

DELTA TAU DELTA FRATERNITY | FALL 2020

RAINBOW

DELTA TAU DELTA INTERNATIONAL

FRATERNITY DOES NOT DISCRIMINATE

ON THE **BASIS OF RACE, COLOR,**

RELIGION, NATIONAL ORIGIN,

ETHNICITY, SEXUAL ORIENTATION OR

GENDER IDENTITY.



NOT FOR ONE, BUT FOR ALL

We encourage all members to continue efforts to reduce COVID-19 transmission in their communities.



Find Delt masks at [Deltastore.com](https://deltastore.com)

HISTORY OF THE RAINBOW: Editor-in-Chief W.C. Buchanan (Bethany College, 1873) launched the first issue of The Delta Tau Delta magazine as *The Crescent* in 1877. As a condition of the Fraternity merger with the Rainbow Fraternity in 1886 the name of the magazine was changed to *The Rainbow*. Today the summer and winter issues of *The Rainbow* are printed and mailed. Those and all other issues are also available online. Visit deltatadeltaarchive.com to view issues from 1877 to present.

MAGAZINE MISSION

- Inform members of the events, activities and concerns of interest to members of the Fraternity.
- Attract and involve members of the Fraternity via appropriate coverage, information and opinion stories.
- Educate present and potential members on pertinent issues, persons, events and ideas so members may be aware of and appreciate their heritage as Delts.
- Serve as an instrument of public relations for the Fraternity by presenting an image of the Fraternity commensurate with its quality and stature.
- Entertain readers with its information and quality writing and editing, so it is a pleasure to read and share with others.

SUBMIT A STORY

All members are encouraged to submit news stories and potential features along with high-resolution photographs by emailing rainbow@delts.org.

ADDRESS CHANGES

Visit www.delts.org/alumni or call 317-284-0203. Mail address changes to 10000 Allisonville Road, Fishers, IN 46038-2008. If you do not want to receive a print copy of *The Rainbow*, and would prefer to receive an email notification when each new magazine is posted online, please contact rainbow@delts.org.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters to the editors may be emailed to rainbow@delts.org.



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Contact *The Rainbow* staff at
rainbow@delts.org or 317-284-0203.

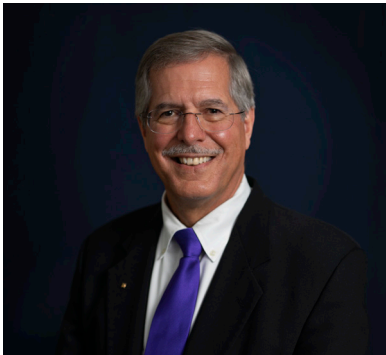
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PRESIDENT'S LETTER

"IT'S NOT WHETHER YOU GET KNOCKED DOWN; IT'S WHETHER YOU GET UP."

– VINCE LOMBARDI



International President

Bruce L. Peterson

*(University of Wisconsin-
Milwaukee, 1975)
president@delts.org*

Brothers, I am honored to receive your trust and confidence as your 55th International President and to continue my servant leadership to this great Fraternity.

As I assume this leadership role, I am indeed fortunate to be able to stand on the shoulders of many Delt giants over 163 years. I follow great past international presidents and Arch Chapter brothers to further advance our Fraternity's mission to positively impact the lives of our young men—to be better men, better leaders and "Committed to Lives of Excellence."

Last spring the pandemic knocked us down and surprised us all. Steve Paquette's courage and leadership at the start of the

pandemic was inspirational, as he led the Fraternity during an exceedingly difficult time in our history as campuses shut down sending our young brothers home to finish the school year with online classes. Unfortunately, our young brothers had to take a time out last spring.

Despite the pandemic, I believe our Fraternity will "surmount every obstacle to its progress" and emerge from this unprecedented period stronger, more resilient and more relevant to help our young men to "Lead Lives of Excellence!"

I will be bold in saying, I believe higher education needs Delta Tau Delta more now than ever before. We know higher education was already experiencing enrollment declines, then this last spring COVID-19 delivered an enormous and unexpected financial blow when it forced schools to shut down causing significant revenue losses. To make matters worse, many students are requesting refunds for the unimpressive online learning classes they received.

The financial impact of COVID-19 to higher education is estimated to be well over \$50 billion and growing.

Unfortunately, the Cares Act will

not infuse enough money to cover all damages. Our colleges faced a very real financial incentive to open this fall.

A key opportunity is coming our way, because colleges will face massive budget shortfalls that lead to reducing staff and support services affecting our young men. We must not forget or fail our young men!

Society today has created a false perception that males do not need help and that they will do okay on their own. Yet our data shows that young men are failing in alarming numbers where they are less likely to go to college and less likely to graduate from college. Our opportunity to help young men is now! We must be there for our young men and provide critical support services that likely will not be offered by our colleges!

I believe Sir Winston Churchill once said, "Never let a good crisis go to waste." We need to seize this crisis and transform it into an incredible opportunity for us to support young men. Although we are in a time of great uncertainty, I believe this is not the time for us to hunker down. This is not a time to reduce giving. This is not a time to dramatically reduce Fraternity resources or pull back

on essential services supporting our members and our mission.

Brothers, this is our time to step up and secure a true partnership role with our colleges by being an integral part of our colleges' plans to remain open this fall.

The pandemic has afforded us a great opportunity to showcase our value proposition to deliver support, a safe place and services our young men need to be successful in life.

Our Fraternity has entered

uncharted waters as our nation and institutions work through the COVID-19 crisis. We must be ready to offer creative solutions and adjust to the needs of both our undergraduates and our colleges.

To my undergraduate brothers, I know the Delt experience this fall is different. Whether you are on campus attending classes, or taking online classes, this is the time we must stay together as a chapter and as a Fraternity. We need you now to help sustain both

your chapter and the national Fraternity through continued by participation, creating membership value in this time of adversity and to provide needed financial support for you and for future Delts.

We, your Arch Chapter, and the Educational Foundation, will proceed with great care and caution, to provide you the best possible Delt experience. This is our time to "Get Up" to help our young men live "Lives of Excellence!" ▲

COVID 19 UPDATE

As the response to the Covid-19 virus escalates, your Fraternity continues to adapt.

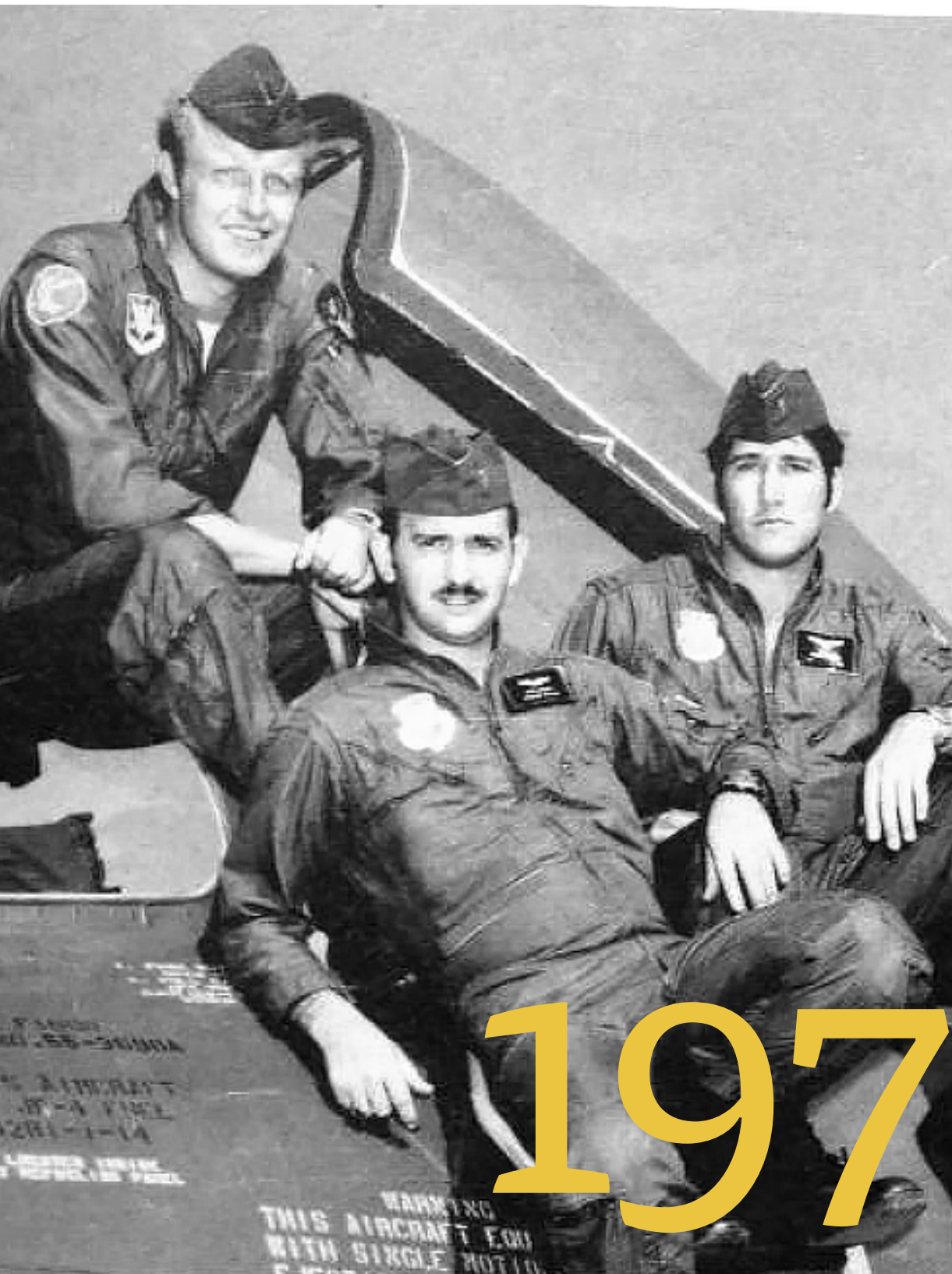
LEARN MORE

UPDATE VIDEO

DELTA TAU DELTA RESPONDS TO COVID-19

The Arch Chapter and Central Office staff continue to monitor the impact COVID-19 has on our members in terms of campus housing and chapter programming. In all cases, we want to ensure chapters comply with the guidelines and directives of their host institutions. The safety of our members is of the utmost importance. To assist our undergraduates and volunteers, we have assembled a list of resources to help keep everyone safe throughout this rapidly evolving public health crisis.

COVID RESOURCES



Three Southeastern Louisiana University alumni members of the 122 Tactical Fighter Squadron Louisiana Air National Guard. From left to right, Capt. Paul Cutrer (1969), Lt. Mike Dubois (1971) and Lt. John Posey (1972)

1972

In 1972, three reservists spent their spare time flying F-100 Super Sabre jets. Capt. Cutrer was a pilot for Eastern Air Line. Lt. DuBois was public relations manger for Pacific Molasses. Lt. Posey worked full-time in operation for the Louisiana Air Guard.

STORIES YOU MIGHT HAVE MISSED



GATOR BRIGADERS WORK TOWARD SUSTAINABLE HEALTH

Three Delts from the University of Florida serve on the executive board for Global Medical Brigade on their campus. They are part of an international movement of students and medical professionals working alongside local communities and staff to implement sustainable health systems.



MIGHTY OAKS MENTOR

When he left military life, Craig Cox (Sam Houston State University, 2019) thought a chapter of his life was fully closed. "I didn't think any of that was going to carry over into college, and I was wrong. I'm able to use my prior experience to mentor and help others and Delt has given me the opportunity to help people," said Cox.

TWELVE FLAGS: ONE BROTHERHOOD

A senior from Costa Rica, Konstantinos Mira (Emory University, 2017) wanted to stay involved with Delta Tau Delta after he finished his term as president of Beta Epsilon Chapter so he took a role that usually isn't taken seriously and decided to make something of it. He created the "apparel chairman" position and began brainstorming to find a way to truly represent his chapter through a T-shirt.



EXCELLENCE IS INTERNATIONAL

TRANSFORMING LIVES THROUGH A DROPOUT RECOVERY PROGRAM

Thirty years ago, Bob Bowser (University of Florida, 1961) put his 20-plus years of experience teaching school to the test with a bold plan for an educational recovery program. He started working out of a 36-foot motor home for the Orange County Department of Education in California. Initially, he worked to establish a school for 11 kids who were on probation.



THREE STEPS TO GROWING YOUR INFLUENCE

If you want to achieve your life goals, you have to grow your influence. Growing your influence is like climbing a ladder. If you're going to climb to the next rung, you have to take your foot off the lowest rung and reach up to the next. Otherwise, you're never climbing. The key is taking control of your life—and your influence, with Mo Bunnell (Ball State University, Ball State University, 1990)

To read the full articles or to read other stories like these, visit deltas.org/delt-stories.



INCLUSION DIVERSITY EQUITY & ABILITY

The work starts with us. The Advancement Committee report approved by the 2020 Virtual Karnea ensures it is a great day for EVERY Delt.

The 2020 Advancement Committee took upon itself to answer a call we perceive to have been left unanswered. The committee brought forth initiatives it believes should bring Delta Tau Delta up to par regarding diversity, equity and inclusion (DEI). The committee emphasizes these recommendations are the first steps the Fraternity should undertake in order to truly adhere to our core beliefs. For the Fraternity to truly live our fundamental principles of Truth, Courage, Faith and Power, the Fraternity's work on DEI must go beyond this committee, must go beyond this report and realize that this work does not end. The work must change, adapt and evolve to truly reflect a brotherhood that genuinely ensures it is a great day for EVERY Delt. The following items are excerpts from the report of the committee.

Item 1: Creation of Committee on IDEA

The Committee recommends the formation of a standing committee that addresses the Fraternity's issues, logistics, resources and planning centered around inclusion, diversity, equity and ability (IDEA) with an emphasis towards brothers who identify as BIPOC, LGBTQ+ and/or have mental/physical disabilities. Through the Committee on IDEA the Fraternity must foster, help and encourage chapters to plan educational and mutually beneficial events with BIPOC student unions, culturally specific fraternities and sororities and other inclusion-based organizations operating within campus and/or local municipalities. Chapters must work with chief diversity officers, chairs of equity and inclusion or other senior level equity offices within their respective campuses.

Item 2: Contextualization of Delt History as it Pertains to Race, Prejudice and Bigotry

The Fraternity must produce complete historical research and analysis of the foundation and history of Delta Tau Delta and our Founders. The Fraternity must conduct comprehensive research of racist, bigoted, prejudiced and discriminatory practices of Delta Tau Delta and our chapters. As an organization, it has two choices. It can continue to hide them and continue to ignore the problem or it can embrace contextualization to continue our pledge of lifelong learning and growth. As a values-based organization, Delta Tau Delta must be able to face this racism head-on and pivot our past into empowering learning moments for our ever-changing and evolving brotherhood.

Item 3: Updates on 2016 National Task Force on Diversity Report and Follow Up on its Recommendations

The committee was pleased to review the 2016 National Task Force on Diversity Report and would like an update on where the Fraternity stands on its recommendations:

- Review the wording pertaining to the inclusion of transgender individuals seeking membership within the Fraternity
- Adding the term "disability" to the non-discrimination clause
- Formally adopt language that clarifies members' responsibility in preventing discrimination during the recruitment of new members and engagement with all members of the fraternal, campus and global communities.

- Consider the diversity ranking of institutions and actively investigate expansion opportunities to universities with high levels of diversity.
- Promote and Foster BIPOC/LGBTQ+ membership
- The Fraternity awards process should add a graded category under Miscellaneous Operations for diversity programming. (The committee recommends that this be made a mandatory category.)

The committee asks for an update during the next division conferences. The committee echoes and reinforces the recommendations of the 2016 National Task Force on Diversity Report.

Item 4: Facing Race Issues on the Chapter Level

The Fraternity must encourage and mandate chapters engage in diversity appreciation, cultural engagement, racial awareness and social justice education. Our brotherhood must learn to embrace and respect all cultural and sexual identities. Our brotherhood must champion inclusive excellence and to fully understand the system of oppression that has existed to suppress BIPOC and the LGBTQ+ community.

Our approach to inclusive excellence must have the same importance and priority as our continued work towards alcohol/drug abuse, hazing and the prevention of sexual assault. The chapter's engagement to race issues must be worked into the chapter accreditation process and made mandatory. Race and discrimination issues must be addressed along side with white privilege and micro-aggressions

"We have highlighted alcoholism, sexual assault, and we should create a highlight for diversity and education about systematic racism."

- Advancement Committee Member

The full Advancement Committee report can be found at delts.co/advancement2020.

in programming such as New Member Education, The Charge, The Road, Ignite, division conferences and Karnea.

The Fraternity must create language and bylaws that specifically answer questions from brothers being racially attacked, discriminated against, belittled and dehumanized from verbal, physical, emotional trauma or creating a hostile environment based on race, color, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity or transgender status and disability.

Item 5: Facing Race Issues on the International/Central Office Level

- Recommend repercussions/discipline for alumni who act unbecoming (racist and/or homophobic)
- Empower the Member Discipline committee (national level)
- Add training for advisors and alumni volunteers to talk about race and diversity
- Commitment to no racism at a national level with clear consequences
- Create pipeline of BIPOC brothers to create diversity in senior leadership and make diversity a priority for Central Office positions
- Taskforce to identify BIPOC brothers and pay for flights/registrations to attend Karneas, conferences and leadership retreats
- Prioritize hiring BIPOC/LGBTQ+ speakers/facilitators at leadership retreats, division conferences and Karneas

The Fraternity must broaden its brotherly love out to other organizations so it is able to sustain them, while they can work to sustain Delta. We charge Delta Tau Delta to foster, cultivate and maintain partnerships with NPHC (National Pan-Hellenic Council) and NMGC

(National Multicultural Greek Council) groups on an international level. Most of these organizations were founded by men and women in response to white dominated, long established Greek-letter organizations. We must bridge this gap and create leadership summits, workshops, conferences, fundraisers and philanthropies which would mutually benefit all organizations.

Item 6: Replacing the Word “Colony”

The act of “colonizing”, assumes to have a Western civilization interrupt a native culture, promote power and privilege, and become the dominant leader of the land. But that’s not our goal. Rather, we promote positive change and growth within the entire community on campus.

For many groups, particularly indigenous peoples, they feel the following definitions: “a group of people of one nationality or ethnic group living in a foreign city or country” or “a country or area under the full or partial political control of another country, typically a distant one, and occupied by settlers from that country.”

The Fraternity can do better to describe a group of aspiring men who want to start a Delta chapter. The committee and several other Deltas have come up with several options the Arch Chapter can consider:

- Crescent Chapter
- Crescent Society
- Aspiring Chapter
- Chapter Candidate
- Associate Chapter

Item 7: Alumni Database/ Program for Job Shadowing, Mentoring and Connections for Upperclassmen and Recent Graduates

The committee recognizes a major

motivation for men to attend college and join a fraternity is to gain job prospects and increase earning potential. The Fraternity must be able to provide job shadowing, mentoring and connections for upperclassmen and recent graduates as a way to promote and increase the Fraternity’s value of lifelong membership.

The committee recognizes we must be able to crawl before we can walk. We recommend creating a more robust LinkedIn community where undergraduates and recent graduates can at least make connections to our alumni pool without having to create a platform from scratch. But ultimately we would like to see Deltas integrate a national strategy for professional development.

Item 8: Official Statement of Support and Pledge for Action

The committee finds it important for the Fraternity to create a statement on its efforts on diversity, equity and inclusion.

Conclusion:

The committee would like to reiterate that this is a beginning. We expect the Fraternity to continue to be an inclusive organization in perpetuity. We understand that policies might change quickly enough, but the change in the hearts and minds of our brothers and fellow Americans will be a long and a constant battle. This work requires our constant diligence.

Our Founding Fathers started Delta Tau Delta because they were judged and treated differently. No matter how much honor they deserved, the Bethany Neotrophan Society did not recognize them justly and systemically dismissed their work with a rigged election. They, too suffered inequality. Our foundation story is relevant today. We hope the work we started today places us on the right side of history. ▲

Advancement Committee

Chair: Ray Ocampo (University of Oregon, 2007)
Bryan Davidson (Washington & Jefferson, 2005)
Jon Duraj (Wittenberg University, 2009)
Hugo Lujano (Southeastern Louisiana University, 2021)
Jordan Garcia (Stephen F. Austin State University, 2021)
Joshua Udinyiwe (Westminster College, 2021)
Tyler Burleyson (Case Western Reserve University, 2022)

At the 2020 Virtual Karnea, President Paquette entertained a motion to accept the report of Advancement Committee. On a motion from Bryan Davidson (Washington & Jefferson College, 2005) seconded by Thomas Pitchford (Southeastern Louisiana University, 1993) that carried, the report of the Advancement Committee was accepted.

The full Advancement Committee report can be found at delts.co/advancement2020.



Cary "CJ" Martin (DePauw University, 2022)

WHAT WE STAND FOR

In the middle of the pandemic, protests around the country erupted, fighting for racial justice. With the added health risk of gathering in large groups, people worldwide looked to do their part while staying safe.

Cary "CJ" Martin (DePauw University, 2023) and the men of the Beta Beta Chapter at DePauw University took to social media after the resurgence of the Black Lives Matter (BLM) movement. The resurgence came in response to police brutality cases in late May, George Floyd's death being the most prominent.

"As being a part of a predominantly white institution and being a fraternity, we felt that, if we stayed silent on the situation, that was us complying with the institutional racism that is happening in America," Martin said. "We wanted to show this is not who we are or what Delta Tau Delta stands for."

Knowing the chapter wanted to do

something and give back, they took an idea from the sororities on campus who had leveraged their social media platforms to collect donations. Martin created a social media board game with a dollar amount on each tile.

"I got into our group chat and to get as many guys to post it as possible. Everyone posted it, and people started to comment on how much they would want to donate. They would Venmo or Cash App them the amount of money that they decided they wanted to donate."

Through posting the game board on social media, the chapter raised more than \$3,000.

"As a Black man, it made me feel supported knowing that they understood or had an idea of what I was going through and wanted to help out in a way," Martin said. "With just our little event and the multiple conversations we kept having over these social injustices, it just gives you hope. It

gives me hope to see that my fraternity that is probably 95 percent white will come and support me and support me, any way that I ask them."

Since raising funds was a chapter effort, the chapter got together online to talk about organizations they felt could benefit from their donation. "Some members didn't agree with some causes, so we let them find their own. We raised the money together, so we wanted to respect everyone's beliefs."

The chapter split the donation with \$1,000 going to Black Lives Matter, \$500 to the ACLU, \$500 to the National Police Accountability Program and the rest went to smaller organizations members of the chapter felt strongly about supporting.

"Being able to raise that amount of money in such a short amount of time was amazing. I'm excited to see how far we can go and how much change we can make, even in small ways." ▲





WORTHY

OF THE

BADGE

*A look back at Delta Tau Delta's
membership requirements from
1858 to 1970.*

Little is known of the original membership requirements for Delta Tau Delta. Most of the Fraternity's founding documents were lost to a fire within Old Main soon after the Fraternity began at Bethany College. Clues emerge, however, when reviewing documents produced as the Fraternity began to standardize its practices. At the time, those men pursuing a college education were mainly white and considered to be of a comfortable status. A cynic would simply point to the available demographic as limiting membership to affluent, white males. However, words do matter. The early Fraternity leaders could have adopted exclusionary language based on race and religious identity, but they did not. Exclusionary language in the governing documents wouldn't be introduced until later.

1858

In the *Constitution* in 1858, handwritten in a cipher, there is no mention of membership qualifications.

1870

New membership requirements are adopted. No member of any other secret fraternity in any college can be eligible. To be fitted for membership in this Fraternity, a man must be firm in firm moral principles, give evidence of superior intellectual application and ability, be at least 15 years of age and have the chapter's unanimous vote.

1883

Age raised from 15 to 16. Recognizing the policy of the Fraternity in not initiating men enrolled in high schools or preparatory school.

1887

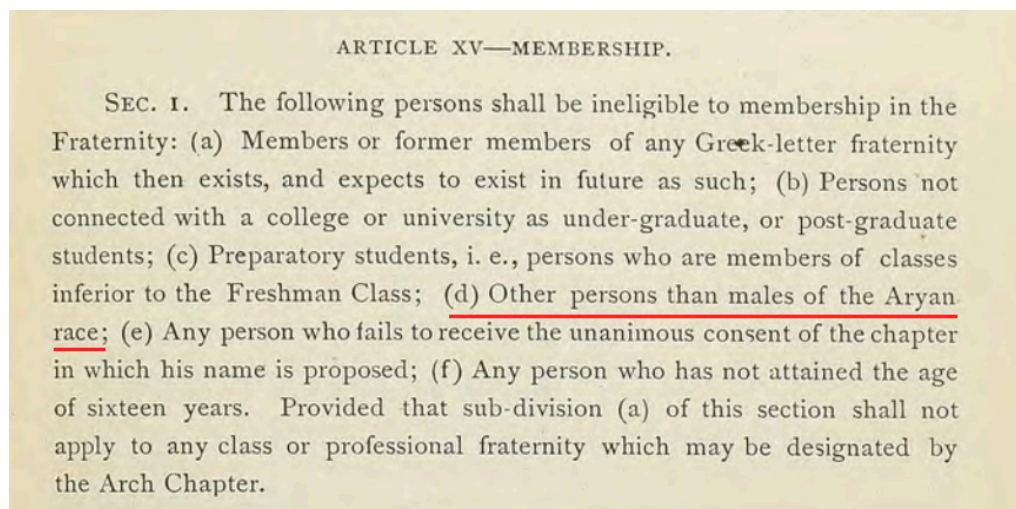
For the first time in the *Constitution*, non-Aryan members were excluded.

1889

A revision was passed and ratified. The membership qualifications included article (d) "Other than males of the Aryan race."

1899

First controversy over religion: Lowrie McClurg (Allegheny College, 1879) declared the



Membership requirements from 1889. A revision was passed and ratified. The membership qualifications included article (d) "Other than males of the Aryan race."

sections of the *Ritual* were unconstitutional because those requirements were not in the wording of Article 1, section 1 in the *Constitution*, which defined requirements of membership. The disputed sections of the *Ritual* were: the candidate must affirm that he believes in the existence of a Supreme Intellectual Being and have a friendly attitude toward the Christian religion.

1901

At Karnea, Ritualist John A. Bolard (Allegheny College, 1878) offered an amendment to the *Constitution*. The amendment read, "To be fitted for membership in the Fraternity, a candidate must possess these qualifications: He must be firm in good

moral principles; he must give evidence of superior intellectual ability and he must believe in the Christian religion."

President of the Fraternity, Edwin Holt Hughes (Ohio Wesleyan University, 1889) later to be Bishop of the Methodist Church, amended the motion to read, "He must believe in a Supreme Intellectual Being." This division of opinion regarding such requirements was not written into the membership requirements, although the *Ritual* required the use of a Christian prayer.

1915

The Karnea acted to strengthen the racial requirement by adding the wording "and not of

the Black, Malay, Mongolian or Semitic races." This change was passed by the Karnea.

1923

An attempt was made at Karnea to amend the *Constitution* by striking out language specifying ineligible races. The motion was defeated.

1946

The Committee on Constitution and Laws held a two-hour forum with 75 delegates discussing the membership requirements restricting eligibility for certain parts of the white race.

1948

The Constitution and Laws reported a proposal to strike out the clause which read, "He

must be of the Aryan race and not of the Black, Malay, Mongolian or Semitic races.” A vote of 190 to 44 tabled the motion.

1950

It was discovered that the Beta Rho Chapter at Stanford University had violated the anti-Semitic clause of the *Constitution* by pledging Lloyd W. Dinkelspiel (Stanford University, 1950), a Jewish member. The Arch Chapter sought to address the issue. Other chapters in the east had secretly initiated Jewish members or had members keep their Jewish ancestry secret.

In his presidential address, W. Harold Bernton (Iowa State University, 1920) said in 1950, “Our Fraternity is being attacked together with other fraternities because of constitutional restrictions included in the qualifications for membership. This restriction is part of our *Constitution* and can only be changed by the Karnea delegates with ratification

by the chapters. Should our Karnea delegates and chapters wish a change, it can be voted according to our *Constitution*. However, the right to change belongs to our Fraternity membership, and the decision should be ours and not dictated and influenced by others.”

1952

At Karnea, the Committee on Resolutions submitted the following: “Whereas in recent years there have been numerous discussions at Karnea and division conferences concerning the Fraternity’s membership qualifications clause, and the effect that retention, deletion or amendment of this might have on the individual chapters in the Fraternity and whereas it is highly desirable that full factual information be obtained to serve as a means of enlightened future discussion on this matter, now therefore be it resolved that the incoming President of the Fraternity by and with the consent of the Arch Chapter be authorized and directed



Group photo from the 1950 Karnea. It was discovered that the Beta Rho Chapter at Stanford University had violated the anti-Semitic clause of the *Constitution* by pledging Lloyd W. Dinkelspiel (Stanford University, 1950), a Jewish member.

to appoint a commission of not less than three nor more than five members of Delta Tau Delta for the purpose of gathering, studying and disseminating factual information on the problems and various aspects of the membership qualifications provision; and be it further resolved that the means of reporting and disseminating of such information be at such times in such manner that the commission shall deem appropriate.” This resolution was adopted.

1956

After much debate and many amendments, the racial restrictions were taken out of the *Constitution*, and new language was added reading, “In recognition of the national character of Delta Tau Delta, he must be free of attributes which makes him unacceptable to the Fraternity as a whole.” A new section was added that read, “No undergraduate chapter shall enter into a relationship giving an appearance of prospective membership with any person not socially acceptable to all members of the Fraternity.” In

other words, if a member was deemed to be incompatible by any other member of the Fraternity, his membership could be rescinded.

1958

An amendment was proposed changing the procedures. The proposed change read that if any member or prospective member of the Fraternity might be of questionable acceptability, the Arch Chapter would not make the decision but would pass it to a committee of five members of the chapter concerned, all alumni of the college or university. That alumni committee would conduct an investigation and report its finding to the Arch Chapter.

1962

During the business session, despite heated debate and frank, if not insensitive comments directed to the floor at Beta Rho’s expense, in the end, a resolution passed, stating that Beta Rho would be censured for “disregarding the national character of Delta Tau Delta.” No membership qualifications were changed.

“Our Fraternity is being attacked together with other fraternities because of constitutional restrictions included in the qualifications for membership. This restriction is part of our Constitution and can only be changed by the Karnea delegates with ratification by the chapters. Should our Karnea delegates and chapters wish a change, it can be voted according to our Constitution. However, the right to change belongs to our Fraternity membership, and the decision should be ours and not dictated and influenced by others.”

- W. Harold Bernton (Iowa State University, 1920)



1964

There was considerable debate on the membership qualifications, but nothing changed.

1968

The *Constitution* was amended further to provide for a procedure whereby any member could question membership in the Fraternity of any individual based on the individual's acceptability to the Fraternity as a whole.

The Committee had drafted an amendment to the *Constitution* that would incorporate inclusive language. Simply called "Section 7," the language stated, "The criteria of race, color or creed as qualifications for membership are rejected."

The motion was passed 187 voted in favor and 52 opposed.

Following the passage of inclusive language, a motion was made to restore deleted language to Section 1 of the article, which read, "as exemplified by the Christian religion." Though Section 7 denied creed as a requirement for membership, religion remained a requirement for membership in the Fraternity.

1970

Karneia, for the first time in a quarter-century, there was no discussion of membership qualifications. The wording which existed at the close of the long debate was essentially the same as the wording of a century earlier. Still, the understanding of it and the application of it were very different.

Since 1968, the Fraternity has not had discriminatory language in the Qualifications for Membership section of the *Constitution and Bylaws*.

Membership Qualifications Today

Section 1. Qualifications For Membership. To be eligible for membership in the Fraternity, a man must possess the following qualifications:

- (a) He must be of high ideals and firm in accepted moral principles as taught by the great religions of the world;
- (b) He must be of superior scholarship and possess those gentlemanly qualities that promote the highest type of associational brotherhood;
- (c) He must receive such vote of the undergraduate chapter as is provided by the chapter bylaws, but, in any event, not less than a majority;
- (d) He must be a male undergraduate, post-graduate, or professional student of the institution where the electing chapter is located, or where the Arch Chapter of the Fraternity has voted to establish a chapter, or where the Arch Chapter may authorize his initiation; and

Eligibility for membership in the Fraternity shall be limited to men of superior character and shall not be affected or determined in any manner by inappropriate or illegal discrimination. ▲

THE PLEDGING OF MORRISON WARREN



At Stanford University, Beta Rho Chapter pledged Morrison Warren, a prominent Black athlete who was uniformly well-liked among the chapter. The chapter was found to have pledged a Black member when the chapter consultant arrived for a routine visit. Word quickly spread around campus, and the chapter was backed by a tremendous display of support from Stanford.

The university's official statement was that if the Fraternity were to discipline Beta Rho, the entire PAC 10 would sanction Delt chapters on their campuses.

Stanford Delts quickly changed from one of being uninformed about the rules to a stance that, "No one was going to push us around." The chapter started receiving harassing phone calls from other chapters. "How could you do this to us? To the Fraternity?" some said. Others threatened reprisals, warning that they would be sorry when Karneia got there if something was not done.

The chapter went on the offensive, writing letters to other chapters that

they thought might be sympathetic to their cause.

Once at Karneia, the Stanford delegation remembers, "We were under fire from the moment we landed. The Arch Chapter wasn't taking an upfront position on it, and that it was in New Orleans put us in the belly of the beast," said Steve Arch (1963)

The chapter knew there were two solutions: Warren would be allowed to stay, or the members of Beta Rho would leave the Fraternity. They stated, "Warren's involvement with us was a free and open association and had nothing to do with the fact that he was Black. He didn't join to be a pioneer—he joined because he wanted to live in the house with us."

The Stanford delegation, John Skeen (1963), Chipman Miles (1963) and Steve Arch, spent a great deal of time behind the scenes talking with members of individual chapters to help get the delegate votes in their camp. Their cause was greatly aided by the fact that Tom C. Clark (University of Texas at Austin, 1922), soon to be Arch Chapter president and sitting Supreme Court justice, had just participated in the landmark decision that effectively ended segregation in the schools.

According to the Stanford delegates, President Clark was unable to vote but, "He stood as a symbol of the appropriateness of what we had done."



Tom C. Clark

A CHAMPION OF HIS TIME

Before Thomas C. Clark (University of Texas at Austin, 1922) was a lawyer, attorney general and a Supreme Court justice, he was a Delt.

After serving the Texas National Guard during World War I, Clark enrolled in the University of Texas at Austin and received a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1921. He then received a law degree from the University of Texas School of Law.

Upon admission to the Texas bar, Clark set up a law practice in his hometown from 1922 to 1937. He left his private practice to serve as the Dallas district attorney from 1927 to 1932

before resuming his private practice for four more years.

Clark joined the Justice Department in 1937 as a special assistant to the attorney general, working in the war risk litigation section. He later moved to the antitrust division, which was then run by legendary trust-buster Thurman Arnold, and in 1940, Clark moved to head the department's west coast antitrust office.

In 1943, Clark was promoted to the assistant attorney general for antitrust and subsequently became the justice department's criminal division head. Clark was also appointed to lead a new

war fraud unit, a unit created to investigate and prosecute government contractors' corruption. During this period, he worked closely with and befriended President Harry Truman.

One of President Truman's first changes in the cabinet that he inherited from Franklin Roosevelt was his appointment of Tom Clark as attorney general in 1945, a switch made in part because of the close personal and professional relationship shared by the two men.

The skilled lawyer had his first introduction to the American public in 1945 by *Time*

Magazine. The article described the new attorney general as "The Man with the Bow Tie," writing, "He has a collection of 50 bow ties, an authentic cowboy stetson, a broad grin and a soft southern drawl."

As attorney general, Clark also helped guide the creation of a presidentially established committee on civil rights. The committee released an influential report titled "To Secure These Rights," which provided 35 recommendations, including ending segregation, eliminating poll taxes, enacting a law to protect voting rights and creating a civil rights division

at the Department of Justice. The report had a significant and lasting influence on civil rights providing, as Tom Clark later said, “a blueprint of most everything that’s been done in the area of civil rights since that time.”

Clark intended to return to private practice in Texas after working on President Truman’s reelection campaign. However, the death of Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy prompted Truman to nominate Clark to fill the vacancy in 1945. Clark faced a challenging confirmation process. He received criticism for his lack of judicial experience, among other things. Nonetheless, the Senate confirmed Clark for the bench by a 73-8 vote on August 18, 1949.

Clark backed decisions supporting government enforcement of laws designed to promote racial equality. To this end, he led or played a critical supporting role in many of the Supreme Court’s landmark decisions in this area. Several rulings by the Supreme Court, most notably *Sweatt v. Painter* and *McLaurin v. Oklahoma State Regents* (1950), held that Black graduate students must be allowed into white state universities and law schools. The case ruled that a separate Black school could not provide equal quality education due to systemic inequity. This ruling helped lay the groundwork for later cases, including the landmark *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954).

In 1962, the Karnea elected Clark as vice president of Delta Tau Delta. Some members felt that his principal service to the Fraternity would be by adding his name’s prestige, given his status. Other members thought that the demands and restraints of his position on the Supreme Court would impose severe impediments on his work for the Fraternity. Whatever hindrances



Tom C. Clark being sworn in as an Associate justice of the United States Supreme Court by Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson.

there may have been, Clark overcame them. Whenever there was a Fraternity assignment that called for Clark’s capabilities, Clark applied his best efforts to serve the Fraternity.

It was no surprise that at the 68th Karnea, Clark was named the 28th president of the Fraternity. His primary goal was to develop an even closer relationship among undergraduates, alumni and the Arch Chapter.

Clark enacted two significant strategies for the Fraternity.

First, he created the President’s Council—the precursor to the Undergraduate Council—to provide an undergraduate perspective on the organization’s challenges. So successful was the President’s Council that it has remained relatively unchanged to this day. Second, Justice Clark appointed Fraternity treasurer and future International President DeWitt Williams (Washington, 1929) to propose an extensive overhaul of the Fraternity *Constitution and Bylaws*.

Clark served on the Supreme

Court for 17 years. On June 12, 1967, he retired when his son was appointed the attorney general. Thurgood Marshall succeeded Clark and was the first African American to be confirmed as a Supreme Court justice.

Following his retirement, Clark served as the first chairman of the Federal Judicial Center, created by Congress to improve federal court administration. Clark also accepted assignments to sit by designation on various U.S. Courts of Appeals until his death on June 13, 1977, at age 77. ▲

“Brother Tom Clark committed his energies not only to the Court but to his many other interests first and foremost of which was Delta Tau Delta. One of his favorite expressions was, ‘Once a Delt, always a Delt.’ He lived by this phrase, which he used in so many speeches to Delts.”

- Alfred P. Sheriff, III (Washington & Jefferson College, 1949)

Branch Rickey

A CHAMPION OF HIS TIME



In a career that spanned multiple generations and multiple revolutionary changes in baseball, Branch Rickey (Ohio Wesleyan University, 1904) was always looking to innovate.

Rickey started his professional playing career while studying at Ohio Wesleyan University. He spent two seasons (1906–07) in the American League as a catcher and graduated from the University of Michigan Law School in 1911.

After serving as field manager of the American League St. Louis Browns (1913–15), he began a long association with the National League St. Louis Cardinals—as club president (1917–19), field manager (1919–25) and general manager (1925–42).

Rickey was dismayed at the Cardinals' inability to bid successfully for promising minor league players. As a result, he persuaded club owner Sam Breadon to buy stock in the Houston (Texas) and Fort Smith (Arkansas) minor league teams so that St. Louis would have the first choice of their players.

The Cardinals won nine league championships with players signed during Rickey's tenure. He then left the Cardinals to become president and general manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers of the National League (1943–50).

The great Brooklyn Dodgers dynasty was born out of the genius of Branch Rickey. And on August 13, 1945, Rickey—already the Dodgers team

president—assumed control of the team when he and associates Walter O'Malley and John Smith acquired a 50-percent interest in the Ebbets estate, a reported \$750,000.

After the transaction, Rickey, O'Malley and Smith each owned 25 percent of the club. Rickey, acting as his own general manager, immediately began restocking a Brooklyn team that had won the National League pennant in 1941 but had lost manpower due to World War II.

Rickey's most memorable act with the Dodgers involved signing Jackie Robinson, breaking baseball's color barrier, which had been an unwritten rule since the 1880s.

In early 1945, Rickey was anticipating the integration of

INNOVATIONS OF THE GAME

Rickey was responsible for the first full-time spring training facility, in Vero Beach, Fla. and encouraged the use of what is now commonplace tools like batting cages, pitching machines and batting helmets. He also pioneered the use of statistical analysis in baseball (now known as sabermetrics), when he hired statistician Allan Roth as a full-time analyst for the Dodgers in 1947.

Black players into Major League Baseball. Rickey, along with Gus Greenlee, the owner of the original Pittsburgh Crawfords, created the United States League (USL) to scout Black players specifically to break the color line.

Around this time, Rickey held tryouts for Black players, under the cover story of forming a new team in the USL called the “Brooklyn Brown Dodgers.” The Dodgers were, in secret, looking for the right man to break the color line.

Rickey chose a college-educated man who would be 27 before playing even one game in the white minor leagues for his African American torchbearer. He selected Jackie Robinson because he was from California. Robinson had played in California’s milder racial climate most of his life on integrated athletic teams. Rickey encouraged him to marry his fiancée, a move he felt always helped a ballplayer’s career. Robinson went on to justify Rickey’s gamble in every way and cement a lifelong relationship between the two men.

“Some day I’m going to have to stand before God, and if he asks me why I didn’t let that [Jackie] Robinson fellow play ball, I don’t think saying ‘because of the color of his skin’ would be a good enough answer.”

Rickey’s steadfast opposition to baseball’s color barrier would forever identify him as one of the game’s great pioneers. He signed Negro League star Jackie Robinson to a minor league contract in 1945 and paved the way for Robinson’s major league debut on April 15, 1947. Anticipating the harsh treatment that Robinson would receive from fans and opposing players, Rickey told Robinson he was looking for a man who “had guts enough not to fight back.”

Robinson broke the baseball color line when he started at first base for the Brooklyn Dodgers on April 15, 1947. When the Dodgers signed Robinson, they heralded the end of racial

segregation in professional baseball that had relegated Black players to the Negro leagues since the 1880s. Robinson was inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1962.

Rickey served three more years in the Dodgers’ front office before ending his career with the Pittsburgh Pirates and a brief return stint with the Cardinals. He also served as the Continental League president, which never made it to the field but spurred the first round of big league expansion in 1961 and 1962.

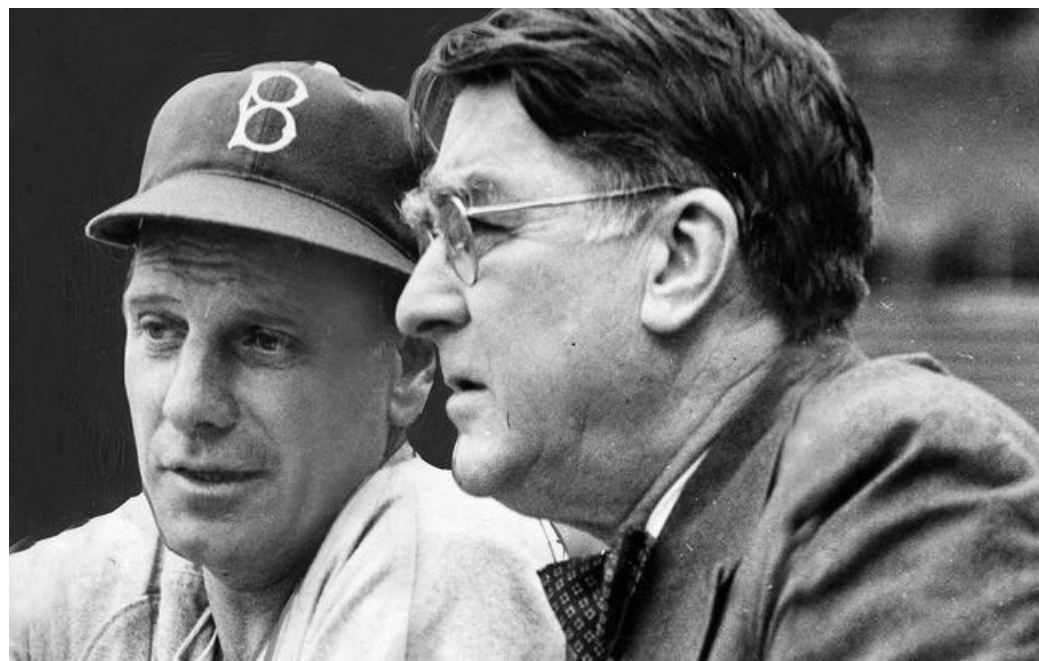
Rickey passed away on December 9, 1965, and was elected to the Hall of Fame in 1967. ▲

BASEBALL'S MODERN FARM SYSTEM

Rickey began buying stock in various minor league clubs and tying them to his major league team, the St. Louis Cardinals. This allowed Rickey to control each team’s assets and move players between them as necessary.

Up until then, the Cardinals had been unable to compete against higher-spending teams (think small-market teams vs. the Yankees today), so Rickey set out to “grow” his own players.

Thus, the farm system and the optioning of players was created. Today, it’s such an integral part of the game that it’s nearly impossible to imagine baseball without the minor leagues and the farm system networks operated by every team.



Branch Rickey (right) pictured alongside Dodgers manager and fellow Hall of Famer Leo Durocher.

UNDERSTANDING THE MINORITY STRESS MODEL

Written by Jor-El Caraballo, from TalkSpace

The minority stress model is a social research and public health model designed to help us better understand the lived experiences of people of oppressed communities. The model posits that within the social structure of a particular culture or society, certain (oppressed) groups experience greater incidents of minority stress (based on race, sexuality, gender, disability, etc.) in the form of prejudice and discrimination. As a result of those experiences, members of oppressed communities experience greater negative health outcomes than majority group communities. This leads to large health disparities.

The goal of the minority stress model is to better equip changemakers with the information necessary to create improved policies and reduce mental and physical health disparities.

In everyday life, prejudice or discrimination might look like being refused service at a restaurant, being called a slur while walking down the street or not being listened to by a medical provider about your own body or mental health. Unfortunately, there is no shortage of examples of minority stress.

THE IMPACT OF MINORITY STRESS

The minority stress model was designed to help us better understand the lived experiences of those classified as members of “minority” groups, also referred to as “oppressed” groups. These groups largely depend on the context in which these members exist, but has most often referred to Black people and other people of color, as well as sexual and gender minorities (members of the LGBTQ+ communities).

The findings rooted in the minority stress





model have been staggering. Several studies have documented that exposure to incidents of stress, prejudice and discrimination related to one's oppressed identity leads to serious negative consequences for both physical and mental health.

RACIAL MINORITIES

For instance, research has found lower levels of psychological well-being among Black (African Americans) people in the United States due to social prejudice and discrimination. But, prejudice and discrimination also impacts physical health as well. Exposure to chronic race-related stress has also been found to increase rates of hypertension and heart

conditions in Black Americans. While original research on race and ethnicity within minority stress has focused on Black Americans, ongoing research also addresses the impact on other people of color in Latino and Asian communities as well as Native Hawaiians.

LGBTQ+ COMMUNITY

The research also shows that LGBTQ+ people also face lower psychological wellness due to experiences of prejudice and discrimination. Ongoing exposure to prejudice for LGBTQ people (especially youth, although the impact is not exclusive to young people), leads to greater disruptions in psychological wellness, such as increased depression and anxiety, and trauma.

Being in a non-supportive

environment has also been documented to contribute to greater rates of suicide among sexual and gender minorities. Experiences of prejudice and discrimination can often lead to negative internal responses for those who experience those events, such as ongoing worry and internalized negative beliefs about their own race, gender or sexual identities.

WHY UNDERSTANDING THIS MODEL IS IMPORTANT

The minority stress model offers us a lot more insight into communities or groups that have been othered in our society. When we look at the negative physical and mental health disparities due to discrimination, organizations and policies to address those disparities (and the inherent problems) it can help bolster the health of oppressed communities.

This kind of information and perspective can help create policies like the Fair Housing Act which prohibits discrimination when people are seeking housing (which pre-dates even research on minority stress). The act was created during a time when the most vulnerable people, following the Vietnam War (the families of fallen Black and Hispanic soldiers), faced difficulty finding housing in desirable communities due to discrimination. Of course, discrimination in housing wasn't new at that time, but the act's passage was largely catalyzed by the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. who was a prominent leader in the Civil Rights Movement.

By understanding the lived

experiences of oppressed people in our society, we are able to make conscious choices to rectify the social issues of racism and discrimination on a policy level. This kind of change cannot only improve the structure of people's lives, but also their mental health and wellness. The minority stress model can help us decrease the health disparities between mainstream and oppressed communities.

Of course, this doesn't necessarily address the individual incidents of discrimination and prejudice in most folks' day-to-day lives. But, as time has shown, empathy is largely about education and understanding what it's like to live in someone else's shoes. This model can change policies, but perhaps it can also change minds.

The minority stress model gives us the language to better understand those experiences and advocate for more empathetic and non-discriminatory policies. ▲

TALKSPACE PARTNERSHIP

In 2018, Delta Tau Delta announced a partnership with Talkspace, the global leader in online therapy. The partnership allows Delta Tau Delta to provide online counseling to the Fraternity's more than 9,000 undergraduate members, enabling students to connect with Talkspace's licensed counselors from the convenience of their smartphones.

By understanding the lived experiences of oppressed people in our society, we are able to make conscious choices to rectify the social issues of racism and discrimination on a policy level.



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