

A Petition To
The
International Fraternity Of
Delta Sigma Pi

By
Beta Sigma
Of
Florida Southern College
Lakeland, Florida

The First Grand Jurors of the Superior Court of the State of New Jersey
at Trenton, August 28, 1908.

That the undersigned, being duly sworn, depose and say that the following is a true and correct copy of the petition of the undersigned, as the same appears from the records of the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey, in and to which said petition the undersigned is named as petitioner.

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**** A P E T I T I O N**

That the undersigned, being duly sworn, depose and say that the following is a true and correct copy of the petition of the undersigned, as the same appears from the records of the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey, in and to which said petition the undersigned is named as petitioner.

To the Grand Council of the International Fraternity
of Delta Sigma Pi.

Gentlemen:

We, the undersigned members of Beta Sigma Fraternity, hereby petition for a charter to establish a chapter of the International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi at Florida Southern College, Lakeland, Florida.

Organized in accordance with the purposes and high ideals and standards of the Delta Sigma Pi, the membership in group action in regular assembly unanimously agreed to present this petition for consideration.

We pledge ourselves to uphold the Constitution and By-laws of the International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi and to faithfully observe its rules and regulations.

Louis A. Knustel III

John Harris

Ray B. DeLoach

Vance J. Carter

George Peck

John F. Jageler III

Larry W. Carter

Alan J. Schmidt

Jack L. Stewart

Rex D. Alms

Willard S. Hale

James S. Kinne

James L. McCullough

Robert R. Woodall

John Charles McBride

PLEDGES OF BETA SIGMA

BAKER, JESSE L.	Fresh.
✓ CHILSON, BENTLEY	Junior
✓ DEWELL, D. E.	Junior
DIERINGER, VINCENT	Fresh.
FARRELL, GARY J.	Fresh.
✓ FULFORD, RICHARD	Seph.
✓ FULFORD, TALMADGE R.	Junior
GLANTZ, HAROLD	Fresh.
✓ GORMAN, OTIS D.	Seph.
HAWKINS, DON	Fresh.
✓ JOHNSON, LARRY	
✓ JONES, DALTON R.	Junior
✓ KUNBERGER, FRANK L.	Senior
LONGBOTTOM, ROBERT	Fresh.
NELSON, VERDEL	Junior
REYNOLDS, R. G.	Seph.
WESTPHAL, ERIC A.	Fresh.

A HISTORY OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA

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A HISTORY OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Florida, discovered by Ponce de Leon in 1513, has progressed a long way from the uncivilized swamp land of yesterday to the world renowned tourist center of today.

Colonization began in 1556, with an unsuccessful colony started by Don Tristan de Luna. After several other failures, a permanent colony, St. Augustine, was founded in 1565.

As the years passed other colonies were established, missionaries were brought into the wilderness, and in 1586, St. Augustine was destroyed and looted by Sir Francis Drake.

Spain had been fighting France and England intermittently since 1565 over possession of Florida. Finally in 1763 Spain ceded Florida to England and twenty years later England ceded it back to Spain. Then in 1821 Florida was permanently transferred to the United States. Andrew Jackson presided over the transfer and he became Florida's first territorial Governor.

St. Augustine and Pensacola were established as municipal governments. In 1824, Tallahassee was selected as the site for the future State Capitol. Indian wars were in progress until 1841 when the Seminole's were sent out West.

The big day in Florida history came in 1845, when she became the twenty-seventh state of the union. However, this did not last long, for on January 10, 1861, Florida seceded from the union and joined the Confederacy.

When the war ended, Florida was put under a military governor, and in 1868 the civil government was re-established.

In 1896 construction was completed on a railroad to Miami. In 1907, clearing of the swamps was undertaken by Governor Broward.

The land boom began in 1925, and in spite of the depression, Florida products were increased and improved.

World War II brought the military to Florida. Florida's coastline was dotted with army, navy, and air force bases. Florida beaches were the training grounds for the amphibious assaults on the European and Far Eastern beaches.

Today Florida is in the midst of a building boom. Buildings of all types are springing up throughout the state and thousands of northerners are flocking to Florida to take advantage of the climate and many job opportunities.

Florida's products are of a great variety. The main types are agriculture, industry, and tourism.

Florida's early products started in 1824 when cotton and sugar plantations dotted the land. St. Augustine's mild climate attracted tourists and invalids. Cattle ranches thrived and Brahman sires were brought in to improve the breed. Lumbering and turpentine flourished around Jacksonville and Pensacola.

From Cuba, came the cigar manufacturers: First to Key West and then to Tampa (Ybor City) which is now the cigar center of the nation. From Tarpon Springs we get most of the sponge brought up from the ocean floor. Phosphate mining, now a major industry, started in 1881, and, the citrus industry started to grow.

Florida's major product today is tourism. People throughout the state cater to the tourist trade. The tourists have caused a need for recreational activities. Besides the hundreds of miles of beaches, fishing is a great sport among the winter visitors. Besides deep sea fishing, there are over 30,000 lakes and numerous streams. Hunting is also a great sport. Over two million acres open for hunting offer a variety of wildlife. Included are wild turkey, duck and geese, quail and dove, deer, bear, foxes, wildcats, coons, possums, and squirrels.

Agriculture, which is the second ranked of the big three, includes the world's largest citrus production, celery development, strawberry market, and

commercial watermelon producer.

The citrus industry covers over 474,200 acres and is valued at more than \$500,000,000 and employs over 100,000 persons.

Florida vegetables, over sixty types, are grown year round. Sugar cane is an important crop. Winter vegetables are shipped throughout the country. In the 1953-54 season, the gross value of vegetables and miscellaneous fruits, excluding citrus, was \$162,386,000.

Beef production is ranked thirteenth in the nation. Swine production is also great, and milk production is up to 112,000,000 gallons.

Florida, with 328 species, leads the South in variety of native trees. Over 22,000,000 acres produce lumber, pulpwood, and naval stores valued at more than \$310,000,000 annually. Ninety per cent of the world's supply of turpentine and resin is produced in the United States and one-fourth of this is produced in Florida.

Florida industry, with over a seventy per cent gain in a five-year period, is the fastest growing industrial state in the country. Florida does a great business with sea-going goods and in aerial exports and imports based on weight.

Ships, paper, cigars, feed, novelties, building materials, brooms, trucks, trailers, communications equipment, glass, frozen and other food products, machines, containers, clothing, hardware, paint, chemicals, and furniture are some of the many products manufactured in the state.

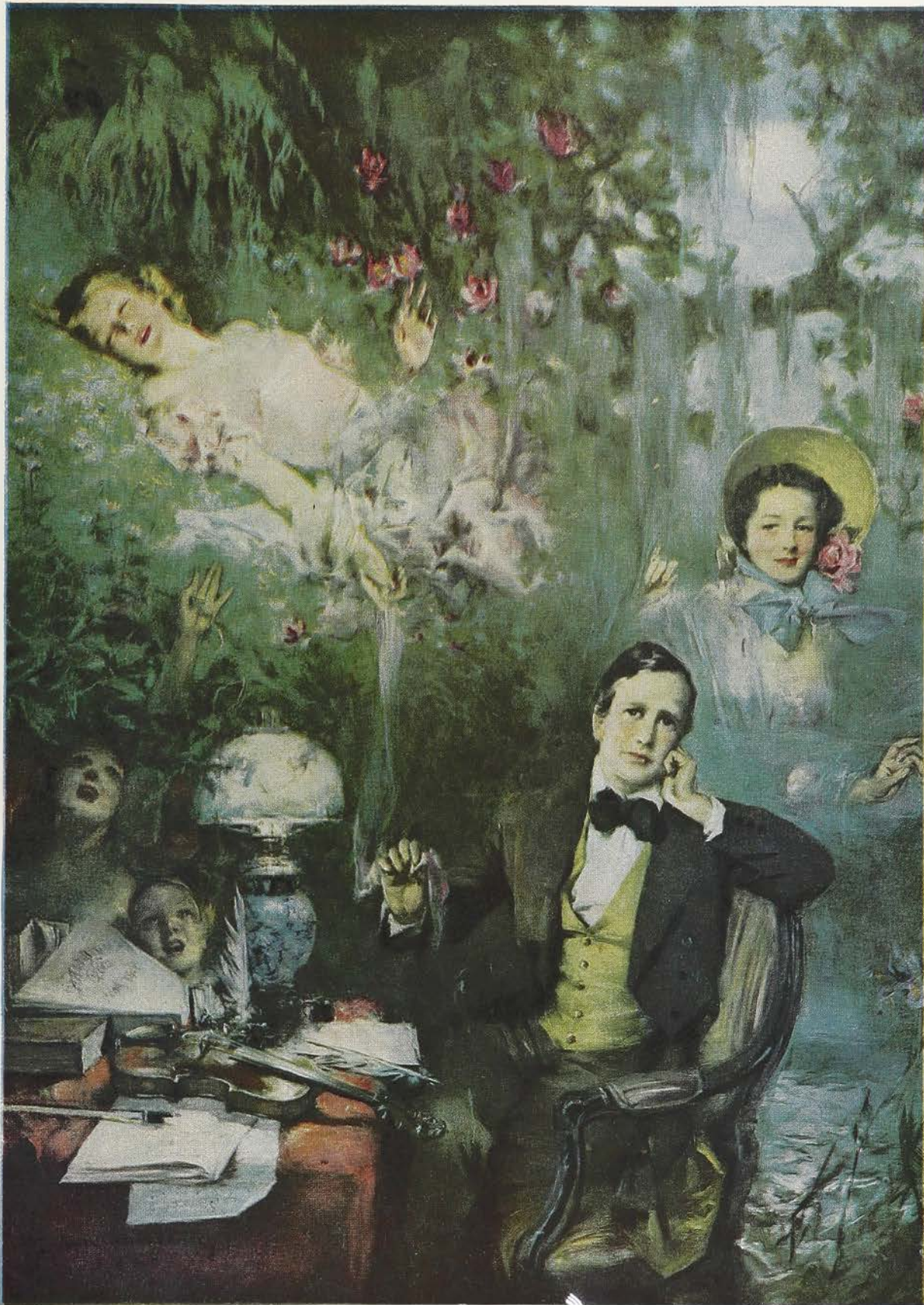
Florida wildlife is abundant with over 3,000 varieties of plants, and thousands of birds that come here to spend the winter on one of the many bird sanctuaries throughout the state. One of the most famous sanctuaries is the Bok Tower in Lake Wales.

Florida's many state and national parks, historical monuments, state and national forests, gardens, springs, national monuments, and scenic attractions, bring thousands of visitors each year.

Here the tourist can find anything from a friend to an alligator wrestler.

One misconception northerners have about Florida is it is very hot in the summer. This is not so. Florida summers, with a cool ocean breeze, are cooler than the big city summers of New York and Chicago. Almost every day there are showers that bring pleasant days, cool nights, and refreshing sleep.

Education in Florida is very high. There are thirteen colleges located throughout the state to link with the many fine high schools. Education is valued by Floridians as a stepping stone for a better state, politically and economically.



STEPHEN COLLINS FOSTER

from a painting by Howard Chandler Christy

State Flower — Orange Blossom

*Designated by Concurrent Resolution No. 15
Legislature 1909*



State Bird — Mocking Bird

*Designated by Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 3,
Legislature 1927*



Florida State Flag

*Adopted by Joint Resolution No. 4, Legislature 1899,
and ratified General Election 1900*



Juan Ponce de Leon

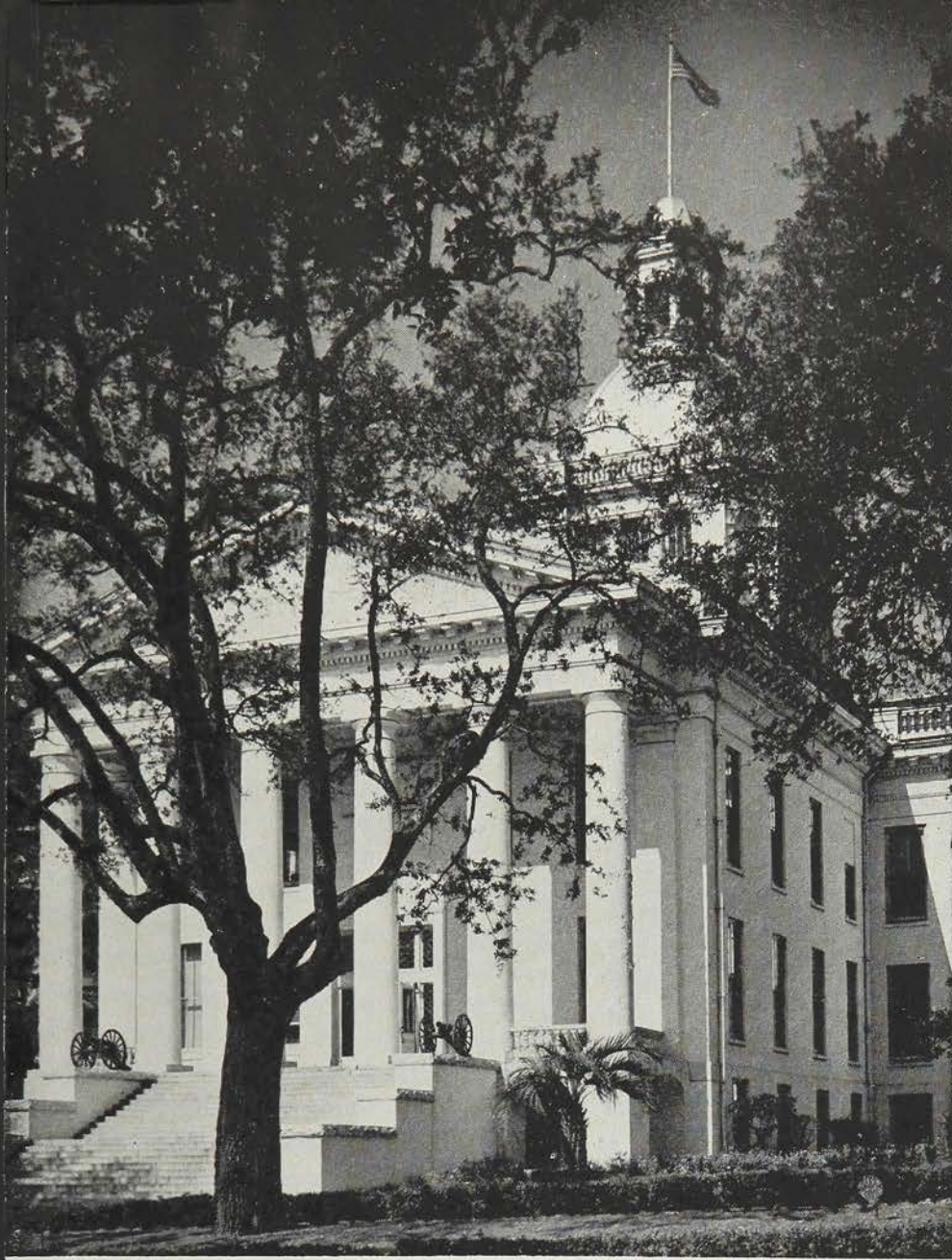


MOUNTAIN LAKE SINGING TOWER

Lake Wales, Florida



SILVER SPRINGS
Near Ocala, Florida



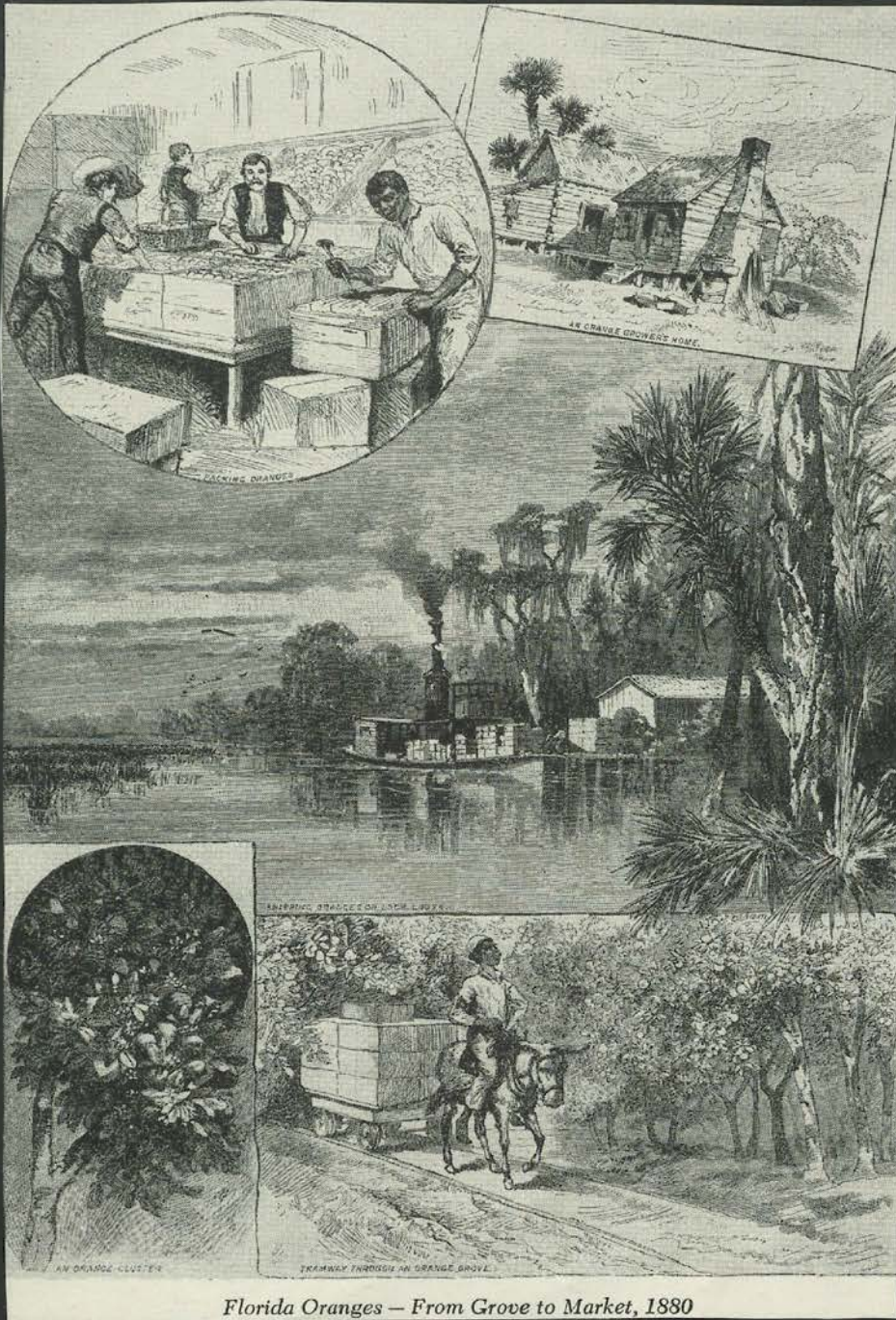
The State Capitol, begun in 1839, finished 1842; north and south wings begun 1901, finished 1902; east and west wings begun 1922, finished 1923; new north wing begun 1936, finished 1937; new south wing completed 1948.



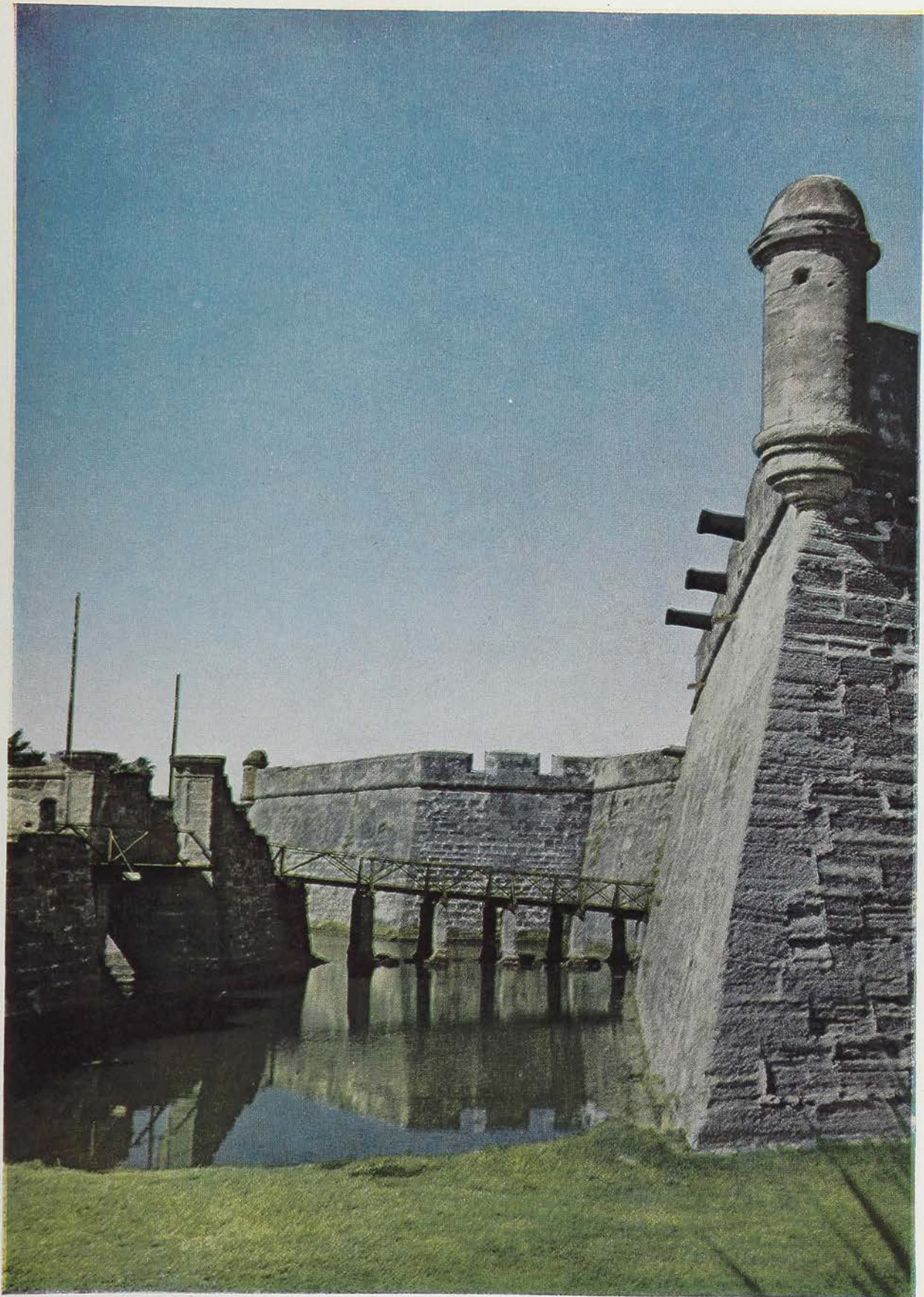
State Seal

*Present State Seal adopted
by Constitution of 1868;
and readopted by
Constitution of 1885*

The Secretary of State is designated by the Constitution as custodian of the Capitol Building and grounds, and custodian of the Great Seal of the State.



Florida Oranges — From Grove to Market, 1880



CASTILLO DE SAN MARCOS

St. Augustine, Florida



*Engraved by Geo. Phillips, from a painting by Jarvis, taken from life, 1815.
now in the Possession of Jonathan Hunt Esq.*

Andrew Jackson



FORT CLINCH STATE PARK
Fernandina, Florida



FORT PICKENS STATE PARK
Pensacola, Florida

HISTORY OF THE CITY OF LAKE LAND, FLORIDA

The history of Lakeland as a community began in 1883, when a few small clearings developed around Medulla, Combee, and Secrum. These clearings are now recognized as suburbs of the city of Lakeland. The original families included the Hollingsworths, Raulersons, Powers, Tutchs, and Keens.

The early settlers were mainly squatters, but gradually the population increased, until the first voting place was opened at the Red Bug, a liquor store $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Lake Gibson. The nearest grading point was Tampa.

Medulla, with a post office and two stores, was the metropolis at this time. The railroad, which had been moving southward and westward to the county, arrived in Lakeland on January 23, 1884 at 9:00 A. M., and this attracted more people to the city. A railroad camp was set up on the shores of Lake Wire, and the post office moved from Medulla to Lakeland.

After a few stores were added, the citizens got together and decided to give the community a name. The name Lakeland suggested by E. S. Trammel, Dr. J. L. Derieux, and Rev. P. R. McCray, was chosen.

Although some of these early events may not be exactly correct, there is no doubt that Abraham G. Munn is the true founder of Lakeland. He incorporated with two other men to lay out a town-site, with an authorized capital of \$50,000. The date of incorporation was January 1, 1885. A railroad station was built for \$2,500, an unheard of amount at that time, and Lakeland became important as a railroad town. In August of 1885 the Florida Southern Railroad laid its rails through Lakeland.

The first bank was opened in 1886, and it served the people well for 18 years. The first school also opened, with C. M. Bishop, who was Dean of S. M. U., as the first teacher. Of course, there were no highways at this time, but bicycle paths led from town to town.

In May of 1891, Lakeland had some trouble with soldiers. Troops were mobilizing here to go to Cuba and they caused many riots. There were numerous killings and near-killings, but Lakeland continued to grow. A barber and a dentist came to town, and a lumber mill was opened. In 1902 there were 127 registered voters.

On February 10, 1904, a real disaster struck the city. Two blocks of the business district were completely demolished by a huge fire. On May 11, a second fire destroyed another block. But these tragedies did not halt Lakeland's growth. The citizens' bank opened in 1905 and people began to rebuild what was destroyed. A volunteer fire department was organized in 1909.

The people of Lakeland were not only concerned with business growth, but with culture and beauty as well. The whole town was laid out around a beautiful park. A park fountain was dedicated in July of 1906, and on June 3, 1910, a monument to Jefferson Davis was unveiled.

In 1912, the auditorium was erected and the first mail boxes were put out. A new post office was finished in 1917. The Chamber of Commerce was revived in 1915, and a new bank, the People's State Bank, opened in 1916. Then more disaster struck. On March 28, 1920, another fire destroyed \$200,000 worth of property.

This was compensated for in the Florida boom of 1924-25. Many people moved to Florida, and Lakeland had its share of new buildings, population increases, etc. Since then, Lakeland's growth has been steady. The newest developments include the million dollar Civic Center on Lake Mirror, which is recognized as one of Lakeland's most outstanding developments, and plans are now being made for a new auditorium, along with many other new buildings.

Some mention should be made of Lakeland's industry. In years past the economy of Lakeland has been based on agriculture. An expanding citrus industry, aided by winter truck farming, has made Lakeland a prosperous community. An annual influx of tourists, attracted by the excellent climate, has added materially to this prosperity.

As the city grew, a number of industries came to Lakeland. Some of the larger ones came to develop the mineral resources. Others came because of the favorable taxes and friendly labor supply. It is apparent that Lakeland has much to offer to many types of industry.

Under the leadership of an aggressive city commission and the Chamber of Commerce, the Industrial Development Committee of one hundred business and industrial leaders was formed. Their purpose is to explore the industrial possibilities of Lakeland and encourage immigration of suitable manufacturing.

Lakeland today has a population of about 43,000 and is one of the fastest growing cities in the state. We are truly proud that our school is located in such a beautiful and ever-advancing community.









THROUGH THE YEARS WITH FLORIDA SOUTHERN

Florida Southern College is on the verge of becoming Florida Southern University.

Plans have been announced by President Ludd M. Spivey looking toward doubling the present campus, and preparing for an enrollment of 5,000 students, compared with the present record number of 2,025.

Next March, ground will be broken for the new music building, designed by Frank Lloyd Wright in harmony with other campus buildings, already forming the largest concentration of Wright architecture in the world. The music building cost: \$500,000.

Other buildings are projected.

New dormitories are planned to augment those just opened this year. The college is bursting its campus-bounds, spilling students into extra accommodations eagerly opened - for the most part - throughout Lakeland. Zoning regulations are undergoing examination to keep pace with the college's while maintaining the city's necessity for orderly, planned growth.

The burgeoning of Florida Southern College didn't just happen.

It's a seventy year-long story.

In 1866 three Methodist ministers met at a small community named Leesburg in the rolling highlands of central Florida to look the town over and decide whether to locate a new school there.

Since 1863, the Wesleyan Institute, run by the Florida Conference of Methodists, had been operating in Orlando and operating under a burden of debt. In January of '86 the secretary of the school's board of trustees asked the conference to allow the school to sell its lands (the entire school had been operating in a four-room building) and use the money to get out of debt.

The conference agreed and a committee was formed to ask for bids from other communities, where the school would be reopened, this time of a cash basis.

Three Methodist clergymen gathered in Leesburg that April, the Rev. C. C. Saunders, Rev. Thurlow Bishop, and Rev. H. E. Partridge. They decided that Leesburg would be the school's new home.

By December of that year, 1886, the Leesburg school had four teachers and fifty-eight pupils. The value of its lands and buildings: \$12,000.

From a total value of \$12,000 to the erection of a single building worth half a million is the long story: It has taken seventy years to play it out.

The story has been dramatic, a story of stubborn faith and religious zeal, of fire and storm and flood.

The history of the college encompasses an exciting span of American history: The Leesburg school opened only thirty-one years after the last Seminole uprising, and has been in operation while the nation has fought three major wars.

During the closing years of the 19th century there must have been in America a sort of breathless anticipation of things to come. The nation's expansion westward was not yet an accomplished thing; the great advances in science and business, and the sudden appearance of America on the international stage as the leading character were events just about to happen.

Florida Southern College's second president was a man of his times. Dr. Theophilus Wilson Moore was elected President on June 21, 1889, after the resignation of the college's first president, Joshua Hollingsworth.

Moore had been born in Mount Airy, N. C., the grandson of a colonel in the army of the American Revolution. In 1852, nearly twenty-five years before Custer was to die at the little big horn, Moore left for California with his new bride for missionary duty in the raw frontier territory.

After two years there, they returned to North Carolina to live there until the outbreak of the Civil War.

During the War, Moore served as a chaplain in a Carolina regiment. Afterwards he came to Florida with an appointment to the Florida Conference. In 1874 he was named presiding elder in the Jacksonville district.

While at Jacksonville, Moore developed a 100-acre orange grove twenty miles south of the city, on the St. Johns River. In 1881 he wrote a book on orange culture, which was the standard work on the subject for some thirty years.

Moore served with distinction as President of the College at Leesburg for two terms. He was elected in 1889 and again in 1890 and was succeeded in 1891 by H. E. Partridge.

The following year, Moore was granted a patent on a flying machine. He worked on it for several years, but was forced to give it up for lack of motor power; the gasoline engine had not yet been built. Undismayed, Moore invented an engine of his own, a rotary steam engine.

While a resident of Sanford, Moore convinced the city fathers that the problem of soft roadways during the hot summer months could be overcome by running tile pipelines beneath the streets to carry water from Artesian wells. Several years later truck farmers used Moore's idea for drainage and irrigation.

By the end of Moore's term of office, the college was on its feet and was building.

The staff had risen to seven instructors by January of 1891 and the student body now numbered 150. New buildings had been erected and the board of trustees began to think about teachers' salaries.

In 1893, the college's first newspaper, "College Thought", was published. The tone of college life in those days seem to have changed little since:

Students usually conduct themselves as students - and the college, any college, usually tries to put a stop to it.

According to some rules for men students in effect in 1893:

Male students were to "abstain from contracting debts at stores, livery stables, etc., except by permission", and to "abstain from any communication with the opposite sex, except such as comes unsought in your contact with students."

The college boys were also chided about bringing cards, whiskey or firearms into the dormitories.

All students - the college was co-educational - were warned against reading or circulating novels, newspapers or any kind of literature without the approval of the President.

In 1900, with the college established as a reality and an expanding one at that, the trustees decided that growth would be facilitated by moving the school to a new location. They chose Sutherland as the school's new home.

With Dr. Shade Wilson Walker as President, the college opened in Sutherland in 1902 with 107 students. By the end of the year the enrollment had risen to 208. At this time, the college was offering courses in science, languages, a course called "mental and moral science," mathematics, English, music, art, and elocution. At the end of 1905 the enrollment reached 310.

In 1914, when World War I was beginning in Europe, Rhemus Hoffard Alderman was elected President of Florida Southern College. His eleven-term office was one of the most dramatic in the college's history. A publication of the college recalls:

"No period in Southern's history has demanded greater fortitude than these years of President Alderman's administration . . . He faced dark moments when it seemed a matter of impossibility to keep the institution open."

During the first few months of Alderman's term, a meeting of trustees was

held to discuss the school's indebtedness, which then was \$20,846.85. Notes receivable totalled only some \$2,000 and the total enrollment was down to 136 students.

By December 1915, although the enrollment had risen to 166, the debt had reached \$25,000. President Alderman spoke to the conference on December 14.

"Let me say that the building of an institution cannot be accomplished in a day", he said. "It takes faith, sacrifice, service and patience. Those things that are sacred and dear to us can be safeguarded only through education."

Through the sale of stock owned by the college in the Sutherland Development Co., and through subscriptions, the debt was cut down to \$19,000 by December of 1916.

In 1918 and 1919 a severe storm and an epidemic of influenza further harassed the college. The storm lashed trees to the ground and blew in part of the administration building.

The storm had hardly died out when 160 students at the college came down with influenza. The school's gymnasium was turned into an infirmary. Dr. Alderman was one of the first stricken. Although the women students were spared, two men students died during the epidemic, which was that year raging throughout the U. S.

By autumn of 1920 the havoc that storm and disease had brought to the Sutherland campus had been met with courage and faith by the administration. "Optimism was general," a college history states.

What was at the time considered the worst disaster in the college's history was still to come, however.

On January 29, 1921, fire raged through the women's dormitory and the administration building. Although there was no loss of life, the fire did thousands of dollars worth of damage.

Once again it was decided to relocate the college. Temporary shelter for students and faculty were offered the school by E. T. Roux, a Trustee and member of the Clearwater Board of Trade.

Roux offered the use of a hotel he owned in Clearwater Beach, which the college gratefully accepted. The hotel itself was used as a women's dormitory and the college's men students helped carpenters erect three buildings nearby for use as classrooms and three more that were turned into men's dormitories.

Meanwhile, the college began to look around for a permanent home. A committee considered Tampa, Jacksonville, St. Petersburg, and Fort Pierce. Finally, it was decided to move to Lakeland.

The original Lakeland site consisted of seventy-eight acres of land bearing citrus trees, twenty acres of which were later sold. The college borrowed a quarter of a million dollars to begin a new building program. Meanwhile, the school remained at Clearwater Beach.

Then disaster struck the college again. A storm in the fall of '21 brought waves that washed over the island on which Clearwater Beach stood, smashing foundations and washing away seawalls. There had been storm warning shortly beforehand and the college evacuated its women to the mainland while men students remained to protect college property.

The following spring, fire again struck, this time razing six temporary buildings that had been built at a cost of \$21,000.

The college opened in Lakeland in 1922, on Oct. 3, with painters and carpenters still at work when the classes went into session.

The buildings that had been destroyed in the fire at Clearwater Beach had been insured for \$6,000 and the Board of Trustees, at a meeting on March 21, 1922, voted to turn the money over to Roux.

At the meeting, Roux stood up and accepted the check. Then, taking pen in hand, he endorsed it and handed it back to President Alderman, saying that it should be used for defraying expenses for that year.

Roux was given a rising vote of thanks, a college history notes.

Ludd M. Spivey, the man who now holds the office of President at Florida Southern, came to office in 1925. Although he inaugurated a policy of expansion at the new Lakeland home, the crash of '29 delayed the college's plans for more than ten years.

However, during that same period, the college wiped out its indebtedness, and in 1935, when the name was changed from Southern College to Florida Southern College, the modern program of building and expansion began. It is still going on.

According to college officials, the enrollment of 2025 students this year represents a 30% increase over the 1955-56 school year.

Southern's plans for the Frank Lloyd Wright music building are but a minor part of the college's plans. School officials feel that the only thing holding back even greater rises in enrollment, which they expect will eventually more than double, is the problem of where to house the students.

Dr. Spivey remarked last week that Architect Wright had agreed to alter the master plan for the college's west campus to allow for the addition of several classroom buildings.





the



FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT

tomorrow . . .

college of





A Florida vista. This panoramic view shows a part of the Frank Lloyd Wright Campus, looking towards Lake Hollingsworth. At the left is the J. Edgar Wall Waterdome with the Charles W. Hawkins, Isabel Walbridge and Cora Carter Seminars in the background. At the right is the Annie Pfeiffer Chapel with the esplanade at the right leading to the E. T. Roux Library and to the left leading to the Lucius Pond Ordway Industrial Arts Building. In the distance, center, is the rising Polk County Science Building. An exterior of the "miniature jewel box" William H. Danforth Chapel is at the upper left, and the striking interior of the Annie Pfeiffer Chapel is shown at the upper right.





ALLAN LUDWIG SHVEY
BORN 1910, DIED 1968
WAS A GRADUATE OF THE LAW SCHOOL
AND AN ACTIVE MEMBER OF THE LAW
SOCIETY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
MICHIGAN







MEMBER OF SOCIETY

with Sigma Xietales Fraternity was organized at Florida Southern College in the Fall of 1935 by a select group of business administration majors with the assistance of the Chairman of the Division of Business, Mark A. Carratt, a 1934 graduate. The purpose of establishing a regional chapter of Beta Sigma Business Society was to provide a national chapter of Beta Sigma Business Society at Florida Southern College.

PRESIDENT: Louis S. Bensteel III

VICE PRESIDENT: John P. Harris

SECRETARY: Vance L. Carter

TREASURER: Ray E. DeLoach

HISTORIAN: James Lee McCullough

FACULTY ADVISOR: Dr. C. A. Carratt

The organization was made up of such outstanding students as Robert E. Smith, Charles J. Miller, Bill Henry, and others who have since graduated and have secured leading positions in the business world.

Although the business club had been successful in promoting the profession it had not as its objective, the members felt that it lacked personality, they made known its needs, and national recognition. It lacked personality as most members were graduating seniors which necessitated reorganization every fall. Furthermore, the needs of Beta Sigma Business Society were not met after graduation.

In the fall of 1935, the leading members of the business club, in order to improve their standing, organized to include a majority of juniors and sophomores with the purpose of establishing a local chapter of Beta Sigma Business Society.

HISTORY OF CHAPTER

Beta Sigma business fraternity was organized at Florida Southern College in the fall of 1956 by a select group of business administration majors with the assistance of the Chairman of the Division of Business, Chris A. Carratt, a life member of Delta Sigma Pi. Our local fraternity was organized with the purpose of establishing a national chapter of Delta Sigma Pi at Florida Southern College.

An organization of business students, the Commerce Club, had been organized at Florida Southern College in October, 1955, by Professor Wilfred Toya Howard, assisted by Professor Fred D. Wish. This organization was very successful in attracting speakers, organizing forums, promoting discussions on current business topics, and bringing in local merchants and business men to foster relationships between the business community and the students. This organization was made up of such outstanding students as:

Raymond Carucci, Leon Tom Karahalious, Thomas Robert Mooney, Charles Embry Strain, Chester J. Wiley, Bill Bishop Wood, who have since graduated and have started making their place in the business world.

Although the Commerce Club had been successful in performing the functions it had set as its objectives, the members felt that it lacked perpetuity, true bonds between its members, and national recognition. It lacked perpetuity as most members were graduating seniors which necessitated reorganization every fall. Furthermore, the bonds of friendship were not maintained after graduation.

In the fall of 1956, the leading members of the Commerce Club, in order to overcome these shortcomings, reorganized to include a majority of juniors and sophomores with the purpose of establishing a local chapter of Delta Sigma Pi.

This reorganization resulted in the formation of Beta Sigma fraternity, which has proved to be more progressive, more functional, and much more stable than the Commerce Club. The personal friendships, the common interests, the coordinated working activities assure the continuous functioning of our chapter for years to come.

Florida Southern College is being reorganized at present with the objective of becoming a university in the near future. We believe that Beta Sigma has played a vital role in reorganization and expansion by setting high standards of scholarship and achievement for business students. Furthermore, Beta Sigma has assisted in the formation of a Placement Bureau to help the graduating seniors of the Division of Business in finding suitable positions. We are contacting many business firms in order to bring their representatives to our campus for interviews with the students and our members are organizing and supervising these interviews.

At present we are arranging for prominent business men to participate in forum discussions on current business problems, trends, and activities. Speeches and films on specific subjects are also being arranged. A library for use by all business students is also being planned in order to keep the students continuously aware of the functions and merits of Delta Sigma Pi.

We have been in contact with Mr. J. D. Thomson of the Central Office of Delta Sigma Pi for the last four months in order to coordinate our chapter with the functions and standards of the international fraternity. We also feel fortunate to have had a visit from Mr. Ray Flodin, the Executive Secretary who personally briefed us on the objectives and structure of Delta Sigma Pi at one of our dinner meetings. All our requirements pertaining to membership, pledge training, finances, and moral character coincide with those set down by the International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi and we are looking forward to acceptance as a local chapter to acquire the permanent foundation of a national organization.

NAME: REK DOUGLAS ALVES
AGE: 21
HOME ADDRESS: 121 Palencia Pl., Lakeland, Florida
BIRTHDATE: August 7, 1935
PLACE: Tampa Florida
RELIGION: Protestant
MARITAL STATUS: Single
COLLEGE STATUS: 2nd semester Junior
EXTRA CURRICULAR: Beta Sigma Business Society
Pi Kappa Phi Fraternity

NAME: LOUIS SPENCER BONSTEEL III

AGE: 25

HOME ADDRESS: 401 S. W. 28 Road, Miami, Florida

BIRTHDATE: April 5, 1931

PLACE: Lake City, Florida

RELIGION: Presbyterian

MARITAL STATUS: Single

COLLEGE STATUS: Senior

EXTRA CURRICULAR: Beta Sigma Business Society President
Pi Kappa Phi Fraternity Treasurer and Pledgemaster
Alpha Phi Omega President
I F C
Proctor at F. S. C.
Cavaliers, board of governors
President's Council (University of Florida)
National Honorary Society of Pershing Rifles

NAME: LARRY W. CARTER
AGE: 20
HOME ADDRESS: 400 Anne Dr., Berea, Ohio
BIRTHDATE: January 16, 1937
PLACE: Berea, Ohio
RELIGION: Methodist
MARITAL STATUS: Single
COLLEGE STATUS: Sophomore
EXTRA CURRICULAR: Beta Sigma Business Society
Pi Kappa Phi Fraternity

NAME: VANCE L. CARTER

AGE: 27

HOME ADDRESS: 541 Clayton Ave., Lakeland, Florida

BIRTHDATE: November 28, 1929

PLACE: Alliance, Ohio

RELIGION: Presbyterian

MARITAL STATUS: Married

COLLEGE STATUS: Senior

EXTRA CURRICULAR: Beta Sigma Business Society
Mason

NAME: RAY BASCOM DELOACH

AGE: 21

HOME ADDRESS: P. O. Box 53, Hobe Sound, Florida

BIRTHDATE: February 14, 1936

RELIGION: Methodist

MARITAL STATUS: Single

COLLEGE STATUS: Senior

EXTRA CURRICULAR: Beta Sigma Business Society
Pi Kappa Phi Fraternity
Omicron Delta Kappa Honorary Fraternity
F. S. C. Crew
R. O. T. C.
Varsity "S" Club

NAME: JOSEPH W. EMBLEY

AGE: 21

HOME ADDRESS: 23 Mitchell Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

BIRTHDATE: April 3, 1935

PLACE: Poughkeepsie, New York

RELIGION: Methodist

MARITAL STATUS: Single

COLLEGE STATUS: Senior

EXTRA CURRICULAR: Beta Sigma Business Society
Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity Vice President
and Secretary
Treasurer of Internural board

NAME: WILLARD GLEASON HALE
AGE: 27
HOME ADDRESS: Route 2, Box 86, Lake Wales, Florida
BIRTHDATE: May 15, 1929
PLACE: Lake Wales, Florida
RELIGION: Baptist
COLLEGE STATUS: Junior
MARITAL STATUS: Married
EXTRA CURRICULAR: Beta Sigma Business Society
Gamma Beta Kappa Fraternity

NAME: JOHN PHILLIP HARRIS

AGE: 22

HOME ADDRESS: 946 S. Tennessee Ave., Lakeland, Florida

BIRTHDATE: March 26, 1935

PLACE: New York City, New York

MARITAL STATUS: Married

COLLEGE STATUS: Junior

EXTRA CURRICULAR: Beta Sigma Business Society Vice President
President of Freshmen Class
President of Political Union
Director of Freshmen Orientation
Chairman of FOCB Convention
Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity Parliamentarian and
Treasurer
Junior Senator-at-Large
R.O.T.C. Jude Team
Omicron Delta Kappa Honorary Fraternity

NAME: JOHN F. JACHELER 111

AGE: 19

HOME ADDRESS: 1008 S. E. 13th Ave., Pompano, Florida

BIRTHDATE: November 2, 1937

PLACE: Brooklyn, New York

RELIGION: Episcopalian

MARITAL STATUS: Single

COLLEGE STATUS: Sophomore

EXTRA CURRICULAR: Beta Sigma Business Fraternity
Centerbury Club
Pi Kappa Phi Fraternity

NAME: JAMES S. KINGE
AGE: 24
HOME ADDRESS: 27 Bourdette Pl., Amityville, New York
BIRTHDATE: April 10, 1932
PLACE: Amityville, New York
RELIGION: Episcopalian
MARITAL STATUS: Single
COLLEGE STATUS: Senior
EXTRACURRICULAR: Beta Sigma Business Society
Political Union

NAME: JAMES LEE MC CULLOUGH

AGE: 20

HOME ADDRESS: 720 Glendale St., Lakeland, Florida

BIRTHDATE: January 31, 1937

PLACE: Birmingham, Alabama

RELIGION: Baptist

MARITAL STATUS: Single

COLLEGE STATUS: Junior

EXTRA CURRICULAR: Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity
Beta Sigma Business Society
Concert Choir

NAME: JOHN CHARLES MELENDI
AGE: 19
HOME ADDRESS: 2812 Jefferson Street
BIRTHDATE: December 2, 1937
PLACE: Tampa, Florida
RELIGION: Catholic
MARITAL STATUS: Single
COLLEGE STATUS: Sophomore
EXTRA CURRICULAR: Beta Sigma Business Society
Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity

NAME: JAMES W. MEYER

AGE: 24

HOME ADDRESS: 6013 W. Wisconsin Ave., Wauwatosa, Wisconsin

BIRTHDATE: August 21, 1932

PLACE: Wauwatosa, Wisconsin

RELIGION: Methodist

MARITAL STATUS: Single

COLLEGE STATUS: Senior

EXTRA CURRICULAR: Beta Sigma Business Society
President of Senior Class
Varsity Crew
President of Sigma Alpha Epsilon Social Fraternity
Omicron Delta Kappa
College Union

NAME: GEORGE DANIEL PECK
AGE: 28
HOME ADDRESS: 175 Lake Merton Dr., Lakeland, Florida
BIRTHDATE: May 27, 1928
PLACE: Norwalk, Connecticut
RELIGION: Protestant
MARITAL STATUS: Married
COLLEGE STATUS: 2nd semester Junior
EXTRA CURRICULAR: Beta Sigma Business Society

NAME;

RICHARD E. ROTUNDO

AGE:

26

HOME ADDRESS:

986 Fingertbeard Rd., Staten Island, N. Y.

BIRTHDATE:

April 19, 1930

PLACE

Staten Island, N. Y.

RELIGION:

Catholic

MARITAL STATUS:

Single

COLLEGE STATUS:

Junior

EXTRA CURRICULAR:

Music

NAME: ALAN JOHN SCHWIND

AGE: 21

HOME ADDRESS: 309 Linden Ave., Wilmette, Illinois

BIRTHDATE: July 23, 1935

PLACE: Milwaukee, Wisconsin

RELIGION: Catholic

MARITAL STATUS: Single

COLLEGE STATUS: First semester Senior

EXTRA CURRICULAR: Beta Sigma Business Society
Past President and Vice President of Sigma
Alpha Epsilon Fraternity
Member of Interfraternity Council

NAME: RICHARD L. SEBA

AGE: 22

BIRTHDATE: April 9, 1935

PLACE: Columbus, Ohio

RELIGION: Methodist

MARITAL STATUS: Single

COLLEGE STATUS: Senior

EXTRA CURRICULAR: Beta Sigma Business Society
Men's Council
Methodist Student Movement
Citrus Club
Southerneers (Independent men's organization)

NAME: CLINTON D. SKAGGS
AGE: 26
HOME ADDRESS: 913 Adams St., Louisa, Kentucky
BIRTHDATE: December 4, 1930
PLACE: Louisa, Kentucky
RELIGION: Methodist
MARITAL STATUS: Married
COLLEGE STATUS: Senior
EXTRA CURRICULAR: Beta Sigma Business Society
Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity

NAME: JACK LYNN STEWART
AGE: 21
HOME ADDRESS: 433 61 St. North, St. Petersburg, Florida
PLACE: Altoona, Pennsylvania
RELIGION: Lutheran
MARITAL STATUS: Single
COLLEGE STATUS: Senior
EXTRA CURRICULAR: Pi Gamma Mu
Phi Delta Local Fraternity
Interfraternity Council
Political Union
Intra-mural Board Representative

NAME: ROBERT S. VIVIAN, JR.

AGE: 22

HOME ADDRESS: 1737 Emerson Street, Beloit, Wisconsin

BIRTHDATE: January 24, 1935

PLACE: Beloit, Wisconsin

RELIGION: Presbyterian

MARITAL STATUS: Single

COLLEGE STATUS: Senior

EXTRA CURRICULAR: Beta Sigma Business Society
Sigma Alpha Epsilon

NAME: ROBERT GENE WOODALL

AGE: 18

HOME ADDRESS: 5010 26th St. West

BIRTHDATE: March 15, 1938

PLACE: Holland, Michigan

RELIGION: Methodist

MARITAL STATUS: Single

COLLEGE STATUS: Sophomore

EXTRA CURRICULAR: Beta Sigma Business Society
Pi Kappa Phi Fraternity
Intra-mural board representative