



TO THE GRAND COUNCIL OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
FRATERNITY OF DELTA SIGMA PI

Gentlemen:

We, the undersigned members of Theta Pi Beta, professional business fraternity, hereby petition for a charter to establish a chapter of The International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi on the campus of the University of Dayton, Dayton, Ohio.

Having been organized for the sole purpose of petitioning The International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi, we are fully aware of the high ideals, the aims, and the requirements of the Fraternity.

In seeking this affiliation, we pledge ourselves to uphold the Constitution and By-laws of The International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi, to adhere to the traditions of the organization, and to observe faithfully the rules and regulations set forth by the Fraternity.

Witness our signatures:

John J. Hart, President

Donald Hamberg, Senior Vice President

Thomas A. Biv, Vice President

J. Joseph Costa Jr. Chan.

Joseph A. Trovato Treasurer

Robert J. Reizer Historian

Richard A. Baker Secretary



Fanny Schafrauth

Richard Pagliari

Hanny F. Fape

Joseph Ricciardi

Bill Tabulini

Richard J. Hladyski

Gary Skupe

John Kennedy

Tom Cutter

Thomas M. Cooney

Lawrence J. Kelly

George J. Garascia

Richard J. Piclot

Paul R. Becker

Richard Opalek

Kevin Kury

Kenneth A. White

Michael A. Jones

James J. Myers

Dennis Lang

Joseph Gallina

Jack Keiny

Joseph F. Woddybe

Robert Fregbaum

Paul A. Sammut

## HISTORY OF THE STATE OF OHIO

Ohio, "the Buckeye State," was the pioneer state of the old Northwest territory, which embraced also what are now the states of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin and the northeast corner of Minnesota. When explored by Europeans, late in the first half of the 17th century, the territory included within what is now Ohio was a battleground of Indian tribes. From the middle to the close of the 17th century the French were establishing a claim to the territory between the Great Lakes and the Ohio river by discovery and occupation.

About 1730 English traders from Pennsylvania and Virginia began to visit the eastern and southern parts of the territory and a conflict approached as a French Canadian expedition under Celeron de Bienville took formal possession of the upper Ohio valley by planting leaden plates at the mouths of the principal streams. This was in 1749 and in the same year George II chartered the first Ohio company, formed by Virginians and London merchants trading with Virginia, for the purpose of colonizing the west. This company, in 1750, sent Christopher Gist down the Ohio river to explore the country as far as the mouth of the Scioto river, and four years later the erection of a fort was begun in its interest at the forks of the Ohio. The French drove the English away and completed the fort (Fort Duquesne) for themselves. The Seven Years' War ensued, and this ended in the cession of the entire northwest to Great Britain. The former Indian allies of the French, however, immediately rose up in opposition to British rule in what is known as the conspiracy of Pontiac, and the suppression of this was not completed until Col. Henry Bouquet made

an expedition (1764) into the valley of the Muskingum and there brought the Shawnees, Wyandots and Delawares to terms. With the northwest won from the French, Great Britain no longer recognized those claims of its colonies to this territory which Great Britain had asserted against France, but in a royal proclamation of October 7, 1763, the granting of land west of the Alleghenies was forbidden and on June 22, 1774, parliament passed the Quebec act which annexed the region to the province of Quebec. This was one of the grievances which brought on the Revolutionary War, during which the northwest was won for the Americans by George Rogers Clark. During that war also, those states which had no claims in the west contended that title of these western lands should pass to the union and when the Articles of Confederation were submitted for ratification in 1777, Maryland refused to ratify them except on that condition. The result was that New York ceded its claim to the United States in 1780, Virginia in 1784, Massachusetts in 1785 and Connecticut in 1786. Connecticut, however, excepted a strip bordering on Lake Erie for 120 miles and containing 3,250,000 acres. This district, known as the Western Reserve, was ceded in 1800 on condition that congress would guarantee the titles to land already granted by the state. Virginia reserved a tract between the Little Miami and Scioto rivers, known as the Virginia Military district, for its soldiers in the Revolutionary War. When the war was over and these cessions had been made, a great number of war veterans wished an opportunity to repair their broken fortunes in the west, and congress, hopeful of receiving a large revenue from the sale of lands there, passed an ordinance on May 20, 1785, by which the modern



national system of land surveys into townships six miles square was inaugurated in what is now southwest Ohio in the summer of 1786. In March 1786 the second Ohio company, composed chiefly of New England officers and soldiers, was organized in Boston, Massachusetts, with a view to founding a new state between Lake Erie and the Ohio river. The famous Northwest ordinance was passed by congress on July 13, 1787. This instrument provided a temporary government for the territory with sufficient understanding that, as soon as the population was large enough, the representative system should be adopted, and later that states should be formed and admitted into the union. There were to be not less than three nor more than five states.

On the adoption of the Northwest ordinance the work of settlement in the territory made rapid progress. There were four main centers. The Ohio company founded Marietta at the mouth of the Muskingum in 1788, and this is regarded as the oldest permanent settlement in the state. An association of New Jersey people, organized by John Cleves Symmes, secured a grant from congress in 1788-92 to a strip of 248,540 acres on the Ohio, between the Great Miami and the Little Miami, which came to be known as the Symmes Purchase. Their chief settlements were Columbia (1788) and Cincinnati (1789). The Virginia Military district, between the Scioto and the Little Miami, reserved in 1784 for bounties to Virginia continental troops, was colonized in large measure by people from that state. Their chief towns were Massieville, now Manchester (1790), and Chillicothe (1796). A small company of Connecticut people under Moses Cleaveland founded Cleveland in 1796 and Youngstown was begun a few years later, but

that portion of the state made very slow progress until after the opening of the Ohio and Erie canal in 1832.

During the territorial period (1787-1803), Ohio was first a part of the unorganized Northwest territory (1787-99), then a part of the organized Northwest territory (1799-1800) and later the organized Northwest territory (1800-03) from which Indiana territory had been detached on the west in 1800. The first territorial government was established in Marietta in July 1788, and General Arthur St. Clair, the governor, arrived in that month. His administration was characterized by the final struggle with the Indians. The Revolutionary War was succeeded by a series of Indian uprisings. Two campaigns, the first under General Josiah Harmar (1753-1813) in 1790 and the second under General St. Clair in 1791, failed on account of bad management and ignorance of Indian methods of warfare, and in 1793 General Anthony Wayne was sent out in command of a large force of regulars and volunteers. The decisive conflict, fought on August 20, 1794, near the rapids of the Maumee, is called the battle of Fallen Timbers, because the Indians concealed themselves behind the trucks of trees which had been felled by a storm. Wayne's dragoons broke through the brushwood, attacked the left flank of the Indians and soon put them to flight. In the treaty of Greenville (August 3, 1795) the Indians ceded their claims to the territory east and south of the Cuyahoga, the Tuscarawas, and an irregular line from Fort Laurens (Bolivar) in Tuscarawas county to Fort Recovery in Mercer county, practically the whole of eastern and southern Ohio. The Jay treaty was ratified in the same year, and in 1796 the British finally evacuated Detroit and

the Maumee and Sandusky forts. By cessions and purchase in 1804, 1808 and 1817-18, the state secured all the lands of the Indians except their immediate homes, and these were finally exchanged for territory west of the Mississippi. The last remnant migrated in 1841. General Wayne's victory was followed by an extensive immigration of New Englanders, of Germans, Scotch-Irish and Quakers from Pennsylvania and of settlers from Virginia and Kentucky, many of whom came to escape the evils of slavery. This rapid increase of population led to the establishment of the organized territorial government in 1799, and to the admission of the state into the union in 1803.

The congressional Enabling act of April 30, 1802, followed that alternative of the Northwest ordinance which provided for five states in determining the boundaries, and in consequence the Indiana and Michigan districts were detached. A rigid adherence to the boundary authorized in 1787, however, would have resulted in the loss to Ohio of 470 square miles of territory in the northwestern part of the state, including the lake port of Toledo. After a long and bitter dispute--the Toledo War--the present line which is several miles north of the south bend of Lake Michigan, was definitely fixed in 1837, when Michigan came into the union. After having been temporarily at Marietta, Cincinnati, Chillicothe and Zanesville, the capital was established at Columbus in 1816.

Since congress did not pass any formal act of admission there has been some controversy as to when Ohio became a state. The Enabling act was passed April 30, 1802, the first state legislature met March 1, 1803, the territorial judges gave up their offices on April 15, 1803,



and the federal senators and representatives took their seats in congress October 17, 1803. Congress decided in 1806, in connection with the payment of salaries to territorial officials, that March 1, 1803, was the date when state government began. During the war of 1812 the Indians under the leadership of Tecumseh were again on the side of the British. Battles were fought at Fort Meigs (1813) and Fort Stephenson (Fremont, 1813), and Comondore Oliver Hazard Perry's naval victory on Lake Erie in 1813 was on the Ohio side of the boundary line.

Owing to the prohibition of slavery, the vast majority of the early immigrants to Ohio came from the north, but until the Mexican War forced the slavery question into the foreground, the Democrats usually controlled the state, because the principles of that party were more in harmony with frontier ideas of equality. The whigs were successful in the presidential elections of 1836 and 1840, partly because of the financial panic and partly because their candidate, William Henry Harrison, was a "favorite son," and in the election of 1844 because of the unpopularity of the Texas issue. Victory was with the Democrats in 1848 and 1852, but from the organization of the Republican party in 1854 until 1932 the state gave to the Republican presidential candidates its electoral votes, except in 1912 and 1916 when a split in the dominant party (Republican) allowed the Democrats to win. In the Civil War Ohio loyally supported the union, furnishing 319,659 men for the army. Dissatisfaction with the president's emancipation program resulted in the election of a Democratic congressional delegation in 1862, but the

tide turned again after Gettysburg and Vicksburg; Clement L. Vallandigham, the Democratic leader, was deported from the state by military order, and the Republicans were successful in the elections of 1863 and 1864. A detachment of the Confederate cavalry under General John Morgan invaded the state in 1863, but was badly defeated in the battle of Buffington's Island (July 18).

Distinctive advance was made in adapting the constitution and the system of administration to the new needs of the state. At the election in 1910, a general constitutional convention was approved by a large majority. Delegates were chosen in November 1911, and the convention sat from January to June 1912. The delegates, of whom the majority were Democrats, represented the progressive elements of both major parties. Forty-two amendments were submitted to the voters on September 3, 1912, of which 34 were ratified; among those defeated were the abolition of capital punishment, woman suffrage and a \$50,000,000 bond issue for a state system of roads. The tax reformers secured for the general assembly the power to impose inheritance, income and franchise taxes as well as taxes upon the production of coal, oil, gas, and other minerals. Several of these sources of taxation were later adopted. In 1929 an amendment to the constitution was adopted authorizing classification of property for taxation. Under this amendment the classified tax was enacted in 1931, providing low rates for intangible personal property. In 1934 another amendment was adopted, fixing a limitation of 1% on real property except by vote of the people. Other laws fixed debt limitations which cannot be increased except by vote of the people. The



League for Direct Legislation secured the initiative and referendum. Civil service was adopted in Ohio in 1912. In 1933 a retirement system was created for state employees. This was expanded in 1937 to include county, city, and other local employees.

After 1930 political power in Ohio tended to fluctuate between the two major parties. In 1944 the voters elected a Democratic governor and a Republican majority in the general assembly; in 1946 a Republican governor and a Republican majority; in 1948 a Democratic governor and a Democratic majority; in 1950 a Democratic governor and a Republican majority.

Southern Ohio has suffered at various times from floods. During the great flood of 1884, the Ohio river at Cincinnati reached the highest flood stage ever recorded at that place (more than 71 feet above normal), and throughout the Ohio valley millions of dollars worth of damage was done. Another disastrous flood in 1913, affecting especially the inhabitants of the Miami, the Scioto and the Muskingum river valleys, led to a measure for the protection of the river valley from future damage of the kind. This was made possible by the adoption of a constitutional amendment on conservation in 1912, which authorized, among other things, "laws providing for the formation of drainage and conservation districts." A third great flood occurred in 1937. The protective system, consisting of a series of dry reservoir dams, was undertaken by two conservancy districts--the Miami and the Upper Scioto--at a cost of \$34,700,000 and \$306,300 respectively. Later the Mahoning valley sanitary district was completed at a cost of about \$17,000,000.

## HISTORY OF THE CITY OF DAYTON, OHIO

One of the early American cities west of the Alleghenies, located in the Miami Valley at the convergence of the Miami, Stillwater, and Mad Rivers, Dayton lies about sixty-five miles southwest of Columbus, and about fifty miles northeast of Cincinnati. This now-thriving metropolis became a permanent settlement in 1796 and was named after General Jonathan Dayton. Early settlers were attracted to the valley by the ready availability of timber, rich soil, and river transportation, the latter bringing the extensive area of fine valley and plains within convenient trading reach of the city. The fertile soils gave rise to a thriving agricultural community and, in turn, the increasing quantities of farm products influenced establishment of the city's first industries. In 1805, ten years after its selection as site for development, the community received its town charter, the population having grown to six thousand.

During the first four decades of the city's development, the existing streams provided the only practical means of transporting goods. The Miami and Erie Canal was completed in 1843, however, which gave impetus to increased and cheaper trade with the eastern part of the country. Rivers and canals continued as the principal arteries for transportation until the time of the Civil War when railroads began to rapidly replace water transportation. Along with the industrialization of the rest of the country, the city experienced a rapid increase in manufacturing activities in the period 1897 to 1907.

Throughout its years of development, Dayton has benefited from its geographic assets. These have not accounted for all of its remarkable



progress, however, for to such natural advantages must be added the substantial local inventiveness and business enterprise. The invention and development of the cash register exemplifies, in a way, the history of Dayton itself. It was the development of the auto ignition system and founding of Delco, which started a chain of events leading to the establishment of five major manufacturing units now divisions of General Motors. From an early center for the manufacture of automobile parts, bookkeeping devices, and machine tools, the city has become one of the foremost producers of precision items. As a consequence of these developments, Dayton has witnessed the creation of a large pool of skilled mechanics and precision workers. Dayton's seven hundred and sixty-five plants distribute over one thousand products that in 1960 had a total value of over \$1,000,000,000.

Dayton's great contribution to the world has its origin in the bicycle shop of the mechanically-minded Wright Brothers, who proved the practicability of a heavier-than-air flying machine. From their first successful flight in December, 1903, at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, Dayton as the birthplace of aviation, has continued to be the center of aeronautical research in America by the virtue of the operations of the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base with its Wright Air Development Center and Aero-Medical Laboratories.

The destructive flood of 1913 was not without its accomplishments also. Out of the determined and courageous effort its citizens there evolved the Miami Conservancy with its series of flood control dams and embankments. Two months after the flood, the electorate endorsed the commission who employ a city manager as its administrator.

Educational facilities include the University of Dayton, Sinclair College, Miami-Jacobs College, and the United Theological Seminary, a public school system of high standing, and many parochial and private schools. The Dayton Art Institute, Dayton Philharmonic Orchestra, the Public Library, Dayton Museum of Natural History, and a Summer Music Under the Stars Series also attest to the high cultural interests of the city. The city has over three hundred and twenty-five churches which represent twenty denominations.

Four public golf courses, Community, Kitty Hawk, Madden Park, and Miami View Clubs, and seven private clubs ranked with the best in the state, cater to Daytonians. The battery of public parks and playgrounds is laid out to be immediately convenient to all neighborhoods.

At the time of its settlement, Dayton had an area of one square mile and a total population of twenty-two. Today it covers approximately twelve hundred square miles with a population of approximately seven hundred thousand.

Dayton's history, and that of the State of Ohio, was incorporated by the State of Ohio. The General Assembly of Ohio, in 1852, gave the Legislature the power to grant degrees. This power was retained until 1870, when it was vested in the State of Ohio as a university. The University of Dayton, Ohio, was founded in 1865.

From the first the State of Ohio was divided into three, until 1850, when there was an addition of a fourth, and a fifth in 1851, and part-time residents, and University has been opened. It is the second largest independent institution of higher learning in the State and has not yet stopped. Just last year a West Coast was opened



## HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON

The year 1850 was a memorable one for Dayton, Ohio, for in that year Father Leo Mayer bought the "Dewberry Farm" as the site of a boarding school for boys. It was to be run by members of the Society of Mary, a religious order of Priests and Brothers founded in 1817 by the Reverend William Joseph Chaminade. This group left France in 1849 to undertake their educational work in America.

The first classes were held on September 3, 1850. They were held in a building on the vineyard hill. From 1854, when the first building was erected until today, that school has grown constantly. Even today it is still growing. Although fire plagued the school twice it rebuilt itself and continued in its mission, teaching. The years 1865-1866 saw the construction of a school building, Zehler Hall, the oldest building on the campus, and Liberty Hall, a faculty residence at that time.

The year 1871 saw the name Saint Mary's Institute changed to Saint Mary's College, and nine years later, 1878, was incorporated by the State of Ohio. The General Assembly of Ohio, in 1882, gave the Institute the power to grant degrees. This name was retained until 1920, when it was raised to the rank of a university and assumed its present title, University of Dayton.

From the first 14 boys who were admitted in 1850, until now, 1962, when there is an enrollment of 6,000 students and a staff of 400 full and part-time instructors, the University has been dynamic. It is the second largest independent institution of higher learning in Ohio and school has not yet stopped. Just last year a West Campus was opened





St. Mary Hall



for occupancy. As of yet only a few courses are being taught there, but it is probably that in the ensuing years it will grow in size and stature.

"Pro Deo et Patria" is the official school motto. These words embody the purpose of the University of Dayton. This purpose is education, an education which has as its ultimate aim to prepare man for what he must be and what he must do in this life in order to attain the sublime end for which he was created. The University of Dayton professes to provide an academic atmosphere in which Christian principles of thought and action are the essential integrating and dynamic forces impelling the student to pursue, to cherish, and to disseminate what is true, good and beautiful.

In promoting this formation the University envisions the harmonious development of the student's natural and supernatural capacities and contributes to this objective by helping him to acquire and develop sound religious and moral convictions, broad knowledge and basic intellectual habits, physical vigor, and emotional stability, keen awareness of social responsibility, specialized professional attitudes and competencies.

To assure the achievement of these objectives the University endeavors to provide for all its students competent instruction, tempered discipline, and prudent counseling, together with appropriate physical surroundings and opportunities for participation in a variety of curricular and extracurricular activities.

The University is convinced that by imparting such a well-rounded education to as many students as possible, it is preparing worthy



Sherman Hall of Science



members for both the Church and State. Moreover, by offering to these institutions its physical and human resources for the discovery and dissemination of truth and for the rendering of those specialized educational services that fall within the area of its competence, the University graduates educated men. Being a Catholic college, religion plays an important part in University life. One of the oldest and most proper of the buildings on campus is the Chapel of the Immaculate Conception. It was built in 1868, and consecrated by the Most Reverend Archbishop Purcell in 1869. Also adding to the religious tone of the campus is the statue, Our Lady of the Pines. It was erected in thanksgiving for the preservation of the Chapel during the fire of 1883. Finally we must not overlook the religious faculty who by their example inspire the activation of Christian principles in the students.

The growth of the school is accentuated in 1919, when different divisions were formed in the school. Each division was composed of previously offered courses and some that were to be added in subsequent years.

#### ARTS AND SCIENCES

Actually this division dates back to 1892, when Saint Mary's College initiated a Bachelor of Science Class. It developed into the Commercial-Scientific Department. From there it went on to be called the Scientific Course, and finally evolved to its present classification, the College of Arts and Sciences.

The main purpose of this college is to provide the means for a broad, liberal education directed toward the cultivation of the mind and the

optimum development of the intellectual capacities. Also it prepares the students for the practical task of making a living. In conforming with the purposes of the University this division strives to obtain these objectives within the framework of the Christian principles which stem from philosophy and theology. Since these two disciplines are the integrating forces of the University, they enjoy within the College of Arts and Sciences the same primacy which they hold in the University itself.

Within the division besides teaching courses in physics, chemistry, geology, mathematics, there are pre-professional schools. Due to the varied requirements of the different medical and law schools, there is not a set curriculum. To compensate for this, the school provides expert guidance in the choosing of the undergraduate courses so as to meet the varied requirements.

## ENGINEERING

The College of Engineering was established in 1910, under the supervision of Brother Adam Hoffman. Its purposes is to implement the general purposes of the University in the development of professional attitudes and competencies within its area of academic disciplines.

The Engineering curricula in each of the fields, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, and Mechanical, is drawn up based upon a four-year minimum period of study with one summer session required in Chemical and Civil Engineering.

No effort is spared to acquaint the student thoroughly with fundamental principles and to give him a clear insight into the analysis of



engineering problems. While emphasis is laid on fundamental theory, continued attention is paid to the solution of practical problems for the purpose of illustrating scientific principles and pointing out their industrial applications.

There is a broader responsibility of the Engineering profession demanding that the engineer should be at least acquainted with the humanities so that any discoveries will be integrated with and for the advancement of man. To do this the school offers a wide selection of courses in the division of Arts and Sciences and Business Administration.

To impress upon the incoming freshman the importance of what they will be doing, an orientation class is given. Often professional men are invited to speak or movies are shown to illustrate the practical aspects of engineering.

#### EDUCATION

Were it not for teachers, learning would almost be at a standstill. The School of Education graduates highly qualified teachers. The year 1920 marked the beginning of this school. It endeavors to foster both the development of those general capacities of the student which flow directly from his human nature and the development of those particular capacities which enable him to become an effective practitioner in the field of professional education.

It is called a general education because it represents an education which every man should have. This does not exclude emphasis on the fields the student plans to teach in. It tries to acquaint the

student with the major areas of knowledge and, in so doing, employs the vital principle of integration furnished through the disciplines of philosophy and theology.

While primarily preparing future teachers, a secondary purpose is provided for the more basic and common needs arising from the human nature itself. If this obligation was ignored or minimized a serious danger would result. This danger would be one of becoming specialized rather than a fully-developed, integrated, human being.

Along with the required courses that the student must take, there is also student observation and teaching which gives the student a chance to watch and practice teaching methods.

#### TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

Under the direction of Professor D. C. Metz, the Technical Institute has grown rapidly. From 1952, when the first classes were offered until now, 1963, when it has finally become recognized as an integral part of the academic program of the University, it has made great strides. The Technical Institute is a two-year college program of technical training for individuals preparing for positions in various parts of our economy. They offer courses in Chemical, Electrical, Industrial, and Mechanical Technology on both day and evening basis. There is a great need for men with technical knowledge in our ever-changing world.

#### LIBRARY

The present Albert Emanuel Library can trace its roots back to





ALBERT EMANUEL LIBRARY



1909, when a library was established in the basement of Chaminade Hall. The importance of this campus facility is immeasurable. If not using it for taking out books its quiet atmosphere makes for excellent study conditions. Its growth can be seen in the fact that there are branch libraries in Sherman Hall (the science building), and Wohlleben Hall (the chemistry building). Each of these branches respectively contains books about of sciences and chemistry. Within the walls of Albert Emanuel Library there are over 108,000 volumes and holds more than 1,300 titles of periodicals. Public typewriters are provided for the students. Since its inception, the library has been, as it should, an integral part of the campus.

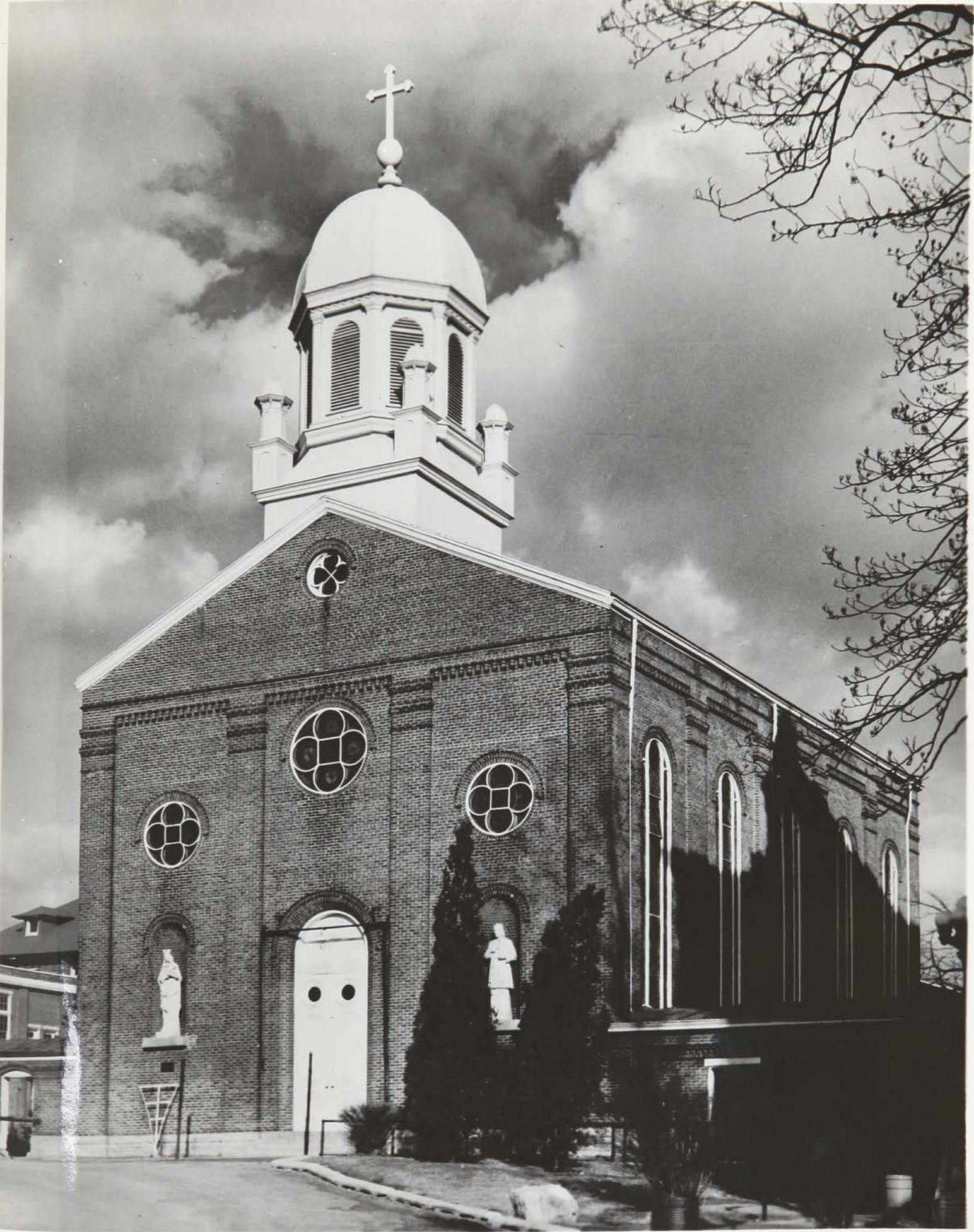
#### EVENING AND SUMMER SCHOOL

Recognizing the need for more adult education the University of Dayton, in 1920, inaugerated the Evening Division. It has met with overwhelming success. To date there are about 3,000 people attending these classes. Also initiated because of the need for more education was the Summer Sessions. This is mainly for religious and teachers who want to keep abreast in their subjects or by students who want to take extra subjects. From their inceptions these programs were open to both men and women. The year 1935 marked the first time that women were admitted to the day classes. In realizing the need for this type of education, the University has done a great service for the city of Dayton.

#### THEOLOGY SERIES

Being a Catholic institution and a good member of the community,





Immaculate Conception Chapel.

the University offers a series of lectures in the evening for students and local citizens. It is the purpose of these lectures to emphasize the practical application of theology and Christian life. The acceptance to date has been rewarding and indicates the growing need for more lectures of this type.

#### CULTURAL SERIES

In an effort to give the undergraduates a complete education this series was initiated in the fall semester of 1961. The purpose was to bring famous personalities before the student body. Such names as Louis Untermeyer, the great anthologist, biographer, and critic; Marian Anderson, a great American contralto; the Dayton Philharmonic Orchestra; and Miss Murial Monsell, actress, writer, and lecturer are but a few of the celebrities brought to the campus for the series. Thus far, the students have shown a genuine interest in the fine arts.





EDWARD ARTHUR  
1910

Future Business Administration Building



Acting Dean of Business Mr. William Hoben



## BUSINESS DIVISION

1906 marks the beginning of the Business Department at the University of Dayton. It was then called the Business Class. A course was added that led to a Master of Accountants degree, and in 1921 the University recognized the division of Commerce and Finance. It was known by this title until 1939. In that year it became known as the School of Business Administration. The first head of this division was Brother Charles Arns and under his supervision the division grew rapidly. Dr. Hilary R. Beth succeeded Brother Arns and served as dean of the School of Business Administration until his death in the Fall of 1962. He consciously and consistently strove to improve the business division by raising standards and recruiting excellent teachers. Currently Mr. W. Hoben is acting as dean of the School of Business Administration furthering the ideals and standards set by his predecessors, Brother Arns and Dr. Hilary R. Beth.

The School of Business Administration occupies the third floor of Saint Mary's Hall. Due to a three million dollar building fund campaign this is only a temporary situation. There are plans for a new Business Administration Building that will be completely air-conditioned.

## OBJECTIVES

The School of Business Administration operates in accord with the educational philosophy and purposes of the University in producing a truly educated businessman. It believes that Christian principles of thought and action are essential in the development of the educated man. In particular this school seeks to instill in undergraduate

business students a knowledge of business policies, problems and procedures. This is not the only thing that it gives to the student. There is deep thought given about the basic part of man, that is, man's intellect. Each course teaches basic rules and laws but has the underlying principle that each man must think for himself.

The University of Dayton has a duty to its undergraduates. This duty is self-actualization of its students. To do this, many things are needed. One is knowledge, which should be broad and inclusive. Another is the ability to apply the acquired knowledge. Finally principles are needed. Without the latter any application of knowledge is not in accord with man's aims of self-actualization.

Many college freshmen do not really know into what fields they would like to specialize. Therefore, the University has set up a program which allows the student until the end of his sophomore year to select his major. These first two years are filled with courses that will give the undergraduate a broad background. Courses such as English Literature, chemistry, biology, speech, philosophy, theology, and mathematics are included in the first two years. There has been an increasing emphasis on the mathematical courses. In an ever changing world, the businessman is relying more and more on statistical data and the use of mathematics in the everyday operation of business.

Applying the learned principles is an important part of the education of a man. This is accomplished through upper level courses, seminars, and certain activities sponsored by the University. It is here in the upper level that the student picks his major and limits his field of study. With the broad background given him in his first



two years and expert guidance the student is well prepared to choose his major.

Again in each desired major there are certain required courses. These courses give the undergraduate a broad and basic knowledge in phases of business related to his field of study. This basic knowledge is of great value to the businessman in that it gives him a knowledge of what variables will affect his business activity.

Besides emphasizing business subjects, there is also room for a minor. This minor is preferably outside the School of Business Administration. Through this minor the student can gain a more rounded outlook of the world. Working from this base there can be a greater and fuller self-actualization of man.

The fields of specialization offered by the School of Business Administration are: Accounting, Industrial Management, Personnel Management, Marketing, General Business Management, Retailing, Economics, and Secretarial Studies.

### ACCOUNTING

As its definition states, accounting deals with the recording, classifying, summarizing, and analyzing of financial data. In the field of business, accounting is gaining in importance due to (1) the expanding operations of business and (2) the increase in the regulations that the government has levied upon business. Business management is dependent upon accounting reports and statements. Without these reports and statements there would be ineffective control of the business operation.

## GENERAL BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

Being general in scope it is designed to give a rounded viewpoint of business problems. Although it is impossible to teach the student how to solve all the major problems of business, it is hoped to give him enough general knowledge so that he will better understand these problems. With a background of this type the student could go into any phase of management with the knowledge to do a competent job or the ability to seek out the answer.

## INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT

This program is set up to acquaint the student with all the problems of running an industrial organization. In finding out what the problems are, insight is given as how to correct the problem. There is a need for accounting procedures and motion and time study. They are necessary, in that management of this type deals with production problems. With such a wide and intense industrialization as in America the opportunity for men of industrial management is great. It is essential that we get men of high caliber in the positions of industrial management or else our economic stability is in danger.

## PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Personnel management differs from the other types of management in that it deals with people rather than technological problems of production and sales. The program is set up to emphasize the personal aspect of labor and the dignity of man. For this reason a minor in psychology is recommended to give the student a viewpoint centered



around man. Labor's problems are perennial ones. The purpose of this program is to educate the student so that when he is in a position of correcting these problems he could prevent them.

#### MARKETING

Since well over 50% of the consumers' dollar goes for marketing functions, we should know something about them. Marketing deals with getting the product or service from the producer to the consumer. The courses in this field give the student a clear picture of what marketing entails and information to help solve the problems existing in marketing. Since most people either start private enterprise or affiliate with large corporations, opportunity in this field is vast; increased competition has made it a necessity to have some knowledge of retailing to remain on a competing basis.

#### RETAILING

Unlike marketing, retailing is designed to educate the student for an executive position in retailing; prepare them for merchandising, sales department of manufacturing, and wholesaling establishments; and finally offers specialized courses in retailing for those who can make the best use of them. It offers classroom theory and emphasizes its practical application. In co-operation with the Dayton Retail Merchants Association, the student gains experience through supervised work programs in local stores. Due to the sound teaching and practical application of the principles of retailing, the student avoids the trial and error method of learning, and thus can make rapid progress

toward an executive career.

### ECONOMICS

In the field of economics, two courses of study have been planned. One gives the student a general background and understanding of economics in order, operation, and development. The second prepares the student with technical training for advance study in business and professional service with the government.

### SECRETARIAL STUDIES

This program has been designed for two years. It leads to an associate degree in Business Administration. Students who wish can continue their studies and receive Bachelor of Science degrees in either Business Administration or in Education. The program is designed to produce secretaries with broad educational backgrounds in economics, history, philosophy, and the social sciences. In today's complex world a secretary must not only know how to take shorthand and type, but also make decisions to some extent. The business world has developed so that even a high school education is not enough to be a secretary.

### POST GRADUATE WORK

Although it is not in effect today, the School of Business Administration will have a graduate program. This program, to start in the Fall semester of 1963, will lead to a Masters of Business Administration.





UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON FIELDHOUSE



## HISTORY OF THETA PI BETA

During the spring semester of 1961 at the University of Dayton a new professional business fraternity was organized. After the name Theta Pi Beta was chosen, the by-laws were accepted and the following were elected as officers:

President:	Mr. Patrick O'Hagan
Vice President:	Mr. Richard Wittrup
Senior Vice President:	Mr. Douglas Finn
Secretary:	Mr. James Tiffany
Treasurer:	Mr. Richard Toomey
Chancellor:	Mr. Vincent Hvizda
Historian:	Mr. Patrick Cooney

The Professors, Updyke and Kriegbaum of the School of Business Administration were elected as faculty advisors.

During the spring semester our professional committee showed movies on various aspects of business, distributed business literature, and had Mr. Orville Comer to speak to the fraternity brothers about the dynamic field of marketing. Our social committee arranged a softball game with our rival fraternity on campus, Alpha Kappa Psi, and also furnished refreshments for the members and guests after the talk by Mr. Comer. The service to college committee arranged a trip to Miami University to tour the Central Office of Delta Sigma Pi. The finance committee set up a program which enabled all brothers to obtain a lapel pin with our fraternity emblem on it. This concluded our first semester at which time the future looked very bright. Our committees had been established and were functioning smoothly under the guidance of the officers.

Theta Pi Beta conducted its first meeting of the 1962-63 academic year during the third week in September. The primary purpose of this gathering was to recoup after our summer vacation and discuss our Fall



program.

The following meeting, which was held during the first week in October, found the members very enthusiastic relative to the future of Theta Pi Beta. Business literature was distributed and discussed.

However, during the following five weeks the fraternity became very dormant, due primarily to lack of leadership by the officers of the fraternity. Mr. Patrick O'Hagan, our president, although well qualified for this position, found it physically impossible to fulfill his duties due to his heavy obligation to the University in his capacity as President of the Student Council.

On November 14, the resignations of Messers., O'Hagan, Wittrup, and Tiffany were read and accepted with regrets. Elections followed and Mr. Thomas Michalak was elected president, Mr. Thomas Bir, vice president, and Mr. John Hirt, secretary.

Shortly following this reorganization the fraternity sponsored a talk by Mr. Don D. Battelle, of Battelle & Battelle, Certified Public Accountants. This lecture on taxes was open to all faculty and students of the University.

Also during this time our social committee sponsored a picnic, and a football game with Alpha Kappa Psi. The social committee, in conjunction with Mr. Robert Kriegbaum, sponsored a closed party for the fraternity brothers and their dates.

The remainder of the semester found the members of the fraternity working diligently to construct a solid program for the spring semester. Each committee enthusiastically did its part.

#### SOCIAL

The 1962-1963 academic year held great promise for Theta Pi Beta. The momentum gained at the end of the Spring semester of 1962 was re-kindled at Hills and Dales Park where the fraternity brothers held a picnic. Food, fun and frolic were the order of the day. Football and wiffo-ball were played until the smell of hot-dogs filled the air along with the strains of music. The congenial atmosphere of that day gave promise for the oncoming semester. It was believed that Theta Pi Beta had achieved the unity and resulting momentum necessary for it to become an undergraduate chapter of Delta Sigma Pi and a part of the University of Dayton.

#### PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Mr. George Slicer, a Dayton patent attorney spoke to the fraternity on corporations and corporate taxation to initiate the Fall series of professional meetings.

On November 20 the Glenn Space Flight films were shown. The films were well attended and of interest to the brothers.

Our next speaker was Mr. K. Ross, employment manager of N.C.R., he discussed practical personnel relations.

Rounding out the Fall semester of speakers was Msgr. Schemnk, treasurer of the Josephinum, Columbus, Ohio. Msgr. Schemnk spoke on investments and business.

#### SERVICE-TO-COLLEGE

A booth was entered in the club convention in the Fieldhouse to acquaint the school with Theta Pi Beta's objectives and programs.

November 2 through 4 saw the brothers ushering for the Player's



production, "Would-Be-Gentlemen."

Following a suggestion by Acting Dean Hoben, the Service-To-College committee formulated a survey to evaluate the accounting curricula. The survey was sent to all graduates of the School of Business Administration from 1950 to date. The information was needed to select the curricula for a graduate business program to be initiated in the Fall semester of 1963.

Oxford, Ohio

Dear Deltasigs:

#### PLEDGE COMMITTEE

The pledge committee held a pledge smoker on October 9. From fifteen pledge prospects, nine were accepted into the fraternity. The pledge period lasted five days and culminated in a banquet at Mike Longo's Restaurant. Although low in number, the pledges soon proved to be assets to the fraternity.

The organization has been active in service-to-college and professional activities, which have been planned and executed in a businesslike manner, needing very little

#### FINANCE COMMITTEE

The finance committee, besides keeping the books for the fraternity, sponsored a movie and an open dance for the school. At the last minute the dance had to be canceled due to conflicting schedules.

The close of the Fall semester of 1962 saw Theta Pi Beta functioning soundly and independently. The goal of Theta Pi Beta was then realized. This goal is affiliation with Delta Sigma Pi.

UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON

DAYTON 9, OHIO

Department of Accounting

March 5, 1963

The Grand Council  
Delta Sigma Pi  
330 South Campus Avenue  
Oxford, Ohio

Dear Deltasigs:

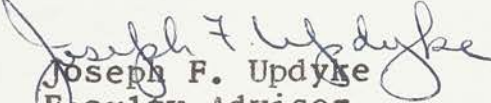
It is with great pleasure that I report to you the fine record of the men in the Theta Pi Beta Fraternity of the School of Business, University of Dayton, who are now petitioning for a charter in Delta Sigma Pi.

They have persevered for two years in working toward their petitioning goal. They overcame early inactive leadership within their group, and accepted the challenge from the University to prove themselves an organization worthy of administrative approval.

The organization has excelled in service-to-college and professional activities, which have been planned and executed in a businesslike manner, needing very little assistance from their faculty advisors.

I believe these men have shown that they can contribute much to the national fraternity, and be appreciative of what Delta Sigma Pi offers them. For these reasons, I hope every possible consideration will be given these men for an early installation.

Fraternally,

  
Joseph F. Updyke  
Faculty Advisor





UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON  
DAYTON 9, OHIO

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

February 27, 1963

The Grand Council  
Delta Sigma Pi  
330 South Campus Avenue  
Oxford, Ohio


Dear Sirs:

Theta Pi Beta is petitioning for a charter from the International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi.

The development of this group has been observed closely by the members of the School of Business and the Academic Council of the University of Dayton. The Academic Council delayed full acceptance of this group for one year to see if the interest and dedication of its members was sincere. This month the Council voted unanimously to approve Theta Pi Beta as an official University organization.

The Theta Pi Beta Chapter will be a definite enhancement of the academic life of the University and it is therefore requested that the Grand Council consider its petition favorably.

Very truly yours,

  
William J. Hoben  
Acting Dean

WJH/mh



# UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON

DAYTON 9, OHIO

THE PRESIDENT

March 1, 1963

The Grand Council  
Delta Sigma Pi  
330 South Campus Avenue  
Oxford, Ohio

Dear Sirs,

It is with confidence that I corroborate the recommendations of the University's Academic Council and the Acting Dean of the School of Business Administration in supporting the request of the students of Theta Pi Beta in their petition for a charter from the International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi.

Should you find them worthy and qualified for this distinction it would sky-rocket their morale and encourage their members to new heights of interest and achievement.

My personal best wishes.

Sincerely,

Very Reverend Raymond A. Roesch, S.M.  
President

RAR:mak





# UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON

DAYTON 9, OHIO

DEAN OF THE UNIVERSITY

March 6, 1963


The Grand Council  
Delta Sigma Pi  
330 South Campus Avenue  
Oxford, Ohio

Dear Sirs:

Student organizations pursuing academic goals at the University of Dayton are subject to approval and periodic review by our Academic Council.

Theta Pi Beta has been fully endorsed by the Council and merits its unqualified recommendation that the Grand Council consider favorably this student group's petition for a charter from the International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi.

Sincerely yours,

  
Rev. Thomas A. Stanley, S. M.  
Dean of the University

TAS:rh

School of Business Administration  
UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON  
DAYTON 9, OHIO

March 5, 1963

The Grand Council  
Delta Sigma Pi  
330 South Campua Avenue  
Oxford, Ohio

Gentlemen of Delta Sigma Pi:

Since its inception at the University of Dayton early in 1961, Theta Pi Beta honorary business fraternity, has evidenced steady improvement and growth.

Following a reorganization meeting November 14, 1961, a dedicated group of officers worked diligently toward a renewed spirit of fraternity unity and toward building increased enthusiasm among the membership.

Business and professional meetings have evidenced leadership and careful planning. The fraternity spirit has intensified itself with all efforts directed toward a common goal, that of national recognition and affiliation with Delta Sigma Pi at the earliest possible date.

The officers of the past two years have done an excellent job of guiding Theta Pi Beta to its present status. It is now possible to petition for a charter to Delta Sigma Pi on the merit of past performance and accomplishments.

These men realize that Delta Sigma Pi has a great deal to offer them and in return they have shown a willingness to contribute to the fraternity.

I hope that you will give favorable consideration to this petition for an early installation of a chapter of Delta Sigma Pi at the University of Dayton. The fraternity spirit evidenced by these men of Dayton will give strength to the national fraternity and thus will prove to be of mutual benefit.

Respectfully,



Robert E. Kriegbaum  
Associate Professor of Accounting  
Faculty Advisor to Theta Pi Beta





# INTERNATIONAL FRATERNITY OF DELTA SIGMA PI

THE CENTRAL OFFICE

330 SOUTH CAMPUS AVENUE

OXFORD, OHIO

J. D. THOMSON  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

CHARLES L. FARRAR  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

March 4, 1963

TO THE GRAND COUNCIL:

It is indeed a privilege to have this opportunity to recommend Theta Pi Beta Fraternity at the University of Dayton to you for a charter of Delta Sigma Pi. I was privileged to assist with the organizing of this group and have on numerous occasions worked with them during their probationary period.

Rarely, if ever, have I known a group more dedicated to its goal, that of affiliation with Delta Sigma Pi. Though uncertain of their destiny, they did not falter; instead, worked even harder to provide a spirit of true fraternalism, as well as a service to the School of Business, the University and the Dayton community. This leaves little doubt in my mind that they are truly worthy of a charter of Delta Sigma Pi.

Fraternally yours,

Executive Secretary

CLF/jl



# INTERNATIONAL FRATERNITY OF DELTA SIGMA PI

THE CENTRAL OFFICE

330 SOUTH CAMPUS AVENUE

OXFORD, OHIO

J. D. THOMSON  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

CHARLES L. FARRAR  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

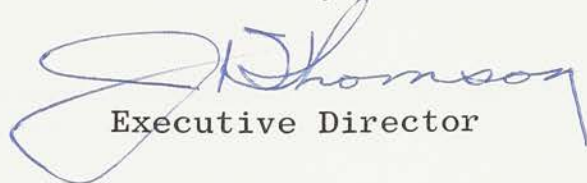
March 4, 1963

TO THE GRAND COUNCIL:

It is a privilege to recommend Theta Pi Beta to you for a charter of Delta Sigma Pi. I have been in personal contact with this group since it was organized and have watched it develop into a fine professional fraternity.

I believe that it more than meets the standards of Delta Sigma Pi and has the ability to provide a real service to the University of Dayton, its own members, and to Delta Sigma Pi, if it is granted a chapter.

Fraternally yours,



Executive Director

JDT/j1





Richard Albert Baker, 20

2781 W. Bailey Road, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio

Graduate of: Archbishop Hoban High School

Junior

Economics

Extra-curricular Activities: Pershing Rifles, Columnist  
for U.D. Flyer News, University Chapel Servers Club,  
Theta Pi Beta.

Accumulative Grade Point: 2.75



Paul R. Becker, 21

112 Lloyd Avenue, Florence, Kentucky

Graduate of: Covington Catholic High School

Junior

Accounting

Extra-curricular Activities: Accounting Club, Servers  
Club, Theta Pi Beta. *of Management, Advanced Army M.A.T.O.,  
Army Publicity Committee, Theta Pi Beta.*

Accumulative Grade Point: 2.38

*Accumulative Grade Point: 2.5*





Richard John Bielot, 20

21 Glenview Road, Meriden, Connecticut

Graduate of: Francis T. Maloney High School

Junior

General Business

Extra-curricular Activities: New England Club, Society for the Advancement of Management, Advanced Army R.O.T.C., Dorm Publicity Committee, Theta Pi Beta.

Accumulative Grade Point: 2.5



Thomas A. Bir, 23

416 Kenwood Avenue, Dayton, Ohio

Graduate of: Chaminade High School

Senior

Marketing

Extra-curricular Activities: Society for the Advancement of Management, Dayton Club, Intramural sports, Theta Pi Beta.

Accumulative Grade Point: 2.5





Thomas M. Cooney, 20

17709 Sedalia Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio

Graduate of: St. Ignatius High School

Junior

Accounting

Extra-curricular Activities: Cleveland Club, Intramural  
Basketball, Accounting Club, Theta Pi Beta.

Accumulative Grade Point: 2.59



Ignatius J. Costa, 20

1009 Peace Street, Pelham Manor, New York

Graduate of: Pelham Memorial High School

Junior

Marketing

Extra-curricular Activities: University Chapel Servers Club, Tennis Team, Knickerbocker Club, Theta Pi Beta.

Accumulative Grade Point: 2.35





Thomas A. Cutter, 20

3699 West 159 Street, Cleveland 11, Ohio

Graduate of: St. Edward High School Arlington Virginia

Junior

Marketing

Extra-curricular Activities: Cleveland Club, Booster Club,  
Intramurals, Theta Pi Beta.

Accumulative Grade Point: 2.7



William Fabritius, 21

2108 Edgar Avenue, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania

Graduate of: Wakefield High School, Arlington Virginia

Junior

Management

Extra-curricular Activities: Society for the Advancement  
of Management, Keystone Club, Intramurals, Theta Pi Beta.

Accumulative Grade Point: 2.59



Joe Gallina, 21

1645- 79 Street, Brooklyn, New York

Graduate of: Holy Trinity High School

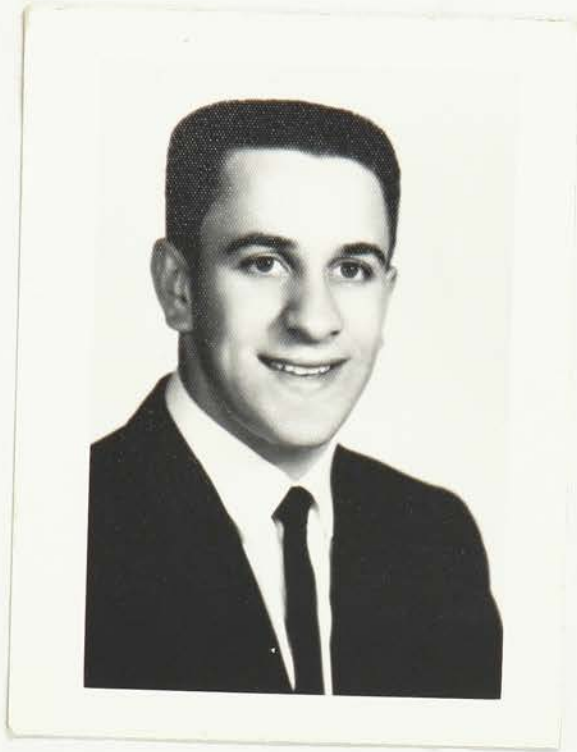
Senior

Accounting

Extra-curricular Activities: Knick Club, Intramural  
Basketball, Theta Pi Beta.

Accumulative Grade Point: 2.35





George J. Garascia, 20

13895 Fordham, Detroit 5, Michigan

Graduate of: Notre Dame High School

Junior

Business Management

Extra-curricular Activities: Hockey Team, Wolverine Club,  
Theta Pi Beta.

Accumulative Grade Point: 2.38



Donald U. Hamberg, 21

213 East College Street, Coldwater, Ohio

Graduate of: Coldwater High School

Senior

Business Management

Extra-curricular Activities: Theta Pi Beta. Theta Pi Beta.

Accumulative Grade Point: 2.74



John Paul Heinz, 22

2400 Wayne Avenue, Dayton 20, Ohio

Graduate of: North Catholic High School

Junior

Accounting

Extra-curricular Activities: Intramurals, Theta Pi Beta.

Accumulative Grade Point: 2.85





John J. Hirt, 21

615 West Greene Street, Piqua, Ohio

Graduate of: Piqua Catholic High School

Senior

Business Management

Extra-curricular Activities: Theta Pi Beta.

Accumulative Grade Point: 2.6



Richard J. Hladysz, 20

204 Locust Street, Carnegie, Pennsylvania

Graduate of: St. Luke High School

Junior

Accounting

Extra-curricular Activities: Student Council, Keystone  
Club Treasurer, Theta Pi Beta.

Accumulative Grade Point: 2.5



Lawrence J. Kelly, 20

112 McKenna Avenue, Pittsburgh 5, Pennsylvania

Graduate of: South Hills Catholic High School

Junior

Accounting

Extra-curricular Activities: Keystone Club, Business Staff  
of Flyer News, Intramurals, Theta Pi Beta.

Accumulative Grade Point: 2.4





John Thomas Kennedy, 21

644 Palace Street, Aurora, Illinois

Graduate of: Marmion Military Academy

Senior

Marketing

Extra-curricular Activities: Illini Club, Chapel Choir  
Pep Club, U.D. Duplicate Bridge Club, Intramural Basket-  
ball, Sociology Club.

Accumulative Grade Point: 2.9



Robert E. Kriegbaum

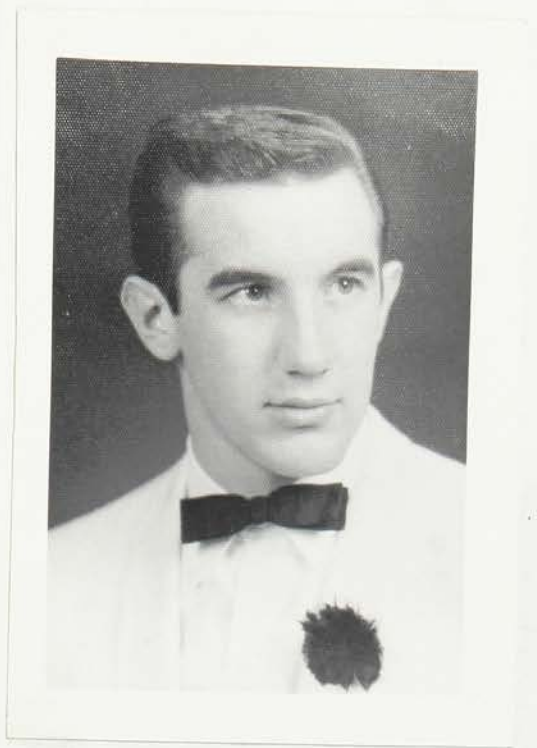
1035 Croyden Drive, Dayton 20, Ohio

A.B., Wittenberg College

M.A., Ohio State University

Associate Professor of Accounting

Faculty Advisor



Kevin M. Kurtz, 21

2214 Demington Drive, Cleveland Heights 18, Ohio

Graduate of: St. Joseph Preparatory School, Kentucky

Junior

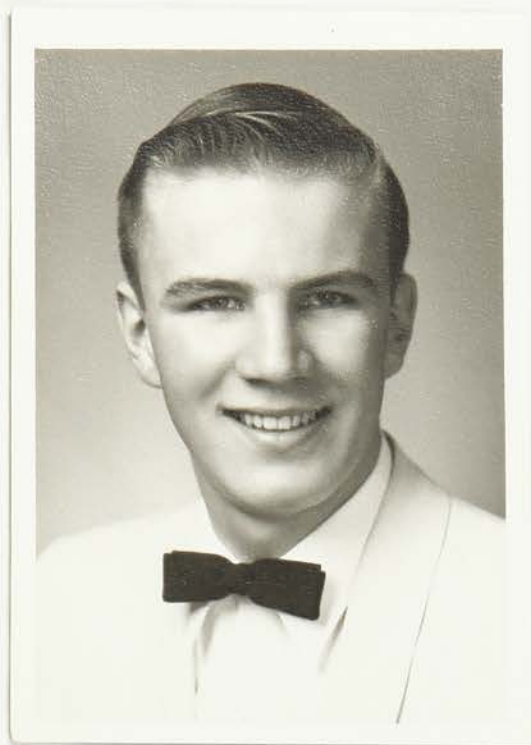
General Business Management

Extra-curricular Activities: Cleveland Club, Intramurals,  
Theta Pi Beta.

Accumulative Grade Point: 2.77

Accumulative Grade Point: 2.37





Paul Anthony Lammert, 21

522 Grament Avenue, Dayton 7, Ohio

Graduate of: Chaminade High School

Senior

Accounting

Extra-curricular Activities: Theta Pi Beta.

Accumulative Grade Point: 2.77

Accumulative Grade Point: 2.7



Dennis Lang, 21

14037 East 7 Mile, Detroit 5, Michigan

Graduate of: Notre Dame High School

Junior

Accounting

Extra-curricular Activities: Hockey Team, Wolverine Club,  
Theta Pi Beta.

Accumulative Grade Point: 2.7



James J. Myers, 21

2652 Welsford Road, Columbus, Ohio

Graduate of: Aquinas High School

Senior

Accounting

Extra-curricular Activities: U.D. Flyer News, Central Ohio Club, University Chapel Servers Club, Theta Pi Beta.

Accumulative Grade Point: 2.57





Richard Opalek, 21

3585 Northvale Blvd., Cleveland Heights 12, Ohio

Graduate of: St. Joseph High School

Junior

Economics

Extra-curricular Activities: Cleveland Club Treasurer,  
Intramural Football, Basketball, Baseball, Track, Hockey  
Team, Theta Pi Beta.

Accumulative Grade Point: 2.35



Richard Pagliari, 21

Main Street, Frank, Pennsylvania

Graduate of: Elizabeth-Forward High School

Senior

Accounting

Extra-curricular Activities: Varsity Football, Monogram Club, Theta Pi Beta.

Accumulative Grade Point: 2.95



Harry R. Pape, 20

122 Cleveland Avenue, Norwood, Pennsylvania

Graduate of: St. James High School

Junior

Accounting

Extra-curricular Activities: Catholic Students Mission Club, Intramurals, Players, International Club, Theta Pi Beta.

Accumulative Grade Point: 2.5





Robert J. Retzer, 21

3626 West 148 Street, Cleveland 11, Ohio

Graduate of: St. Edward High School

Senior

Personnel Management

Extra-curricular Activities: Flyer News, Cleveland Club  
Intramural Bowling, Intramural Basketball, Theta Pi Beta.

Accumulative Grade Point: 2.35



Joseph Ricciardi, 20

81 Wadsworth Terrace, New York 40, New York

Graduate of: Salesian High School, New Rochelle, New York

Senior

General Business Management

Extra-curricular Activities: Society for the Advancement of Management, Knickerbocker Club, University Servers Club, Football, Basketball, Softball Intramurals, Flyer News, Theta Pi Beta.

Accumulative Grade Point: 2.4



Lawrence D. Schafrath, 20

Route 1, Wooster, Ohio

Graduate of: Wooster High School

Junior

General Business

Extra-curricular Activities: Cleveland Club, Theta Pi  
Beta.

Accumulative Grade Point: 2.35





Gary K. Shype, 20

45 Hollywood Avenue, Yonker, New York

Graduate of: Archbishop Stepinac High School

Junior

Accounting ~~Major~~

Extra-curricular Activities: Accounting Club, Knickerbocker Club, Theta Pi Beta.

Accumulative Grade Point: 2.45



Michael A. Toner, 20

1254 Bunts Road, Lakewood 7, Ohio

Graduate of: Cathedral Latin High School

Junior

Business Management

Extra-curricular Activities: Cleveland Club, Theta Pi  
Beta.

Accumulative Grade Point: 2.46



Joseph Raymond Trovato, 21

85 High Point Trail, Rochester 9, New York

Graduate of: Aquinas Institute

Senior

Accounting

Extra-curricular Activities: Intramural sports, Theta  
Pi Beta, Knick Club.

Accumulative Grade Point: 2.69





Joseph F. Updyke

7 Ivanhoe Avenue, Dayton 19, Ohio

B. S. University of Dayton

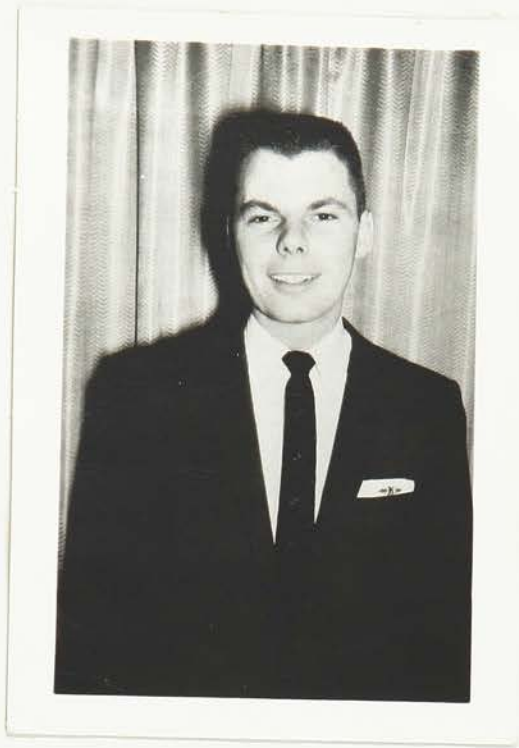
Graduate Study, Miami University

Associate Professor of Accounting

Chairman of the Department of Accounting

Faculty Advisor

Accumulative Grade Points: 2.7



Kenneth Arlen White, 21

122 Sherwood Avenue, Wheeling, West Virginia

Graduate of: Marianist Preparatory, Beacon, New York

Senior

Business Management

Extra-curricular Activities: Catholic Students Mission  
Crusade, Mountaineer Club, Theta Pi Beta.

Accumulative Grade Point: 2.9