

THE NUNTIUS

Official Publication of Eta Sigma Phi, Inc., National Honorary Classical Fraternity

Volume 27

January 15, 1953

Number 2

TWENTY-FIFTH NATIONAL CONVENTION - APRIL 10 AND 11, 1953
AGNES SCOTT COLLEGE, DECATUR, GEORGIA



National Vice-President Lynn Casper

LYNN CASPER SERVING SECOND YEAR
AS NATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT

Lynn Casper, Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin, was enthusiastically reelected National Vice-President of Eta Sigma Phi at the Twenty-fourth National Convention at Bloomington, Ind., last April. This was a highly deserved honor, for she has fulfilled the duties of her office with distinction. As Chairman of the Committee on Expansion and Reactivation she has assisted in the addition of eight new chapters, and she is presently eagerly seeking out new prospects and ready to give them her encouragement.

When Lynn graduates in June of this year she will leave behind a brilliant record both in scholarship and in campus activities. She is holding an honor scholarship which has covered her tuition for the full four years at Lawrence. In her freshman and sophomore years she was elected to the honorary societies, Sigma and Pi Sigma. On Awards Day last spring she received the Fairfield Scholarship given to "a junior who shows promise of contributing to the progress of humanity;" the Junior Spade (a real shovel with an initial-carved handle passed on by the winners) to the outstanding junior woman, by vote of the senior class; the Latin League Prize (\$100.00); and the Business Man's Prize in Latin (\$25.00).

Lynn has worked on the Lawrentian, the college weekly, throughout her college career, and she is now its editor. She has been elected treasurer of the Student Body, and she is serving as president of Mortar Board, to which she was elected last April, and which she represented at

NATIONAL SECRETARY LOIS RINSCH
PLANS TO ENTER TEACHING PROFESSION

National Secretary Lois Rinsch is a senior at Indiana State Teachers College, Terre Haute, Indiana, where she is majoring in Language Arts, with minors in Latin and Library Science. She holds a state scholarship in the college.

Lois was born October 27, 1931, in Free-landville, Indiana, where her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Rinsch, now reside. Her early education was received in the public schools of Hymera, Indiana, and of Freelandville, Indiana, where she graduated from high school in 1949.

As National Secretary of Eta Sigma Phi, Lois is holding the same office which she had held in Sigma Pi Rho before its dissolution and absorption into Eta Sigma Phi. She is also serving as president of Gamma Alpha Chapter.

After graduation in June, Lois plans to accept a teaching position. She is hoping that she will be able in a few years to study abroad, preferably in Italy.



National Secretary Lois Rinsch

the National Convention held in June at Glenwood Springs, Colorado.

What are Lynn's plans for the future? Right now she is entertaining a whim, or more properly a firm resolve--to work her way to and through Europe immediately after graduation. In this, as in everything else she has attempted, we can be very sure that she will be successful.

When the Twenty-fifth National Convention of Eta Sigma Phi meets at Agnes Scott College in April, Lynn will be enjoying her third National Convention.

REPORT OF THE ETA SIGMA PHI MEDAL FUND SUBMITTED BY PROFESSOR STOW

Professor H. Lloyd Stow, member of the Board of Trustees and Registrar of the Eta Sigma Phi Medal, in a letter dated October 21, 1952, submitted a report of the Medal Fund for the years 1949-52. A tentative report for the years 1949-51 was presented at the National Convention held in Lexington, Kentucky, April 6 and 7, 1951, but no report was submitted at the 1952 Convention. Professor Stow explains that there has been an accounting each year but not always a published report since a final auditing of the books is normally made during the summer or early fall. The complete report is as follows:

1949-1950

Balance on Hand March 1, 1949	\$233.58
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Receipts:

Outstanding account paid..	\$ 10.00
408 medals @ \$1.25	<u>510.00</u>

Total Receipts	\$520.00
Total Credit ..	<u>\$753.58</u>

Disbursements:

Medallic Art Co. (291 medals @ \$1.00)	\$291.00
Medallic Art Co. (117 medals @ \$0.55)	64.35
Bank charges	3.80
Printing of order blanks .	<u>27.39</u>

Total disbursements	<u>\$386.54</u>
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Cash on Hand June 20, 1950	<u>\$367.04</u>
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1950-51

Balance on Hand June 21, 1950	\$367.04
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Receipts:

158 Medals @ \$1.25	<u>\$197.50</u>
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Total credit	\$564.54
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Disbursements:

Medallic Art Co. (158 medals @ \$0.55	\$ 86.90
Bank charges	3.50
Transferred to National Treasury of Eta Sigma Phi	<u>175.00</u>

Total disbursements	<u>\$265.40</u>
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Cash on Hand June 6, 1951	<u>\$299.14</u>
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1951-1952

Balance on Hand June 7, 1951	\$299.14
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Receipts:

180 Medals @ \$1.25	<u>\$225.00</u>
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Total credit	\$524.14
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CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE MIDDLE WEST AND SOUTH ANNOUNCES TWO AWARDS

Professor Russel M. Geer, President of the Classical Association of the Middle West and South, announces the following two awards, the one for an undergraduate, the other for a secondary school teacher of Greek or Latin:

1) The Delcamp Greek Scholarship Award: Available to an undergraduate completing work during 1952-53 for a degree in a duly accredited institution within the territory of the Classical Association of the Middle West and South, Inc., to provide aid towards a Master's degree with a major in Greek, to be begun in 1953-54. The Master's program may be taken at any acceptable institution, but the institution from which the award is made must be within the territory of the Association.

Applicants will fill out forms, to be supplied on request, and will write an examination in Greek at sight. The examination will be administered in the applicant's own institution.

The Award is \$500.00. Applications must be in not later than January 15, 1953. Address the Chairman of the Committee on Awards.

2) The Semple Scholarship Grant: Available to a teacher of Greek or Latin in a secondary school within the territory of the Classical Association of the Middle West and South, Inc., as an aid for a summer (1953) at the American Academy in Rome.

The Grant is made in cooperation with the American Academy in Rome, which will remit the \$100.00 tuition fee for the winner.

Applicants will fill out forms, to be supplied on request. A knowledge of Italian is not a requisite for application for the Grant.

The Grant is \$250.00. Applications must be in not later than January 15, 1953. Address the Chairman of the Committee on Awards.

Committee on Awards, CAMWS: Charles R. Hart, Emory University, Emory University, Ga. Chairman; Grace L. Beede, University of South Dakota; Gerald F. Else, State University of Iowa; William P. Hetherington, S.J., Xavier University; John N. Hough, University of Colorado, *ex officio*; William C. Korfmacher, Saint Louis University, Secretary.

Since the deadline for making application for these awards may have already passed by the

(Cont'd. to page 13, col. 1)

Disbursements:

Medallic Art Company	
(180 Medals @ \$0.55)	\$ 99.00
Bank charges	<u>3.25</u>

Total disbursements	<u>\$102.25</u>
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Cash on Hand June 30, 1952	\$421.89
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(signed) H. Lloyd Stow,
Registrar
Eta Sigma Phi Medal

SOCRATES' IDEALS OF CITIZENSHIP
IN PLATO'S CRITO

by
Ireneanne Walter
Beta Zeta Chapter, Saint Louis University

Winning essay in the Seventh Annual Essay Contest, sponsored by Eta Sigma Phi Fraternity, printed in full, and as submitted, except for minor editorial changes.

In these days of discouragement at the lack of integrity of our public servants, we may well look at the similar fear felt by Plato, and at the ideals of citizenship which he presents, and at his attitude towards his country. Plato says that country "...is more to be valued and higher and holier far than mother or father...and more to be regarded in the eyes of gods and of men of understanding... And when we are punished by her... the punishment is to be endured in silence."

Such was the regard Socrates had for his government, even three days before he died at the command of that government. These are some of the reasons he gives Crito, who wishes him to escape from prison, for not disobeying the decision of his judges.

This sounds like "my country, right or wrong." Yet, though Socrates expressly states that the citizen belongs to the state--soul and body--he does not believe that the state is infallible. If the citizen has a good reason for thinking the state wrong, he may try to convince it of its error. It is this that Socrates has failed to do, and so he must bend to the law, even though he knows he is innocent of any crime.

Plato's depiction of Socrates, of course, is an outgrowth of his own philosophy, which was a development of the teaching of Socrates. Before proceeding, then, to an analysis of the relationship of citizen and government as seen in the Crito, it might be well to take a brief look at Plato's notion of reality, upon which the principles of Socrates' conduct as a citizen depend.

One of the clearest passages illustrating Plato's basic concept of reality occurs in Book VII of the Republic, where this world is compared to a cave and men are prisoners chained to one spot and looking at shadows cast on a wall before them. The philosopher is the man who is released from his prison and allowed to make his way into the upper world of sunlight. This symbolizes the Real World to Plato--the World of Ideas or Absolute Forms, existing apart from the material world--and all material objects are shadows of these Forms cast by a fire upon a blank wall before which most men are held fast.

From this basis flow the four principles which Plato has Socrates use in the Crito to construct a foundation for his idea of the citizen-state relationship.

The first of these he states thus: The opinions of some men are to be regarded and of other men not to be regarded. In the dialogue imme-

diately following this statement, he establishes the wise as the ones who have the right to rule. These are the men who have come from the world of shadows into the real world of light, and so are capable of telling the false from the true. The majority of the people are shadow-gazers, and have no qualification to rule or have a voice in government. From this we can conclude that, according to Socrates, the good citizen will have as one of his ideals the selecting of the leaders who are wise, that is, those who have a knowledge of the ultimate truth and can tell the false from the true by comparison with this ultimate truth. According to Plato, the best ruler is a philosopher, for the very reason that he understands the ultimate truth.

The second of these principles is that the "principle which is improved by justice and deteriorated by injustice-- the soul -- is more honorable than the body." Since the soul is the intellectual part of man, which can know the reality of the Forms, it is naturally more important than the body, which belongs to the shadow world. From this we may infer the prior claims upon the citizen of the state over the family. Family ties are almost entirely physical and emotional to Plato, whereas the bonds of the civic life are largely intellectual. Ideally, Plato's state is a union of men who realize that they need the rule of the wise to lead them to the ultimate Good. Therefore, the ruling group, as the wiser part of the body politic, must control the citizen, who is told by the Laws of the state: You are our child and slave... (we) having brought you into the world and nurtured and educated you, and given you and every other citizen a share in every good which we had to give. Treason is impossible to Socrates, the traitor being worse than one who kills his parents. In the words of the State itself, which Socrates asserts has spoken to him: In disobeying us, he (the citizen) is disobeying his parents. Therefore, a second ideal of good citizenship would be obedience to the state as to one's own parents.

Socrates' third principle is that "the good life is equivalently the just and honorable one." Absolute Justice is one of the Ideal Forms and the more just a man is, the closer to reality he comes. So, injustice against the state, or not giving the state its proper place in the order of things, is taking a step out of the sunlight of truth and goodness back into the cave of the unjust and disorderly life. Since for Socrates the proper place of the state is in the ruling order, disobedience and treason are both forms of injustice.

The fourth and last principle in the argument is that no evil can ever be done under any circumstances, for it is not only unjust to return evil for evil, but in the very action the evildoer is corrupting himself and going back into the shadow world. Therefore to retaliate vengefully even when a citizen believes the state has wronged him is not only to disobey the state but to fail to achieve one's own goal in life: the attainment of the Absolute Good and True.

Socrates' first practical conclusion stems from

(Cont'd. to page 13)

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OMNES ARTES QUAE AD HUMANITATEM PERTINENT

Those of us who have had the pleasure of reading Cicero's *Pro Archia* will recall that the orator is discoursing on the words above to the body of jurors assembled to hear his defense of the poet Archias. Near the beginning of his speech Cicero acknowledges his own indebtedness to the poet and to poetry in general, realizing that the most effective argument he can advance on behalf of the poet's claims to Roman citizenship will be to show his cultural contributions to the country. This will be even more convincing in Cicero's mind, than the more tangible evidences which he narrates. He therefore requests the privilege of speaking with much freedom on the cultural and literary studies which Archias represented and to which he was himself ardently devoted.

Cicero does not enumerate all the disciplines of a liberal education, nor does he need to, for his audience was acquainted with the courses of study in the Roman schools. He is reminding his listeners that a broad training in literature and philosophy was a sound basis for preparation in the field of public speaking and public affairs. Cicero realized, moreover, the interdependability

of all these fields of endeavor when he says, "Omnes artes quae ad humanitatem pertinent habent quoddam commune vinculum et quasi cognatione quadam inter se continentur."

Today, the high school and college curricula are often a mixture of courses of every description. Many of these are purely utilitarian in nature and have little, if any, bearing on one another. While they may have a place in modern society, they can hardly be said to train the mind for leadership in the professions. They are mainly unrelated subjects designed to teach skill in a particular field.

This tendency in modern day education was challenged very recently by Arthur E. Bestor, Jr., professor of history at the University of Illinois. As reported by Willard Mobley of the Associated Press, Professor Bestor "accused professional educators of today of setting up a threat to democracy itself, by abandoning the pursuit of true learning in public schools. Asserting he spoke for more than 600 scholars representing dozens of fields of study, Bestor called on the American Historical Association to take the lead in organizing learned groups for a fight against 'anti-intellectualism.'"

"The group's central criticism," according to the report, "was that true intellectual training, aimed at developing the capacity for thought and understanding, has been shoved into the background and the emphasis is now on mere unrelated skills and isolated facts."

"A second contention," the article continues, "was that schools are scattering their shots, losing effectiveness by going too far into training fields that belong primarily to other social agencies and taking time away from their own basic job. 'The learning of facts is not intellectual training, unless those facts are seen as the conclusions of a systematic inquiry and as part of a larger structure of knowledge,' the scholars wrote in a resolution offered to the council of the historical association meeting here (Washington, D. C.)."

This challenge will not of course go unanswered by the proponents of the modern day trends in our schools, and indeed it has already been attacked by Professor William H. Cartwright, chairman of the Department of Education at Duke University, as Mr. Mobley further reports in the article.

The classicist, however, as well as others who support Professor Bestor's stand, will find in Cicero eloquent proof that the true subjects which relate to understanding are closely connected and altogether interdependent. The student of literature for instance is constantly aware of the fact that knowledge in other fields is helpful, and often absolutely essential for full appreciation and understanding of his own field. To understand his own language he needs to know something about other languages. He becomes impressed with the necessity for knowledge in all the great fields of human endeavor -- the natural sciences, the social sciences, philosophy, history, and mathematics. A recognition of this

need lies at the very basis of the requirements for the baccalaureate degrees. We still recognize the soundness of Cicero's remark that all the studies which pertain to culture have a common bond and are held together as if by some kindredship. And in this he is also echoing Plato, who, in his discussion on the higher education (*Republic*, 531d), says that the pursuit of these subjects will have no ultimate value for our aims until their interrelation and connection with one another is considered in their mutual affinities.

DON'T FORGET!

The deadline for submitting entries in the various Eta Sigma Phi Contests is fast approaching. Let us have an even greater number of entries this year than ever before. It would be highly gratifying to have each chapter participate in at least one of these contests. For full details on the Contests, see the November 15 issue of *The Nuntius*. Further information may be secured from the Chairman of Contests, Professor W. C. Korfmacher, Saint Louis University, 3650 Lindell Boulevard, Saint Louis 8, Missouri.

(CLASSICAL AWARDS - Cont'd. from page 10)

time this reaches the reader, may we suggest that juniors who reside in the area of the CAMWS keep in mind the Delcamp Greek Scholarship Award, and plan to apply next year. Seniors of this year would be eligible to apply for the Semple Scholarship Grant next year, provided they are teaching Greek and Latin in a secondary school at that time.

* * * *

(SOCRATES' IDEALS - Cont'd. from page 11)

the ideals of listening to the wise and of obeying the state. "Do you imagine," he asks Crito, "that a state can subsist and not be overthrown in which the decisions of the law have no power, but are set aside and trampled upon by individuals?" Breaking any law made by the wise--those you have selected to rule you--is an attempt to overthrow the state, Socrates might tell us today. If we replied that the laws are not wise, nor made by wise men, he might tell us: Then you are so much the more to blame. If you are wiser than the lawgivers, why do you not show them their error? A citizen must "do what his city or his country order him; or he must change their view of what is just."

The citizen, by remaining by his own free will in the state has given tacit approval to the form of government. A citizen who does nothing to improve the government has given tacit approval to the methods and actions the government may use to achieve its end. A citizen has contracted to let the government rule him if he has not moved from under its jurisdiction or done anything to improve conditions. It might be noted that the strongest approval a man can give to form and method of government is to marry and beget children in the state which operates under that government.

Socrates points out that a man who corrupts the laws is more than likely to corrupt the youth of the state. He calls these "the young and foolish portion of mankind," the ones who are unduly influenced by the passionate and spirited elements in their souls and not yet by Reason, and therefore must be led by wiser and older men. Socrates has no idealized visions of the worth and intrinsic value of youth. He would certainly not favor the now-common idea of "new and younger blood in the state".

To sum up then, what I have attempted to analyze: The state is a means the ordinary man uses to attain some sort of ultimate goal, of which he has some knowledge, though not necessarily very much. The rulers of the state should be those who know more than he does about the goal and how to get there. If the citizen has anything to say about selecting the ruler, he should select a wise one. The citizen must be completely obedient to the state, even when it wrongs him or causes him inconvenience or discomfort, and he must value the state above family or friends. He must lead a good life within the state, and may never hurt or destroy anyone, even if the other has wronged him. If he is wronged, his only recourse is to the justice of the state.

Most of us moderns, with our concept of the family as the basis of society, cannot accept all these ideas. But the fact that the state is an organized body with a common end is only too evident to us. So is the obligation of selecting wise rulers. Socrates does not believe that democracy is the best form of government, and there we might also differ. He certainly does make clear one of the misfortunes of a highly democratic form of government: the necessity of dealing with a large group of people, some of whom think poorly, many of whom can easily be persuaded one way or another by a clever talker, and nearly all of whom have varying and not very clear ideas on how the government should be run.

For most of us today, Plato's worlds have been reversed in importance. We emphasize the World of Shadows, the one around us. His World of Forms--an immaterial world--the world of intellectual and moral ideas has been hurled into the background or else ignored completely. For this reason, if for no other, we should be better citizens and more interested ones than Socrates, whose reality was in the next life, and to whom physical substance seemed a hindrance to the attainment of the Good.

Let us conclude with Socrates' own brief summation of the argument. He has the personified Laws of Athens say: "Listen then, Socrates, to us who have brought you up. Think not of life and children first and of justice afterward, but of justice first."

This is the ideal of citizenship that Plato would want all intelligent men to have.

AMONG THE CHAPTERS

(Editor's Note: The Editor wishes to express appreciation to those chapter representatives who have so generously and consistently provided him with news items for this and previous numbers of The Nuntius. Unfortunately, however, there are a few chapters which too seldom respond. Let us hope that this does not imply that these chapters are dormant, for activity is essential, not only for growth, but even for survival. This is, therefore, an earnest appeal to every chapter to let others know what you are doing. There is much to be gained by the entire fraternity by the dissemination of ideas through the medium of this column.

ALPHA RHO, MUHLENBERG COLLEGE

Present officers of Alpha Rho Chapter, as reported by the Secretary, are: President, Robert Wilde; Vice-President, Ray Nyce; Secretary, George Ziegler; Treasurer, David Kistler. Active members in the chapter at present number eight, with five faculty members, but prospects for an increased membership are encouraging, since there has been a marked increase in the number of students studying Latin this year at Muhlenberg.

Dr. Sten Flygt, of the faculty, addressed the first meeting of the year on the topic, "Revelation Scenes in Literature".

ALPHA CHI, TULANE UNIVERSITY

Alpha Chi Chapter, under the presidency of John M. Lee, is having a good year. Three students have been elected to active membership, along with Professor Nels M. Bailkey, of the History Department, as honorary member. Initiation ceremonies, however, have been postponed until early in the second semester, at which time it is expected that others will be eligible for membership and initiation. The other chapter officers are: Vice-President, Sterling Peebles; Secretary, William Kent Taliaferro; Treasurer, Eugene K. Garber, Jr.; Corresponding Secretary, Maria L. Fulham.

Professor Mary Sollmann, of the Classical Languages Department at Newcomb College, presented very attractive colored slides before an open meeting in November on the subject, "Rome in Color". The pictures which Miss Sollmann presented were taken by her during her visit to Italy during the summer.

In December the chapter joined with the Oreades, Classical Languages Club at Newcomb College, in the traditional celebration of the Saturnalia. The program consisted of skits, a nativity pageant, and exchange of gifts, followed by refreshments.

BETA ALPHA, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH DAKOTA

Word comes from Professor Grace L. Beede, Trustee of Eta Sigma Phi and Adviser of the Beta Alpha Chapter, that her group is going strong and continues to be an inspiration to her as well as to the students. "We have a good program lined up for the second semester," she says, "and a handsome page in The Coyote paid for and pictures already taken." She promises a fuller report soon.

BETA KAPPA, COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME OF MARYLAND

Beta Kappa Chapter initiated three new members on October 8, according to word received from the chapter president, Sally Nelson. The program which accompanied the initiation exercises was on the history of printing up to and including the Gutenberg Bible. This was followed by the traditional dinner at Candle Light Lodge.

Present at the initiation meeting were the five charter members who graduated last June. All of them are now teaching in the Baltimore schools, and they are keeping up their membership in Beta Kappa Chapter.

Of the two other charter members who have graduated, Betty Bryan is on a tour of duty in Washington, D. C., with the Navy Intelligence, and doing graduate work in Old French in the evenings; the other, Mrs. Joseph J. McManus (formerly Jane Garvey), is mother of a young son, born in June. Both are keeping up their membership in the chapter.

BETA LAMBDA, MARYMOUNT COLLEGE

Sister Marie Antoinette, Faculty Adviser of Beta Lambda Chapter, says that members of the chapter are presently exhibiting fourteen 9 x 12 inch pictures of Greek art and sculpture which the Greek and Latin Department of Marymount College has recently added to its ancient civilization collection. The pictures illustrate the Archaic style of the 5th century B.C. to the Attic Byzantine of the 15th century A.D. The Parthenon, world-famous masterpiece of all times, erected under Pericles (447-438 B.C.) and directed by Phidias, is included in the album, a gift to the department of the National Institute of Greece. The following letter from Athens, dated August 1, 1952, accompanied the album:

"The National Institute of Greece, in its desire to express its great appreciation of your eminent efforts to disseminate the spiritual values of Greece, wishes to present you with this album as a small token of gratitude.

"We feel that in this period of stress the spirit of classical Greece is of an invaluable help in bolstering the faith of men in the eternal ideals of mankind, and, therefore, whoever delivers the Greek message is worthy of honour and respect.

"It is our hope that this modest album might contribute, in some way, to a more vivid understanding among your students of what Greece has always stood for.

"Yours faithfully,
 "(Signed) F. Meree
 "Philellinon 9, Athens, Greece"

GAMMA ALPHA, INDIANA STATE
 TEACHERS COLLEGE

Gamma Alpha Chapter, in an effort to raise money for chapter expenses, held a rummage sale early in the fall. Lois Rinsch, President of the chapter, described the experience as interesting and profitable.

New members will be initiated at a later date in the year.

GAMMA BETA, BOWLING GREEN
 STATE UNIVERSITY

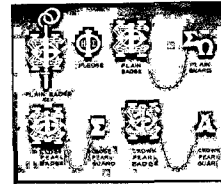
June Ronk, Secretary of Gamma Beta Chapter, announces the election of three new members at a meeting held on Sunday afternoon, November 9. Miss Caroline Nielsen, Professor Emeritus of Foreign Languages and formerly Chairman of the department at the University, was made an honorary member. Assisting in the initiation were Mrs. John Gee and Mr. H. Glendon Steele, Associate Professor of English. Both Mrs. Gee and Professor Steele hold membership in Eta Sigma Phi from their college days.

Dr. Cecil Rew, Chairman of the Foreign Language Department, and Miss Nielsen were the speakers at the program following the initiation ceremony.

GAMMA DELTA, YESHIVA UNIVERSITY

Manfred Fulda, President of Gamma Delta Chapter, reports that a program has been arranged whereby graduates, undergraduates, and guest lecturers are addressing the chapter during the year. Meetings are held on alternate Mondays at 6:30 p.m. The first lecture was delivered by Morton Narrowe, a senior and a chapter member, on "The Jews in Alexandria". The second lecture, entitled, "Pericles' Funeral Oration in Thucydides", was given by Jacob Petroff, a graduate student and Secretary of the chapter. In conjunction with the lectures there are displayed pictorial exhibitions related to the topics of the various speakers. The current exhibition is entitled, "City Life in Ancient Greece and Rome". The entire collection, acquired by the chapter adviser, Professor Bernhard Floch, will be kept on permanent display in cabinets provided for this purpose. The chapter plans to invite the entire student body to at least two of these meetings.

Initiation ceremonies will take place in the spring semester. Joel Balsam has been elected recently as chapter treasurer.



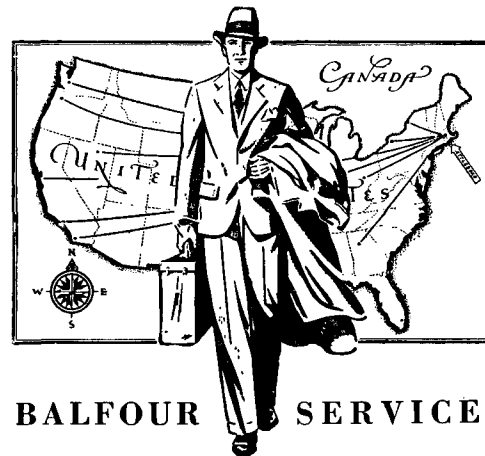
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- Delta: Franklin College, Franklin, Indiana
Prytanis: William Bridges
- Epsilon: State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa
Prytanis: John Lenaghan
- Zeta: Denison University, Granville, Ohio
Faculty Adviser: Professor L. Richard Dean
- Eta: Florida State University, Tallahassee, Fla.
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- Theta: Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana
Prytanis: Mary Carol Dressel
- Lambda: University of Mississippi, University, Miss.
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- Pi: Birmingham-Southern College, Birmingham, Ala.
Prytanis: William R. Fox
- Sigma: Miami University, Oxford, Ohio
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- Tau: University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky
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- Psi: Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee
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- Alpha Omicron: Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.
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- Beta Gamma: Westhampton College, University of
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