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Dedicated by the members of the Eta Sigma Phi
National Fraternity to the service of classical
studies in the high schools and colleges of America

THE NUNTIUS

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A Message from the Megas Prytanis

TO the Chapters of Eta Sigma Phi:

Greetings to you, officers, members, and friends of Eta Sigma Phi as we begin this new year! In many ways, we should take advantage of the opportunity of beginning it with a clean slate, and with renewed interest and enthusiasm to make the remainder of our school year most successful. I should guard against that trite reference to a new year's resolution but the temptation is too great, and I must mention it briefly. My suggestion is that you see that your chapter of Eta Sigma Phi makes some resolutions which will really be profitable.

Two months have passed swiftly since I greeted you through our publication the NUNTIUS, and the time is rapidly drawing toward certain high points in the programs of the various chapters. Don't fail to do something of importance this year for your campus. It is not too late to plan some major project that will render a real contribution to the entire student body of your school. Other honorary fraternities are doing this and surely we must not do less than follow their example. Our Mississippi chapters have planned to have an outstanding classicist visit their schools some time this year to speak both to the local chapters and to the student bodies as a whole, while other chapters have similar worthy ambitions. Let us know what YOUR project is!

I shall not dwell at length on the subject of the convention which you are going to attend in April at Birmingham, but I cannot let the opportunity pass without sharing with you a part of the enthusiasm which I and the members of Pi chapter are already experiencing. It really promises to be a gathering which you cannot afford to miss; certainly something which at least one representative of your chapter can't afford to let pass. Elsewhere in this issue and in later issues of the NUNTIUS you will read about the convention, and from time to time you will be receiving information concerning the details. Let us hear from you about your plans to attend.

Some time ago I wrote each chapter a personal letter which contained certain suggestions. I should like very much to hear of your activities and the details of your organization for this

term. Perhaps you can give me some ideas or helpful suggestions, which I should welcome and willingly accept. It might also be possible for me to make some few suggestions about local problems or situations. Please feel free to call on me at any time.

Have you some outstanding member in your chapter who you think should be publicized? Many of you probably have such a member or members. If so, have your epistolographos write a news story or feature article about them and send it in to the editor-in-chief of the NUNTIUS, who might see fit to use it in his next issues. Your method of selecting such a person or persons should be determined by the local situation. The person chosen need not be the prytanis, although he might be included along with others. You might determine the nominations by a point system or even by popular vote. We could even attempt to select the most outstanding undergraduate member of Eta Sigma Phi, which certainly does not mean necessarily that he be a national officer, or even a local one.

An outstanding honorary fraternity like Eta Sigma Phi should have a song or songs of its own which could be sung by the local chapters throughout the year as well as at national conventions. Each chapter might submit one, and the official song of the fraternity could then be selected at the coming convention. The others submitted could be used as supplements to the official one selected. Your approval or rejection of these random suggestions will be appreciated.

As I close this message to you, not to greet you again for another two months, I find myself at sea as to what final thought I should leave with you. Naturally, the idea that is foremost in my mind is that of the important gathering which I have previously mentioned. When the next issue of our journal will have reached you, the date of the convention will be drawing very near and definite plans will have been made. So I would leave with you this final message: I'LL SEE YOU IN BIRMINGHAM.

Fraternally yours,

ELLIS FINGER, JR.,
Megas Prytanis.

The Installation of Alpha Chi Chapter

By FAGAN SCOTT, Alpha Phi

THE national organization of Eta Sigma Phi welcomes into its ranks the newest chapter, Alpha Chi at Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

In the spring of 1934 the Classical Club at Newcomb College became interested in organizing a chapter of Eta Sigma Phi on the campus. After correspondence with the national organization, it was decided that the petition should ask that the charter be granted to Tulane University instead of to Newcomb College. In April 1936, Miss Dorothy Beckmeyer, then president of the Classical Club at Newcomb, was sent by the Classical Faculties of Newcomb College and the College of Arts and Sciences of Tulane University to the national convention of Eta Sigma Phi in Chicago with the formal petition. The national organization granted the request and initiated Miss Beckmeyer, that she might install the Tulane chapter. It was, however, impossible to complete the necessary preparations before the close of the academic session.

In October 1936, final arrangements for the installation of Alpha Chi, the 44th chapter of Eta Sigma Phi, were made by Miss Margaret Jean Till, president of the Newcomb Classical Club. On October 17, the initiates assembled at La Louisiane, and, after a luncheon, the initiation ceremony was conducted by Dr. G. W. Regenos of the Tulane faculty and Miss Beckmeyer, now a graduate student at Louisiana State University.

Those initiated at that time were—

Honorary members: Dr. Edward Bechtel, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and Professor of Latin at Tulane University; Dr. Ernest Riedel, Professor of Greek at Tulane; Dr. May A. Allen, Assistant Professor of Classical Languages at Newcomb; Miss Mary Stevens, Instructor in Latin at Tulane Summer School.

Associate members: Misses Annie Merl Goldenberg, Mathilda Richards, and Mercedes

Vulliet, members of the Newcomb Classical Club in 1934 and sponsors of the movement to secure a chapter of Eta Sigma Phi; Misses Elvira Rentrop, Rosemary Barton, and Willomette Colley, more recent graduates.

Active members: Lucille Artigues, 1938; Dorothy Everett, 1938; Margaret Jean Till, 1937; Hanson Ferrell, 1937; Robert Spaar, 1937.

The officers of Alpha Chi chapter were elected on October 22 and installed on October 27. They are: Prytanis, Hanson Ferrell; Hyparchos, Miss Margaret Till; Grammateus, Miss Dorothy Everett; Chrysophylax, Robert Spaar; Pyloros, Miss Lucille Artigues. Dr. May A. Allen was appointed chapter adviser.

At the first regular meeting held in November Euripides's *MEDEA* was read in the translation by Gilbert Murray, members taking the parts of the characters. A touch of realism was added by the presence of two small boys as the children of Medea. At the second meeting Miss Amelia Plant was initiated as an associate member. An illustrated talk on Rome was given by Dr. May Allen. The program for the year includes a survey of Greek and Latin literature.

Under the guidance of such able faculty members and students as the new chapter has and with the interest that the chapter has shown since it became a part of the organization, we are confident that it will contribute much to the fraternity in promoting its aims and ideals.

The University itself is widely known for its high scholarship, its efficient administration, and its many outstanding graduates. The curriculum includes extensive courses in liberal arts, medicine, law, business, and pharmacy.

Under these conditions—being organized in a university that has attained international recognition, with a faculty which has assured its support by the interest that it has already shown, and having students who have proved their appreciation for the classics by their activity in the Classical Club—Alpha Chi chapter will undoubtedly carry forward the highest ideals of Eta Sigma Phi.

EDITORIALS

It is with much regret that we learn of the resignation of Mr. H. Lloyd Stowe, our executive secretary. Mr. Stowe has for ten years been intimately connected with the affairs of Eta Sigma Phi and since 1930 has held the post which he now relinquishes. The office is an important one, one which entails many responsibilities and urgent tasks. It is a prime agent in maintaining the unity of our organization and in promoting the purposes for which the fraternity was founded. At all times Mr. Stowe has capably and willingly fulfilled the numerous duties which he was called upon to discharge. Eta Sigma Phi owes much to his successful efforts in behalf of the fraternity.

Members of the fraternity may, however, rejoice with Mr. Stowe in his appointment to an assistant professorship in Greek at the University of Oklahoma, a position which he will assume on January 29. He has informed us that the office of executive secretary will, during the remainder of the year, be filled by Mr. Harold Dunkel, a former national president and treasurer of the fraternity, who through long, intimate contacts is well qualified to discharge the duties of that important post.

To Mr. Stowe we express our appreciation and gratitude for his years of faithful service and wish him well in his new location. To Mr. Dunkel we extend assurance of our entire cooperation and offer best wishes as our new executive secretary.

It will no doubt be conceded that honorary fraternities are now held in much less regard than in the earlier days of their existence. Yet a number of them may be found on almost every campus, and each year more are added to an already long roll. Music, mathematics, the sciences, languages, the social studies—all these are represented by organizations of

which the declared ideal is the promotion of the best interests of their respective fields. But in this, as in so many other laudable purposes, the conception is often either lost in the execution or permitted to languish alone, unsupported by activity and tangible results.

The very multiplicity of these organizations evokes a question both as to their true purpose and their actual worth. It is trite to say that honorary fraternities can be justified only by their contribution to the thought and advancement of the fields of study which they represent. Yet, with increasing frequency, the interest demonstrated by their members either declines appreciably or disappears altogether soon after initiation. Membership becomes an end not a means, and many chapters are heard of seldom after the granting of their charters.

The purpose of the foregoing remarks is to call to the attention of the members of Eta Sigma Phi that we too are susceptible to the many ills which afflict groups similar to our own. At no time in recent history have the older traditions of learning been more seriously threatened than at the present. Followers of the classics are presented both with urgent challenges and unlimited opportunities; but if our organization is to accept its share of responsibility in meeting these challenges, we feel that it must first set its own house in order. There are now on the rolls at least five inactive chapters. No doubt in some cases they have ceased to function through sheer decline in number of members. The writer is not in possession of all the facts, but he wonders if greater activity and determination on the part of them all might not have resulted in a better fate. Furthermore, is the same lot not likely to befall other local groups? Is it too much to suggest that each take inventory and then act promptly and energetically on the facts thus brought to light?

Our numerous classical organizations are now appearing in open defense of their convictions and interests; and those interested in modern languages too, recognizing that they have common

cause with us, are beginning to cooperate in combatting those influences which threaten both. The local chapters of Eta Sigma Phi can do much to support this movement. More purposeful and sustained activity within each of them is urgent. Renewed determination and effectiveness in the national welfare then must and will follow. Closer contact with the national officers, more cooperation among the local groups, the sharing of new ideas, consideration in common of mutual problems—these will do much to promote the ideals and purposes for which alone we have our existence as a national organization. The times require of us both faith and works.

The constant pressure of modern life leaves to man little time for himself. At no period in history has he lived at a swifter pace. He becomes more gregarious with increased knowledge and command of his surroundings, and it seems even that he consumes much of his time in seeking ways by which he will not be alone with himself. The age of meditation has faded in the clouds of ever increasing speed and a desire for bigger—if not always better—things. In more somber moments one can admire the savage African chief who, with his followers, refused for some days to guide a party of white men farther “because he wished to give his soul time to catch up with his body”.

Such an age is not conducive to the arduous scholarship which our elders knew. Rather, it is one in which ‘short cuts’ are zealously sought. They are ferreted out, offered and accepted as swifter vehicles in which the rider may, with less inconvenience and fewer pains, travel along Minerva’s rocky road. We wonder at times how many of our embryonic poets would cultivate sufficient patience to employ the Sabine poet’s file; or how many of our prospective dramatists would with Euripides retire to some secluded cave, there to muse long hours and to formulate the results of their meditations. How many of our aspiring artists would lie prone for long periods even for such accomplishment as the Sistine frescoes? And how many incipient philosophers would submit to the rigors of silence imposed by Brahman priests upon their dusky neophytes?

No, it is not an age which directs us into such rigid channels. Immediate and tangible results are demanded, even in the realm of scholarship. It has been rightly stated, we think, that “the struggle for existence in modern days is as keen, if not keener, than that faced by our ancestors of paleolithic times.” Increased pressure in the academic world has made the struggle there also no less acute. While the processes of education are being reduced to a common denominator, socialization and the commercial element often tend to consign their strictly academic phases to an almost secondary rank. We have yet to visualize the golden mean.

With due regard for the necessity of change and readjustment, we still feel that a prime requisite for the scholarly, cultured individual is a thorough and comprehensive background. This need not presuppose an intimate knowledge of Greek particles, Cicero’s periods, or the dramatic technique of Racine or Ibsen. It consists of a basic understanding of the struggles and civilization of past eras as the key to the direction of our own world and an acquaintance with ourselves—a knowledge which is gained by constant reading and reflection, and which affords a store from which the possessor may draw at will. It is this resource which does most to vitalize a public address, a sermon, or a lecture in a classroom; and it is this too which has made successful our Shoreys, Goodwins, and a long roll of others. It has lent to their efforts that indefinable touch which made them not only eminent scholars but, that which does not always follow, great humanists and effective teachers. How can our teachers, whether in the ancient classics or in other fields, instill in their students an appreciation for values which they themselves feel but faintly? And how can they, with good grace, insist that their proteges read extensively in authors which they themselves read seldom except in connection with classroom activities?

Perhaps the older theory of scholarship is outmoded, even rightly so—we are only speculating here; but whatever we evolve as a substitute for it must, to be enduring, embody those bases which have been refined in the fires of long trial and found good. Whatever may be the final result of the present era of change and experiment, we can yet remain hopeful that the mind of America, if spared to come to full fruition, will at long last give us another Plato, a Demosthenes,

a Pheidias, or a Vergil. In the long tradition of Man's learning the classics of earlier ages will continue to offer an indispensable contribution. Now, as in the past, they have their peculiar place in the development of thought; and though they share it, as is fitting, with evolving kindred concepts, they will but enlarge a realm which must remain eternally their own.

There are several matters which your editor feels should be brought to the attention of the fraternity. A few of them PAINFUL BUT NECESSARY have already been presented either in letters to the chapters or in the November issue of the NUNTIUS; but, to our regret, they have in too many cases been quite disregarded. We must once more urge your cooperation and interest.

Simple as it may seem, one of the most helpful things which you can do for the staff is to remit prompt reports and answers to their letters. In some instances we have sent four and five communications to chapter secretaries without receiving a single word in reply. On December 1, notices were sent to the chapters asking that their reports reach us no later than January 8. As this is written, January 10, we have at hand a grand total of five reports from thirty-nine active chapters—not very encouraging to the editor of the Lares and Penates. Attention to these matters would greatly facilitate our work.

It should not be necessary for us to devote a large portion of our time to eliciting contributions for the journal. We are certain that much interesting material is presented at all times in the local chapter meetings. Why should it not be submitted for publication? What is the purpose of the NUNTIUS if not as a medium for the exchange of ideas as well as a catalogue of fraternity news? Why not make it an even more effective instrument than it now is? Your editor-in-chief will gladly establish a column for any ideas you may care to set forth or exchange. We have received several favorable comments concerning the November issue. We would welcome also your criticism and suggestions for improvement. Make shreds of our efforts if you will; but anything is better than lethargy or a laissez-faire attitude, either in respect to the NUNTIUS or to any other matter affecting the fraternity. We are certain that every chapter is interested in the

activities and ideas of others; let us publish them in more detail than the mere report in the Lares and Penates column, valuable as those reports are.

We have not yet received a large number of the prospective mailing lists which we sent to the chapter secretaries nearly two months ago. These, checked and returned to our files, are the only means we have of determining the names of members to whom copies of the NUNTIUS should be sent. If any have failed to receive their copies we should like to be informed at once.

With regard to finances, there seems to be considerable misunderstanding as well as neglect. Chapter treasurers should remember that two dollars of each initiation fee constitutes a two-year subscription to the NUNTIUS, and this sum must be sent to the treasurer of the journal. Furthermore, the national constitution requires that each member subscribe to the publication until he graduates. As a result of failure to observe these requirements, there is now due the treasurer a considerable sum. What is your will—to have fewer editions of the NUNTIUS or even, eventually, none at all?

The NUNTIUS is yours, fellow members, and it will be good, bad or indifferent in direct relation to your support. The editors wish to make of it a publication worthy of a fraternity which now embraces over forty chapters in all parts of the East and Middle West. It is our conviction that interest in this mutual project will do much to cement and promote the life of the organization. We are grateful for the support already accorded by many chapters. We respectfully, but urgently, ask the same of those who have not yet accorded it.—The Editor-in-Chief.

The national convention of Eta Sigma Phi is the crowning point of each year's activities for the fraternity and has GEOGRAPHY AND been one of the greatest THE NATIONAL single factors in holding CONVENTION our society together. Unity and fellowship were always resultants of this annual gathering and must continue to be so in the future. To retain this standard a perfect understanding, hindered by no form of friction whatsoever, must exist among the chapters represented at the conventions.

Circumstances threatened the unity of our organization last year and steps must be taken to avoid any such recurrence in the future. Our national constitution does not state where the conventions MUST be held, nor would it be good logic to include such a clause among our amendments. But, AS A MATTER OF POLICY, could not the convention be distributed serially over a number of geographical units?

There are 43 chapters in 23 states. Divide these states into four groups—Group 1 consisting of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia, New York, and North Carolina, with a total of 9 chapters; Group 2 consisting of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, with a total of 10 chapters; Group 3 consisting of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, and Oklahoma, with a total of 11 chapters; and Group 4 consisting of Illinois, Iowa, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, and Wisconsin, with a total of 13 chapters. Once in every four years give a chapter within the respective groups the convention. Thus each of the four sections of the country will receive the convention every four years.

Such a plan will undoubtedly facilitate chapter representation. Each chapter will be able to send delegates once in four years to a location not far away at not too great an expense. In addition, no section of the country will have cause for grievance against the national body on the grounds that representation is geographically too difficult. Although there is no rule which says we must adopt such a plan and no promise that it ever will be adopted, nevertheless, there is no reason why some consideration should not be given to it.—Nevin Fidler.

Man is born barbarous, and he is ransomed from the condition of beasts only by a keen understanding of civilization. A well-cultivated mind is ever made up of all the minds of the preceding ages; it has a constant intimacy with the cultures of the past; it is sensible of the knowledge which graced antiquity. If this is achieved, man, all at once, discovers that he has a more perfect understanding and mastery of his inner self, that he has rendered his consciousness its own light and its own mirror. Seneca said much to this same effect when he claimed

LATIN—FOR FORM OR CONTENT?

that no man, without cultivation, could produce fruit, just as the soil also must lie barren without culture. Hence it is that I plead for a more rigorous struggle in order to aid the classics today to regain their former post in the secondary school curriculum.

But, on the other hand, if we are to accomplish this end, it is my firm rooted contention that no teacher of Latin, particularly if he be in the high school, should present his subject without a careful consideration for its content. I say, not only as an educator but also as a gentleman, that Latin must be given its due and justly merited position in our secondary educational world. But this can be achieved successfully only if the student is made to realize from a balanced intimacy with its content that nothing makes a more potent appeal to his intelligence than a knowledge of the classical background. Form must be to a great degree (not entirely, certainly) discarded, and content must take its place.

The student in high school who is aware, even to his limited degree, of local and world problems, soon comes to a conscious realization of this point. A colleague of mine, only the other day, made the statement that pupils in the third year of Latin, coming from homes to a greater degree than ever before politically conscious, find more than enough in Cicero to answer their present day problems—for did he not live in a world comparable with our own? His were the problems of unemployment and cancellation of debts; he too had his public enemy.

In the fourth year, this stressing of content can be even more effectual; for young people, living in an age of frank recognition of human relationships, find the AENEID modern in spirit and expression. There is nothing more closely akin to our modern problem novel than Book IV. Vergil was eager to stress his objective of an immediate return to religious fervor. Does not this very problem face our churches today? It seems as if George Moore had read his AENEID very carefully before he began any of his creations, especially those belonging to the Celtic Renaissance.

We must allow our student to feel the personality of the author through the narrative placed before him; but certainly this can never be done by a stressing of form. Our emphasis must rather be on content. The College Entrance Board is accepting this point of view more and more each

(Continued on page 16)

MINERVA

The Story of Greek Medicine

By RACHEL HAY, Alpha Alpha

(The material upon which the following article is based was presented at the November meeting of Alpha Alpha chapter. A companion piece, "Galen, a Great Physician", was presented at the same time by Miss Mary Caroline Ulmer and will be published in the March issue of the NUNTIUS.)

AS early as the time of Homer, the science of medicine had already risen to a high level. There was a distinct group of doctors who ranked among "the servants of the public" along with the bard, the seer, and the shipbuilder. They seem to have travelled around from one town to another, much as did the wandering minstrels, ministering to the needs of the people; and everywhere they were received as welcome guests. Of course, in the light of our modern knowledge, these doctors seem crude, but we find that they had considerable skill in surgery, knew something of making soothing medicines from herbs and plants, and were proficient in attending to ordinary wounds and injuries. In fact, the numerous wars of the times made it necessary that some system of treatment be developed for bone injuries and other wounds; and these, in turn, provided the people with a meagre knowledge of the parts of the body and their functions.

Besides these household doctors, we also find a group of priest-physicians, who lived in the temples of Asclepius, the god of healing. Though these priests did not claim to have much professional skill, yet patients were brought to them very much as in modern times relief is sought by a devotional pilgrimage. The sick person was made to sleep in the shrine at the foot of the statue of Asclepius; and while asleep, the appropriate remedy was indicated to him by a dream. A thorough record of the case and its cure was then inscribed on the columns or walls of the temple; and through this custom of keeping records, some amount of skill did develop.

It was not until the Periclean Age that the science of medicine rose to any importance in Greece. This phase of the "Golden Age" came to a climax in one man, Hippocrates, the father of scientific medical knowledge. It is not surprising that Hippocrates became the great physician that he was, since he was a member of the family

of the Asclepiadae, and was supposed to be the nineteenth or seventeenth in direct descent from Asclepius. Before his period there had developed two schools of medicine, one at Cnidus and the other at Cos. It was to the latter that Hippocrates belonged, and there he gave instruction.

A great many writings have come down to us under the name of the great physician of Cos. A large number of them are of uncertain authorship, but we believe that most of them came from the Coan school and must necessarily be Hippocratic in doctrine. It is through these writings that we learn something of the system of Hippocrates. The master of Cos differed from his predecessors in two ways. First, he held a high conception of the duties and status of the physician, as is shown us in the celebrated "oath of Hippocrates" which is still used today when a young doctor is inducted into his work. Second, he recognized clearly that disease equally with life is governed by what we should now call natural laws. This view of the "natural history of disease" led to habits of minute observation and accurate interpretation of symptoms. In this field, the Hippocratic school was never excelled until the present age. Of each case and of the different stages in the development of the disease, Hippocrates kept accurate records, some of which are referred to today by our physicians because of the wealth of detail and accuracy of description.

The actual science of the Hippocratic school was of course very limited. From the earliest times, because of ignorance and superstition toward the bodies of men and the higher animals, dissection for scientific purposes was virtually taboo. The little knowledge of anatomy that existed had been gleaned from four sources: the bodies of sacrificial victims whose entrails were examined for omens, observation of the naked body in the gymnasium, a small amount of dis-

section of lower animals, and the wounds of warriors who came to the physician for treatment.

From the latter source Hippocrates' predecessors had some accurate knowledge of osteology; but of the physiology of the human body, Hippocrates knew little. He was very confused on the structure and functions of muscles, knew practically nothing about the internal organs, and considered the nerves similar to sinews and tendons. He believed, as have many physicians after him, in the four humors: blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile. The correct mixture of these elements in the body constituted health, and any disproportionate amount of one or more of them caused illness.

Between Hippocrates and the establishment of the Alexandrian School of Medicine there is little to record of medical history of interest. We must not omit, however, some mention of one man, who, although he was not a doctor by profession and was not interested in medicine primarily, yet did much to advance the knowledge of anatomy. Although Aristotle did not experiment on human beings, he did dissect lower animals, and from them arrived at more correct conclusions than did any of his predecessors. To him goes the honor of being the first writer of a treatise on anatomy.

When the Alexandrian school came into existence, it followed the example of Aristotle but went many steps farther in the field of anatomical research than did its only forerunner. The scientific spirit of the time, aided no doubt by the ancient Egyptian custom of embalming, overcame the old prejudice against dissection of the human body. The Ptolemies are even said to have placed condemned criminals at the disposal of the physicians. It was now possible to place the anatomy of the human body upon a basis of exact and systematic observation; and so keenly were the new opportunities of knowledge embraced, that one after another, within a short space of time, the most important anatomical and physiological discoveries were made.

The real creator of human anatomy, the founder of the Alexandrian school of medicine, was Herophilus of Chalcedon. To recount the list of his accomplishments is sufficient to startle the modern who gloats in the superiority of his age over all those preceding it. His chief discovery related to the nerves, the nature and function of which he was the first to recognize. He made exhaustive researches into the anatomy of the eye, the liver, the genital organs, and above all, the brain. In medical practice his services were scarcely less considerable. He was the first to understand fully and use the pulse in diagnosis, an art which he brought, along with prognosis, to a high degree of perfection. His one great mistake—and it was a natural one since he was an offshoot of the Coan school—was to hold firmly to the Hippocratean doctrine of the four humors.

Something of a contrast to Herophilus is the other great anatomist of the time, Erasistratus of Ceos, the personal physician of Seleucus. He repudiated the humors of the Hippocrateans, and corrected and completed the discoveries of Herophilus. He was the first to distinguish the sensory and motor nerves; gave the first anatomical description of the heart; and enriched the anatomy of the brain by a more exact description of its convolutions, the high development of which he recognized to be characteristic of man. His physiology, too, suffered from one fatal error: he accepted the theory of his predecessors, that the arteries conveyed not blood but air.

Herophilus and Erasistratus were not the only eminent physicians of their time; but the brilliance of the two masters overshadows their many contemporaries who were active in the field of medicine and anatomy. Sad to relate, none of their rigorously scientific medical writings have been preserved to us. The fact that physicians of latter days of antiquity allowed the disappearance of such valuable literature is indeed damning testimony against them. The serious loss of records of the experience of these great scientists hindered the rebirth of medicine, and many facts of anatomy had laboriously to be rediscovered.



Journalism Accepts the Classics

By WILLIAM F. SWINDLER, M. A.

Megas Prytanis '34-'35

Alpha Xi '35

When I started taking specialized training for newspaper work, a year ago, I thought I would be retiring from classical study, except as a hobby. I was soon disabused of that notion. [We have all heard, of course, the statement that the classics form a valuable foundation for almost any line of work; but when I tried to link it with such a profession as journalism, which deals almost exclusively in up-to-the-minute news, I'm afraid I verged on heresy. But the statement is more than a platitude. The field of journalism, from newspapers to modern book publishing, has ample room for classical education.

In the graduate course in editorial writing at the University of Missouri's School of Journalism, book number one on the required reading list is Plato's *REPUBLIC*. What is more, I find that it is required reading on the editorial staffs of a great many of the country's leading newspapers. And following the *REPUBLIC*—Thucydides at least once. After Thucydides, an educated editorial writer is expected to have read extensively in Greek drama. Shakespeare is another essential, and the Bard's debt to the classics needs no mention.

Now consider the editorial field itself. What use do leading writers make of the classics in practical journalism? During the Horatian Bimillennium, I read editorial tributes to the Roman poet in nearly every metropolitan paper in the country. I, myself, wrote three for the *Columbia (Mo.) MISSOURIAN*, the *St. Louis POST-DISPATCH*, the *New York TIMES* and many others had several.

The significant thing is that newspapers do not waste space discussing some subject in which they know their readers are not interested. But Horace has been to the front in twentieth-century newspapers for a long time; you may recall that the *New York* columnist Franklin P. Adams got a big popular response to his quotations from the *ODES* in a *New York* paper. When Alpha Xi chapter gave its annual Latin plays, and when the Classical Convention of the Middle West and South was in *St. Louis*, the *St. Louis STAR-TIMES*, with a large labor public, gave extensive publicity to these events.

Q. Horatius Flaccus likewise got attention in the magazine field: in the *ATLANTIC MONTHLY*, a magazine of the upper financial classes; in the *NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE*, read by all types of persons; in the *NATION*, *NEW REPUBLIC* and other liberal papers devoted to the interests of minority groups.

Among popular books are several which, although their authenticity or technical value may be moot points, nevertheless show that the classics are still good copy. I, *CLAUDIUS*, *HAIL CAESAR*, and Weigal's familiar biographies of Cleopatra and Sappho are representative. The *Modern Library* this fall issued a compendium of Horace's works.

To touch on the question of whether Latin improves English, is to raise a furore in classical as well as in journalistic circles. Personally, I think I could prove that, in my case, it does; and I think Greek has been almost equally helpful. But persons of superior prestige cry 'no.' The question has roused much debate in the past. One suspects that it will continue to do so in the future.

Walter Duranty (*I WRITE AS I PLEASE*), *New York TIMES* correspondent abroad, credits classical Greek with aiding him to learn Russian. The foreign correspondent in Europe, whose post is the aim of most journalists, needs to be familiar with a vast historical, literary, and artistic background. Obviously, the classics might well be the keystone to such a framework of knowledge.

Stanley Walker in a book of reminiscences, *CITY EDITOR*, tells of a number of *New York* newspapermen, hardboiled and practical in everything, who made hobbies of reading Greek masterpieces in the original.

To return to college journalism, the theory of editorial writing, as I studied it at Missouri, is based on Aristotle's theories of tragic poetry. Walter Lippman's study of *PUBLIC OPINION*, another essential in editorial classes, is prefaced by the famous analogy of the cave in the *REPUBLIC*.

(Continued at bottom of next page.)

OUR CLASSICAL WORLD

IMPORTANT MEETING—The thirty-eighth meeting of the American Philological Association was held in conjunction with the Linguistic Society of America and the Archaeological Institute of America, December 23-30 in Chicago, Illinois.

PRESENT WERE—Mr. Lloyd Stowe, executive secretary of Eta Sigma Phi; Dr. Gertrude Smith, of the University of Chicago; and Dr. Roy C. Flickinger, of the State University of Iowa. Each of these has long been prominent in classical circles and in the affairs of Eta Sigma Phi.

A BIT OF HUMOR—was introduced at a joint meeting of the three societies when George L. Hendrickson of Yale, president of the Philological Society, in his presidential address spoke of the schoolroom of Epictetus. He told the gathering that Epictetus once refused a student because he didn't think that the student would inspire him.

TROY REBORN—Carl W. Blegen, University of Cincinnati, and two associates from the same institution, Jerome Sperling and John L. Caskey, told the delegates about the excavations conducted at Troy during 1936 by the University of Cincinnati.

ANOTHER REPORT—W. A. Campbell of Wellesley College spoke about the fifth season of excavation at Antioch-on-the-Orontes, the great center of the later Roman empire.

A THIRD—man to speak of excavations was T. Leslie Shear of Princeton University, who told of new discoveries in the American excavations in the Athenian Agora.

IN MEMORIAM—George Howe, Professor of Classics at the University of North Carolina, who died June 22, 1936. Andrew R. Anderson, Professor of Latin at Duke University, who died July 8. Allen B. West, Professor of Ancient History at the University of Cincinnati and prominent Greek epigraphist, who died September 18.—(N. F.)

INTER LIBROS

Sikes: **LUCRETIUS, POET AND PHILOSOPHER**
 Cambridge: at the University Press
 New York: The Macmillan Company
 \$2.25, April 20, 1936

After many years, we finally have a book on Lucretius, the man. E. E. Sikes, fellow and president of St. John's College, Cambridge, gives us this account in his **LUCRETIUS, POET AND PHILOSOPHER**. The atomic theory is put into the background and the human Lucretius, the artistic Lucretius, the poetic and philosophic Lucretius is brought to light by Mr. Sikes in a manner and style worthy of the loftiness and fruitfulness of that author's life.

Many poets and critics since the days of Lucretius—men like Wordsworth, Coleridge, Arnold, Yeates, Bentley—have passed adverse strictures on the style, the subject, the poetic ability, and the philosophic content of his work. Sikes answers these criticisms in turn and shows that Lucretius in his great epic, **DE RERUM NATURA**, combined the qualities of a poet, a philosopher, and an instructor.

Sikes leaves the impression that Lucretius was more an Epicurean than Epicurus himself. He seems to think that the Roman projected the Epicurean theories far beyond the point to which they were developed by Epicurus. Lucretius was more influential as a teacher than Epicurus himself.

Sikes, like all other critics, is at loss in his discussion of the life of Lucretius, due to the paucity of fact. However he excels them in his discussion of the principles and theology of the Epicurean school of thought. He ties up the influence exerted by Lucretius with present day trends throughout the world and points out the fallacies and platitudes of Lucretian theories.

This book has a broad interest, not only for the scholar, but even for the layman of the modern world.—(N.F.)

JOURNALISM ACCEPTS THE CLASSICS

(Continued from preceding page.)

One could go on considerably longer jotting down illustrations, but surely these that are mentioned serve to support the case. Journalism very definitely accepts the classics. "Eternal summer gilds them yet."

THE MUSES

A Tribute to Horace and Translations from His Works

By DR. C. G. BROUZAS, West Virginia University

(Dr. Brouzas is an honorary member of Phi Chapter. The work here presented is part of a contribution to the honor of the Roman poet during the recent celebration of the bimillennial anniversary of his birth.)

TO HORACE

(On The Celebration of His Two Thousandth Anniversary)

Horace, thou whose mellow wisdom captivates the minds of youth
 And the aged, with the gentle and the genial living truth;
 Thou whose melody is haunting and whose charm is ever young,
 And whose heart is palpitating in a multitude of song;
 Thou who saw the Grecian spirit with thy keen prophetic eyes
 And the Greco-Roman kinships in their longings and their ties,
 And expressed their true relations in inimitable song
 That has charmed and nursed and gladdened all the world for ages long;
 Thou who held the slave as brother worthy of the highest things
 And had scorned to be the servant of emperors and kings;
 Living cultivated leisure with its thoughts and longing dreams,
 Musing over Rome eternal and the world by brooks and streams;
 Thou who sangst *nil admirari, aurea mediocritas*,
 And *odi vulgus profanum*. and the *saeva paupertas*
 And the *est modus in rebus, non si male nunc* and then,
 And the *candidum Soracte*, Pyrrha, Lydia, and men,
 Like Maecenas, sprung from royal ancestors, Etruscan line,
 Of the Ship of State and Helen, Cleopatra, and the Nine
 Muses and a thousand other gods and humans, beasts and things,
 Of the poor, the rich, the lowly, and of patrons and of kings,—
 Thee I greet, O Greco-Roman, with thy sympathy sublime
 And thy universal feelings charming every soil and clime;
 Thee I greet with humble offerings of my poor and lowly song,
 Thee, who taught me love for mankind, for the feeble and the strong;
 Thee I greet and bow in humble offering with all the earth
 At thine altar, celebrating thy two thousandth year from birth.

TO LEUCONOE

Horace, Odes I, 11

O Leuconoe, cease to try to learn thine end or mine!
 'Tis wrong to know or try the stars of Babylon divine.
 'Twere better to endure thy lot whatever Jove allows;
 Or many winters or the one that with its shaggy brows
 Hath gripped the Tuscan Sea and breaks its waves upon the main.
 Be wise, and strain thy wine, and sunder longer hopes in twain.
 Like water flees our envied age! O, come and seize the day
 And trust not what the next will bring; tomorrow's far away.

SPRING

Horace, Odes IV, 7

The snows have fled! The grass returns upon the plain,
 The leaves upon the trees;
 The earth in turn revives, and rivers in their wane
 Retreat within their banks.
 The naked Grace with nymphs and sisters twain
 Leads forth the maiden dance.
 The year and hour that snatch the day amain
 Forbid eternal hopes;
 The harsher colds of winter westwind breeze allays;
 The summer robs the spring,
 She too to perish when the gold autumnal rays
 Have ripened all the fruits;
 Then soon return the sluggish winter days!

But still the swiftly-running moon her loss repairs;
 But once we go where Tullus rich and Ancus fares,
 Are shadows, smoke and dust.
 Who knows if gods above will add the morrow's cares
 To those we have today?
 Whate'er ourselves we give escapes the grasping heirs.
 When once we're dead and gone
 And Minos holds his splendid court, no creed or race
 Or eloquence can bring
 The dead to life! No piety nor Dian's grace
 Restored to earth her friend,
 The chaste Hippolytus, from gloomy Tartarus,
 Nor Theseus' might can free
 The Lethal fetters from his loved Pirithous.

A MONUMENT I'VE REARED ME

Horace, Odes III, 30

A monument I've reared me
 Enduring more than brass,
 Than pyramids more lofty,
 Or Gizeh's mighty pass;

The pyramids shall crumble,
 But rains and winds shall spare
 My monument, nor ages
 Its overthrow shall dare.

I shall not wholly perish;
 The greater part of me
 The burning pyre shall weather,
 And then I'll ever be

Increasing fresh with glory—
 As long as priest and maid
 Shall climb the Hill in silence
 Where Jove his temple laid.

Where Aufidus in violence
 Is roaring, where the poor
 In water, Daunus, ruleth
 The urban and the boor;

Though sprung from lowly lineage
 Yet mightily he reigns!—
 I shall be sung forever
 For Roman Muse's gains.

I've been the first to pilot
 The feeble Latin song,
 To sing Aeolean measures
 The Latin rhythms among.

Melpomene, be haughty
 With justly earned acclaim;
 With Delphic laurel crown me,
 My farflung fame proclaim.

EDITORIALS

(Concluded from page 9)

year. The colleges themselves have always held this view. So why not we who teach Latin in the secondary schools? Why should we hesitate and draw back?—Edwin A. Willard, III.

The American school system today is definitely turning away from compulsory study of the classics. In numerous colleges throughout the nation a knowledge of Latin is no longer required for entrance, and the number of such institutions is constantly increasing, with the result that high school students are beginning to feel that Greek and Latin belong to an age long past and that they have small meaning or value in these modern days. Hence, they turn their attention to other courses of study without realizing that in doing so they are neglecting those fields which would stimulate a greater appreciation for their own language, customs, and civilization. They shun the study of peoples who have set us notable examples of true appreci-

BOTH OPPORTUNITY AND DUTY

ation for wisdom and beauty, and whose ideas we now share.

We, as members of Eta Sigma Phi, have proved our appreciation for the classics. We know that they should have a definite place in every student's life, and we realize the mistake which a student makes when he assumes such an attitude as that mentioned above. It rests on us as an active, interested group to do whatever is possible to counteract the universal tendency to subordinate these studies. We believe that we express the sentiments of our entire membership in saying that we are fortunate at this time to be members of so potential an organization, and to have opportunity to make a fight for so noble a cause.—Fagan Scott.

CARPE DIEM

*Brief is the rose's bloom, so cull
The flower while it blows;
For when its bloom has passed thou'lt find
A thorn and not a rose.*

—Greek Anth.



RES GESTAE

NEWS OF OMEGA ALUMNI

Omega chapter sends interesting news of its alumni. Of the class of '36, Bernice Marston has a secretarial position in Washington, D. C. Nancy Reveley is employed as a teacher in Richmond, Va.

Of the class of '35, Virginia Ann Codell is a teacher of English at Farmville, Va. Jane Gil-

mer is studying for her master's degree in philosophy at Duke University.

Dorothy Green, '34, is a teacher at the George Wythe school in Hampton, Va. Irving Silverman, also of the class of '34, is a fellow in Latin and Greek at Washington University in St. Louis, Mo.

Of the class of '33, Duncan Cocke is working for the Res-

toration in Williamsburg, Va. Mary Gallager is a teacher at the Seton high school in Baltimore, Md. Louise Gunn is a teacher of mathematics and commercial subjects in the Achilles high school, Gloucester, Va. Page Johnson is a teacher at the R. E. Lee high school in Staunton, Va. Charles Shreeves is a teacher in the Newport News high school, Newport News, Va.

Dr. George J. Ryan, an honorary member of Omega chapter, attended the meeting of the American Modern Language Association held in Richmond, Va., during the Christmas holidays. Dr. A. Pelzer Wagener, also an honorary member of Omega chapter, attended the meeting of the Philological Association held in Chicago, Ill.

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ALPHA RHO CONTRIBUTES TO SCHOOL LIBRARY

(This article is reprinted from the MUHLENBERG WEEKLY and was submitted by Robert Prutzman, grammateus-chryso-phylax of Alpha Rho chapter.)

For several years the Alpha Rho chapter of Eta Sigma Phi, the classical fraternity at Muhlenberg, has made an annual appropriation for the purchase of books for the Latin department in the College Library. These books have now been listed and constitute a most valuable and useful contribution to the library.

Eta Sigma Phi deserves credit for the generosity and the thoughtfulness of its gift and has set an example to the other organizations of the college that might very profitably be imitated. It is needless to say that the gift of these books and the spirit of interest that prompted the donation are greatly appreciated by the authorities of the college.

The names of the authors and the titles of the books are as follows:

Coulton, G. G.—Life in the Middle Ages.

Maronis, P. Virgili—Bucolica et Georgica.

Abbott, Frank F.—Hist. and Desc. of Roman Political Institutions.

Haarhoff, Theo.—Schools of Gaul.

Sherman, Charles P.—Roman Law (3 Vols.)

Baker, G. P.—Sulla the Fortunate.

Nettlehip, Henry — Lectures and Essays on Latin Literature and Scholarship.

Ferrero, Guglielmo—The Ruin of Ancient Civilization and the Triumph of Christianity.

Ferrero, Guglielmo — Women of the Caesars.

Pais, Ettore—Ancient Legends of Roman History.

Conway, R. S.—Making of Latin.

Howe, Geo. and Gustave A. Harper—Roman Literature in Translation.

Quennell, Marjorie and C. H. B.—Everyday Life in Roman Britain.

Schuckburgh, E. S.—Augustus.

Collingwood, R. G.—Archaeology of Roman Britain.

Falke, Jacob von—Greece and Rome.

Plutarch's Lives, translated by John Dryden and revised by Arthur Clough.

Lewis, L. W. P.—Practical Hints on Teaching Latin.

Poland, F. and others—Culture of Ancient Greece and Rome.

Eucken, Rudolf—Problems of Human Life.

Seaby, Allen W.—Art in the Life of Mankind, v. 4.

Marsh, Frank Bürr—Founding of the Roman Empire.

Saunders, Catharine—Virgil's Primitive Italy.

Holmes, T. Rice—Architects of the Roman Empire.

Rostovtzeff, M.—Social and Economic History of the Roman Empire, 2 vols.

The above books were presented to the library as a gift in honor of the much-beloved Dean-Emeritus George T. Ettinger, who has been connected with the college for a great number of years.

* * *

ALPHA ALPHA ALUMNA

Hallie Mae McKeithen, megas protohyparchos of Alpha Alpha chapter in 1935, was married to J. E. Harley, Jr., in August 1936. Mr. and Mrs. Harley live in Barnwell, South Carolina.

* * *

ALPHA DELTA ALUMNAE

Alpha Delta sends interesting news of five of their recent alumnae. Bazalyn Coley, '36, is teaching Latin and French in Stockbridge, Georgia. Lita Goss, who graduated as a Phi Beta Kappa in '36, has been engaged in the study of Sanscrit during the past months.

Mary Boggs, elected to Phi Beta Kappa in '35, has received her master's degree in German at Radcliffe. Mary Virginia Allen of the same class is studying at the University of Toulouse, France, on a fellowship.

Elizabeth Forman, '36, teaches algebra on a mathematics fellowship at the University of Alabama. She plans to take her master's degree in mathematics.

LARES AND PENATES

ALPHA CHAPTER ENJOYS SOCIAL HOUR

University of Chicago
By BARBARA SWETT

Alpha chapter held four meetings during the autumn quarter. The first was primarily for business. The new officers were installed and plans for the following meetings made. At the next meeting Professor Uilman spoke on his experiences in Italy last spring. He drew a very interesting picture of the libraries in Rome and the curious system used in them.

The new students in the Latin and Greek departments were invited to the November tea. After a social hour Dr. Prescott, a member of the faculty, read to the group humorous selections taken from an old book on methods of teaching.

The last meeting was held to discuss plans for the winter quarter. It was decided to have tea and games for the prospective members at the first meeting in January. Pledging of new students will be held shortly after that.

* * *

ZETA CHAPTER

Denison University
By MARY BROWN

Zeta chapter held initiation for Miss Geraldine Fay at its November meeting.

At the December meeting the Saturnalia was celebrated by an informal banquet at Pine Lodge. The guest speaker was Dr. Shumaker of the English department. His talk was on the frequent occurrence of the classics

in literature, and he gave much material to sustain belief in the classics.

Miss Lein of the Greek department has charge of the program for the next meeting and will have the Greek students give some representation of Greek culture.

In February a benefit movie on some classical subject will be held. Zeta chapter would be interested in hearing what other chapters are doing toward high school expansion.

* * *

ETA CHAPTER HOLDS INITIATION

Florida State College for Women
By KATHLEEN ROBINSON

In November initiation was held for Miss Ruth E. Fairman, new member of the department of classics. Miss Fairman is a graduate of Bryn Mawr College, and has studied at the University of Munich in Germany. The initiation was held at the home of Miss Olivia N. Dorman, head of the department of classical languages here.

The first meeting of the year was held on November 16. Pearle Overhultz, Mary Kathryn Gibson, and Julia Vanderipe gave accounts of the history, purpose, and activities of the various chapters of Eta Sigma Phi. A business meeting followed this program.

The second meeting, on December 9, was an open meeting to which members of the advanced Latin classes were invited. The business meeting was followed by a program on

classical publications. Holly Waker was in charge of this program and was assisted by Pearle Overhultz and Julia Vanderipe.

* * *

HONOR COMES TO MEMBERS OF THETA CHAPTER

Indiana University
By ISABEL HOGUE

On January 7, Theta chapter held its last meeting of the term in the recreation room of the new dormitory. Margaret Covert, prytanis, explained that the program had been arranged with the purpose of being helpful to the members as future teachers of the classics. She stressed that, to be the best of teachers, we must keep in step with the pedagogical procession and with the latest researches in our field through studying classical publications, attending classical meetings, and becoming acquainted with the prominent classical scholars.

Interesting discussions of recent issues of the CLASSICAL JOURNAL, published by the Classical Association of the Middle-West and South, and LATIN NOTES, published by the Service Bureau for Classical Teachers, were given by Betty Jane Smith and Waneta Helms. Of special interest was the story in one of last year's LATIN NOTES by Steve Visyani of Whiting, Indiana, who is now enrolled in the freshman Latin class of Indiana University. Both he and Lambert Porter of Vincennes, freshman Latin student who last spring won the gold medal in the Virgil section

of the Indiana State Latin contest were honor guests of the chapter that evening.

Mr. Salzer reviewed briefly the meetings of the Philological Association, which he attended at Chicago during the holidays. A humorous skit, accompanied by sound effects, of the epochs of Roman history was presented by five members. The official program closed with the group singing the Latin parody on "Reuben and Rachel."

Refreshments were served after the members earned them by telling the funniest classroom experience they had ever had.

Three members were honored by election to membership in Phi Beta Kappa. They were the Misses Hester Jane Gruber, Isabel Hogue, and Helen Yost.

* * *

PSI CHAPTER

Vanderbilt University

By LILLIAN McLAURIN

Psi's monthly meetings, which are held the first Monday in every month, began in November. The first meeting was devoted to a farce on a Roman harvest holiday, with side-lights on various Roman games.

At our meeting in January new members were elected. Five students from those who took Latin and Greek last year were found to be eligible. Formal initiation and our Roman banquet are scheduled for January 27. The banquet is quite the high point in the year's activities and calls for full attendance in togas.

* * *

OMEGA HOLDS INITIATION

College of William and Mary

By M. VIRGINIA GILBERT

On December 10 Omega chapter held initiation services for eight new members. The cere-

mony was held in the Christopher Wren Building. The following students were initiated: Rosa Elizabeth Jordan, Martha Davis, Virginia Daley, Helen Lindsay, Frances Hiden, Helen Mirmelstein, Ruth Davis, and Edward MacConomy.

A Saturnalia party was held at the home of Dr. and Mrs. A. P. Wagener on the evening of December 16. Refreshments were served and various contests were held.

* * *

ALPHA ALPHA HOLDS CHRISTMAS PARTY

Winthrop College

By KATE GLENN HARDIN

The December meeting of Alpha Alpha chapter was a purely social one. Dr. Donnis Martin, adviser, entertained the chapter with a delightful Christmas party shortly before the holidays. Each person brought a gift labeled with a verse describing one of the members present. The object was to guess what person each verse described. After an hour of good fun and fellowship refreshments were served.

Ruby Furr and Hallie Mae McKeithen (Mrs. J. E. Harley, Jr.) of the class of 1935 were present at the party.

* * *

ALPHA DELTA HEARS DISCUSSION OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT

Agnes Scott College

By NELL ALLISON

In early December Alpha Delta chapter was entertained by an unusually interesting program at the home of Mr. Fitzhugh Knox, in Atlanta, where Dr. Turner of the Emory University Latin department gave a very vivid life-portrait of Alexander the Great.

At the regular December meeting, December 14, members of the chapter presented a short play in Latin representing the Christmas story. After plans for the banquet to welcome initiates in the near future, the faculty advisors entertained at a Christmas party.

* * *

ALPHA THETA STUDIES HISTORICAL NOVELS

Hunter College

By MILDRED LEVIN

As its project for this term Alpha Theta chapter has begun a study of modern historical novels based on classical themes. Miss Schneider, one of the members, discussed the book of Robert Graves on Claudius. She very ably compared Graves's treatment of the subject with the material found in Tacitus.

An initiation dinner was held on November 4 at the Hotel Brewster. Meriwether Stuart of the department of classics at Hunter College gave an interesting talk on the character of Claudius.

* * *

ALPHA OMICRON HOLDS SATURNALIA PARTY

Lawrence College

By OTTILIE BUERGER

Informality pervaded the initial November meeting of Alpha Omicron chapter. Following a brief discussion of current business, Dr. A. H. Weston, professor of Greek and Latin, read two excerpts in translation from the works of the Greek satirist Lucian.

On Monday evening, December 14, the chapter held its annual Saturnalia banquet at Ormsby Hall. The menu and program cards were in the form of classical scrolls, and the items were

written in Latin. Members of the Greek, Latin, and mythology classes on the campus were invited as guests of the chapter. After the dinner Dr. Weston gave a short talk in which he explained the origin and significance of the Saturnalia. The traditional reading, also by Dr. Weston, of the Latin version of the Christmas story, and the singing of three favorite Christmas carols by the entire group ended a very enjoyable evening.

* * *

ALPHA PI PLANS PROGRAMS

Gettysburg College
By MIRIAM EICHNER

The programs thus far given by Alpha Pi chapter have been conducted by the heads of the various departments of the col-

lege. The program committee has planned to have programs presented which will be beneficial as well as interesting to its members.

An initiation ceremony will be held in January for ten new members.

* * *

ALPHA PHI CHAPTER

Millsaps College

By FAGAN SCOTT

Alpha Phi chapter held its regular monthly meeting on December 5 in the home of Dr. A. P. Hamilton, with Professor A. G. Sanders as co-host. Miss Dorothy Chichester, in charge of the program, gave a very interesting discussion of the Roman Saturnalia, in which she described the customs and ceremonies observed by the Romans at that

time. Mr. Billy Kimbrell won the prize for deriving the most Latin words from the words "Laeta Saturnalia."

All members brought Christmas gifts which were distributed in a very unique manner. While Miss Magnolia Simpson sang "Jingle Bells," the gifts were passed from one to another. At the end of the song each member kept the gift that he had. Refreshments were served at the close of the meeting.

The chapter is making plans for a Roman banquet to be given in January. Members will attend dressed in full Roman costumes.

* * *

NOTE

For future issues, chapters are requested to mail their reports not later than March 8 and May 10.—Editor.

The Thirteenth Annual Convention

BIRMINGHAM-SOUTHERN COLLEGE

Birmingham, Alabama

April, 1937

CHAPTER DIRECTORY

ALPHA—University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois

Pres Prytanis: Lillie Lehmen, Kelly Hall.
Sec Hyparchos: Ida Siegal, 5641 Maryland Ave.
S-a Grammateus: Barbara Swett, Foster Hall.
Tr Pyloros: Arnold Nelson, 9207 Yates Ave.
 Chrysophylax: Elizabeth Ann Montgomery.

BETA—Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois

Prytanis: Margaret Ostler.
 Protohyparchos: P. Paul Clayton.
 Deuterohyparchos: Helen Collins.
 Grammateus: Maxine Roehl.
 Chrysophylax: Mildred Evans.

GAMMA—Ohio University, Athens, Ohio

Prytanis: Alyce Lockard, 56 East Mulberry St.
 Protohyparchos: Henderson Adams, Palmer Hall.
 Deuterohyparchos: Esther Jane Hand, Boyd Hall.
 Epistolographos: Helen Campbell, Howard Hall.
 Grammateus: Louise Beck, 8 South High St.
 Chrysophylax: Frances Hill, Zeta Tau Alpha.
 Pyloros: Charles Gibbons, Chesterhill, Ohio.

DELTA—Franklin College, Franklin, Indiana

Prytanis: Elsie Giddings, R. R. 1 A.
 Protohyparchos: Martha Ellen Rhodes, Shelbyville, Ind.
 Epistolographos: Doris Jean Halliday, 19 N. Forsythe St.
 Chrysophylax: Edith Jackson, Girls' Dormitory.

EPSILON—The State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa

Prytanis: Helen Boegel, 222 North Clinton St.
 Hyparchos: Vivian Stortz, 322 North Clinton St.
 Grammateus: Marian Lawson, 430 Seventh Ave.
 Chrysophylax: Seigle Fleisher, 717 E. Iowa Ave.
 Pyloros: Theodore Panos, 513 North Linn St.

ZETA—Denison University, Granville, Ohio

Prytanis: Martha Jump, Beaver Hall.
 Protohyparchos: Martha Walker, Beaver Hall.
 Epistolographos: Mary Brown, 104 Wing St., Newark, Ohio.
 Grammateus: Mary Brown, 104 Wing St., Newark, O.
 Chrysophylax: Helen Mason, Route 4, Newark, Ohio.

ETA—Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee, Fla.

Prytanis: Mary Kathryn Gibson, 13 Bryan, F.S.C.W.
 Hyparchos: Pearle Overhultz, 102 Bryan, F.S.C.W.
 Grammateus: Kathleen Robinson, 321 Gilchrist, F.S.C.W.
 Pyloros: Julia Vanderipe, 321 Gilchrist, F.S.C.W.
 Chrysophylax: Holly Waker, 306 Gilchrist, F.S.C.W.

THETA—Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana

Prytanis: Margaret Covert, 820 E. First St.
 Protohyparchos: Marie Edwards, 227 S. Jordan St.
 Grammateus: Isabel Hogue, 324 Woodlawn St.
 Chrysophylax: Ruth Goldberg, 714 E. First St.

KAPPA—Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colorado**LAMBDA—University of Mississippi, University, Miss.****NU—Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa**

Prytanis: Dorothy Johnson, 3607 Peters Ave.
 Hyparchos: Helen Corkhill, 3805 Isabella St.
 Grammateus-Chrysophylax: Elaine Moor, 1301 Morningside Ave.
 Pyloros: Virginia Frum, 309 W. 19th St., S. Sioux City, Neb.

OMICRON—University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Prytanis: Norma Remson, Latin Office.
 Protohyparchos: Edward Madara, Latin Office.
 Grammateus: Nancy Sladen, Latin Office.
 Chrysophylax: Edith Austen, Latin Office.

PI—Birmingham-Southern College, Birmingham, Alabama

Prytanis: Maurice S. Crowley, 732 9th Ave., W.
 Protohyparchos: Hazel Hewes, 1221 Bush Blvd.
 Grammateus: Hugh Johnson, 732 9th Ave., W.

RHO—Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa

Prytanis: John H. Sansom.
 Protohyparchos: Jack Campbell.
 Grammateus: La Vern DeLong.
 Chrysophylax: Frances Ely.
 Pyloros: Harold Shiffler.

SIGMA—Miami University, Oxford, Ohio

Prytanis: Irene Moore, West Contrearis Road.
 Hyparchos: Ruth Liggett, Bishop Hall.
 Grammateus: Betty Bussert, Wells Hall.
 Chrysophylax: Elizabeth Giedeman, Bishop Hall.

UPSILON—Miss. State Col. for Women, Columbus, Miss.

Prytanis: Lee Cloud.
 Hyparchos: Walterene Price.
 Grammateus: Goldie Jane Feldman.
 Epistolographos: Maria Butler.
 Chrysophylax: Rose Smith.
 Pyloros: Katherine Lenz.

CHI—Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa**PSI—Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee**

Prytanis: Lillian McLaurin, 208 23rd Ave., N.
 Hyparchos: Alfred Livingston, 300 25th Ave., S.
 Epistolographos: Lulu F. Moran, Franklin, Tenn.
 Grammateus: Ovid Collins, Jr., 1213 Greenfield Ave.
 Chrysophylax: Mary Louise Bearden, Jackson Blvd.

OMEGA—College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.

Prytanis: Augusta Porter, Pi Beta Phi House.
 Protohyparchos: Ruth Schmid, Chandler Hall.
 Epistolographos: Martha Sherratt, Alpha Chi Omega House.
 Grammateus: Virginia Gilbert, Jefferson Hall.
 Chrysophylax: Anita Waller, Chandler Hall.
 Pyloros: Julia Bader, Jefferson Hall.

ALPHA ALPHA—Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C.

Prytanis: Mary Caroline Ulmer, Box 785.
 Protohyparchos: Crystal Theodore.
 Grammateus: Kate Glenn Hardin.
 Chrysophylax: Rachel Hay.
 Pyloros: Jean Flynn.

ALPHA BETA—University of Denver, Denver, Colorado.

Prytanis: Gus Profit, 2122 S. Humboldt St.
 Hyparchos: Allene Elliott, 2370 E. Evans St.
 Grammateus: Katherine Truehart, 495 S. Emerson St.
 Chrysophylax: Elinor Roberts, 3496 S. Emerson St.

ALPHA GAMMA—Southern Methodist U., Dallas, Texas

Prytanis: Morris Kilgore.
 Protohyparchos: Pannie Norman.
 Deuterohyparchos: Mary Lula Williams.
 Epistolographos-Grammateus: Benja Lee Bell.
 Chrysophylax: William Bray.

(Continued on next page)

CHAPTER DIRECTORY

(CONTINUED)

ALPHA DELTA—Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Georgia

Prytanis: Frances Cary.
 Hyparchos: Mildred Davis.
 Epistolographos: Nell Allison.
 Grammateus: Mary Jane King.
 Chrysophylax: Molly Jones.
 Pyloros: Gwendolyn McKee.

ALPHA EPSILON—Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.

Prytanis: Nevin L. Fidler, 1224 Maple St.
 Protohyparchos: J. Palmer Murphy.
 Grammateus: Dean T. Stevenson.
 Chrysophylax: Gerald J. Reilly.
 Pyloros: Elmer F. Krizin.

ALPHA ZETA—Washington Sq. College, New York City

Prytanis: Irving Krongelb, 587 East 140 St., Bronx.
 Protohyparchos: Frederick Dorst, 11 Rutland Road, Brooklyn.
 Grammateus: Alice Checkovitz, 6618 Grand Ave., Maspeth, Long Island.
 Epistolographos: Lawrence Lally, 44 Willis Ave., Tompkinsville, Staten Island.
 Chrysophylax: Mayer Franklin, 538 Eagle Rock Ave., West Orange, N. J.

ALPHA THETA—Hunter College, New York City

Prytanis: Jocelyn Schneider
 Protohyparchos: Frances Reich
 Chrysophylax: Helen Christopher
 Grammateus: Mildred Levin

ALPHA KAPPA—University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

Prytanis: La Verne Sammons, 709 West Oregon St.
 Grammateus: Beulah Young, 309 West Washington St.
 Chrysophylax: Mardelle Higgins, 1111 Nevada St.

ALPHA LAMBDA—University of Okla., Norman, Okla.**ALPHA MU—University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri**

Prytanis: Kirk Jeffrey, Sigma Nu House.
 Protohyparchos: Kathryn Klingholz, Alpha Delta Pi House.
 Grammateus: Alice Jane Lloyd, Delta Delta Delta House.
 Chrysophylax: Merle Prunty, Jr., 1101 University St.

ALPHA NU—Davidson College, Davidson, North Carolina

Prytanis: Kenneth M. Scott.
 Protohyparchos: John C. Winn.
 Epistolographos: James K. Dorsett.
 Grammateus: Henry Harkey.
 Chrysophylax: T. Watson Street.
 Pyloros: Roy S. Bigham.

ALPHA XI—Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri

Prytanis: J. Robert Gotch, 6944 Alabama St.
 Protohyparchos: Virginia Borrenpohl, 4445a Holly St.
 Epistolographos: Ruth Jacobs, 4954 Eichelberger St.
 Grammateus: Betty Conner, Box 977b., R. R. 2, Clayton, Mo.
 Chrysophylax: Edgar Walsh, 1727 Beulah Place, Richmond Heights, Mo.
 Pyloros: Rolland Stevens, 5232 Schollmeyer St.

ALPHA OMICRON—Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.

Prytanis: Bonnie Bonthron, Russell Sage Hall.
 Protohyparchos: Mary Elizabeth MacAlister, Russell Sage Hall.
 Deuterohyparchos: Lorene Lester, Russell Sage Hall.
 Grammateus: Otilie Buerger, Russell Sage Hall.
 Chrysophylax: Mildred Taege, Russell Sage Hall.

ALPHA PI—Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Prytanis: George K. Bowers, 27 Stevens St.
 Hyparchos: Eugene Amberger, 27 Stevens St.
 Epistolographos: Miriam Eichner, 104 Women's Div.
 Grammateus: Miriam Eichner.
 Chrysophylax: Paul Mumford, Phi Kappa Rho House.
 Pyloros: Charlotte Waltemyer, 251 Springs Ave.

ALPHA RHO—Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.

Prytanis: George Machajdik.
 Protohyparchos: Rollin Shaffer.
 Grammateus-Chrysophylax: Robert Prutzman, 939 S. Poplar St.

ALPHA SIGMA—Emory U., Emory University, Georgia.

Prytanis: Pete Lamas, 1369 Oxford Road, Atlanta.
 Protohyparchos-Deuterohyparchos: Cherry Emerson, 655 E. Pelham Road, N. E., Atlanta.
 Epistolographos: Dickey Boyd.
 Chrysophylax: Billy Dukes, Sigma Chi House.
 Pyloros: Marvin Adams.

ALPHA TAU—Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio

Prytanis: Evalyn Beery, 184 E. Frambes Ave.
 Protohyparchos: Anna Lou Cozad, 262 13th Ave.
 Deuterohyparchos: Virginia Harman, 111 E Woodruff St.
 Epistolographos: Violet Strahl, 35 W. 9th Ave.
 Grammateus: Margaret Gray, 115 W. 10th Ave.
 Chrysophylax: Virginia Barker, 680 Morning St., Worthington, Ohio.
 Pyloros: Mary Amelia Straut, 506 Seymour Ave.

ALPHA UPSILON—Wooster College, Wooster, Ohio.

Prytanis: Edna Bupp, R-2.
 Protohyparchos: James Scotland, 946 N. Bever St.
 Grammateus: Margaret Dille, Holden Hall.
 Chrysophylax: Ruth Rifenberick, Holden Hall.
 Pyloros: Joseph Varner, 512 Beall St.

ALPHA PHI—Millsaps College, Jackson, Mississippi

Prytanis: Ellis Finger, Pi Kappa Alpha House, 1359 N. West St.
 Protohyparchos: Stella Galloway.
 Epistolographos: Fagan Scott, 429 Hamilton St.
 Grammateus: William Wofford.
 Chrysophylax: Ellisene Butler.
 Pyloros: Wilburn Wasson, Pi Kappa Alpha, House, 1359 N. West St.

ALPHA CHI—University of Tulane, New Orleans, La.

Prytanis: Hanson Ferrell
 Hyparchos: Margaret Till
 Grammateus: Dorothy Everett
 Chrysophylax: Robert Sparr
 Pyloros: Lucile Artigues

INACTIVE

MU—University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 XI—University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.
 TAU—University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.
 PHI—University of West Virginia, Morgantown, W. Va.
 ALPHA IOTA—University of S. C., Columbia, S. C.

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