of traveling a month. Wow! Could even the jet-setters stand such a pace? But the slight rearward tilt of his head and the far-away gleam in his eyes tell me it's all been worthwhile. He will always permit a bit of self-satisfaction because it serves doubly as self-motivation. Even Hippocrates of Cos would gloat over this modern disciple whose warmth and dedication personify the Hippocratic Oath.



THE GREEK MAN

The Greek Man.

He sounds masculine, well disciplined — a leader of men. Conjuring up a mental picture of The Greek Man, one sees him as spiritually, intellectually and physically fit.

The ancient Greek endeavor to develop the "whole man" is not as pursued today, but the fact remains that there has never been a civilization more synonymous with Fifth Century Greece than in America. And it is proper that a country whose republic is patterned after the classic governmental example has a unique Greek letter fraternity system. Most historians agree that the American fraternity has no parallel or predecessor. Yet, the probability cannot be ignored that fraternity ideals also have their roots in Greek culture.

December 5, 1776, five students founded the *Societas Philosophae* with the motto "Phi Beta Kappa," which means Philosophy The Guide of Life, and which later became the name of America's first Greek letter fraternity.¹ The reason for adopting secret, Greek letters has never been satisfactorily considered. Some annalists saw it as nothing more than an attempt to clothe a secret veil around clubs that the students' masters considered "treasonable and dangerous."² The reason, however, appears to be far nobler. It is found by studying the ideals of an ancient society which had its greatest impact nearly 2,300 years later in the birth of America.

Greek teacher Isocrates wrote in the *Antidosis*, "Our ancestors invented and bequeathed to us two principal arts — physical training for the body and philosophy for the mind. While a distinction may be made between the two, they need not be separated sharply."³

The Isocratic school was an elite institution supplying an academic adventure for carefully selected and highly motivated persons. The curriculum included grammar, composition, elocution, philosophy and strategy.⁴ Students of the Isocratic school were prepared for life and profession.

Isocrates believed in debate to sharpen the mind and enliven one's interests. His contemporary, Quantilian, philosophized, "(the student's) studies must be made an amusement; he must be questioned and praised and taught to rejoice when he has done well; at times he must also be engaged in competition. Study depends on the good will of the student, a quality that cannot be served by compulsion."⁵ Greek teachers endeavored to motivate independent study outside their classrooms. According to Plato, they succeeded to an extent that would entrance today's educators.

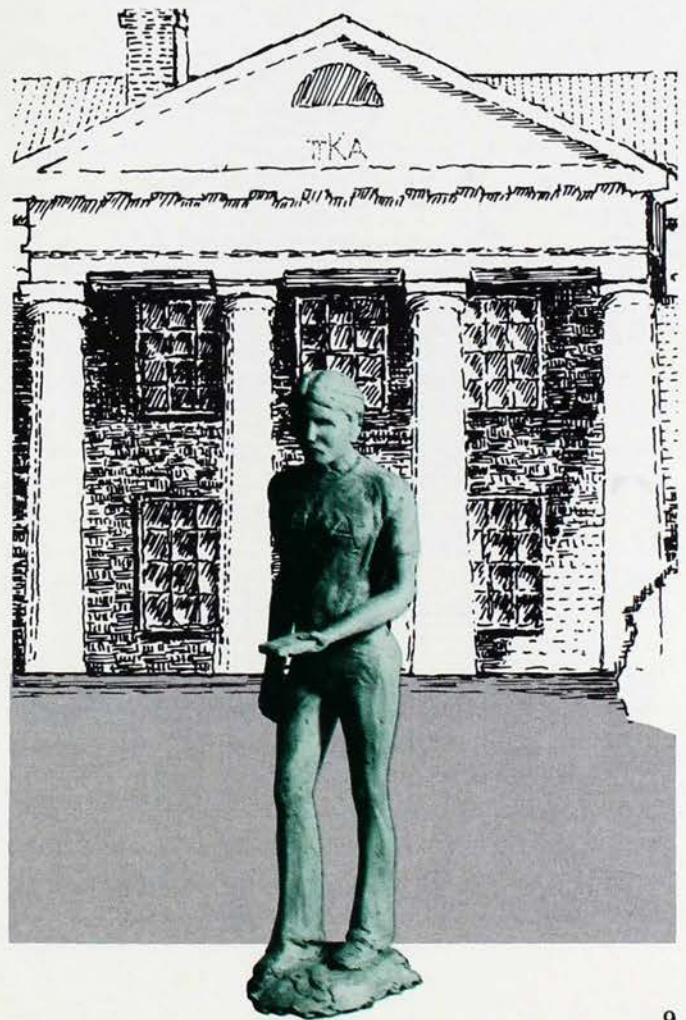
Development of the "whole man" — the mind,

body and spirit — was the supreme achievement of ancient Greeks. Though the Greek aristocracy became self-satisfied, an attitude which destroyed the civilization, their ideals survived over 2,000 years. In America's dawning moments, many of the Greek political inventions were punctuated. And in the early American universities, Greek studies and ideals were treasured.

Author Clyde Johnson writes, "The period was one of political upheaval and social change, enormously influenced by the student admiration for the governmental forms of classical Athens."⁶

The structure of the college curriculum was renaissance-humanism which required enormous reading of classical Greek writers such as Aristotle who wisely inscribed that man is by nature a social animal. It was a study of classical language, authors and philosophical logic. Students trained for citizenship and service much like the citizens in ancient Athens and Sparta. Students of the time were introduced to the earliest known secret society which moved from Egypt, where it flourished, to the kingdom of Judea where it became local mythology and known as the Eleusinian Mysteries of Greece.⁷

It is no coincidence that early American scholars developed abundant extracurricular activities concerned with social and intellectual improvement. The literary society enjoyed undisputed pre-



eminence through the Nineteenth Century. Oratory, debates and essay writing played an important role in preparing students for their professions. A basic unity existed between the curriculum and the extracurriculum.⁸

Many literary societies bore names of distinctly classical origin such as Adelphian, Ciceronian or Erosophian. Some were secret and some were not. Some had Greek mottoes expressing their ideals. They were encouraged by the faculties who suggested their value in catalogues such as this:

"Each of these societies has thus far been fully equal to a professorship; and the manner in which mind comes into contact with mind in these voluntary democratic associations is admirably well adapted for the development of every natural talent with which any young man may be endowed."⁹

The literary societies commanded the kind of passionate student loyalty later characteristic of fraternities. Their minutes indicate that horseplay and frivolity spiced their sessions. In fact, the literary societies were respected in the "old-time" liberal arts colleges as making a vital contribution to the implementation of the concept of proper education.

In the early Nineteenth Century there were a number of convivial student organizations which went to great lengths to keep their proceedings secret. Amherst, for example, had the Concatenation Society which owned an eerie room in the "Old South" college from which its members sallied forth (during an activity called "rush") to discipline (or "fag") freshmen. More "quaint" was the H.E.O.T.T. Society whose motto was popularly interpreted as meaning "Ho! EveryOne That Thirsteth."¹⁰

Though most early universities were patterned after Oxford, the American Patriots were founding truly home-grown colleges. In fact, the first fraternity had hardly been formed before rumors circulated that it was imported by that "well-known radical, Thomas Jefferson, and ought to be suppressed."¹¹ Jefferson firmly believed in students' ability to govern themselves. His methods intended to rid students of fearful discipline and he preferred instead to substitute appeals to pride and ambition.¹² It is Jefferson who ΠΚΑ's Historian Dr. Paul Blount describes as a symbolic founder of Pi Kappa Alpha, for our Fraternity is molded by the ideals of the statesman who founded a nation and ΠΚΑ's birthplace, the University of Virginia. Jefferson was a member of one of the earliest social clubs, the FHC, often called the Flat Hat Club, organized around 1750.

Concurrent with the birth of America came the founding of Phi Beta Kappa (*Societas Philosophae*) at William and Mary College. It, too, was formed

for social and literary purposes as was Pi Kappa Alpha nearly a century later. In December, 1779, the mother chapter branched out with clubs at Yale and Harvard, but in 1781, it ceased its own operation. Later Phi Beta Kappa evolved to an honor society when anti-Mason sentiment forced it to reveal its secrets.

The oldest still-surviving social fraternity is Kappa Alpha Society, founded at Union College in 1825 and the first corner of the important Union Triad (also consisting of Sigma Phi and Delta Phi, both founded in 1827).¹³

Expansion of Greek letter fraternities and the implementation of interfraternity associations and fraternity publications are all a matter of history. Important here is the revelation that most followed the idealistic example set by Phi Beta Kappa which was, in turn, influenced by the ancient Greeks who believed so strongly in the development of the "whole man." Fraternities were founded to restore those ideals in the educated people of America, a raw country with classical heritage. Says Clyde Johnson, "Both events, so closely linked in time, resulted from the same historical forces and social trends, from the same ferment of ideas, from the same deep yearning for liberty."¹⁴

Johnson adds, "From such forthright declarations (as in fraternity mottos) it almost appears as if fraternities were intended to become instrumentalities for the reform of social or political conditions on their campuses as strident in their demands for change proclaimed by militants in the 1960's. Other statements, however, make it clear that the transcendent impulse was to achieve a basis for forming, enjoying and perpetuating friendships."¹⁵

In fact, the growth of fraternities and their influence on students led President Woodrow Wilson to write, in 1909, "The side shows are so numerous, so diverting — so important if you will — that they have swallowed up the circus."¹⁶ As colleges became more specialized in their curriculums, fraternities began to inherit the responsibility to educate the "whole man."

There has been no lack of eloquent and able defenders of the fraternity. Statesmen, clergymen and leaders from all walks of life have endorsed the lessons of fellowship, helpfulness and loyalty they learned from their fraternities as the greatest formative influences in their lives.¹⁷

"If educational institutions accept a broad view of education then the fraternities may function in a vital manner," wrote Clarence E. Deakins in a famous 1941 defense of fraternities.¹⁸ The year before, the National Interfraternity Conference adopted its Fraternity Criteria:

"We consider the fraternity responsible for a positive contribution to the primary functions of

the colleges and universities, and therefore under an obligation to encourage the most complete personal development of its members, intellectual, physical and social; that the fraternity should create an atmosphere which will stimulate substantial intellectual progress and superior intellectual achievement."¹⁹

"One can even envision the chapter house developing into a small type of residential college, thereby becoming the very framework upon which rests the total university," testified Herman B. Wells, President of Indiana University.

The college fraternity is ideally a miniature of society in which the majority rules, the rights of the minority are protected and the example set by older members imbibes ideals of brotherhood and fair play into the younger members. "Fraternities are probably the greatest bastion we have where we can develop leaders to take care of the protection of the Republic," said Senator Barry Goldwater.

Its mission is more than that of a mini-society; it must bear the burden of developing the "whole man" in those who will become our nation's destiny. Greek letter fraternities are indeed the inheritors of the American university. Fraternities are the new classrooms of life, freely educating free men just as the purposes envisioned for the schools of Aristotle, Socrates, Plato and Cicero in ancient times.

The Greek Man. America's "whole man."

FOOTNOTES

¹Clyde S. Johnson, *Fraternities In Our Colleges*, 1972, p.15.

²Ibid. p. 4.

³"Class Size and Pedagogy in Isocrates' School," *History of Education*, Vol. 6, Winter 1966, p.25.

⁴Ibid. p. 22.

⁵"Messages From Some Teachers," *Classical Journal*, Vol. 40, May-June 1945, p. 504.

⁶*Fraternities In Our Colleges*, 1972, p. 13.

⁷"The Fraternity System." *The Teke Guide*, 1974, p. 15.

⁸Brubacker and Rudy, *Higher Education in Transition*, 1968, p. 48.

⁹"Origins and Evolution of the College Fraternity," *Baird's Manual*, 1966, p. 6.

¹⁰*Higher Education In Transition*, 1968, p. 50.

¹¹*Fraternities In Our Colleges*, 1972, p. 76.

¹²*Higher Education in Transition*, 1968, p. 54.

¹³*Baird's Manual*, 1966, p.6.

¹⁴*Fraternities In Our Colleges*, 1968, p.12.

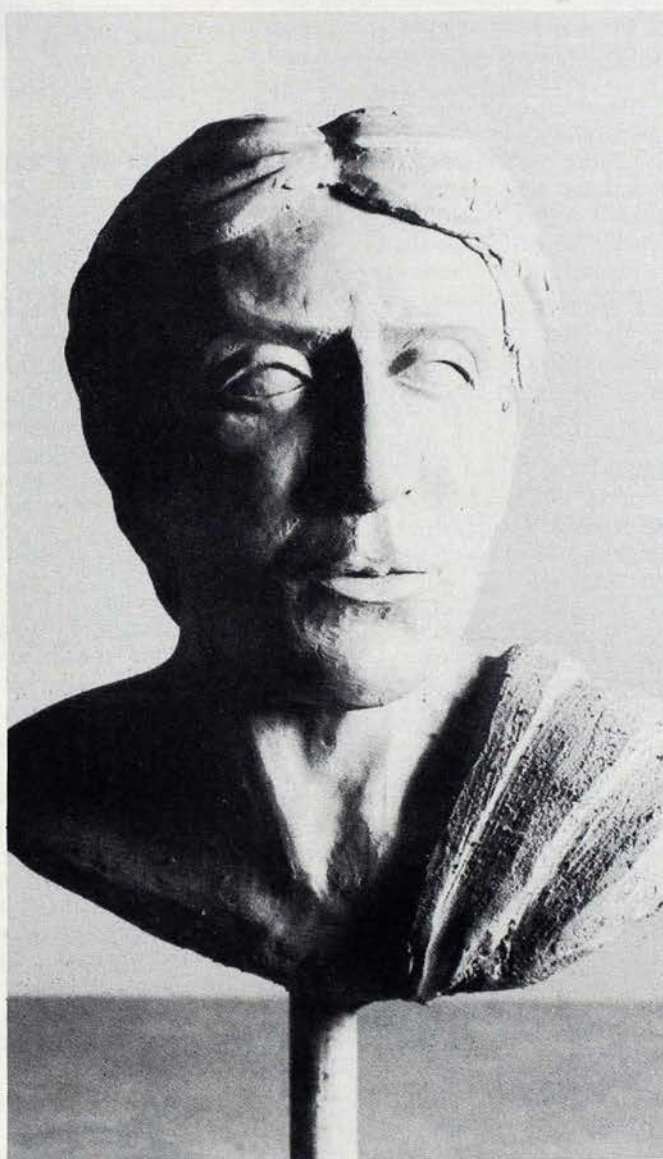
¹⁵Ibid. p. 20.

¹⁶*Higher Education in Transition*, 1968, p. 12.
1968, p. 119.

¹⁷"Fraternities," *The Encyclopedia Americana*, International Edition, 1972.

¹⁸"In Defense of Fraternities," *Journal of Higher Education*, Vol. 17, May 1941, p. 259.

¹⁹Ibid. p. 259



"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty!"

Interviewed by Rich Western
Midwest Regional President

"How" wonders attorney Harold Baker, "did little Abner Yokum ever get to Washington?" How, he asks, did the son of a railroad worker, an attorney in a relatively obscure territory, get appointed senior counsel to the Rockefeller Commission investigation of the CIA? He is soft-spoken, downplays his role in most instances and is even a bit idealistic.

How? He says his appointment was the result of recommendations by a U. S. Court of Appeals Judge and a prominent Chicago lawyer. But one doesn't make such friends without proving himself in his field.

Following a University of Illinois (Beta Eta chapter) undergraduate career and a stint in the Navy, Brother Baker decided upon law school and attended his first year at Columbia University. "My wife and I decided we wanted to live in a Midwest city so I wrote the Illinois law school dean and asked him if he thought I should remain at Columbia or should I go back to Illinois." The dean sent a one-sentence reply: "Come back to Illinois."

He, like most of the future partners, clerked in the law firm he now heads — Hatch and Baker. A trial lawyer, Baker has used his experience to help desegregate schools in Champaign-Urbana, to form a legal aid program for the poor, to aid the county Bar Association and to strive for various Democratic political candidates.

He has sought higher levels of influence — "Sometimes there is a debate as to where you can be more effective — as a practicing lawyer or as a judge. I happen to feel that as a judge you can be more effective." Though he still desires a judgeship, after two unsuccessful attempts at judgeship positions, he doesn't plan to run again, "at least not in the foreseeable future."

He first ran for Circuit Judge in 1964. He failed by 512 votes out of 138,000. "For all I know it was the luckiest day of my life," he chuckles. He ran again, two years ago, for the Appellate Court (over 32 counties). "Talk about being naive," he chortles,



Harold Baker

"when I set out I thought the nomination would be some sort of selection on professional achievement and merit. I lost handily." Actually, his ideals obstructed his goal. He refused campaign contributions on an ethical basis. "I don't feel judicial candidates should be in any way tied to people by contributions. I spent far less than other candidates and the results were commensurate."

Similar ideals must have motivated his interest in teaching. He taught a course in trial advocacy at the university, and molded it into the curriculum at Illinois.

Such a background would inspire recognition by the fellow adjudicators who recommended his Commission appointment. The Rockefeller Commission, which ended its study in June, investigated domestic activities of the CIA in possible violation of legal parameters. "I was responsible for investigation into the activities which involved the Agency with dissident groups, the so-called 'new left.'" Also in his range was the CIA mail intercept program and the relationship between the Agency and the Department of Justice exclusive of the FBI. He was one of four senior counsels and nine associate counsels organized by an executive director. The staff reported findings to the Rockefeller Commission and that ultimately became the *Report to the President by a Commission on CIA Activities Within the United States*.

WESTERN: How did you first get interested in the law profession?

BAKER: My first recollection of being interested in law came about

when I was in college. I was a political science and history major and I took political science courses that involved reading court decisions. And, I fell in love with those court decisions.

WESTERN: As a student were there any ideas that didn't quite pan out in reality.

BAKER: No. I suppose we all have anticipations that don't pan out. But as a student, I don't recall any. I wanted to become a lawyer, I did become a lawyer.

WESTERN: How about for pre-law students today — would you have any sage advice for these people?

BAKER: I couldn't give them any sage advice. I guess you're asking me what I think they should do to prepare for law school. I always think back to the advice of the dean of the Columbia Law School — Young Smith was his name. Someone asked him what he did to prepare for law school and he answered, "Learned how to read and write." That's the best advice anybody can get. You don't need any particular background for law school. Probably a wide, liberal education is the best preparation. You really should learn how to read with comprehension and with a critical eye and be able to write expressively and concisely.

WESTERN: Do you think that your fraternity experience helped you in any way to learn?

BAKER: Oh, I'm sure it did. And, probably all experiences in life are valuable, but I'm sure that my living within the fraternity community, within the organization of people who were in the IKA house when I was there, assisted me in living with people, learning to understand them, learning to adjust, learning to appreciate others. Certainly it was a growing and learning experience and a valuable one.

I look back on it with enjoyment. I think it was a valuable experience, certainly belonging to a fraternity gives a person (and today I think it might be even moreso) a sense of identity in a large college community. It does, as I said before, require or assist a person to live with others, to adjust and understand the needs of others, and to try to adjust yourself and your needs to theirs. It becomes a cooperative experience. And I guess all living in the final analysis is a cooperative experience.

WESTERN: Let's switch our emphasis for a minute to your com-

munity activities. You have been civically involved for some time now. What would you consider some of the more interesting projects you've been involved with?

BAKER: The Board of Education has been my main interest and has received most of my energy and intentions. I suppose what we're involved in now, the development of a middle school and the revamping of the entire curriculum and approach to education for the child between the sixth and eighth grade, has been most fascinating. An attempt to get away from the attitudes of the junior high school as they exist today where the ninth grade sets the tone for all the activities within the school. And the seventh and eighth who at that time is not emotionally or intellectually prepared for imitation of high school is sort of left to drown.

WESTERN: Do you think some of the projects you're working on in Champaign will have any bearings on what some bigger cities should be looking at?

BAKER: Yes, I suppose. At least the Champaign school district has always been what is called a pacesetter. One year, we won the National Pacesetter Award, whatever that is. Actually, it is a high honor and recognition of achievement in secondary and primary education. And certainly if we can accomplish what the board and the committees have committed themselves to do and what we're working on accomplishing, I think we will be a pilot and a lead for other districts in the state.

WESTERN: You did serve as president of the Champaign School Board?

BAKER: Yes, I was president of the Champaign Board of Education.

WESTERN: Okay. I don't know how deeply you've gotten involved in the busing issue here, but how do you feel about that?

BAKER: Well, I guess I'm "Mr. Busing." I was chairman of the Equal Education Opportunities Commission and we devised the plan to racially balance all the schools in Champaign including the elementary schools. We've accomplished it, as I say, without a ripple in the pond. Any repercussions that have occurred have been positive and good. We see advances in relations between the blacks and the whites beginning. It's going to take years and years of course, but we see

definite betterment in the relationship between the two. Because they're starting out in school together; they don't suddenly arrive in junior high or high school and for the first time run into a white kid or a black kid; they've known each other since kindergarten.

WESTERN: Have you noticed any modifications or changes in the educational standards because of this?

BAKER: You can't really measure it. We've run studies since then and we find that the reading levels of some of the black students have increased. We find no deleterious effects on whites. The Coleman Report says where the balance of high socio-economic children overwhelms the number of children from a lower socio-economic level, the high level kids will reach down and pull the lower level kids up to them. And we maintain a class

"I guess I'm Mr. Busing. Any repercussions have been positive and good"

balance of not less than 85% white kids or more than 90% white kids. So that any classroom would have 10% to 13% black kids in it. Knowing that economically and socially they do come from a lower economic level, they don't have the economic resources that white kids have.

WESTERN: Do you think that the racial balance issue and how to go about that is the biggest problem confronting school districts all over the country?

BAKER: Oh no, absolutely not. Integration is the most minor problem the Champaign school board has, and I suspect it's the same all over the country. The big issue facing boards of education today is shrinking and decreasing enrollment. And you have shrinking economic resources, rising costs of providing services, teacher organizations are demanding more and more of your economic resources in return for less production. Those are the big issues that face school boards today.

WESTERN: Let's get involved a little bit in your national activities in relation to the Rockefeller Commission. Do you have any thoughts on why you were chosen to be a senior counsel?

BAKER: I expect I was chosen because of my position in professional

life. The fact that I was recommended by a U. S. Court of Appeals Judge and a prominent lawyer in Chicago.

WESTERN: Have the Commission hearings all been completed?

BAKER: Yes. We wrote the *Report to the President by a Commission on CIA Activities Within the United States*. The Commission on CIA Activities Within the United States was the name of the commission and on June 6, 1975, this printed report was transmitted to the President by the Commission and our activities terminated and we all came back to private practice.

WESTERN: And Nelson Rockefeller was the Chairman?

BAKER: That's correct — the Vice President was the Chairman of the Commission. The other members were Mr. C. Douglas Dillon, former Secretary of the Treasury and partner of the Dillon Banking firm in New York; Mr. John Connor, who is the president and chief executive officer of Allied Chemical Company and former Secretary of the Treasury; Erwin Griswold, former dean of the Harvard Law School and Solicitor General of the United States; Lane Kirkland, Secretary of the AFL-CIO; Gen. Lyman Lemnitzer, the former Chief of Staff; former Governor Ronald Reagan; the former President of the University of Virginia Edgar Shannon. Those were the members of the Commission appointed by the President. And David Belin from Des Moines, Iowa, was appointed Executive Director by the President. He in turn recruited the staff and he asked for advice from people around the United States as to who he should approach. And my name was recommended to him.

The Vice President worked very closely with the Commission. We would meet on Monday at the beginning of the investigation and the investigation teams took turns presenting evidence to the Commission. We worked very closely — we worked much like a magazine editing board in writing the report. The Commission staff wrote the report and edited it and then we sat down with the Com-

mission and we had final editing sessions where the Commission went over it with us word by word and then we arrived with what was the final report.

WESTERN: What do you consider the most significant findings of the Commission?

BAKER: Well, the Commission recommendations rise from the significant findings. We found that the CIA had involved itself in surveillance of United States citizens and in the acquisition of information on their

"If the KGB knows how much we're spending they can guess what intelligence activities we are carrying on."

political activities which were dissident with the policies of the government. We found that these activities went back through President Johnson and President Nixon. We found that there was a lack of oversight of the Agency by the Congress. We didn't quite state that in the report because we would be trampling on Congress' toes, but we did respectfully recommend that they establish a joint oversight committee.

We found that the National Security Council, which is charged by the National Security Act with the supervision of the Agency, did not adequately carry out its tasks and the Agency was left to function pretty much on its own and in an unsupervised and a secret way. And the budget of the Agency, notwithstanding the provisions of the United States Constitution that the budget of any governmental agency shall be made public if even in round figures. Of course, that particular aspect collides directly with questions of national security. If the (Soviet) KGB knows how much money we're spending on intelligence activities by picking up the United States' budget, they can make a pretty shrewd, if not completely accurate, guess as to exactly what intelligence activities we are carrying on. And that can have a negative effect on national security. It may be that the budget of the Agency will have to be supervised in another way. But that's a very superficial answer to your question.

WESTERN: To what extent did you get involved in the Kennedy assassination and the ties with the CIA?

BAKER: In no way.

WESTERN: Did you run across any items or any important revelations that might not have otherwise been revealed if your Commission had not done its job?

BAKER: Well, yes. For example, the activity that I was charged with investigating — "Operation Chaos," which was the agency activity collecting, cataloging and indexing information on United States citizens who were engaged in dissident domestic activities. The mail intercept where the Agency gathered in all the United

States mail passing to and from the Communist countries through Kennedy Airport in New York. The relationship between the Department of Justice and the Agency in respect to evaluating domestic intelligence, collaboration between the FBI and the CIA on strictly domestic matters. I think all of these were matters that were not generally known. So yes, the Commission did speak in great detail to the activities of the Agency in domestic matters.

WESTERN: The Commission did come up with a set of recommendations. Who were those submitted to?

BAKER: The President.

WESTERN: Do you expect that he will do anything about the findings?

BAKER: I know that the President's staff is working on the implementation of the Commission's recommendations.

I look on the removal of Henry Kissinger as National Security Advisor as an implementation of our recommendations. The National Security Council is responsible for supervision of the Agency, the Secretary of State is a member of the National Council, and in that capacity he is supposed to supervise the activities of the Agency and make sure there are no violations of the National Security Act or the Constitution or laws of the United States. Mr. Kissinger, as Secretary of State, would be a member of that Council. And, at the same time he was chairman of the Forty Committee and his function as chairman of that com-

mittee was to think up and implement secret operations for the Agency. So, he would be supervising himself. It was lack of supervision and lack of proper and sufficient oversight which got the Agency into the predicament it's in.

WESTERN: You did a lot of research and investigation. Did you do most of it personally or did you have a staff?

BAKER: I had a young lawyer — James Weidner from Rogers & Mills firm in New York. A brilliant young man, he was my associate counsel. And we did the work ourselves. I mean we read the documents, went to the Agency, we personally did the work. We had to, because we were revealing very sensitive matters requiring security clearance. And also we felt that we would not be able to do an effective job unless we personally conducted the investigation.

WESTERN: Were you satisfied with the cooperation on the part of the Agency?

BAKER: Yes, we had no difficulty at all in obtaining the information that we wanted, I suppose in part because I had personal access to the Agency, physically on the premises every day, so I learned how their file system worked and could read their files. So it was pretty damn hard to hide things from us, unless they took the files and destroyed them — and I don't believe for a minute that any of that was done. In fact, the officers in the Agency that I dealt with were very cooperative and they are dedicated U.S. citizens working for the national security. They're not guys with horns.

WESTERN: Did your work with the Commission leave you frustrated or helpless as many Americans feel about "Big Brother?"

BAKER: Absolutely not. I would say the exact opposite was true. It was a sign of the way the democratic system we have functions — that these civilian, non-government employed, private practicing lawyers came from all over the United States and entered the most secret confines of the government to look at and report on what they were doing, and that we were given the scope of authority that we were given. I think if anything the investigation we ran for the Agency will have a salutary effect on the Agency. I think they became a little more relaxed about the idea of outsiders coming in. I'm sure it must have been chilling for them when they

looked out the front window that morning and the eight of us got off the bus and came through the front door of the Agency.

WESTERN: So you were "Big Brother" at that point.

BAKER: At that point the role was reversed, right.

There was great dissention within the Agency as we reported to the President — there was a substantial number of officers of the agency who were opposed to some of the activities that the Agency had undertaken, and spoke out against them.

WESTERN: What can the average citizen do to protect his right to privacy?

BAKER: It goes back to the old statement of Thomas Jefferson, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and if you fall asleep and you don't care and you take the attitude that I've heard some people express that they don't care what the government does — they don't think the government has to obey the law, just as long as the guy that's getting screwed is his enemy — then pretty soon you lose your liberty. So, the average citizen can pay attention to who is in office and what that person

"Mr. Nixon confused, deliberately so, national security with his own personal security"

is doing in office and how that person is selected.

WESTERN: We've brought this up and we've talked about national security and I know that this has been big as one of Nixon's problem areas. We don't talk much about individual security, rights of ...

BAKER: Let me quickly say that Mr. Nixon confused, deliberately so I think, national security with his own personal political security. On many occasions he tried to raise the shield of national security to protect himself personally and politically. I don't say that in a partisan way. I think it is borne out by the special prosecutor's office findings and the fact that Mr. Nixon resigned, and by the conviction of Haldeman and Ehrlichman and many other members of his staff.

WESTERN: Is there a possibility that through this idea of national

security and possibly the CIA being able to use that also as a shield, that the rights of individuals can be violated?

BAKER: I don't feel that national security and individual rights are incompatible. We need national security — we need a strong central intelligence agency — we need an active strong intelligence community. But that doesn't mean that the intelligence community or the members in it can't be bound and guided by the precepts of the United States Constitution and that they cannot adhere to the laws of the United States. And unfortunately, in the activities of specifically "Operation Chaos," and in the mail intercept, the Agency stepped outside the laws of the United States and stepped outside the bounds of the Constitution. You don't have to say that in order to have national security, as Mr. Kelley of the FBI suggests, we have to give up some of our liberties. I assert that that is preposterous — that if you give up some of your liberties you will give up some more tomorrow and some more the next day and pretty soon you won't have any liberties left.

WESTERN: I want to go into a different area now. Let's talk about fraternity and how you perceive its

role. What is your impression of the fraternity system, and specifically, of Pi Kappa Alpha today?

BAKER: I am totally unprepared to give an opinion that would have any significant foundation. I can tell you what my senses tell me about the university today, because I am involved in it.

I believe that the fraternity system will grow stronger if anything in the next few years. I think that the students are moving back now away from the idea of being independent of the campus and living off by themselves. I see a shift back to the dormitory living style. I imagine that there will be a great many people who will seek out and find fraternity because they are looking for identity with a particular group, a smaller group of people with whom the individual can identify, from whom he can receive support. People who are sympathetic to his

ideas and attitudes. We always tend to seek those out. So that I see the fraternities performing that very valuable function in the future on the college campus.

WESTERN: I don't want to pin you down, but this just hit me. All the turmoil of the late 60's and early 70's — do you see any benefit or any particular good that came out of that particular time; Or maybe that even spilled over to the older generation?

BAKER: Well, I suppose that one valuable aspect would be the discovery that you can do more from within the structure than you can outside throwing stones at it. That if you want to change the way things are, that the only reasonable, rational way to do it is to get inside the structure and shift its course, not tear it down and destroy it.

WESTERN: Now you were involved with a group who was really taking what I would consider an introspective look. Do you think that maybe that's one the the things that came out of this era?

BAKER: Of course. The evaluation — do we need to change the ways in which we do things? The Congress discovered that it had yielded tremendous powers to the Executives, starting back with Franklin Roosevelt. And the question now — is Congress properly discharging its functions? One of the reasons the CIA became involved in such illegal activities was the failure of Congress to properly carry out its oversight function. The senior members of the Congress would say, "well, you know, that's all right, if you've got these activities that are secret, don't tell us about it — we trust you — you're all patriots and heroes, go ahead and do it." And maybe they all were patriots and heroes, but they should have said, "Let me see what you are doing."

WESTERN: Is there anything that PiKA can do, either through individual chapters or as a national organization, to educate its members about their civic responsibilities and rights?

BAKER: No, not particularly. Generically, just go right on with what you've always done. You have the government within the Fraternity itself that teaches how communities function. The fraternity itself is a community. It has its own government and own management. The encouragement of members within the fraternity to run for campus office, to be involved in activities of the campus. Just go right on being a fraternity.



Pi Kappa Alpha's

1975 All-A

Larry O'Neal, a Rice University defensive end, becomes the twenty-fifth player to be named to the Pi Kappa Alpha All-American Football team three times in the almost half-century that fraternity teams have been chosen.

The 6-foot-1, 203-pound O'Neal has been one of the Southwest's finest for three seasons. O'Neal is named captain of the 1975 Pi Kappa Alpha All American team forecast selection, chosen at mid-season.

O'Neal, 21, has quickness and agility, good feet and is hard to knock off balance. He was rated as possibly the Owls' best runner. He was one of Rice's leaders in tackles and assists.

Pi Kappa Alpha has no chapter at Rice but fraternity regulations allow chapters to pledge and initiate men attending nearby schools without PKA chapters. Epsilon Eta chapter at the University of Houston initiated O'Neal and several other students at Rice, also located in Houston, Texas.

Here's the All-American team forecast:

Ends: Larry O'Neal, Rice; Bill Farris, University of Mississippi; Forry Smith, Iowa State; Willie Huffman, Central Arkansas. and Al Byers, Drake.

Inside linemen: John Mjoseth

and Tom Randolph, Southwestern Oklahoma State University; Paul Walker, Millsaps; Billy McPhillips, Florida State University; Mike Sears, Texas Tech; Buck Laning, Rice; William Hill, Presbyterian College; Russ Aron, Austin Peay; and Gary Melchior, Drake.

Linebackers: Randy Kelley, Wofford; and Harold Buell, Texas Tech.

Backs: Ronny Johnson, North Carolina; Jim Thomas and Charlie Aldrich, University of Northern Iowa; Fred Miller, Florida State University; Stan Axsmith, Millsaps; and Nick Spillios, Rice.

O'Neal, Mjoseth, Walker, Randolph, Kelley, Johnson and Axsmith are repeaters.

Aron is a sophomore. Huffman, Walker, McPhillips, Sears, Laning, Buell, Johnson, Miller and Spillios are juniors. The others are seniors.

As well as playing a fine defensive end for Mississippi — and a candidate for the All-Southeastern Conference team — Bill Farris did the punting for Ole Miss with an average of around 40 yards and is also a Golden Gloves boxing champion. He recovered a fourth quarter fumble by South Carolina's quarterback and set the stage for the Rebels to make a go-ahead

touchdown but the Gamecocks finally won.

Forry Smith of Iowa State led the Big-8 Conference in receptions for the first half of the season with 14 catches for 245 yards. This included five passes and a touchdown against UCLA and four passes and a touchdown against Utah. Willie Huffman of Central Arkansas led the Arkansas Intercollegiate Conference in pass receptions at mid-season.

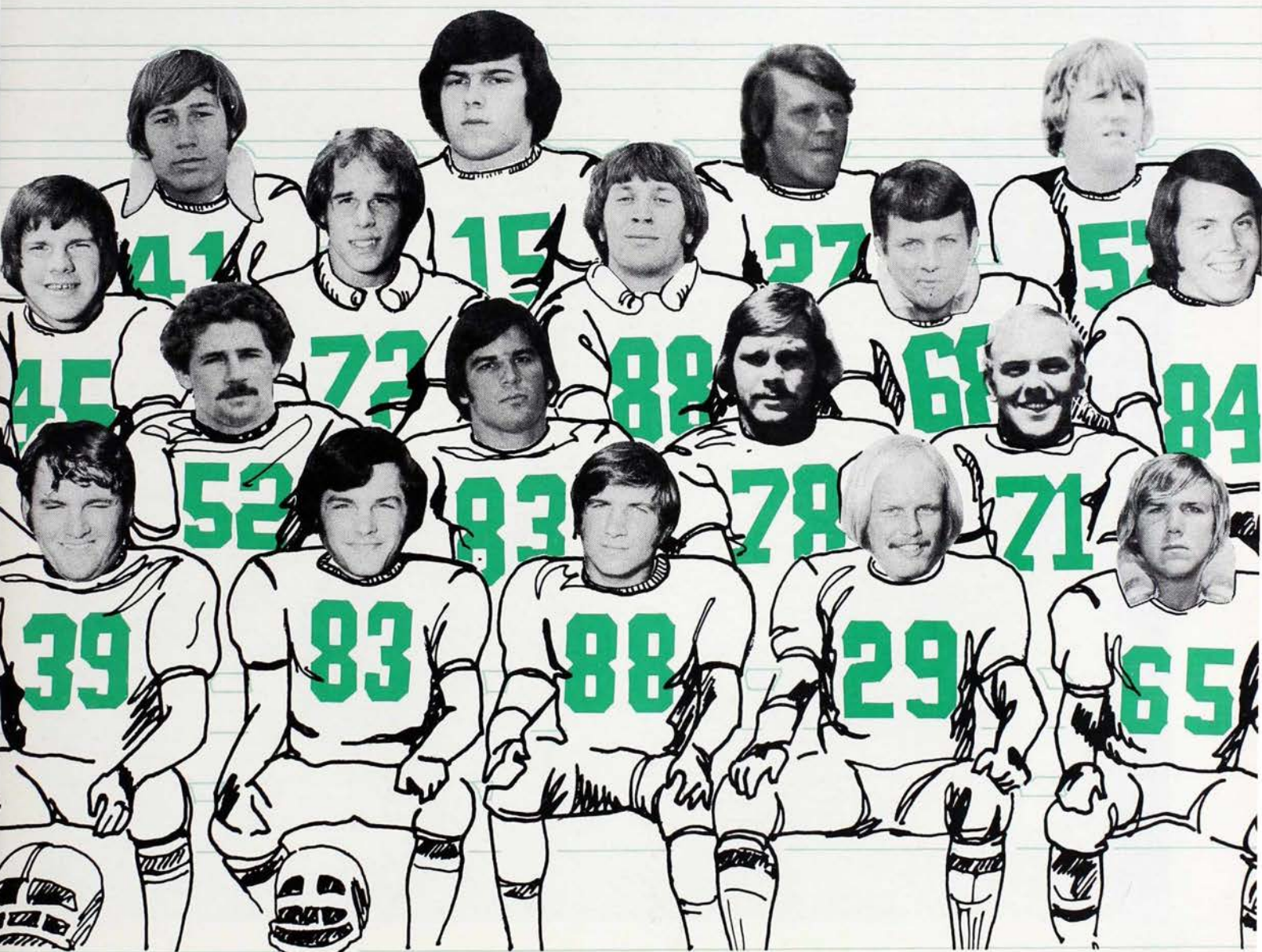
Jim Thomas, defensive cornerback for Northern Iowa and co-captain, holds the Panther record for longest interception return — 82 yards for a touchdown last year. His all-around athletic talents won the UNI "Superstars" competition last spring.

Billy McPhillips played the first part of the season as tight end for Florida State, then shifted to offensive tackle and

IIKA's 1975 All-American Football Team from left: (bottom row) Buck Laning, Rice; Larry O'Neal, Rice; Nick Spillios, Rice; Fred Miller, Florida State; Billy McPhillips, Florida State; (2nd row) Randy Kelley, Wofford; Bill Farris, Mississippi; Tom Randolph, Southwestern State; John Mjoseth, Southwestern State; (3rd row) Harold Buell, Texas Tech; Mike Sears, Texas Tech; Charles Aldrich, Northern Iowa; Bruce Hill, Presbyterian; Willie Huffman, Central Arkansas; (top row) James Thomas, Northern Iowa; Ronny Johnson, North Carolina; Forry Smith, Iowa State; Russ Aaron, Austin Peay.

By Dillon Graham

American Football Team



alternated between those positions.

"If ever there was a game-saving hit, that hit Ronny Johnson made on the half-inch line was it," said North Carolina Football Coach Bill Dooley in summing up the fourth period defensive play that helped the Tar Heels escape a near upset by Virginia.

Johnson, a 187-pound junior safety, had a head-on collision with Virginia fullback Skip Browning at the goal line to keep the Cavaliers from scoring to give them the lead with minutes to play. Browning fumbled and Johnson fell on the ball. UNC then drove almost 100 yards for a touchdown and victory.

Defensive guard Tom Randolph and offensive tackle John Mjoseh of Southwestern

Oklahoma State made the Oklahoma Intercollegiate Conference All-Conference team last year and continued their fine play again this season.

Honorable Mention

Honorable mention goes to these players:

Ends: Steve Farish, Presbyterian College; Carl Andersen, Nebraska-Omaha; Kevin Schiller, Seton Hall University; Gary Skinner, Kansas; and Pat Bailey, Drake.

Inside linemen: Fred Bangs, Southwestern Oklahoma State; Alan Smith and William Carlton, Presbyterian College; Rich Rhyner and Jeff Goglas, Seton Hall University; Bud Rogers and Mike Campbell, Austin Peay; Michael Cullen, Seton Hall University; James Jordan, Missis-

sippi; and Mark Ikner, Millsaps.

Linebackers: Jerry Broome and Wayne Atwood, Presbyterian College; Mike Painter, Central Arkansas; David Agee, Wofford; and Mike Loretto, Seton Hall University.

Backs: John Bowenkamp, Nebraska-Omaha; Kevin Williams, Walter Holwell and John McCorkle, Presbyterian College; Chris Griffin, Florida State; and Clifton Dummill, Drake.

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 and continues to follow football closely. He has selected the IKA All-American grid team for 39 years; prior to that he assisted in the team's selection for six years.



Oil portraits by Lon Keller (Syracuse)

ALUMNI

Compiled and edited by
Renee Pierucci, Copy Editor

Initiation dates 1900 to 1939

John P. Blake, Jr. (Washington University) has retired and presently serves as consultant to American Transit Corporation, a division of Chromallog American Corporation. (6331 Alexander Dr., St. Louis, Mo. 63105)

Ralph Eugene Burnett (Auburn) is currently retired from the U.S. Air Force. He attended Auburn University as a pre-dental student until 1940 when he joined the U.S. Army as a Flying Cadet. He then received his commission as a Lieutenant in 1941. He was in service as a flying officer in World War II and the Korean Conflict, then as a missile officer. He retired from active military service in the U. S. Air Force as Colonel in 1966. (1308 Osceola Dr., Dothan, Ala. 36301)

Robert I. Felch (Lehigh) is a retired colonel with the U.S. Army and is currently an assistant professor at Radford College, teaching predominantly management type subjects and finishing his dissertation for his business doctorate degree at Florida State University. He has one daughter at Sweet Briar, another at the University of Virginia, and a son who was graduated from Brown University.

LTC (Retired) Wayne W. Fisher (Iowa) retired from the Foreign Service on September 30, 1975, after four years as American Consul General at Antwerp, Belgium. In October of this year he took up a position as Executive Director of the American Chamber of Commerce in Belgium. (Box R, APO, New York 09667)

Farris E. Rahall (Carnegie-Mellon) is Vice President — Treasurer of the Rahall Communications Corporation. He is also a member of various organizations including the Florida Vocational Educational Advisory Council, the Tampa Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, Small Business Administration Advisory Board, Who's Who in Business and Finance, the Tampa Foreign Relations Committee and the St. Petersburg Yacht Club, just to name a few. (1273 Snell Isle Blvd., St. Petersburg, Fla. 33704)

Theodore Smylie (Southwestern) has recently completed his 60th year in

the ministry. Brother Smylie, initiated into Pi Kappa Alpha in 1909, opened the Fraternity's 1966 Convention with the invocation. (3477 Macklind, St. Louis, Mo. 63109)

Ralph Yeager (Cincinnati), President of Cline Realtors in Cincinnati, has been re-elected a director of the National Association of Realtors.

Initiation dates 1940 to 1949

Charles W. Honaker (Kentucky) recently gained a job transfer and promotion to Executive Vice President of National Standard Life Insurance Company of Orlando, Florida. (306 Valley Dr., Longwood, Fla. 32750)

Hugh Gilbert Maddox, Sr. (Auburn) received his B.S. degree from Auburn in 1942 in Chemistry. He is now a school administrator serving as Assistant Superintendent for the Carrollton Board of Education in Georgia. His outside interests include gardening and being a member of the Rotary Club. (222 Spring St., Carrollton, Ga. 30117)

Victor V. Myers (New Mexico) is a district manager for the Instruments Division of Bell & Howell's Albuquerque Electronics and Instruments Group.

William B. Russell (New Mexico) is President of All Points Movers, the Albuquerque agent for North American Van Lines. (2403 General Arnold, N.E., Albuquerque, N.M. 87112)

John D. Wofford (Millsaps) has been named "Mississippi Doctor of the Year" by the Mississippi Society of the American Association of Medical Assistants. (601 E. Harding St., Greenwood, Ms. 38930)

Robert J. "Bob" Wright (Lehigh) is Vice President of Government Sales for the Garrett Corporation and deals heavily in aerospace equipment research and development programs. He has three married children. (12023 Whippoorwill Lane, Rockville, Md. 20852)

Franklin W. Costner (Chattanooga) was recently appointed Vice President for Sales for Merck Sharp & Dohme pharmaceuticals in West Point, Pennsylvania. He joined Merck in 1954 as a field representative and worked his way up through district sales manager, regional sales manager, director of new

product planning and director of field operations. He became director of sales for the division in 1973. A graduate of the University of Chattanooga, he received a B.S. degree in Biological Sciences at Chattanooga and was awarded an M.S. degree in Bacteriology from the University of Florida. He and his wife, the former Loretta Vitale, live in Doylestown, Pennsylvania and are the parents of three children. (791 Spring Valley Rd., Doylestown, Pa. 18901)



Costner



Noblin

Initiation dates 1950 to 1959

J. T. Noblin (Millsaps) was recently elected President of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions at that group's annual conference in Salt Lake City, Utah. Brother Noblin has been a member of the Mississippi Commission since 1969, and he also serves as President of IKA's Alpha Iota House Corporation. (P.O. Box 987, Jackson, Ms. 39205)

Lt. Col. James M. Durham (Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute) is Commander of the 703d Maintenance Battalion, Third Infantry Division in Kitzingen, Germany. He recently participated in Refuriger 75 Field Training Exercises. (HQ, 703d Maint. NB, APO, N.Y. 09701)

Julian Garcia (New Mexico) has been named Chairman of the New Mexico State Highway Commission. Garcia, a Republican, was appointed to the Commission by Democratic Governor Jerry Apodaca. (1030 Rio Grande, N.W., Albuquerque, N.M. 87104)

William B. Jones (South Carolina) has recently joined Drexel Burnham & Co., Inc. in Atlanta, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, as a stock and commodity sales specialist. He recently served as vice president of sales with Dixie Beehive Foods and is active as an officer in the Atlanta Optimists Club, Atlanta Quarterback

Club, Allatoona Yacht Club and the IKA Atlanta Alumni Association. (3277 West Roxboro Rd., N.E., Atlanta, Ga. 30324)

Murray A. Leeper (Ohio State), formerly vice president of Empire Life/General in Cleveland, Ohio, is now Brokerage Manager for Great West Life Assurance in Denver, Colorado. His wife Sally is employed by the Colorado Hearing and Speech Clinic. (7211 South Franklin St., Littleton, Colo. 80120)

Harold I. Mansfield, III (Memphis State), who is Sales Manager of National Accounts for Gem, Inc., is serving as Chairman of the Board of Directors for the Memphis State Business Alumni Association. Brother Mansfield also was recently named Campaign Chairman of the Memphis Heart Association for 1976. (5758 Scottsdale, Memphis, Tn. 38118)

Errol C. Raught, Jr. (Lehigh) is Sales Manager for the northeast region of Allis-Chalmers (cement and mining systems division). He was recently named Salesman of the year for the fourth time in the last 10 years. He and his wife Nancy have a daughter who will graduate from high school this year and another who is four years younger. (34 Dorothy Dr., Morristown, N.J. 07960)

William G. Reese, III (Parsons) is Assistant Terminal Manager for Watkins-Carolina Express in Charlotte, N.C. (Box 421 — Route 2, Lake Shore Drive — Westport, Denver, N.C. 28037)

Peter S. Pennington (Lehigh) is employed by Digital Equipment Corporation in Blue Bell, Pa. He and his family took a 3-week motorhome vacation in the Rockies this past summer and travelled from Denver to Grand Canyon to Salt Lake to Black Hills and back to Denver. (580 Gregory Lane, Devon, Pa. 19333)

James W. Savely (Cincinnati) is associated with Miami University as Assistant Registrar. (P.O. Box 384, Oxford, Ohio 45056)

William Mark Shipman (Auburn) is a physician for the Psychiatric Center at Alvarado, California. He graduated from Auburn in 1954 with a B.S. degree in pre-medicine. He is a delegate to the Assembly of American Psychiatric Association, is Assistant Clinical Professor of Psychiatry at the University of California School of Medicine, and has been president of

the San Diego Psychiatric Society. He has two children, Mark, 18, and Theresa, 12. (5414 Castle Hills Dr., San Diego, Calif. 92109)

Robert W. Tyson, Jr. (William and Mary) spent three years after graduation with the Army Security Agency in Berlin. He then attended law school at the University of Florida. After practicing law for eight years, he became a Circuit Court Judge and is serving his ninth year in that capacity. He is married and the father of three children. (Broward County Courthouse, Fort Lauderdale, Fla. 33301)

Dr. Edwin H. Upton (Mississippi State) has been elected President of the board of directors of the National Christian Educators Fellowship of the United Methodist Church, an organization of professional Christian educators. (10565 Countess Dr., Dallas, Tx. 75229)

Initiation dates 1960 to 1969

Michael J. Smith (Georgia Tech) graduated from the South Carolina School of Law in May of 1975 and has been admitted to the Bar of that state. He is now practicing law in Columbia, South Carolina. Brother Smith was extremely beneficial in his assistance in the recent re-establishment of IKA's Xi chapter at the University of South Carolina. (709 Security Federal Bldg., Columbia, S.C. 29201)

Carl J. Bush (Millsaps) has been associated with Fox-Everett, Inc. since 1969, having served as account executive and sales manager, and has recently been named Vice President. He received a diploma in Commercial Account Development from the Hartford Insurance Group and a Certificate in General Insurance from the Insurance Institute of America. He is active in civic and community affairs, having



Smith



Bush

been assistant Scout Master, Troop 1. He is on the Board of Directors of the

Alpha Iota House Corporation of IKA and is secretary of the Jackson IKA Alumni Association. He also serves as a director of the Millsaps Alumni Association and is a member of the Sales and Marketing Executives of Jackson and the Jackson Chamber of Commerce. This year he was named as one of the Outstanding Young Men of America. He is a member of St. Andrews Episcopal Church and is married to the former Angelyn Sloan of Jackson. (4025 Pine Hill Dr., Jackson, Ms. 39206)

Richard Joseph Aubert, Jr. (Millsaps) was graduated from the University of Mississippi School of Medicine and is now an intern at St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Boston, Massachusetts.

James G. Bays (West Virginia) was recently appointed Recreation Supervisor for Northglenn, Colorado, in charge of cultural arts, aquatics, and a new \$1.8 million recreation complex. (301 Malley Dr., No. 224, Northglenn, Colo. 80233)

Dr. Harvey G. Bonner (Montana State) recently graduated from Pacific University with the degree of Doctor of Optometry and is now practicing in the Air Force. (Box 61, USAF Hospital, Griffiss AFB, Rome, N.Y. 13441)

Gary Colip (Purdue) recently returned to Indianapolis after living in Washington, D.C. for two years where he received an L.L.M. in Taxation from Georgetown University Law Center, graduating first in his class. He also recently received his CPA certificate and is currently practicing law with Bamberger & Feibleman in Indianapolis, where he specializes in tax and corporate law. (5885 Forest Lane, Indianapolis, Ind. 46220)

Timothy A. Crain, Jr. (San Jose State) has recently completed his M.S. degree in Administration (Engineering Management) from George Washington University in Washington, D.C. and has taken a position of Business Systems Analyst with Xerox Corporation at Rochester, New York. (166 Beverly Dr., Rochester, N.Y. 14625)

James R. Crook (Linfield) has been appointed to two new positions, Director of the Office of Allied Health Sciences, Navajo Health Authority; and Director of the Division of Health Sciences and Nursing at Navajo Community College. (NCC—P.O. Box 185, Tsaile, Navajo Nation, Arizona 86556)

D. Bart Edelen (East Carolina University) completed his Air National Guard commitment as a jet fighter pilot in 1973. In February of 1975 he passed the Virginia Real Estate Exam. He is married to the former Carol Snyder. (3355 South Stafford St., Arlington, Va. 22206)

Otis H. Fennell, Jr. (Louisiana State) is Manager of the Business Research Department, Economic Development Council of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce.

Warren L. Ferguson (East Tennessee State) was declared Men's Club Champion in Golf at the Lake Bonaventure Country Club in Lebanon, Virginia. He presently serves on the Board of Directors at the club. He is working with the Cumberland Plateau Planning District Commission as head accountant. Brother Ferguson has been associated with the Commission for two years. He is married to the former Elaine Farr and they have one child. (P. O. Box 881, Lebanon, Virginia 24266)

Mike Fore (Mississippi) is a Captain in the U.S. Navy and is currently assigned to the 4th Tactical Fighter Squadron, Udorn RTAFB, Thailand, flying the McDonnell-Douglas F-4 Phantom II. His wife Sue and their two sons are living in Columbus, Ms. until Mike's return.

Dexter Fuller (Oregon) married the former Jeanine Earl this past September and they are living in the Cedar Mills area of Portland, Oregon.

James M. Hatfield (East Tennessee State) is basketball coach at the University of Southwestern Louisiana. (324 Elmwood Dr., Lafayette, La. 70501)

G. S. Hicks, Jr. (Millsaps) is an intern at University Hospital in Jackson, Mississippi after receiving his MD degree from the University of Mississippi School of Medicine. (316 Adelle St., Jackson, Ms. 39202)

Craig Hunt (Arkansas State) was recently promoted to Assistant Vice President of Simmons First National Bank in Pine Bluff, Arkansas. (4202 Scott, Pine Bluff, Ark. 71601)

Richard B. "Dicil" Lewis (Lehigh) is married and the father of a 3-year-old daughter. As Sales Manager for the Purolator Security Inc., he covers a sales territory from Boston to Fort Meyers, Florida, managing the sales program for the nation's second largest

L.A. "Brooks" McCall



armored car company. (16009 Kent Rd., Laurel, Md. 20810)

Lt. Glen E. Lich (Southwestern) is living in San Marcos, Texas, where he is an English instructor at Southwest Texas State University. He transferred in July from Fort Riley, Kansas, to Headquarters, 49th Armored Division, Texas Army National Guard, in Austin, where he is assigned as Aide-de-Camp of the Assistant Division Commander. (321 Lindsey St., San Marcos, Tx. 78666)

Joseph Allin Leslie, Jr. (Ohio) spent the last nine years pursuing a career in the theatre. He recently began a career as a mini-computer programmer for American District Telegraph in New York. Brother Leslie's future plans include a change of residence, from New York to San Francisco, in late 1976. In San Francisco he will continue to work as a programmer (any job offers?) while seeking to further advance his nightclub singing act. He would like to renew contacts with his Gamma Omicron brothers. (92 St. James Place, Brooklyn. N.Y. 11238)



Leslie



Moore

Thomas Arthur Moore (Northwestern) has recently become the newest accountant at Lang, Fisher & Stashower Advertising, Inc. of Cleveland, Ohio. Brother Moore will be managing various industrial accounts for the company. He was named Chairman of the 1975 Red Carpet sponsored by the Industrial Marketers of Cleveland. The program provides informative visits to area firms for students of marketing, advertising or business fields. He and his wife Shirley live in suburban Euclid, Ohio.

Jim Martin (New Mexico) is in the Army and stationed at Fort Knox, Kentucky, where he is also working on a master's degree. His wife, Dianne, is working for Civil Service and Jim Jr. just turned two years old. (329 Redmar Blvd., Apt. 14, Radcliff, Ky. 40160)

Gary Menchhofer (Cincinnati) recently opened Mench Realty, specializing in residential housing in the Cincinnati area. He was already serving as the President of Mench Homes, Inc., builders of custom homes. He is current President of the IKA Cincinnati Alumni Association.

Frederic W. Petze (Delaware) is a guidance counselor at Easton (Maryland) High School. He is also a Major in the Delaware Army National Guard. (228 South Aurora St., Easton, Md. 21601)

Thomas E. Powers (Utah State) is currently employed as a special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Albany, New York. (100 Hollywood Avenue, Albany, N.Y. 12208)

David A. Rutter (General Motors) has recently become associated with Techngering Sales — Dayton, as a manufacturer's representative covering southwestern Ohio. (1573 Roamont Dr., Dayton, Ohio 45459)

John R. Tisdale (Southwestern-at-Memphis) graduated from Washington

University Law School in St. Louis last May. He is currently associated with the law firm of Wright, Lindsey & Jennings in Little Rock, Arkansas. (1109 Pine Valley Rd., Little Rock, Ark. 72207)

Dennis M. Toomey (Oregon) has been promoted to Account Executive and Radio/TV Producer at Everett Mitchell Advertising Inc. in Portland, Oregon. (2617 Jolie Pointe Rd., West Linn, Oregon 97608)

Allen L. Weller (Iowa State) was recently promoted to the position of Forest Management Assistance Supervisor of the north coastal area of Weyerhaeuser Company's North Carolina Region. (100 Oakwood Ave., Williamston, N.C. 27892)

VIP ALUMNI

Lesley Goates, Utah

Lesley Goates, famed leader of Alpha Tau chapter and former district president, died recently at age 81. Brother Goates was also president of the Alpha Tau Alumni Association and the official representative at the installation of several chapters.

His son commented, "The Fraternity always had a major place in his life and probably no other name in Alpha Tau history exceeds his. He was loved by Pikes everywhere."

Joseph Benton, Oklahoma

Joseph Benton, Beta Omicron chapter, recently died at age 76. Brother Benton, better known as Giuseppe Bentonelli, was famous worldwide as an operatic tenor and sang all over the United States, Canada and Europe. He sang at both the Metropolitan Opera and the Hollywood Bowl and was known as one of the top four operatic tenors in Italy.

Born in Kansas City in 1898, Brother Benton became a professor of voice at the University of Oklahoma. The *History of Pi Kappa Alpha* says, "A brother who helped make the Victory Convention of 1946 a success was Joe Benton who inspired the Convention with his splendid singing voice." He is credited with composing the lyrics to the modern *Dream Girl of Pi Kappa Alpha*.



Tom Wade,
Tennessee

Dedicated alumnus Tom Wade, Zeta, died recently following an extended illness. Brother Wade, 78, had served as National Secretary on the Supreme Council from 1960-62 and was exceptionally involved in his fraternity experience until his death.

His son, Tom Jr., recently said, "Several pints of blood in the last year or so have been donated to Dad through our Epsilon Sigma chapter (UT at Martin). It is the absolute truth to say that Dad's life was extended by several months by the Brothers of Pi Kappa Alpha."

Brother Wade was a landowner, cattlebreeder, businessman and churchleader in the Kenton, Tennessee area. He also served as a director of the Tennessee Ginners Association and was a delegate to the National Cotton Council. The Wades have ginned cotton and grown strawberries in Kenton for the past 80 years.

At Tennessee, Brother Wade was SMC of Zeta chapter and president of the Glee Club and the Quartet before graduating in 1920.

Wes Roberts, Kansas State

Charles Wesley Roberts died last spring at age 72. He twice served as SMC of Alpha Omega chapter while freelance writing for his hometown newspaper to earn his tuition. After a brief newspaper career he turned to politics serving from a precinct committeeman to chairman of the Republican National Committee.

He worked painstakingly to rebuild the Republican Party after the Democratic landslide of 1936. He started his own column, "Under the Capitol Dome," and he earned major credit for laying the groundwork for successive Kansas Republican victories that lasted over almost two decades.

Said long-time friend McDill Boyd, "Through his efforts, tireless work and unique talents, the people of Kansas have benefited in countless ways. Friends who loved him — and knew him so well — and felt so close to him — and admired his contributions to the success of those who so well served our state and nation — will miss him more than any of us can express."

When in doubt... RETREAT

The ΠΚΑ Memorial Headquarters offers a "how to" workbook on chapter retreats entitled, *When in Doubt... Retreat!* BetaPi chapter (Pennsylvania), a three-time Smythe Proficiency Award recipient since 1973, took a step back after the first momentous occasion and decided to use the "escape" format to continue its upward trek.

"We have found that the key to innovative programming is to provide as many mediums as possible for input by the brothers," explains SMC Dave Edman. He says Beta Pi is always searching for new ways to generate feedback. The latest invention, the Spring Philosophy Session, was held last spring.

The retreat — getting away for a weekend to discuss problems, set goals and renew commitments — is nearly perfected at Beta Pi chapter. "But we had no activity in the spring to fulfill this same function," says Edman.

Beta Pi set aside a full Saturday early in the second semester for meetings in the house. The Philosophy Session chairman provided a program which he created from suggestions (input) from the brothers who completed a questionnaire he had circulated earlier. By consensus of opinion, these topics were chosen for the first Spring Philosophy Session:

- * ΠΚΑ as a unified chapter (the future of ΠΚΑ)
- * Physical improvement (what would you like to see done?)
- * Programming (necessary improvements)

The chapter discussed each topic in separate sessions during the day following up with a general evening session to collate the ideas and reach a consensus of opinion on priority of each suggestion. Beta Pi rejuvenated its community service program as a result of the experience. It also adjusted its initiation week and found valuable interpersonal improvements. "It was a very profitable venture," emphasizes Edman.

Beta Pi holds an annual retreat, this fall bolstered by the enthusiasm from the spring innovation. They had learned the value of general agreement and support and were acting out the proverb "He supports what he helps create" in the planning of the fall retreat.

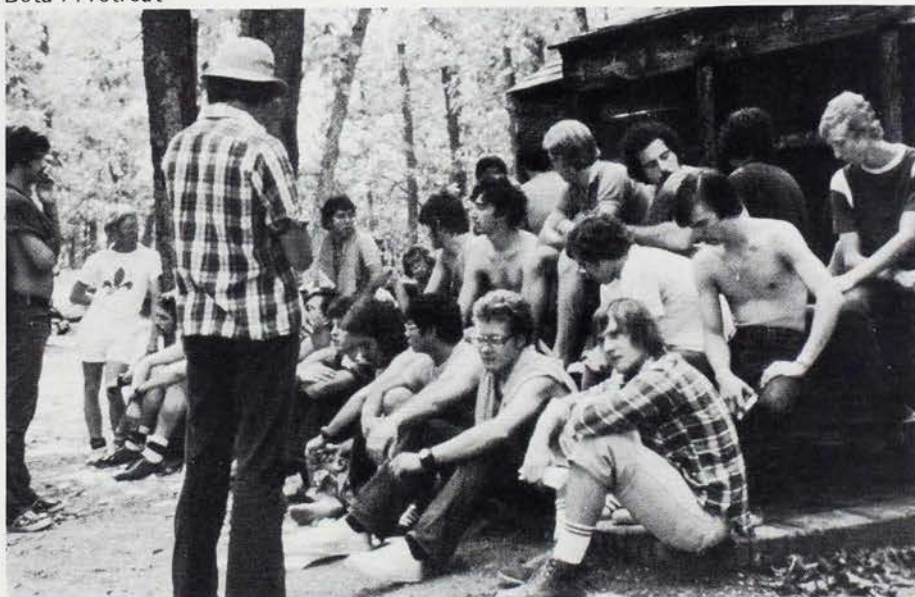
"We were fortunate enough to find an ideal place to hold the retreat," Dave observes, "but the real key was in the planning." Beta Pi invited all brothers to Beta Pi retreat

participate in the retreat planning and about a third accepted the charge. Using programs from previous years as a guide, the planners organized the retreat agenda in about three hours time. "We provided for sessions to discuss the chapter's philosophy, deal with certain problems and set goals for the coming year including changes and additions to current programs." Dave testifies, "When we broke up that evening, one-third of the brotherhood had participated in the planning of the retreat and were happy with those plans. The enthusiasm of these brothers easily spread to the others, resulting in a successful retreat."

Beta Pi's success formula includes other programs which have showered the chapter with recognition and trophies.

"A great deal of creative programming is possible when you pool the resources of a large brotherhood," attests Edman. Large reservoirs of untapped talent can be found in large chapters. "The originality is there, but it must be cultivated."

Retreats, philosophy sessions, even BS sessions can be cultivators of creativity and commitment.



- * Individualism at Pi Kappa Alpha



ngton Daily Pantagraph Photo

1975 Distinguished Achievement Award

Leslie Arends

Former U.S. Congressman Leslie C. Arends was honored with IKA's Distinguished Achievement Award recently which is the Fraternity's highest accolade. The award is presented to one alumnus annually who distinguishes himself in his field.

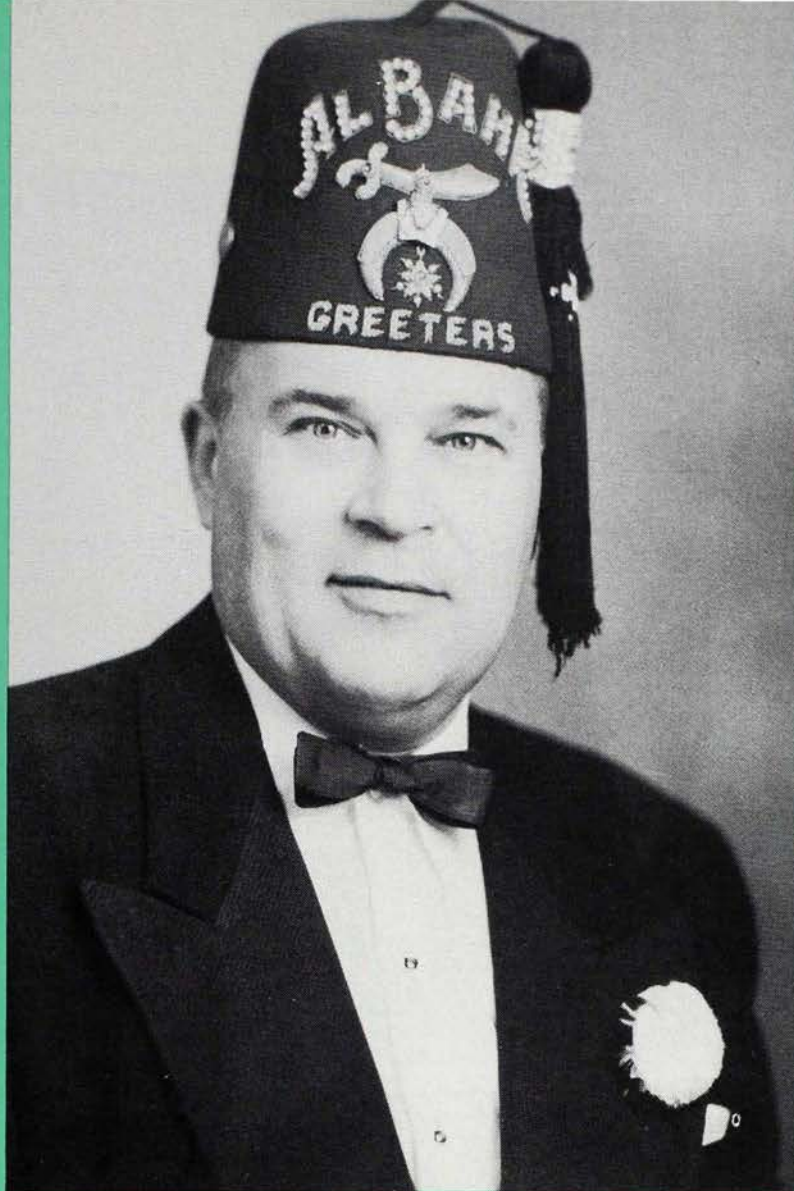
Brother Arends was initiated in 1961 by Beta Eta (Illinois) chapter at a Chicago Founders Day celebration at which Brother Everett Dirksen, the late Senator from Illinois, spoke.

After completing 20 terms (40 years) as a member of the U.S. House from Illinois' seventeenth district, Brother Arends retired

from active political life. He was Republican House Whip since 1943 and was a Republican floor leader. He won a reputation as an adroit compromiser and was highly respected for his integrity and sense of purpose by his fellow congressmen.

"Les gave 110 percent," President Gerald Ford said of Arends upon his retirement. "Les never looked at a problem from a political standpoint, but he did what was right." Arends served longer than 9,432 of the 9,442 elected members of the House of Representatives since its implementation.

Congressman Arends was also the top Republican member on the Committee on Armed Services which has jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to national defense. He has served as an official delegate from Congress to five NATO Parliamentary Conferences. A Navy veteran, Brother Arends continues his activity on behalf of veterans. He lives in Melvin, Illinois, where he has been a banker and farmer since the 1920's.



1975 Loyalty Award

Julius Fink

Senior Guardian member Julius J. Fink, Gamma Nu (Iowa) chapter, was awarded the Fraternity's Loyalty Award recently by the Supreme Council.

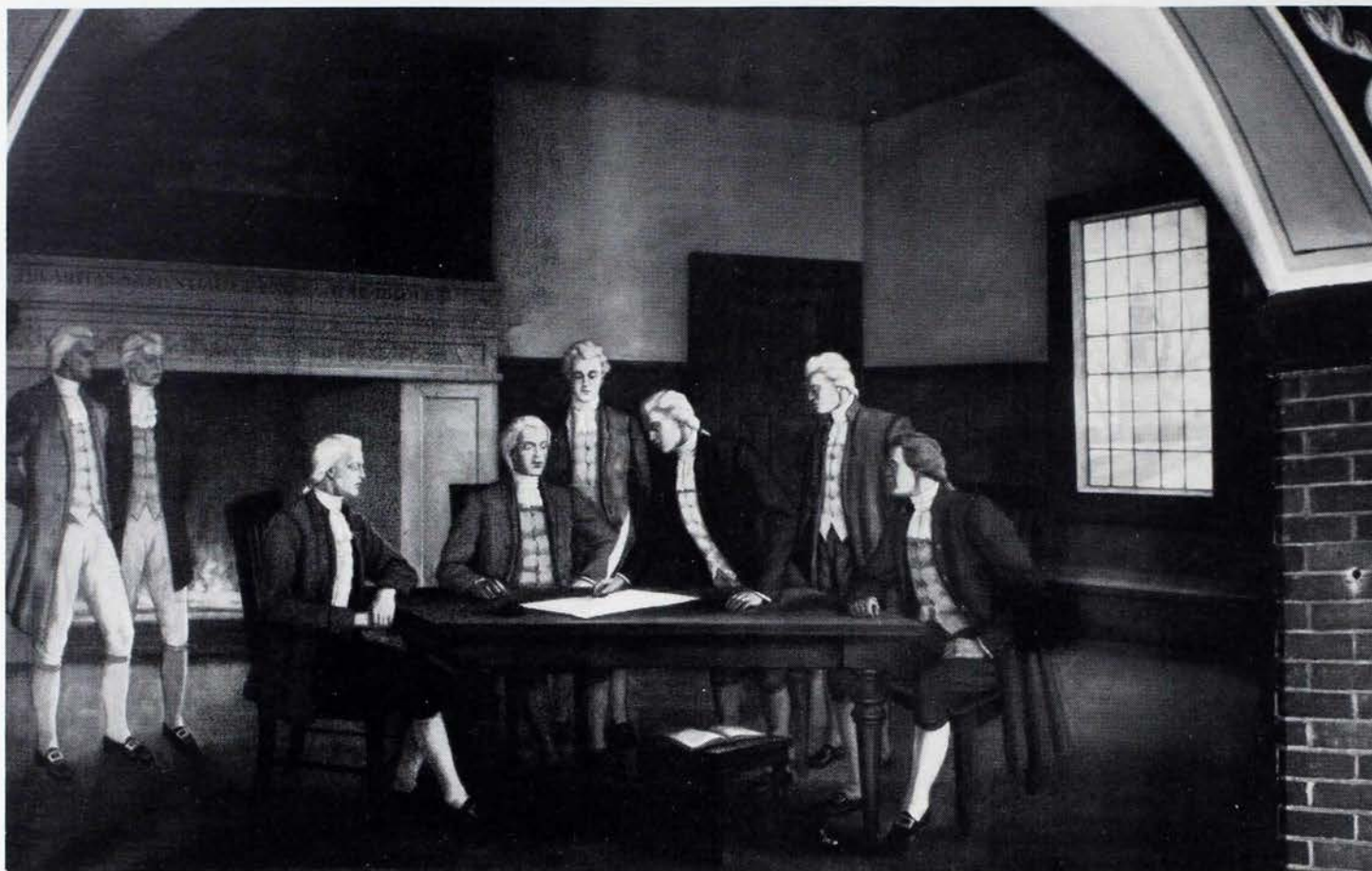
Brother Fink, initiated by Gamma Nu in 1932, served as a national officer over nearly three decades beginning in 1948 as

National Secretary. He became National Treasurer in 1950 and served on the Shield & Diamond Endowment Fund as one of three trustees until 1972. He became chairman of the Endowment Fund in Pi Kappa Alpha's centennial year, 1968.

The Endowment Fund made

its initial growth under Brother Fink's investment prowess during the 1950's when it grew from \$200,000 in 1950 to a market value of nearly \$600,000 by the end of the decade.

Brother Fink operates his own investment banking firm in San Diego.



The founding of Phi Beta Kappa, Dec. 5, 1776. Photo of wall mural compliments Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity.

The fraternity system: peculiarly American

By Dr. Paul Blount
Historian

As the United States begins celebrating its Bicentennial, the fraternity system can well ask where it fits in historically, and there is a direct link in the parallel development of the social fraternity and the beginnings of a new country.

Foremost the fraternity system is peculiar to America, although various historians have tried to tie social fraternities to student organizations in Europe, especially those in German universities. Fraternities, as we know them, began in colonial days. Phi Beta Kappa, the first to use Greek letters for its name, was founded December 5, 1776, at The College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia. Five students meeting at the Raleigh Tavern, in the Apollo Room, formed a secret,

social fraternity; its insignia consisted of a square silver medal with the letters, Phi Beta Kappa, and three stars standing for friendship, morality and literature. In the course of time it became an honor society, not a social fraternity. Its secrets were revealed to the public in the wake of anti-Masonic feeling that prevailed in the United States in the 1820's. But in Phi Beta Kappa the present system has an illustrious ancestor, and the date and place of its origin shows how peculiarly American it was.

Before Pi Kappa Alpha was founded at the University of Virginia in 1868, the fraternity system had a healthy beginning in all parts of the United States, in the South, in the East, in the Midwest, and shortly after Pi Kappa Alpha's founding, fraternities had moved to the West Coast and to Canada.

In 1812 four students founded Kappa Alpha (or

Kuklos Adelphos) at the University of North Carolina. Its expansion brought 15 chapters into being, but they did not survive until the American Civil War. In 1825, Kappa Alpha Society, the oldest social fraternity still in existence, was established at Union College, Schenectady, New York (not to be confused with Kappa Alpha Order, founded at Washington and Lee University in 1865). At the same college, Sigma Phi and Delta Phi were founded in 1827, and Psi Upsilon, Chi Psi and Theta Delta Chi were founded in 1833, 1841 and 1847, respectively.

In the Midwest at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, Beta Theta Pi was founded in 1839, Phi Delta Theta in 1848 and Sigma Chi in 1855. Zeta Psi, founded at New York University in 1847, established a chapter on the West Coast at the University of California in 1870 and another chapter at the University of Toronto in 1879. Prior to Pi Kappa Alpha's founding, debate over the question of whether social fraternities should be secret brought into being a group known as the Social Fraternity, at Williams College, in Massachusetts, in 1834, an anti-secret group organized to protest secrecy. Other colleges formed similar groups and in 1847, the Anti-secret Confederation was formed. In 1864 the Confederation became Delta Upsilon, which functioned like all other fraternities, but openly and without secrecy. Yet for the most part, such a group was an anomaly rather than the pattern.

One other historical development before Pi Kappa Alpha's founding was the help fraternities gave in aiding sororities to be founded. Alpha Delta Pi, Phi Mu, and Pi Beta Phi were three sororities founded respectively in 1851, 1852 and 1867.¹

W. R. Baird in his monumental *Baird's Manual* considers the development of the chapter house an important part of the growth of the fraternity system.² Probably the first building devoted to fraternity purposes exclusively was a log cabin erected at Michigan in 1846 by Chi Psi undergraduates. Pi Kappa Alpha's first chapter house was at the University of the South, Sewanee, where in 1900 Pi Kappa Alpha inaugurated its chapter house movement. The house at Chi chapter at Sewanee was built so that the new chapter of Pi Kappa Alpha could compete with other fraternities already housed in elegantly furnished chapter houses. Another element that helped mold fraternity growth was the early realization that fraternities need a national periodical. Beta Theta Pi was first with such a journal in 1872. Pi Kappa Alpha's *Shield & Diamond* dates from 1891; for the first year of its life, it was called *The Journal*.

Funds, philanthropies and social welfare projects added strength to the fraternity system. Phi Kappa Sigma founded a scholarship in 1888, setting an

example all national fraternities have since followed.

The matter of secrecy has been mentioned. As they developed, all the fraternities continued to stress secrecy of the ritual, but a 1924 committee of the National Interfraternity Conference obtained information from a number of fraternities to find that their rituals all stressed these typically American ideals: "a recognition of and proper respect for the Deity"; encouraged "moral living," discouraged "gambling and use of liquor," emphasized "friendship," "honesty and integrity,"

"Surely, the founders of Pi Kappa Alpha were influenced by the ideals of Thomas Jefferson"

"the virtue and practice of charity."³

As one considers the peculiarly American quality of the American fraternity system, it is good to realize that the same system has produced leaders on the American political scene. At present Pi Kappa Alpha can boast these members of Congress:

House of Representatives: Ben Blackburn (R — Georgia), J. H. Buchanan (R — Alabama), Thad Cochran (R — Mississippi), John Paul Hammerschmidt (R — Arkansas), David Henderson (D — North Carolina), and Dale Milford (D — Texas).

Senate: W. D. Huddleston (D — Kentucky), Frank Moss (D — Utah), John J. Sparkman (D — Alabama), and Strom Thurmond (R — So. Carolina).

Even more interesting is to speculate how much the fraternity system has been influenced by the character of the men who also founded and developed the nation. Pi Kappa Alpha's take pride that the University of Virginia is the place of the birth of Pi Kappa Alpha. Surely the founders of Pi Kappa Alpha were influenced by the ideals of Thomas Jefferson, who founded their university and who was as proud of that fact as he was of having served as president of the United States.

¹"Fraternity and Sorority," *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, IX, (1962), pp. 701-702.

²W. R. Baird, *Baird's Manual of American College Fraternities*, Eighteenth edition, 1968, p.10.

³Baird, p.9.

Beware ye taxes sayeth Delphi

It's 1985. Some of George Orwell's minor predictions in his book *1984* have budded — strange forms of transportation and the like — but his chilling ideas of test-tube birth and sterile personality characteristics are proved wrong (or too early).

What will fraternities be doing is the question important to us today in considering ten years hence. A Delphi Study, conducted and copyrighted this year by Pi Kappa Phi Executive Director Durward Owen, is a method of predicting the future, subjective as it may be.

Fraternities may be faced with taxation in 1985 say the experts who are part of the futuristic study. The impersonalness of the campus will add strength to the fraternity purpose. Pledge selection will not be made on the basis of religion or race. Other Delphi Study predictions follow, but first, consider the significance of the study itself.

"Long-range planning is non-existent in general college Greek letter fraternities," says Owen, who conducted a search of fraternity journals to substantiate his claim. "No longer will organizations be able to function successfully in such a rapidly changing world without short- and long-range planning," he adds.

The purpose of his Delphi Study is to develop a base for such planning. Cicero was an early supporter of futuristic studies and his use of the Delphic oracle of ancient Greece is the source for naming the Delphi Study. "The object of the method," says John Duer Ludlow who writes about the Delphi method, "is to obtain the most reliable consensus of opinion from a group of experts through anonymous responses to a series of formal questionnaires interspersed with controlled opinion feedback." Translated, that means a panel of experts — a cross-section of the university, professional and volunteer fraternity constituency — is provided a series of questionnaires asking them to react to certain statements about the future of fraternities. As the results of each questionnaire are obtained, a new questionnaire is made and respondents are asked to re-evaluate their earlier responses in light of the combined opinion. Eventually, a consensus of opinion with a range of probability is established that is an effective guess as to the future of fraternities.

John Robison, in *Baird's Manual*, writes, "The American fraternity is an American institution and the chapter is a miniature of the larger American democracy." Basically, the fraternity system's future is in direct line with that of the country. However, "the very personal nature of the fraternity creates an unusual climate for prognostication," writes Owen, "and, in fact, allows few, if any, guidelines other than intuitive judgment." The urge to predict how a person hopes or wants the future to be rather than how he really sees it, is a strong desire and may have affected, to some extent, the outcome of the Delphi Study.

The Results

Taxes. The U.S. government will evidently continue its trend toward ending preferred status of all tax-exempt organizations, the Study says. One fraternity now pays taxes on its general operations fund which has shown an excess of income over expenses for several years. Pi Kappa Alpha has shown some excess income every year since 1970.

The Delphi committee says, "Fraternities may well have to make the decision as to which is more important, income or taxation on income." The committee feels fraternities will do everything possible including a Washington lobby, to prevent tax status loss. It also appears that fraternities will remain protected so long as their income sources are related entirely to the scope of the purposes for which the fraternity was created.

Student charges. "Fraternity finances will continue to center on the individual initiation fee as a basis of revenue." Fees will continue to increase not only due to economic inflation, but also due to increased demand for services. Also, the one-time membership fee has grown increasingly attractive to the committee. The committee says there is a 75 percent probability that fraternity membership in the future will fluctuate in a somewhat direct relationship to the cost of living index.

Alumni sources — national. The Delphi committee is almost unanimous in agreement that computer personalized mail appeal for alumni contributions will be used by all national fraternities. This prediction comes during a heavy emphasis of computer-related letters by national fraternities which are now on the decrease showing, perhaps, the weakness of the Delphi

method. Pi Kappa Alpha is one fraternity which has not used such fund-raising methods for over two years.

"Further indications are that alumni contributions in the future will have a dynamic effect on the typical national fraternity's operating budget." The national fraternities will see an increase in the percentage of its budget supported by alumni dollars.

Alumni. A 60 percent prediction that volunteer alumni will be doing more direct participation in student chapters is made by the committee. The committee strongly disagrees with Alvin Toffler's (*Future Shock* author) suggestion that a decline in obligation feelings and involvement will occur. This suggests the fraternity experience will still be viewed as lifelong. However, the committee predicts a decline in geographic alumni associations with the rise in direct participation on the chapter level.

Another prediction says there could be a 100 percent increase in the number of alumni givers, but not necessarily a corresponding increase in the amount of donations.

Student life — membership. Another questionable, but strong, prediction regards the single sex basis of fraternity membership. The committee suggests in 1985 the Equal Rights Amendment and other equalization bills will *not* force coed membership.

The committee recognizes two trends developing in the fraternity world. The individual student member is being indoctrinated with a caring attitude toward his fellow man. "One cannot care without being willing to give." In addition, most national fraternities appear to be headed toward use of management by objectives techniques to accomplish fraternity goals. "Future members will be more willing to give, and to assume obligations," says the committee.

There will be no rejection of membership on the basis of race or religion say the experts. "Chapters will select members on the basis of worth of the individual."

Fraternities will still be rushing new members. "The traditional concept of having to approach the masses with a sales campaign will evidently continue." At the same time, the experts predict an increase in open or informal rush and as long as the form of recruitment is left in the hands of students, "there will continue to exist incredibly complicated approaches to rush."

Size. The committee has difficulty agreeing on chapter size. A 50 percent probability that the average chapter size will be 30 members was suggested and that any fraternity houses built in the future will accommodate only 20 residents

received an equal billing. However, the general consensus is that it is not economically feasible to function with a chapter of less than 30 members.

Communication. Only a 20 percent probability is registered for the use of closed circuit television and electronic means for regional and national meetings. This, at a time when Pi Kappa Alpha is aggressively heading into the cassette video tape market for its communication purposes. The committee says, "The increased cost of traditional communication means may force the use of these alternative forms of communications."

Alternatives to tradition. Only a 40 percent probability is accorded a change from the "social" concept to the more "professional" concept. "It would appear that the human relations, the professional aspect and the change to a more educational nature would be part of a dynamic and acceptable direction for fraternities to follow. They each offer a reasonable alternative to the traditional role which was basically rejected during the 1960's." However, for national fraternities to become politically active does not seem possible.

Professional management. The generalist will give way to the specialist says the committee. Pi Kappa Alpha has 10 specialized positions on its professional staff today.

A reasonably strong probability is given to national organizations becoming even more needed and an important part of the future.

Establishing chapters at two-year institutions will peak out and be on the decline by 1985 according to the committee.

Interfraternity. The Delphi committee has strong feelings in favor of interfraternity associations and predicts the stability of the National Interfraternity Conference by 1985. It also sees few, if any, losses among existing national fraternities, but only a 40 percent probability that one-half or more of the college campuses will have functioning IFC's.

Education. Emphasis is given to fraternities as a viable part of the educational process by the committee. Greeks will have increased priority by educational administrators.

Ritual. A 50 percent probability was given for an increase in emphasis on ritual and symbolism and the same possibility that fraternity pins will no longer be worn.

Future studies of the Delphi type, and other forms, are obviously in need as the American society continues its rapid changing style. Whether or not readers agree in toto with Mr. Owen's results, his efforts must be applauded and utilized for what they show since no other accurate process of future study is available. — Editor.

that we fail to pledge someone we badly want.

Some may look at us and see a clique as the article suggests, but it is not difficult to see that we are a very strong and united brotherhood rather than a clique.

We also have disproved the theory of being stereotyped. We have the second highest GPA among fraternities on campus, yet we always field the finest athletic teams in intramurals. Several of our members are very active in other campus activities such as student government.

Last of all, we are far from being cellar dwellers! If there were more outstanding individuals on this campus, you can rest assured that they would be members of Pi Kappa Alpha!

Fraternally,
Joseph Mack Wathen
AA (Georgetown)

article, "we may occasionally have been wrong, but we were never in doubt." He would give us directions over a long weekend with machine gun rapidity and coverage, then stop at the first post office, some 10 miles out, and mail back a five-page single-spaced letter of additional instructions, together with questionnaires to which he wanted the answers in his office by the time he got there.

I have always been sad that he and the national organization could not be on more congenial terms, but have been able to understand the position of each side.

The article is a fine gesture to recognize his contribution, and you have caught Wilson B's verve and given it a true reflection.

Fraternally,
Merrill G. Burlingame
FK Alumnus and
Professor Emeritus

The IFC on each campus is still the most looked at measure of the Greek system on that campus. To continue to encourage the idea of a leadership vacuum reflects back to the individual leadership in each house. Your magazine can do better by printing material which promotes the roles and duties of the IFC. Don't cast doubt upon it.

When a lukewarm attitude is developed at the national office level about the local IFC it can have detrimental effects on the local chapters' support of the program. I hope this article doesn't reflect the official leadership your national staff provides on the subject of the IFC's.

Very truly yours,
Robert L. Burrell
Assistant Dean for
Student Services
Univ. of Florida

"Saga" said it all

Since your address is easy to come by, I am writing to you to express appreciation for the article by you and Frank Neill on "The Heller Saga."

In 1936 I found myself in the position of faculty advisor to Gamma Kappa chapter. I was completely inexperienced and the chapter was small and unstable.

Then came Wilson B. Heller. After that time, as you indicate in the

IFC no graveyard

I was most distressed at the recent article in the *Shield & Diamond* entitled, "The Greek Graveyard."

While it is fine to point out weaknesses with IFC's around the country, the generalizations were inaccurate. In addition, it is this type of printed material that causes misconceptions among undergraduates who don't have close day-to-day contact with the IFC leadership. This type of stereotyping is most incorrect.

"Graveyard" all too true

I read your article in the September issue of the *Shield & Diamond* on IFC's. I'm afraid it is all too true on many campuses. I've reproduced it for our IFC President and IJC Chief Justice for two reasons: (1) We have elections winter quarter and have been reflecting on the matter of recruiting good leaders. We have two things going for us here — many chapter presidents are juniors who are looking for a new opportunity as seniors, and this year's Board has gotten a lot of visibility through good programs. Your comment on inter-Greek programming is a good one; I'm encouraging the educational and developmental aspects of Greek life. We have a good Junior Executive program for freshmen and sophomores which focuses on leadership skill building. It has paid off in both chapters (several now hold high offices) and the IFC (5 of 12 are now Junior Exec alums). (2) Our Interfraternity Judicial Commission is new and just getting its bearings. It is carefully concerned and has excellent personnel. We have few rules. Their problem has been getting credibility from the chapters. The comment on adequate documentation hit home (especially on pranks).

I see greater need than ever for strong IFC's. I'm glad you chose to challenge ΠΚΑ's to get IFC's rolling.

Sincerely,
Barbara J. Tootle
Greek Affairs Coord.
Ohio State University

MOVING?

ATTACH OLD LABEL HERE
(or name, chapter and old address)

New Address _____

Street

city

state

zip

☐ Please inform me of nearest alumni association.

☐ Please use the following news in Alumni Notes.

Forward to: The Pi Kappa Alpha Memorial Headquarters,
577 University Blvd., Memphis, Tenn. 38112.

UPDATE

250 attend Union's fraternity symposium

Some 250 fraternity workers attended the Union College symposium "The Fraternity at 150" late last month. The conference was the brainstorm of, and was organized by, Union President Dr. Thomas N. Bonner, a member of IKA's Education Committee, to honor the sesquicentennial of Kappa Alpha Society. KA Society was founded in 1825 at Union College and is the longest-surviving social fraternity.

Featured speaker Senator George McGovern addressed a crowd of nearly 1,000 including many Union College students. Dr. Bonner's welcome outlined nine commitments to what he called a "new Manifesto of Purpose for the future." They were:

1. Fraternity programs must reflect shared commitment to the central goals of the college;
2. In admitting students, college fraternities must seek a membership that is intellectually varied, emotionally stable, mature and actively concerned for the future of society;
3. Traditional rituals must reflect

the central values of the modern fraternity;

4. Hazing must not be allowed to revive;
5. Fraternities should play a leadership role in working to solve campus problems;
6. The fraternity must demonstrate by example the advantages of small-group living;
7. Sexist attitudes toward women must not be a part of fraternity life;
8. Fraternities must develop a far better program of communications and public education to highlight their purposes and overcome past images;
9. In sum, the fraternity must renew its commitment to brotherhood in the broadest and strongest sense.

In addition to Brother Bonner, three IKA's attended the symposium. They were Executive Director Pat Halloran and Gamma Mu (New Hampshire) members Kevin Smith (SMC) and Dan McMackin.

Lendman Career Weekends

Lendman Associates, the career placement service associated with Pi Kappa Alpha, will hold several career weekends in the near future. Pi Kappa Alpha's recent alumni who have from two to five years of work experience or a graduate degree are invited to attend one of the weekends at no charge (other than transportation and housing if required). The next scheduled weekend seminars are:

Jan. 8-9	Chicago, Illinois
Jan. 9-10	Houston, Texas
Jan. 16-17	San Francisco, Calif.
Jan. 16-17	Williamsburg, Va.
Jan. 23-24	Atlanta, Georgia
Jan. 23-24	Saddle Brook, N.J.
Jan. 30-31	St. Louis, Missouri
Feb. 6-7	Chicago, Illinois
Feb. 6-7	Los Angeles, Calif.
Feb. 20-21	Atlanta, Georgia
Feb. 20-21	Dallas, Texas
Feb. 20-21	Washington, D.C.
Feb. 27-28	Boston, Mass.
March 5-6	Detroit, Michigan
March 11-12	San Francisco, Calif.
March 18-19	Atlanta, Georgia
March 19-20	Pittsburgh, Pa.
March 19-20	St. Louis, Missouri
March 25-26	New York, N.Y.

For further information contact Lendman (P.O. Box 14027, Norfolk, Va. 23518) and tell them you are a member of Pi Kappa Alpha.

First two regional conferences held

The first two of 15 regional conferences to be held this academic year took place in November.

Some 200 delegates to the Midwest (Missouri, Illinois and Indiana) Regional Conference enjoyed small-group discussion sessions regarding rush and pledge education programs. Among the featured speakers were Executive Director Pat Halloran, Regional President Rich Western and Success Motivation Institute's Barry Barker. Other national figures included Real Estate Management Commissioner Doug Slaughter, Regional Vice President Greg Horn, Director of Chapter Services Bill Kingston and Chapter Consultant Jeff Abraham.

Attending the Sunshine (Florida) Regional Conference were some 150 undergraduate members and 50 little sisters representing eight of the 10 chapters. Presentations centered on pledge education and alumni relations. A Regional Founders' Day celebration was organized during the business session. Regional sports will also be forthcoming.

Featured speakers included Regional President Bruce Dudley, Director of Alumni Affairs Ed Pease and University of Florida professor Dr. Tony Clark.

ARBA official welcomes IKA membership

Louis Raskin, program liaison officer of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, officially welcomed Pi Kappa Alpha's Memorial Foundation as a member of the ARBA Service Alliance November 29 at a Memphis news conference.

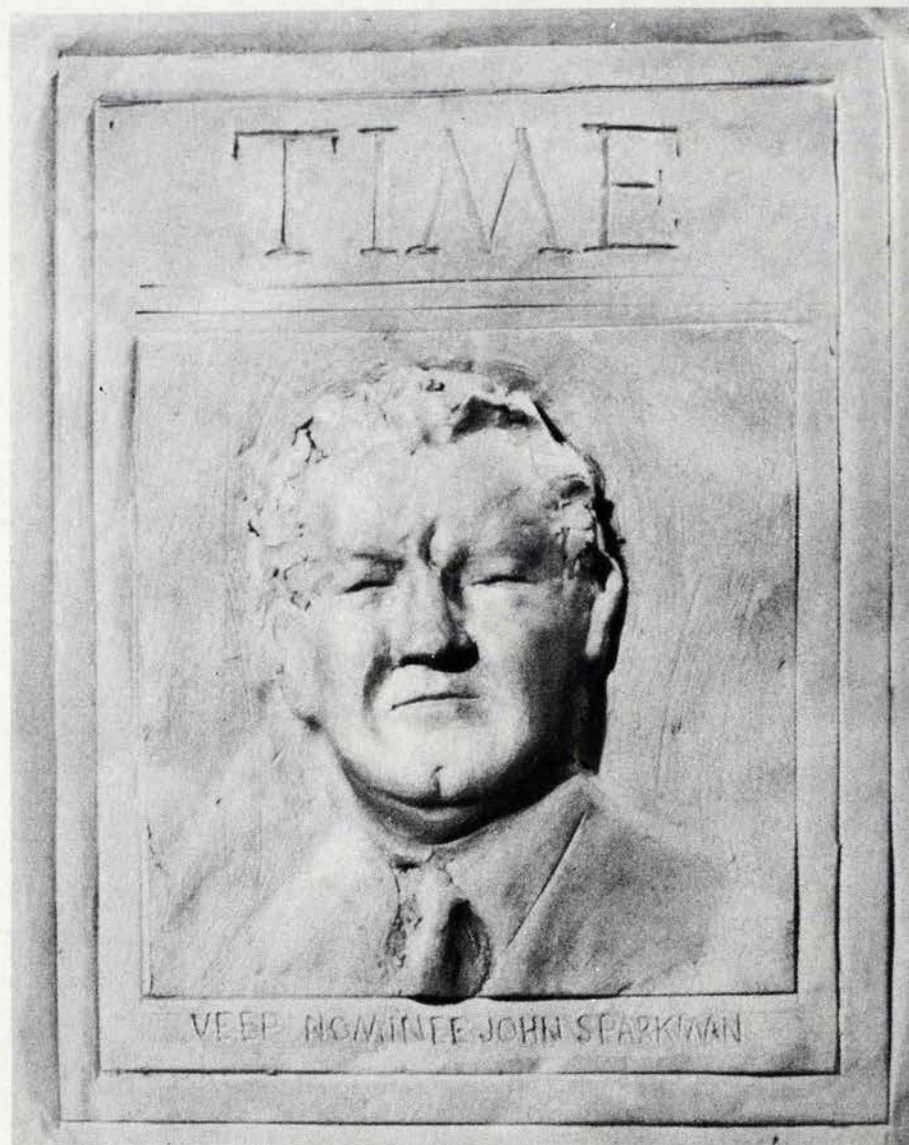
Mr. Raskin presented the official Bicentennial flag to IKA to be flown over the Memorial Headquarters during 1976 and thanked the Fraternity for its participation in the country's Bicentennial observance.

IKA President Jerry Reel and Executive Director Pat Halloran accepted the flag. Among the Bicentennial projects sponsored by Pi Kappa Alpha, the only social fraternity in the ARBA, is its *Fraternity Commemorative History* honoring 200 IKA alumni who were integral to the development of America or IKA (as well as a history of the Greek system) and the 1976 Bicentennial Celebration Convention slated for August 8-13 in Memphis.

Sixth Presidents' Confab slated for January 2-4

On the heels of a successful November Presidents' Conference, another SMC meeting has been slated for January 2-4, 1976 in Memphis. It will be the sixth such conference for new chapter presidents to orient them to their duties and the resources available to them.

More than 30 new chapter SMC's attended the fifth Presidents' Conference over the Thanksgiving holiday in Memphis. President Jerry Reel and the Memorial Headquarters staff worked closely with the participants in helping them overcome chapter problems. The presidents also had an opportunity to voice their concerns and ideas to the national officers present and to take part in the news conference scheduled that weekend announcing Pi Kappa Alpha's membership in the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration.



**Remember the Pike
who gave more
than he had to?**

Senator John Sparkman, the 1952 Democratic nominee for Vice President, is a charter member of Gamma Alpha (Alabama) chapter. His IIA work on a local, regional and national level provided him invaluable leadership experience. Won't you attend the IIA Convention in Memphis next summer and help us honor the American fraternity bicentennial and its impact on the development of our great nation?

The 1976 Bicentennial Celebration Convention

August 8-13 Memphis, Tennessee