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THE MAGAZINE

LEOS

OF ALPHA PHI DELTA



SPRING ISSUE

ALUMNI! ACTIVES!

Attention!

THE 1954 ALPHA PHI DELTA

CONVENTION

WILL BE HELD ON

SEPTEMBER 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1954

AT

Youngs Gap Hotel

PARKSVILLE, N. Y.

(95 miles northwest of N. Y. C.)

PLAN TO SPEND PART OF YOUR VACATION AT THE

CONVENTION

HAVE FUN GALORE

COUNSELLOR AT ALL TIMES FOR THE CHILDREN

(MORE DETAILS LATER)

THE KLEOS

OF ALPHA PHI DELTA FRATERNITY

SPRING 1954

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(1) Youngs Gap Hotel, site of the 1954 Convention



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Alpha Phi Delta Fraternity is a member of the National Interfraternity Conference, College Fraternity Editors' Association and National Fraternity Scholarship Officers' Association.

APDRANY

BUYS RESORT PROJECT

On April 20, 1953, the Alpha Phi Delta Resort Association of New York, Inc., became a legal entity when, on that date, the petition of Incorporation was approved under the corporate laws of the State of New York. Two weeks later, on May 5th, Bros. Chas. Coscia, Frank Cavallaro, and Leon Calafiura, acting for the Corporation, took full title to the 100-acre property located at Acra, New York, five miles north of Cairo, where the proposed resort community is to be developed. Thus, the initial phase of the long-range program has been successfully completed.

The formation of the Corporation and the purchase of the property is a tribute to the members of the Association who had the foresight to see the possibilities of such a venture. It represents six months of hard work for several individuals, who, by investigating, publicizing, and devoting their own time, energy, and money, supplied the initial enthusiasm that fired others.

The idea was originally conceived by Bro. James Paccione, who, while spending his summers in upstate New York was impressed by several parcels of land that were available at a reasonable price and would be ideal for a cooperative venture such as he had in mind. Bro. Paccione then contacted Bro. Grand Pro-Consul Charles Coscia who was immediately enthused by the idea. Together they began to sell the idea to other APD Brothers. Early in October of last year, Bros. Paccione, Coscia, Larcy, Raffa and Frank Miglionico took a trip to Cairo, New York, to investigate some of the property that was available. They chose the 100-acre parcel of land which has since been purchased by the Corporation. On a second trip made two weeks later, Bros. Coscia, Raffa, Larcy and Vincent Pellegrino took some movies and made a general outline map of the property. A selling campaign was then initiated to sell the idea to the various alumni and undergraduates in the third district, and to raise the necessary working capital to buy the property. The campaign was a successful one and there are now 40 individuals and two entities that are active members of the Association.

Briefly, the resort will be planned as follows: 50 acres of the property will be owned by the Association for the communal use of its members; the other 50 acres will be sold to individual members for their private use, with no individual permitted to buy more than one acre of land. Half of this acreage is still available at \$100 per $\frac{1}{4}$ acre.

On July 1, 1953, the Board of Trustees of the Alpha Phi Delta Resort Association of New York met to elect its officers and to transact other important business of the Corporation. James Paccione was elected President; Charles Coscia, Vice President; Frank Cavallaro, Treasurer, and Stan Raffa, Secretary. All were elected unanimously by the nine-man board.

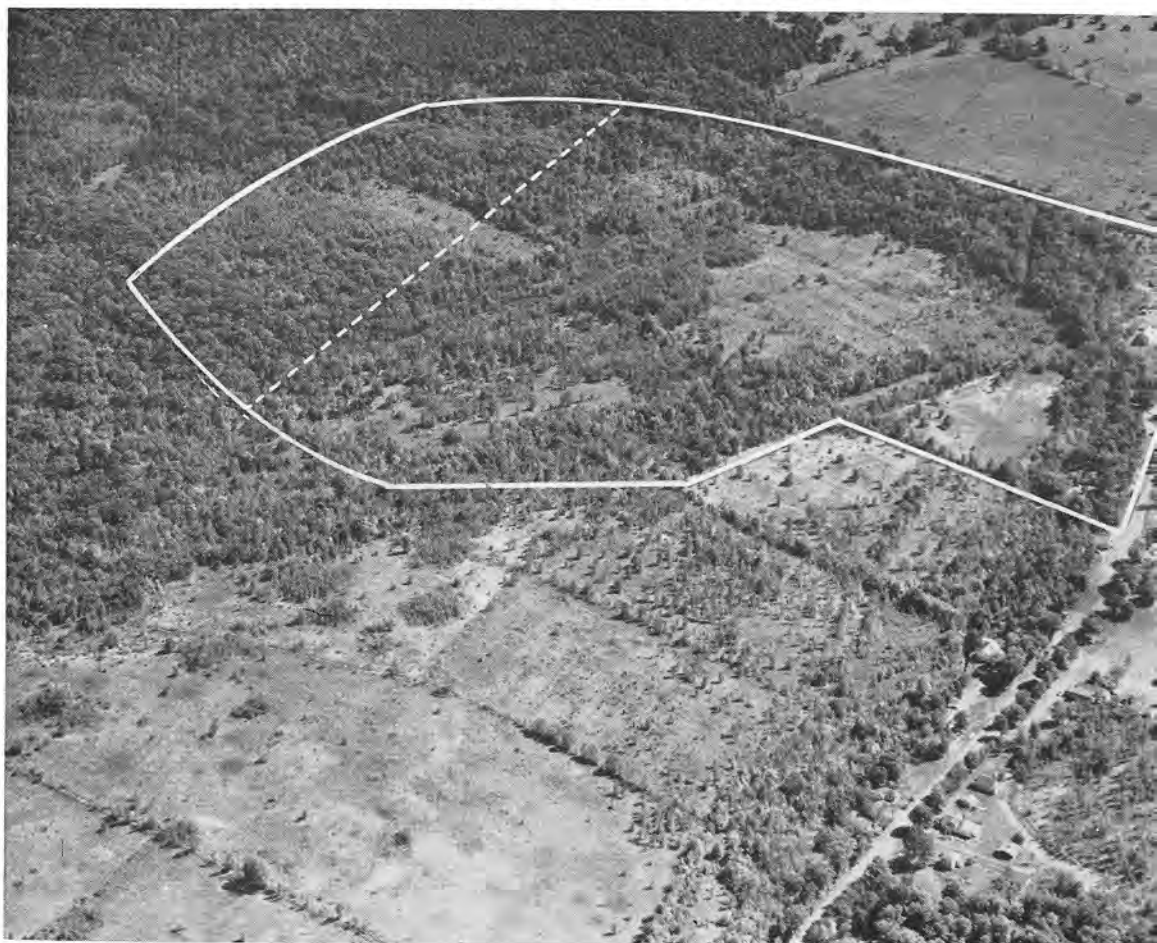
During the meeting of the Board of Trustees set up by the permanent apparatus by which the Corporation could most efficiently conduct its business and proceed

with the exploitation of the Cairo property. In this connection several committees were formed, the chairmen of which were chosen as follows: Planning Committee, James Paccione with Vincent Pellegrino, Architect, and Fred Monaco, Sub-chairmen; Law Committee, Leon Calafiura, Attorney; Public Relations Committee, Charles Coscia; Rules Committee, Rocco Sutera; Educational Committee, Gaspar LaSalla; Stores and Equipment Committee, Louis Williams, and Health Committee, Dr. Louis Pellegrino.

In the meantime, work on the resort project is progressing. A complete survey of the land is being made under the capable direction of Bro. Fred Monaco. Once the survey is complete, the Planning Committee will lay out and subdivide the land. Bro. Vincent Pellegrino, Architect, is in charge of planning the site.

The Association has also acquired three new members who have purchased property with the Corporation. Several lots are still available and further inquiries may be made c/o James Paccione, 46-20 216 Street, Bayside, L. I.

Aerial view of land purchased by the Alpha Phi Delta Resort Association of N. Y. Property consists of 100 acres and it is located in Acra, New York, in the heart of the Catskill Mountains.





Your SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

ANTHONY M. SURANO

Theta Beta

*Vice-President of Carteret Savings and Loan Ass'n
Newark, N. J.*

In the span of approximately a century and a quarter, the savings and loan business has grown from very humble beginnings to a multi-billion-dollar financial structure.

Building associations first started in England and Germany. In the former, they were called "building societies" and in the latter country they stemmed from "bau vereins." In the natural course of events, immigrants from these countries started similar organizations in America. The first association was organized in 1831 in Frankford (now part of Philadelphia), Pennsylvania, and was called the Oxford Provident Building Association. The house first mortgaged to the association still is occupied and was purchased in 1947 by the Federal savings and loan associations of Philadelphia.

These building societies or associations are known by various names in different parts of the country. The most commonly used name is savings and loan association; however, in Louisiana, they are known as homestead associations, in Massachusetts they are called cooperative banks, and in other parts of the country they are called building and loan associations, building and savings and loan associations or some other combinations of these names.

All, however, are based on the philosophy of mutuality and in the early stages they consisted of neighbors joined together to accumulate funds sufficient to permit one or more neighbors to purchase a home. Each member agreed to make systematic weekly, bi-weekly or monthly payments of a fixed amount towards the purchase of shares which would mature at a fixed amount when the share payments plus accrual of distributed earnings equaled a pre-determined value. In this manner, funds were accumulated continuously so that other members could purchase their homes by mortgaging the property to the association.

All such associations are mutually owned by the members who receive all the profits on a pro-rata basis and suffer all losses on the same ratio. There also are existent some stock companies operating in the same manner. In Ohio, we have

permanent capital stock companies which issue certificates of deposit in exchange for funds which are direct creditor obligations. California also has some stock companies that operate in a slightly different fashion.

Today there are approximately 6,000 savings and loan associations throughout the United States, Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico. Their aggregate assets are in excess of \$21,000,000,000.00. We can readily see that with assets of this amount they exert a strong influence of the economy of our nation, and provide the means for millions to purchase homes and eventually acquire a debt-free dwelling. In addition, millions of savers receive dividends for the use of their money which is accumulated and primarily used for direct lending for first mortgages on one family houses. This industry is the prime lender of money for this purpose. Recent statistics indicate that for the first nine months of 1952, the savings and loan associations granted 36% of the total non-farm mortgages of \$20,000.00 and under, as compared to lesser percentages for insurance companies, and trust companies, mutual savings banks and other types of lenders. They have maintained the leadership in this type of lending for many years.

The savings and loan industry from an inauspicious beginning gradually spread throughout the country and reached its first pinnacle in the late Twenties. As a result of the strictures in our economy and the subsequent unemployment cycle, which increased each year after the stock market crash of 1929, the building and loan association as they were better known at that time, suffered as much as any other type of financial institution. Many were forced into liquidation because of excessive real estate and abnormal demands for withdrawal of funds.

The creation of the Federal Home Loan Bank System in 1932 as a reserve system for building and loan associations did much to gain nationwide recognition for the associations which were known merely on a local basis heretofore. Subsequently in 1933, the Federal Savings and Loan System was inaugurated to provide for the government to issue charters to newly-formed associations or those converted from a state-chartered institution. At the same time, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation was created and it provided a bulwark of strength because members' savings were insured up to \$5,000.00 by an instrumentality of the government, as were the deposits in commercial banks and mutual savings banks. (The insurance for both now is \$10,000.00 for each member.)

In order to give impetus to the renaissance of the savings and loan industry, Congress empowered the Secretary of the Treasury to invest in investment shares of federal savings and loan associations to the extent of \$100,000,000.00 with the proviso that the funds be repaid to the government after a five-year period. These emergency investments shortly were exhausted and in order to continue the stimulus, the law was amended to permit the Home Owner's Loan Corporation also to invest its funds with federal associations and state-chartered associations that were members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System or the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. The Home Owner's Loan Corporation invested approximately \$224,000,000.00 in the various associations. These funds were completely repaid to the agency by 1945 and returned to the government an overall yield of approximately 3%.

The Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation originally was capitalized for \$100,000,000.00 by funds provided by the Home Owner's Loan Corporation. With the continued growth of the industry, it was decided that the various agencies that were created should eventually be owned by the members and that all government investments should be liquidated. The first step taken was to retire the gov-

ernment's investment in the Federal Home Loan Banks and by July, 1951 all the regional banks (originally twelve and now reduced to eleven by merger) became 100% owned by its members. Continued steps also were prepared to liquidate the government's investment in the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation and it is expected that this will be completely liquidated in approximately ten years.

Today, there are about six associations in the country with assets in excess of \$100,000,000.00 each and one has assets in excess of \$140,000,000.00. A further indication of the tremendous public enthusiasm is that recent statistics show that gross receipts for all associations during the month of January surpassed \$1,000,000,000.00.

Carteret Savings and Loans Association, with which I am associated, has kept pace with the ascendancy of this industry to its national position of prominence. The association was granted insurance of accounts in September, 1939, and it opened its doors with assets of approximately \$8,000,000.00. Today, it has assets in excess of \$89,000,000.00 and reserves of more than \$6,000,000.00. In size it is in the first ten on a nationwide basis. In the City of Newark and the State of New Jersey, it is looked upon as the leader for the industry. Its first and only president, Ernest A. Minier, has done much to bring the association to its meritorious position. He also is one of the national leaders in the "rinascimento" of the savings and loan industry. I would be derelict if I did not give credit to the Board of Directors, nearly all of whom have served from the date of insurance with dignity, honor and merit in guiding the association to its present status.

Savings and loan associations enjoy the confidence of the little saver together with the large investor. However, its advertising is primarily pointed to the systematic saver. They also offer many other types of service besides being the prime lender for purchase of home-type properties, such as Christmas and Vacation Club accounts, money orders, repair and improvement loans and safekeeping facilities.

During the Second World War, the savings and loans did much to promote the sale of defense and war bonds, and for their own portfolio invested a great percentage of excess funds in United States Government Bonds. In the spiraling inflationary post-war period, they continued to sell savings bonds and helped curb inflation by retaining in their portfolio the government bond investments.

Your neighborhood savings and loan association is well equipped to handle all of your savings requirements, and if you are prepared to purchase your home a visit to the savings association will acquaint you with all the requirements and assist you in acquiring a debt-free home.

Words to Live by . . .

"A fraternity may spread itself over the whole world . . . may involve one hundred thousand people . . . yet the average person will form his judgment of the fraternity through his contact with one individual. If this person is rude or inefficient, it will require a lot of courtesy and efficiency to overcome the bad impression.

"Every member of an organization who, in any capacity, comes in contact with the public, is a salesman . . . the impression he makes is an advertisement (for his group) . . . good or bad."

These sage words were written originally about corporations and appeared in the "Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Magazine." They apply equally as well to fraternities. The author is unknown.

FRATERNITIES MUST CONTRIBUTE TO THE

National Defense

By **JOSEPH W. BYRNS, JR.**

(From *The Shield of Phi Kappa Psi*)

All too often we, in the brotherhoods, overlook the fact that there are all manner of such organizations. Imbued with the true spirit of our own Fraternity, we tend to ascribe to all organizations the fullest extent of faith and credit seemingly justified by their names and avowed creeds, without going beneath the bare surface of what they say in order to determine what they do. It is thus that some well-meaning people get involved in organizations which coat their true purposes with a thin veneer of platitudes and heart-breaking solicitude for the faceless downtrodden of far-off lands. The farther off these would-be wards of the world at large are situated, the better for the purposes of the organizers of these bleeding-heart organizations, for although distance has been greatly shortened by modern methods of transportation and communication, unfortunately human knowledge has not progressed in ratio with these advancements and most of us are abysmally ignorant of just where certain places are, and how the inhabitants of these places really fare. An enlarged feeling of sympathy toward all peoples, which has ever characterized the American people does not increase our capacity for settling instanter the world's ills. The over sympathetic person is the ideal candidate for the doubtful privilege of being over exploited.

Thus we must not take any organization, or self-styled brotherhood, on faith alone, for history has repeatedly demonstrated that there are all types of brotherhoods and all kinds of brothers,—Cain, for instance. The College fraternity, or in our later lives, the civic clubs, must have a definite and justifiable purpose of existence other than mere social activities. What nobler common purpose could all such organizations have than the furthering and strengthening of our national defense? National defense against whom? "Against *all enemies, foreign and domestic,*" so runs the oath of allegiance to our country, but unfortunately for us and our country, far greater emphasis has always been placed on foreign enemies and far too little attention paid to domestic enemies, who have often proven to be, at least in name, citizens of the very country which they have been so eager to betray. To advocate adequate and effective measures of defense against our domestic enemies invariably brings into deafening vocal action a mixed task force composed of self-styled "liberals." Deep Thinkers, muddle-headed pseudo-intellectuals, chronic and professional minority men, and last, but not least, secret sympathizers with the seditious scoundrels who threaten our very national existence.

Joseph W. Byrns, Jr., combat veteran of World War II, president of the Tennessee Society Sons of American Revolution, and former member of the United States Congress, is an attorney-at-law in Nashville, Tenn.—Ed.

Russia's Threat

There is no point in beating about the bush. The greatest foreign enemy threatening our country today is Russia, with its Godless communism, and all that this type of mental, moral and physical slavery implies. The greatest domestic danger to our country today lies in those groups of individuals who would cast aside, in the name of certain articles of our Constitution, all that the entire document stands for, and substitute therefore as nearly exact an imitation of the Soviet system as they think the rank and file of Americans could be induced to swallow and retain. It is not enough to say that such seditious individuals are a rare minority, or isolated instances. Recent events have demonstrated that dozens of Federal employees, some in high station, have been found unworthy. Some have been saved from execution only because of legal technicalities and a deep-seated dislike on the part of the American people to invoke the death penalty in time of peace.

One phase of the matter in which college fraternities can well interest themselves is in the oft occurring instances in which teachers of all levels of education take advantage of the Fifth Amendment to our Constitution in refusing to admit or deny membership in the communist party, and in some extreme cases, to refuse to admit or deny actual espionage activities against the United States. All this in the name of academic freedom! Pan-Hellenic groups might well insist that teachers stand up and be counted or forfeit their employment. To be sure, there is a right of free speech, a right of free thought, a right of free expression, but there is no inalienable right to employment in a school or university. The communist is never bothered by consistency any more than he is bothered by truth. But it would be laughable, were it not so serious, that these devils' advocates insist upon freedom to undermine our institutions which would be punished by death instantanly if it occurred in the country to whose measure they seek to cut our national cloth.

Knowing full well that they would fail at the polls, that they would be overwhelmed by irrefutable logic in public debate, they are forced to cover and conceal by hackneyed phrases, catch words and innocuous titles, the sinister purposes activating their every waking hour. We have been overly indulgent, overly complacent, overly smug in our disregard of their activities. Our federal government has been infested by big and little termites, all digging day and night under cover, and coming to light only to spray venom, invective and slimy abuse on anyone who dares to advocate the interests of our country being placed paramount to all others. Observing the roughing up given some of our prominent citizens who have dared to stand and cry halt to these activities, it is much easier to drift along and concur that a shark is only a red herring, and a subversive only a liberal. It is much easier—but it is not safe to do this.

Fraternity Men Must Help

What can fraternities do about this? First, the fundamental basis of communism is its denial of God. All fraternities recognize the existence of a Supreme Being to Whom all are accountable. The Spirit of God and the spirit of communism cannot exist simultaneously. Fraternities must not forget that fact. Secondly, fraternities uniformly advocate decent living. Communism is essentially indecent, minimizing the higher significance of the marriage ceremony, the solemnity of the funeral and the comfort of devotional exercises. Fraternities recognize the rights of the individuals composing the group along with the composite rights of the group itself. Communism recognizes only the rights of the group and those rights are to be enforced by any measures necessary. Fraternities all provide for the exchange of ideas, for healthy discussion, for unheated debate and for compromise whenever necessary. Communism recognizes no compromise in which it has to contribute one iota. Fra-

ternities revere the past, and honor tradition. Communism looks only to a nebulous future, not based upon precedent, not founded on history, wholly unassociated with the past. Therefore, we of the fraternities, without lighting any torches, without trumpeting any clarion calls, without donning the armor of any crusade, can by going the even tenor of our daily ways do a small, but important, part toward our defense against domestic enemies. We can do this by paying a little more attention to the fundamental truths expressed in our rituals and by carrying these into our daily lives.

To be a true American on the 4th of July is not enough. The communist is far too busy to observe any holiday from his work, yet we true Americans usually observe nearly 360 holidays from Americanism, taking it for granted. The more we take for granted, the sooner we will be taken!

With praiseworthy standards in common, fraternity men and women have the opportunity to put into practice the tenets they subscribed to under oath, during and after graduation, to unite in a solid front against an enemy of us all, to construct an interwoven defense against a destructive force which would forbid all brotherhoods and substitute a regimented, robot-filled world, without hope, without faith, without a future and without a God! If we cannot meet this emergency we cannot survive. If we foolishly fail to meet it, we do not deserve to survive. We must not turn our backs upon history, we must not forget. "Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet, lest we forget, lest we forget!"

THE GOOD CITIZEN

By GUY E. REED

(Alpha Tau Omega)

The good citizen dedicates a part of his time to the common good. His moral indignation is aroused when evil forces degrade the community.

He has a sense of responsibility for the environment in which the rising generation must grow up. He has respect for law. He contributes to the limit of his means to the Community Fund, to his church and all those institutions which uplift the community or serve the unfortunate.

Good will is essential to a successful society. The tendency of the big city is to be cold and inhuman; therefore, the good citizen of the city has greater reason to cultivate the spirit of the good neighbor if good will is to prevail.

The instrumentalities of democracy have so often fallen into the hands of the exploiters in a great city; therefore, the good citizen, if he would preserve democratic institutions, must be concerned with his government.

He must take part in party affairs, in primaries and in local elections as well as state and national elections.

There is strength in unity, and the art of living is a great cooperative enterprise, therefore, the good citizen should bend his efforts to join with other good citizens to interpret and serve the common good.

Above all, the good citizen has hope for the success of the improvement of our society and great faith in mankind.

Guy Reed's words on citizenship are reprinted from The Chicago Daily News. Brother Reed, executive vice president of the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, practices what he preaches about "the good citizen." He is president of Citizens of Greater Chicago, a former chairman of the Chicago Crime Commission and active in numerous other organizations.

VALUES OF COLLEGE EDUCATION

The man we are thinking about is a married businessman, 37 years old with one child; he worked his way through college, either completely or in part; and he's financially well off in comparison to his fellow countrymen. Conservative in his political opinions, he nevertheless believes firmly in American participation in world affairs; he's tolerant on racial and religious issues; a Protestant, he claims to go to church fairly regularly and thinks that religion has something to offer this materialistic age; normally he votes Republican but has a tendency toward political independence.

If we knew a man who fitted that description, we'd walk right up to him and say, "You're the average college graduate." And we'd be right. At least, that's what the statistics reveal in *Time* magazine's survey on college graduates.

Fortunately *Time* didn't keep its statistics to itself. Dr. Patricia Salter West was commissioned to illustrate the findings with charts and graphs and Ernest C. Havemann to put it in book form. The results: a very readable volume (*They Went to College*, Harcourt, Brace, and Company, New York, 277 pages, 1952).

A significant fact, which probably won't surprise you much, is this: The *Time* survey disclosed that the great majority of college graduates are in the high income brackets in the professions and occupying well-paying posts as entrepreneurs, managers, and semi-professional people.

At the time of the survey (1947) the median earnings of American men was \$2,200; college men had a median income of \$4,689 (median being that point at which half the incomes are above and half below). Even more impressive, the census figure for the average American man includes interest on savings and income from dividends, etc., but the *Time* survey does not. The median total family income for the college man was \$5,386. Even the "submerged one-quarter" (the 26 per cent of the graduates in the less important jobs) were doing better than comparable people in clerical, sales, and manual work throughout America.

The non-college man's income begins to decline after 44, whereas the college man's continues to increase until his retirement.

The financial success of college men can be judged by the jobs they hold: 53 per cent are in business; 16 per cent are doctors, lawyers, or dentists; 16 per cent are teachers; 9 per cent are in the government; 4 per cent are ministers; 1 per cent are scientists. The big money-earners are the doctors, more than half of whom earned \$7,500 or more at the time of the survey; next came the lawyers.

To us, the tragic fact in the entire survey is this: *Ministers and teachers, probably the most influential people in our lives, are the least prosperous financially; their median of \$3,584 was below even manual, sales, and clerical workers in the college graduate status.*

The survey offers the great American institution of marriage a comforting fact; the college graduate is a family man. Not only do college men marry more generally than the average American, but they stay married.

Author Havemann reports: "Our graduates are not notably prolific. It is obvious that the vast majority are practicing birth control and that they tend to limit the size of their families by their income and by the size of the town they live in. The average number of children for all our married grads is only two, which is far below the average of all married men in America. But nevertheless on every matter, except the production of children, they are doing quite well."

EMPHASIZED BY TIME SURVEY

Mr. Havemann cites these significant statistical generalizations:

(1) There are many more young people than old in the graduate population. Three out of every five are in their 20s and 30s, and the median age is 36.9 years. Less than one out five is in his 40s.

(2) Just about three out of every five college graduates are men. Are women catching up? The picture is distorted, of course, by abnormal conditions of the war decade, but there is nothing to indicate the trend is toward a 50-50 basis.

(3) The chances are very good that a college graduate comes from a college family. A total of 44 per cent come from families in which one or both parents are college graduates.

(4) Contrary to the popular myth, it is the rule rather than the exception to earn your way through college. Only 29 per cent of our college graduates have not turned their hands to gainful labor before graduation. The other 71 per cent worked their way in whole or in part. More than half held jobs after classroom hours. However, more than half the women received their degrees as a result of parental gift while only one young man in six was completely supported by his parents. More than one man in three earned at least half his way.

Financial returns are the biggest difference between the success of men and women graduates. The college woman's median income is \$2,689, compared to the man's \$4,689. Part of the answer is in the job situation. The typical college career woman is a teacher (59 per cent reported to be in the field of education); only 26 per cent are in the business field; and a bare 6 per cent are in medicine, law, or dentistry, three of the highest paying professions.

Explaining the section of the survey which attempts to measure the political opinions of the graduate group, Mr. Havemann writes: "It is easy to see how a college could acquire a reputation in the folklore as radical. Indeed, it is perhaps a minor miracle that the college has not been the subject of even more widespread and more heated argument. In many ways the campus is the center of American intellectual life, and therefore the center of a kind of mass debate among all kinds of ideas and viewpoints. It is the business of higher education, as a matter of fact, not to bow before the icons but to examine them, question them, and where necessary, destroy them."

Here are a few additional general conclusions reached by Mr. Havemann:

The higher the grades you get, the more satisfied you are likely to be with your college career.

The number and intensity of the extracurricular activities you engage in do not seem to have any effect on your later satisfaction or dissatisfaction with your alma mater.

The boy who works his way through college makes relatively less money than the boy from the richer family.

The "A" students who seldom engage in campus activities outside the library make the most money.

However, Mr. Havemann qualifies that last remarkable bit by saying that the graduates considered by the survey included many who were in school when extracurricular activities were not an important part of the student's education. The present trend is to put more and more importance on what the college man accomplishes in school in addition to his high grades.—RCS. (*From the Magazine of Sigma Chi*)

WHAT?

IS FRATERNITY MEMBERSHIP WORTH

ASKS DR. GEORGE LASHER, ABLE
EDITOR OF THE RATTLE OF THETA
CHI—WHO GRACIOUSLY PERMITS
THE KLEOS TO REPRODUCE HIS
FIVE CONVINCING ANSWERS

Just how much is membership in a national college fraternity worth? There are definite answers to that question, and every man who bids another to membership ought to have the answers. Today, as never before, independents on various campuses need to be convinced of the value of belonging to a Greek-letter organization. Universities in some places provide dormitories that are both attractive and comfortable. Well-equipped student centers, as well as commercial enterprises, provide opportunities for entertainment. There are various campus organizations that try to socialize students; they make it possible for students to get acquainted with each other on a casual basis at least. What then does a fraternity chapter offer to make membership a desirable investment?

First, financial returns. Northwestern University recently completed a survey of 278 graduates of the '27, '28, '37, '38, and '48 classes which revealed that the average annual income of fraternity men was \$8,700, of non-fraternity men \$6,600. There is nothing surprising about that difference of \$2,100. Practically all personnel men will agree that fraternity men know better how to meet social situations, how to carry on a more satisfying conversation, how to dress appropriately. In addition, their records show that fraternity men get along more easily with others, they are more accustomed to leadership, and they are more active in community affairs. Such things are distinct assets to the individual and make him a more valuable member of a business, industrial, or professional organization. The experiences that come with group living and group social responsibilities are most valuable as preparation to meet the demands of the workaday world.

Second, training for management and citizenship. Members of a fraternity chapter meet many problems in carrying on financial activities necessary for maintaining rooming, boarding, and entertainment services. These provide a helpful background

for the future. Not only are members responsible for the financial reputation of their chapter, but they are responsible for the social standing of their group in the campus and the civic community. Being a democracy with every member having an equal vote, the fraternity chapter becomes a citizenship laboratory. Its members make their own laws and elect officers to enforce those laws. They cannot, however, disassociate themselves from the actions of the group, for they are so directly concerned with it. Here then they learn at first hand things that will help them be more intelligent voters and more effective citizens.

Third, insurance for life partnership. The great majority of fraternity men will marry. The success of their marriage will depend in most cases upon their ability to get along successfully with others. Recently a check was made on the more than six hundred alumni of a fraternity chapter. Over five hundred had married. There have been fewer than ten divorces among them, and in at least six cases the husbands found success in a second marriage. It is doubtful if any group would show a lower percentage of divorces than is found among fraternity men. The give and take of fraternity life, the discouragement of pettiness, of selfishness, and of peevishness, the discipline that comes with the general insistence that one must learn to recognize the rights of the other fellow and to do his share in any project all contribute to make the individual an easier person to live with.

Fourth, the sense of belonging to a campus family. Perhaps the most difficult thing to impart to others is the satisfaction that one gets from belonging to a group where all have similar interests and similar ideals, a group that is distinctly based on the family pattern. Here one finds close relationships, quite different from the casualness which is characteristic of the membership in most organizations. Brotherhood is no idle term; it involves honest affection. Men who work together, who play together, who plan together, and who share the joys, the sorrows, and the problems that are a part of college years build up intangibles that enrich life tremendously. Nor does this idea of having a home away from home cease with college days. A fraternity member leaves the campus with the comfortable feeling that he has a home to return to upon occasion, a place "to hang up his hat." To be sure, the current members of the family will be different, but he will have something in common with them. They wear the same badge, they bear the same group name, they have shared the same experiences.

Fifth, permanent friendships as dividends. The college fraternity is the most effective agency for the making of life-long friendships to be found on the campus. That statement cannot be successfully disputed. And such friendships are the most valuable by-products of college life. When one considers the numerous experiences that form the basis for these relationships it is easy to understand their strength and their durability. The opportunity of gaining friends through fraternity is not limited to college days. It continues through the years, aided by alumni chapters located in numerous cities. Nor is it limited to the members of one's own fraternity. All Greeks have common interests, and an acquaintance starting with an exchange of similar experiences often develops into a most worthwhile relationship, even if the badges are different.

No dormitory, however impressive, no student center however extensive, no society however well intentioned can prove an adequate substitute for a fraternity chapter whose members select their own members because they want them as brothers, determine the character of the life they lead as a campus family, learn at first hand the principles of harmonious group living, and build enduring friendships that enrich their lives as undergraduates and as alumni.

COMMUNISM

AND THE COLLEGE STUDENT

By J. EDGAR HOOVER

You, the college student, whether or not you realize it, are the rich earth that the Communist conspirator hopes to till. Your mind is the soil in which he hopes to implant alien seed. Your subsequent acts are the products whose growth he strives to direct. The harvest that he seeks is the destruction of our democratic processes of government.

What, then, can you, the college student, do about Communism? Awareness of danger is the first requisite in combating that danger. First, then, know your enemy. That necessitates learning what Communism really means, not what its apologists say it means.

How is one to separate truth from propaganda? I can only say, "Set yourself the task of developing a free mind—a mind that seeks facts." Such a mind accepts neither the minority version nor the majority version; it seeks and considers evidence. It is not satisfied until irrefutable evidence points out a road that leads toward irrevocable truth.

When you have learned everything possible from the experience of those who escaped from "Utopia"—where they learned the bitter difference between promise and reality—then steep yourself in the history of America. Go back to the heart and soul of its origins. Read the documents, books, and letters of the immortal giants, who, with faith and prayer and idealism, shaped and molded a form of government that is a continuous expression of faith in the individual. There you will learn that true Americanism is an act of faith—an overwhelming belief that the individual man, with God's help, is an intelligent being capable of self-rule. That faith is essential to the continuance of the American form of government.

In its simplest terms, the struggle lies between the spiritual and the material. The Communist seeks to rob you of your birthright by destroying your faith in our republic. The mess of pottage that he offers in tempting the weak, the shallow, and the short-sighted is the illusory promise of material security—the security of the slave. The Communist offensive must never be underestimated, for that promise has seduced millions of people and the ultimate objective is to swing all the peoples of the globe into the Communist orbit. Like the confidence man, therefore, the Communist labors incessantly to get his victims in the proper frame of mind—to "set up the suckers for the kill." Diligently and indiscriminately he pours his corrosive acid of disunity, hatred, and discontent over the worker, the professor, the artisan, the student.

What can you do to combat it?

Communism is the *antithesis of Christianity*. To indorse Communism is to deny all the tenets of Christianity—the great teachings that have guided our civilization during the dark ages of mankind's long, upward climb toward the light. You can be Christian.

Communism is *immoral*. The Communist teaches that the end justifies the means. You can live positively. You can promote the dynamic morality that is essential to the preservation of a free nation.

Communism *seeks "fronts."* Don't provide protective coloring for subversive organizations by being an indiscriminate "joiner." Ascertain the ultimate objectives of groups that mouth platitudes and espouse causes before you lend the strength of your name to their petitions and their rolls.

Communism *feeds on ignorance*. Be informed. Never yield to the disastrous luxury of emotional or "fuzzy" thinking. Stick to the facts.

Communism *seeks change*. It would make the State the master and the individual the slave. You, therefore, need to gain a true understanding of the republic in which the individual is the key. Our form of government is only as good as the people in it. Consequently, it cannot be perfect. But, active and intelligent effort has made it function in such a manner that it has been the marvel and the envy of the world. You hold the future in your hands. Be a crusader for democracy.

Communism *lives on lies*. It corrodes honor, destroys integrity, and subverts all the qualities that combine in an individual to make him, in the truest sense, a man. Wherever there is an honest man, there is an island of strength. Live honorably.

Communism *wears a cloak of many colors*. Learn to recognize these colors, and no act of yours will tend to bring to fruition the destructive harvest that the Communist seeks—and toward which all his efforts are bent.

*This forceful statement by the Director of the Federal Bureau of the Federal Bureau of Investigation appeared originally in the Boston University Campus.

THOUGHTS ON SCHOLARSHIP

The following excerpt was taken from the address of Charles E. Pledger, Jr., chairman of the NIC, before the Undergraduate Conference.

"One of the real problems facing the fraternity world today is poor scholarship among fraternity men, generally speaking. I realize that some chapters of some fraternities on some campuses may make outstanding records in scholarship; however, taking fraternity men as a class throughout the country, the showing made in scholarship is not good. Fraternity men are picked men. They represent the cream of each incoming class at their particular school. Is it unreasonable to expect that picked men will maintain a creditable showing in scholarship? The answer is obvious. Again it is an individual proposition. It is what the individual does scholastically that goes to create the standing of an individual chapter and fraternity on this all-important subject. If the individual fails to maintain an average equal, at least, to the all-men's average, the individual is not making a proper contribution to the scholastic success of his chapter and his fraternity. Moreover, the individual is not fulfilling what should be his mission in going to college.

"Many of you do not even stand for creditable scholarship in your respective interfraternity councils. You allow carry-over of pledges when they should be dropped for poor scholarship. You do not put a chapter on social probation for falling down below reasonable standards. You would do much to improve public relations not only with the public at large, but also with the college administrations if you laid down certain basic rules contemplated to improve scholarship and rigidly adhered to them."³

A CHALLENGE TO YOUTH TODAY



By **DR. WALTER L. STONE**
Professor of Sociology, Hanover College

The challenge to youth today is the challenge of the use of leisure or free time, which is a potential for fulfillment or for waste and deterioration. It can be used for re-creation or de-creation. There is an increasing amount of it and it is our most pressing social problem.

The reason for this is the effect of voluntary chosen activities on personality. "What gets your attention gets you" and "we are to be what we are becoming" are psychological facts in regard to learning that have growing significance because of the increase of leisure time.

The alternatives that challenge youth today in relation to the use of leisure time are:

First, are we going to be participants in activities or merely spectators? There is a place for seeing things; but if we see things without effort on our own part, they can just become spectacles at which we look but do not enter into. We may become drugged by entertainment.

Second, we can have fullness of life through our leisure time pursuits, or we can be bored to death. The world is so full of a number of things we should all be as happy as kings, but many are not. They do not know what to do with their leisure, except just dance, just play cards, just look at television, just read, just drink, just anything to narcotize themselves and escape from boredom.

Third, there is adventure in trying something new, in exploring, in opening new fields of interest; or there is dull security in never doing anything different and the rut gets deeper and deeper. That is the emotional and mental rut. The things of the spirit are not for those who do not have the spirit of adventure.

Fourth, there is the challenge of cooperative fellowship or isolated, anti-social, self-centered individualism. There are times when it is good to be alone. There are times when it is better to share in interesting experiences with kindred minds.

Fifth, we can live healthfully or enjoy our neuroses.

Sixth, we can learn many things or we can learn just what we can get by with.

Seventh, we can find God in people, in nature, or we can be agnostics and cynical. We are to be what we are now becoming. What gets our attention gets us.

There are some other factors that need our attention from the point of view of the uses of leisure as a challenge to youth. There is the fact that the mind must dwell before it can create and our rush and hurry makes it almost impossible for us to let our minds sit down, as one young person expressed it.

Another challenge is that of a sense of community in a fragmented world. We live in one organization after another and belong, really belong, to none of them. Somewhere, somehow, we have to develop a feeling of responsibility for a community—an enlarging sense of community.

Finally, there is the challenge of "easy does it." Many people struggle too hard, worry too much, and miss too much. In golf, if one presses too hard, he slices or tops the ball. "Easy does it"—relax and you come through.

THE FRATERNITY FILM

"Toast To Our Brother" is a 16mm, twenty-five minute color and sound film which has been showing at university orientation programs, fraternity conventions, and rushing programs in many parts of the country. A print was sent to the recent meeting of the National Interfraternity Conference chairman. A committee who viewed the film reported: "... The story has appeal and tells the experiences of a man considering fraternity membership, being pledged, initiated and his development as a fraternity man throughout his undergraduate life. We believe the story is an accurate portrayal of fraternity life and its many advantages . . ."

It is safe to say that no fraternity film that Hollywood has produced in the past could ever receive such a review. To date the industry has exaggerated certain issues in the fraternity system which would guarantee a big box office. The result of course does the public relations program of the fraternity system no good. "Toast To Our Brother" was produced to present a more truthful picture, to inspire the college freshman, enlighten the public, and entertain the alumni. It was made to supplement the rush booklets, promotional meetings, and the fraternity news and features articles in newspapers and magazines.

The producer, Tom Graeff, realized the need for the film and he proceeded to round up the necessary facilities and talent. The script was prepared with the help of persons trained in college and fraternity public relations work. It was developed from a detailed list of all of the points that were to be dramatized in the picture. Study periods, athletics, the sorority exchange, alumni contacts—nothing was to be left out. Everything is woven into a story line covering the undergraduate years on the college campus.

It was made certain that no fraternity name or insignia ever appear in the film as it is designed to portray all fraternities. In fact, the cast and locations which go to make up the chapter shown were members of many different fraternities and locales found in many different chapter houses. Even the local office of L. G. Balfour furnished pledge and active pins which did not resemble any existing fraternity jewelry.

The film would not be complete without a sequence involving a fraternity banquet in which an alumni member gives a speech to the new initiates. Mr. Joe E. Brown appears in this part and adds a great deal of punch to the message of the film. Although his part is short, it is one of the most memorable scenes.

When "Toast To Our Brother" was completed a charity premiere was arranged at one of the largest and most beautiful theaters on the West Coast, a theater which is frequently the scene of Hollywood premieres. Special 16mm projection was set up and the affair turned out to be a fitting introduction to the film in the cinema world. The actors and invited guests from the studios were on hand for this first showing. The reception demonstrated conclusively that the film will do a great deal of good for the fraternity system in the public eye, besides the use in rushing and alumni functions.

The goal of "Toast To Our Brother" will be achieved when prints are in the hands of service groups who will sponsor showings for civic and community meetings, and in the hands of fraternities that will send them from chapter to chapter for rushing, and in the hands of colleges where they will be used for freshmen orientation meetings.

1954 CONVENTION

Sky High in the Catskills

The Youngs Gap Hotel at Parksville, N. Y. (95 miles northwest of New York City) will be the site of the 1954 Convention. Here are the dates for you to check off on your calender. . . Sept. 6th after supper until Sept. 10 after breakfast. The program calls for two shows, aquacade, and all you can eat. The price for everyone will be \$52.50, including children. Counsellors for the children will be provided; so don't hesitate to bring the little ones along.

There are many thrills in store. As you approach Youngs Gap you will experience a great thrill as you see the hundreds of acres, and sprawling buildings housing one of the most complete pleasure resorts. The Hotel has a large modern air-conditioned theatre-night club where you will enjoy the finest entertainment. . . also the air-conditioned Dining rooms, beautiful and spacious, for years renowned for its excellent cuisine and service. The Hotel is beautifully decorated in modern color and fabrics. For the sportsmen at the convention there is a sporty 3-level golf course, five championship clay tennis courts, a basketball court, six official handball courts, a stable with fine spirited steeds. . . and of course, the refreshing coolness of the filtered huge Aquacade Pool. All this awaits the pleasure-seeking Convention goer at Youngs Gap. There will be lots of fun and relaxation.

SO DON'T FORGET—SEPTEMBER 6-10, 1954



ON BEING AGREEABLE

By HERBERT M. SCHIFFER

Assistant Dean, School of Commerce, New York University

The more I see of people, especially young people, the more certain I am that the agreeable and courteous men and women make the best impression. I have asked many professors why this or that student is thought well of. Invariably, the answer is, he is agreeable, pleasant, thoughtful and possesses good manners.

Among the qualities of mind and heart which conduce to worldly success, there is one, the importance of which is more real, and which is so generally underrated in our day by the young—it is courtesy. To me courtesy means a feeling of kindness or love for our fellows and it usually expresses itself in pleasing manners.

So often these days, because of a spirit of self-reliance and self-assertion, too many young people are apt to overlook or even despise those delicate attentions, those nameless and exquisite tendernesses of thought and manner that mark the true gentleman or woman. Yet history is crowded with examples showing that charm, thoughtfulness and courtesy are the great attributes for a happy and successful life. It should be our aim to have these qualities in generous proportions.

Perhaps the greatest of all these assets is agreeableness. It seems that the one quality which most people look for in others is agreeableness. It is the diamond among virtues for it is the most precious and rarest of all.

In a way, it is worth money. It gets one further than almost anything else. If one is agreeable, one is always in demand. Everywhere, everyone is looking for the agreeable person.

Every wife wants an agreeable husband; husbands want that kind of a wife. Children want agreeable parents, the workman an agreeable boss, the boss an agreeable workman.

It doesn't make much difference where we are or who we are, we want agreeable helpers—policemen, ushers, teachers, government officials, children and associates.

It is said that more people don't know that if they were agreeable they would have little competition and would be almost certain of success.

An agreeable person lights up the room like a lamp. He is like the shade of a big tree on a hot day. He is like a drink of something that tinkles in the pitcher when you're real thirsty. He is like food when you're empty and money when you're broke.

One quality that we all should strive for is agreeableness. It is always a winner.

Dean Schiffer met an untimely death in the early part of 1952. He was a popular educator and beloved by all his students. He always left a lasting impression upon people he met.—Ed.

Today

*Today is ours—let's live it
And love is strong—let's give it
A song can help—let's sing it
And peace is dear—let's bring it
The past is gone—don't rue it
Our world is wrong—let's right it.
Our work is here—let's do it
If evil comes—let's fight it
The road is rough—let's clear it
The future is vast—don't fear it
Is faith asleep—let's wake it
Today is ours—let's take it.*

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T H E B O O K C A S E

GUIDE TO ITALY. Edited by Eugene Fodor. About 100 contributors to series. Illustrated with photographs and drawings. Price \$3.00. Published by David McKay Company, New York.

"No other country of Europe can match Italy's record of continuous creative activity, which in the course of centuries has transformed the whole peninsula into one immense museum." That is part of the opening paragraph to the chapter "Creative Italy—the Arts Through the Centuries," written by Waverly Root, one time Rome correspondent for the Chicago Tribune.

Italy has been written about in shelves of guide books. Yet, it is a many-sided country always offering some new approach to what makes Italy and Italians "tick." In any of the Fodor guides one of the pleasant and informative chapters is the one about the people of a country and their (to the unseasoned traveler) peculiarities of thinking, living and temperament. Anton Gardner, author of the "Art of Being a Foreigner in Italy," does the honors for Italy in "How to Be a Successful Foreigner."

The introductory paragraph serves to give some idea of the tone and pace of his interesting commentary. Says Gardner: "Most of the defects of the Italian character—'defects' here meaning those characteristics which differ from our own—spring from three causes: 1) Italians belong to a Very Ancient Civilization (as Anglo-Saxon historians never fail to point out); 2) they live a great deal in the open air; 3) there are too many of them in Italy.

Even readers who have devoured a dozen travel guides on Italy should read and enjoy this chapter. Gardner's explanation of Italian opinions about foreigners is amusing and interesting, though obviously not entirely true. He says: 1) If you are an American, you are assumed to be wealthy; to have every modern gadget; press buttons to wash your clothes, open the garage door, and tip your wife out of bed in the morning, etc.; and to eat mainly out of cans, b) if British you grope in fog most of the year; live in the midst of a park crowded with dogs and horses; and keep your real opinions hidden, in case the international situation should change."

Food falls to the lot of Dorothy Carew, formerly with the United Press in Rome, and married to Joseph Rosapepe, formerly of the Associated Press. She writes: "Eating in Italy can be a real experience—or it can be a matter of deadly monotony. The difference lies in being willing to try something new, and in knowing the specialties of the various regions."

Perhaps Mrs. Rosapepe has a particular picture of an average American tourist in her mind's eye as she writes such paragraphs about Italy's food. Any American who has spent much time in a large city such as New York, Chicago, San Francisco or Los Angeles—to name only a few—has undoubtedly discovered that Italian cuisine is creatively varied and well-seasoned. Furthermore a good chef can cook in any language. In New York, not only Italian, but French, Belgian and so-called American type restaurants have chefs born in Italy. But, alas! there are so many Americans who claim they do not like seasoned food.

Dorothy, in her food chapter, points out that there are numerous specialties of the region to be found in Italy. For example, there is gnocchi in Rome; fonduta, a glo-

rified Welsh Rarebit in Turin; rice with saffron in Milan; rice and pea soup in Venice; torta pasqualina, a pastry filled with a paste of artichokes in Genoa; flat green noodles baked in Bologna; grilled beefsteak in Florence; macaroni and pizza pie in Naples; or macaroni and sardines in Palermo. These are only a few of the many regional specialties to be enjoyed, even if the tourist happens to have a personal antipathy to eating an octopus or devil fish.

A detailed study of the manners, dress, food, festivals and outstanding personalities of the time, "The Renaissance: A History of Civilization in Italy From 1304-1576 A.D.," by Will Durant (New York: Simon & Shuster) also contains a generous sampling of the artistic and intellectual life of the great Italian cities, particularly Rome and Florence. It was a time when the great geniuses—Raphael, Michelangelo, Leonardo, and Titian—created their superb works of art, and a time during which popes and princes—Lorenzo de Medici, Alexander VI, Julius II, Leo X—wielded tremendous influence in the Italian states. The leading writers of the period—Petrarch, Boccaccio, Politian, Machiavelli and Aretino—are also discussed in this latest volume of Dr. Durant's monumental work, "The Story of Civilization."

GIACOMO LEOPARDI IN HISPANIC LITERATURE

By Arnold A. Del Greco (Theta Beta) N. Y. U. 285 pp. New York.
S. F. Vanni (Ragusa). \$5.00.

Reviewed by
Alfred McCormack, Jr., University of Virginia

Giacomo Leopardi (1798-1837) was born in the town of Recanati, in the region of Le Marche, Central Italy. By the age of ten he had absorbed all the knowledge at the disposal of his teachers, and he was left to learn by his own efforts. His family, of noble origin and once wealthy, was reduced to a state of near poverty at the time of Giacomo's youth.

But Giacomo's father Monaldo, a "literato" of mediocre stature who loved books, had collected a rich library in his palace before his stern wife, Adelaide, took over completely the financial affairs of the family. This library was to serve as both the source of Giacomo's greatest joy and as an inconspicuous contributor to the ruination of his health, to his sufferings and to the formulation of his lofty but unrealizable ideals which made him view the world with a great seriousness of purpose and with a distinctive kind of pessimism.

Alone and in the solitude of this library, Giacomo Leopardi acquired all the knowledge he could; in the span of a few years he not only learned excellently Greek and Latin, and several modern languages, but he also became an impeccable translator of classical authors.

His literary production began as early as 1809 and reached its peak by 1827 when he had produced most of his "Canti" and Operette morali.

Spanish and Italian

Arnold A. Del Greco (Theta Beta), Assistant Professor of Romance Languages at the University of Virginia, in writing on Giacomo Leopardi has attempted to tie together the many existing links between Spanish and Italian literature, an undertaking for which Professor Del Greco is well qualified, having spent most of his boyhood in Central Italy with his grandparents who were of Italian and Spanish origin, and thus coming into contact with the languages very early in his life. He has also visited Spain and in 1941 did research at the University of Mexico.

The fact that no complete study had been made of this poet in the Hispanic world prompted the author to undertake this book.

Important Accomplishments

In the first part of his work Professor Del Greco gives a summary of Leopardi's most important accomplishments and presents commentaries of his most authoritative critics, going on to show how the critics in the Spanish-speaking world treated Leopardi and how well his work was translated into Spanish.

Finally the study considers those Hispanic writers who are said to have been influenced by Leopardi.

Professor Del Greco writes in a scholarly style that is both pleasing and easy to follow even though it is obvious he has had to assimilate a great mass of detail into rather limited space.

In addition the author has used good judgment in selecting his quotations which are never long enough to confuse the casual reader yet sufficient to satisfy the probing scholar who demands a more thorough examination of the subject.

Good Presentation

Finally the author has succeeded in presenting Leopardi as a person not merely as the author of listed works, evidently agreeing with a 20th century critic he cites. Carmen de Burgos Segui, who states "it is impossible to get to know an author merely by the presentation of his work or by a philosophical criticism of them. It is necessary to examine his personality, the character responsible for his literary production."

Professor Del Greco has done this from a three dimensional view as it were, even to the extent of examining Leopardi on the theme of love.

Professor Del Greco taught Spanish and Italian at Brooklyn College from 1937-1941 and at Sweet Briar College from 1942-1946. He has been teaching at the University since 1947 giving graduate and undergraduate courses in the Spanish language and literature.

He holds a B.S. degree from New York University and an M.A. and Ph.D. from Columbia University. He is the Virginia chairman for the National Federation of Modern Foreign Language Associations and editor of the "News Letter" published by the Modern Foreign Language Association of Virginia; member of Alpha Phi Delta Fraternity.

Two years ago Professor Del Greco organized "El Centro Hispano" (The Spanish Club) at the University and has served as its faculty adviser since then.

Professor Del Greco is considered by many to be one of the outstanding scholars in the combined field of Spanish and Italian literature in this country.

WEAR YOUR FRATERNITY OR RECOGNITION PIN!

Are you one of the brothers who neglects to wear a fraternity or recognition pin?

If you are, get it out on your chest or lapel and leave it there.

We have come a long way and had a hard journey to reach this station in our fraternal life. Now that we have attained the unquestioned right and the honor so many men desire—to display the emblem of our fraternity, let us all be proud of it. Wear it—not periodically—but always.

Brother, you are a member of an organization that stands for the highest principles of life. You are a member of one of the finest organizations in the world. Show your appreciation of this honor and your pride of membership. *Wear your fraternity or recognition pin, always!*

—DR. ALEXANDER YOUNG (Cornell)

ALPHA PHI DELTA ANNUAL AWARDS

1953 Convention

FRANCONIA, NEW HAMPSHIRE

OUTSTANDING ALUMNUS AWARD

JAMES PACCIONE, *Eta*, C.C.N.Y.

ANTHONY FOLIO, *Psi*, Duquesne University
(*Certificate of Merit*)

OUTSTANDING UNDERGRADUATE AWARD

JOHN PELINO, *Psi*, Dequesne University

CHARLES FAVERIO, *Beta Beta*, Manhattan College
(*Certificate of Merit*)

ALBERT YANNON, *Xi*, Ohio State University
(*Certificate of Merit*)

OUTSTANDING CHAPTER AWARDS

Beta Iota, Utica College

Pi, University of West Virginia

Beta Mu, DePaul University

ACROSS THE EDITOR'S DESK

BETA OMICRON INSTALLED

At Youngstown College, Ohio

Twenty-three Youngstown College undergraduates were initiated by the National Officers under the sponsorship of the Youngstown Alumni Club to form the Beta Omicron Chapter of Alpha Phi Delta Fraternity.

While the Youngstown Alumni Club was playing host to the visiting brothers at a smoker and buffet at the Mohoning Country Club, representative brothers from XI, Beta Theta and YAC put the neophytes through the preliminary paces. Father Federici had served Mass at a local Catholic Church with Victor Cincetta acting as altar boy, the National Officers, alumni, undergraduates and neophytes sojourned to the Knights of Columbus House to complete the Initiation Ritual. A stag dinner was given in honor of the newly installed Beta Omicron. Several dignitaries from Youngstown College, including President Howard W. Jones, Ph.D., and Dean Joseph E. Smith were present.

The Youngstown Alumni Club members, particularly General Chairman Michael P. Julian, Toastmaster Anthony B. Flask, President Patrick Williams, Secretary Felix Catoline, John A. Parillo, and George Strollo are to be thanked and congratulated for developing the new group and making the arrangements for the installation.

Group of the Alpha Phi Delta contingent that rode in the Columbus Day Parade down Fifth Avenue, N. Y., along with the A.P.D. Float (reading left to right): Charles Coscia, Charles Jr., Prof. Paul Salvatore, Anthony Armore, Judge Robert Santangelo, Steve Ferocca, and Paul Poll.



N. Y. District Sponsors "3-D Revue"

New York University, School of Education auditorium, was the gala setting for the "3-D Revue," a variety show of songs, dances, and comedy sketches, put on by the undergraduate members of the following chapters: Delta, Eta, Theta, Theta Beta, Beta Beta, Beta Eta, Beta Kappa, and Beta Xi. The show was given on the evening of January 15th, 1954, and it had a good turnout.

Plans are now underway for a production of an all-male musical comedy, "Fraternity Days."

V. Lombardo Meets Hero's End in Korea

On June 15, 1953, 1st Lt. Vincent Lombardo, U. S. Air Force, died a hero's death over North Korea. "Vinnie," as he was affectionately known to the brothers of Beta Eta and to many of the brothers of the Third District, volunteered for active duty. After thirty successful missions against the enemy, his thunder jet was hit by enemy fire and it crashed to earth. Official notices sent to his mother state that in view of the fact that his plane was literally blown to bits, Vinnie's body could not be returned home. It may be assumed that Vinnie died as his plane crashed to earth. He had been promoted to 1st Lt. just the day before he met his hero's death.

Vincent was inducted into Alpha Phi Delta the summer of 1947. Beta Eta and the entire Fraternity have lost a real brother—a man always ready to help and encourage, who inconvenienced himself many times so that his fellow brother would benefit thereby. His wit, his spontaneous laugh, his contagious personality will be truly missed by all who knew him. His valiant passing has grieved Beta Eta, but at the same time, Beta Eta, and the entire Fraternity are proud!

Contrata, Theta Beta Honored for Bravery and Devotion to Duty

By Eugene Lalli, Th.B.

Tribute was paid last month to the daring of a Brooklyn soldier and Brother of Alpha Phi Delta who refused to abandon valuable equipment to hostile North Koreans on Nov. 5, 1951. Recipient of the Bronze Star with "V" device was former Sgt. John Contrata, Theta Beta. Bro. Contrata, at that time a corporal attached to the headquarters and headquarters battery of the 10th Field Artillery Battalion, 3rd Infantry Division, received the decoration from Lt. Col. Graydon A. Tunstall in his office in the Organized Reserve Corps armory at Fort Hamilton. He was originally a member of the New York National Guard Unit, Battery B, 187th Field Artillery. He is now a student of New York University and an active Theta Beta man.

Bro. Contrata arrived in Korea Aug. 4, 1951, and left there April 2, after service as a driver and radio operator with an artillery liaison crew. The citation which accompanied the award was dated May 2, 1952, and reads as follows:

"On Nov. 5, 1951, the First Battalion, ROK Infantry Regiment, was subjected to a vicious assault by an overwhelming hostile force, and was forced to withdraw from Hill 395.

"Cpl. Contrata, a driver and radio operator with an artillery liaison crew, which was supporting the friendly unit, disregarded the intense hostile small arms fire as he continued to load equipment on his vehicle after all surrounding friendly positions had been abandoned.

"He continued to load equipment until the foe was within 30 yards of him and he was ordered to leave. Through his outstanding courage and devotion to duty much vital equipment was saved which ordinarily would have been abandoned and lost to the enemy."

The Kleos wishes to add its congratulations to Bro. Contrata for his bravery and fine devotion to duty, and wishes him continued success in his studies at New York University.

FRATERNITY BROTHERS MEET IN KOBE, JAPAN

It is true when we say that there is an Alpha Phi Delta man in any part of the world. Take the case of Brothers John J. Gentilella, Theta Beta (NYU) and Joseph F. Craco, Phi (Alabama). Brother Gentilella returned to Japan to reopen his law office and Brother Craco is now a Lt. Commander serving in the Navy as a public information officer on the staff of the Commander United Nations Blockading and Escort Force, serving aboard its Flagship, USS *Prairie*, AD15. Lt. Cmdr. Craco is by profession an attorney and he practiced law in Newark, N. J.

The two men met by odd coincidence. Bro. Craco, on reaching Kobe, was seeking an American lawyer, and discovered Bro. Gentilella's name listed in the directory. He called and after introductions began to talk about college life. Bro. Craco asked Gentilella if he were an Alpha Phi Delta man . . . but of course . . . It was smooth sailing from then on. The latest correspondence your editor received is that the two men spent the Holidays together.



U. S. Navy Photo

Dr. P. Sammartino, Eta, Becomes Head of 2 Combined Jersey Colleges

Fairleigh Dickinson College of Rutherford, New Jersey, and Bergen Junior College of Teaneck, will merge under the name of Fairleigh Dickinson College, with Dr. Peter Sammartino as president. Dr. Walter Head, president of Bergen Junior College, will become provost of the Teaneck campus.

The Boards of Trustees of the two institutions have approved the plan after numerous conferences. The merger will mark one of the largest and most important educational developments in the history of New Jersey.

Merger of the two institutions will provide educational facilities for potentially 4,000 students. Fairleigh Dickinson, presently the third largest college in the State, has a total enrollment of 2,851, approximately 1,206 of whom are day students. Bergen Junior College presently has an enrollment of 197 day students and 297 in its Evening Division.

Dr. Sammartino said that it is planned to increase the Teaneck campus enrollment to 500 day students and about the same number in the Evening Division.

All administrative officers, faculty, and members of the office and custodial staffs of Bergen Junior College will be continued in their positions and will enjoy the same rights and privileges as present members of the staff at Fairleigh Dickinson.

Bergen has operated as a two-year institution since its founding in 1933. Fairleigh Dickinson, founded originally in 1941 as a junior college, became a four-year college in 1948. It enjoys full accreditation by the State of New Jersey and the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

The merger means that Fairleigh Dickinson College will now have 40 acres of campus with a total of 36 buildings.

Frank De Kova, Eta, Has Role in "The Robe"

Frank De Kova, Eta, is making a niche for himself in the field of radio, stage, television, and motion pictures. He has appeared in many TV films and motion pictures as a character actor. He appeared on Broadway in the successful play, "The Detective Story." With the closing of the play, De Kova went to Hollywood and there he has been working in motion pictures.

He can be seen in a prominent part in the spectacular film, "The Robe," in which he plays the role of the slave dealer.

PENDULUM

By CARLO FORZA
Beta Mu-DePaul Univ.

Time, our implacable foe moves
on,

Birth, Life and Death are encom-
passed by it.

How well we treat our enemy!

Hasten to work, hurry to play

Cursing the minutes that keep us
from tomorrow.

Birth is but the first step towards
death.

Why so impatient, Brother?

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Your badge is a beautiful symbol of your membership and a lifetime investment. As your official jeweler, Balfour pledged highest quality, friendly service and a sincere desire to please.

PRICE LIST

Official plain badge, zircon star	\$ 5.50
Crown pearl, diamond star	26.00
Crown pearl, diamond star, 3 rubies or sapphires	27.50
Crown pearl, diamond star, 3 emeralds	29.00
Alternate pearl and ruby, diamond star	30.00

SISTER PINS

Crown pearl, diamond star	15.75
Crown pearl, diamond star, 3 rubies or sapphires	17.25
Crown pearl, zircon star	12.00
Crown pearl, zircon star, 3 rubies or sapphires	13.50
Pledge button, sterling	1.00

20% Federal Tax and any State Tax are in addition

REGULATIONS

Orders for official insignia and all ring orders must be placed through the Central Office: Alpha Phi Delta Fraternity, 1430 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.

L. G. Balfour Company
Attleboro, Mass.

Date.....

Please send:

- Blue Book
- Badge Price List
- Ceramic Flyer

Samples:

- Stationery
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