



# Nuntius

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## The Eta Sigma Phi Scholarships

Chapter advisers and officers are requested to bring the Eta Sigma Phi scholarships to the attention of graduating seniors and alumni who have received their degree since January 1960 and are now teaching or interested in teaching. There will be two scholarships again this year, one to the American Academy in Rome with a value of \$450.00 and the other to the American School of Classical Studies at Athens with a value of \$550.00, each of which is to be used to attend the summer sessions of 1965. Applications must be submitted to Professor William H. Willis, Chairman of the Committee on Scholarships, Department of Classical Studies, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina 27706 by 31 January 1965. Application blanks have been supplied to each chapter and additional ones and further information about the scholarships may be obtained from the Executive Secretary.

## The Eta Sigma Phi Contests

The Eta Sigma Phi Contests will be given again this year as in the past. The subject for the Annual Essay Contest has not been announced as yet but it is expected to be circulated among the chapters in the very near future. The Executive Secretary regrets his delay in making this announcement this year, especially since he is responsible for the lateness in this matter. In addition to the Twentieth Annual Essay Contest there will be the Fifth Annual Greek Prose Composition Contest, Sixteenth Annual Greek Translation Contest, Fifteenth Annual Latin Translation Contest, and the Chapter Foreign Language Census. Participation in the contests has been smaller each year in recent years, which is disappointing. All chapters are urged to take part in the contests this year.



General view of the Roman Forum

## Reflections on Rome

by

ROBERT KARL BOHM

Eta Sigma Phi Scholar

American Academy in Rome, 1964

Visitors can readily sense the appropriateness of the epithet 'eternal' for the city of Rome, mother of western civilization, mistress of scholars and artists, maid of honor to the Church. Eternity, however, can be understood in two different ways. In Plato's thought eternity, whose moving image is time, is a static and frozen condition like the eternal life on Keats' Grecian urn. Greece, in fact, with its timeless ideals and durationless abstractions, enjoys this kind of eternity of timelessness. Rome, with her stress on the practical rather than the transcendent, lives in the other kind of eternity: time without end, limitless duration.

There is some inner vitality in the city of seven hills that makes it immortal. The Republic may die in war and blood shed, but from the ashes

arises the magnificence of the Empire. Though the emperor desert the city for the East, a bishop suddenly stands quite adequately in his place and boldly confronts the barbarians at the very gates of the city. The ancient poets and thinkers die but are strangely resurrected in the ideas and phrases of century scattered generations. The bronze in the roof before the great dome of the Pantheon is torn down only to rise again beneath a new dome and to flank the altar of the new divinity where, molded by Bernini's muscular touch, it unifies in its spirals both the vertical lines and the dome's sweeping curves at Saint Peter's in the Vatican.

The whimsical visitor to the colosseum must grin when he sees that

(Continued on page 12)

## Prize Winning Essay, Nineteenth Annual Essay Contest

### The Attitudes of Thucydides and Livy Toward War

by

JOLIE SIEBOLD

*(Jolie Siebold of Brookfield, Wisconsin, is a sophomore at Mount Mary College and a member of Beta Omicron Chapter of Eta Sigma Phi. Her majors are Classics and English. She is on the staff of the QUARTERLY, a literary publication, and secretary of the Sophomore Class. It is her plan to do graduate work in Latin and then become a teacher.)*

Thucydides, a fifth century Athenian, lived during the apex of Athens' success and power. He saw the establishment and extension of her imperial democracy. Although he had the same ideals as other empire builders, he was too young to have them instinctively. He was a thoughtful man, an independent thinker. The shiny baubles of Athenian material prosperity did not blind him to the oppression and restlessness of the Athenian empire; even the presence of great thinkers and artists such as Socrates, Anaxagoras and Phidias did not turn his thoughts from Sparta's jealousy. Thucydides felt the tension growing higher and higher toward inevitable war. Little did Thucydides know, however, how fast and hard Athens would fall, aborting her chance to dominate a civilization again.

Even before the Peloponnesian War broke out Thucydides suspected it would be the greatest war ever waged. He decided then to write a history of that momentous civil war so that man might profit from knowing the causes and effects of the struggle. Realizing that human nature never changes, he wrote his HISTORY as a warning. Thucydides wrote not for the moment, but for all time. He meant his volume to be a lasting possession, not for personal fame, but for the permanent value of its lessons.

Thucydides' HISTORY has significance today because he was able, from a paucity of facts, to raise the particular events of the Peloponnesian War to



a universal level. The meaning of each event of the war, recounted with exacting precision, shows what war is, what it does to man, and what it will continue to do unless man changes. His HISTORY is actually a treatise on the causes and effects of war.

If Thucydides' interpretations are accepted, his credentials as a war historian must be valid also. One might think a writer of his immense talents would not have had first-hand war experience. Far from being an "armchair general," however, Thucydides was a commander of an Athenian fleet. After years of faithful service he was exiled for failing to repulse Brasidas from Amphipolis, a near-impossible task. He was then free to extract himself from the Athens-Sparta struggle, watch it from an impartial vantage point, study it objectively, and record it while it was happening.

Thucydides' viewpoint was a purely scientific and intelligent one. He saw the Peloponnesian War as a problem for the intellect to solve and considered it his duty to state the facts rationally without judging them. Explanations due to the supernatural, divine wrath, and standards of right and wrong are not found in his HISTORY. Rather he discovered the historical necessity of the crisis to which the development of Greece had led. Inspired by this political and scientific attitude, Thucydides transferred history, until then the investigation of an unchanging object, to politics, giving a deeper meaning to the search for truth. With Thucydides, then, political thinking became historical. He was the first critical historian, replacing tradition with original ideas about power and war.

Thucydides attacked the situation like a true scientist. In his second book he recounted the plague that ravaged Athens during the second year of the war, when almost all of Attic Greece was crowded within her walls. In a

precise, methodical manner Thucydides described the plague, its symptoms, causes, course and demoralization so that "it might be recognized if it should ever break out again." (2.47) Thucydides seems to have looked on war as some type of plague also; he felt that if war were ever to be controlled, it must be rationally described in all its details, its causes and its effects.

It is in the individual character, deep in human nature, where the true cause of the Peloponnesian War, of any war, lies, according to Thucydides. He realized that prestige and power arouse man's innate desire for more; this insatiable hunger drives him blindly until he destroys himself. Thucydides applied this principle to Athens of the Fifth Century. After driving back the Persians, Athens had turned the Delian League into the Athenian Empire, demanding tribute and unwavering allegiance from her subjects. Athens had power and was compelled to risk all to obtain more. As Thucydides wrote: "It was the growth of power of Athens and the alarm which this inspired in Lacedaemon which made war inevitable." (1.23.6)

After defining the cause of the war, Thucydides graphically depicted its ravaging effects on Athens and her individual citizens. He believed that war disintegrates the moral fiber of the people involved; the awful descent of a highly civilized nation into the depths of cruelty is a major theme of his HISTORY. He wrote of Athens, once the champion of democracy, sending a force to slaughter the men and enslave the women and children of Mytilene after that island revolted. In debate an Athenian leader warned his countrymen not to be misled by piety, discussion and fair dealing, just recently touchstones of Athenian democracy.

Perhaps the most damning indictment of war is to be found in the Melian dialogue. Thucydides depicted the discussion between the Melians, neutral for seven centuries and intent on remaining so, and the Athenian delegates, expounding their theory of "might makes right" and equally intent on Melos' submission. The Athenians emphasized their theory that the strong must rule and the weak obey, that expedience and prudence override justice and honor. The Melians represented the lost cause of traditional ideals while the Athenians stood for the drunken power of a tyrant intolerable of even a tiny island neutral in her midst. Thucydides brought out the irreconcilability of the two philosophies. He felt

the tragedy of war; instead of joining in strength, opposing forces were driven to destroy each other.

Thucydides tacitly expressed his feelings toward war; he let incidents speak for themselves. The Melian dialogue showed Athens at the summit of power and glory intolerant of the rights of others. It was a prelude to the incident that proved Athens the weakest and forecast her doom, the invasion of Syracuse, a fiasco which makes our Bay of Pigs invasion look praiseworthy. One hundred and ten ships had set out gloriously from Athens amid libations and prayers to overcome Syracuse once and for all; a pitifully few Athenian survivors crawled back. Total Athenian defeat was now inevitable, for the brutal savagery of Greek against Greek had continued until, in the words of the historian, "the very meaning of words changed, to be honest and frank was to be a simpleton and fool; to be moderate and level-headed . . . was to be a traitor and coward . . ." (3.82) Athens did not have a chance to win, for her moral fiber had disintegrated.

Thucydides showed us that war, germinated from the seed of greed, produced suffering, unrest, political violence and a leadership which twisted the state for its own selfish needs. He made it clear that war is evil and will always plague man, for its potential is within human nature itself. Man will always act to preserve himself and his own freedom; he will always dominate others. The message of Thucydides is timeless. His lesson of war, "the teacher who educates through violence," can teach us today that, in a world vexed by atomic submarines and nuclear warheads instead of biremes and hoplites, democracy without discipline can and does fail.

War can be seen from a viewpoint other than Thucydides' scientific one; Livy saw it through the eyes of an artist.

The doors of the Temple of Janus were closed for the first time in two centuries to herald the arrival of Augustus' *Pax Romana*. Rome, ripped by civil war and dissent, needed someone to obliterate the period of revolution and to connect the new regime to the old tradition. Livy appeared on the scene at a most fortunate time; Rome was craving for what he had to offer.

Not striving to cast more critical light on the events of Rome's history, Livy set out to retell the glorious story of the Republic more impressively and vividly than his precursors had, in a way that would rekindle patriotic spirit

and the desire to emulate Rome's ancestors. Livy was a romanticist at heart and looked back nostalgically at the simple, hardy virtue of the Roman people that caused the dynamic rise of their civilization. He wished to show his readers this rise and the degeneracy which weakened it. He followed the example of Thucydides in his preface, inviting his readers to note the moral lessons of the past and their relevancy for the present. He said in his preface that he had written his history so that "the student might choose models for his own imitation and that of his country, and be warned against things ill begun which had likewise ended ill."

All the lessons brought out by Livy in his HISTORY were harnessed for the glory of Rome. Its seven centuries covered two sections: the first handles the growth of Rome from its humble beginnings; the other was of her struggle with Mediterranean rivals as a foundation for her empire. Her secret of success lay in the soundness of her institutions and the purity in the morality of her people. Rome herself was Livy's hero; he might be called the propagandist of the Golden Age. He does in prose for Rome what Vergil did for her in verse. Livy simply wished to glorify the past of the Rome he loved.

His whole attitude toward war can be seen to reflect his purpose in this glorification. As the propagandist for Roman ideals and Rome herself, Livy felt that every war was just and pious and that all of Rome's enemies were base and treacherous. The bases of his one hundred and forty-two books, which were forty years in the writing, were mainly stories of war. In them he brought to the fore Rome's unequalled prowess in battle. In his preface he boasts that "it is the Romans whose fame in war is such that, when they choose to put forward Mars as their sire and the sire of their founder, the nations of the world accept their claim as calmly as they accept our authority."

Even in his early books Livy proved Rome's right to her claims, spotlighting the moral strength of individual warriors. These bold adventures had a poetic tang. He recounted Horatius' holding of the bridge (1.24) and Curtius' daring leap over the chasm of the Forum on horseback (2.10). In a later book a consul plunged his standards into the enemy's blockade to spur his men on to follow it to victory (4.29). In each Livy brought out the spirit and pluck of his Roman forebearers who were willing to risk anything in war

for Rome. Believing that the virtues of his ancestors had cemented the foundation of a mighty civilization, Livy never hesitated to bring out examples of strength in war to glorify Rome.

One of his greatest heroes was a military man, the brilliant Roman general Scipio. Livy saw Scipio as Vergil had seen Aeneas. Destined to be the nemesis of Hannibal and to lead Rome to the unquestioned rule of the Mediterranean, Scipio shone in character, especially in war. Livy said that because of Scipio's energy and hard work, his powers of leadership and his handling of men, he should be remembered more for his excellence in war than in peace.

Always emphasizing human qualities, Livy felt that men who followed reason and virtue, like the early Romans, were in harmony with the universe. His entire history, based on the Stoic viewpoint of determinism, pictured the growth of Rome as inevitable and predetermined. He pointed to war as a magnificent means to Rome's predetermined end of majesty and power.

Livy's judgment was always based on this national prejudice; he never directly condemned Rome's activities in war. He cited her atrocious treatment of Capua as "altogether laudable." Although Hannibal had a perfidy "more than Punic," Livy condoned Rome for similar actions. He saw Rome climb to its position through war and painted war as a means to world domination.

But Livy saw war from a different slant also. He introduced the tragedy of war, as in the invasion of the Gauls or the Second Punic War. In either one the tragic rise and decline of a great nation like Gaul or a great leader like Hannibal evoked pity and fear. Livy also wrote of massacres, betrayals, mass suicides and defeat which, even temporarily, overshadowed war's magnificence. Even though he had no personal war experience, Livy did not fail to describe the horror of war vividly. As in the Roman defeat at Lake Trasimene, he did not spare any gory details as he portrayed the ghastly carnage. Livy shrunk instinctively from violence and drew back in horror at its atrocities.

As a sensitive artist painting the majesty of Rome, Livy wrote with intellectual integrity based on an insight into the permanent qualities of human nature. His attitude toward war throughout his HISTORY is two-faced: he saw its horror and brutality, yet he always exalted Rome's military glory.

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## Reflections on Rome

(Continued from page 9)

despite the intervening centuries the cats still prowl there, only shrunken now to proud and indifferent alley cats. The theology student interested in Bultmann's call for demythologizing can penetrate to the real, lasting meaning of the Romulus myth by sitting at the Fountain of Trevi. Here he will notice the roving, appreciative eyes and the flirtatious comments the Roman men direct at their women and he will know that the wolf is still in their blood. From the most common places—a mailbox, a policeman's badge, a bus, a fire hydrant—still flashes forth the standard of the eternal tetragrammaton: SPQR. And throughout the city handsome fountains pour forth a variety of spears, plumes, and veils of water in a ceaseless stream, symbol of the sparkling, overflowing, unending life that pulsates beneath Rome's surface.

Climb the Capitoline Hill. Here the dynamism of Rome through all its ages is vividly expressed. First is encountered the statue of Marcus Aurelius in

the center of the square, flanked by museums housing other treasures of the classical period. Next to the square stands a witness to the medieval period, the Church of Ara Coeli. With its columns pilfered from ancient temples and its later, Baroque flourishes this edifice unifies within its confines the various periods. The square itself, designed by Michelangelo, with its esthetic inuendoes as subtle as those of the Parthenon, exemplifies the genius of the Renaissance. Finally, the glistening, gaudy, mountainous monument to Victor Emmanuel, lacking any dominating, cohesive principle except an urge to express, testifies for the modern period.

To visit Rome is to walk through the ages and share the dwelling of the illustrious figures of its past, to drink the delights of the fountainhead of civilization, and to breathe the spirit of eternity.

Rogus mortis, vitae templum,  
 Orbis unica urbs rogatur,  
 Mundi centrum, coeli exemplum:  
 Apte Roma appellatur.

## Letter from Gatewood Folger

On September 12, 1964, Gatewood Folger, our Eta Sigma Phi Scholar to Athens in 1963, sent the following interesting letter to the Executive Secretary which he thinks is of great interest to all of our members:

Dear Professor Butts:

As recipient of the Eta Sigma Phi Scholarship Award for the Summer Session of 1963 at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, I began my sixteen months of study in Greece. After my wonderful experiences as a member of the Summer Session, I spent a full year as a regular member of the American School. This past spring I assisted Professor Homer Thompson, Miss Virginia Grace, and a Greek architect in the Stoa of Attalos in the Agora and then spent the summer working for Professor Oscar Broneer in Ancient Corinth.

Tomorrow I leave for the University of Missouri, where I will enter the Department of Art History and Archaeology for graduate study under Professor Saul Weinberg, who was one of my professors last year in Athens. Although I will be concentrating in archaeology, I do intend to continue both Greek and Latin with the aim of teaching on a college level eventually.

In Athens I met the recipient of this summer's award to the American School, Patrick Hardy, and know that his experiences there were as valuable and memorable as my own.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to you and to Eta Sigma Phi Fraternity for giving me the privilege of representing you at the 1963 Summer Session. My time spent in Greece was truly rewarding in every aspect of classics and archaeology.

Most sincerely,  
 Gatewood Folger

## The Endowment Fund

Several contributions have been received recently for the Endowment Fund. The Fund is still far short of our new goal of \$15,000.00. The Executive Secretary asks the officers of each chapter to give consideration to making a contribution to the Fund. It is our present aim to make it possible to pay the stipends for the annual scholarships from the interest from the Endowment Fund, which is not possible with our present total. We consider the Endowment Fund of supreme importance to the Fraternity and request your cooperation in attaining our new goal.

## Delta Theta



Dickinson College

*Delta Theta Chapter* of Eta Sigma Phi was installed at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, on April 22, 1964. The installation ceremony was conducted by Professor John G. Glenn and six members of Alpha Pi Chapter at Gettysburg College. Ten charter members and three honorary members, Professor Stanley Nodder, Jr., Chairman of the Department of Classics, Professor Philip Lockhart of the Department of Classics, and Dr. Herbert Wing, were initiated at this time. As a part of the ceremonies inaugurating the new chapter Professor Douglas D. Feaver of Lehigh University, Adviser of Alpha Epsilon Chapter, spoke on "Some Sour Notes From Antiquity," in which he discussed ancient musical theory and illustrated ancient instruments with his own reproductions.

Delta Theta Chapter was organized from the Classics Club at Dickinson College, which was founded in 1961 and has a membership of twenty-seven.

Mr. Peter Frese, a senior Latin major and President of the Club, was instrumental in establishing the new chapter. He was a visitor at an earlier convention of the Fraternity.

Dickinson College is one of the small group of American colleges with authentic colonial beginnings. Founded as a school in 1773, it became a college ten years later. Its two campuses bear the names of its founders, John Dickinson, "Penman of the Revolution," and Benjamin Rush, the brilliant and fiery Philadelphia physician. Both Charles Nisbett, Dickinson's first President, and James Ross, her first Professor of Classical Languages, were among the finest of the great school of Scottish classicists of the late eighteenth century. They began a Latin tradition for the college that almost any scholar today would find hard to live up to. Although it was founded by Presbyterians, Dickinson College has been affiliated with the Methodist Church

### OUR NEW CHAPTERS

since 1819. Among the famous alumni of these early years are President James Buchanan and Chief Justice Taney of the U. S. Supreme Court. Dickinson was one of the schools hardest hit by the Civil War. She had always had a large Southern element in her student body, and the picture of roommates marching off to different sides in the war is more than a romantic fiction here. The campus actually marks the farthest penetration of the Confederate troops into Northern territory, during the week of the Battle of Gettysburg, just to the south. Among the leaders of the invasion were some of her own alumni.

Today Dickinson College has a student body of about 1150 and is co-educational. There are about sixty students enrolled in the Department of Classical Languages and Literature. The College looks forward, in finances and educational policy, toward her third century of service.

The photograph shows "Old West," the Administration Building of Dickinson College, which is one hundred and sixty years old. It is now a National Historical Shrine under the U. S. Department of the Interior. It was designed by Benjamin Latrobe, Architect of the U. S. Capitol in Washington.

The present officers of Delta Theta Chapter are Prytanis Andy Hecker, Hyparchos Pat Miller, Grammateus Joyce Wise, and Chrysophylax Ann Smith. Doris Detweiler is the publicity chairman. Professors Stanley Nodder and Philip Lockhart are Advisers of the new chapter.

(Material concerning the history of the College was furnished by the chapter.)

## Awards in 1964 Contests

The following are the winners of awards in the 1964 Eta Sigma Phi Contests. Twenty-one chapters participated in the contests, which was two more than took part the previous year, but this is too small participation for the Contests to be effective or have a real meaning. The contest winners are listed below in order for each contest.

*Nineteenth Annual Essay Contest* (Seven entrants from six schools): Jolie Siebold, Beta Omicron Chapter, Mount Mary College; Sister Raymond Mary, C.S.J., Beta Xi Chapter, Rosary College; Helen Frankel, Beta Xi Chapter, Rosary College; David Berger, Gamma Delta Chapter, Yeshiva College; Robert M. Shreve, Beta Theta Chapter, Hampden-Sydney College.

*Fourth Annual Greek Prose Composition Contest* (Four entrants from two schools): David Berger, Gamma Delta Chapter, Yeshiva College. Only one award was made in this contest, inasmuch as the other entries were not adjudged worthy of an award.

*Fifteenth Annual Greek Translation Contest* (Eighteen entrants from eight schools): Mary-Anita Jones, Omega Chapter, College of William and Mary; David Berger, Gamma Delta Chapter, Yeshiva College; William H. Marshner, Alpha Pi Chapter, Gettysburg College; Joseph Pater, Beta Tau Chapter, Georgetown University. No fifth award was made.

*Fourteenth Annual Latin Translation Contest* (Forty-three entrants from seventeen schools): Carmel La Belle, Delta Gamma Chapter, Marywood College; Mary-Anita Jones, Omega Chapter, College of William and Mary; Joseph F. Hoffmann, Gamma Iota Chapter, Wabash College; Frank Carter Philips, Jr., Psi Chapter, Vanderbilt University; Antoinette Brazouski, Beta Xi Chapter, Rosary College.

*Chapter Foreign Language Census:* First place was awarded to Delta Delta Chapter, University of Alberta, on the record of Julia Breeze. Second place: Alpha Pi Chapter, Gettysburg College, on the record of Catherine M. Scozzaro; third place: Omega Chapter, College of William and Mary, on the record of Mary-Anita Jones.

## The National Convention

The Thirty-seventh Annual Convention will be held at the Richmond Hotel, Richmond, Virginia, this year, as voted by the last national meeting. The tentative date for the convention is April 2 and 3. This year the chapters in Virginia will be joint hosts. We look forward to the hospitality of Omega Chapter at the College of William and Mary, Beta Theta Chapter at Hampden-Sydney College, Beta Nu Chapter at Mary Washington College, and Delta Alpha Chapter at Randolph-Macon Womans' College. Your national officers request you to begin making plans at once to send delegates to this meeting. You will remember that a chapter is required to send representatives to a national meeting at least once in six years. Chapters which are unable to send representatives are required to notify the Megas Grammateus of this fact and send her a report of the chapter's activities for the year.

## AMONG THE CHAPTERS

PI

### Birmingham-Southern College

Pi Chapter has had two interesting meetings this year under the direction of Prytanis James Pace. Professor Virginia Rembert of the Department of Art gave an illustrated lecture on the Parthenon at the first meeting. In December the chapter had its annual Christmas party and sang Christmas carols in Latin and Greek and heard the story from LUKE read in Greek, Latin, and English. Megas Grammateus Barbara Payton-Wright is an officer in her local chapter.

### BETA ZETA

#### Saint Louis University

Megas Prytanis Paul Bannes is also Prytanis of Beta Zeta Chapter. There are twenty-five active members in the chapter this year. For its fall movie the film *Black Orpheus*, made in Brazil a few years ago, was shown for two nights and was well received. The chapter is planning a panel discussion for its February meeting and is looking forward to its annual contests in the

spring. Reverend Francis J. Guentner, S. J., Adviser of the chapter, is also director of musical activities on the campus of Saint Louis University and his Chorale sang over the CBS network during the holiday season.

### BETA OMICRON

#### Mount Mary College

Beta Omicron Chapter had a delightful Christmas meeting before the holiday recess, as Sister Mary Dorothea, Adviser of the Chapter, tells us. There are about fifty students in Freshman Latin at Mount Mary College this fall and the chapter plans to entertain them with the latest Pro Musica record, "The Play of Herod." The picture below was taken at last year's Classical Exhibit and shows Marbeth Maloney, Paulette Bredemann, and Jolie Siebold, whose prize-winning essay appears in this issue of NUNTIUS.



### BETA KAPPA

#### College of Notre Dame of Maryland

Grammateus Mary-Jane Brown of Beta Kappa Chapter has sent the National Office the schedule of activities for her chapter for this year, and as usual it is a very interesting and instructive one. During the month of October the chapter attended an exhibit and lectures on Minoan and Mycenaean Civilization at the Walters Art Gallery. The lecturers were Professor Walter Graham of the University of Toronto, Professor John L. Caskey of the University of Cincinnati, Professor George E. Mylongas of Washington University and Professor Emmett Bennett of the University of Wisconsin. The chapter also participated in the Maryland State Teachers' Convention and heard Dean John F. Latimer of George Washington University speak on "Classics and the Liberal Arts." In November Jean Wilson gave

a paper on "Mathematics in Antiquity" and Frances Sadlock spoke on the "Character of Roman Education" at the December meeting. Former Megas Hyparchos Sarel Fuchs is Prytanis of Beta Kappa Chapter this year.

**GAMMA OMICRON**  
**Monmouth College**

Susie Wiseman, Grammateus of Gamma Omicron Chapter, sent out the chapters' first newsletter of the year on December 10. She says: "We have had very informative meetings this term. In October Dr. George E. Mylonas of Washington University visited our campus. A dinner was held in his honor at the Student Center after which he presented a program of slides on his archaeological findings. We invited the members of Clio Club and the majors from both the Art and Bible Departments to be our guests. We were also pleased to have about twenty guests from Knox College to join us for the program. In November we viewed the color presentation of 'Sophia Loren in Rome.' And, of course, this month we had our annual Saturnalia party. Professor Bernice Fox, Adviser of the Chapter, traveled in Italy during the summer with Professor Gertrude Ew-

ing, Adviser of Gamma Alpha Chapter. Professor Ralston of the Department of Greek was in Greece on his sabbatical

leave last year. Ron Zagorske is Prytanis of Gamma Omicron Chapter this year.

**DELTA GAMMA**  
**Marywood College**

In May Delta Gamma Chapter entertained the cast which presented Purcell's DIDO AND AENEAS at Marywood College as part of the Lackawanna Arts Festival. In the photo-

graph below are shown, from left to right, Hyparchos Jane Ferrett, Conductor Teresa Sturcken, "Aeneas," "Dido," Prytanis Bette McAndrew, Grammateus Carmel La Belle, and Anne Ransom, a member of Delta Gamma Chapter and President of the Classics Forum.



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## CURRENTLY ACTIVE CHAPTERS

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Athens
- Epsilon:** State University of Iowa  
Iowa City
- Zeta:** Denison University  
Granville, Ohio
- Theta:** Indiana University  
Bloomington
- Lambda:** University of Mississippi  
University
- Pi:** Birmingham-Southern College  
Birmingham, Alabama
- Tau:** University of Kentucky  
Lexington
- Upsilon:** Mississippi State College  
for Women, Columbus
- Psi:** Vanderbilt University  
Nashville, Tennessee
- Omega:** The College of William and  
Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia
- Alpha Delta:** Agnes Scott College  
Decatur, Georgia
- Alpha Epsilon:** Lehigh University  
Bethlehem, Pennsylvania
- Alpha Mu:** University of Missouri  
Columbia
- Alpha Omicron:** Lawrence University  
Appleton, Wisconsin
- Alpha Pi:** Gettysburg College  
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
- Alpha Rho:** Muhlenberg College  
Allentown, Pennsylvania
- Alpha Tau:** Ohio State University  
Columbus
- Alpha Upsilon:** The College of  
Wooster, Wooster, Ohio
- Alpha Phi:** Millsaps College  
Jackson, Mississippi
- Alpha Chi:** Tulane University  
New Orleans, Louisiana
- Alpha Psi:** Washington and Jef-  
ferson College  
Washington, Pennsylvania
- Beta Alpha:** State University of  
South Dakota, Vermillion
- Beta Delta:** University of Tennessee  
Knoxville
- Beta Zeta:** Saint Louis University  
St. Louis, Missouri
- Beta Theta:** Hampden-Sydney College  
Hampden-Sydney, Virginia
- Beta Iota:** Wake Forest College  
Winston-Salem, North Carolina
- Beta Kappa:** College of Notre Dame  
of Maryland, Baltimore
- Beta Lambda:** Marymount College  
Salina, Kansas
- Beta Mu:** Butler University  
Indianapolis, Indiana
- Beta Nu:** Mary Washington College  
Fredericksburg, Virginia
- Beta Xi:** Rosary College  
River Forest, Illinois
- Beta Omicron:** Mount Mary College  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
- Beta Rho:** Duke University  
Durham, North Carolina
- Beta Sigma:** Marquette University  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
- Beta Tau:** Georgetown University  
Washington, D. C.
- Beta Upsilon:** Marshall University  
Huntington, West Virginia
- Beta Chi:** Loyola College  
Baltimore, Maryland
- Beta Psi:** Southwestern at Memphis  
Memphis, Tennessee
- Gamma Alpha:** Indiana State  
College, Terre Haute
- Gamma Beta:** Bowling Green State  
University, Bowling Green, Ohio
- Gamma Gamma:** University of Wis-  
consin—Milwaukee  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
- Gamma Delta:** Yeshiva University  
New York, New York
- Gamma Epsilon:** University of  
Wisconsin, Madison
- Gamma Zeta:** Albion College  
Albion, Michigan
- Gamma Eta:** Louisiana College  
Pineville
- Gamma Theta:** Georgetown College  
Georgetown, Kentucky
- Gamma Iota:** Wabash College  
Crawfordsville, Indiana
- Gamma Kappa:** Heidelberg College  
Tiffin, Ohio
- Gamma Lambda:** St. Mary's College  
Winona, Minnesota
- Gamma Mu:** Westminster College  
New Wilmington, Pennsylvania
- Gamma Nu:** Montclair State College  
Upper Montclair, New Jersey
- Gamma Xi:** Howard University  
Washington, D. C.
- Gamma Omicron:** Monmouth  
College, Monmouth, Illinois
- Gamma Rho:** Hope College  
Holland, Michigan
- Gamma Sigma:** University of Texas  
Austin
- Gamma Tau:** Mississippi College  
Clinton
- Gamma Upsilon:** Austin College  
Sherman, Texas
- Gamma Phi:** Le Moyne College  
Syracuse, New York
- Gamma Chi:** Lindenwood College  
St. Charles, Missouri
- Delta Alpha:** Randolph-Macon  
Woman's College  
Lynchburg, Virginia
- Delta Beta:** Canisius College  
Buffalo, New York
- Delta Gamma:** Marywood College  
Scranton, Pennsylvania
- Delta Delta:** University of Alberta  
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
- Delta Epsilon:** Belhaven College  
Jackson, Mississippi
- Delta Zeta:** Colgate University  
Hamilton, New York
- Delta Eta:** Seton Hill College  
Greensburg, Pennsylvania
- Delta Theta:** Dickinson College  
Carlisle, Pennsylvania
- Delta Iota:** College of Saint Teresa  
Winona, Minnesota
- Delta Kappa:** Carroll College  
Waukesha, Wisconsin
- Delta Lambda:** College of the Holy  
Cross, Worcester, Massachusetts