

# THE NUNTIUS

NATIONAL JOURNAL OF  
ETA SIGMA PHI



VOL. XIV, No. 3

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**April 11, 12, 13**

**National Convention  
in New Orleans**

The sixteenth annual convention of Eta Sigma Phi will begin with an informal get-together of arriving delegates on the evening of April 11 at Newcomb College of Tulane in New Orleans. You are all invited most cordially to come and join in our business and pleasure.

Those of you who attended the Gettysburg convention will want to see again the friends you made last year, and those who will be attending your first convention can expect an exciting time meeting students from other colleges who are interested in the same things you are. In these days when new subjects are crowding the Classics for space in the curriculum, it will be an inspiration to you to get acquainted with students who also keep their faith in the perduring worth of Graeco-Roman culture.

Every chapter which selects and sends at least one worthy undergraduate member to the national convention will find that that student returns to the chapter bearing dividends of enthusiasm and understanding of the

national organization which will help that whole chapter immeasurably. It is definitely worth your chapter's money and effort to send a delegate to vote for you. If possible send two delegates, — or three, or four, or six.

We want Eta Sigma Phi **Sophomores and Juniors** seniors to attend and we shall also welcome graduate members. But we plead for your sophomores and juniors. First of all we shall be choosing new national officers for 1940-41 and we naturally must have people for these offices who will be in school next year and active in Eta Sigma Phi. And for the sake of your own chapter, remember that one who is an underclassman this year will help your chapter more next year than one who graduates a month or two after national convention.

To insure the strength and continuity of your chapter, send your sophomore and junior members to convention. This will help both the national organization and the local chapter.

**Instruct Your Delegates**

Let your delegates come informed about the opinions of your chapter. If as a chapter you advocate any particular changes in the policy of the national fraternity, instruct your delegates to propose these changes in a business meeting at convention. Inform your delegates of any changes you would like to see undertaken by the NUNTIUS. Inform your delegates specifically how to vote on any question in which you are interested. If you disagree with any points in the new Constitution proposed by Lehigh University, let your delegates know *specifically* what points you want changed, or amended.

**Cost:  
Business  
with Pleasure**

Do you realize what a marvelous opportunity we have of combining our Eta Sigma Phi business with the pleasure of visiting New Orleans? If you have

ever visited this very old and colorful city, you will want to revisit it. And if you have never seen New Orleans before, here is your chance. The entertaining chapter is making every effort to reduce the cost for you. Rooms in private homes near the campus will be arranged at only \$1.50 for a single room or \$2.00 for a double room. The Tulane Cafeteria will serve breakfast inexpensively. Your lunch and dinner both Friday and Saturday will be provided from the registration fee of \$4.00. There are no other expenses at convention.

By the way, taxi fare to any part of the city in New Orleans, is forty cents and "five may ride for the price of one". Street cars have seven cent fare, and we are told, are painted red — an added attraction.

**Attention  
Midwest  
Colleges**

This spring we go to the south. Next spring we would like to hold our national convention in the middle-west, having been east in 1939. Last time we met in the middle-west, Ohio State at Columbus entertained us. In the past we have met in Iowa City and in Chicago. Now will some of the midwestern colleges invite us for 1941?

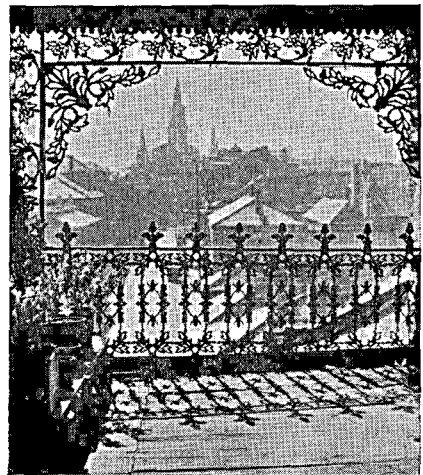
Ordinarily the place of convention for the following year is decided by the convention committee at the current convention. This committee is appointed by the president, now Miss Kochenour. If your chapter wishes to entertain the national convention in 1941, will you instruct your delegate to make this offer to the committee? Entertaining the convention should not cost the chapter any money; some conventions (rare, though) have even made money for the entertaining chapter. But you should be able to count on a considerable group of members to assist with plans next spring.

We would be delighted to receive invitations particularly from the following chapters, provided they are interested in having us visit them in April of 1941: Beta, Gamma, Delta, Zeta, Theta, Alpha Kappa, Alpha Xi, Alpha Omicron, Alpha Upsilon. If

you are not sending a delegate to New Orleans, mail your invitation to the Executive Secretary or the national president, before convention time.

**Candidates  
for Office**

Is one of your delegates particularly fitted for gavel-pounding? — for shekel or minute-taking? We should like to choose very responsible people for the offices of president, treasurer, and recording secretary and if you can help by writing recommendations as to reliability and ability, your assistance will be appreciated. Address your special recommendations to the present president, Miss Eva Kochenour, Women's Division, Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.



PHOTOGRAPH BY EUGENE DELCROIX

**ORLEANS STREET  
NEW ORLEANS**

Rich is the Vieux Carre, better known as the French Quarter, in architectural antiquities.

Through the embroidered ironwork of this old balcony can be seen Orleans Street, with the St. Louis Cathedral in the background. The Cathedral was built in 1794 and is still in use.

Narrow streets, peculiar architecture, lovely patios, iron trellised balconies, fan windows and myriad shaped roofs and chimneys give this old section of New Orleans the atmosphere of old France and of old Spain.

No other American city holds greater fascination for the tourist.

## CONVENTION CITY — NEW ORLEANS

WHEN New Orleans was founded by the French in 1718, the basis was laid for a culture altogether different from that found in any other city in the United States today.

For a century and a half, this great commercial city near the mouth of the Mississippi river was predominantly French-Spanish and the influence which these two peoples had on New Orleans has never been overcome. While the civilization of the nation as a whole has been mainly Anglo-Saxon in nature, that of New Orleans is almost entirely continental European.

This deep-rooted difference is evident in the city's architecture, in the musical and artistic tastes of the people, in the way of living itself.

No one needs be told that New Orleans is a city that loves pleasure. That reputation is well-established. But that pleasure is not, as one commonly thinks, of a riotous nature, but rather is a love of the good things of life which permeates all social and cultural forms. It finds expression in a remarkable good taste, not only in material things but in things spiritual as well.

One sees it in the old buildings with their exquisite wrought iron patterns, in the restaurants where cooking has become an unsurpassed art, in the theatre where opera in the United States gained its first footing. It is experienced in the gay spirit of Carnival with its colorful balls and pageants, and in the spectacle of half a million people taking their fun publicly.

From 1800 to 1860 New Orleans, during one of the most prosperous periods in its history, was the art center of America. Many fine works of art, including paintings, sculpture, furniture, porcelains, glass and the like, some of them heirlooms of distinguished families, were brought over from Europe. Many of Napoleon's followers, seeking refuge in New Orleans, brought their art treasures with them.

Some of these today are found in

the city's museums — in the historic Cabildo, now home of the state museum but one time the home of the Spanish government in Louisiana, in Delgado Art Museum, the repository of some of the finest art collections in the South, and in others. But most of them are still to be found in the ancient mansions of the French Quarter or in the exquisite ante-bellum homes of the Garden District where gracious living is still the order of the day.

In Delgado Museum one finds the Hyams collection, one of the best of its kind in the country, comprising thirty-six paintings and some statuary and bronzes. The paintings are the work of some of the greatest personalities of the nineteenth century and include canvases by Bouguereau, Schreyer, Gerome, Alma-Tadema, Rosa Bonheur, Corot, Henner, LaTouche and Vibert.

No one comes to New Orleans who does not become impressed with the architecture of the city, whether it be the courtyard type of the French Quarter, the classicism of the Garden District, or the Spanish colonial forms of the Bayou St. John area. These three types have exerted a strong influence in modern architecture and evidences of them are found throughout the city as a whole.

Of the French Quarter buildings there are two things which stand out: the ironwork on the exteriors and the courtyards in the interior. The wrought iron decoration on the balconies, so intricately delicate that it is sometimes called iron lacework, is perhaps the outstanding contribution of New Orleans to architecture. The patterns are extremely varied and in numerous cases reach the level of high art. Vying with them in exotic charm are the patios or courtyards, paved with ancient flagstones.

These buildings are all in the originally settled section of New Orleans. Here the streets are narrow, purposely so, it is said, so that the homes along the narrow sidewalks would have the benefit of each other's shade during part of the day. Leaving the modernity of the new city which surrounds

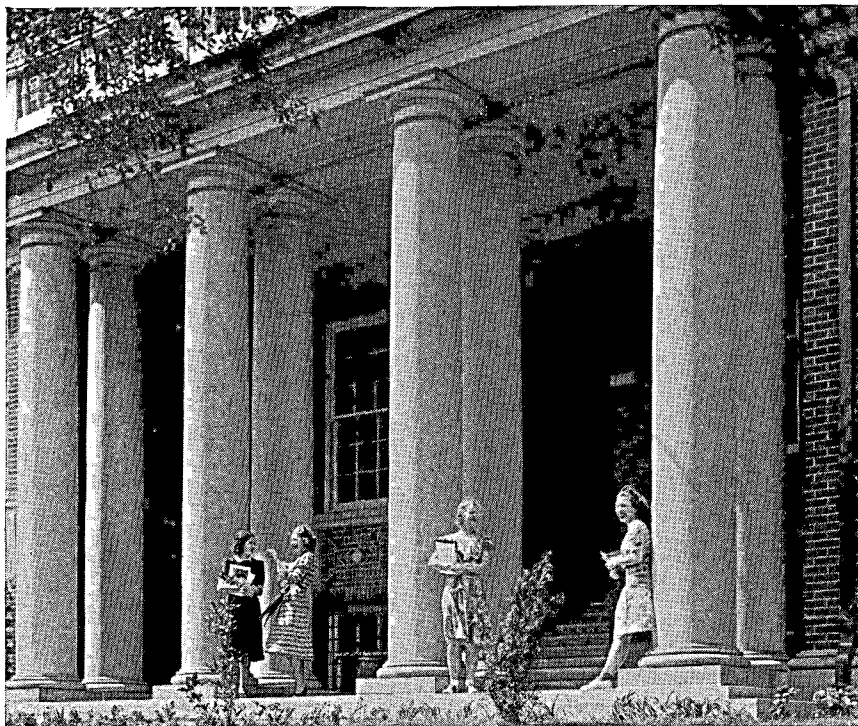
the Quarter, it is not difficult to imagine oneself in a foreign city, a bit of the Old World in the New.

There are other parts of New Orleans where one can find a distinctive architecture. The Garden District, the section where the sugar planters and the American settlers prior to the Civil War built their large mansions, is full of beautiful homes modelled along classical lines, built at a time when Greek classicism was experiencing a revival. Or the Spanish colonial homes, of the plantation type, found along the winding banks of old Bayou St. John.

New Orleans architecture has been the inspiration of artists and writers throughout the world. It has exerted a strong influence on architecture

everywhere and has been the delight of innumerable visitors to the city.

Says Nathaniel C. Curtis in his book, *New Orleans, Its Old Houses, Shops and Public Buildings*: "The vicissitudes through which they pass and the accumulation of experience, or indeed, the absence of both, place the indelible stamp of character upon them. They seem to take on almost human traits, assuming along with separate personalities each its own physiognomy, which is the face of the town . . . The composite face of New Orleans is an old face and a young face, worn and, some think, repellant in places, but fair and sweet and good to look upon in others. But whether worn or fresh, it is an interesting face, a face of charm and character."



CAMPUS SCENE AT NEWCOMB COLLEGE OF TULANE

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# DRAFT FOR A REVISED CONSTITUTION

THE following is a draft for a revised constitution for Eta Sigma Phi, prepared as a tentative form by a committee at Lehigh University, headed by Mr. Jules Moreau with the assistance of Prof. Horace Wright (trustee of Eta Sigma Phi) and of Mr. Edwin Miller (national treasurer).

Please read it carefully and consider its provisions. Be prepared to discuss it at convention. If you have additions or corrections, and are not planning to attend convention, please write them to the national president or the Executive Secretary and your remarks will be read at the convention discussion.

## CONSTITUTION

### PREAMBLE

BE IT KNOWN, that this organization grew out of a local society of Phi Sigma, which was founded at the University of Chicago, in 1914, and became nationalized in 1924, and its incorporation was directed May 14, 1927, under the laws of the State of Illinois, as the Honorary Undergraduate Classical Fraternity, Eta Sigma Phi. Therefore, we, the members of Eta Sigma Phi Fraternity, in order to further the spirit of cooperation and good will among the members of classical departments and to stimulate interest in the study of the classics and to increase our knowledge of the art and literature of ancient Greece and Rome, do ordain and adopt this constitution.

### ARTICLE I

#### NAME

Section 1. The name of this fraternity is and shall be "ETA SIGMA PHI FRATERNITY."

### ARTICLE II

#### PURPOSES

Section 1. Eta Sigma Phi Fraternity is declared to be an Honorary Greek Letter Society of undergraduate students, whose purposes are:

a) To develop and promote interest in classical study among the students of colleges and universities.

b) To promote closer fraternal relationship among students who are interested in classical study, including inter-campus relationship.

c) To engage generally in an effort to stimulate interest in classical study, and in the history, art, and literature of ancient Greece and Rome.

### ARTICLE III

#### ORGANIZATION

Section 1. Eta Sigma Phi Fraternity shall consist of its National Organization, which is composed of its Board of Trustees, its Grand Executive Council, and such local chapters which have been established or may be established as hereinafter provided.

### ARTICLE IV

#### FUNDAMENTAL LAW

Section 1. This constitution shall be the fundamental law of this Society including its Board of

Trustees, its Grand Executive Council and all local chapters.

## ARTICLE V

### LOCAL CHAPTERS

Section 1. A local chapter is a body of students interested in classical study, organized under and by virtue of this Constitution and chartered by the Grand Executive Council of this Society, at any college or university, which has been on the accredited list of the Association of American Universities for five years.

Section 2. A local chapter may be organized, chartered, and established upon the granting of a petition, which, duly executed by a group of qualified students, has been addressed to and filed with the Executive Secretary. When any such petition shall have received the recommendation of the Grand Executive Council, or a majority of the members thereof, the same shall be submitted to the next National Convention. Upon the approval of two-thirds of the voting delegates assembled at such convention, a charter shall be considered as granted, and after initiatory rites, as provided for in the ritual of the Society, the same shall be issued by the Grand Executive Council.

Section 3. The nomenclature of the local chapters, like that of the National Society, shall be based upon the Greek alphabet, each local chapter being designated by that letter or those letters of the Greek alphabet which indicate its relation to the others in the order of their establishment.

Section 4. The officers constituting the Executive Council of each local chapter shall be:

- a) Prytanis—President of the chapter.
- b) Hyparchos—Vice-President of the chapter.
- c) Grammatheus—Recording Secretary of the chapter.
- d) Epistolographos—Corresponding Secretary of the chapter.
- e) Chrysohylax—Treasurer of the chapter.
- f) Pyloros—Sergeant-at-arms of the chapter.

This number may be limited and the duties consolidated accordingly.

Section 5. The duties and privileges of the local chapters shall be:

a) Each chapter may adopt a constitution and by-laws for its own government and determine its own requisites for membership in so far as these do not conflict with the provisions of this Constitution.

b) Each chapter shall through its chapter meetings, its Executive Council, and its individual members, promote the spirit and purposes of the National Society upon the campus of its own institution.

c) Each chapter shall arrange for its own representation at the Annual Convention, as hereinafter provided and, in general, fulfill its obligations to the National Society, and shall be entitled to all the privileges ordinarily accruing to local chapters in societies of this nature.

Section 6. A chapter shall be considered delinquent if it fails to comply with national requirements in the initiation of its members or if it be deemed by the Grand Executive Council to have acted contrary to the purposes of the National Society as set forth in this constitution. It shall be the duty of the Grand President to notify such chapters of their delinquency. If the condition is not rectified satisfactorily, the case shall be considered and acted upon by the next convention and such action taken as is deemed necessary. (For delinquents for non-payment of fees, see article 10, section 6).

Section 7. Chapters which have had no representatives at five successive National Conventions shall be dropped from the chapter roll and their charter revoked. Such chapters may be reinstated

on presentation of a petition to the National Convention.

## ARTICLE VI

### NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

Section 1. A National Convention shall be held annually in the month of April, during such period as may be necessary for the transaction of its business, and convened on a specified date and at a place designated at the previous convention, or in lieu thereof by the Grand Executive Council.

Section 2. Each chapter shall be entitled to two voting delegates at the annual National Convention, but all members of the Society may attend its meetings and enjoy all the privileges thereof except that of voting. In case a local chapter is represented by only one delegate, he may cast two votes.

Section 3. Powers of the Annual Convention: the Annual Convention, through its voting delegates, shall constitute the ruling body of the Society while in session.

Section 4. The purposes of assembling the Convention annually are:

a) To hear, consider, and act upon reports of officers, committees, and local chapters.

b) To fix, determine, and declare the policies of the Society.

c) To receive, consider, and act upon recommendations for charters which shall be presented by the Grand Executive Council.

d) To hear, consider, and act upon such proposals as may be submitted for amendments to this Constitution.

e) To elect and install officers for the coming year, to elect members to the Board of Trustees and to elect, upon recommendation of the Executive Council, the Executive Secretary.

f) To conduct such other business as the Convention may deem desirable or expedient for the interests of the Society, and to preserve and maintain unified relationship among the local chapters by promoting a spirit of good fellowship and a general *esprit de corps*.

Section 5. Those eligible to vote at the National Convention are the national officers and the voting delegates of the local chapters.

Section 6. A quorum at the National Convention shall consist of a majority of all those eligible to vote.

Section 7. The meeting of the National Convention shall be called to order and be presided over by the Grand President, if present. In the absence of the Grand President, one of the members of the Executive Council shall preside, or Executive Council shall appoint a presiding officer from the delegates present.

## ARTICLE VII

### OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Section 1. The officers of this Society shall be:

a) Student officers —

Grand President (Megas Prytanis)

Grand Secretary (Megas Grammateus)

Grand Treasurer (Megas Chrysophylax)

b) The Executive Secretary shall be a graduate student or a faculty member, at an active chapter of Eta Sigma Phi and shall be selected by the Grand Executive Council with the approval of the Board of Trustees. The Grand Executive Council shall determine the honorarium for this office.

Section 2. The officers, as described in Section 1 of this Article, shall constitute the Grand Executive Council, which shall be the ruling body of the Society in the interim between the Annual Convention. In order to comply with the Illinois laws of incorporation, at least one member of the Grand Executive Council must always be a resident of Illinois.

## ARTICLE VIII

### BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Section 1. The Board of Trustees of Eta Sigma Phi, shall consist of five persons.

Section 2. The members of the Board shall serve a three year term of office. The following procedure shall be employed in the election of the members of the Board.

a) The Executive Council shall propose the names of the people who are to serve on the Board to the delegates at the National Convention for ratification.

b) Two members of the Board shall be elected each year, with the exception that only one member shall be elected every third year.

c) The members of the Board, after the three year term of office, may be reelected to the Board by following the procedure stated above.

d) In case of the resignation of a member of the Board or his disability to continue his duties for some other reason, the Executive Council may appoint a successor to fill the unexpired term. This successor must be approved at the next National Convention.

Section 3. The duties of the Board of Trustees shall be:

a) They shall act as an advisory board on all matters of policy and all functions of Eta Sigma Phi Fraternity. They shall have the power to recommend, but not the power to make executive decrees, except in the instance stated below.

b) The Board may request at any time from the Executive Secretary information on any matters pertaining to Eta Sigma Phi Fraternity.

c) In case of inefficiency or negligence on the part of the Executive Secretary, the Board, after it has shown cause, is empowered to remove the Executive Secretary and appoint a successor, with the consent of the other members of the Executive Council, to fill the office until the time of the next National Convention.

d) The Board shall act as custodian of all invested funds of Eta Sigma Phi Fraternity and shall submit, in written form, a report of such funds at the National Convention. The members of the Board shall be empowered to make only ordinary investments, unless especially authorized otherwise by the delegates to the National Convention; if the funds are to be used for a project, or to be given to another organization, or used for running expenses for the Eta Sigma Phi Fraternity, action must be taken at the National Convention. The members of the Board are not to invest the funds in any doubtful enterprise or securities of a speculative nature that involves a possible loss of the funds.

## ARTICLE IX

### MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Active membership of this Society shall consist of undergraduate college students of classical languages, attending a college or university wherein a local chapter shall have been established, said membership being attained only through and by invitation of such local chapter, and conditioned upon an attained grade of not less than "B" in courses in classical languages. Active membership, however, may be attained by students having a lower grade than "B", only in manner and upon conditions as follows:

a) That a number of students having a lower grade than "B" may be admitted to active membership in any local chapter only upon recommendation of the instructor during the school term preceding his initiation.

b) That each local chapter may initiate each year one active member who, having a grade lower than "B", has been recommended in accordance with Section 1, a. A chapter with membership exceeding twenty may initiate each year other members of said qualifications, in ratio of one to each additional twenty active members.

Section 2. Each local chapter shall determine its own requisition for active membership, except that these shall not be in conflict with the requisites and provisions of the National Society as set forth in this Constitution.

Section 3. Active members who transfer their at-

tendance to another college or university where a local chapter has been or may be established, shall be eligible to a transfer of membership. But should they prefer to retain membership in the chapter in which they were elected, they shall be recognized as visiting members entitled to all privileges of the local chapter except that of voting.

Section 4. Former active members who are no longer members of the undergraduate body of the college or university shall be considered alumni. The alumni members may continue their active membership in the chapter if regularly enrolled in the institution. Such members shall not be eligible for national office.

Section 5. Honorary membership shall consist of those men and women who have been elected honorary members by the local chapters.

Section 6. To associate membership may be elected graduate students majoring in Classics who are qualified under the requirements of membership. Associate members shall not have the right to vote or hold office in the National Society but may vote and hold office in the local chapter. They shall be responsible for a one dollar (\$1.00) initiation fee to the National Society but shall not pay national dues. Local chapters may charge associate members any fees they so desire.

Section 7. Membership invitations may be extended only to elected candidates, and an elected candidate is one whose name shall have been presented for active, associate, or honorary membership to the local chapter, and duly approved for initiation.

## ARTICLE X

### MEMBERSHIP BADGE

Section 1. All members of this society may have a membership badge made up of the letters Eta Sigma Phi or the official key. All such insignia shall be ordered through the official jeweler.

## ARTICLE XI

### COSTS AND FEES

Section 1. A charter fee of \$10.00 shall be paid to the Grand Treasurer by each local chapter prior to the initiation of its members.

Section 2. Each elected candidate prior to initiation shall pay an initiation fee of one dollar (\$1.00) to the National organization. This payment shall be made to the treasurer of the local chapter and by him disbursed. The chapter may charge any additional initiation fee.

Section 3. Membership dues of one dollar (\$1.00) per year shall be paid to the National Society by each active member, beginning the school year of his initiation. All members initiated after April 1, shall not be required to pay the membership dues for that school year.

Section 4. A chapter shall be considered delinquent if it has not paid its national fees by March 1 of the current year. The following procedure shall be followed in case of failure to pay fees:

a) If the chapter has not paid its national fees by March 1, the Grand Treasurer shall notify the chapter at once that it is considered by the National organization to be temporarily delinquent and that the NUNTIUS shall be discontinued until payment is made.

b) The retiring Grand Treasurer shall transmit to his successor a list of temporarily delinquent chapters.

c) The succeeding Grand Treasurer shall send two notices to any chapter which has failed to meet its National fees in which he shall inform the chapter that it will be considered delinquent if it does not pay its national fees for the preceding year by December 1 and that it shall lose its standing in Eta Sigma Phi if payment is not made by that date.

d) If a chapter fails to pay its national fees for the preceding year by December 1, the chapter shall lose all rights and privileges in the National Society and shall be subject to a fine of ten dollars

(\$10.00) in the event it wishes to reinstate itself in the organization.

## ARTICLE XII

### ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND TERMS OF OFFICE

Section 1a. The officers of this society, Grand President, Grand Secretary, and Grand Treasurer shall be elected for a term of one year at each annual Convention. The term of office shall begin at the close of the Convention and end at the close of the succeeding convention when successors shall be elected and installed.

Section 2. All active members shall be eligible to hold any office except that the Grand President shall be a Senior during his year of office.

## ARTICLE XIII

### DUTIES OF OFFICERS

Section 1. The Grand President shall preside over all meetings, shall be ex-officio member of all committees, and shall be chairman of the Grand Executive Council. He shall see that all resolutions passed by the National Convention are carried into effect, and shall perform all such duties as the Grand President of similar societies usually performs.

Section 2. The Grand Secretary shall attend, and record the minutes of, all meetings which shall be held, and these shall be transcribed and kept in a book belonging to the Society. He shall conduct the general correspondence of the National Society, and shall give notice in writing of each meeting of the Grand Executive Council and of the Annual National Conventions.

Section 3. The Grand Treasurer shall receive and have custody over all funds belonging to the Society, and shall disburse said funds from time to time as the needs of the Society may require. He shall keep accurate records of account in a book or books belonging to the Society, and shall enter therein accurate account of all receipts and disbursements, and an accurate account of such sums as may be owing to the Society from time to time, likewise an account of all indebtedness the Society may from time to time have; together with a record of any other financial transaction in which the Society may engage. The Grand Treasurer shall make a financial report to the Annual Convention in such form as may be prescribed by the Grand Executive Council, in the event no form is prescribed then the Grand Treasurer shall report in such form as he may select. The Grand Treasurer shall also make a financial report to the Grand Executive Council whenever the Council may request the same.

Section 4. The duties of the Executive Secretary shall be:

a) To maintain the permanent central office of Eta Sigma Phi Fraternity.

b) To manage the medal account.

c) To make to the Board of Trustees, in written form, annual report, in which he review the status of the chapters of the Society, the financial status of the fraternity and any other matters deemed relevant.

## ARTICLE XIV

### VACANCIES

Section 1. In the event of vacancies in the offices of this Society, such vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term by appointment of the Grand Executive Council.

## ARTICLE XV

### AMENDMENTS

Section 1. Any article of this constitution may be amended in the following manner:

a) The proposed amendment shall be presented in writing at one annual national convention, and if passed by a two-thirds (2/3) majority of the delegates entitled to vote, shall be submitted in written form by the Grand Secretary to each chapter at least two months prior to the next annual National Convention and shall come up for final action at the next annual National Convention where a two-thirds



(2/3) majority of all votes cast shall be necessary for adoption.

b) Any proposed amendment may be presented in writing not later than two months before the annual National Convention, and if passed by the Grand Executive Committee shall be presented by it to all other chapters, and if favorable action is reported on it by all the chapters it shall be considered adopted, and notice to that effect shall be sent to all chapters prior to the next annual National Convention.

c) If all chapters have not reported action on the proposed amendment under the conditions in paragraph (b) it shall be presented at the next annual National Convention and shall be declared adopted if passed by a three-fourths (3/4) majority of all votes cast.

### BLESSINGS ON THE HAPPY PAIR from Catullus

The gentle youth, Septimius, spoke low  
As close to him he held his Acme dear:  
"I love you to distraction, and you know  
I'll love you thus each day and every year  
As much as any mortal can adore.  
And, if I fail, I hope that all alone  
I meet on Africa or India's shore  
A fierce-eyed beast to tear me bone from bone."

The god Love sneezed, as on the right before,  
Now on the left, and lucky omens bore.  
Then Acme lightly bent her lovely head,  
And kissed her sweet boy's eyes, made drunk with love.  
"Septimius, my very own," she said.  
"Come let us serve Amor who dwells above,  
While in my heart love's flame burns more and more,  
And greater grows the passion of my love."

The god Love sneezed, as on the right before,  
Now on the left, and lucky omens bore.  
So, setting out beneath this blessed sign,  
They loved with mutual hearts and were loved, too.  
Septimius preferred Acme divine  
To all the other maidens whom he knew.  
And on Septimius, the faithful miss

Bestowed her every kiss and fond caress.  
Where can be found a pair so wrapped in bliss?  
Whom else has Venus chosen thus to bless?  
—Norma Remsen, Omicron alumna.

## Pint After Touchdown in Hellas

Before the Captains and the Kinicks depart too far, you may be interested to know that the fourth or fifth century B. C. Greeks had a word to say about the spectators who carried their flasks to the games.

In the well preserved stadium at Delphi there is an archaic inscription which forbids bringing wine into the stadium, names a fine of five drachmas for violation, and then "implements" the prohibition by offering half of the fine to any one informing on offenders.

The Greek original will be furnished on request, but here is a free translation from a French archeological journal:

"Do not bring wine into the sanctuary of Eudemos. Any one who brings it must appease the god to whom he offers the wine; he will repeat his sacrifice and pay five drachmas. Half of the fine will belong to the person who denounces him."

I have read the inscription on the spot, in the stadium.

— O. F. Long, reprinted from  
A Line o' Type or Two, Chicago Tribune

Mrs. Z. B. Crawford  
806 Broadway, New Orleans, La.

Dear Convention Chairman:

I expect to be present at the ETA SIGMA PHI CONVENTION,

arriving \_\_\_\_\_ about \_\_\_\_\_  
(day) (time)

Please reserve for me a SINGLE room for THURSDAY NIGHT  
DOUBLE room for FRIDAY NIGHT  
SATURDAY NIGHT  
(CHECK NIGHTS YOU WILL BE IN NEW ORLEANS)

Name.....Chapter.....

Address.....

City.....

TEAR OUT AND MAIL THE ABOVE RESERVATION TO MRS. CRAWFORD.

# THE VALUE OF THE CLASSICS FOR TODAY

By PROFESSOR DAVID M. KEY

Head of Classics Dept. Birmingham-Southern College  
Formerly President of Millsaps College, Jackson, Mississippi

IF the Classics have any value in the topsy-turvy world of today, that fact itself is the serenest demonstration of perduring worth. Having gone off the gold standard economically, spiritually, intellectually, all values in the madhouse of world opinion have suffered a reversal. Things simple and elemental for which good and brave men in the past have hazarded life, fortune and happiness, are now below par.

"Fight", sang the bard of ancient times. "Fight for your altars and your fires, fight for the green graves of your sires, God and your native land." Liberty has been the boon for which heroes have fought and died. Leonidas, Spartacus, Arnold von Winkelried, Kossuth, Garibaldi, Robert the Bruce, Joan of Arc, and the name of names Washington — these are the golden counters that have been offered in bargaining with fate for liberty. And who shall summarize in an allusionary phrase the high flown oratory in which Athenians, Englishmen and Americans have set democracy on the high pinnacle of greatest worth? In America, democracy was a religion, a passionate ideal of human relationship: *Vox populi, vox dei*. The all time high of democracy was Woodrow Wilson's words which generously offered in the counting house of Mars the inconceivable outlay in money and in blood of the great war "to make the world safe for democracy". We believed it in 1917. In the spiritual intoxication of that high moment, we mortgaged our souls to pay the price. I remember one young Mississippian, an orator of the old school, a tall figure with black hair curling on his shoulders and face pale as death, who climaxed his oration with the words: "Columbia! My su-weet Columbia I love thee!" So highly in those days did we rate democracy.

Dropping now to more humble symbols of prime worth which have

been devaluated, I recall Pindar's First Olympic Ode:

"The most valued thing is *water*, but there is a second, *gold*, a gleaming fire which shineth heroic in the night, a prime of wealth; and if thou wouldst speak of rival goods, beloved, consider thou naught else more heart-warming than the *sun*; a gleaming star of day swinging in the barren wastes of air."

Water, gold, the sun, democracy, freedom, God, mother, home and native land. What need have I to point out to you how our distracted age has cancelled them all out as valueless. It is true that we did not need to wait until the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment to find Europeans who discounted that American esteem for ice water which furnishes it on tap in every hotel room. It was a last century Englishman who said: "You're wrong, friend Pindar and friend Thales, water isn't the best thing, ale is."

Instead of water, beer; instead of gold, a commodity dollar; instead of the sun, the bright lights; instead of democracy, dictatorship; instead of freedom, regimentation; instead of God, the inscrutable forces of an exploding universe; instead of Mother, an Oedipus Complex; instead of home, the night club; and instead of native land, the third Internationale!

For the world today, with its patternless confusion of abundance and dearth, of detailed knowledge and inability to comprehend the meaning of that knowledge, of laws and unwillingness to obey those laws, of liberalism without liberty, and rebellion that seeks dictatorship, — I recommend five values that are inherent in liberal studies: the sense of language, the sense of time, the sense of proportion, the *Communis Sensus*, or sense

of human fellowship. And the sense of humor.

#### THE SENSE OF LANGUAGE

If anyone has been so inconsiderate as to doubt that the sense of language is at a low ebb in the world today, I invite him to contemplate that out of which language is made, namely the current vocabulary, both English and international. Consider the meaningless, or else obscene syllabary of slang, of vocables that currently are used as counters not to convey to the mind precise or specific ideas and conceptions, but as simulants and stimulants of emotions, of physical urges, visceral sensations, psychoses, and neuroses. Lousy, hot-cha, boo-doop-a-doop, jittery, wow, oh yeah, the entire language of swing, the jitterbug, umph, and so on.

This is not language. It is a Pharmacopoeia of vocal narcotics, administered like the drug that slew Hamlet's father through the ear. Paying unconscious tribute to the Classical tradition, the ink mongers of the moment have stolen technical terms, all Latin or Greek. Such words as trauma, aphrodisiac, claustrophobia, subliminal, paelaeoatavistic, and choicest of all, libido, are bandied about by writers and seduce the senses of readers who are alike innocent of their linguistic content and only aware of some forbidden aura of suggestiveness.

What may be called the algebraic character of much contemporary writing, the use of expressions to denominate (or symbolize, not express) highly conventionalized significances, reaches its extreme form in the alphabetical terminology of the New Deal, the U.S.S.R., and the Nazi government, which sprinkle official dispatches and orders with the *desiecta membra* of a once noble language in such barbarities as A.A.A., P.W.A., H.O. L.C., O.G.P.U., etc. They even revert still further to such pictographs as the blue eagle and the swastika and even ideographs of gesture like the Fascist salute!

Surely the classics have value in 1940 if they help to keep alive some awareness of the significance of words as the unitary coinage in the com-

merce of thoughts. And the classically trained does have a reverence dating from his arduous struggles with the vocabulary of Caesar, for words, the older the better. To him they have a meaning, a rugged archaic root meaning, and a patina of connotation, a colorful, sentient, aroma of usage in innumerable contexts. To him words are garments of the mind, garments that do not become threadbare. To him, words are alive. If you cut them they bleed. But whatever else they are, whatever of memory and emotion they stir, to the linguist, words are essentially units of thought; they mean something. Rudyard Kipling was classicist enough to know and to exemplify "the magic of the necessary word". That magic is precision of meaning.

Not only do linguistic studies cultivate the sense of language in vocabulary, they habituate the mind to the rhythmical flow of language as the instrument of coherent thought. From the very day that the pupil learns the various case endings of the noun and the logical relationships indicated thereby, he proceeds in all his studies of the languages through a continuous discipline in and habituation to the fundamental processes of scientific thought, namely observation, differentiation, classification, inference, and verification. That is the procedure by which each Latin or Greek sentence is read, whether simple or highly complex. Needless to point out how the mind is continually led to that most difficult of all achievements, logical thought. The subject with his modifiers, the conditioning considerations of time, place, proviso, etc., the object with his modifiers, and finally the statement itself, the verb, in all her majestical appanage of mood, tense, person, and number! In infinite variety, yet with each subordinate unit following the same simple path, the Classical sentence imposes on him who masters it, an awareness of grammar, —not Latin grammar or Greek grammar, but grammar as a human phenomenon, the grammar of *any* language which adequately, simply, and artistically conveys thought. To have lived with such a literature even to

a limited extent, to have experienced its vicissitudes, to have followed nevertheless, the progress of its thought, marching inevitably on like an army of the mind, its inflexions, particles, phrases, clauses, and balanced cola wheeling sweetly into position, is to have experienced and to have acquired the sense of language; to know at any rate what Tennyson is talking of when he calls Virgil "Wielder of the mightiest measure ever molded by the lips of man". To one who has had this linguistic awakening, language in any tongue is forever more a field of human culture in which he is measurably at home; an art which he will evaluate by such basic criteria as sincerity, coherence, and integrity of thought.

The art of the pen like the art of the brush is nowadays passing through a period of esoteric symbolism when words are used, as color and uncouth form are used, merely as stimuli of incoherent emotions, mostly illicit. We need not dismiss Joyce and Proust and Gertrude Stein as without significance, since we do not know how far, in the long years, their influence will be felt. In the development of the art of language, there is a great body of contemporary writing that occupies a position slightly to the left. Ultimately it will pass out of the picture, at least as style and diction. But the classical tradition has permanent values greatly needed in this lawless day. Has the sense of language that has been formed and imbued by the classics that finds a pure delight in verses such as —

Justum et tenacem propositi  
virum  
non civium ardor prava iubentium  
non voltus instantis tyranni  
mente quatit solidaneque auster

or —

Dear as remembered kisses after death  
And sweet as those by hopeless feigned on lips that are for others,  
Dear as first love and wild with all regret,  
O death in life, the days that are no more.

— has such a sense of language any value for a day that produces writers and readers of golden passages such as this: "A cool red rose and a pink cut pink, a collapse and a sold hole, a little less hot. Elephant beaten with candy and little pops and chews all bolts and reckless rats, this is this"?

For years I have been hunting for a boy or girl with the *cacoethes scribendi* who will place himself completely under my tutelage. I should like to read a little Latin with him and give him a dab of Greek. Then I would exact a solemn promise to read the entire remains of Latin and Greek literature. Busy days, but it wouldn't take so long. A long summer vacation or two with the immortals and the wasted hours of a few college years would suffice. DeQuincey did it before he was sixteen years old. Then an apprenticeship on the local paper and the New York and Washington papers, and throw him into competition with the smart young American writers of the next generation. I bet he would write rings around them.

#### THE SENSE OF PROPORTION

Not the Greeks alone but also the Romans who formed their literature on Greek models, esteemed highly that which moderns, especially Americans disdain, namely, moderation: balance, proportion, decorum. Even if less amusing, sensational, and shocking than its opposite, this quality has its points. And you cannot read far in Greek and Roman literature without sensing the charm of Horace's golden mean, of the Greek *sophrosyne*, of an aesthetic perception so sensitive that, to the Greeks, the death of the young soldier was painful not because of the tragedy of death itself but because death had taken the beauty and proportion from his fair young body. The very texture of an inflected language with its control of form, its regularity, its expectedness, its balance, its anaphora, its inevitability, cultivates in one who reads a sense of proportion, a desire for symmetry, appropriateness, rationality and intelligibility in every field of human activity. The classical civilizations on the whole exemplify

and satisfy the sense of proportion and the appetite for beauty in architecture, in government, in religion, and even in the economic structure. To a Greek, the worst epithet that could be applied to a man was *panourgos*, a fellow who would do just anything. To a Roman the power and majesty of the Roman state was not physical but moral, the supremacy of law and order:

tu regere imperio populos, Romanane, memento,  
 haec tibi erunt artes pacisque imponere morem  
 parcere subjectis et de bellare superbos.

In the second book of Thucydides, there is a terrifying picture of the great plague at Athens when in the very midst of the beauty and glory of the Periclean age, the Athenians for once lost their sense of proportion. Beneath the serene temples of the Acropolis pestilence raged. The close of this gruesome and realistic picture is Thucydides' account of the breakdown of Athenian morale when the wildest licentiousness prevailed: "And so they resolved to get out of life the pleasures which could be had speedily and would satisfy their lusts, regarding their bodies and their wealth alike as transitory. And no one was willing to strive after the seemly and the fair." To Thucydides the climax of disaster is this failure of the sense of proportion.

It seems to me that this is an allegory of the present world psychology. Since 1914 a spiritual pestilence, which like the Athenian plague is beyond present knowledge to understand or to alleviate, has begotten a despair in which the sense of proportion is lost. If classical studies fortify the mind in its striving after some pattern and plan in the midst of confusion, that is a very definite value in a time like this.

#### THE SENSE OF TIME

We are lacking in the present era in the sense of time. We are somewhat like Shelley's Skylark which he

compared (to its advantage) with the human beings he knew, saying "We look before and after and pine for what is not." The men of our day do a good grade of pining but they do not look before and after. We live in the present, ardently, intensely, obsessed with our distresses and successes; we think lightly of the past and not at all of the future. Ninety per cent of the legislative measures of the current administrations, national, state, and local, are designed to improve conditions *for the present*. When the Romans faced a crisis in their affairs with which the ordinary form of government was inadequate to cope, they elected a dictator *for the duration of the crisis only*. When our governments are unequal to extraordinary demands, we scrap them and choose a dictator who will make all things as different as possible from the old. In government, in society, in manners, in morals and in economics, we act in accordance with the scriptural formula, "Old things have passed away and, behold, all things have become new." Even in the unemotional precision of scientific data, there is an exaggerated significance attached to *current* discoveries in laboratory and observatory. This obsession with the present era is evidenced by the universal complimentary epithet "modern". This adjective (unknown to ancient literatures) is used to authenticate as the highest term of praise, all sorts of things from furniture made of bent steel tubes to theories of government. The idea that the calendar date at which an item of knowledge is discovered, or more perfectly interpreted, has anything to do with its validity, betrays a certain provincialism, not in geography but in *time*, that is as clearly a limitation on the free play of intelligence as the accident of having been born and lived all one's days in Smith County, Mississippi. The person that is to some degree familiar with Latin and Greek is your true cosmopolite. He knows that other men in other days have been keen, brilliant, clever, sophisticated, wise, wicked, good, and up-to-date — their date. He gets, first hand a glimpse of mankind's

groping, halting, journey into the light of fuller understanding of nature and of human nature; a glimpse of knowledge, culture, art, as the laborious achievements of all mankind, by infinitesimal increments of discovery here and there through the centuries; of glorious periods when the stars in happy conjunction smile upon man's stumbling search. Such periods as the Periclean age, the Augustan age, the Renaissance, the Elizabethan, and even the present era. You can read about these things in history as in a child's wonder book. To live even for a little with the very words of the ancients helps to create in us the sense of geography in time.

#### THE COMMUNIS SENSUS

The last of the values of classical studies which I will mention is the development of an ideal of human relationship which is often thought of as exclusively Christian. It is not exactly the same as the doctrine of Christian brotherhood which has a mystical or transcendental element. Yet the Apostle Paul recognized the existence of this idea in pagan literature and speaking to a Greek audience cited it: "For as one of your own poets hath said 'We are also his offspring!'" I do not propose to quote a long list of excerpts to illustrate a specific teaching. I refer rather to a cumulative development of a spirit of human fellowship from living with the ancients. The *communis sensus* is a large part, though not all of what men have long recognized in classical studies in denominating them "the humanities." In Juvenal's eighth satire there is a passage that specifically and precisely sets forth the *communis sensus*, not common sense but the sense of things in common among human beings:

Haec satis ad juvenem quen no-  
bis fama superbum  
tradit et inflatum plenumque Ne-  
rone propinquo  
Rarus enim ferme sensus com-  
munis in illa fortuna.

In a world of interracial animosities, of intensified national feeling, and of

international rancors, whatever of serene perspective in human fellowship, in the lapse of time, and in the art of language, may be produced from study of Latin and Greek is of prime value.

To these four I might add a fifth—the sense of humor. A classical scholar without a sense of humor is a *rara avis*. With all our troubles we are so deadly earnest these days.

If only we could satisfy our awareness of inevitable economic injustices with some extravagant farce like Aristophanes' *Plutus*, without enacting all its wild provisions into law. You know Chremylus found the blind God of wealth and took him to an oculist. All the happy outcomes eventuated which were so auspiciously foreshadowed in Huey Long's "Every Man a King," along with other amazing and not-so-happy outcomes, innocuously reposing in the pages of an ancient author. There has been a time when Americans could be thus irreverent in the courts of Mammon. Now, we cannot see the humor in the Townsend Plan, but recent election returns indicate that the American sense of humor is reviving.

#### Wright and Street

Wright and Street, Inc., 223 West 62 Street in Chicago, are official jewelers to Eta Sigma Phi and will supply you with pins and keys and stationery. Write directly to them for information about all sorts of fraternity novelties and insignia.

#### LOVE'S ECSTASY from Catullus

It seems to me, that lucky person walks among the  
gods,

And he if I dare say, walks yet on higher sods,  
Who sitting at your side the whole day long  
Looks upon you and hears the song

That is your lilting laughter. O alas, at this same  
sight

My heart doth quake; and I am in a wretched  
plight.

For when, dear Lesbia, your face I see  
All in my life is gone from me.

But oh, my very throat is parched; and high love's  
ferce flames bound

Like mad within my heart of hearts; with their own  
sound.

My two ears ring; and all the day's light dies  
And leaves deep night upon my eyes.

—Norma Remsen.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Mrs. Dunkel,

... Miss Boyer's interpretation of *ROTAS*, etc., on page 7, November issue, might have referred to Greece and Rome VIII (1939), 130, where the author translates opera as "carefully." I think it would be better to translate it "stoutly". The whole article is interesting.

The *Nuntius* is a big improvement typographically, but I wish the number of pages could be increased. However, I doubt whether we are in a position to make it a literary magazine. .

Very sincerely,  
Roy C. Flickinger,  
Professor, State University of Iowa.

... Just at the end of October I broke a bone in my left foot and wrenched it severely in a fall. As a result crutches have not only prevented my usual movement but handicapped me in other ways. Now I'm beginning to feel improved because I can get about with two canes. So maybe I can do more (about *Eta Sigma Phi*) in 1940. I received and distributed the *Nuntius*.

L. R. Dean,  
Professor, Denison University.

... Dr. W. D. Perry (faculty) will perhaps go with us to New Orleans and I hope we will have a good delegation. Dr. Paby (our president) is also becoming a member of our local chapter.

Sincerely yours,  
D. M. Key,  
Professor, Birmingham-Southern.

... Counting the two faculty members there are twenty-one here who are entitled to receive the *Nuntius*; and I shall be very glad to have you send the copies to me for distribution.

It seems to me that with a few exceptions the members of the chapter

here appreciate belonging to the society and do their share to keep it active and worthwhile. I think we shall be able to take in several good members this year to replace those we lost by graduation. What pleases me most is that those who no longer take courses in the classics still keep their interest up pretty well, come to meetings, and do work.

I'll do all I can to keep them encouraged and active.

Thank you for your friendly letter.

Cordially yours,  
Arthur H. Weston,  
Professor, Lawrence College.

... Estimated temperature in New Orleans is almost a nightmare with us. After the worst January in fifty years one hardly dares to make predictions for April 12 and 13. I should suggest light weight clothing, but a spring coat in case the unexpected should descend on us again. An umbrella is a necessity — Mardi Gras parades had to be cancelled because of the rain. . . .

The Tulane Cafeteria will serve breakfast so it will be easy enough for groups to get together for committee meetings over the breakfast coffee if they want to.

... I think you can count on an interesting production of "The Rudens".

... We shall spend Saturday afternoon in the French Quarter and other places of interest in New Orleans. Much of that will have to be worked out but we shall have cars for a drive to the Lake, Air Port, Chalmette, Oaks and Battlefield.

... There are tourist camps at both ends of the city, but downtown hotel rates are rather high, and as delegates would perhaps not want to spend the money for hotel rooms, we are attempting to get rooms for them in private homes near the college.

Yours for *Eta Sigma Phi*,  
May A. Allen,  
(Professor of Latin, Newcomb of Tulane).

. . . This year we have been very slow in organizing but I sincerely believe that we do have renewed interest and that we will have a profitable year.

I would like to say that I think the new form of organization of Eta Sigma Phi is very good. Lambda chapter wishes you much success in your duties . . . and wants to cooperate in every way possible.

Very sincerely yours,  
Frank M. Laney, Jr.,  
Prytanis of Lambda.

. . . The other three old members are now graduates. I should certainly appreciate it if you would send them copies individually.

1. (Name and address)
2. (Name and address)
3. Hope McGurn — address unknown

Thank you.  
President of chapter.

(Ed.: Third copy not sent.)

Please send me three more shingles for new members. Our chapter is well pleased with the shingles already sent and we are hoping you will have some still left.

Our chapter has decided to print a (local) journal of various subjects pertaining to the classics and to the activities of our chapter. When this is printed we shall send in a copy so that some of the articles may be considered for publication in the NUNTIUS. Several of our members are also hoping to have other of their writings considered from time to time.

We now have nineteen members in our chapter. . .

G. Martin Hunter,  
Eps. of Beta Beta (estb. 1939)

. . . we are much pleased with the new NUNTIUS. A number of us however, would like to have chapter letters published. This addition would make the NUNTIUS a complete success. . .

Ione Gronlund  
Eps. of Beta Alpha

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## Last Minute Bulletin:

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS  
HOTEL NONTELEON IN NEW  
ORLEANS. DELEGATES SHOULD  
REPORT THERE UPON AR-  
RIVAL.

—LELA M. CRAWFORD  
Convention Chairman

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PHOTOGRAPH BY MCDANIELS

### PALMS IN THE NEW ORLEANS CITY PARK

One of the most impressive sights in the New Orleans City park, sixth largest park in the United States, is Lelong Avenue with its stately column of palms.

City Park, formerly the Allard Plantation, became the property of the City in 1850 through John McDonogh's will. Within the past five years an extensive reclamation project has increased the area and improved the facilities of the park. Today, amidst countless palms, gardens, lagoons and extensive picnic grounds are to be found; two 18 hole golf courses, a fine swimming pool, 33 tennis courts, a large football stadium and several baseball diamonds, etc.

The building in the background of this photograph is the Isaac Delgado Museum of Art, with semi-annual shows in the interest of local artists, and loan exhibitions with other museums throughout the country.

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## IABBERWOCKUM

Erat brillig, toves slithi  
Gurere wabe gimblarunt,  
Mimosum omne borogove  
Ac egrabi momi rathi.

Iabberwockum O nate evita,  
Ac unguiae, mulae morsus;  
Avemque lubiubum cave,  
Frumiosum etiam Bandersnatchum.

Manu ensem habebat vorpalem,  
Diu petit monstrum manxum;  
Quiavit arborem ad Tumtum  
Diu stetitque cogitans.

Ut uffishus stetit putans,  
Iabberwockum ignoculosum  
Per arboris venit tulgos,  
Ac ut venit hoc burblabat.

Bis atque bis peraravit  
Ensis snickere-snackere vorpalis.  
Reliquit mortum, tempore  
Galumphiens reversus est.

Caedebasne Iabberwockum?  
Veni puer sinum ad beamishe!  
O lux frabia, Chaloo! Callae†  
Ita ille laetus chortlabat.

Erat brillig, toves slithi  
Gurere wabe gimblarunt,  
Mimosum omne borogove  
Ac egrabi momi rathi.

—*Welles R. Bliss*  
*Alpha Epsilon*

With the poem printed above, Mr. Bliss sends a note as follows: "In answer to your appeal for material in the January issue, I am sending, perhaps against my better will and judgment, a pseudo-Plautian translation of Lewis Carroll's immortal masterpiece, *The Jabberwocky*. I am afraid that the poetic license is somewhat over-used. Nevertheless, after reading Plautus and claiming with an eye closed to the critics, as well as both ears, to be a poet, I take courage to send it to you that you may dispose of it in any way you see best. Yours for bigger and better NUNTII, W. R. Bliss."

## To all members of all the Chapters:

*Come on down South!*  
*Way, way down South - -*

But it is not really so far after all, especially when we feel so very near to all of you at every season of every year, and especially now.

We of Alpha Chi Chapter are anxiously awaiting your visit to New Orleans for the national convention of Eta Sigma Phi to be held on April 12-13.

Catch the magic of the name — New Orleans, America's most interesting city over which ten different flags have waved in triumph only to yield forever to the stars and stripes. New Orleans, exotic city of the Creole, where in 1718 the French founded the colony of Louisiana, later divided into seventeen states; where "Ole Man River" in his most majestic way spreads his mighty brown arm around his Crescent City; where history and romance live in a hundred century-old settings; where there is world famous food; where throbs the economic heart of the growing South; and nearby the land of Evangeline, battlefields and crumbling forts; lovely gardens and azalea trails; and the commerce of one of the world's greatest ports — amid a people who know well the art of good living.

This city, Newcomb College and Tulane University bid you all a warm welcome to be with us in April. We trust that every chapter will be largely represented.

Sincerely and cordially,  
*Lela M. Crawford*  
*Prytanis of Alpha Chi*

## PERSEPHONE

Dark Persephone stood at my door,  
She was clothed in a robe of deep blue,  
And a bunch of ripe grapes, purple hue,  
Gaily drooped above each small pale ear.  
But my heart knew no trembling of fear  
When she smiled with her strange black eyes  
For her laughter was kindly and wise —  
"Death is rest, perfect peace, and no more."

—Mrs. Mary K. Pine, Epsilon, '34.

# TENTATIVE PROGRAM FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION

<i>Thursday, April 11</i>		6:00	Dinner and Model Initiation
8:00 P.M.	Registration and Informal Reception (Art School of Newcomb College)	8:00	Play — "The Rudens" (Dixon Hall on Newcomb College Campus)
<i>Friday, April 12 —</i>		<i>Saturday, April 13</i>	
8:00 A.M.	Executive Committee Meeting at breakfast (Tulane Cafeteria Faculty Dining Room)	8:00 A.M.	Executive Committee Meeting at breakfast (Tulane Cafeteria Faculty Dining Room)
9:00	Opening Business Session (Alumnae Room of Newcomb College)	9:00	Business Meeting and Election of Officers
11:00	Lecture by Dr. Ernst Kapp of Tulane	12:30 P.M.	Luncheon
12:15 P.M.	Luncheon	2:30	Tour of French Quarter, Lake, Battlefield, etc.
2:15	Business Session	6:30	Dinner and Installation of New Officers Dr. Russel M. Geer of Tulane, Speaker
3:00	"The Etruscans" by Dr. May Alice Allen		
4:30	Tea		

## ETA SIGMA PHI MEDAL FOR HONOR STUDENTS IN FOURTH YEAR LATIN (*Vergil*)

*Tear out and mail following order:*

REGISTRAR, ETA SIGMA PHI MEDAL  
48 Classics Building, University of Chicago  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

I enclose \$..... for ..... medals at \$1.00 each, which includes postage, exchange on checks, etc. Orders should be placed at least *two weeks before date desired.*



ACTUAL SIZE

I certify that they will be awarded to high-school seniors completing fourth-year Latin with grade of "A" (or 90 or above, if numerical system of reports is used) throughout the year.

Name.....

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Town and State.....

Eta Sigma Phi chapter.....

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## Dido To Aeneas

**H**EAR my swan song, O Aeneas, as I lay me down to die;  
Hard of heart you are and cruel, not to hearken to my cry —  
Do not say that you must leave me, leave me here to die alone,  
Tho' you hate me, I still love you, I still claim you as my own.  
Fear you not the wind's wild roaring and the lightning's mighty flash  
As you toss upon the billows and your boats being to crash?  
Think you not of loved Iulus—him your pride and greatest joy,  
Have you heart to see him perish and the gods you saved from Troy?  
Once we braved a storm together, saw the lightning and the rain,  
Ran for shelter to the cave's depths—but those vows were all in vain.  
You are fickle, careless, restless, ever wanting someone new,  
When you woo another sweetheart you will not to her be true—  
You will swear that you will love her, long as shade on mountain falls,  
But with no just cause you'll leave her, saying, "'Tis the God who calls."  
You once told me of Creusa, how the gods took her away.  
I believed the lie you told me, now I know that you deserted her that day.  
As you left her, cruel hearted, so you now break faith with me,  
Caring naught that I may perish, hated, scorned, because of thee.  
Once was I a queen beloved, sought by suitors far and near,  
Once had I a city splendid, wealth and power and naught to fear  
Then I offered you my city, shared with you my treasures rare  
Now you scorn me, leave me, crush me, turn deaf ears unto my prayer.  
One small present you did give me—with your sword I pierce my breast,  
There where love's deep wound is burning, it will be a welcome guest.  
Come my sister, sister Anna, do the last sad rites for me  
Then on my tomb write this inscription, there for all mankind to see—  
"'Twas Aeneas caused the death wound, his the guilt and his the sword  
But 'twas Dido had the courage in her heart to plunge that sword."

—*Dr. May Alice Allen*  
Newcomb College  
New Orleans, La.

# CHAPTER DIRECTORY

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