

A HISTORY OF THE FRATERNITY SYSTEM AT
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
FROM 1948 THROUGH 1960

by

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to chronicle the history of the social fraternity system at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale during the years 1948-1960. It includes a brief synopsis of events prior to 1948, the year Delyte W. Morris became President of the University. The study concludes with the year the first four Small Group Housing buildings were completed.

The growth of the fraternity system is detailed including the Administration's stance on home rule and non-discrimination, the consequences of which hindered several national men's fraternities, including Sigma Pi and Sigma Phi Epsilon, in establishing chapters at SIU. The quest for University-owned fraternity housing is chronicled. Also discussed are the mergers affecting the women's fraternities, including the merger of the Association of Education Sororities and the National Panhellenic Conference and the merger of Delta Sigma Epsilon and Delta Zeta on the national level as well as the national merger of Pi Kappa Sigma and Sigma Kappa.

In addition, a brief history is given of all the men's and women's fraternities at SIU from 1923 until 1960. The Interfraternity Council and Panhellenic Council are discussed as are the Greek Week activities.

The Appendices include winners of the Service to Southern Award, Most Valuable Fraternity Man and Sorority Woman Award, Kappa Delta Alpha/Theta Xi Variety Show, and Greek Sing for the years from 1948-1960. The addresses of the fraternity groups are also listed as are the first residents of the Small Group Housing area. A compilation of the fraternal groups is given for the years 1948, 1960, and 1991.

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Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

In 1776, there were but a handful of colleges in America. Harvard, the first colonial college, was chartered in 1636. Harvard's mission, according to Rudolph (1990), was "to train the schoolmasters, the divines, the rulers, the cultured ornaments of society -- the men who would spell the difference between civilization and barbarism" (p. 6). Coeducation was still more than a half a century away; it began in Oberlin, Ohio, when Oberlin College enrolled four women in 1837 (Rudolph, 1990).

The men's fraternity movement began in 1776. Phi Beta Kappa was founded that year in Williamsburg, Virginia, at the College of William and Mary. Although Phi Beta Kappa is now a scholastic honorary, it was at the time of its founding similar in nature to the present day fraternity. Anson and Marchesani (1991) stated:

Phi Beta Kappa had all the character of the present day fraternity: the charm and mystery of secrecy, a ritual, oaths of fidelity, a grip, a motto, a badge for external display, a background of high idealism, a strong tie of friendship and comradeship, an urge for sharing its values through nationwide expansion. (p. I-10)

By 1825 when Kappa Alpha Society was founded at Union College in Schenectady, New York, the five chapters of Phi Beta Kappa already had become scholastic honoraries. Sigma Phi and Delta Phi both were founded at Union College in 1827. The three groups became known as the "Union Triad"; and, they became the model for the American fraternity system (Anson & Marchesani, 1991).

Other men's national fraternities were founded prior to the Civil War. However, the war put a damper on fraternity activities and expansion. After the

war, several fraternities were founded in southern colleges and they expanded throughout the south. However, one southern fraternity, Alpha Tau Omega, was founded at Virginia Military Institute with the prime objective being to “restore the Union by uniting fraternally the young men of the South with those of the North” (Anson & Marchesani, 1991, p. III-20).

In Monmouth, Illinois, in 1867, twelve young women, all students at Monmouth College, met with the intention of forming an organization modeled after the two men’s fraternities then at Monmouth. They called the organization I. C. Sorosis; Pi Beta Phi was their secret motto. In 1868, the second chapter of I. C. Sorosis was founded at Iowa Wesleyan College in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. Within weeks, another women’s group, P. E. O., joined the I. C.s on the Iowa Wesleyan campus. P. E. O. later became a community organization and in 1902, the collegiate chapter at Iowa Wesleyan became an Alpha Xi Delta chapter (Clapp, 1968). I. C. Sorosis officially became Pi Beta Phi in 1888 when the collegiate chapters insisted Greek letters were necessary to compete with the other women’s fraternities (Donaldson, 1968).

In 1870, Kappa Alpha Theta was founded at Indiana Asbury University [now DePauw University] in Greencastle, Indiana. Later that year, Kappa Kappa Gamma was founded at Monmouth College. When Alpha Phi was founded at Syracuse University in 1872, the ten founders “were pleasantly unaware of the existence of any other similar organization and immediately began calling themselves a national fraternity” (Singleton, 1931, p. xxi).

Two women’s fraternities, both founded at Wesleyan Female College in Macon, Georgia, claimed to be the oldest secret sisterhoods (Anson & Marchesani, 1991). Both groups began as literary societies and they did not expand beyond the Wesleyan Female College campus until the early 1900s. Alpha Delta Pi began its existence as the Adelphean Society in 1851. It changed

its name and began its expansion in 1905. The Philomathean Society was a rival literary society founded a year after the Adelphean Society; it became Phi Mu in 1904 (Anson & Marchesani, 1991).

In 1902, representatives of seven of the nine invited national women's fraternities met in Chicago and formed what is known today as the National Panhellenic Conference [NPC] (Leonard, 1958). None of the nine groups had chapters at Normal Schools and the early NPC by-laws stated:

It [the NPC women's fraternity] must have all of its chapters established in senior colleges and universities which are authorized to confer a bachelor's degree, and which are given satisfactory rating by the pertinent recognized regional associations of colleges and secondary schools. (Leonard, 1958, p. 10)

The Association of Pedagogical Sororities was founded in 1915 as an umbrella organization for the national women's fraternities located at Normal Schools. Its name was later changed to the Association of Education Sororities [AES]. In 1947, NPC accepted the six AES groups into associate membership status with the intention of the AES groups becoming full fledged NPC members (Stintson, 1956). In 1951, the six AES members received full membership in NPC. By 1960, three of the six AES groups had merged with NPC women's fraternities.

The history of the African American men's and women's fraternities can be traced to the founding of Alpha Phi Alpha, a men's fraternity, at Cornell University in 1906. Two years later, the first African American women's fraternity, Alpha Kappa Alpha, was founded at Howard University in Washington, D. C. The National Pan-Hellenic Conference [NP-HC], founded in 1930, consists of eight African American fraternities, four men's and four women's. Among these, Kappa Alpha Psi belongs to both the National Interfraternity Conference and the National Pan-Hellenic Council. Iota Phi Theta, an African American men's fraternity, belongs only to the National Interfraternity Conference (Anson & Marchesani, 1991).

Southern Illinois University located in Carbondale, Illinois, was chartered in 1869 as Southern Illinois State Normal University (Alumni Association, 1899). The first classes were taught in 1874. In 1943, the Crisenberry Bill gave limited university status to Southern Illinois Normal University allowing it to grant baccalaureate-level liberal arts degrees and the Master of Science in Education degree (Lentz, 1955). The name change to Southern Illinois University was completed in 1947. In 1965, the identity of the University was refined to include Southern Illinois University at Carbondale and Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville (Mitchell, 1993). Within the period of transition from a teacher training institution to a comprehensive university lie the formative years of the fraternity system at Southern Illinois University.

Statement of the Problem

Very little has been written about the fraternity system at Southern Illinois University. Lentz's 75-year history of the Southern Illinois University (1955) contained but this one reference to the fraternity system:

The more pretentious sorority and fraternity came into being at Southern to serve a highly important phase of student life. A legitimate form of campus politics was the outgrowth of friendly rivalry between the more or less exclusive 'Greeks' and the organized Independents. (p. 117)

Mitchell (1993) noted that Epsilon Beta, the first women's fraternity at SIU and Sigma Alpha Pi, the first men's group at SIU, were organized in 1923. Alpha Phi Alpha, chartered in 1934, was the first National Pan-Hellenic Council group at SIU.

SIU's beginning as a Normal School was a barrier to the National Panhellenic Conference groups organizing at Carbondale prior to the merger of the Association of Education Sororities [AES] and the National Panhellenic Conference [NPC] in 1947. After the merger, the National Panhellenic Conference groups also went through a period of acquisitions and mergers, the

consequences of which affected several of the women's groups on the SIU campus.

The current study has focused on the general developmental history of the fraternity system at SIU from 1948 until 1960. It has chronicled and noted the many changes that took place during these years including the affiliation of local chapters with national organizations and the building of University owned fraternity housing. It has noted a few general issues relating to this development.

Significance of the Current Study

The significance of the current study is integral to the history of Southern Illinois University. Men's and women's fraternities have been a part of student life at SIU since 1923. The years from 1948, when Delyte W. Morris became president of SIU, to 1960, the end of the academic year when the first of the four fraternities moved into Small Group Housing, were crucial ones in the development of SIU's fraternity system. The manner in which the fraternity system at SIU developed is of interest to those studying the growth and development of the institution.

Delyte Morris became President of SIU in 1948 (Mitchell, 1988). At the time of his arrival, three chapters of the Association of Education Sororities were on campus. The local men's fraternities were seeking to affiliate with national fraternities. Three national groups served the African American population; Alpha Phi Alpha, a National Pan-Hellenic Council men's fraternity, was chartered in 1933. Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority and Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority had graduate chapters at SIU.

Examination of the growth and development of the fraternity system from 1948 until 1960 has provided insight into student life. No previous history of SIU's fraternity system has been written and this study will make the

information available to those interested in the history and development of this important aspect of SIU.

Definitions

Fraternalities, both men's and women's, are social organizations. Women's fraternalities are more commonly known as sororities. Of the 26 NPC groups, 22 refer to themselves as women's fraternalities, a decision which is backed by a 1909 NPC ruling. It should be noted that while Delta Zeta, Sigma Kappa, Alpha Kappa Alpha, and Sigma Gamma Rho officially refer to themselves as sororities, for the purposes of this study, they, and all the women's groups at SIU, will be referred to as women's fraternalities.

In almost all cases, the fraternity name is characterized by the use of two or three Greek letters. These fraternalities are also known as Greek letter societies. Some Greek letter societies are honorary in nature and involve students from different majors or class rankings. This study will focus solely upon the men's and women's social fraternalities.

A fraternity system, sometimes referred to as a Greek system, includes all the men's and women's social fraternalities, both local and national, located on a particular campus.

Membership in the men's and women's social fraternalities is by mutual selection. There are usually two classifications of membership, undergraduate and alumni. Alumni status is obtained after an initiated member graduates or withdraws from college. The majority of fraternalities are national in scope except for groups which exist on only one campus. These groups are called "locals".

Delimitations of the Study

The current study is limited to the years from 1948 to 1960. Only the social men's and women's fraternities have been studied. These years, from the beginning of Delyte W. Morris' tenure to the building of University-owned Fraternity housing were important ones for the fraternity system at SIU.

Sources of and Procedures for Reviewing Historical Information

Historical research offers a glimpse into the past. In studying the history of the fraternities at SIU from 1948 to 1960, it became necessary to examine the fraternity system from its very beginnings. SIU's yearbook, the Obelisk, was first published in 1914. Fortunately, that issue and all subsequent issues of the Obelisk were available in the Special Collections of Morris Library. The last issue of the Obelisk was published in 1973. The Obelisk II appeared in 1976-77 as one volume and it was published sporadically through the 1980s. Each Obelisk was examined and copies were made of the information pertaining to the fraternity system. The copies were arranged in chronological order and pertinent information was noted. The Obelisk in chronological order offered an overview of SIU's growth as well as the evolution of its fraternity system.

The Presidential Collection Files of the SIU Archives were also available in Morris Library. The following files, most of which include only the Morris presidency years, were examined: Greek Week 1950-63; Fraternity Interfraternity Council; Fraternity and Sorority Advisors' Council; Fraternities and Sororities; Fraternity and Sorority Affairs; Fraternity and Sorority Correspondence 1940-63; Fraternity and Sorority Housing; and Interfraternity Council. Information garnered from these files supplemented the notes taken from the Obelisk volumes.

The Board of Trustee minutes were examined for references to the fraternity system, especially the construction of fraternity housing. Many issues of the

Egyptian student newspaper were available on microfilm. Each available edition of the Egyptian from 1920 until 1960 was examined. Selected issues of the Carbondale Free Press were read. Both the Egyptian and the Carbondale Free Press provided further insight into activities of the fraternity system at SIU.

Interviews with several individuals familiar with SIU's fraternity system and present at SIU in the 1950s were conducted. The writing of the current historical study proceeded in relation to the chronologies of historical information identified above.

Summary

The current study addressed the history of the fraternity system at SIU during the formative years from 1948 to 1960. Chapter I has provided an introduction to the problem, the statement of the problem, the significance of the current study, definitions, limitations of the study, and sources of and procedures for reviewing historical information.

Subsequent chapters will include an extensive historical description of the growth and change of the fraternity system at SIU during the period from 1948 to 1960, an elaboration of the context of the time, and a concluding assessment of the fraternity system's development at SIU. Individual historical overviews of the men's and women's fraternities will also be included.

Chapter II

AN OVERVIEW OF SIU'S FRATERNITY SYSTEM PRIOR TO 1948

Chapter II of this study will include a brief overview of the fraternity system at SIU prior to 1948. The overview will address the men's fraternities and women's fraternities separately. Three subordinate topics: "Home Rule" as it related to membership selection and affiliation with the men's national organizations; affiliations and mergers which affected the women's fraternities; and the financing and construction of self-liquidating University Small Group Housing will be specifically addressed in subsequent chapters.

To study the fraternity system at SIU from the years 1948 to 1960, it is necessary to discuss the evolution of the fraternity system prior to 1948. The beginning of the fraternity system at SIU can be traced to 1923.

Men's Fraternities

A small article with the headline "Philia Sumboulae Organized" appeared in the February 13, 1923, edition of the Egyptian:

A few weeks ago a number of students banded themselves together and organized a boarding club now known as "Philia Sumboulae." Its organization is similar to that of some of the boarding clubs in the other large universities. Its adopted constitution and by-laws are very much like those used by the two literary societies, only that the time, place, purpose, etc. of meetings are entirely different. (p. 3)

"Fraternity Established is First at S. I. N. U., Fratres are Organized - Name Not Yet Chosen" read the March 6, 1923, Egyptian headline. The article elaborated:

With the acquisition of the colonial home on the corner of College and Normal Avenue, now known as the Judge [Barr] property, marks the

entrance of fraternity life on the S. I. N. U. Campus. It is indeed a wonder that students have lived here for so many college generations without organizing fraternities. However, since the movement has been started we believe it will be only a matter of a few years until a majority of the college students will be living in fraternity and sorority houses. Mr. Shryock remarks that it opens a new epoch in the history of Southern Illinois State University.

The house is to be remodeled in every way during the next month and will be ready for occupancy the first of the spring term. Besides room that is to be provided for twenty-five boys there will be a large club room, hall, dining hall, and kitchen. The annex to the rear will be used for the help. (p. 1)

One can imagine that among the first orders of business was acquiring a new name. One month after *Philia Sumboulae* was mentioned in the *Egyptian*, the organization, having acquired the name Sigma Alpha Pi, was officially introduced to the SIU community, "After something once gets started it generally spreads and certainly it does if the first one is successful. Following that reasoning we expect to find several fraternity houses here in a few years" (*Egyptian*, 1923, March 13, p. 2).

This was not the case; Sigma Alpha Pi remained the only fraternity at SIU during the 1920s. It was in existence until the early 1930s. There was no mention of Sigma Alpha Pi in the *Obelisks* after 1931. It was, however, mentioned indirectly in a 1932 *Egyptian* editorial, "Last year there was a justified cry for the formation of more Greek letter societies on our campus. . . the local fraternity which had been in existence for some time was obviously decadent" (1932, March 23, p. 4).

Chi Delta Chi was founded in December, 1932, "with the complete approval and sanction of President Shryock" (*Egyptian*, 1932, December 7, p. 1). James McGuire, the chapter's first president, asserted, "Delta Chi Delta isn't going to be just partially organized and then allowed to die out, but we're going to stay back

of this organization and do all we can toward getting a national charter (Egyptian, 1932, December 7, p. 1).

Other local men's fraternities followed Chi Delta Chi onto campus. Kappa Delta Alpha was founded less than a year later in September, 1933 (Obelisk, 1934). Sigma Beta Mu began in 1939, Delta Delta Chi in 1940, and Nu Epsilon Alpha in 1942.

World War II curtailed the quest for national affiliation and all fraternities remained local organizations until after the war. At least one organization, although inactive on the SIU campus due to the majority of members participating in the Armed Forces, kept members informed of fraternity brothers' activities. Nu Epsilon Alpha, from April 20, 1943, until October 25, 1945, published 23 issues of the NEA Newsletter (later called the Nu-Eps "Tattler"). Fifty-seven names were on the mailing list and the newsletter traveled around the world. Members continually wrote about the good times they had at the Methodist Manor, the fraternity's home at 605 South Normal Avenue, and the hopes they had for reactivating and nationalizing the fraternity (Odaniell, 1993).

In the last issue of the Nu-Eps "Tattler", Walter H. McDonald (October 13, 1945) wrote:

Several of you have probably heard from various sources that Nu Epsilon Alpha has been reorganized. I feel that you would all enjoy a more detailed account of the activity that has taken place . . . I arrived home just in time to take part in most of it. It seems that the KDA jumped the gun and started pledging everyone that would take a ribbon, although they (KDA) had no active members on the campus. Two of the fellows had come down for a week and handled all the details. They planned to take about 20 of the men actives with little or no pledgeship. As soon as Doc [M. S. Harvey] heard of this, he got five of the best fellows he knew who were interested in N.E.A. and we met with them on a Sunday afternoon. Jack Hedges of the Chi Delts was on the campus and I went to have a talk with him and found out that there was to be a meeting the next evening with representatives of all the frats on campus and with the new Dean of Men. Very little was accomplished at this meeting except for one thing - THE FORMER RULES OF THE INTER-FRATERNITY COUNCIL WERE ABOLISHED FOR THIS TERM, BUT A NEW INTER-FRAT IS TO BE ORGANIZED AT THE END

OF THIS TERM OR THE START OF THE NEXT. Also the following agreement (gentlemen's agreement) was reached -- no first term freshmen were to become actives before the winter term, maintenance of the 3.0 average and a limit of membership to 40 members. It was a gay old meeting as of the old days with a lot of well chosen remarks and pointed statements. (Odaniell, 1993, last [unnumbered] page)

In 1946, the first recorded contact between a local men's fraternity society and a national fraternity was made; Delta Delta Chi contacted Tau Kappa Epsilon about becoming a chapter of its national fraternity. Dale Andrews, Corresponding Secretary of Delta Delta Chi, wrote to President Lay expressing his chapter's desire to join a national organization. Andrews asked President Lay to endorse the group to the Tau Kappa Epsilon National President (D. Andrews, personal communication, May 17, 1946). President Lay replied, "I shall be glad to be of help" (C. F. Lay, personal communication, May 28, 1946).

Prior to his arrival at SIU, President Lay had spent 20 years at the University of Texas (Plochmann, 1957), an institution whose strong fraternity system began in 1882. During his tenure at Texas, there were more than 45 chapters of national fraternities, both men's and women's, on campus and they "with rare exceptions, own their own land and homes" (Anson & Marchesani, 1991, p. II-189).

The Presidential file's first mention of creating a policy for fraternity expansion was a memo from Charles Tenney, Assistant to the President, to President Lay:

You have requested me to comment on Dean Hiskey's letter of August 6 concerning the possibility of establishing chapters of national fraternities on our campus . . . I can see nothing with which to disagree in Dean Hiskey's remarks. It may be that the trend in University circles is toward a diminishing emphasis on social fraternities. I scarcely think, however, that anyone could claim that fraternity life has been overemphasized on our campus. Furthermore, the organized houses have always been very cooperative in helping carry out all-university projects. As Dean Hiskey says, "If we have local fraternities we might as well have national fraternities" . . . possibly you should request the Dean to recommend a general policy under which we should go about obtaining this type of

recognition of organized houses. (C. Tenney, personal communication, August 11, 1947)

Marshall S. Hiskey, Dean of Men, attempted to put a policy into place. His memo to President Lay dated September 22, 1947, reiterated his position:

I am enclosing a letter from another national fraternity which is interested in coming to our campus. I am sure there are, and will be, others as soon as we signify our acceptance of them.

I think our first step is the adoption of a policy by your office or by the Advisory Council to permit national fraternities on this campus. After such a policy has been set forth, we can receive representatives from interested fraternities and we can solicit representatives from other fraternities of our choice.

Again I wish to state that, from my point of view as well as many of the faculty with whom I have discussed this issue, I feel that it would be a step forward to put our fraternities on a national basis. I am eager to make this change this year if at all possible, since it would be an additional recognition of our new status. I feel, also, that it would be very nice if we could announce this at our Recognition Ceremonies in October.

On February 3, 1948, President Lay wrote to Hiskey asking about Sigma Tau Gamma, a fraternity which had sent an extension inquiry to President Lay, "I shall appreciate your giving me your recommendation concerning this fraternity. Perhaps Sigma Tau Gamma is not too strong a fraternity; it seems to have teacher's colleges only." Hiskey replied:

I am quite familiar with this fraternity and earlier this year, I expressed the same sentiments that you expressed in your letter to me . . . I would very much like to have your decision concerning our position in regard to national fraternities. Each week, representatives from our local fraternities come into my office to ask me this question. I would like to give them a reply. (M. S. Hiskey, personal communication, February 13, 1948)

Evidently, President Lay was tending to other matters, as the issue of national fraternity expansion remained unresolved. On July 13, 1948, Hiskey again reminded President Lay of the fraternity expansion dilemma:

For more than a year now we have been discussing the problem of national fraternities and whether our campus should be opened to such fraternities.

As you know, several of our fraternities have been approached by outstanding national fraternities who wish to locate on this campus.

To date we have not given our people a definite answer of any kind . . . May I please have an answer from you so that I in turn can give an answer to the boys who have been frequenting my office regularly.

The fraternity men who had been visiting Dean Hiskey's office put their frustrations down on paper and presented a memo dated August 5, 1948, from the Interfraternity Council [IFC] to President Lay :

For the past two years outstanding National fraternities have been interested in Southern and wanting to establish Chapters. There are several such fraternities that have investigated Southern and the local fraternities which are on campus at the present time.

We understand that these National fraternities are highly pleased with what they have found at Southern and they feel that it has a bright future as a University. They are willing to establish chapters on this campus which merit the same prestige and recognition as Chapters which they have on campuses of larger Universities.

The Interfraternity Council has been discussing this issue for some months. Its members have concluded that the local Fraternities at Southern Illinois University will profit from affiliation with these outstanding National fraternities. We realize that this is a major step, but we feel that our organizations should keep abreast with the times and should grow and progress as Southern is progressing.

The IFC has discussed this problem thoroughly and seriously. We, therefore, petition your approval to permit local Fraternities to affiliate with National Fraternities in accordance with regulations which will be dictated by the administration of Southern. We have discussed this with Dr. Tenney and Dean Hiskey and we assure you our whole hearted cooperation in meeting any transitional regulations.

Chester F. Lay's presidency had begun in January of 1945, and according to Lentz (1955), "Dr. Lay had entered upon his presidency with a serious handicap of misinformation concerning conditions at Southern, a misconception which was never quite removed" (p. 107). President Lay resigned effective September 8, 1948, to accept a position at Southern Methodist University. It is uncertain as to whether a policy regarding fraternity expansion was ever formalized.

However, many people were aware of President Lay's and Hiskey's desire to put a policy into place.

On Friday, September 10, 1948, Southern Illinois University's eighth president, Delyte Wesley Morris, arrived in the President's Office. President Morris was a native southern Illinoisian. He earned an A.B. at Park College in Parkville, Missouri, an M.A. from the University of Maine, and a doctorate from Iowa State University (Lentz, 1955). Park College did not have a fraternity system. His wife, Dorothy Mayo Morris, had more first-hand knowledge of fraternities. She had been initiated into the Gamma chapter of Alpha Omicron Pi while an undergraduate at the University of Maine (Carbondale City Panhellenic, 1990). During her undergraduate years, there were at least six women's fraternities and twelve men's fraternities at the University of Maine (Anson & Marchesani, 1991).

President Morris was not a fraternity man and he had little experience with either men's or women's fraternities. It is not clear whether the newly appointed President Morris wished fraternities to be a part of the SIU campus. When he arrived on campus in 1948, there were five local men's fraternities: Chi Delta Chi, Kappa Delta Alpha, Sigma Beta Mu, Delta Delta Chi, and Nu Epsilon Alpha. Alpha Phi Alpha, a traditionally black national men's fraternity, received a charter from their national organization in 1934. However, Alpha Phi Alpha did not become a part of the SIU Interfraternity Council until 1949 (Obelisk, 1950).

When Delyte Morris became president, the seeds already had been planted for affiliation of the local fraternities with national fraternities. The local fraternities themselves, and most probably their alumni, were eager to reap the benefits and prestige of national affiliation. In giving a copy of the Interfraternity Council's memo of August 5, 1948, to President Morris, Tenney noted in a

handwritten addition, "Dean Hiskey is developing a policy on this with IFC and has agreed to develop standards that will protect the school."

Hiskey sent a memo to Tenney and President Morris regarding the "Tentative rules and policies governing the transition from Local Fraternities to National Groups." Hiskey elaborated:

During the past two weeks I have had three meetings with the Interfraternity Council as a follow-up on our discussions of last year relative to our local fraternities affiliating with national groups.

At our earlier meeting, we discussed the issue thoroughly, and each representative took back to his own fraternity the results of our thinking. The issue was again discussed at the regular weekly meeting of the fraternities and was voted upon by each fraternity independently. The results were then reported at the meeting with the Interfraternity Council Thursday, October 21.

After further discussion, the Interfraternity Council voted unanimously to affiliate with national groups. This move follows a move which was made by our sororities some years ago.

Dr. Tenney was invited to this final meeting and gave us the benefit of his thinking. His presence and viewpoints were appreciated by everyone . . . If you have recommendations or criticisms, will you please advise me at your earliest convenience since we shall now move rather definitely in the direction of national fraternities. (M. S. Hiskey, personal communication, October 22, 1948)

The front page of the February 3, 1949, Egyptian noted that the "Morris Inauguration Is Set For May 5" and "Delta Chi Frat Will Go National." Less than six months after President Morris arrived, on February 13, 1949, Delta Delta Chi became the Beta Chi Chapter of Tau Kappa Epsilon. Dean of the College of Vocations and Professions, Henry J. Rehn, a duly initiated member of Tau Kappa Epsilon, was the faculty sponsor.

Women's Fraternities

The women's fraternities had a different experience with national organizations than did the men's fraternities. National affiliation for the women's fraternities was, for the most part, the norm. Epsilon Beta, a local organization and the first women's fraternity at SIU, was founded in 1924. Epsilon Beta became the Alpha Delta chapter of Delta Sigma Epsilon on May 11, 1928 (Obelisk, 1932). The Alpha Nu chapter of Sigma Sigma Sigma was installed in 1931 (Obelisk, 1932). The Alpha Xi chapter of Pi Kappa Sigma was chartered on May 14, 1939 (Obelisk, 1941). All three national organizations were members of the Association of Education Sororities.

Chapter III

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE FRATERNITY SYSTEM ON THE SIU CAMPUS

Chapter III will chronicle the history of each of the men's and women's fraternities on the SIU campus during the years from 1948 until 1960. Each fraternity will be discussed separately and an overview from its founding through 1960 will be presented.

A Brief History of the Men's Fraternities

Phi Kappa Tau

The December 7, 1932's issue of the Egyptian alerted the SIU campus that a new men's fraternity, Chi Delta Chi, was in its midst. The Chi Delta Chis planned to "go national as soon as possible" (p. 1). A meeting had taken place the previous Thursday evening in the basement of the Carr residence at 804 South Normal Avenue (Phi Kappa Tau, 1957). There, 16 men, mostly underclassmen, organized themselves into a local fraternity, but the chapter had plans to become part of a national fraternity "in the very near future. Mr. [James] McGuire [president] stated, 'Chi Delta Chi isn't going to be just partially organized and then allowed to die out, but we're going to stay back of this organization and do all we can toward getting a national charter'" (p. 1). Chi Delta Chi, it was noted, had the approval and sanction of President Shryock.

A week later, the Egyptian reported that the organization was hoping to go national "probably in the spring" because the members "had decided to stay local until it was possible to get in a house, after which time arrangements for going national will be completed" (Egyptian, 1932, December 14, p. 1).

Evidently, there was much discussion about which course of action to pursue,

“Prior to the last meeting, it was thought that efforts would be made to go into a secondary national fraternity, but at the present time, the young men are hoping to be accepted in a first class national. A committee is securing information concerning the possibility of going into such a fraternity” (Egyptian, 1932, December 14, p. 1).

In the fall of 1933, the chapter occupied its first house at 402 South Normal Avenue. There the chapter spent ten years. During 1936, Chi Delta Chi initiated the “Greek Sing” concept on SIU’s campus. Two women’s and two men’s fraternities participated in the first sing (Phi Kappa Tau, 1957).

In 1938, the chapter established a chapter library with books from the library of President Shyrock; his son, Burnett Shryock, was a faculty member and presented the books to the chapter. Faculty and Chi Delta Chi members added to the library (Obelisk, 1938).

World War II interfered with the fraternity’s plans. By spring 1943, there were only five Chi Delta Chis on campus. The house was closed, the furniture was sold and the proceeds were invested in war bonds. Three Chi Delta Chis lost their lives in military service. After the war, Jack Hedges, Jesse Spiceland, and George Wham reorganized their fraternity. Hedges served as president of the chapter in 1942, 1943, and 1946 (Phi Kappa Tau, 1957). The chapter signed a lease on a house at 601 South University Avenue and the Greek Sing was continued. In 1947, the Greek Sing was divided into men’s and women’s competitions (Obelisk, 1949).

The chapter published an alumni newsletter; the May, 1947 issue stated, “The frat is thinking very seriously of going national next year. And of course, any such move will require the approval and cooperation of the alumni” (Delta Chi Delta, 1947, May 30, p. 3). The Silver Jubilee program related the history, “As early as 1947 it was approached by a national fraternity wishing to establish

a chapter on Southern's campus. At that time there were no national groups there" (Phi Kappa Tau, 1957, p. 4). Dean of Men, I. Clark Davis, noted in a memo to President Morris that the Chi Delta Chis were interested in affiliating with Pi Kappa Alpha, a fraternity which had restrictive clauses in its constitution (I. C. Davis, personal communication, October 10, 1949).

Chi Delta Chi took up residence at 719 South Washington Street in 1947. The chapter would stay there until the end of 1955. The annual Christmas party for underprivileged children was first undertaken in 1950 (Phi Kappa Tau, 1957).

In the spring of 1953, Jack Anson, a Phi Kappa Tau field representative, visited Chi Delta Chi. He made a return visit with another national officer. Two Chi Delta Chi members attended the 1953 Phi Kappa Tau National Convention at French Lick, Indiana. Chi Delta Chi's petition to affiliate was read and unanimously approved. The chapter also voted in the affirmative to affiliate with the national organization and the Administration's approval was obtained (Egyptian, 1953, September 29, p.1).

In the fall of 1953, Anson, as Assistant National Secretary, returned to Carbondale to formally pledge the members of Chi Delta Chi to Phi Kappa Tau. The pledging ceremony took place on October 26 (Egyptian, 1953, October 30).

The Beta Chi chapter of Phi Kappa Tau was installed on Wednesday, November 25, 1953. A banquet at the University Cafeteria took place on Tuesday evening. An open house at 3:30 p.m. on Wednesday preceded the 5 p.m. signing of the charter. Several alumni, it was noted, were initiated in Phi Kappa Tau on Monday evening. David Kenney, Delta Chi Delta alumnus and faculty advisor was the toastmaster at the banquet. John Rendleman and Paul Hoffman were the chapter advisors (Egyptian, 1953, November 24, p. 1). I. Clark Davis, a Delta Chi Delta member while an undergraduate at SIU, signed the Phi Kappa Tau charter (Phi Kappa Tau, 1957).

Phi Kappa Tau was founded at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, on May 17, 1906. The fraternity badge is an irregular elongated octagon. The center is a black enameled oval bearing a white star and the Greek letters (Anson & Marchesani, 1991). The Beta Chi chapter was the 71st chapter of Phi Kappa Tau (Egyptian, 1957, December 6).

Late in 1955, the chapter made a bold move, especially in light of the push toward University owned fraternity housing. A home at 510 West Walnut Street was purchased. "Of imposing size and design and of brick construction, with impressive beams and paneling in the ground floor rooms, it provided Beta Chi with by far the best housing of any non-dormitory student group on campus" (Phi Kappa Tau, 1957, p. 4). The national fraternity had assisted the chapter financially, but the chapter noted, "Special credit for making its purchase possible was due John Rendleman" (Phi Kappa Tau, 1957, p. 4). Rendleman, University legal counsel and a Delta Chi Delta alumnus, "handled most of the details of the transaction and . . . constantly stimulated and challenged the chapter to undertake home ownership after years of renting" (Phi Kappa Tau, 1957, p. 4).

In the 1956 winter term, the Acacia colony became members of Phi Kappa Tau. Acacia was organized in the fall of 1954. According to the 1957 Obelisk, due to "financial troubles, they were forced to merge with Phi Kappa Tau in the winter 1956 term. They thought this was a wise move because the members of the two fraternities were very close" (p. 88).

In December of 1957, the Phi Kappa Tau chapter was four years old, but the organization felt itself justified in celebrating the silver jubilee of Chi Delta Chi's founding. A coffee hour and Christmas tree decorating took place on Friday, December 6, 1957. The following day, another coffee hour, a banquet at the university cafeteria, and a 9 p.m. dance at Giant City Lodge featuring Archie

Griffin's Orchestra was held. At midnight, Chi Delta Chi alumni were initiated into Phi Kappa Tau. A Silver Jubilee Open House on Sunday evening rounded out the festivities (Egyptian, 1957, December 6, p.1).

Despite their distance from campus, the Phi Kappa Taus were involved in campus activities. Dressed in t-shirts and swim trunks, the chapter managed to squeeze 23 men into a telephone booth at Spring Festival. A trophy was won and a new record was set (Obelisk, 1960).

The 1960 fall rush was very successful as 52 men pledged the chapter making it the largest pledge class in SIU's history. Beta Chi was honored as one of outstanding Phi Kappa Tau chapters in the nation (Obelisk, 1961).

Theta Xi

Kappa Delta Alpha was organized on September 15, 1933 (Obelisk, 1940). In 1938, the chapter purchased a home at 510 West Grand Avenue (Obelisk, 1941). The chapter was disbanded from spring 1943 until September, 1945 (Obelisk, 1947). Jesse Stonecipher and Bill Glascock played integral roles in reviving the chapter. According to the Obelisk (1949), "They selected 25 members for their prominence in various campus activities and recreated the organization" (p. 168). For the 1945-46 academic year, the chapter was located at 502 South University Avenue (Obelisk, 1946). By 1947, more than 220 men had been members of Kappa Delta Alpha (Obelisk, 1947). According to the Egyptian, Kappa Delta Alpha was "the first social fraternity to re-organize after World War II" (1951, November 16, p. 1).

On Monday, February 23, 1948, in Shryock Auditorium, Kappa Delta Alpha sponsored the first All-School Variety Show to "give campus talent an opportunity to perform, and to give recognition to the outstanding boy and girl

on campus for their service to Southern" (Egyptian, 1948, January 22, p. 1). The two winners of the Service to Southern Award, one male and one female, received gold wrist watches. More than 40 applications had been received and the application deadline was more than a week away, when the Egyptian headline noted "Applications for award for 'Service to Southern' exceed all expectations" (1948, February 12, p. 1). The first All-School Variety Show consisted of "solo and 'quartette' singing, impersonations, dancing, trick cartoons, and tumbling, Eugene O'Neil's 'Ile,' with which the KDAs won first place in the one-act play contest" (Egyptian, 1948, February 26, p. 1). The net proceeds of the first show were \$135 and the money was given to the Student Council to use for the benefit of the entire student body (Egyptian, 1949, January 13, p. 1).

The 1950 All-School Variety Show was a bit controversial. One of the acts, all of which had been cleared by a faculty committee, involved the use of blackface. In March and April of 1950, the Egyptian published several Letters to the Editor discussing the issue. The show, presumably without the blackface act, was then presented in Mount Vernon on March 23, 1950. "The representation of the two-hour show is being sponsored by the Mount Vernon Junior Chamber of Commerce. The out of town presentation is in keeping with the university policy of extending services of Southern throughout Southern Illinois" (Egyptian, 1950, March 23, p. 1).

It seemed as if the 1951 show was highly anticipated. "Women have special 12 o'clock permission for the Variety Show, and this will not count as a late leave, according to Miss Leah Farr, dean of women" (Egyptian, 1951, February 20, p. 1). Two off-campus performances, at Chester on April 12, and at Granite City on April 19, were planned. "The trips will be made in chartered buses. All expenses

for the show, including the participants' meals, will be paid for by the groups sponsoring the production" (Egyptian, 1951, April 10, p. 1).

In the fall of 1948, Kappa Delta Alpha fraternity began plans to affiliate with Theta Xi national fraternity. "Work and negotiations were continued until the outbreak of the Korean War and the threat of a larger conflict arose as a major obstacle. The draft status of college men remained a question mark" (Egyptian, 1951, November 2, p. 1). The members of Kappa Delta Alpha put their efforts into keeping the chapter together. In June of 1951, Al Trtanj, chapter president, renewed negotiations with Theta Xi. A formal petition was prepared and submitted. An affirmative vote was taken at the Theta Xi National Convention that August (Egyptian, 1951, November 2).

On Friday, November 16, 1951, Kappa Delta Alpha began the process of becoming the 49th chapter of Theta Xi. Actives and alumni of Kappa Delta Alpha traveled to the Iota Chapter at Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri. The installation of SIU's Beta Delta chapter began on Friday night with the initiation of 12 undergraduate members. The chapter officers initiated on Friday spent most of Saturday becoming familiar with the ritual, which had to be memorized before the installation Saturday afternoon (Theta Xi, 1952). The remaining actives and 50 Kappa Delta Alpha alumni were initiated on Saturday (Egyptian, 1951, November 16). A banquet on Saturday night at the Candlelight Room in St. Louis capped the weekend's festivities (Egyptian, 1951, November 16). Two founding members of Kappa Delta Alpha, William L. Randle and William R. Winkelmeyer, made brief remarks. Randle was Beta Delta's first adviser (Theta Xi, 1952, January). When the members returned to Carbondale, they initiated nine Kappa Delta Alpha members who had been traveling with sports teams and missed the St. Louis festivities (Theta Xi, 1952, January).

Theta Xi was founded in 1864 at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York. It was the only college fraternity to be founded during the Civil War. The badge is a monogram of the Theta upon the Xi (Anson & Marchesani, 1991).

The annual Kappa Delta Alpha All-School Variety Show became the Theta Xi Variety Show. Dick Gregory, an SIU student who was to later receive popular national acclaim as a comedian, took first place honors in the 1953 Variety Show with his comedy routine and singing of "Calypso" (Obelisk, 1953). The show's proceeds, typically in the \$300 range, were donated to school charities. President Morris commended James Kahmann, Variety Show General Chairman, and the men of Theta Xi for their "fine public spirit and love for Southern as shown by the long hours of preparation and work which they put into the Variety Show" (D. W. Morris, personal communication, February 12, 1953). Morris also thanked the men for the sweat suits which were purchased with the proceeds and presented to the athletic department. A lighted marquee to advertise campus events was purchased with proceeds from a subsequent show. The marquee still stands in front of Quigley Hall across from Woody Hall. The Variety Show grew to include two on-campus presentations each year and in the late 1950s it was the custom to have a St. Louis radio personality act as master of ceremonies (Obelisk, 1958).

The 12th annual Theta Xi Variety Show was held at Shryock Auditorium on March 6 and March 7, 1959, at 7:30 p.m. Tickets were available for purchase at the Student Union and Sobery's Bakery, where a free donut accompanied each ticket. Admission was 75¢ for general admission and \$1.00 for reserved seats (J. Conaway, personal communication, February 17, 1959). President Morris thanked the chapter for "the beautiful 'seal of office' medallion which you presented to me on behalf of the Office of the President of the University on March 6" (D. W. Morris, personal communication, March 18, 1959). Two months

later, President Morris thanked the chapter for the “presentation of the Plochmann painting in honor of Mr. Gregg, the initial contribution of a lending collection of framed prints, the present gifts, and your future plans for contributing to an art gallery in the Library” (D. W. Morris, personal communication, May 10, 1959).

Sigma Tau Gamma

On January 23, 1939, a third local fraternity was formed on the SIU campus. Sigma Beta Mu “was organized to take care of the students interested in physical development as well as social development” (Egyptian, 1939, February 10, p. 4). Henry Stumpf and William McKinney organized the fraternity. The sponsors were Edward V. Miles, Economics Instructor, and Glenn “Abe” Martin, Physical Education Instructor (Obelisk, 1939). The purpose of Sigma Beta Mu was to “foster athletics, to further friendship between students of SINU, and to promote the welfare of members of the group” (Obelisk, 1939). Dr. Leo Brown, an alumnus, local physician, and later a member of the SIU Board of Trustees, was an honorary member of the organization (Obelisk, 1940).

During the 1940-41 academic year, the Sigma Beta Mu chapter house was located at 206 West Cherry Street. From the original 14 members, the chapter grew to include 38 men (Obelisk, 1941). By the spring of 1943, World War II had rendered the chapter inactive. Six members were killed in action, more than any other fraternity at SIU. In the fall of 1945, Jack Flannery and Bill Welborn reorganized the chapter. Ted Cain was the first post-war president (Obelisk, 1947).

At a meeting on October 25, 1948, the chapter decided to “make plans for joining a national organization if it can obtain a satisfactory offer” (Egyptian, 1948, November 4, p. 3). The process of going national took the chapter a little

longer than it had anticipated. On June 2, 1951, Sigma Beta Mu was installed as the Alpha Sigma chapter of Sigma Tau Gamma. Twenty-one members and six pledges were initiated by an installation team from the Alpha Alpha chapter at Eastern Illinois University. Following the initiation, a banquet was held at the chapter house (Egyptian, 1951, June 1, p. 1).

Sigma Tau Gamma was founded in 1920 at Central Missouri State University. The badge is a four-pointed shield with a sword through it and a chain connecting the hilt of the sword with the point (Anson & Marchesani, 1991).

The Sigma Tau Gammas seemed to attract an athletic membership. They were frequent winners of the annual Greek All-sports trophy. They also sponsored a Christmas orphan's party (Obelisk, 1959). Sigma Tau Gamma was asked to leave campus in 1962, thereby earning the distinction of being the first national fraternity to relinquish its chapter recognition.

Tau Kappa Epsilon

Delta Delta Chi was organized on September 10, 1940, with Van Buboltz and J. W. Harris as faculty sponsors. The chapter house was located at 905 South Illinois Avenue (Obelisk, 1942). As with all the other men's fraternities, the chapter became inactive due to member involvement in the armed services. Delta Delta Chi was reorganized during the 1946 spring term (Obelisk, 1946). Joseph Dougherty, a former president of the fraternity, was killed in action in the Pacific during July, 1944. A Joseph Dougherty Memorial Scholarship was instituted and awarded to an outstanding male freshman. (Obelisk, 1947).

By May, 1946, the chapter members wanted to affiliate with a national fraternity. Dale Andrews, Corresponding Secretary of Delta Delta Chi wrote to President Lay, "In view of the fact that Southern is now nationally recognized as having a university rating, the members of Delta Delta Chi Fraternity wish to become affiliated with a nationally recognized fraternity" (D. Andrews, personal communication, May 17, 1946). The chapter's fraternity of choice was Tau Kappa Epsilon.

In August of 1947, R. C. Williams, Tau Kappa Epsilon National President, sent good news to Jack Walker, Delta Delta Chi President, "It gives me great pleasure to advise you that Tau Kappa Epsilon will be pleased to receive a petition from Delta Delta Chi for installation as an active chapter of this Fraternity" (R. C. Williams, personal communication, August 1, 1947).

There was a lengthy list of requirements including 40 members prepared to meet financial obligations, an unencumbered bank balance of at least \$150, the payment of a \$100 charter fee, half the payment of a \$150 initiation equipment fee and definite plans to pay the balance due, a chapter house or regular meeting place, approval of the University authorities, and 100 copies of a printed or

mimeographed petition for consideration by the Grand Chapter of Tau Kappa Epsilon.

A Tau Kappa Epsilon Conclave was taking place in Champaign, Illinois, from September 4 to 7, 1947, and the chapter was told that if the petition was ready by that time its consideration would be part of the conclave's agenda (R. C. Williams, personal communication, August 1, 1947). In the fall of 1948, Richard Hall, field secretary of Tau Kappa Epsilon, visited the chapter house for several days while on an inspection tour (Egyptian, 1948, November 18, p. 3).

The February 3, 1949 edition of the Egyptian included two important front-page headlines "Morris Inauguration Is Set For May 5" and "Delta Chi Frat Will Go National." The Delta Delta Chi article noted that "Another link soon will be added to the expanding chain of events which is putting Southern on the road to prominence as a university" (p. 1). SIU's first national fraternity was to begin a three-day installation period on Friday, February 11.

The installation festivities began on Friday, February 11, 1949, with an informal smoker at the 306 West College Street chapter house. Dr. E. L. Theiss of the University of Illinois, Tau Kappa Epsilon's Epi-Prytanis, Dean Henry J. Rehn, and Richard R. Hall, field secretary, were among the guests. The 'Merry Mutes,' an act from the all-school variety show provided the evening's entertainment. Installation ceremonies of Saturday and Sunday were conducted by the officers of Tau Kappa Epsilon's Alpha chapter at Illinois Wesleyan University (Egyptian, 1949, February 10, p. 5, February 24, p. 1). Fifty-eight actives and 14 pledges were initiated into the Beta Chi chapter of Tau Kappa Epsilon. Included in this group were two honorary members of Delta Delta Chi, Jose Luis Reyes-Novarro, a faculty assistant, and Ralph (Tuffy) Dillow, a local businessman. An installation banquet was held in the University cafeteria on Saturday night (Egyptian, 1949, February 24, p. 1).

The 1949 Obelisk recounted Delta Delta Chi's growth from the six founders in 1940 to more than 60 members. It was noted that the previous two years' efforts were directed toward "building their organization to meet the qualifications required to become a chapter of a national fraternity. The months of work demanded by such an aim have borne fruit" (p. 167). On February 13, 1949, Delta Delta Chi became the Beta Chi Chapter of Tau Kappa Epsilon (Obelisk, 1949).

Tau Kappa Epsilon was founded in 1899 at Illinois Wesleyan University in Bloomington, Illinois. The badge incorporates a skull and bones on an equilateral triangle above a scroll with the Greek letters upon it (Anson & Marchesani, 1991).

In March, 1957, the chapter began the Teke Ole-Impics competition between the women's fraternities. The first competition took place on March 9, and the women's fraternities tested "their feminine fortitude in competition for a gold traveling trophy" (Egyptian, 1957, March 1, p. 1). The day's events included the crowning of Miss Ole-Impic by popular vote, tug-o-war, sack race, water balloon upper body relay race, relay egg race, and an egg catch.

After World War II, the Teke Guest Student Committee spearheaded a campaign to sponsor foreign students in American colleges and universities. During the 1956-57 academic year, the Tau Kappa Epsilon chapter offered free room to the first Hungarian refugee to attend SIU. The Hungarian student was sponsored jointly by Student Council, International Relations Club and Tau Kappa Epsilon (Obelisk, 1957). Davis wrote John Gehlmann, National Teke Guest Student Committee Chairman, in July of 1958 and stated that "SIU will be happy to reserve one award for the academic year, 1959-60, and I am certain that the award could be continued after that time if the recipient remains eligible" (I. C. Davis, personal communication, July 29, 1958).

The Tau Kappa Epsilon house was partly damaged by fire in the spring of 1957. It was remodeled with the inside redecorated in cherry and gray, the fraternity's colors. (Obelisk, 1958).

Sigma Pi

Nu Epsilon Alpha was founded in the fall of 1942 at the Methodist Manor, 605 South Normal Avenue. Its purpose was to "foster a closer brotherhood and develop more sincere friendships among men of Methodist faith" (Obelisk, 1942). There were 22 charter members and Louis Gellermann was the faculty sponsor.

As with the other SIU men's fraternities, the chapter went inactive during World War II. Throughout the war years, the fraternity kept members in close contact through regularly published editions of the NEA Newsletter. It was also known as the Nu-Eps "Tattler" (Odaniell, 1993). The chapter was reactivated in September 1945. In honor of Henry Hinckley, an NEA who was killed in action, the chapter awarded for many years a Henry Hinckley Memorial Award. It was an award chosen by SIU athletes to recognize the most outstanding athlete (Obelisk, 1946). An African American athlete, Dick Gregory, who was to later receive popular acclaim as a comedian, received the 1952-53 Henry Hinckley trophy. (Egyptian, 1953, June 17).

Sigma Pi's quest to colonize a chapter on the SIU campus is chronicled in a separate chapter of this paper. The exchange began in the late 1940s with several letters of inquiry from the national headquarters of Sigma Pi as well as the chapter at Eastern Illinois University. George T. Garven, a Sigma Pi National Traveling Secretary, visited the Nu Epsilon Alpha chapter in December 1950 or early January, 1951. (I. C. Davis, personal communication, January 24, 1951).

On April 27, 1951, Davis spoke with Curt Messner, Sigma Pi's Province Archon. His written confirmation of the conversation stated that "SIU would be

willing to permit a colony of Sigma Pi fraternity to be established as a student organization at SIU. It is understood that this colony is to take over the present local, Nu Epsilon Alpha" (I. C. Davis, personal communication, May 5, 1951). The group was to remain a Sigma Pi colony until the discriminatory clause was removed from the Sigma Pi constitution, a deadline being set as September 1, 1955 (I. C. Davis, personal communication, May 5, 1951).

Messner wrote Anson Smith, Nu Epsilon Alpha President, and stated that Sigma Pi had acted favorably upon the chapter's request to become a colony of Sigma Pi (C. Messner, personal communication, May 14, 1951). Sigma Pi's Grand President, William A. Smith, and Messner were joined by installation teams from the University of Illinois and Eastern Illinois State College. Together they performed the initiation of Nu Epsilon Alpha pledges, actives, and alumni. An installation banquet was held at the Roberts Hotel on Saturday evening. On Sunday afternoon, Sigma Sigma Sigma hosted an open house in honor the Sigma Pi chapter. A week later, on the following Sunday, Pi Kappa Sigma and Delta Sigma Epsilon had a joint open house at the Delta Sigma Epsilon house in honor of the new chapter of Sigma Pi (Egyptian, 1951, June 1). Full chapter status was not obtained until January 15, 1955. Sigma Pi's quest for University recognition is chronicled in Chapter VII.

Sigma Pi was founded in 1897 as the Tau Phi Delta Society at Vincennes University in Vincennes, Indiana. Through a series of unique consequences, the Alpha Chapter at Vincennes University had the distinction of being the only chapter of a nationally recognized college fraternity on a junior college campus. The badge is a Greek cross of gold, bearing a raised oval of blue enamel. An emerald in its center is between the letters Sigma and Pi (Anson & Marchesani, 1991). J. Robert Odaniell, a member of the Beta Nu chapter, served as Sigma Pi's National President.

In 1953, the chapter also had the distinction of being the first fraternity to be permitted to host an off-campus event. Davis allowed the group to host its annual Orchid Ball at a hotel in Herrin (I. C. Davis, personal communication, February 3, 1953). President Morris noted this in his remarks at the Sigma Pi Founders' Day Banquet on February 24, 1953. The notes for his speech mentioned "It was the first frat to use off-campus privileges, having its winter formal dance in the Gold Room of Lyman Hotel, Herrin. Successfully carried out, no difficulties at all reported by Dean of Men" (D. W. Morris, personal communication, February, 1953).

Sigma Pi sponsored an annual winter concert festival. Performers included Ray Anthony (Obelisk, 1954), the Crew Cuts (Obelisk, 1955), and for two years in a row, the Four Freshmen (Obelisk, 1956, 1957). The chapter also planned a holiday party for Mount Vernon Orphanage and in 1958, it placed third scholastically among all Sigma Pi chapters (Obelisk, 1959).

Delta Chi

An open meeting in late September, 1954, resulted in a new social fraternity for SIU's campus. "As yet un-named, the fraternity will form as a local organization with expectations of turning national at the earliest opportunity. . . . The future fraternity will hold open meetings Monday nights at 9" (Egyptian, 1954, October 1, p. 1). The new fraternity took the name Delta Epsilon Chi and the official founding date was October 13, 1954 (Egyptian, 1955, November 8). By the end of December, the chapter had signed a lease on a house at 608 West College Street (Egyptian, 1954, December 17).

Emil R. Spees was Delta Epsilon Chi's Corresponding Secretary; among the national organizations with which he corresponded about extension possibilities were Delta Chi and Phi Kappa Sigma (E. R. Spees, personal communication,

October 26, 1954). In February of 1955, Delta Epsilon Chi petitioned Delta Chi for membership.

President Morris wrote a letter in support of Delta Epsilon Chi's quest to affiliate with Delta Chi, "Delta Epsilon Chi Fraternity has a fine reputation at Southern. The participation of its members in school activities has been outstanding and many of the campus leaders have come from this Fraternity" (D. W. Morris, personal communication, March 10, 1955). Permission was sent from Robert Etheridge, to Curtis Klaus, Administrative Secretary of Delta Chi approving the affiliation between Delta Epsilon Chi and Delta Chi. Permission was also granted on behalf of SIU to install a chapter of Delta Chi on the campus. (R. Etheridge, personal communication, July 18, 1955). Eleven Delta Epsilon Chi members spent a Saturday night as guests of the Delta Chi chapter at the University of Illinois. A national administrative secretary of Delta Chi was also scheduled to visit the chapter and the formal installation was set for November 12 (Egyptian, 1955, September 30).

The installation was the largest in Delta Chi's history. Four former national presidents, numerous national officers, and undergraduates from Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Purdue, DePauw, Missouri, Ohio State, and Lake Forest attended the festivities. Jefferson J. Coleman, National President installed the charter members at a banquet at the University cafeteria. The Southern Illinois chapter of Delta Chi was the fraternity's 43rd active chapter (Egyptian, 1955, November 8).

Delta Chi was founded at Cornell University's Law School in 1890. In 1921, membership was opened to include students in any area of study. The badge is a monogram of the Greek letters, with the Delta superimposed upon the Chi (Anson & Marchesani, 1991).

Acacia

The Acacia colony was organized in the fall of 1954 (Obelisk, 1957). The March 30, 1956 Egyptian mentioned that the Acacia colony had its first spring meeting. In April of 1956, the Acacia colony had a visit from national officers (Egyptian, 1956, April 6). The colony's first formal function was announced in May of 1956 (Egyptian, 1956, May 6). National officers visited throughout the fall (Egyptian, 1956, October 19, 23, November 14). In the fall of 1956, Acacia sponsored the "Turkey Trot," a series of comical relays between the men's and women's fraternities. The winning team won a turkey (Obelisk, 1957). The chapter house, located at 100 West Schwartz Street, had air conditioning, but the chapter never had the opportunity to use the air conditioning since the group was discontinued before the warm weather arrived (Obelisk, 1957).

According to the 1957 Obelisk, "because of financial troubles, they were forced to merge with Phi Kappa Tau in the winter 1956 term. They thought this was a wise move because the members of the two fraternities were very close" (p. 88). Anson and Marchesani (1991) made no mention of an Acacia chapter ever being located at SIU.

Acacia was founded in 1904 at the University of Michigan. The founders wanted to begin a "fraternity that would be distinctive and based on the teaching of Masonry . . . membership in a Masonic lodge [was] a prerequisite to membership" (Anson & Marchesani, 1991, p. III-1). This membership requirement was abolished in 1931. In the early 1920s, there was an Acacia Club at SIU; it was open to all students and faculty who were Masons. It is unclear whether this early group was indeed part of Acacia's national fraternity.

Phi Sigma Kappa

The April 3, 1956, edition of the Egyptian reported that the Interfraternity Council had admitted Alpha Sigma to membership on a trial basis. The local fraternity had 24 members (Egyptian, 1956, April 3) and was founded on October 18, 1955 (Obelisk, 1959). The fraternity was interested in affiliating with Sigma Phi Epsilon. On May 7, 1956, it became a Sigma Phi Epsilon Colony.

The chapter was on the verge of becoming the Illinois Epsilon chapter of Sigma Phi Epsilon when the Office of Student Affairs rescinded its permission (Obelisk, 1957). Sigma Phi Epsilon's ordeal is chronicled in Chapter VI of this paper. The chapter returned to its former local status, this time taking the name Alpha Sigma Epsilon.

Instead of completely disbanding, the chapter decided to again pursue national affiliation. George Hand, a Sigma Phi Epsilon member who was privy to the first affiliation process, wrote a letter of support to a Phi Sigma Kappa national officer:

Since my son is a member of this group, I have been in close contact with them for more than a year, and I feel that I am well acquainted with them.

I have a high opinion of the character of the group. They have given evidence that they have principles and are ready to stand by them. The group is quite active as evidenced by the fact that seventy-five percent of the members are on campus committees. The group has grown in number, in prominence, and stature on the campus, especially in this past year. (G. Hand, personal communication, 1957)

Alpha Sigma Epsilon's petition for membership in Phi Sigma Kappa was approved in May, 1957. Davis notified Roger Gordon Bush, Alpha Sigma Epsilon's president, that the Administration had given permission for the local to affiliate with Phi Sigma Kappa (I. C. Davis, personal communication, June 18, 1957). The first pledging ceremonies occurred in September. Alpha Sigma Epsilon became the Kappa Tetarton chapter of Phi Sigma Kappa on November 23, 1957. An installation team from the University of Illinois chapter arrived to

perform the ceremonies. Forty-one undergraduates were initiated along with three SIU faculty members and two Carbondale residents who were receiving associate status. They included George Hand, Vice President for Business Affairs; Max Turner, Assistant Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences; John Hopkins, Assistant Professor of Geography; Henry Engel and Alvy Smit (B. Lyon, personal communication, November 5, 1957). The chapter celebrated with a banquet at Engel's and the following day it was honored at a tea at the Sigma Sigma Sigma chapter house (Obelisk, 1958).

Phi Sigma Kappa was founded in 1873 at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, now the University of Massachusetts. The official badge consists of the three Greek letters (Anson & Marchesani, 1991).

In June, 1958, a lease was signed for a house at 401 West College Street. In what remains a confusing situation the lease was entered into with "the Sigma Phi Epsilon Southern Illinois Corporation (parent corporation of Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity), of SIU."

The members of Alpha Sigma Epsilon endured the process of becoming a national fraternity and settled into being a part of the SIU fraternity system. Among Phi Kappa Sigma's traditions was a pinning ceremony in "which the couple wears a ball and chain for 24 hours and the fraternity burns the Greek letters on the sidewalk" (Obelisk, 1959, p. 192).

Alpha Phi Alpha

The Beta Eta chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha, a fraternity for African American men, was formed in 1933 (Obelisk, 1938). According to Stalls (1990), the chapter was founded by Joseph Charles Penn. The chapter received its charter in 1934 (Anson & Marchesani, 1991). During the 1937-38 academic year, the 10 members

included “graduates, some from other schools and undergraduates of this college” (Obelisk, 1938, p. 194).

According to the write-up in the 1947 Obelisk, the “organization is open to all who wish to join it regardless of race, creed or color, if certain requirements are met” (p. 156). It became a local Interfraternity Council member in 1949 (Obelisk, 1950).

The chapter hosted an annual Sweetheart Ball. The chapter welcomed Duke Ellington, an Alpha Phi Alpha, when he was on campus to perform at the Military Ball (Obelisk, 1957). The chapter house was located at 209 East Walnut Street during the 1957-58 academic year (Obelisk, 1958). Each chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha sponsored a “Go to high school; go to college” program and the Beta Eta chapter joined this effort (Obelisk, 1958). On April 12, 1959, the chapter celebrated its 25th anniversary with an “Alpha Weekend” (Obelisk, 1959).

Alpha Phi Alpha was founded in 1906 at Cornell University. The badge includes a Phi superimposed upon two Alphas with seven jewels in the center line of the Phi (Anson & Marchesani, 1991).

Kappa Alpha Psi

Another African American fraternity was interested in establishing a chapter at SIU. J. Ernest Wilkins, Jr., a Kappa Alpha Psi national officer, wrote President Morris in March, 1950:

I am happy to express the appreciation of the national administration of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity for your cooperation in the establishment of the Gamma Upsilon Chapter on your campus in March 4, 1950. You may rest assured, that we will do all that we can to insure that Gamma Upsilon Chapter becomes an organization of which the campus can be proud. If there is any way in which we can help you in your dealings with this Chapter, please feel free to call upon us. (J. E. Wilkins, Jr., personal communication, March 29, 1950)

During the fall of 1950, "Kappa Alpha Psi, newly organized social fraternity, elected . . . officers for the coming year" (Egyptian 1950, September 29, p. 3). In 1953, the chapter was recognized by the Interfraternity Council. During the 1953-54 academic year, the membership included 13 actives and 14 pledges (Obelisk, 1954).

In 1956, the chapter began renting a house at 719 South Washington Street. At Theta Xi Variety Show, the fraternity's "Kappaleers" won in the individual competition category for three consecutive years. The 1957 Kappa Karnival was held on April 11 (Obelisk, 1957). The chapter placed academic achievement as a high priority, "After winning the scholarship plaque for seven out of eight terms, Kappa Alpha Psi was awarded a permanent trophy by the Interfraternity Council for having highest grade point average among fraternities for three consecutive quarters" (Obelisk, 1960).

Kappa Alpha Psi was founded in 1911 at Indiana University. The badge is diamond-shaped displaying the Greek letters and a scroll in the center (Anson & Marchesani, 1991).

A Brief History of the Women's Fraternities

Alpha Gamma Delta

Alpha Gamma Delta can trace its lineage back to 1923. It was in that year that a local organization, Epsilon Beta, was founded. Edna Spires Travis, an SIU English instructor and assistant house mother at Anthony Hall, was a charter member of Epsilon Beta. According to Travis:

"In November of 1923, there existed among faculty members and students a general feeling that there should be a sorority on campus The need was felt by all, and it was very easy to put into being. There was no rivalry between the girls at Anthony Hall and the would-be sorority members and no opposition." In fact, wholehearted approval was given by Miss Lucy

Woody, then Dean of Women, and President Shryock himself. (Egyptian, 1950, May 11, p. 5)

Travis was a member of the committee which sought housing for the chapter. The committee went to John Stotlar, a Carbondale lumber dealer, and obtained his promise to build them a new house at 800 South Normal Avenue. In January, 1924, approximately 25 Epsilon Betas settled in their new environment. The furniture was new as was the housemother, but according to Travis, the cook had migrated with the group from Anthony Hall. Room and board was \$28 per month, or about a \$1 per day, and the members took on the responsibilities of table waiting and housework (Egyptian, 1950, May 11, p. 5).

There was a probationary, or pledge period, before one could become a full fledged member. Some mild forms of hazing appear to have taken place. According to Travis' account, "One week of the term pledges were required to go to class with their hair in kid curlers, canvas gloves on their hands, and their books in laundry bags. When a teacher asked them a question in class, they had to answer, 'Yes, we have no bananas.'" Fortunately for Epsilon Beta, most of the faculty took the affair in stride. Travis noted, "The whole spirit of faculty and students was one of cooperation. Everyone seemed to take the advent of a sorority as a mark of the school's growth and advancement" (Egyptian, 1950, May 11, p. 5).

The faculty might have had previous experience with fraternities at other universities. The following commentary from a 1925 Egyptian indicated that some students did not comprehend the concepts behind Epsilon Beta. "So many do not understand just what Epsilon Beta Sorority means, so this will be an attempt to explain it in part. In the first place Sorority means sisterhood, and that is the principle carried out by the girls" (Egyptian, 1925, March 10, p. 3). Epsilon Beta was "governed by rules made when it was first organized and

these rules are enforced. The president and house mother know always where the girls are and at what hour they are to come home" (Egyptian, 1925, March 10, p. 3). The benefits of membership in Epsilon Beta were pointed out. A member "has the freedom of the whole house, and she may regard it as her second home. A higher standard of grades must be made in order to remain in the house. By this ruling the girls become more efficient and are benefited by their school work" (Egyptian, 1925, March 10, p. 3).

In 1926, Epsilon Beta gave SIU a stone bench (Obelisk, 1942). The bench was installed in front of Wheeler Library. It is still in the same spot, although Wheeler Hall has long ceased housing the University's library.

In 1927, Hilda Stein, a 1925 SIU graduate, became Epsilon Beta's chaperone. A year later, Epsilon Beta became the Alpha Delta chapter of the national organization, Delta Sigma Epsilon, on May 11, 1928 (Obelisk, 1940). According to Plochmann (1957) "The first national sorority on campus was Delta Sigma Epsilon, a chapter being established in good part through the efforts of Miss Hilda Stein of the Department of Zoology" (p. 625).

"With this action comes a distinction to the college here in that it will have the only national sorority in a Normal school or Teacher's college in Illinois," boasted the Carbondale Free Press (1928, May 11, p. 1). A tea, the initiation of members and patronesses, and "the presence of guests which numbered students, faculty members and those from town were the major features of the program" (Carbondale Free Press, 1928, May 11, p. 1). Chloe Todd, Delta Sigma Epsilon National Organizer, was in charge of the initiation and installation. Nellie White was the first president of the Alpha Delta chapter of Delta Sigma Epsilon.

Delta Sigma Epsilon was founded at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, on September 23, 1914. The badge of Delta Sigma Epsilon was "shield-shaped,

having seven points, the background of enamel, bordered with pearls and displaying the sorority letters, a circle and a cornucopia" (Baily, 1949, p. 379). The pledge pin was in the shape of a cornucopia. The fraternity's colors were olive green and cream. A cream tea rose was the official flower and the oak was the official tree (Baily, 1949).

According to the 1935 Obelisk, Alpha Delta's chapter roll contained 133 names. The chapter members seemed to be highly involved in the national organization. In 1932, twelve members chartered a bus to the national conclave at Buffalo, New York. Thirty Alpha Delta chapter members attended the 1934 conclave at Santa Barbara, California. In 1936, the chapter would act as cohostess of the St. Louis conclave (Obelisk, 1935).

By the chapter's tenth anniversary, it could boast of three national officers, Stein, who in addition to being National Organizer had served as Editor of the Shield, Delta Sigma Epsilon's official publication, Mrs. Richard Watson as National Endowment Secretary, and Eloise Wright as National Efficiency Chairman (Obelisk, 1936, 1938). In 1939, the chapter hosted an anniversary tea on the silver anniversary of the national organization's founding (Obelisk, 1939).

During World War II, the chapter did its part selling defense stamps and bonds (Obelisk, 1942). Its national service project was the Seeing Eye Fund. The chapter also adopted a therapy wing of O'Reilly General Hospital in Springfield, Missouri (Obelisk, 1945).

After the war, the campus entered into a period of rapid growth. The returning servicemen attempted to nationalize the local men's fraternities. The men's and women's fraternities provided the members with a healthy social life. Teas, parties, and bowling competitions were but a few of the activities in which the groups took part. Delta Sigma Epsilon seemed to be in the thick of things, enjoying its opportunity to shine as the oldest women's fraternity on campus.

Delta Sigma Epsilon's peaceful existence was shattered in the fall of 1956. The national organization had entered into a merger with Delta Zeta. The 44 active chapters of Delta Sigma Epsilon were to become chapters of Delta Zeta. This process took place peacefully on most campuses. Southern Illinois University's Delta Sigma Epsilon chapter did not take very well the news of the merger. The Delta Zeta chapter was a relative newcomer to campus, having been installed in 1953. The implications of this merger are discussed in Chapter VI of this paper.

The Delta Sigma Epsilon chapter became a local organization, Nu Delta Sigma, rather than affiliate with Delta Zeta (Egyptian, 1956, November 9, p. 1). On September 29, 1957, after much effort and with President Morris' intervention, Nu Delta Sigma became the Beta Eta chapter of Alpha Gamma Delta (Obelisk, 1958). Beta Eta was the 67th chapter of Alpha Gamma Delta. Ninety-seven alumnae and 43 undergraduates were initiated. Nine actives from the University of Illinois chapter performed the initiation ceremonies. A presentation tea was held at the Elks Club that afternoon (Egyptian, 1957, September 27).

Alpha Gamma Delta was founded at Syracuse University in Syracuse, New York, on May 30, 1904. It is the youngest of the Syracuse Triad, the three women's fraternities founded at Syracuse University. The other members of the Syracuse Triad are Alpha Phi, founded in 1872, and Gamma Phi Beta founded in 1874 (Robson, 1977). Alpha Gamma Delta's badge is a "monogram design with the Delta plain, the Gamma chased, and the Alpha superimposed upon the two" (Robson, 1977, p. 420). The pledge pin is in the shape of a shield. The fraternity's colors, red, buff, and green, are incorporated in the pledge pin. The fraternity's flowers are red and buff roses (Anson & Marchesani, 1991).

Sigma Sigma Sigma

The Alpha Nu chapter of Sigma Sigma Sigma held three days of installation festivities from September 2-4, 1931. Among the events was a Thursday afternoon garden tea held at the home of Mae Trovillion Smith in honor of Mabel Lee Walton, Sigma Sigma Sigma National President, and the visiting Sigma Sigma Sigma members from Harris Teachers College in St. Louis. Smith was a patroness of the local chapter (Egyptian, 1931, September 9, p. 1).

Later that month, the Sigma Sigma Sigma chapter had its first rush party. A "Sing Sing Supper" was held at the Baptist Annex on the evening of Saturday, September 5, 1931. The prison theme was carried out in the decorations including barred windows and genuine escaped-convict pictures. Patrol wagons transported the guests to Midland Hills Country Club where they enjoyed a slumber party and a breakfast the next morning. A tea on Sunday evening served as a house warming for the new Sigma Sigma Sigma house (Egyptian, 1931, September 16, p. 2).

Betty Furr was the president of the group when it was organized. An Egyptian article cited her as the "actual leader in the movement to found a college chapter of the national sorority" (Egyptian, 1932, April 13, p. 1). Sixteen years later, she would travel from Findley, Ohio, to Carbondale as Sigma Sigma Sigma's National Director of Public Information. The November 11, 1948 issue of the Egyptian reported on her visit, "Mrs. C. E. Glathart, the former Betty Furr, visited here recently while making an inspection tour of Sigma Sigma Sigma" (p. 1).

The chapter won several national awards. The Sigma Sigma Sigma page in the 1946 Obelisk boasted that the chapter had the honor of being awarded two national recognition cups, the Emily Gates Award and the Mabel Lee Walton

Award. No chapter had previously won the two cups in the same year. Janet Mayer, chapter president for the 1950-51 year, was chosen for the newly created position of traveling secretary for the national fraternity (Egyptian, 1951, May 22, p. 1). While an undergraduate, she helped organize the Beta Xi chapter at Southeast Missouri State College in Cape Girardeau. She was also voted the 1951 Most Outstanding Sorority Woman (Obelisk, 1952).

The 25th Silver Jubilee Banquet was held at University Drugs on Saturday, November 17, 1954. A tea at the chapter house the following afternoon rounded out the weekend's festivities. According to the 1958 Obelisk, the Sigma Sigma Sigma members could easily be identified by their white blazers which all members were expected to purchase.

Sigma Sigma Sigma was founded on April 20, 1898, at Virginia State Teachers College in Farmville, Virginia. According to Robson (1977), "the official badge is an indented equilateral triangle upon which the raised inner black enamel portion of which appear a skull and crossed bones in the center and a Sigma in each angle" (p. 470). The pledge pin is a silver triangle with a Sigma in each angle superimposed upon three arcs. The fraternity flower is the purple violet and the official colors are royal purple and white (Robson, 1977).

Pi Kappa Sigma

In September of 1938, according to Seaton (1949), Marie Williams and Betty Jean Harris made plans to start a new women's fraternity. A tea was given on the afternoon of Thursday, January 5, 1939, for the purpose of organizing a chapter of Pi Kappa Sigma (Egyptian, 1939, January 7, p. 6). The formation of the local group, the Alpha Rho Society, took place on January 30, 1939, with the approval of Lucy K. Woody, Dean of Women (Seaton, 1949).

The Alpha Xi chapter of Pi Kappa Sigma was installed on the weekend of May 13, 1939. A dinner at Giant City Lodge was held on Saturday evening. The initiation services took place on Sunday morning and were followed by a dinner at Anthony Hall. "Mrs. Hunt Mitchell and Mrs. Ben Fox were initiated as patronesses . . . Mrs. Roscoe Pulliam is honorary patroness . . . Miss Mary Entsminger and Dr. Vera Peacock, sponsors of Alpha Xi, were formally initiated Sunday with the six charter members" (Egyptian, 1939, May 19, p. 3).

Pi Kappa Sigma was founded at Michigan State Normal College [now Eastern Michigan University] in Ypsilanti, Michigan, on November 17, 1894. The badge was a "modified triangular shield of black enamel displaying the sorority letters and a lamp, and carrying a diamond surrounded by thirteen gold rays" (Baily, 1949, p. 419). The official flowers were forget-me-nots and jonquils and the colors were turquoise blue and gold (Baily, 1949).

In the spring of 1940, the chapter leased a house at 610 South Normal Avenue. The following summer, the group moved to a larger house at 502 South Normal Avenue. According to the 1941 Obelisk, the chapter's membership went from five to 30 in two years. For the 1941 school year, the chapter moved to 615 West Mill Street (Obelisk, 1942) and the following year, the chapter moved to 806 South Normal Avenue (Obelisk, 1943).

In 1945, the chapter could boast that a sophomore, Avis Frank, had received the coveted scholarship ring which was awarded annually to the outstanding member from all Pi Kappa Sigma chapters (Obelisk, 1945). Ten years after the chapter was installed, there were 45 actives and approximately 150 alumnae.

Tragedy hit the chapter in the fall of 1952. A member, Anita Early, was killed in an automobile accident on her way home for the Thanksgiving holidays (Egyptian, 1953, October 30, p. 1). The chapter established a scholarship in her

memory. The scholarship was awarded semi-annually to a junior or senior speech major.

In the fall of 1955, the chapter moved from 806 South University Avenue to a “newly purchased 11-room combination brick and stucco house at 506 South Poplar Street. When the third floor is refinished by the girls, 24 members will be housed there” (Egyptian, 1955, September 23, p. 1). According to members, the new house had a larger kitchen, more baths and closet space, a fire escape and brighter paint.

One of the chapter’s charter members, Elma Densch, was the speaker for the November 17, 1958, Founders’ Day festivities (Obelisk, 1959). Pi Kappa Sigma’s national organization ended its existence almost 20 years to the day from when the Alpha Xi chapter was installed. On May 15, 1959, Pi Kappa Sigma ceased to exist. All chapters were absorbed by Sigma Kappa (Anson & Marchesani, 1991). The merger, unlike the one affecting Delta Sigma Epsilon and Delta Zeta, took place without major incident.

The merger of the Alpha Xi chapter of Pi Kappa Sigma and the Gamma Kappa chapter of Sigma Kappa made the latter the largest women’s fraternity on campus. A get acquainted slumber party and banquet took place before the merger. With the exception of the presidency, all offices were filled jointly by members of both groups (Obelisk, 1960). Alumnae members of Pi Kappa Sigma could choose to be initiated into Sigma Kappa. Ceremonies took place on the afternoon of May 26, 1959, with Edna Dreyfus, Sigma Kappa National Province President, in attendance. Following the initiation ceremony at the Sigma Kappa house, a formal initiation banquet was held at Engel’s. Sigma Kappa hosted a tea in honor of their new initiates the following afternoon in Woody Hall’s formal lounge (Egyptian, 1959, June 2, p. 3).

Delta Zeta

At the time of their appearances on the SIU campus, Delta Sigma Epsilon, Sigma Sigma Sigma, and Pi Kappa Sigma were all members of the Association of Education Sororities. Delta Zeta was the first National Panhellenic Conference organization to install a chapter on the SIU campus.

Alpha Eta, a local women's fraternity, was founded in 1952 by a group of women living in Anthony Hall. Alpha and Eta were the Greek initials of Anthony Hall (Egyptian, 1954, January 22, p. 3). Alpha Eta's installation and banquet were held at the Roberts Hotel on December 5, 1952, with Dean Mildred Schrotberger as the guest speaker. Imogene Beckemeyer, a mathematics instructor, was Alpha Eta's faculty sponsor. Alpha Eta chose as its colors turquoise and steel gray, and its flower was the white baby mum (Egyptian, 1952, December 5, p. 1). Although it was a local organization, Alpha Eta had planned a number of civic projects including making favors to be placed on the trays for the patients at the hospital, filling baskets for needy families, and wrapping holiday packages for customers at a downtown store (Egyptian, 1952, December 5, p. 1).

Coordinator of Student Activities, Elizabeth A. Greenleaf, kept President Morris informed of Alpha Eta's progress, "At present they have formally petitioned Delta Zeta and have asked for installation on the weekend of May 29 to June 1. This has been approved by the Office of Student Affairs and the Panhellenic Council" (E. A. Greenleaf, personal communication, May 7, 1953).

It had been 14 years since a women's fraternity had come to campus. Alpha Eta became the Gamma Omega chapter of Delta Zeta on May 30, 1953. The pledging ceremony took place on Friday, May 29, in the University School. The initiation ceremonies were held the next day in the same place. Twenty women were initiated. A formal banquet was held at Giant City Lodge on Saturday

evening. An officer's workshop and model meeting took place on Sunday morning. The festivities ended with a Sunday afternoon tea in the Student Union. Students, faculty, townspeople, and Delta Zeta alumnae were invited to honor the new chapter (Egyptian, 1953, May 22, p. 1).

On September 30, 1953, the Delta Zetas held an open house at their 701 South University Avenue residence. The chapter had spent the previous two weeks remodeling the interior (Egyptian, 1953, September 29, p. 1). In the fall of 1955, the chapter purchased a home at 320 West Walnut Avenue. Twenty-one members were living in the 12-room house. They planned to panel the basement and place kitchen facilities there. The garage doors were to be converted to a picture window.

Philanthropic service continued to be a chapter effort. During the 1959-60 school year, the members of Delta Zeta visited the residents of South Haven Nursing Home on a monthly basis. The chapter moved into its new home on Greek Row in January, 1960. New china and silver were presented to the chapter by Delta Zeta alumnae and mothers of members (Obelisk, 1960).

Delta Zeta was founded in 1902 at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. The fraternity's colors are old rose and green and the badge is "a Roman lamp, resting upon an Ionic column and having upon each side three wings of Mercury" (Anson & Marchesani, 1991, p. IV-37). The pledge pin is diamond shaped black enamel and bears the Roman lamp in gold. The fraternity's flower is the pink rose.

Sigma Kappa

In December of 1954, a group of women living in Woody Hall founded a local women's fraternity, Sigma Kappa Gamma (Obelisk, 1955). On January 15, 1955, the group formally pledged Sigma Kappa. Twenty six women and two

alumnae initiates, Cleo Ulm of the Physical Education Department, and Violet Crisp, were also pledged.

After a formal pledgship, the Gamma Kappa chapter of Sigma Kappa was installed. A banquet was held at Giant City Lodge on Saturday April 23, 1954. Mrs. M. S. Dreyfus, National President, and Mrs. Robert Lingle, Province 10 President, were in attendance. Frances Warren Baker, Editor of the fraternity's magazine, the Triangle, was toastmistresses. A Sunday open house at Woody Hall capped the weekend's festivities (Egyptian, 1955, April 20, p. 1). The following fall, the chapter moved into the top floor of Barrett's Dorm on South University Avenue (Egyptian, 1955, September 23, p. 1).

Sigma Kappa was founded at Colby College in Waterville, Maine, on November 9, 1874. Sigma Kappa's badge is an equilateral gold triangle supporting a raised triangle of maroon enamel bearing the gold Greek letters. The pledge pin is gold, the letter K with a serpent entwined through it in the form of an S. The official flower is the violet and the group's colors are maroon and lavender (Robson, 1977).

The 1959 merger of Pi Kappa Sigma and Sigma Kappa made the Gamma Kappa chapter the largest women's fraternity on campus. The merger seemingly took place without incident.

Alpha Kappa Alpha

The 1944 Obelisk pictured nine members of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority's Gamma Kappa Omega chapter. It was noted that the chapter was "established at Carbondale in 1940" (p. 69). Gamma Kappa Omega, a Carbondale graduate chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority was chartered in 1941 (Parker, 1958).

The pledge group, the Alkalphas, was organized in 1943. According to the February 9, 1943 Egyptian, "four freshmen were chosen as new members of the

Al Kappa [sic] group The initiation of those freshmen into the Alkappa group of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority took place in the home of Sara Thelma Gibbs" (p. 3).

According to Parker (1958), the Delta Beta chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority was chartered at SIU in 1952. The 1953 Obelisk noted that the name of the pledge group was the Ivy Club. The chapter boasted nine actives and 20 pledges in 1954 (Obelisk, 1954).

Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority was founded at Howard University in Washington, D.C., on January 16, 1908. The fraternity's badge is an ivy leaf with a green enamel center bordered by pearls and the Greek letters in gold, one at each point on the leaf. The letters Omega and Psi are superimposed in the center of the badge. The pledge pin is a small ivy leaf of green enamel. The colors are pink and green, and the flower is the tea rose (Robson, 1977).

The 1957 Obelisk reported that the 1956-57 academic year was a busy one for the chapter. The sixth annual Kabbachio dance had a theme of "Return to Paradise." December's Bemifui Dance raised money for a needy area family. An annual picnic with Alpha Phi Alpha at Giant City ended the academic year. The following year seemed just as busy. Member Lois Krim was featured in an issue of Ebony magazine. The Ivies entertained the active members at a Christmas tea. Religion, etiquette, dating and courtship were subjects of a series of lectures. Arnetta Wallace, Alpha Kappa Alpha's National President, was the guest speaker at the Panhellenic Workshop in April, 1958 (Obelisk, 1958).

Sigma Gamma Rho

A front page headline in the *Egyptian* heralded, “Colored Greek Sorority Formed on College Campus” (*Egyptian*, 1932, March 30, p. 1). The SIU chapter of Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority was organized during the spring vacation. Members of the Epsilon and Omicron [alumnae] chapters from Lovejoy, Illinois, and St. Louis, Missouri, performed the initiation at the residence of Pearl Boyd Williams, an alumna of SIU. In honor of the new members, an afternoon tea was held at the residence of Daisy R. Sykes, also an SIU alumna.

Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority was organized in November, 1922, in Indianapolis, Indiana, as a teacher’s fraternity. It became an incorporated collegiate fraternity in December, 1929, and the first charter was granted to the Alpha chapter at Butler University in Indianapolis on June 1, 1934. Baily (1949) and Anson and Marchesani (1991) noted that the Psi chapter of Sigma Gamma Rho was installed in 1938. The 1939 *Obelisk* alluded to “several years of inactivity” (p. 124). However, the shifting of Sigma Gamma Rho’s focus from a teacher’s fraternity to a collegiate fraternity may explain some of the confusion surrounding its beginnings.

The fraternity’s badge has an open book for its central theme, with a torch above shedding rays of light. The pledge pin is a torch representing the central stem of the badge (Robson, 1977). The official colors are royal blue and gold. The fraternity flower is the tea rose (Baily, 1949).

Chapter IV
AN OVERVIEW OF FRATERNITY COORDINATING
ORGANIZATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

This chapter will discuss the Panhellenic Council, Junior Panhellenic Council, Interfraternity Council, Junior Interfraternity Council, and Inter-Greek Council. Greek Week activities from 1950 through 1960 will also be discussed.

Coordinating Organizations

Panhellenic Council

A local Panhellenic Council was established at SIU on September 22, 1931. Sigma Sigma Sigma's arrival on campus sparked the need for a local governing body to oversee the activities of the two women's fraternities. "The work of this organization is to serve as a forum for the discussion of problems that concern the two sororities and to form a code of local sorority ethics" (Egyptian, 1931, September 30, p. 2). Delta Sigma Epsilon and Sigma Sigma Sigma each had three representatives on the council, but only one vote. The officers rotated between the two groups. Helen Crisp, a member of Delta Sigma Epsilon, was the first chairman (Obelisk, 1932). Dean Lucy K. Woody served as the council's first sponsor. At a meeting on Thursday afternoon, September 24, 1931, several rules governing rushing and hours were discussed and voted upon (Egyptian, 1931, September 30).

In addition to providing guidelines for the two women's fraternities, the Panhellenic Council sponsored a Panhellenic Ball in the spring (Obelisk, 1936). A freshman tea was hosted by the council during the 1937 orientation (Obelisk,

1938). The Panhellenic Council also awarded the Betty Rhodes Scholarship to a “non-sorority girl on the basis of character, scholarship and promise of leadership” (Obelisk, 1939, p. 116).

When Pi Kappa Sigma was installed in 1939, a member was added to the Panhellenic Council. The Council also took some credit for Pi Kappa Sigma’s organization “This year Panhellenic helped to form a third National Sorority, Pi Kappa Sigma” (Obelisk, 1939, p. 116).

During World War II, the number of men students sharply declined but women’s fraternities carried on their normal activities. The Panhellenic Council worked toward this aim “Although there are no fraternities this year and many of the householders have changed their signs from ‘boys’ to ‘girls’, the sororities, Anthony Hall, and the independent houses have carried on. Few activities have been deleted from their regular schedules.” (Obelisk, 1945, p. 129). Dean Helen A. Shuman replaced Dean Woody as sponsor (Obelisk, 1946). The Panhellenic Council supported war orphans, presented a radio skit on the University “Campus Chatter” hour, and continued with its annual formal spring formal dance (Obelisk, 1947).

Leah Farr, Dean of Women, was the sponsor for the 1950-51 academic year. (Obelisk, 1951). The 1953 Obelisk listed five members of the Panhellenic Council: Delta Sigma Theta, Sigma Sigma Sigma, Alpha Kappa Alpha, Pi Kappa Sigma, and Sigma Gamma Rho. Elizabeth “Betty” Greenleaf was the advisor (Obelisk, 1953).

Greenleaf expanded Panhellenic Council’s role. Panhellenic Workshops were organized and programs were offered. The Council sponsored a marriage clinic on April 28, 1956. Guest speakers discussed dating problems, religious leaders presented a panel discussion about the place of religion in marriage, Dr. Richard Lee, Director of Health Service, conducted a session on medical

problems in marriage, a panel of married students discussed the pros and cons of being a married student, and the workshop closed with a bridal style show (Egyptian, 1956, April 3).

For the 1957-58 academic year, Mildred Schrotberger, Dean of Women, was the advisor. The annual Panhellenic workshop, "A Look at Ourselves," included a Friday evening buffet dinner, Saturday luncheon, discussion session and a dance (Obelisk, 1958).

A major change in policy was responsible for Rush Week occurring prior to the beginning of the fall semester; it was held for the first time in the fall of 1959 (Obelisk, 1959). This was most likely due in part to the Administration's requirement that the two women's groups moving the new University owned housing have 22 freshmen living there (Obelisk, 1959).

By the end of the decade determining rush rules and total chapter size was the main function of the Panhellenic Council. A workshop was still held each spring for all Panhellenic members to discuss the governing problems of women's fraternities (Obelisk, 1960).

Junior Panhellenic Council

Junior Panhellenic Council first made its appearance during Greenleaf's tenure as Panhellenic Council advisor. Its organization mirrored the Panhellenic Council's, the only difference being that the pledges were involved rather than initiated members. In theory, the Junior Panhellenic Council provided a training ground for the pledges who would then transfer their leadership skills to the Panhellenic Council (Obelisk, 1957). Junior Panhellenic Council consisted of the presidents of fall-term pledge classes plus a senior Panhellenic Council member to advise them (Obelisk, 1962).

During the 1957-58 academic year, Junior Panhellenic Council sponsored five informative training programs for members. It was responsible for the publication of "Sorority Bound," a rush publication. It worked with the Junior Interfraternity Council to decorate Christmas trees for underprivileged families in Carbondale (Obelisk, 1958).

Interfraternity Council

The first mention of an Interfraternity Council appeared in the 1934 Obelisk and it functioned in various capacities until World War II. When the men's groups disbanded during the war, so did the Interfraternity Council. However, when the war ended and veterans returned to the local fraternities, the Interfraternity Council quickly regrouped.

In 1954-55, Bob Etheridge was the advisor (Obelisk, 1955). It appeared to gain some momentum from that point on. In the fall of 1956, the Interfraternity Council voted to send a delegate to the National Interfraternity Council Convention at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City. Fran Mazenko, a Theta Xi member, represented SIU's Interfraternity Council at the meeting held from November 2 until December 1 (Egyptian, 1956, November 6).

During the 1956-57 academic year, Erwin Stasek was the advisor. A workshop took place in February and again a representative was sent to the National Interfraternity Council Convention in New York City (Obelisk, 1957).

The 1957-58 Interfraternity Council consisted of the chapter president and two representatives from each chapter. Meetings were held bi-weekly (Obelisk, 1958). At the 1958 National Interfraternity Council Convention, SIU's Interfraternity Council won an award for the second best Interfraternity Council at a university with less than 10 Interfraternity Council members (R. Key,

personal communication, January 29, 1959). E. E. Zimmerman was the advisor for the 1958-59 academic year (Obelisk, 1959).

Junior Interfraternity Council

The Junior Interfraternity Council was formed during the winter 1956 term. Its set-up was similar to that of the Junior Panhellenic Council. Charles Wildy was its first advisor (Obelisk, 1957). Meetings were held until the pledges become active fraternity members. Edward Yarosz was the advisor in 1958-59 (Obelisk, 1959). During the 1959-60 academic year, the first dance held for all pledge classes was sponsored by Junior Interfraternity Council. The Council also did the research for the Interfraternity Council on the merits of the existing rushing and pledging policies (Obelisk, 1960). No record of the Junior Interfraternity Council could be found after 1963.

Inter-Greek Council

The first time mention of an Inter-Greek Council was in the 1954 Obelisk. "The possibility of establishing a fraternity and sorority row of houses at Southern as on other campuses, came up for discussion this year." During the 1953 Greek Week, a committee was formed to study fraternity housing and it was as an outgrowth of this committee that the Inter-Greek Council took shape.

During the 1954-55 academic year, Elizabeth Greenleaf also served as advisor to the Inter-Greek Council. Both men's and women's fraternities were represented in the Inter-Greek Council. The council "worked to provide better living and improved relations between sororities and fraternities" (Obelisk, 1957, p. 116). By 1957-58, it took over the sponsorship of Greek Week (Obelisk, 1958). Co-ordinating activities and cooperating with University personnel in

establishing regulations affecting Small Group Housing were its major responsibilities in 1959-60 (Obelisk, 1960).

Greek Week Activities

The men's and women's fraternities had enjoyed activities and competitions among themselves. The All-Greek Sing was first sponsored by Chi Delta Chi in 1936 (Phi Kappa Tau, 1957). Properly scheduled and chaperoned open houses, card parties, dances, and teas were all part of fraternal social life at SIU. These activities eventually evolved into a Greek Week format.

The 1951 Greek Week activities began with the Greek Sing in front of Shryock Auditorium. The men's fraternities competed in softball and track and field events. There was a Friday all-Greek picnic at Crab Orchard Lake. "The Carousel", an informal dance with the music of Tommy Lawson and his Band took place on Saturday night in Altgeld's gymnasium. On Sunday, a tea and card tournament was sponsored by the women's groups (Obelisk, 1952).

The Greek Sing, an open house at the Delta Sigma Epsilon house, and a workshop opened the festivities. An all-Greek picnic at Crab Orchard Lake was again on the agenda. Sigma Tau Gamma won first place in Interfraternity track meet and Pi Kappa Sigma won the women's archery tournament. There was romantic dancing in the "Grecian Garden" with Tommy Lawson's band. Teas and card tournament concluded the 1952 festivities. (Obelisk, 1953).

Greek Week 1953 featured a Sunday afternoon tea at the Student Union in honor of Betty Greenleaf and Bob Etheridge. Elmo Donze and his Orchestra were featured at the dance. (Obelisk, 1954).

Phi Kappa Tau, originators of the Greek Sing, won their eighth victory in the 1954 competition. The sing was slated for Woody Hall's patio, but it was moved into Shryock Auditorium because of rain (Obelisk, 1955).

In the May 1956 Greek Sing, Phi Kappa Tau had been announced as the winner. However, "because of a last minute discovery of mistakes in judging sheets, Theta Xi fraternity has been declared the winner of the 10th annual Greek Sing. The mistake was not found until Monday after the sing. . . . judges met Tuesday evening and decided the mistake was valid, awarding first place to Theta Xi, and second to Phi Kappa Tau" (Egyptian, 1956, May 22, p. 1).

Evidence of philanthropic endeavors was found in the 1957 Greek Week activities. University Avenue was swept and cleaned as part of the week's events. More than 700 men's and women's fraternity members celebrated the annual Greek Week festivities in the spring of 1957. The Greek Sing in Shryock Auditorium honored Dr. Maurits Kesnar who had recently died. A track meet, picnic, workshop and dance at the Armory also took place. An "All Sports" trophy was awarded at the end of the week (Obelisk, 1958).

More philanthropic efforts were part of the 1958 Greek Week activities. The fraternities, both men's and women's, took part washing cars at local filling stations. The proceeds were given to charity. The Center for the Blind was painted as part of the week's events. On Sunday, the groups attended church services in the morning and took part in the eleventh annual Greek Sing that evening. Each group sang two songs, one a fraternal song and the other of their own choosing. The Greek Sing was dedicated to the memory of Dr. Floyd V. Wakeland, SIU's choral director from 1939 to 1957. Theta Xi hosted a "Beer Garden" with root beer and pretzels on Monday night. On Tuesday, the men's fraternities serenaded the women's fraternity houses. On Wednesday there was a banquet for the officers which was followed by a workshop. The picnic took

place on Friday and a sports day for the men's fraternities on Saturday afternoon at McAndrew Stadium. The concert Saturday night featured the Ralph Flanagan Orchestra. It was the first year for big name band to appear in Greek Week festivities. After the concert in Shryock Auditorium, the orchestra played for the Greek Week Dance in Lentz Hall (Obelisk, 1959).

Greek Week 1959 began on April 17 after weeks of planning. The purposes of Greek Week were stated to be the "evaluation of Greeks in respect to campus and community service, to improve public relations, and to have a lot of fun" (Obelisk, 1960, p. 60). The activities began with a Four Freshmen concert; it was the group's third appearance on campus. Sigma Tau Gamma took the "All Sports" trophy at Saturday's events. The Greek Sing took place on Sunday at Shryock Auditorium. On Monday evening there was a garden party at the Student Center. On Tuesday the men's fraternities serenaded the women's fraternities and living groups. There was a Wednesday dinner at Engel's and a work session for chapter officers. A picnic and games took place at Crab Orchard on Friday. Saturday was work day and the group's services were offered to various Carbondale organizations. The Greek Week Dance was held at Lentz Hall (Obelisk, 1960).

Chapter IV reviewed the various fraternity organizations and activities as a means of adding to the context of the discussion of the 1948-1960 period addressed in the current paper.

Chapter V

MERGERS AFFECTING THE WOMEN'S FRATERNITIES

There were three mergers which affected the women's fraternities at SIU. The first and most important was the 1947 merger of the Association of Education Sororities and the National Panhellenic Conference. The most painful merger affecting SIU was that of the national organizations of Delta Sigma Epsilon and Delta Zeta. The easiest merger for the SIU campus was the one between Pi Kappa Sigma and Sigma Kappa's national organizations.

Merger of National Coordinating Organizations

The Association of Education Sororities [AES] was founded in 1915 as the Association of Pedagogical Sororities. In 1946, six national organizations, Sigma Sigma Sigma, Delta Sigma Epsilon, Pi Kappa Sigma, Alpha Sigma Alpha, Alpha Sigma Tau, and Theta Sigma Upsilon, comprised the Association of Education Sororities. Its members had chapters at teacher training institutions (Stintson, 1956). The National Panhellenic Conference [NPC] began in 1902 as an umbrella organization of seven women's fraternities. These groups sanctioned only chapters at senior colleges and universities (Leonard, 1958).

Mrs. Edward A. Beidler, Delta Sigma Epsilon's National Secretary, wrote President Lay regarding the merger:

Certain details are to be worked out before full participation is granted in National Panhellenic Conference activities. One of the stipulations for National Panhellenic Conference membership is that: It (Delta Sigma Epsilon) must have all of its chapters established in senior colleges and universities which are authorized to confer a Bachelor's Degree, and which are given satisfactory rating by the Association of American Universities and/or the pertinent recognized Regional Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools

We are pleased with this new affiliation and feel it will bring added prestige to our sorority and to the colleges where we have chapters. (Mrs. E. A. Beidler, personal communication, November 22, 1947)

The merger of AES and NPC was a significant one in the history of women's fraternities. Teacher training institutions were evolving into more comprehensive institutions. SIU was a prime example of this trend. The AES and NPC merger was meant to strengthen the entire women's fraternity system by dissolving unnecessary lines of demarcation. Had this merger not taken place, many institutions would have encountered problems in regards to women's fraternities. Helen Shuman, Dean of Women at SIU, echoed these thoughts in her congratulatory statement on the merger, "I was pleased to learn that the sororities belonging to the Association of Education Sororities have been accepted as members of National Panhellenic Conference. It will solve some of the problems potential on our campus" (Stintson, 1956, p. 299).

Shuman's private comments to President Lay showed a larger concern and a sense of relief that the merger put to rest some of the dilemmas SIU could have faced had the merger not taken place:

As the teachers colleges over the country have received a greater degree of accreditation, some unpleasant situations have arisen on some campuses. I had "prayed" that these situations would not come into the picture at Southern, and I am pleased that the situation is no longer potentially full of problems. (H. A. Shuman, personal communication, December 15, 1947)

The former AES organizations had two years before they would be faced with competition from the NPC groups. Marie S. Dunham, Sigma Sigma Sigma Executive Secretary, told President Lay of an NPC ruling which stated that not until January 1, 1949 would any NPC member make overtures leading to future chapters on campuses then occupied by AES organizations. Dunham felt that the merger would strengthen the women's fraternity system and would, "result in wider opportunity for service in every way. You may be sure that Tri Sigma's

best efforts are pledged to that end” (M. S. Dunham, personal communication, December 12, 1947).

Shuman had received a letter from a Delta Zeta national officer regarding the number of women’s groups on campus. Shuman answered the Delta Zeta letter in November, 1948. She also kept President Morris apprised of the situation:

Since the college field is no longer to be divided into two territories open to the different kinds of sororities but open to all sororities, and since we are one of the “coming” universities, I expect a number of the sororities belonging to the NPC to solicit the opportunity of establishing groups at Southern. Recently I have had a letter from a group other than the Delta Zetas. (H. A. Shuman, personal communication, November 30, 1948)

Delta Zeta was the first of the older NPC groups to establish a chapter at SIU. Its Gamma Omega chapter was installed in 1953. The founding of the Delta Zeta chapter was followed by the Kappa Gamma chapter of Sigma Kappa in 1955. The Beta Eta chapter of Alpha Gamma Delta was chartered in 1957 after the former Delta Sigma Epsilon chapter was released from the terms of Delta Sigma Epsilon’s national merger with Delta Zeta. Unlike the first three women’s fraternities on SIU’s campus, Delta Sigma Epsilon, Sigma Sigma Sigma and Pi Kappa Sigma, these three women’s fraternities, Delta Zeta, Sigma Kappa and Alpha Gamma Delta, had not been members of AES.

Marger of National Women’s Fraternities with Chapters at SIU

Delta Sigma Epsilon and Delta Zeta

Alpha Gamma Delta’s appearance on campus did not, by any means, follow the normal colonization procedures of NPC organizations. The organization which became Alpha Gamma Delta was the first woman’s fraternity on campus, having been founded as Epsilon Beta in 1923. Epsilon Beta and Sigma Alpha Pi, a local men’s fraternity, were both founded in 1923. While Sigma Alpha Pi

disbanded in the 1930s, Epsilon Beta joined the national organization, Delta Sigma Epsilon, in 1928.

Four Delta Sigma Epsilon members, collegians Billie Sue Norris and Sheila Pflanz, and alumnae, Betty Mitchell and Hilda Stein, attended the national convention in New Orleans on August 19-22, 1956 (Egyptian, 1956, June 1). At the convention, Delta Sigma Epsilon accepted an invitation to merge with Delta Zeta. Both organizations had been founded at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. Nationally, Delta Zeta was the older of the two having been founded in 1902, 12 years before Delta Sigma Epsilon's founding. Delta Zeta had, early in its life, joined NPC rather than AES (Anson & Marchesani, 1991).

At the time of the merger, Delta Sigma Epsilon had 44 active chapters. There were ten campuses where both Delta Sigma Epsilon and Delta Zeta had chapters; SIU was one of these campuses. The women of Delta Sigma Epsilon were very upset with the implications of the merger:

"The girls of Delta Sigma Epsilon at SIU," said Miss Elizabeth Greenleaf, supervisor of student activities, "after they considered the merger, felt it was better for them to ask for a relapse so that they might become a local sorority.

"They have made a formal request for the release, but they have not yet had a reply from either of the two national councils." At Tuesday night's meeting of the Pan Hellenic council, the group decided to go ahead with plans for fall rush, which is scheduled for the week of October 7.

Delta Sigma Epsilon will not be able to take part in the fall rush unless the national councils of both Delta Sigma Epsilon and Delta Zeta give the local chapter a release before rush starts. (Egyptian, 1956, September 28, p. 2)

The bone of contention between Delta Zeta's National President, Evelyn Costello, and the former Delta Sigma Epsilon chapter at SIU, was the ability of previously initiated Delta Sigma Epsilon members to affiliate with another NPC group. Permission had begun through the proper SIU channels to acknowledge Nu Sigma Epsilon as a student organization, although Delta Zeta had not yet

released the chapter from its membership rolls (E. A. Greenleaf, personal communication, October 31, 1956).

Costello was well aware of the problems faced by the SIU chapters with regards to the merger. Greenleaf sent Costello an air mail special delivery letter in reply to Costello's October 26, 1956 correspondence:

As you know, the Delta Sigma Epsilon Chapter is the oldest group on our campus. The Actives have continued to keep their spirits up and hope to continue as a group. The many alumnae of the group are active in civic and community affairs, are well known in the area and are from the most influential families of Carbondale and the area. I am especially concerned that we keep the good will of our Delta Sigma Alumnae. I do not feel this will be done by forcing a merger.

Having worked with groups for some time, and knowing both the groups concerned on our campus, I feel that it would be an almost impossible task at the present or in the near future to merge these girls. Also, the general consensus among Delta Sigma Alumnae I have talked with is against merger. I can't help but feel that by postponing a decision you may open the way to uncalled-for criticism of Delta Zeta and may do more to harm your Chapter at Southern than to help them. Alumnae of Delta Sigma Epsilon have talked about the unfairness of a national organization being able to control a local group to the extent that is now being done. This is one general criticism of national sororities and I'm sure [it] will not help our general sorority public relations in the area It will hurt all of our groups by not having this problem settled.

My last word of caution is that I feel our whole Panhellenic program at Southern will be hurt by postponing a decision on the status of Delta Sigma Epsilon. We will not, and cannot have the spirit necessary to carry on a successful winter rush if there are still questions in the mind of the girls of Delta Zeta, the girls of Delta Sigma Epsilon and the rushees as to the position of our groups at Southern. Therefore, whatever your decision may need to be, may I urge that it come as soon as possible. (E. A. Greenleaf, personal communication, October 31, 1956)

Costello wrote Sheila Pflanz, president of the former Delta Sigma Epsilon chapter, giving the chapter permission to operate as a local organization. Costello evoked the NPC ruling that previously initiated members of NPC groups could not be initiated into other NPC groups. Costello stated, "obviously it is not possible for you as a local group to petition any other NPC

Sorority until the members of the present chapter have all been graduated, have left school, or been initiated into Delta Zeta (E. A. Costello, personal communication, November 9, 1956).

Costello went on to chastise the chapter for not accepting the merger peacefully and without incident:

May I reiterate individuals are welcome into Delta Zeta according to the Articles of Agreement of the Union. We also wish to make it clear that the Gamma Omega Chapter of Delta Zeta was most cooperative and hopeful that the Alpha Delta Chapter of Delta Sigma Epsilon would unite with them for strength on the Southern Illinois campus since there would be no insurmountable reason on your campus why this should not have been done. (E. A. Costello, personal communication, November 9, 1956)

Several Delta Sigma Epsilon alumnae had contacted President Morris about the situation and he asked I. Clark Davis, Director of Student Affairs, for a summary of what had transpired. According to Davis, after meetings with a Delta Zeta national representative and the Gamma Omega chapter members in mid-September, the Delta Sigma Epsilon members requested a release from the plan of union between the two national organizations. Delta Sigma Epsilon's alumnae agreed to whatever decision the active chapter made in regard to the merger. Greenleaf and Davis concurred that the Office of Student Affairs would take no official position in the matter. Both agreed, however, that SIU's role was to see that the students had all the facts upon which to base their decision. Delta Sigma Epsilon's alumnae had asked John Gilbert, a local lawyer, to check the legal implications of the merger as they related to property ownership. Davis concluded:

It is a complicated situation with emotions at times clouding the facts. As significant developments take place you will be advised. To me the important thing is that the students who must make the decisions on sorority affiliation have the full facts at all times. Miss Greenleaf has dedicated herself to this task. (I. C. Davis, personal communication, December 1, 1956)

At least three NPC organizations, Alpha Phi, Alpha Chi Omega, and Alpha Gamma Delta, had expressed interest in affiliating with Nu Delta Sigma. Costello had spoken with Greenleaf and asked her to alert any NPC groups who expressed interest in Nu Delta Sigma to contact Costello, "Delta Zeta could release the present collegiate members of Nu Delta Sigma for other NPC affiliation. She indicated this applied only to collegiate members and does not account for affiliation of alumnae members" (E. A. Greenleaf, personal communication, February 20, 1957).

Costello contended that Delta Sigma Epsilon had made no attempt to satisfy the terms of the merger. In a reply to a Delta Sigma Epsilon alumna, Costello stated:

If there had been a real prohibitive local campus situation, one which could not be resolved, then I would be the first to say that we must make some special arrangements. However, there were none. In every other case we have been able to merge and to satisfy the groups and the Panhellenics -- in every case except Carbondale. (E. A. Costello, personal communication, March 11, 1957)

Patricia Baysinger, a Delta Sigma Epsilon alumna, on behalf of the Bowyer Club, an organization of Delta Sigma Epsilon alumnae, appealed to the NPC Chairman with a seven-page letter:

The Alpha Delta [of Delta Sigma Epsilon] girls are opposed to the part of the Delta Zeta constitution which provides that major decisions may be made by the national officers. We would prefer to enter into a group that permits the chapters to make the decisions and authorizes no such powers out of their jurisdiction.

It is the opinion of the group that by our working together on a new and difficult task we would preserve and expand our strength and unity better than by joining with the Delta Zeta chapter.

The decision to take this step was unanimous, for the girls considered a release to be the best solution to the local problem. They were aware of the hard road that would lie ahead and were eager to accept the challenge and put forth all efforts to obtain the goal which is desired.

The chapter had the full support of the alumnae. The distinction of being the first local and national sorority on the campus of SIU would not be solely destroyed if we continue as the same single unit.

Finally, the chapter asked Miss Greenleaf whether the University would give approval for affiliation with another sorority if another sorority would accept a petition of Nu Delta Sigma to affiliate pledges, actives, and alumnae. To this question the chapter received the following answer, dated April 8, 1957: "Southern Illinois University will recognize student organizations providing the requirements for recognition as a student organization are met. Therefore if it is the desire of Nu Delta Sigma to affiliate with a national sorority, the national organization will be accepted as long as the University's student organization recognition criteria are met." This statement we feel shows the local feelings regarding the present status of Nu Delta Sigma. Can you help us? Is there no court of appeals in the National Panhellenic Conference world? (P. Baysinger, personal communication, April, 1957)

Nu Delta Sigma, on April 17, 1957, signed an agreement with Alpha Gamma Delta stating that it desired to become a chapter of Alpha Gamma Delta (Nu Delta Sigma, chapter communication). Rosita Nordwall, Secretary of the National Panhellenic Conference, wrote Lulu Good Vogelsang, Alpha Gamma Delta National President, outlining NPC's major concern "that the matter be settled as quickly and harmoniously as possible, for the good of the whole fraternity system as well as those immediately involved" (R. Nordwall, personal communication, May 9, 1957).

Costello was willing to release the active chapter members from their commitment to Delta Zeta, but she was unwilling to release the Delta Sigma Epsilon alumnae. President Morris became involved in the situation when he wrote Costello:

Last year when there was the merger of Delta Sigma Epsilon and Delta Zeta, the administration assumed that this was not a matter of concern to the University. In the intervening months it appears that the difficulties of the merger on this campus have acquired proportions which necessitate definitive action on our part. We have been cognizant and sympathetic to the problems and aspirations of national organizations. We have welcomed and encouraged their presence on the campus. It has been our continuing aim to be helpful to all our Greek letter organizations on our campus. At

the present time, for instance, we are planning and attempting to borrow funds which will provide more adequate housing for our organized groups.

There is one stipulation, however, which we have always insisted that any off-campus group accept. We require that the conditions of acceptance of organizations be those imposed by the University and its Board of Trustees and not conditions imposed by these extra-mural groups

My attention has been directed to the difficulties of the local Nu Delta Sigma, formerly the Alpha Delta chapter of Delta Sigma Epsilon. It appears that the University has approved this organization, recognizing the difficulties of merger in this specific instance. The University further approved the affiliation of this group with another national organization. This action is now precluded due to the authority of the national Pan-Hellenic Council in such matters and the attitude of the governing body.

There may be some facets to the situation which are not now apparent to me, but it is my opinion that the University must take some action in the matter. As much as I should dislike to do it, I feel it imperative that I recommend a course of action to the Board of Trustees which will prevent further instances of off-campus groups invoking conditions of existence or affiliation for our organizations contrary to the wishes of the University. I am sure you would agree that a most unhealthy situation inures when there is the superimposition of authority over that of the duly constituted University administration. (D. W. Morris, personal communication, May 22, 1957)

Costello phoned President Morris on the afternoon of May 29, 1957, and, according to Minnie Mae Pitkin, President Morris' secretary, Costello "ended the call by asking that I express to you her 'perfect willingness to come to Carbondale if you feel it is necessary for me (Costello) to do so'" (M. M. Pitkin, personal communication, May 29, 1957).

Evidently, nothing significant transpired and a week later, President Morris again wrote Costello:

I regret the need to inform you of an administrative decision concerning the union of Delta Sigma Epsilon and Delta Zeta as it relates to the campus of SIU. As we indicated to you in the fall, this union is impossible on this campus. You have graciously released the Delta Sigma Epsilon sorority and allowed it to become a local.

However, in view of threatened litigation and extremely strong feelings on the part of Delta Sigma Epsilon alumna [sic], it is imperative that you further release them for other possible national affiliation.

I extremely regret the necessity for taking this action, but consider it the only means available for preserving the national fraternity and sorority benefits on our campus. (D. W. Morris, personal communication, June 7, 1957)

Costello came to Carbondale for a meeting with President Morris. The situation was evidently resolved in favor of the Delta Sigma Epsilon alumnae. On June 19, 1957, Costello wrote President Morris to let him know that the Delta Zeta lawyer had contacted University Legal Counsel Rendleman about the legal release forms. She added:

The purpose of this letter is to tell you that we are working to get this cleared up and in the meantime I was anxious for you to know how very much I appreciated your courtesies to me and your understanding of the problems which faced us both. In spite of the unpleasant situation I had a delightful time at Southern Illinois and I hope that when I come in the future that there will no unpleasant situation to mar the very real joy of being on your campus and knowing you and Mr. Rendleman and the others. I also appreciated very much meeting and talking with your wife.

The beautiful magnolia which you gave me was a source of joy at the sorority house . . . I did find a few moments to interview Miss Greenleaf of whom I am very fond. I am sure she felt as we did that under the circumstances there was nothing else which could be done now. But, of course, we both wondered if we had made errors before coming to this final situation. We cannot change the past however and the only thing to do is to proceed in the future being wiser and we hope not sadder. (E. A. Costello, personal communication, June 19, 1957)

Costello sent President Morris an official letter a week letter detailing the release of Nu Delta Sigma:

It is always the policy of Delta Zeta Sorority to cooperate with the administration of the colleges and universities in which it has chapters. We therefore have no alternative other than to accept the administrative decision concerning the release of the members of the former Alpha Delta Chapter of Delta Sigma Epsilon. As of this date, we have notified all the member sororities of the National Panhellenic Conference of this action.

The decision is conditioned on the delivery to the Administration by Alpha Delta college and alumnae chapter of Delta Sigma Epsilon of a release of all claims of any nature whatsoever against the national organization of the former Delta Sigma Epsilon and that of the Delta Zeta Sorority. (E. A. Costello, personal communication, June 26, 1957)

The legal papers were signed in July of 1957 and on July 31, 1957, Rendlemen sent two copies of each of the releases, one from the active chapter and one from the Bowyer Club, to Costello (J. R. Rendleman, personal communication, July 31, 1957).

Davis sent Betty Mitchell, Nu Delta Sigma's faculty advisor, permission for the chapter to become an Alpha Gamma Delta chapter (I. C. Davis, personal communication, September 16, 1957). The Beta Eta chapter of Alpha Gamma Delta was installed on September 29, 1957 at the Elks Club. A banquet at Woody Hall followed the initiation ceremonies (Obelisk, 1958).

Pi Kappa Sigma and Sigma Kappa

In comparison to the merger of Delta Sigma Epsilon and Delta Zeta, the merger of Pi Kappa Sigma and Sigma Kappa seemed to have taken place with relative ease. Mildred Schrotberger, Dean of Women, was taken into confidence about the planned merger several months before it occurred. Margaret Hazlett Taggart, Sigma Kappa National Secretary-Treasurer, alerted Schrotberger because SIU was one of the five campus where both organizations had chapters:

We did however want to assure you of our desire to cooperate in every way and we wanted you to have advance notice of the possible merger as it will of course affect your campus and the two chapters involved. Mrs. Monroe Dreyfus will come to the campus as is now planned at least, on March 14, 1959 and will meet with a representative of Pi Kappa Sigma, Mrs. Richard A. Rech. Mrs. Rech will talk to the Pi Kappa Sigma group and Mrs. Dreyfus will talk to the Sigma Kappa group. I am sure they would both be happy to talk to you also if you would like to have them. (M. H. Taggart, personal communication, March 13, 1959)

Pi Kappa Sigma ended its existence on May 15, 1959, when it was absorbed by Sigma Kappa as a result of the merger of the two organizations (Anson & Marchesani, 1991). The chapters wasted no time in complying with the merger. On May 26, 1959, Pi Kappa Sigma members were initiated into Sigma Kappa. Edna Dreyfus, Sigma Kappa Province President, attended the initiation. Following the ceremony at the Sigma Kappa house, a formal initiation banquet was held at Engel's. Helen Colburg, first vice president of the SIU Sigma Kappa chapter, acted as mistress of ceremonies and Jeannine North sang two songs for the group. A tea on Thursday afternoon in Woody Hall's formal lounge was given by Sigma Kappa in honor of their new initiates (Egyptian, 1959, June 2, p. 3).

The merger made the Gamma Kappa chapter of Sigma Kappa the largest fraternity on campus. A get acquainted slumber party and banquet was held

between the sororities before their merger. With the exception of the presidency, chapter offices were filled jointly by members of both groups (Obelisk, 1960).

Chapter VI

THE HOME RULE ISSUE AND THE MEN'S FRATERNITIES

The pursuit of affordable and suitable housing was one issue faced by the men's and women's fraternity system. The other issue which faced the men's fraternities was the Administration's insistence upon home rule as it related to membership selection. Any group which had restrictive or discriminatory clauses in its constitution and by-laws was not permitted to establish a chapter on the SIU campus.

President Lay, during his tenure from 1945-1948, seemed to favor the addition of national fraternities on SIU's campus. The local fraternities which had been on campus prior to World War II, had sprung back to life. Many of their alumni had seen first-hand, during their military experiences, the common bonds shared by alumni of national men's fraternities; wartime letters in the Nu Alpha Epsilon Newsletter made mention of the national organizations. SIU's fraternity alumni seemed to recognize the advantages garnered from being part of a national fraternity. Moreover, President Lay had been acquainted with a large national fraternity system at the University of Texas. His administrative team seemed to feel that if SIU had local fraternities then they might as well have national fraternities (C. Tenney, personal communication, August 11, 1947).

As early as May, 1946, a local fraternity, Delta Delta Chi, wrote to President Lay with its request for an endorsement letter to Tau Kappa Epsilon, a national men's fraternity. The women's fraternities had been affiliated with national organizations since 1928. The men wondered why they had not been allowed to do so. The Interfraternity Council was clamoring for a ruling on the presence of

national fraternities. One month before President Morris began his tenure, the Interfraternity Council sent this note to President Lay:

We, therefore, petition your approval to permit local Fraternities to affiliate with National Fraternities in accordance with regulations which will be dictated by the administration of Southern. We have discussed this with Dr. Tenney and Dean Hiskey and we assure you our whole hearted cooperation in meeting any transitional regulations. (Interfraternity Council communication, August 5, 1948)

In 1949, I. Clark Davis became the Dean of Men. Davis did his graduate work at Indiana University and worked at Purdue University before coming back to his undergraduate alma mater. He was aware of the problems SIU would be facing in the nationalization of the men's fraternities and he also knew that many nationals then had restrictive or discriminatory clauses in regards to their membership selection guidelines.

According to Davis, SIU's Interfraternity Council had passed an amendment to its constitution that the local council would not approve national groups which had restrictive or discriminatory membership clauses. Furthermore, SIU, as a state institution, had to contend with Chapter 38, Section 128-K of the 1947 Illinois Revised Statutes, a ruling which did not look favorably upon approving groups which denied membership to individuals because of race, creed, or color (I. C. Davis, personal communication, October 10, 1949).

It was Davis' belief that the University had to take a stand on this matter; he advocated formulating a policy which would be endorsed by the faculty and the University's Board of Trustees. Paramount to this policy, he felt, was membership selection that was "based upon the congeniality, merit, and interests of the individual student. The practice of excluding individuals from membership in groups on the basis of race, color, or religion is not consistent with this policy" (I. C. Davis, personal communication, October 10, 1949). More than

45 years later, Davis called SIU a “pioneer” in the movement towards non-discrimination practices (I. C. Davis, personal communication, October 18, 1994).

The University’s insistence towards home rule was apparent as early as 1949. According to Davis, “Some of the local groups are concerned as to whether or not any national fraternities have ‘home rule’ by local chapters in terms of membership” (I. C. Davis, personal communication, October 10, 1949). It was Davis’ belief that there were indeed national organizations which did not deny local groups the right to local selection.

Delta Delta Chi, a local organization, had become a chapter of Tau Kappa Epsilon in February, 1949. According to Davis, this national organization did not have a restrictive membership clause (I. C. Davis, personal communication, October 10, 1949).

Chi Delta Chi, another local fraternity, was very interested in affiliating with Pi Kappa Alpha. According to Davis, Pi Kappa Alpha had a restrictive clause which stated that only “white members” could be pledged (I. C. Davis, personal communication, October 10, 1949). Davis mentioned to President Morris that he cautioned the members of Chi Delta Chi about the problems they would face in being recognized by the University, especially in light of the action taken by the Interfraternity Council.

The issue of non discriminatory clauses became a sensitive one for at least one men’s fraternity, Alpha Phi Alpha. Founded in 1906 at Cornell University, Alpha Phi Alpha is “a fraternity originally established for Negro college men” (Anson & Marchesani, 1991, p. III-163). January 12, 1950’s Egyptian headline read “Negro Frat Presents All-School Dance” (p. 1). The article went on to explain that Alpha Phi Alpha was “a national social fraternity for colored students, having chapters at most of the larger universities. Southern’s chapter was formed several years ago but has been relatively inactive since the war” (p. 1). A week later, the

Letters to the Editor column contained this submission from A. L. Cartwright, President of the Beta Eta Chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha:

Re your article . . . please be informed that since there's no racial or color clause in the constitution of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., the fraternity does not consider itself a monorace fraternity, but a fraternity that is open to college men of all races, that places emphasis on the quality of the man only. This letter is to be construed as a letter of information for future reference, not one taking issue. (Egyptian, 1950, January 19, p. 2)

Inquiries to the University from the national men's fraternities usually did not go much further than a polite thank you letter if the fraternity did have a restrictive clause or if the national organization did not agree with the home rule principle. In the spring of 1950, Delta Sigma Phi's Executive Secretary, Francis Wacker, inquired about extension on SIU's campus. President Morris replied:

As you may know, the University has held the viewpoint that the chapters at Southern should have the right of home rule in regard to membership; thus, we have not been able to approve fraternities which have discriminatory clauses in their national constitution. (D. W. Morris, personal communication, April 10, 1950)

Phillip R. Hussey, uncle of President Morris' wife, Dorothy Mayo Morris, was an advisor to the Phi Kappa Sigma chapter at the University of Maine (C. S. Johnson, personal communication, November 2, 1954). During a family vacation in Maine, in August of 1951, President Morris spoke with Hussey about fraternity issues, especially housing. Hussey wrote a letter of introduction for President Morris to Dr. Edgar M. Draper, Grand Alpha of Phi Kappa Sigma. Hussey told Draper that since President Morris was starting practically from scratch in regards to a fraternity system, it was a "unique opportunity to establish a good fraternity set up, but he is aware that the administration of itself can not hope to do the job alone. Therefore he is seeking advice and assistance" (P. R. Hussey, personal communication, September 5, 1951). Hussey added:

Up to this time there has been no necessity for a well defined policy on the part of the school as regards fraternities, especially as regards nationalization, but Dr. Morris feels that in fairness to the students, the

school and the national fraternities which may desire to establish chapters at the school such a policy must be developed. Among the questions will be the University's policy relative to assisting the chapters in the matter of housing, and it was in regard to this problem that Dr. Morris first brought up the subject with me. However, our discussion lead to many angles of the subject of fraternities, their good and bad points, methods by which the school can develop the chapters to serve a completely useful purpose etc., etc.

Dr. Morris, not having attended a fraternity college as an undergraduate, is not a fraternity man, but he firmly believes that fraternities, properly set up and controlled through the efforts of the national organizations and the school, can be an instrument of great value to the members and the school. He believes that a fraternity can furnish a highly desirable element in the educational program of an undergraduate which the school alone can not furnish I told him I had no knowledge whether Phi Kappa Sigma will be interested in establishing a chapter at the school, but that we feel honored by the opportunity to offer suggestions. He asked me to communicate the facts to you with the request to you or your representative get in touch with him, both in regard to advice Phi Kappa Sigma may have to offer regarding his thought of development of a policy for the school regarding fraternities and the possibility that we may desire to establish a chapter. (P. R. Hussey, personal communication, September 5, 1951)

Clyde S. Johnson, former Dean of Men at the University of California at Berkeley and Executive Secretary of Phi Kappa Sigma, wrote to President Morris, "As a result of Mr. Phil Hussey's letter Professor Draper, our Grand Alpha, has asked me to try to visit Carbondale next month as part of a trip I have planned" (C. S. Johnson, personal communication, September 26, 1951). A copy of Johnson's letter was sent by Johnson to Hussey. Hussey wrote President Morris about Johnson and encouraged him to utilize Johnson's knowledge and expertise regarding fraternity systems:

You will like Clyde -- he is a regular fellow and smart as a whip. He can be of a lot of help to you in formulating a policy re frats at your school. . . . he knows the fraternity angles, both from viewpoint of the school and the fraternities he has plenty under his hat that will be useful to you. (P. R. Hussey, personal communication, September 29, 1951)

"Dear Phil," President Morris wrote to Hussey, "Thanks for setting the fuse. I will write you about his visit" (D. W. Morris, personal communication, October

3, 1951). President Morris wrote to Johnson on that same day, advising Johnson that October 9 and 10 would be a good time to visit (D. W. Morris, personal communication, October 3, 1951). Johnson was expected to visit on October 9, and a memo from President Morris' secretary noted that, "A room is being held until 3 p.m. at the Uptown Motel for Mr. Johnson" (M. M. Pitkin, personal communication, October 9, 1951). Johnson never arrived. No explanation for Johnson's cancellation nor information about the telephone call could be found. A note was finally sent to President Morris three months later:

I'm very sorry that, because of the conflict with the inaugural of Mr. Kempton at Chicago, it was not possible for me to visit your campus and meet with you personally last Fall The booklet which we discussed by telephone is enclosed. Pages 11 and 12 indicate the procedures which we worked out, while I was in the dean's office there, for allowing new fraternities to establish themselves at that campus. These general procedures were also followed at San Jose, Santa Barbara, San Diego, and Fresno State Colleges in the development of their fraternity programs. In part, they were believed to be helpful in controlling charterings, for it was felt by the deans that some of the organizations which were most eager to charter new groups were least able to provide these chapters with needed supervision and counsel. (C. S. Johnson, personal communication, January 10, 1952)

Nothing more came of an official Phi Kappa Sigma visit by Johnson. The only other correspondence found from Phi Kappa Sigma was a reply from Johnson to an October 26, 1954, letter from Emil R. Spees, Corresponding Secretary of Delta Epsilon Chi, to Phi Kappa Sigma National Headquarters asking for extension information. Johnson's cryptic response to Spees, with carbon copies to both President Morris and Hussey, could be indicative of an undocumented discussion between SIU's Administration and Johnson:

Your President, Dr. Delyte W. Morris, is well acquainted with the advisor to our chapter at the University of Maine, Mr. Philip Hussey. I should recommend that you discuss any petitioning procedure carefully with him and his appropriate administrative colleagues. It is our firm policy to develop new chapters only where close cooperation with University authorities is assured. (C. S. Johnson, personal communication, November 2, 1954)

It appeared that throughout the 1950s, several national fraternities were interested in colonizing at SIU and correspondence exists to document their interest. However, very little came out of most of those inquiries, due in large part to the Administration's insistence on home rule.

Pi Kappa Phi's Executive Secretary ended his extension inquiry with a curt note, "Your policy barring national fraternities which have selectivity clauses shuts out Pi Kappa Phi. Best of luck to Southern Illinois from Pi Kappa Phi" (W. B. Jones, Jr., personal communication, July 9, 1952).

Individual Fraternities

Sigma Pi

Sigma Pi became the fraternity most acquainted with Morris' and Davis' insistence on home rule. The fraternity became aware of the policy regarding restrictive clauses in 1949 when William A. Smith, Sigma Pi's Extension Chairman, wrote asking about extension possibilities. Sigma Pi had installed a chapter at Eastern Illinois University's campus that summer (W. A. Smith, personal communication, September 19, 1949). Smith's second letter to Davis, dated October 11, 1949, eluded to this, "I appreciate your informative letter on the fraternity situation at Southern Illinois University . . . we at present have a clause in our constitution which would be interpreted as restrictive. Therefore, for the time being we will not press expansion further" (W. A. Smith, personal communication, October 11, 1949).

A year later, contact was made again, this time by Jack Wharton, a member of Sigma Pi's Beta Gamma chapter at Eastern Illinois University. Davis replied:

As was indicated last October to your National Traveling Secretary, Mr. George T. Garven, Southern Illinois University has a policy that does not permit approval of national fraternities which have discriminatory

membership clauses in their national constitutions. In effect, this stipulation insures that our groups will be permitted to have 'home rule' so far as membership is concerned. I doubt that there will be any change in this policy inasmuch as more and more of the national groups are seriously considering changing their national constitutions to keep in line with the viewpoint of 'home rule' for local chapters. (I. C. Davis, personal communication, September 19, 1950)

Wharton and several of his fraternity brothers visited the Nu Epsilon Alpha house, and at the same time, had a conference with Davis; his follow-up letter reiterated the meeting:

As I explained in our conference, Southern Illinois University is a young state university. As in the case of human infants, care must be taken to see that the interests of the infant are considered so that no unnecessary disturbances may handicap its growth.

The policy of not giving home rule to chapters insofar as membership requirements are concerned is a matter for each individual fraternity to decide; however, the policy of Southern Illinois University is that no social fraternity shall be recognized by the university if a restrictive membership clause is present in the national constitution. (I. C. Davis, personal communication, January 26, 1951)

Wharton and his group asked about the possibility of the fraternity colonizing on SIU's campus, and specifically making Nu Epsilon Alpha that colony. Davis approved the request, with one condition:

I am willing to approve the colonization of Nu Epsilon Alpha fraternity by Sigma Pi fraternity with the stipulation that a chapter of Sigma Pi would not be approved by the university unless the membership clause in the national constitution is removed.

This stipulation is not to be interpreted as trying to put pressure on your national organization to change its general policy because I know the problems which are involved; however, I hope that you realize the position of Southern as a young university. To develop plans for university owned fraternity houses, it will be necessary to be consistent with state laws which are existent. (I. C. Davis, personal communication, January 26, 1951)

On April 27, 1951, Davis spoke with Curt Messner, Sigma Pi's Archon. A follow-up letter was sent several days later from Davis to Smith again reiterating

that the restrictive clause in Sigma Pi's constitution would need to be removed before the colony could be granted full chapter status:

It is understood that this colony is to take over the present local, Nu Epsilon Alpha. It is also agreed that this group shall be a colony on the SIU campus until the "discriminatory clause" shall be removed from the national constitution of the fraternity or for a period not to exceed four years from September 1, 1951. The university reserves the right to revoke permission given in the formation of this colony to the same extent as if it had not been given unless the discriminatory membership clause is removed from the national constitution by the end of the four year period The type of statement toward which the national fraternity might strive is as follows: "Any male student who is regularly enrolled in the University shall be eligible for active membership." And in addition, it might be that a group might want to indicate that there shall be no religious tests for membership in the fraternity. This type of statement thus gives home rule for local chapters. The chapter's members' unanimous approval for a pledge or active might be desirable.

So far as the national organization is concerned, I appreciate that it is a matter of great importance, and I have no solution except that the fraternity may have to solve the problem by putting in a statement to the effect that members of the fraternity are not automatically accepted into individual chapters. In other words, each individual chapter would have to approve transfer members from another chapter. This would not take away the member's privileges in the national group but national membership would not automatically give chapter privileges. Whether this solution is an intelligent one, I hesitate to say. I have not kept posted on the considerations which are being given the matter by the various committees of fraternities and there may be weaknesses of such a proposal of which I am not aware. (I. C. Davis, personal communication, May 5, 1951)

Sigma Pi's national organization decided to take the risk involved in setting up this tentative chapter. Anson Smith, Nu Epsilon Alpha's president, was sent word that the group would become a colony of Sigma Pi on May 26, 1951 (W. C. Messner, personal communication, May 14, 1951).

Evidently the Sigma Pi national officers felt that they could provide a viable solution to the problem of home rule. Yet, there appeared to be some concern on the part of the national organization as this letter from Davis to Smith indicated:

In regard to the prospects of the University's approving the colony as a chartered chapter, I believe that our original agreement covered the period through your national conclave in 1955. It is my judgment that the colony

may expect to operate without difficulty at SIU until after the decision of the national body of Sigma Pi Fraternity in 1955 in regard to the membership clause. (I. C. Davis, personal communication, March 13, 1953)

Smith sought out President Morris' influence in remedying the situation: "I believe we all are agreed that in every respect the Colony itself has long since met all requirements for being installed as a Chapter." The only roadblock stopping them was "approval by the University of the policies of Sigma Pi Fraternity regarding membership" (W. A. Smith, personal communication, October 7, 1953).

Sigma Pi's Executive Council had added an article to their constitution which they hoped would bring the colony into full acceptance as a bona fide chapter. "Article XI -- Membership Requirements" read:

Section 1. The provisions of this Constitution shall be subordinate to the laws and regulations of the various governmental bodies, and to the rules, regulations, and published policies of the institutions, wherein this Fraternity has Chapters, Colonies or members.

Section 2. The pledges and initiated members of this Fraternity shall be men who are acceptable to all the other undergraduate active chapters of the Fraternity. (W. A. Smith, personal communication, October 7, 1953)

Smith cautioned that the colony was not yet aware of Article XI. "We prefer that the matter come to your attention and to the attention of Dean Davis . . . from the Fraternity rather than from the members of the Colony" (W. A. Smith, personal communication, October 7, 1953).

On October 23, 1953, President Morris requested Smith send additional interpretations of the provisions. Davis followed up with a request for an interpretation of Article XI, Section 2. Examples "would be appreciated so that we may have a better understanding of the thinking of the group which developed this section" (I. C. Davis, personal communication, November 6, 1953).

Smith sent clarification to President Morris admitting that the organization continued to have the clause which had been the bone of contention; the fraternity's efforts to remove restrictions had been blocked by a small majority of

southern chapters. To try to remedy the SIU situation, Sigma Pi had added clauses to their constitution:

The added clauses, quoted to you in my previous letter, mean that in any University or College, or in any State or other governmental unit, within which Sigma Pi Fraternity is located or seeks to become located, provisions within the Constitution or By-laws of the Fraternity which are in conflict with the policies, laws or regulations of such institution, State or other governmental unit having jurisdiction, shall be subordinated to the policies, regulations or laws of the latter. In essence, Sigma Pi Fraternity agrees to conform to the policies and regulations in force in any institutions in which it seeks admittance or is operating, even though in situations where no conflict in policies arises it will continue to operate according to the will of what at present is a majority sentiment. . . . The ultimate consequence of the change which has been made is a matter of conjecture. It may well become the opening wedge to removal of all restrictions as education in the matter proceeds among institutions and among people, I feel there is agreement among all who reflect seriously and without emotion on the matter that a process of education and reason rather than force is necessary. In the meantime, in your case in Illinois, we are saying that if your State Legislature, your Board of Control or the University itself is opposed to restrictions on membership qualifications, Sigma Pi Fraternity will operate according to such policies as are prescribed, if permitted to operate at all. (W. A. Smith, personal communication, November 10, 1953)

In the following commentary Smith presented an issue which would later prove fatal to another SIU fraternity colony, "We have avoided 'covering up' on this matter as some fraternities seem to have done. We have hidden nothing in rituals or elsewhere to circumvent the issue" (W. A. Smith, personal communication, November 10, 1953).

Davis, who was then Acting Director of Student Affairs, wrote Smith a letter which said that when Sigma Pi's Executive Council sent a request for full chapter approval, it would be considered favorably (I. C. Davis, personal communication, December 9, 1953). Richard G. Lowe, Sigma Pi Executive Council Chairman, and Harold Jacobsen, Executive Director, petitioned SIU for permission to install the existing Sigma Pi colony as a constituent chartered chapter of the Sigma Pi Fraternity. They also noted again that:

Sigma Pi Fraternity does not have any “unwritten” laws nor anything in its ritual which would prevent any group of young men from selecting members according to their wishes, within the framework of guidance provided by policies of whatever regulatory or supervising bodies, institutional or governmental, under which they operate, and within the comparable framework of guidance agreed upon within the larger organization of which any local group is a part. (R. G. Lowe & H. Jacobsen, personal communication, February 11, 1954)

Davis sent Lowe permission to install the colony as a Sigma Pi chapter (I. C. Davis, personal communication, February 15, 1954). In what was merely a formality, the chapter was required to prepare and submit a formal petition. The petition was accompanied by a letter of support from President Morris (D. W. Morris, personal communication, March 26, 1954). The Beta Nu Chapter of Sigma Pi Fraternity was finally installed on Saturday evening, January 15, 1955, at Giant City Lodge (D. W. Morris, personal communication, January 12, 1955).

Acacia

A minor situation regarding non discriminatory clauses involved the Acacia colony. According to the May 6, 1956, front page of the Egyptian, the colony “has hopes of becoming a charter member of the national organization next fall. Acacia is a Masonic fraternity.” The next issue of the Egyptian retracted the last statement, “Actually, Acacia is not a Masonic fraternity, nor does it have any discriminatory clause of any type in its constitution” (Egyptian, 1956, May 11, p. 1).

The confusion stemmed, no doubt, from the fact that Acacia had been founded as a Masonic fraternity in 1904. Membership in a Masonic lodge was a prerequisite for membership until 1933. From 1904 until 1919, members of other social fraternities who were Masons could belong to both organizations (Anson & Marchesani, 1991). The Administration must have been aware of this for in February of 1955, Robert F. Etheridge, Acting Dean of Men, asked the University’s

Legal Counsel, John S. Rendleman, to clarify if the Acacia constitution was restrictive (R. F. Etheridge, personal communication, February 21, 1955).

Rendleman studied the constitution and the opinion of the Dean of Students at the University of Minnesota. Rendleman felt that the paragraph in the Constitution on membership was not restrictive although it seemed to preclude persons who did not believe in Masonry. "Nevertheless, it is my understanding that such persons have in fact been admitted as members of the fraternity. Further, the real test for membership qualification is whether the individual can subscribe to the beliefs of the fraternity" (J. S. Rendleman, personal communication, March 2, 1955). It turned out to be a moot point as the Acacia colony never made it to full chapter status; "because of financial troubles, they were merged with Phi Kappa Tau" (Obelisk, 1958, p. 37).

Sigma Phi Epsilon

Sigma Pi, with its extended stint as a colony, was one of the two groups that felt the brunt of the home rule doctrine during the 1950-1960 period. The other group was the Sigma Phi Epsilon Colony. They were not a colony for as long as Sigma Pi, but their case was unique in that the University's recognition of the fraternity was rescinded after most of the colony members had been initiated as members of Sigma Phi Epsilon.

Alpha Sigma was a local fraternity organized on October 18, 1955 with 11 charter members and Lieutenant Marion E. Thornsberry as faculty advisor. On December 5, 1955, Alpha Sigma applied for University recognition as a local fraternity. Its membership qualifications included "Any full time male student of SIU who has an over-all average of 3.0 or better" (I. C. Davis, personal communication, December 14, 1956). On December 20, 1955, a member of Alpha

Sigma wrote William Hindman, Jr., Sigma Phi Epsilon's Grand Secretary. Among the questions asked was whether the fraternity had a restrictive clause "as there is a law against any of the fraternities here at Southern having such a clause" (I. C. Davis, personal communication, December 14, 1956). Hindman's Assistant, Frank J. Ruck, Jr., answered the letter, "Since last September, our Fraternity has no constitutional requirement which restricts membership. I would suggest that you discuss this matter in detail with Don (Kindle) on his forthcoming visit" (F. J. Ruck, Jr., personal communication, January 4, 1956).

In February, 1956, Alpha Sigma was recognized as an official student organization by the Student Council and representatives of the Office of Student Affairs. Davis sent Hindman a letter in support of Alpha Sigma's quest to become a chapter of Sigma Phi Epsilon:

It is a pleasure to welcome Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity to the Southern Illinois University campus The assistance of the traveling secretary of Sigma Phi Epsilon will be needed in directing the activities of Alpha Sigma during this formative stage. I feel that the organization has been rushed in attempting to become a colony of a national organization at this early date, but it will be of long run value to them to be able to enter into campus activities with the other national fraternities during the next school year. (I. C. Davis, personal communication, April 10, 1956)

Supporting letters were sent from Mildred Schrotberger, Dean of Women, and President Morris endorsing Alpha Sigma's petition to become a Sigma Phi Epsilon Colony. Wrote President Morris, "I feel Sigma Phi Epsilon has much to offer them and future men students at this University through its high purposes" (D. W. Morris, personal communication, April 10, 1956). On May 7, 1956, Alpha Sigma became a Sigma Phi Epsilon Colony.

The colony was to become on December 8, 1956, "either the 143rd or 144th chapter due to the fact that the same evening a charter will be presented to a local group at the University of Connecticut" (Egyptian, 1956, December 7, p. 1). The next issue's headline read "Sig Ep Chapter Charter Denied By University."

According to the article, 20 of the colony members had been initiated into the fraternity when word came from Davis that the chapter's installation was forbidden by the University:

In a statement to the Egyptian, Davis said "A study of the future status of the colony of Sigma Phi Epsilon at Southern Illinois University will be conducted during the coming months by university officials in cooperation with interested persons, including members of the colony of Sigma Phi Epsilon, local group, and representatives of the national fraternity, Sigma Phi Epsilon."

The decision not to approve the installation of a chapter of Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity at Southern Illinois University at the present time was announced after conferences with national representatives of Sigma Phi Epsilon, members of the colony of Sigma Phi Epsilon, and university officials on Saturday afternoon . . . "Reasons were withheld for the denial, pending further study of the situation." (Egyptian, 1956, December 12, p. 1)

Davis made the decision to halt the installation ceremonies on Saturday, December 8; President Morris was out of town that weekend. Davis consulted with President Morris by telephone on Sunday, December 9. In defense of his decision, Davis wrote, "This decision was a difficult one, but I am certain that it is consistent with University policy and is based upon a sound educational foundation" (I. C. Davis, personal communication, December 14, 1956).

Davis explained that at noon on Saturday, December 8, he had received a call asking what the University's policy was in regard to membership requirements of student organizations. He stated that an officially recognized organization at SIU should not exclude individual membership on the basis of race, color, or religion, consistent with his October 10, 1949 missive on student organizations and home rule (I. C. Davis, personal communication, December 14, 1956).

Davis called Richard Obroski, a Sigma Phi Epsilon Field Representative in town for the installation, and asked if all of the men had been initiated. Obroski said that not all of them had been and that the initiation of one man had been postponed until later. Davis hastily arranged an afternoon meeting with the

Sigma Phi Epsilon representatives who were in town for the installation. Suspecting that there might be a conflict of University policy, Davis contacted George H. Hand and Robert Layer, both highly respected members of the University community as well as members-at-large of Sigma Phi Epsilon. In the absence of Elizabeth A. Greenleaf, Charles Wildy was invited as was Erwin D. Stasek, Interfraternity Council adviser. Thornsberry, the group's faculty adviser, joined the meeting during the afternoon.

According to Davis, the question he was attempting to have answered was whether or not the ritual of Sigma Phi Epsilon was consistent with the constitution and by-laws of Sigma Phi Epsilon. After general discussion, Hand and Layer met with the fraternity representatives. The four national representatives were unwilling to advise Davis to whether or not there was an inconsistency between the ritual and the constitution. Davis was adamant that if there was a conflict between the two documents the installation of Sigma Phi Epsilon would not be take place. According to Davis, "I assure you that I was hoping that they would be able to certify that there was no inconsistency but they would not so state" (I. C. Davis, personal communication, December 14, 1956).

After the meeting, the Sigma Phi Epsilon alumni met with the newly initiated students. "I do not know what transpired in that meeting, although I think that it is safe to assume that the student members had not previously been told . . . that there was any inconsistency between the constitution and bylaws as printed and the ritual which was conducted for the initiation of the members" (I. C. Davis, personal communication, December 14, 1956). A banquet had been planned for that evening and Davis advised them to go ahead with the banquet but that the University could not accept a charter from the group. He proposed that the issue be studied further as had been done with the Sigma Pi situation.

Davis indicated he would prepare a statement for the Egyptian (I. C. Davis, personal communication, December 14, 1956).

According to Davis, he received an irate phone call from Hindman at 10:00 p.m. on Sunday evening, December 9. Hindman took offense to what he called the “unethical and high-handed manner in which his fraternity had been treated” (I. C. Davis, personal communication, December 14, 1956). According to Davis, Hindman “indicated that he was not willing to negotiate. . . . He emphasized that they did not feel that they wanted an ‘agnostic’ as a member of their national fraternity. He said the University was not going to force them to take members who were ‘agnostic’” (I. C. Davis, personal communication, December 14, 1956). Davis told Hindman they were not talking about an individual case but that the rejection of this individual had, in effect, opened up a question as to whether or not the ritual was different than the printed constitution and bylaws.

Hindman indicated to Davis, in their phone call, that the men who had been initiated were to be told that they would be permitted to resign their memberships-at-large from Sigma Phi Epsilon and that they would receive their money back and be given unconditional resignations (I. C. Davis, personal communication, December 14, 1956). They would then be eligible for membership in another national fraternity.

Davis reiterated his reason for halting the installation of the Sigma Phi Epsilon chapter:

I believe the only decision I could in conscience make was that which I did; namely, that SIU could not accept the Charter of a fraternity which had in its ritual items which were not consistent with its Constitution and Bylaws because the approval of the group was based on the membership qualifications as printed. (I. C. Davis, personal communication, December 14, 1956)

The Sigma Phi Epsilon experience also contained a potential quandary for the SIU Administration. The Sigma Phi Epsilon officials who met with Davis

raised an interesting question, one which had been mentioned previously in the Sigma Pi situation. Davis stated, "I can not certify at the present time that the existing groups on campus do not have in their ritual material which may be inconsistent with their Constitution and Bylaws" (I. C. Davis, personal communication, December 14, 1956). He suggested to President Morris that they further discuss this matter. What had been the Sigma Phi Epsilon colony became the Kappa Tetarton chapter of Phi Sigma Kappa on November 23, 1957 (Obelisk, 1958).

Further Instances of Home Rule

Despite the unfortunate situations with Sigma Pi and Sigma Phi Epsilon, it appeared that there was still interest in expansion of the fraternity system at SIU. In 1956, Rendleman, a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, wrote a letter of endorsement on behalf of Wayne Oldman, "a brother SAE and student at SIU." In the letter Rendleman stated:

The entire climate is favorable to the establishment of another large national fraternity and I should think the bonds of SAE should be elastic enough to encompass another campus. I personally stand ready to help in any manner that would be beneficial to the establishment of a local chapter. (J. S. Rendleman, personal communication, April 20, 1956)

In February, 1957, the Interfraternity Council sponsored a workshop for the fraternities. L. O. Edlund, Delta Chi National President, gave the keynote address. One workshop dealt with the expansion of the men's fraternities. This discussion was moot. No new fraternities, either men's or women's, came to campus until the end of the Morris years.

Chi Phi was another fraternity interested in SIUC. An inquiry letter sent in late 1957 received what seemed to be the standard reply:

At the present time we have nine fraternities on our campus all of which have national affiliation; we have no local fraternities. It is our strong feeling that each of these nine fraternities on our campus must develop itself in terms of both number and program before an increase in the number of such groups can be considered.

Then, too, the proposed University Housing Program to which you referred in your letter is based upon the current number of fraternities and sororities on our campus and we feel that it would be unwise to go beyond this number until the building program assumes a more definite stage of development. (E. Stasek, personal communication, December 9, 1957)

A year later, Russell L. Guin of the Interstate Printers and Publishers, Inc. in Danville, Illinois, opened his letter with "Friend Morris." Guin was a member of Chi Phi and he was accompanying a Chi Phi national officer to Michigan State University on an extension visit. "Are you going to be on the campus just prior to or just after January 19-20? I'd hate to go all the way down there and not see the 'boss'" (R. L. Guin, personal communication, January 6, 1959).

"Dear Rus," opened the note President Morris sent Guin on January 14. They had spoken on the phone that morning and President Morris had forgotten to mention the University's policy regarding fraternities:

There is one firm policy we have in regard to fraternities and sororities which I may not have mentioned to you. We recognize no fraternity or sorority with any kind of limiting clause as to membership, holding that any living group should be potentially available to any student in the University. (D. W. Morris, personal communication, January 14, 1959)

A Chi Phi delegation did visit the campus. A note to President Morris read, "We have returned with the feeling that the trip was most worthwhile and rewarding It is hoped that our Chi Phi Fraternity may someday be represented on your campus" (I. B. Countryman, personal communication, January 26, 1959). No further correspondence from Chi Phi was located.

Some telling evidence about the Administration's stance on fraternities is found in the correspondence between the Administration and Alpha Epsilon Pi. Since the early 1950s, Alpha Epsilon Pi had been very interested in placing a

chapter at SIU. According to Anson and Marchesani (1991), Alpha Epsilon Pi's constitution and by-laws "from its inception have provided that any male student in good standing . . . is eligible for membership" (p. III-9). However, the fraternity's founders were "all of the Jewish faith, and were concerned about the survival of the Jewish community and the development of leaders for it. The majority of Alpha Epsilon Pi's members have always been of the Jewish faith" (p. III-9). In the fall of 1963, George S. Toll, Alpha Epsilon Pi's Executive Secretary, wrote Davis:

I am sure you are aware that it is over twelve years ago that Alpha Epsilon Pi expressed its interest in organizing a chapter on the Southern Illinois campus. Almost every year we have had inquiries from students on your campus asking us how to go about such organization. We have always referred them, of course, to your office.

You are probably aware that Lt. Governor Samuel H. Shapiro, a former national president of Alpha Epsilon Pi, is also interested in seeing Alpha Epsilon Pi on your campus. We know that the interest and desire is there on the part of your students, and it seems to me to be in both the best interests of the University and these students, to permit them to form an association from which they can derive benefits which will enrich both the undergraduate and post-graduate lives.

My visits to campus have always been pleasant, but the answer for over twelve years has been the same -- you just are not ready for expansion of the system. In view of the rapid growth of the University, it would seem to me that some expansion of the fraternity system might well be considered at this time We have abided by your ground rules. I hope you will give me a candid and, I trust, favorable, reply. (G. S. Toll, personal communication, October 21, 1963)

Although Davis' reply was written in the 1960s, it offered insight into the Administration's stance on the expansion of the fraternity system:

The most candid reply I can give is simply this: Expansion of social fraternities (women's and men's) will not take place at the Carbondale Campus of Southern Illinois University until the existing groups (1) establish higher standards of scholarship and conduct and (2) eliminate the practices of discriminatory action in rushing and selecting only members of their own race.

When the evidence becomes more clear that our existing social fraternities can indeed be partners in the educational program of higher education, the planning for the future expansion will be open for discussion. We may have the wrong groups and perhaps the organizations are not representative but we do recognize them at present. Before planning and constructing facilities for new groups I believe we must clean up our linen while we are dealing with only 13 groups (8 men's, 5 women's).

The Board of Trustees statement is as clear as such a statement can be and a copy is attached for your information. When will expansion of the social fraternity program occur at Southern Illinois University? I don't know and I won't venture a guess. (I. C. Davis, personal communication, November 7, 1963)

The issue that the Administration chose to limit the size and scope of the fraternity system was echoed in a 1970 letter from Wilbur Moulton, Dean of Students, to Willis Malone, Acting Chancellor; again the fraternity which they discussed was Alpha Epsilon Pi:

Alpha Epsilon Pi has had a long standing interest in Southern Illinois University. During an extended period of time in which there was a University restriction on development of new fraternities and sororities, Alpha Epsilon Pi maintained an interest, but was scrupulous in their attention to university regulations concerning contact with students. (W. Moulton, personal communication, June 12, 1970)

Thus, it seemed that the manner in which the fraternity system was limited was the Administration's insistence on home rule by the SIU chapter.

Chapter VII

THE QUEST FOR FRATERNITY HOUSING

Chapter VIII chronicles the development of University owned fraternity housing. In the planning stages for several years, the University owned fraternity houses did not become a reality until the end of the period with which this study is focused.

In 1923, Sigma Alpha Pi, in addition to being the first fraternity on the SIU campus, was also the first to provide housing for its members. Until the development of University owned Small Group Housing, the men's and women's fraternities at SIU were responsible for providing living accommodations for their members in either leased or owned property.

Sigma Alpha Pi's house on the Judge Barr property at 608 Normal [now University] Avenue was, according to the March 6, 1923 Egyptian, "to be remodeled in every way during the next month and will be ready for occupancy the first of the spring term" (p. 1). In addition to rooms for 25, the club room "is one of the best in the city, being fully equipped, among other things with a radio" (Obelisk, 1923, p. 137).

Two years later, Sigma Alpha Pi's Alumni Association planned to build a new home noting, "This will give the Southern Illinois Teacher's College their first really modern and up to date building along this line" (Egyptian, 1925, January 27, p. 3). The men of Sigma Alpha Pi "promise that it will be one of the finest fraternity houses south of the state university campus" (Egyptian, 1925, January 27, p. 3). The fraternity disbanded in 1931 and no further information was located in regards to their plan for housing.

Anthony Hall, the first dormitory on campus, opened in 1913. It housed women, although male students then outnumbered female students on SIU's campus. At first, the building was called the Girls' Dormitory. Judge Barr, a member of the Southern Illinois Normal University Board of Trustees, named the hall after suffragette Susan B. Anthony (Smith, undated). Anthony Hall is one of the few buildings on campus not named in honor of an SIU affiliated individual. When Woody Hall was finished in 1953, Anthony Hall became a men's dormitory (Mitchell, 1993). Woody Hall, named in honor of former Dean of Women, Lucy K. Woody, housed more than 400 women.

On Monday, January 7, 1924, Epsilon Beta moved into their new home on 800 Normal [now University] Avenue (Egyptian, 1924, January 15, p. 1). They hosted an open house on Thursday, February 14, and the "visitors seemed enthusiastic in their praise of the dormitory, which was especially interesting and unique to them with its 'double deckers' [bunk beds]" (Egyptian, 1924, February 26, p. 3).

Thus, for almost all of their existence on the SIU campus, the men's and women's fraternities have provided housing for at least a portion of their membership. The groups took responsibility for the entire enterprise, whether they owned the house or rented the house from a landlord. The women's fraternities had housemothers, but there was a double standard in that some men's fraternities did not employ housemothers.

The first mention of any institutional plan for fraternity housing occurred in President Morris' reply to a Pi Kappa Alpha Field Secretary's letter of August 5, 1949. "It is my possible hope that the University will be able to assist fraternities desiring to provide housing arrangements for their group" (D. W. Morris, personal communication, August, 1949).

Betty Mitchell, a member of Delta Sigma Epsilon and later Alpha Gamma Delta, longtime SIU faculty member, and author of President Morris' biography, related an incident which took place at the October 4, 1949, Delta Sigma Epsilon open house. After meeting the chapter members and the housemother, President Morris asked to see the kitchen and dining room. "When shown these, he responded, 'You feed how many here?' Obviously he couldn't believe the answer! But this incident and undoubtedly others like it, set his thinking in the direction of the dire need of students for housing, including the fraternities and sororities on campus" (Mitchell, 1988, p. 25).

When Epsilon Beta became a chapter of Delta Sigma Epsilon in 1928, the chapter continued to lease the chapter house at 800 South Normal Avenue from John Wise Stotlar. In 1939, the Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Epsilon purchased property on Grand Avenue with the intention of building a "new and modern sorority house" (H. Stein, personal communication, April 9, 1959). According to Mitchell, the lot was located where the Morris Library parking lot is now located (B. L. Mitchell, personal communication, October 28, 1994). A letter dated November 30, 1948, from Helen A. Shuman, Dean of Women, to President Morris made mention of Delta Sigma Epsilon's plans:

I do wish our University plans for student housing were more definite. You may know that the Delta Sigma Sorority is about to start building its own sorority house. I should appreciate being a participant in any meeting which the local sponsors have with the administration to discuss developing their project. Perhaps it would help to have Mrs. Pulliam [Supervisor of Off-campus Housing] there also. I believe the sorority sponsor will feel the necessity of having your blessing before they actually begin building.

According to Mitchell, the Delta Sigma Epsilon alumnae were dissuaded from beginning their building project. An agreement was signed by President Morris and Hilda Stein, Delta Sigma Epsilon alumna and SIU faculty member, regarding the exchange of the Grand Avenue property. The October 4, 1950

document, confirmed the conversation "that Delta Sigma Epsilon will be given first choice of sorority houses to be constructed, assigned or rented or leased by Southern Illinois University" in exchange for property on Grand Avenue.

According to Stein:

In 1951 at the request of the Office of the President of SIU, title to this property was transferred by good conveyance from the alumnae association to SIU for the sum of \$2,700.00. Prior to this date, the alumnae chapter had refused to sell its building site for \$3,000.00 because it had been the intention of this organization to construct a new and modern sorority house on the property, and it was only conveyed to SIU in order to cooperate with the University.

At the time of the conveyance to the University, the officers of the alumnae chapter were advised that it was a part of the University plan to build sorority houses which would be placed on a rental basis and that our sorority would be given the first refusal of such premises when they became available. (H. Stein, personal communication, April 9, 1959)

In the late 1940s, Delta Sigma Epsilon purchased from Stotlar the house they had been leasing since 1924. There they continued to live, waiting for their opportunity to be the first sorority to choose a University owned house.

President Morris was concerned about housing for the men's and women's fraternities. On a vacation trip to Maine in the summer of 1951, it was one of the topics he discussed with his wife's uncle, Philip R. Hussey, a Phi Kappa Sigma alumnus and advisor to the fraternity's chapter at the University of Maine (P. R. Hussey, personal communication, September, 5, 1951).

Another indication that fraternity housing was a concern of President Morris from the beginning of his tenure at SIU was this correspondence from Assistant to the President, I. Clark Davis, to President Morris:

During the past three years you and I have discussed on occasion the possibility of the University's construction of housing units to be rented to men's and women's fraternities. Two things prompt me to mention the problem at this time:

1. Several inquiries have been made of staff members in recent weeks about the site area for such housing units and about the approximate time period when such building might occur.

2. . . . If we could get 100 per cent loans, we might be able to step up our fraternity (men's and women's) housing programs by several years. It is my hope that the University can build fraternity houses and cooperative houses to supplement the residence hall program. (I. C. Davis, personal communication, November 26, 1952)

In July of 1953, President Morris issued "A Statement on the Housing of Fraternities and Sororities at Southern Illinois University." He wrote, "It is the assumption of those who have studied the problem that by 1960 the University should have provided for . . . single students interested in living in fraternity and sorority houses" (p. 1). He noted that the poor housing conditions had limited the growth of the Greek groups. In espousing the concept that the University might have to provide the land and underwrite a bond issue he stated, "This may be a natural solution since the University is as interested in the individual member's achievement of the ideals of the fraternity as are the fraternity officials who give leadership and guidance to campus groups" (p. 2).

There were disadvantages of the existing housing. At the 1954 Greek Housing Conference, Maude Stewart, a faculty member and adviser to Pi Kappa Sigma, spoke about the housing problem from a social development perspective. She stated that neither exchange parties nor dances could be held in the houses due to the small commons areas. In some instances, she noted, fraternities had no extra room for housemothers. She also thought that the houses' lack of adequate space did not provide good study conditions (Inter-Greek Housing Committee, 1954, December).

Roger Spear, a Phi Kappa Tau alumnus, joined Stewart in the panel discussion. He noted that membership in the men's and women's fraternities was not growing with the University. The fraternity houses were a reflection of the institution and it was his opinion that many alumni felt that their house was

not “nice to come back to” (Inter-Greek Housing Committee, 1954, December, p. 6).

The quality of the existing housing varied greatly, from barely adequate to totally inadequate. A survey sent by the Inter-Greek Housing Committee during the 1953-54 school year found that the average SIU fraternity house slept about 25. Each men’s fraternity had 10 to 15 members who, for lack of space, could not live in the chapter house. Most of the houses were old and made of wood. None of the houses had adequate fire escapes. All had bad wiring and no exits from the second floors. Each member had to insure his own furnishings. There were approximately 8-12 men per bathroom with one house as high as 20 men per bathroom. The water pressure was very low and hot water was scarce. Rents for the house ranged from \$150-250 per month and the fraternities spent an average of \$150-200 per year on repairs. Most groups thought that the landlords would make only essential repairs. Most houses served 13 or 14 meals per week. Cooking facilities were adequate but food storage space was lacking. The report summed up the condition of SIU’s fraternity houses, “Most of the houses are in POOR condition” (Inter-Greek Housing Committee, 1954, December, p. 5).

Further proof that fraternity housing was substandard appeared in a rare 1950’s expose in the Egyptian. Three of the six fraternity houses were cited as adequate, but three were called ‘fire traps’ by their members. Three houses were described; for purposes of anonymity, they were called House A, House B, and House C. In House A, according to the chapter president, some rooms had only one study desk for three students. This, he noted, was not conducive to high grade point averages. His house had no dining room and members ate in the basement kitchen. House B’s president told of six to eight men in a room big enough for two. For financial reasons, the chapter found it necessary to have 90% of the members living in the house. The lighting was inadequate and the

landlord would not replace wiring because the house was so old. In House C, 21 members, half of them living upstairs, were served by two downstairs bathrooms. Each bathroom had but one washbowl (1955, February 8).

The Egyptian also told about the women's fraternity housing. The biggest complaint from the women was the lack of adequate space. In House A, 21 women shared one bathroom. House E, which was not identified, was either Sigma Gamma Rho or Alpha Kappa Alpha. Both were black women's groups and both were located more than a mile from campus. In 1955, Sigma Gamma Rho was located at 508 North Marion and Alpha Kappa Alpha at 410 East Oak Street (Obelisk, 1956). According to the Egyptian article:

"Believe it or not," said a member of this group, "we have TOO MUCH space. One result is that the rent is so high most of our members can't afford to live here. That means just a few of us have to carry the main financial burden." "But our main difficulty," said another "is that we have to live more than a mile off campus. None of us has a car, and it's rough having to walk that far to classes." (1955, February 11, p. 1)

It was no secret that President Morris wished to make SIU the finest state institution. He could not have been pleased with this commentary:

Last week's edition of the Eastern State News, Eastern State College, said "A recent series of articles in the Egyptian makes a person rather glad that they go to a school where housing is not a great problem. As I read the article I couldn't help but compare the fraternity houses there with the ones here at Eastern. Not much comparison. We here at Eastern ought to appreciate the fine fraternity houses that we have," said Lyndon Wharton, Eastern State News columnist. (Egyptian, 1955, February 25, p. 2)

Moreover, since few groups owned their own homes, there was a significant turnover in fraternity rental housing. Several months after the Egyptian published its expose on women's housing, it noted that two sororities, Pi Kappa Sigma and Delta Zeta, had expiring leases and were house hunting (1955, April 22).

A panel discussion focusing on fraternity housing was part of the 1953 Greek Week activities. President Morris and four students took part in the panel

discussion which culminated in the formation of a Fraternity and Sorority Housing Committee. The Inter-Greek Council cautioned the groups that "The committee is to represent the individual groups. The groups are to work through their representative. The representatives are to take everything back to their groups" (Report of Fraternity and Sorority Housing Committee, 1954, May, p. 1). Barbara Gibbs, a member of Sigma Sigma Sigma, chaired the committee.

According to the committee's report, the University indicated its willingness to work with the committee to investigate and improve the housing problem. The Administration made it quite clear that the men's and women's fraternities needed to "use their initiative, to find out what they wanted, how they could help themselves, and to indicate to the University officials when they were ready to go to work. They were to work as a group!" Above all, the report stated, the groups "have to be ready to move -- they themselves must take the initiative" (Fraternity and Sorority Housing Committee, 1954, May, p. 1).

The committee was told that there was a possibility that University owned land would be available for the purpose of building fraternity housing. Possible sites would be discussed after the committee came to a consensus about what the groups wanted.

The Administration gave options for financing the venture. The University could go to the legislature and ask for as much per person as went into the residence halls but this option would be time consuming. The idea of securing a bond issue was mentioned again. The groups would pay off the bond issue, but the University would always own the houses. And, in what seems to be an insurance policy for the University, it was suggested that if any group failed to pay off a University-secured loan, the University could use that house for another purpose.

Given those parameters, the committee went to work. A survey was sent to approximately 25 colleges and universities which had utilized some form of cooperative building. The responses were tabulated and the committee discussed the various methods which had been employed by other institutions. These options ranged from university-owned dormitories with individual clusters of rooms for each fraternity, to the intermingling of fraternity groups in university-owned dormitories with each group having a separate chapter room. In both these instances, room and board were paid to the university.

The method used by the University of Connecticut was discussed in detail; the university built houses for 60-70 occupants. Room and board cost \$70 per month. Each group had its own dining room. The houses were furnished except for recreational facilities which the groups supplied. In instances where there were not enough members to fill the houses, the groups had first choice in asking others to move into vacant rooms; the university did, however, reserve the right to fill the rooms.

The committee also reported on various loan methods used at other institutions. Partial financing by the individual groups, large down payments, and final ownership of the housing were topics discussed. Moreover, it was suggested that the fraternity groups might build houses on their own initiative with help from their own building funds, alumni/alumnae, and their national organizations.

On May 7, 1954, 13 men's and women's fraternity members, John S. Rendleman, Legal Advisor, Elizabeth Greenleaf, Supervisor of Student Activities, and Willard Hart of SIUC's Architectural Service left for a tour of fraternity housing at the University of Illinois, Purdue University, De Pauw University, and Indiana University. The Inter-fraternity and Panhellenic Councils

appropriated \$125 for transportation costs. The students were responsible for their own meals. In touring these four campuses, Greenleaf wrote Rendleman:

It is the hope of all of us to be able to arrange a meeting with the executive secretaries of the groups concerned, officials of the University, student members, advisers of the groups and a representative of an architectural firm to go into specific planning for the development of a men's and women's fraternity housing program on the Southern Illinois University campus. (E. A. Greenleaf, personal communication, April 22, 1954)

The average house at the four institutions the group visited slept 45 members. The cost of construction varied from \$125,000 to \$300,000. Most groups had built their own houses. Brick was predominate, although limestone was used at Indiana University. Most houses were three stories and rectangular. Room and board ranged from \$65 to \$100 per month. The houses consisted primarily of dormitory sleeping rooms with separate study rooms. All had a guest restroom on the main floor and the women's houses had laundry facilities. Although most of the houses had gas heat, it was noted that the Southern Illinois region did not have ample supply of gas and that coal or oil would be used here. The traveling group was impressed by the amount of storage space in some houses as well as the presence of dining rooms and fireplaces. All the women's fraternities had housemothers and the men's fraternities at DePauw University had them, too. Several women's fraternities had a special bedroom for the "town girls" to use on an occasional basis. Indoor recreational rooms which doubled as chapter rooms were commonplace. There was also ample storage space for chapter records and supplies. In mentioning these items, it is presumed that the SIU contingent acknowledged the importance of such to chapter life.

A meeting of the committee, now called the Inter-Greek Housing Committee, and University administrators, including Rendleman, Vice President for Financial Affairs George Hand, Davis, Assistant Dean of Men Robert Etheridge, Greenleaf, and Hart, took place on July 24, 1954. The purpose of the

meeting was to make plans for settling three basic issues: land allocation, a proposed fall meeting, and the financing of the building program. Rendleman told the Committee that not until building plans and site locations had been resolved could the Administration investigate bonding possibilities in terms of Southern Illinois costs. Hart, of the Architectural Services, pointed out that if the housing were located next to existing facilities "then the obvious location would be east of Thompson Lake, especially since the cost of extending the tunnels for steam to the possible Thompson Lake Point area would cost around \$150,000.00" (Inter-Greek Housing Committee, 1954, December, p. 6).

Hart told the groups they needed to determine whether they wanted a high initial cost by using University steam facilities or whether they might prefer individual heating units. Rendleman mentioned that it would probably be necessary for each group to have \$10,000.00 to \$15,000.00 in order to begin building. Bonding procedures were explained and it was made clear that the University would have to assume the responsibility for the bonds' amortization. Hand quoted figures of approximately \$18.00 a week (\$75 per month) per person to provide for debt service, operating expenses, equipment, and repairs. Davis noted that the type of construction and other factors might reduce the cost to approximately \$15.00 to \$17.00 per week which the groups had deemed affordable. He also said that it was likely housemothers would be required for each chapter. Moreover, the University would retain ownership of each building.

Davis outlined the role of the national officers as they related to the projected fall meeting. He hoped that they would be able to endorse, support, and advise the groups after they had seen the tremendous need for adequate housing. He also hoped they would be of assistance financially (Inter-Greek Housing Committee, 1954, December).

The Egyptian announced an October 6, 1954, general meeting of the Inter-Greek Housing Committee representatives to discuss a Greek Row. Meetings on November 5 and 6 were also announced. At the November meeting, University officials were to “meet with sororities’ and fraternities’ national officers to hold a further discussion and make tentative plans” (1954, October 5, p. 3).

Sigma Sigma Sigma Collegiate Secretary Emily Lee had visited the SIUC chapter in October, 1954, and as part of her visit, she met with President Morris. In a thank you note to him, she wrote:

I thoroughly enjoyed discussing with you the Greek housing plans for the future. Naturally, we are all most interested in the results and decisions which will be made at your University following the November 5th week-end conference of all National Greek Organizations. (E. Lee, personal communication, October 27, 1954)

It sounded to several people as if a decision regarding fraternity housing was forthcoming. This idea, however, was quashed by Davis in a November 5, 1954, Egyptian article announcing the two-day conference opening that night. ““The conference is only to discuss the problems facing Greek housing. There will be no decision as to what type of building project might be used,’ he stated” (p. 1).

The Inter-Greek Housing Committee had come to some consensus regarding Greek housing. Among their conclusions was their desire for cooperative building. They sought university land to build on and assistance in securing a building loan. They acknowledged the groups’ responsibility for paying off the loans. They realized that the property would always belong to the University and any group unable to meet their payments would lose the right to use the property. They understood, too, the need to maintain the facilities in a manner approved by the University.

All groups felt that they would have substantial increases in membership if they had more suitable living quarters. Yet, the groups realized they needed to

keep costs affordable to their members. According to the committee, "The houses should be ADEQUATE BUT NOT ELABORATE" (Inter-Greek Housing Committee, 1954, December, p. 2).

The groups wanted accommodations for 35 - 40 members. In maintaining a low cost, the groups understood that some items might be unfurnished or unfurnished at first. For example, recreation rooms could be finished at a later date. The committee stressed that, "There is no need for elaborateness of furnishings as in the lounges of Woody Hall" (Inter-Greek Housing Committee, 1954, December, p. 2).

The items which the groups felt to be necessities were: adequate dressing, study, and sleeping rooms; a dining room to hold 60-65; a living room with perhaps a fireplace; recreational area/chapter room combination; a room for the housemother, although some men's groups did not want a housemother; a guest restroom; adequate storage space; bathrooms meeting health standards; cubbyholes for toiletries; adjacent parking; multi-use recreational areas; and economical heating.

The Inter-Greek Housing Conference opened on the evening of November 5, 1954. In attendance were 13 national officers representing 11 groups: Pi Kappa Sigma, Sigma Sigma Sigma, Delta Sigma Epsilon, Alpha Kappa Alpha, Delta Zeta, Tau Kappa Epsilon, Theta Xi, Kappa Alpha Psi, Sigma Pi, Sigma Tau Gamma, and Phi Kappa Tau. In his welcoming speech after the Friday night panel discussion, President Morris gave some indication as to why they were invited. He stressed that the Committee must look for support from national organizations in regard to the housing dilemma. This sentiment was echoed by Paul Isbell, Director of Auxiliary Enterprises, when he raised the point, "How much can local chapters borrow from the national organization to help with the housing?" (Inter-Greek Housing Committee, 1954, December, p. 7).

Among the conference presentations was Rendleman's discussion of financing methods. They included going through the Federal Housing and Home Financing Agency. This was not encouraged as the down payment was large and the restrictions severe. Another method discussed was going on the market with bonds from the University and having bonds sold to buyers throughout the country. The last method he discussed was directly approaching an agency, an insurance company perhaps, and have them finance it -- the University would pledge the income and the agency would construct the project.

Hand was in agreement that the University should furnish housing. Among his reasons was uniformity in the architectural style. The building would be affordable and they would also fit into the architectural style of the University. The University would also have more financial and disciplinary control of the organizations, thus resulting in stronger chapters. He, too, advocated keeping costs as low as possible aiming "for cheaper cost of bed rather than have something luxurious" (Inter-Greek Housing Committee, 1954, December, p. 7).

In case anyone missed Hand's remark about closer control over the Greeks, Isbell reiterated the point, "If the fraternities and sororities go into this with the University they can expect closer fiscal control and closer social control. This means housemothers in every house" (Inter-Greek Housing Committee, 1954, December, p. 7).

The Saturday sessions began with John Lonergan, Site Planner, stating that the University had never considered a fraternity district on the master plan and that the Board of Trustees had never given them the authority to go ahead with this planning. That said, he pointed out the possible sites. He noted that the area west of Thompson Lake would be very expensive to build on because of the fact that utilities needed to be brought to the site. The other area he mentioned was

the Dowdell site. This would be cheaper because the utilities were already there. According to Lonergan, "The Greek Housing would probably cover 20 acres. . . . [and cost] approximately \$350,000 to develop the project for utilities alone without the buildings [at the Thompson Lake area]" (Inter-Greek Housing Committee, 1954, December, p. 8).

A major misunderstanding, whether intentional or not, took the permanence out of any discussions. Hart said that he didn't have particulars as to what type of sleeping quarters and plumbing facilities the committee had decided upon. The committee, in their report, noted quite emphatically, "These questions had already been answered by the Greek organizations, but the above named individuals misunderstood the circumstances and we were unable to proceed Everyone at this meeting had expected to hear some definite plans, but nothing was accomplished due to the misunderstanding" (Inter-Greek Housing Committee, 1954, December, p. 8).

The concluding statements included going with University housing and construction, and giving the University site selection capabilities. The committee acknowledged the need to get onto the campus development chart. They noted that the members of the housing committee should meet with President Morris, Hand, and the architect. Finally, they suggested that the housing plans should be shared with the national organizations' fraternal magazines and the national officers should receive a copy of the conference report and periodic progress reports.

Shortly after the conference, the committee wrote President Morris noting their interest in his requesting the Board of Trustees to provide, as part of the University Land Development program, University land for building fraternity housing, and to inquire about any possible University financial assistance.

The “Request of the Inter-Greek Council Regarding Housing” was indeed an agenda item at the January 14, 1955, Board of Trustees meeting. According to the official minutes of the meeting:

The Inter-Greek Council and their committee on housing has, as a result of study and conferences, requested that the Board of Trustees give consideration to their housing needs. They have requested, and it is the recommendation of the administration, that the Board approve the policy of the University leasing property for housing facilities to individual sororities and fraternities. Should the Board not desire to approve this arrangement, the Inter-Greek Council has requested, in preferential order, consideration of the following two possibilities: 1. The sale of land for housing at a nominal fee. 2. The sale of land at an appraised fair cash market price. Under the latter two arrangements, it would be impossible for the University to lend its financial credit to the fraternities and sororities. (SIU Board of Trustees, 1955, p. 70)

There was no action on the policy. On the motion of Kenneth L. Davis, the Board withheld action on the policy, pending additional investigation of the entire problem.

At the next Board of Trustees meeting a month later, there was a decision made when the Board adopted “A Policy on University Housing for Organized Groups.” Citing the fact that the Greek housing conditions were “perhaps collectively the most pitiable on the campus,” the Board noted that action must be taken “from a simple student welfare point of view” (SIU Board of Trustees, 1955, p. 78). According to the policy, the Administration was “authorized to plan for housing for organized groups as part of the overall housing program of the university. The Administration is further authorized to enter into such leasing and related agreements as are deemed appropriate in conformance with this policy” (SIU Board of Trustees, 1955, p. 78).

The Board, in their policy, acknowledged that the groups’ contributions to the social activities of the University, their assistance in acclimating students to academic life and their role in the esprit de corps of the University, yet they stopped short of giving their total approval to the fraternities:

It is our opinion that the housing program, as outlined above, will provide that the sororities and fraternities are neither favored nor discriminated against. This policy will serve as a recognition of their needs, but only insofar as is consistent with the housing needs of all students It is our opinion that organized groups will remain part of the college and university scene, whether encouraged by the college or university or not. If this is to be the case, the above policy will allow the University to cultivate the desirable features of the organized groups and to minimize the undesirable features. The fact that their presence in University-owned facilities makes the control which can be exercised over them much greater. At the present time none of the fraternities have housemothers. However, if the group lived in University housing, such supervision could be made compulsory Southern Illinois University Greek organizations have never been 'exclusive'. The demand for members has exceeded the number which wished to belong. It is felt that if uniform provisions are made for not only the independent students but also the Greek organizations, such a condition will persist. Therefore, if the housing differential is removed for all times, the demand for pledges should continue to exceed the desire to join. (SIU Board of Trustees, 1955, p. 77-78)

Not everyone was happy with the University's decision to pursue fraternity housing. Forrest B. Tyler, Assistant Professor of Psychology and a member of the 1954-55 Dean of Student's Housing Committee, wrote President Morris a heated letter about the fact that the University went to the Board of Trustees with the request when the Dean of Student's Housing Committee had recommended that no decision be made pending further study (F. B. Tyler, personal communication, October 18, 1955).

President Morris addressed Tyler's concerns and in the process noted that the fraternity housing would be neither elaborate nor enviable:

I further note in your Committee's recommendations that one of the factors which you have considered and which the administration also considered is the duty of the University to provide minimally adequate housing for as many students as possible irrespective of their origins, finances, convictions, or group affiliations. The method of achieving this goal is the subject of your comment. In this regard it should be noted that the housing programmed for organized groups is totally self-liquidating. This is not the fiscal situation on the construction of Woody Hall or the dormitories presently under construction at Thompson's Point. Also, the cost per bed for organized group housing is approximately 40% of the cost per bed of other University planned housing. This necessarily means the

accommodations for organized groups will not be of the same quality as other institutional housing. (D. W. Morris, personal communication, November 11, 1955)

Stewart, an Associate Professor of Guidance and Special Education, was answering a question posed to her by President Morris, when she wrote:

As far as unreasonable selectiveness and undemocratic attitudes are concerned I have found them being promoted in both residence halls and fraternal groups. Because a fraternal group has strong identification and loyalty within it, it is possible to work constructively with an effectiveness which residence hall counselors can seldom attain. (M. Stewart, personal communication, May 17, 1956)

With the Board of Trustees' approval, the project began to move forward. By June of 1956, architect's plans were being completed by Thomas Graman of Metropolis. It was hoped that the plans for a typical unit would be ready in final form by summer's end. Applications for federal funds to be used in college housing programs were not being considered in Washington before July 1, 1956. Rendleman was keeping abreast of the situation and the application was to be filed at the earliest opportunity. Davis, in an interview almost 40 years later, acknowledged Rendleman as the "mastermind" of obtaining financing for the project (I. C. Davis, personal communication, October, 12, 1994).

In responding to a query from the Tau Kappa Epsilon chapter president as to when the housing would be completed, Davis noted "If funds are made available before October, 1956, it would seem feasible that construction could begin on or about March, 1957, and a completion date could be anticipated to be September 1958" (I. C. Davis, personal communication, June 21, 1956).

The timetable Davis suggested was delayed by a year, but word had spread of Southern's building program. The National Secretary of Alpha Chi Omega, a women's fraternity, wrote inquiring about extension possibilities. Juanita M. Zaleski, Assistant Dean of Women answered the inquiry:

Southern's plans for the addition of National Panhellenic Council groups are being held in abeyance at present because of an acute housing problem. Our position is best expressed in this statement made by Dean of Men, I. Clark Davis, last year: "No additional Fraternities or Sororities are to be recognized at the Carbondale Campus, Southern Illinois University, until existing groups are housed in the University living centers. All future Fraternities and Sororities to be recognized at Southern Illinois University shall be quartered in University owned living centers." At this date, we have fifteen groups on our campus. Work on nine small dormitory structures has begun. It is our hope that they will be ready for occupancy early in the 1959-1960 academic year. We further hope to have six similar structures built within a reasonable time. (J. M. Zaleski, personal communication, November 13, 1958)

The January 16, 1959, edition of the Egyptian noted that four small dormitories for fraternities and sororities, the first of 15 such buildings, were under construction on the west side of Thompson Lake. The houses were located just south of the Chautauqua Street and Oakland Avenue intersection on the old Thompson Road. Five additional buildings were expected to be completed by the following January. Six more, completing the project, would be constructed at a later date.

The first nine units were financed by a \$3,000,000 Housing and Home Financial Loan Agency loan and were being built under contracts totaling \$1,736,695. There was a basic plan of architecture for the buildings, although there were several slight variations. Each building had the same facilities including a sleeping dormitory for 45 persons, dining facilities, two-person study rooms, and a chapter room. The University Housing Office issued contracts to individuals (Egyptian, 1959, January 16).

The Administration's insistence that each of the groups was to be housed in University owned housing was quite apparent. Yet, they were well aware that several of the groups had never had large memberships. In a memo from William Rogge, Director of Student Housing, to Isbell, Davis, and President Morris, the existing organizations were ranked in order of ability to fill and

completely utilize the Small Group Housing, as the fraternity housing was officially known. It is quite apparent that several groups were not in any shape to meet those membership requirements. Among those, according to Rogge, was Alpha Kappa Alpha, "This group is far too small to be able to fill a house of 45 spaces. There are presently 4 actives and 16 pledges. The group has had a high dropout on the number of pledges." Alpha Phi Alpha, a men's group, was also too small, "and there is abundant additional evidence that the group is as yet too weak to handle a house of 45 students." The same was said about Kappa Alpha Psi, another men's group that had only 14 actives and 11 pledges (W. Rogge, personal communication, February 5, 1959).

Rogge recommended that Alpha Gamma Delta, Sigma Kappa, Sigma Pi and Tau Kappa Epsilon be the first groups to move in. According to Rogge, Alpha Gamma Delta's house on South University Avenue was in the worst condition of the five sororities he visited. It was the first sorority to apply and it had sufficient membership to handle one of the houses. Sigma Kappa was recommended to move in, although the chapter had earlier demurred at signing the articles of agreement. Rogge felt, "If there is the slightest hesitancy to do so, Pi Kappa Sigma should replace it" (W. Rogge, personal communication, February 5, 1959). Ultimately, it was Sigma Sigma Sigma that, along with Alpha Gamma Delta, occupied the first two women's buildings.

Sigma Pi was the first men's group to apply. Its request for housing was made on April 26, 1956. It was then the largest group on campus and had a very active pledge class. Tau Kappa Epsilon was the second men's group to apply for housing. Of all the buildings visited, Tau Kappa Epsilon's was, according to Rogge, "The greatest fire hazard, with 21 men living in a dormitory room in the attic with no fire escape" (W. Rogge, personal communication, February 5, 1959).

Rogge had Phi Kappa Tau listed at the bottom of the list. According to Rogge, the group was housed in the best of the 15 houses and “the group has indicated that it does not care to move into University housing at the present time” (W. Rogge, personal communication, February 5, 1959). In 1953, the chapter purchased a home at 510 West Walnut in 1955. The 1957 Silver Jubilee program noted:

Although it had been built and used for a number of years as a private residence, this house was unusually well suited for a fraternity group. Of imposing size and design and of brick construction, with impressive beams and paneling in the ground floor rooms, it provided Beta Chi with by far the best housing of any non-dormitory student group on campus Special credit for making its purchase possible was due John Rendleman, University legal counsel and a Delta Chi Delta Alumnus, who handled most of the details of the transaction and who constantly stimulated and challenged the chapter to undertake home ownership after years of renting. Much credit was also given to the Central Office of Phi Kappa Tau, which assisted most generously in financing the purchase. (p. 6)

On February 5, 1959, the Office of Student Affairs made recommendations for the Small Group Housing for the 1959-60 academic year. Among the general considerations were:

1. The basic intent is to make the small group housing project an extension of the housing program of Southern Illinois University. This policy will provide better physical facilities. In addition, it will make possible more educational functions than in existing privately owned housing.
2. The nature of the organized groups will change if the program is successful in helping the groups to reach their own ideals and to achieve the objectives of the University. With an improved physical environment, with more staff assistance, and with good faculty leadership, the program can help the members to advance to the full maturity required in the world today.
3. The best possible leadership for the groups will most likely come from a full time staff person living in the area We will also know what is happening in the area and what the concerns of the students might be. (I. C. Davis, personal communication, February 5, 1959)

Moreover, the Office of Student Affairs advocated applying the 50% freshmen quota to the fraternity's Small Group Housing area:

Allowing transfers from other living areas as spaces become available during the year. . . . As in the rest of the quota system (rehabilitation, athletes, freshmen, foreign students, graduate students), hold spaces for freshmen joining the group until three weeks before the quarter begins. Thereafter, spaces would be filled from the regular waiting lists, with adjustments made later through room change requests. (I. C. Davis, personal communication, February 5, 1959)

Another recommendation made by the office was to have "Articles of Agreement" signed before any group received housing. The document contained the following provisions:

- a. The groups shall have no equity in the land, buildings, or furnishings.
- b. No discrimination would be practiced.
- c. Faculty and staff would participate in the decision making of the group.
- d. All objectives, policies and procedures of the University would supersede any of those of the groups which are in conflict with the ones of the University.
- e. University staff shall have access to the buildings as to all other residences for purposes of security, protection, and maintenance.
- f. The groups assume financial responsibility for losses and damages to the furnishings and buildings for the periods the groups occupy the buildings, except for those losses covered by insurance.
- g. The group shall maintain the cleanliness of the building to equal or to exceed that of other residences.
- h. The University reserves the right to change at any time part or all of the agreement, or to terminate the occupancy by the group with no stated reason when the University desires to make other use of the buildings whether for other residences or not. (I. C. Davis, personal communication, February 5, 1959)

The headline of the February 20, 1959, edition of the Egyptian read "Fraternity Row Must have Half Freshmen Each Year - Greeks, Independents May Fill Same House For Quota." According to the article, the fraternity groups

were required to fill their new houses with 50% freshmen. This was the policy approved by the Office of Student Affairs and the Southern Illinois University Board of Trustees. Rogge told the Egyptian that University regulations provided that all area housing must have 50% freshmen, to allow for the large fall enrollment. Twenty-three sophomores, juniors, and seniors could live in the house, but the other 22 spaces were to be filled by freshmen. According to the regulations, if the 22 spaces were not filled by pledging freshmen, they would be filled by students on the waiting list for University housing, whether they were a fraternity member or an independent. Additionally each house was to have a resident fellow and a housemother. The article was accompanied by a picture of the new housing. The caption read "FRATERNITY HOUSING? Greeks are wondering whether it is fraternity housing or not, as a result of the requirement" (Egyptian, 1959, February 20, p. 1).

This ruling sent shock waves throughout the SIU's fraternity world. Pledging 22 freshmen in the weeks before the fall semester began was a daunting proposition. Additionally, it meant that not all of a chapter's upperclassmen could live in the house.

A memo to President Morris from his secretary, Minnie Mae Pitkin, to which he had scrawled "OK," noted that:

Bob Key, a representative of the Inter-Greek Council request[s] a conference with you at 1:30 p.m. on next Wednesday, February 25, for the purpose of talking about Greek housing. He is especially anxious to have this appointment confirmed 15 students who will come in at that time with 10 national representatives these people have to . . . make travel plans. (M. M. Pitkin, personal communication, February 20, 1959)

Davis outlined the situation in a letter to President Morris. In Davis' opinion, the basic discontent related to whether these groups should follow the general policies which were developed for other student groups. According to Davis:

Only one group [Sigma Pi] has been willing to state openly and unashamedly that its membership is willing to accept the challenge in order to continue to be a vital and enthusiastic part of the university's expanding program Answers to the questions on the fifty per cent decision and the broad problem of expecting these groups to be part of a whole educational program rather than being apart from the university river's mainstream have included:

1. Southern Illinois University is investing one million dollars in this housing project plus putting on the line its good name for some one and one half millions. (The pledging of some \$35,000 per year of tuition fees from all students for bond reserve is of great significance too.)
2. Development of new programs and re-vitalization of old programs in the curriculum of Southern Illinois University require that new students be able to begin their collegiate experiences. This new blood will help the University and all of its components grow stronger. Housing of a satisfactory type must be made available if the best of the high school graduates enter Southern Illinois University.
3. Changes in social groups' concepts from present practices to their ideals and the objectives of the University may more appropriately take place in the active (older student) -- pledge (new student) relationship which the 50 percent program requires.
4. As soon as adequate housing becomes available, it is expected that the 50 percent policy may be lowered. In all phases of the University Residences halls, it is desirable to reduce this requirement. Certainly, in two years such an evaluation can take place.
5. If the groups cannot attain the requirement of 22 freshmen as pledges, the individuals who move into the house will not ruin the group. It has been made into a bigger problem than it will prove to be. (My guess is that the fear of a racial difference is an underlying one here.)
I keep remembering the term "drathers". If a group had rather not exist on the campus of Southern Illinois University, then it should say so now and not imply that it might not want to move at the time housing becomes available. Which groups do not wish to occupy University owned and operated housing?" (I. C. Davis, personal communication, February 25, 1959)

"No Double Standard - Morris Says Fraternity Row Must Have Half

Freshmen," read the Egyptian headline;

"There will be no double standard on campus," said President Morris to 15 Greek representatives at a meeting last week. "It's just a matter of being fair." Dr. Morris . . . pointed out that the 50 per cent freshmen quota applies to all University housing, and would be treated equally with the Greeks.

He said the quota was regulated because there is not enough housing for freshmen when they first enter and that the University must receive its share of "qualified freshmen by offering University housing." (Egyptian, 1959, March 5, p. 1)

Buildings 104 and 107 were the women's units which were intended to be completed in September, 1959; buildings 102 and 103 were to be done by December 1959 (Egyptian, 1959, July 15). Alpha Gamma Delta, in concordance with the document signed nine years earlier when it was known as Delta Sigma Epsilon, was given the first choice of housing. The consensus of the Alpha Gamma Delta representatives was for the L-shaped building 104, nearest the Campus Lake (I. C. Davis, personal communication, March 12, 1959).

Although it was hoped the housing would be ready in time for the Fall 1959 semester, this was not the case. In notifying Alpha Gamma Delta Chapter President, Diane Vadeboncouer, that her chapter was selected to occupy Building 104, Rogge sent her a long list of requirements. The group would not take occupancy until after the semester had begun. Pledges and members who were planning to live in the new housing would be temporarily housed elsewhere, some in the 800 South University Avenue chapter house and some in the lounges of Woody Hall. The chapter was to provide the Housing Center with two lists of names. The first list was to contain the names of 22 freshmen pledging the sorority. The second list of 28 names was to be arranged in order of priority of the active members who were to live in the new house (W. Rogge, personal communication, August 14, 1959).

In late September, 1959, the Egyptian announced, "October 10 is the date set for Sigma Pi's and Tau Kappa Epsilon's moving into the small group housing built by the University" (1959, September 19, p. 1). The women's groups, Alpha Gamma Delta and Sigma Sigma Sigma, were to move in at the end of October. All four groups were being temporarily housed. The men's groups were using

the Chautauqua housing, a group of temporary buildings which had previously served to house the influx of G. I. Bill servicemen and their families. Alpha Gamma Delta and Sigma Sigma Sigma were using their houses to accommodate members and the overflow was scattered in utility and ironing rooms of Thompson Point and Woody Hall (September 19, 1959).

Two of the first four houses completed were L-shaped and two houses were T-shaped. The houses held between 44 and 52 members. Each group was responsible for hiring its own cook, supplying china and some cooking utensils. The University supplied the big equipment such as freezers and refrigerators (Egyptian, 1959, September 19). The first nine dorms had different color schemes and fabric selections. The sleeping arrangements were dormitory style with two-person study rooms (Egyptian, 1959, July 15) .

The four groups moved into housing which was more than a mile from campus, had no parking, and was not yet landscaped. The exodus to Greek Row had begun. All did not live happily ever after, however. Both the Tau Kappa Epsilon and Sigma Pi chapter presidents were sent long lists of room condition reports after an impromptu inspection during the holiday vacation (J. A. Yokie, personal communication, December 28, 1959). Davis forwarded those lists to President Morris along with his comment "We have every intention of shaping the fraternities up to the University's standards" (I. C. Davis, personal communication, December, 1959).

Chapter VIII
SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

This study noting the historical development of the men's and women's fraternities at Southern Illinois University in Carbondale utilized the period of time from the beginning of the administration of Delyte W. Morris in 1948 to the completion of the first four units of Small Group Housing during the 1959-60 academic year. The major sources of information for this study included a number of personal interviews with individuals who were available who had been intimately involved with the development of the fraternity system during this period of time, a review of the correspondence of the Office of the President for this period of time from the SIU Archives, news reports and editorials from the campus newspaper, the Egyptian, information in the SIU yearbooks, the Obelisks, and comments and reviews found in related University publications.

Summary

The fraternity system at Southern Illinois University in Carbondale has had a interesting history. As a normal school undergoing a transformation into a comprehensive university, the years after World War II and through the 1950s were ones of rapid expansion and seemingly unlimited growth for SIU. The development of the fraternity system was but a small part of the larger picture of growth and expansion of the institution.

The emphasis given to the development of the fraternity system in this thesis relates to the years from 1948 to 1960, under the presidency of Delyte W. Morris. These were the formative years in which the fraternity system developed

in a most active way and included the development of the Small Group Housing area now known as Greek Row. The first four housing units were completed during the 1959-60 academic year. The beginning of this shift from off-campus fraternity housing to University-owned fraternity housing serves as an endpoint for this study.

This chapter will include a discussion of the issues which affected the growth of the fraternity system at SIU, including the Administration's insistence on non-discrimination and home rule and the acquisition of University-owned fraternity housing.

Southern Illinois University began as a normal school. This factor limited the growth of the fraternity system during the first half of the century because normal schools were not yet considered as expansion possibilities for most of the National Interfraternity Council [NIC] men's fraternities. Unlike the University of Illinois where at least 45 NIC men's fraternities and almost all of the National Panhellenic Conference [NPC] women's fraternities had chapters on the campus in 1948, SIU had only three Association of Education Sororities [AES] women's fraternities on campus (Anson & Marchesani, 1991).

AES was a weaker organization in comparison with NPC, the governing body of the older, and more established, women's fraternities. AES and NPC merged in 1947. By 1957, only three of the original seven AES women's fraternities were still in existence. The remainder had merged with other women's fraternities. In 1995, Sigma Sigma Sigma is the only one of the original AES groups at SIU to have survived on a national level. The merger of AES and NPC brought additional expansion of the women's fraternity system, but the weaknesses of the AES organizations and subsequent mergers, in one instance, created a difficult problem for one women's fraternity at SIU.

During World War II, on college campuses throughout the nation, the men's fraternity system was brought to a near standstill. After the war, the influx of returning veterans using their G. I. Bill benefits flooded the colleges and universities. The fraternity systems were quickly jump-started and chapter life returned to normal. The men's fraternities sought expansion possibilities. SIU, with its transformation from a normal school into an up and coming university offered great possibilities to the fraternities which sought to become a part of it.

Other institutions would have jumped at the chance to establish a strong and viable fraternity system. SIU did not seize that opportunity. The Administration laid some very tough ground rules for any fraternity which wished to place a chapter at SIU. There was to be no discriminatory clauses anywhere in the by-laws or constitution of the organization and the SIU chapter was to have home rule. The stronger nationals would not agree to either of these verdicts feeling that as private organizations members had the right to determine those with whom they chose to share membership.

When President Morris began his tenure, most of the groups, both local and national, provided housing for a portion of their members. In many cases, the housing was less than adequate for the number of persons living in it. Only the Delta Sigma Epsilon house had been built as a chapter house, the others had been single family residences which were rented by the groups and made to serve as chapter houses. The beginning of the Morris era was also accompanied by a shortage of on-campus student housing. The fraternities served a much needed role during those years. Both the Administration and the groups themselves realized the inadequacies of the chapter housing and a push for a building program was begun.

Major Issues and Related Factors

President Morris was not a fraternity man; Park College, his undergraduate alma mater, did not have any fraternities. It appears that he was not an advocate of the fraternity system. In several ways he did comprehend the benefits of membership and the manner in which the fraternity system could offer some positive activities for the student body. The Chi Delta Chi Greek Sing and the Kappa Delta Alpha All-School Variety Show were two activities which took place annually when he assumed his position at SIU and there is evidence that he supported these.

Perhaps President Morris feared the “elitism” that fraternities were thought to espouse. Having little first hand knowledge of fraternities may have made him wary of the organizations. There were several key players in President Morris’ Administration who were fraternity men and women. They may have aided in the quest to make the best of a less than ideal situation for the fraternity organizations. It appeared that President Morris and his Administration sought to control the fraternity system through two means. The first was the Administration’s stance on non-discrimination and home rule; the second was the development of University-owned fraternity housing.

An insistence on non-discrimination and home-rule for the SIU chapter was one method the Administration used to keep the larger and more powerful national men’s fraternities from establishing chapters on the SIU campus. There is ample evidence to back the claim that strong national organizations wished to become members of the SIU fraternity community. The SIU Archives contains much correspondence on that issue. In the late 1940s and 1950s, many national fraternities had restrictive clauses in their by-laws limiting membership by race, creed, and/or color. President Morris may have seen these restrictive clauses as

contrary to his efforts to provide opportunities and an environment open to and acceptive of all students regardless of race, creed, or color.

President Morris was, in many ways, a pioneer. He sought to racially integrate the residence halls at SIU long before it became a mandate of the civil rights movement. When President Morris arrived on campus, there were black students attending SIU, but they did not live the typical student life. Segregation was the norm at SIU and black students had few choices in where they lived, ate and even where they sat in the movie theater. President Morris was intent on changing these segregated practices. His quest was to make SIU a campus open to all students, regardless of race, creed, or color and to provide an atmosphere in the classroom, in the residence hall, in student work positions throughout the campus, on the playing field and in the studios which supported the worth of the individual in a non threatening and nurturing environment. Such a plan for the University had implications for the fraternities not to have restrictive membership clauses in their constitutions and by-laws.

It is also interesting to note that the Administration kept referring back to the 1947 Illinois Revised Statutes, Chapter 38, Section 128-K, a ruling which, according to I. Clark Davis, "did not look favorably upon approving groups which denied membership to individuals because of race, creed, or color" (I. C. Davis, personal communication, October 10, 1949). Sigma Pi was reluctantly allowed to colonize on the SIU campus in 1951 and did not obtain full chapter status until 1954. Eastern Illinois University, also having to contend with the same statute, allowed a chapter of Sigma Pi to be installed in 1949. It is curious that the same fraternity would encounter two very dissimilar extension situations at two Illinois state universities, each of which had the same state regulations.

Adequate housing was also a problem. Few of the men's fraternities owned their own homes and finding suitable, safe, and sanitary housing was difficult. While the women's fraternities claimed more home ownership than the men's groups, their housing wasn't in much better condition. The 1920s were the boom years in the building of fraternity housing at many institutions with older established fraternity systems, including the University of Illinois. The closest SIU came to benefiting from this era was the building of the Delta Sigma Epsilon chapter house by John Wise Stotlar.

However inadequate the chapter houses at SIU were, they did provide much needed housing for SIU students. During the early Morris years, dormitory facilities were sorely lacking. The growth of the University had outstripped the available student housing. President Morris, although concerned about the condition of fraternity housing, seemed to acknowledge the housing spaces they provided.

The University's assistance in building chapter houses was sought and encouraged by the individual chapters. Most of the SIU groups did not have a pool of well established, wealthy alumni to fall back on, nor were most of the national organizations able to provide much financial support. The University was most generous in following through on the Small Group Housing area at Thompson Lake. Likewise, during the mid to late 1950s, many of the fraternities were caught up in the excitement of creating a "Greek Row" at SIU.

The reality of the situation was much different. A loan from the Federal Housing and Home Financing Agency was sought and acquired. This assistance, though much needed, put many restrictions on the housing. The University was to issue all the housing contracts instead of the much preferred method of renting the chapter houses to the organizations for a flat fee and the individual

groups holding all the housing contracts for their membership. The stipulations for the loan of the federal funds prohibited that option.

However restrictive the federal funds might have been, the University added its own caveats. University-owned fraternity housing was an all or nothing proposition. All groups were required to live on Greek Row. No new groups could come to campus until housing was available for them and no new housing was planned beyond the groups already on campus. All groups, regardless of previous membership statistics, were required to fill the houses or non-members would be assigned to live in the housing. The Administration was well aware of chapter size and yet there were groups whose membership never went above 25 members that suddenly found themselves with 45 spaces to fill.

At the completion of the first four units, the first four groups found themselves with a real challenge. Due to the fact that the chapter houses were part of the University's housing program, and due to the fact that there was a severe shortage of on-campus housing, all housing units, including the chapter houses were to hold 50% freshmen. This made it imperative for the fraternities to rush freshmen before school even began for the express purpose of having the freshmen move into the new chapter house. This also meant that many of the upperclass members who had worked for the housing project were not able to live in the chapter houses.

SIU had many first generation students who had little prior knowledge of the fraternity system. Having a high campus profile became crucial for recruiting new fraternity members. Fraternity housing was a mile away from campus in an untravelled area. This did not do much to publicize the fraternity system. If anything it put the fraternity chapters in their own "fraternity ghetto" and away from the general student population. A student new to Carbondale would most likely not know the location of Greek Row without making a serious

attempt to find it. This decreased visibility on campus made fraternity life much harder to sell to prospective members.

From the start of the push for fraternity housing, the fraternities stressed the need for affordable housing and the resultant frugality may be reflected in the fact that the housing was built at 40% of the cost of the other dormitory housing. While they were functional, the sleeping dorms and institutional cement blocks did not foster the “gracious living” concept espoused by fraternities on some other campuses. The architect, Thomas Craman, might not have been very familiar with chapter house design. Whereas, sleeping dorms had been common for chapters built in the early part of this century, but by the 1950s, a shift had been made away from the concept of sleeping dorms. The living arrangements may have proved to be a detriment in attracting members to live in the chapter houses when more private and comfortable housing arrangements were found in other campus residence halls.

It is also curious to note the fact that John S. Rendleman, University Legal Counsel, and according to I. Clark Davis, the “mastermind” of obtaining the financing for the University-owned Greek housing, in late 1955 encouraged Phi Kappa Tau to buy an off-campus chapter house. Rendleman was a member of Delta Chi Delta while an undergraduate at SIU and Delta Chi Delta became Phi Kappa Tau in 1953. Rendleman was one of the key players in the quest for University owned fraternity housing and yet, at the same time, he was instrumental in helping his chapter obtain financing to purchase the chapter house at 510 West Walnut Street.

By fall of 1963, all fraternities were housed on Greek Row. The official line was “No new Greek groups may organize at SIU until on campus housing is available for them There are no present plans for more units” (Southern Illinoisan, 1962, January 6, p. 2). The spot left open by the 1959 national merger

of Sigma Kappa and Pi Kappa Sigma was not filled by a fraternity. Instead of offering a national fraternity the opportunity to colonize on SIU's campus, the building became an international women's residence hall.

By 1972, the exodus off of Greek Row had begun (Obelisk, 1972). The student dissent of the 1960s affected the fraternity system on most campuses, and SIU was no exception. Other groups, never having had large memberships, could not adequately fill the buildings with their membership. Having non-members assigned to live in the chapter house was in most cases, detrimental to chapter life. Once groups could not fill the houses with their own membership, it usually meant that chapter would face growing difficulties existing as a chapter.

Today, in 1995, only eight of the fifteen houses are occupied by men's and women's fraternities. Seven of the Small Group Housing structures have been converted into University offices. An office for the SIU Chancellor, a home for the Student Health Programs, a residence hall for law students, and offices for generating SIU's payroll are but four of the uses of the buildings which were originally built to serve as fraternity housing.

Conclusions

The fraternity system at SIU appears to have been kept small and under direct University control by design rather than happenstance. The insistence of home rule kept the larger and stronger fraternities, both men's and women's, from organizing chapters at SIU and the mandate that all groups occupy University-owned fraternity housing ultimately caused the fraternity system to weaken.

President Morris arrived at SIU at a pivotal time for the fraternity system. Had the stronger nationals been allowed to colonize on campus and had the

system's growth been fully encouraged, with the opportunity for fraternal groups to lease or build their chapter houses and control the number of housing contracts, a stronger fraternity system might have resulted at SIU. A stronger fraternity system might have benefited the University and aided it in its attempt to become a top flight state institution.

Recommendations for Further Study

There are many topics related to the history of the fraternity system at SIU which offer opportunities for future research. Among these is a continuation of the history from 1960 through the present. The fraternity system at SIU was open to expansion in the late 1960s, which was certainly not a good time nationwide for the fraternity system.

Additionally, individual group histories, utilizing chapter officer records, chapter meeting minutes, Central Office correspondence and personal recollections would offer additional viewpoints as to the development of the fraternity system at SIU.

An in-depth look at SIU's Panhellenic Council, Interfraternity Council, and Inter-Greek Council might offer another viewpoint of the relationship between the student organizations and SIU. Has the relationship changed over the years? Are the organizations serving the same purpose as when they were established?

Additional research on the history of the Greek Row Small Group Housing from 1954 through the present is also a topic for future research. A discussion of the positives and negatives of the housing would offer additional insight as to the history of the SIU fraternity system.

Were the issues faced by SIU similar to those faced by other institutions which began as normal schools? It would also be interesting to note a contrast

between the growth of the fraternity system at SIU and an institution of comparable heritage, such as Eastern Illinois University, Northern Illinois University, Western Illinois University, Ball State University, or Bowling Green State University.

Did the issue of non discrimination and home rule occur on other campuses? An in-depth look into the issue non-discrimination and home rule would offer insight as to whether SIU's stance was an isolated one.

The history of the National Pan-Hellenic Council groups on the SIU campus would offer insight into the growth and development of the black organizations. How did the groups assist their members in assimilating to SIU's campus climate?

A perception study comparing ideas of men's and women's fraternity members, faculty, and student development officers on campus regarding the value and contribution of fraternities to the emerging campus of the 21st Century might offer additional insight on fraternity systems.

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Note: All personal communications cited in this paper, except for those noted as occurring in 1994, can be found in the Presidential files of the SIU Archives.

APPENDICES

Appendix A

SERVICE TO SOUTHERN AWARDS

The Service to Southern Awards were sponsored by Kappa Delta Alpha and awarded during its All-School Variety Show. When Kappa Delta Alpha became Theta Xi, the show became the Theta Xi Variety Show. The winners received gold watches. The following is a list of the Service to Southern winners from 1950 to 1960 and the fraternity affiliation of each winner.

1948	Carlos Pleshe (XΔX)	Kinuye Jitodai (Independent)
1949	Warren Stookey (Independent)	Pat Tope (ΔΣΕ)
1950	Bob Loftus (TKE)	Phyllis Johnson (Independent)
1951	Chuck Elliot (TΞ)	Doris Schwinn (Independent)
1952	Art Trtanj (TΞ)*	Delores Hamp (ΔΣΕ)
1953	Charles Wildy (XΔX)	Wilma Beadle (ΣΣΣ)
1954	Paul Morris (Independent)	Mary Myers (Independent)
1955	Robert Wagner (Independent)	Juanita Peradotto (ΠΚΣ)
1956	Carl Anderson (ΚΑΨ)	Barbara Furst (ΣΣΣ)
1957	Tom Sill (Independent)	Jane Curry (Independent)
1958	Dick Hunsaker (ΣΠ)/	
	Bill Eidson (Independent)	Sonnie Unger (ΣΚ)
1959	Jim Connell (Independent)	Linda Adams (ΣΣΣ)
1960	Bill Berry (Independent)	
	Bob Hunt (ΣΠ)	Marsha Van Cleve (ΣΚ)

* Last Theta Xi to be eligible. Theta Xi voted to not allow its own members to be eligible for the award.

Appendix B

MOST VALUABLE FRATERNITY MAN AND SORORITY WOMAN

Chi Delta Chi originated these awards given at the Greek Sing. The winners were selected by a secret faculty committee.

1948	Rod Kraatz (NEA)	Charlotte Raubach (ΠΚΣ)
1949	Dave Rendleman (ΧΔΧ)	Pat Tope (ΔΣΕ)
1950	Bob Loftus (ΤΚΕ)	Martha Spear (ΣΣΣ)
1951	Lou Diamond (ΤΞ)	Jan Meyer (ΣΣΣ)
1952	Art Trtanj (ΤΞ)	Delores Hamp (ΔΣΕ)
1953	Jim Schmulbach (ΣΠ)	Wilma Beadle (ΣΣΣ)
1954	Richard Coleman (ΦΚΤ)	Jo Rushing (ΣΣΣ)
1955	Harlon Seats (ΦΚΤ)	Juanita Peradotto (ΠΚΣ)
1956	Carl Anderson (ΚΑΨ)	Barbara Furst (ΣΣΣ)
1957	Eldon Kline (ΣΠ)	Margaret Ritchie (ΠΚΣ)
1958	Dick Hunsaker (ΣΠ)	Nora Langreder (ΣΣΣ)
1959	Bob Key (ΤΞ)	Diane Newland (ΠΚΣ)
1960	Gaylord Hayden (ΣΠ)	Mary Lee Hake (ΣΚ)

Appendix C

KAPPA DELTA ALPHA / THETA XI VARIETY SHOW

Group Act Winner for 1950-1960

- 1948 No winners named
- 1949 No winners named
- 1950 No winners named
- 1951 No winners named
- 1952 Sigma Tau Gamma
- 1953 Alpha Eta (Delta Zeta)
- 1954 Delta Zeta
- 1955 Sigma Pi
- 1956 Tau Kappa Epsilon
- 1957 Phi Kappa Tau
- 1958 Kappa Alpha Psi
- 1959 Bailey Hall
- 1960 Tau Kappa Epsilon

Appendix D

GREEK SING WINNERS

Chi Delta Chi, which became Phi Kappa Tau in 1953, originated the Greek Sing.

1948	Chi Delta Chi	Delta Sigma Epsilon
1949	Chi Delta Chi	Pi Kappa Sigma
1950	Chi Delta Chi	Pi Kappa Sigma
1951	Chi Delta Chi	Sigma Sigma Sigma
1952	Chi Delta Chi	Sigma Sigma Sigma
1953	Chi Delta Chi	Sigma Sigma Sigma
1954	Phi Kappa Tau	Delta Sigma Epsilon
1955	Phi Kappa Tau	Sigma Sigma Sigma
1956	Phi Kappa Tau	Sigma Sigma Sigma
1957	Theta Xi	Sigma Sigma Sigma
1958	Phi Kappa Tau	Delta Zeta
1959	Phi Sigma Kappa	Sigma Sigma Sigma
1960	Phi Sigma Kappa	Sigma Kappa

Appendix E

ADDRESSES

WOMEN'S FRATERNITIES

DELTA SIGMA EPSILON

1948-1959 800 South University Avenue
 1960 104 Greek Row, Stein Hall

SIGMA SIGMA SIGMA

1948-1959 810 South University Avenue
 1960 107 Greek Row, Crawford Hall

PI KAPPA SIGMA

1948-1954 806 South University Avenue
 1955-1959 506 South Poplar Street
 Merged with Sigma Kappa May 15, 1959

DELTA ZETA

1953-1955 701 South University Avenue
 1956-1960 320 West Walnut Street

SIGMA KAPPA

1955 Founded by Woody Hall residents
 1956 510 South University (Barrett's Dormitory)
 1957-1960 306 South Beveridge Street

ALPHA KAPPA ALPHA

1956 410 East Oak Street

SIGMA GAMMA RHO

1956 508 North Marion Street

MEN'S FRATERNITIES

CHI DELTA CHI - PHI KAPPA TAU

1948-55 719 South Washington Avenue
 1956-60 510 West Walnut Street

ACACIA

1955 1000 West Schwartz Street
 1956 Merged with Phi Kappa Tau Winter 1956

KAPPA DELTA ALPHA - THETA XI

1948-1953 502 South University Avenue
 1953-1954 311 West Main Street

1955-1960 700 South University Avenue

SIGMA TAU GAMMA

1953-54 306 West College Street
 1955-1956 715 South Washington Street
 1957-1960 203 South Pearl Street

DELTA DELTA CHI - TAU KAPPA EPSILON

1948 1006 South Thompson Street
 1950 306 West College Street
 1955 515 South University Avenue
 1956-1959 609 South University Avenue

NU ALPHA EPSILON - SIGMA PI

1948 808 South University Avenue
 1949 901 South University Avenue
 1955-56 707 South Washington Avenue
 1957-59 709 South Washington Avenue
 1960 105 Greek Row, Caldwell Hall

DELTA EPSILON CHI - DELTA CHI

1954-1959 608 West College Street
 1960 605 West Freeman Street

ALPHA EPSILON SIGMA - PHI SIGMA KAPPA

1957-1958 306 West College Street
 1959 401 West College Street

KAPPA ALPHA PSI

1956-1960 719 South Washington Avenue

ALPHA PHI ALPHA

1958-60 209 East Walnut Street

Exhibit G

FRATERNITY SYSTEM AT SIU IN 1948

Men's Fraternities

- 1932 Chi Delta Chi
- 1933 Kappa Delta Alpha
- 1934 Alpha Phi Alpha (Beta Eta Chapter)
- 1939 Sigma Beta Mu
- 1940 Delta Delta Chi
- 1942 Nu Epsilon Alpha

Women's Fraternities

- 1928 Delta Sigma Epsilon (Alpha Delta Chapter)¹
- 1931 Sigma Sigma Sigma (Gamma Kappa Chapter)
- 1939 Pi Kappa Sigma (Alpha Xi Chapter)²
- 1941 Alpha Kappa Alpha (Gamma Kappa Omega Carbondale Graduate Chapter)

¹ Delta Sigma Epsilon began as a local, Epsilon Beta, in 1923.

² Pi Kappa Sigma began as a local, Alpha Rho Society, in January, 1939.

Exhibit H

FRATERNITY SYSTEM AT SIU IN 1960

Men's Fraternities

- 1953 Phi Kappa Tau (Beta Chi Chapter)¹
- 1951 Theta Xi (Beta Delta Chapter)²
- 1934 Alpha Phi Alpha (Beta Eta Chapter)
- 1951 Sigma Tau Gamma (Alpha Sigma Chapter)³
- 1949 Tau Kappa Epsilon (Beta Chi Chapter)⁴
- 1954 Sigma Pi (Beta Nu Chapter)⁵
- 1950 Kappa Alpha Psi (Gamma Upsilon Chapter)
- 1955 Delta Chi (Southern Illinois Chapter)⁶
- 1957 Phi Kappa Sigma (Kappa Tetarton Chapter)⁷

Women's Fraternities

- 1957 Alpha Gamma Delta (Beta Eta Chapter)⁸
- 1931 Sigma Sigma Sigma (Gamma Kappa Chapter)
- 1941 Alpha Kappa Alpha (Gamma Kappa Omega Carbondale Chapter)
- 1953 Delta Zeta (Gamma Omega Chapter)⁹
- 1955 Sigma Kappa (Kappa Gamma Chapter)¹⁰

¹ An Acacia Colony existed between 1952 and 1954, when it was merged with the Phi Kappa Tau chapter. Phi Kappa Tau began as a local, Chi Delta Chi, in December 1, 1932.

² Theta Xi began as a local, Kappa Delta Alpha, in September 15, 1933.

³ Sigma Tau Gamma began as a local, Sigma Beta Mu, in January, 1939.

⁴ Tau Kappa Epsilon began as a local, Delta Delta Chi, in September, 1940.

⁵ Sigma Pi began as a local, Nu Epsilon Alpha, in 1942.

⁶ Delta Chi began as a local, Delta Epsilon Chi, in November, 1954.

⁷ Phi Kappa Sigma began as a local, Alpha Sigma, in November, 1955. It became a colony of Sigma Phi Epsilon in May, 1956. It later became a local, Alpha Sigma Epsilon, in January, 1957.

⁸ When Delta Sigma Epsilon merged with Delta Zeta in 1956, the Alpha Delta Chapter of Delta Sigma Epsilon was released from the terms of the merger; from 1956 to September 1957, it was a local, Nu Delta Sigma. The Alpha Delta Chapter of Delta Sigma Epsilon traced its lineage to 1923 when it began as a local, Epsilon Beta.

⁹ Delta Zeta began as a local, Alpha Eta, in 1952.

¹⁰ Sigma Kappa began as a local Sigma Kappa Gamma, in December, 1954. The Alpha Xi Chapter of Pi Kappa Sigma became part of the Kappa Gamma Chapter of Sigma Kappa in May, 1959, after its national organization merged with that of Sigma Kappa.

Exhibit I

FRATERNITY SYSTEM AT SIU IN 1991¹

National Interfraternity Council Men's Fraternities

1949 Tau Kappa Epsilon
1950 Kappa Alpha Psi
1951 Tau Kappa Epsilon
1951 Sigma Tau Gamma
1951 Theta Xi
1955 Delta Chi
1955 Sigma Pi
1957 Phi Sigma Kappa
1970 Alpha Gamma Rho
1971 Tau Kappa Epsilon
1973 Alpha Tau Omega
1974 Iota Phi Theta
1979 Sigma Phi Epsilon
1983 Alpha Epsilon Pi
1990 Alpha Chi Rho
1990 Pi Kappa Alpha

National Pan-Hellenic Council Men's Fraternities

1934 Alpha Phi Alpha
1967 Phi Beta Sigma
1970 Omega Psi Phi

National Panhellenic Conference Women's Fraternities

1931 Sigma Sigma Sigma
1953 Delta Zeta
1955 Sigma Kappa
1957 Alpha Gamma Delta

National Pan-Hellenic Council Sororities²

1965 Sigma Gamma Rho
1952 Alpha Kappa Alpha
1969 Delta Sigma Theta
1973 Zeta Phi Beta

Inactive chapters

1953-1979 Phi Kappa Tau (NIC)
1970-1973 Alpha Omicron Pi (NPC)

¹ Information is taken from Anson & Marchesani, (1991).

² The NP-HC women's groups are officially known as sororities whereas all but four of the NPC women's groups consider themselves women's fraternities and that is the term NPC has elected to use in describing its membership.

1971-1973	Sigma Alpha Mu (NIC)
1971-1980	Delta Upsilon (NIC)
1972-1979	Alpha Sigma Alpha (NPC)
1973-1983	Alpha Kappa Lambda (NIC)
1976	Triangle (NIC)
1977	Phi Sigma Sigma (NIC)
1982-1989	Alpha Epsilon Phi (NPC)
1985	Zeta Beta Tau (NIC)