

A PETITION  
TO THE  
INTERNATIONAL FRATERNITY  
OF  
DELTA SIGMA PI  
BY THE  
LOYOLA BUSINESS FRATERNITY  
LOYOLA UNIVERSITY  
OF THE SOUTH  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.



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

Gentlemen:

We, the undersigned members of The Loyola Business Fraternity, hereby petition for a charter to establish a chapter of the International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi on the campus of Loyola University of The South, New Orleans, Louisiana.

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 purposes, 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:

*Henry Chlubrowski, President*

*Clarence E. Holmes, Jr., Senior Vice President*

*Thomas V. Mc Hoy, Secretary*

*Ronald Kasher*

Grady K. Martin

John Christensen

Gerald J. Ferro

George J. Cassard III

Edward J. Wilson

John J. Gallagher

Charles J. Ferro

Gilbert W. Rau

David A. Nelson

Emile S. Haro III

Edwin Rice, Treasurer

Gerald J. Hanson

Gustave R. Halsed Jr.

Henry J. Wheeler

Robert E. Ahrens Jr.

Everett C. Hlaumbe Jr.

Joseph S. Paternostro

Julie J. Mummert

Richard M. Grennell

Ronald Kaucher

Atta Cooney

Lawrence J. Smith

H. D. Wallace

John McShane Jr.

Richard A. Carlos

Joseph Nastasi

Edwin S. Jewett Jr.

Edward A. Pappone

Robert Agnelly - Transferred from  $\Lambda \Sigma \Pi$  Chapter  
at Louisiana State University



## HISTORY OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

Louisiana's colorful history can be said to revolve around its picturesque wilderness, its varied agriculture and, most of all, the mighty Mississippi River. This river with its many tributaries has always been the center of the state's development.

When La Salle descended the Mississippi River, in 1682, he took possession in the name of France of the vast unknown region drained by the river, which he named Louisiana in honor of King Louis XIV. Returning with a colony in 1684, he failed to find the river's mouth, and landed in Texas, where he was murdered. The honor of laying the foundation of the colony fell to the Canadian Pierre le Moyne d'Iberville, who in 1699 made the first settlement within the present state limits and whose brother Bienville founded New Orleans. As a financial speculation Louisiana was a bitter disappointment to Antoine Crozat, who held it under royal grant from 1712 to 1717; to the creditors of John Law's "Mississippi Company," the next promoter; and to the crown, which resumed control in 1731. The most spectacular failure was that of John Law, who had promised to pay the French public debt with the proceeds of the exploitation of the colony. The expectations of profit were so enormous that there was frenzied speculation in Paris, known



after Law's downfall in 1720 as the "Mississippi Bubble."

In 1726, during the Seven Years' War, France secretly ceded New Orleans and the vast region west of the Mississippi to its ally, Spain. The colonists did not learn of the transfer officially until two years later. Then angered at being cast off by the mother country and fearing financial disaster in the loss of the French market for their indigo, they drove out Ulloa, the first Spanish governor, in 1768. His successor repressed them with an iron hand, and they settled down to endure what proved to be, for an eighteenth century Spanish colony, a fairly liberal rule. After the American Revolution, the hearty Western boatmen and traders from the fast growing country between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi poured their produce into New Orleans in an ever increasing stream and were continually exasperated at the heavy customs duties levied. Threats of Western secession on the one hand and of filibustering seizure of New Orleans by the Westerners on the other hand were equally alarming to the statesmen of the young American republic and to the governors of the Spanish colony. The cumulative pressure on the federal government resulted in the American purchase of Louisiana in 1803 from the French, who had reacquired it by a secret treaty from Spain in 1800. In 1804 Congress divided Louisiana into the District of Louisiana, north of Latitude 33°, and the Territory of Orleans, south of



the parallel. In 1812 the Territory of Orleans was admitted into the Union as the state of Louisiana, with the addition of the "Florida parishes" - that part of the Spanish province of West Florida lying between the Pearl and the Mississippi rivers, which had rebelled against Spanish rule in 1810.

Louisiana's vote of succession in 1861 brought into the Confederacy the largest city in the South, with more machine shops and trained workmen than any other. The state's command of the mouth of the Mississippi gave it great military importance. But David Farragut's capture of New Orleans and Baton Rouge opened the lower Mississippi to the Federal forces.

During the rest of the Civil War the territory held by the Federal troops was recognized as the legitimate state government (though under a military governor) and sent members to Congress. On July 30, 1866, an attempt of Negro leaders to hold a constitutional convention at New Orleans and to secure the franchise resulted in rioting which had much to do with the excessive severity with which the later Reconstruction government had on the latter. A new constitution embodying a Grandfather Clause, which practically disfranchised the Negro, was adopted in 1898, but the clause was declared unconstitutional in 1915.

Since 1900 Louisiana has made steady progress in sanitation, transportation, the development of its natural mineral resources, and the movement toward varied types of agriculture.



During the war Louisiana supplied thousands of men to the armed forces. Between 1928 and 1935 the history of Louisiana was largely dominated by Huey P. Long, a colorful figure who built a political machine in the state. The Long Machine was severely criticized for its methods but it did accomplish many public improvements. These included a modernized highway and bridge system, enlargement of the state university and hospitals, and the construction of a New Capitol at Baton Rouge. Also the Long administration provided the distribution of free text books to school children, and the building of a seawall, an airport and a bridge at New Orleans. Yet Long's machine became less powerful when he was assassinated in 1935.

World War II brought a tremendous increase in agriculture, mineral, and manufacturing production in Louisiana. New Orleans, Lake Charles and Baton Rouge were major shipping points for the materials of war carried down the Mississippi.

New Orleans opened an International Trade Mart in 1948 to encourage both foreign and domestic trade. In late 1955, the United States Army engineers began a project to prevent the Mississippi River from changing its course and bypassing New Orleans. They estimated that the project would cost 47 million dollars and take from eight to ten years to complete. Then the 23.8 mile-long Lake Pontchartrain Causeway was completed in 1956. It is the longest over water highway in the world.



As the mighty Mississippi River continues to flow through the Pelican state, so too Louisiana continues to march forward in her progressive development.



## CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

When the United States bought Louisiana in 1803, President Thomas Jefferson made a prediction about the little French settlement on the lower Mississippi. He said that New Orleans would grow into a great metropolis. The city has more than done so. It is one of the world's greatest shipping centers. Its port is second in the United States in goods handled. Manufactures run into millions of dollars a year. And its jealously guarded Old World color and charm make it a favorite for tourists and conventions in keeping with its claim to be "America's Most Interesting City."

The city owes much to its fortunate geographical position. It is the gateway to the Mississippi Valley, the richest river valley in the world. The markets of Latin America lie just across the Gulf of Mexico, and the Panama Canal provides a handy waterway to the trading centers of the Orient. Its port also handles giant quantities of goods shipped to or from European nations.

The original settlement was built along the eastern bank of the Mississippi in a great U-shaped bend in the river, 110 miles from its mouth. Many streets followed the curve in the river, giving New Orleans the name, "the Crescent City." Much of the city lies below the river level; but many miles of great levees keep out the waters.



The city has two outlets to the Gulf. One follows the Mississippi, crossing its delta through Southwest Pass. The other passage is through Intracoastal Waterway.

The Port of New Orleans is operated by the Board of Port Commissioners. It attained a new height of importance in the second World War as a point of embarkation for men and war materials. During the war years thousands of vessels cleared the port annually and carried more than 20 million tons of cargo.

More than 11 miles of wharves, warehouses, and huge steel transit sheds provide facilities for handling the flood of products that pass through New Orleans each year. The city is one of the nations greatest markets for cotton, sugar, grains, burlap, molasses, bananas, coffee, and in addition to being the shipping and selling center for Louisiana's petroleum, rice and lumber.

To stimulate import trade, New Orleans has established a free port zone. Here importers are permitted to store cargo duty free. No tariff is paid unless the goods are later sold in the United States. The International House, established in 1944, is a meeting place for business exchange for foreign visitors. So, too, the International Mart, opened in 1948, is used to exhibit and market foreign products. It is the first of its kind in the world.

New Orleans is connected with the interior of the country by



a fan-shaped network of nine railroads. The Public Belt Railroad, owned by the city, connects all rail lines with the docks. It also utilizes the \$13,000,000 Huey P. Long Bridge across the Mississippi. Coastwise steamers link New Orleans with other seaports in the United States. River barge lines operate on regular schedules between the city and points on 13,000 miles of inland waterways. Modern airports make New Orleans a transit center between the United States and Latin America. It is as close to Guatemala City as it is to Chicago.

In and around New Orleans is one of the South's great industrial areas. About 800 plants turn out hundreds of different products, from tin cans to hosiery. Sugar-cane refining and shipbuilding are leading industries. Wallboard, made from sugar-cane refuse, is an unusual New Orleans product. The city is a leader in the production of men's wash suits, cottonseed products, industrial alcohol, and burlap and cotton bags. New Orleans is also noted as the southern center for the production of fine furniture, both modern and period.

But New Orleans is a city of striking contrast. The old and new sections lie roughly on either side of Canal Street, a broad thoroughfare which runs north from the river.

The modern section, largely to the west of Canal Street, has towering skyscrapers, broad palm-bordered streets, and well kept parks. East of Canal Street lies Old New Orleans. Here



live American born descendents of the French and Spanish who still cling to the speech and customs of their forefathers.

This old French Quarter or Vieux Carre' is really a city in itself. It occupies a small, quiet section, hemmed in by the busy modern metropolis. Dark narrow streets, many paved with flagstones, separate crowded rows of distinctive old buildings erected more than a century ago. The dwellings are patterned after the houses of southern France, Spain and Italy. Heavy iron-bound doors covered with clinging vines of roses and ivy open abruptly on the uneven sidewalks. Behind these great gates are fine old courtyards, or patios that usually have crumbling walks, fountains, statues, and bright green tropical plants. Overhead are picturesque balconies with railings of finely wrought iron. The gabled roofs and red-brick chimneys of the old mansions add to the Old World atmosphere of the district.

The old "commons" or Place d'Armes, in the Vieux Carre, was the setting of nearly every important event in the history of Louisiana. Later the commons was renamed Jackson Square. It is a modern park with colorful flower beds, white cement walks and neatly trimmed shrubbery. The historic old buildings surrounding the square still stand. Here are the Pontalba Buildings, America's first apartments; St. Louis Cathedral, built in 1794; and the Cabildo, the Spanish courthouse where

Louisiana was transferred from Spain to France and then to the United States. The latter is now a museum. Another point of interest to tourists is the old French Market, built in 1791. It is still in use although modernized to some extent.

The Old World heritage of the Latin Quarter is celebrated each year in the Mardi Gras, famous throughout the world. It is a great fun festival of several private balls, street pageants, and public masking. The season comes to a climax the day before Lent on "Fat Tuesday."

New Orleans is both a summer and winter resort. Golf, baseball and fishing are popular the year round. The highlight of the winter season is the Carnival of Sports, which features the Sugar Bowl football game on New Year's Day.

The City is the seat of Tulane University and its branch for women, Newcomb Memorial College. The Louisiana State University medical center, the Delgado Trade School for boys, and the Rabouin technical school for girls are also here. The Catholic school system consists of Loyola University and more than fifty other schools and convents. Dillard University and Xavier University are provided for Negroes.

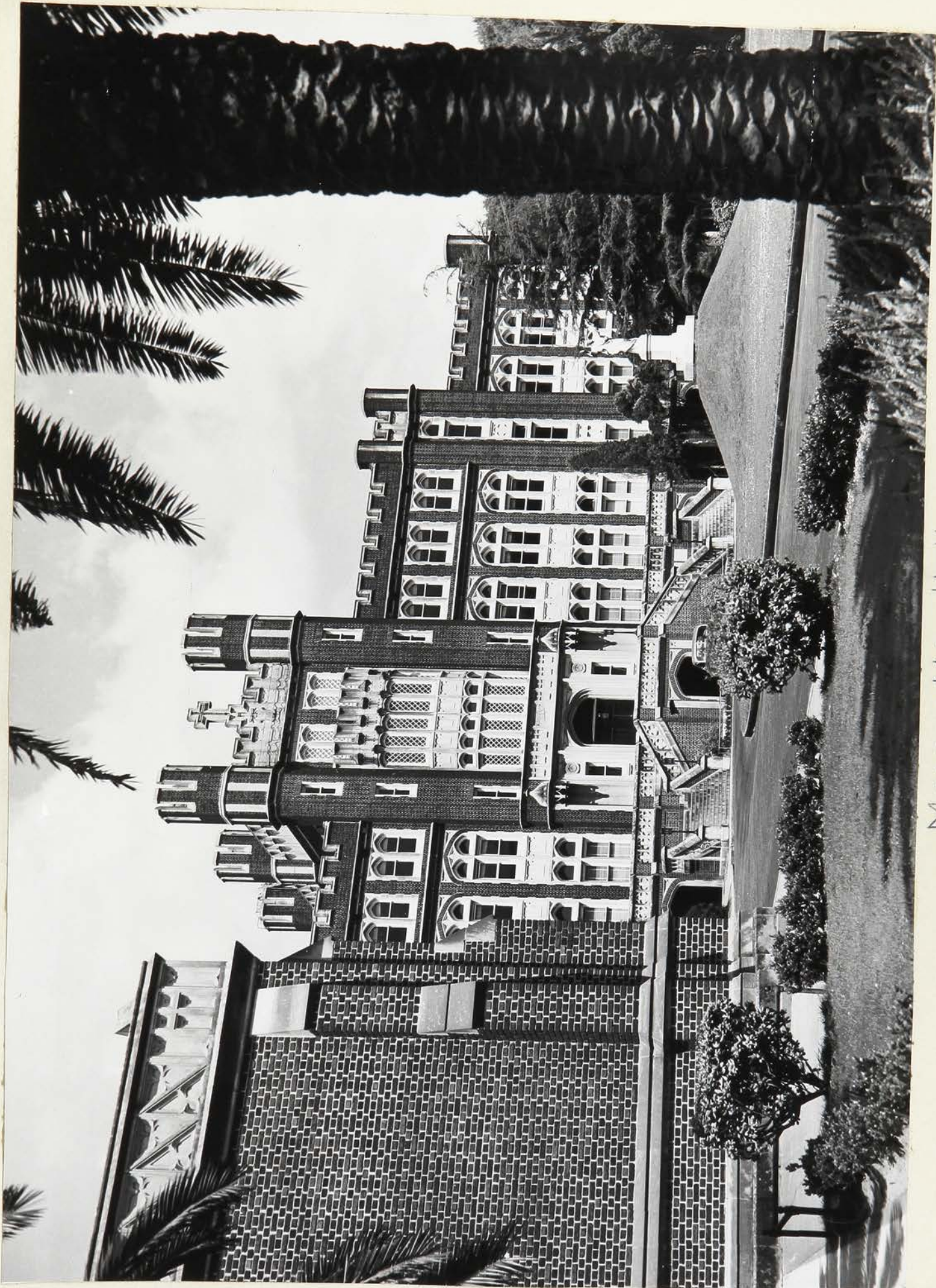
City Park contains the Delgado Museum of Fine Arts and the ancient "duelling oaks" under which affairs of honor were once settled. A short drive brings one to the Bayou Teche country of the Acadians, land of Longfellow's "Evangeline"; Bayou



Barataria, picturesque haunt of the pirates Jean and Pierre Lafitte; and Chalmette, where the battle of New Orleans was fought in January 1815. An interesting point about this battle is that it occurred 15 days after Great Britain and the United States had made peace.

But, having stood through many years of social and political turmoil, modern New Orleans continues to progress even today as America's Most Interesting City.





Marquette Hall



LOYOLA

A HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY

"We need a university," a former New Orleans Archbishop, the Most Rev. Hubert Blenk used to say, "New Orleans is the place and the Fathers of the Society of Jesus are the men to bring it unto final success."

The largest Catholic university in the deep South and one of the oldest in this region, Loyola University at New Orleans was the outcome of that patriarch's words.

The Jesuits had come to New Orleans in 1847 with the purpose of establishing a college of Liberal Arts and Sciences. On February 1, 1849, the Immaculate Conception, founded by them, began its remarkable career at the corner of Baronne and Common in downtown New Orleans. To it was attached a college preparatory academy. In 1904 the Jesuits opened an academy and a college on St. Charles Avenue opposite Audubon Park, the present site of the University. These two associated institutions were known as Loyola College. In 1911 the College of Immaculate Conception became the Jesuit High School. With it was united the preparatory school of Loyola College.

In response to a general demand from the public and an urgent request from His Excellency, the Most Reverend James J. Blenk, then Archbishop of New Orleans, Loyola College was

expanded into Loyola University in the fall of 1911. <sup>the</sup> The University was authorized by the General Assembly of Louisiana in 1912 to grant all university degrees. *copy*

Jesuit universities and colleges are unique in their characteristic educational methods. Theirs is a system of education based on the best traditions, the experience, and the research of the better educators in many countries through many centuries. The fundamentals of this system are embodied in a collection of pedagogical principles and practices known as the "Ratio Studierum."

This system is distinctive in its aim and objective as well as in its method of approach. Thoroughly convinced that religion is not an appendage to education, but a very vital part of the training of the student and of the subject-matter of his courses, the Jesuits always have held as the goal of education the blending of the supernatural with the natural. Their purpose has been to produce a perfect man, seeking to develop his moral character as well as his mind, his soul as well as his body; believing that a true, cultured citizen of any state must be loyal to his God, his church, and his country.

As college life is the field in which youth with energy and initiative seeks to prepare itself for life's struggles, literature and science are studied in the light of an all embracing philosophy which unifies knowledge and motivates action.



The system is opposed to the pedagogical errors of undigested cramming, uncorrelated electives, over-specialization. The formation of habits of study, reading, and research, of quick thinking and exact expression is characteristic of the Jesuit aim. Personal contact with the professors, whose example, taste, and experience are often a more potent factor of education than the professional lecture, is a vital part of the system.

Jesuit education prepares its student for eternity as well as for time; for life as well as for vocation.

In keeping with the Jesuit and Catholic scheme, the academic work in the college of arts and sciences begins with a two-year course in scholastic philosophy. Since philosophy includes such a wide scope, it is only fitting to begin with such a study in order that the student may be able to see more clearly the organized order of things when he arrives at the more classified and detailed sciences such as chemistry, physics and sociology. Philosophy gives the student basis for the various activities throughout his life and arms him with certain principles and practices to apply to the tedious problems of modern life. The Loyolan begins with the study of right reasoning, Logic, and then moves to the higher branches, Ontology, cosmology and ethics. A thorough course is offered in Theodicy - that branch of philosophy which deals with God - and finally the student has a course in Ethics which deals with the morality of





School of Law



man's actions.

However, even though the college of arts and sciences is cultural and liberal, the practical side of education is not neglected. The second half of the undergraduate's college life, his junior and senior years, are devoted to his major field. Pre-legal, pre-medical and pre-engineering and pre-dental students also are claimed by the college of arts and sciences.

#### SCHOOL OF LAW

The first professional school planned for Loyola was the school of law. Judge John St. Paul, former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana and a leader of a prominent group of Louisiana lawyers campaigned for the school. With Judge St. Paul acting as dean, the school offered a three year course of studies. In order to cooperate with the students the lectures were to be offered in the evening so that they could work during the day to finance tuition. It was an added possibility that the students might get a job during the day in one of the offices of the many New Orleans attorneys. The first session began on October 5, 1914. The first classes were held in the Baronne street buildings but since 1915 they have been held on the campus. In 1925 a regular division of the school of law was opened. The day division retained the old three year course while the night course was stretched to four years. Along with the traditional legal course, five new courses have recently been





Bobet Hall



added, namely, legal method, legal writing, canon law and a practical course in federal and state taxation. Reflecting the interest Loyola has in its law school was a specially scheduled course in 1952. It was in Continental European Law offered by Dr. Enrice Allorio, visiting professor of law from the Catholic University of Milan and made available to all of the school's student body. The Loyola law library which is included in the school of law houses 23,763 volumes. /

#### SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY

/ The Loyola dental school was opened by Dr. C. Victor Vignes in 1914. The first staff was composed of 26 doctors of medicine and doctors of dental surgery. In the Louisiana Charity hospital the future dentists observe hospital practices under the trained supervision of their instructors. Clinical experience is offered to the students in the morning out-patient dental surgery clinic in Bobet Hall. /

As the only dental school in Louisiana and in several of the neighboring states, the Loyola school of dentistry has kept abreast of the times despite the vast improvements and progress in the field of dental surgery in recent years. A citation was awarded the school after World War II for the official training it provided for the army and navy. Even though the freshman enrollment has been reduced in order to increase individual instruction, the school has the largest enrollment ever in the

present session.

#### COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

A group of men who were interested in furthering the standards of pharmacy in Louisiana founded the New Orleans College of Pharmacy in 1900. In 1913 it was combined with Loyola and six years later it became the college of pharmacy of Loyola University. Since its origin the college of pharmacy has been the leader of pharmaceutical affairs in Louisiana. Four years experience in a drug store was once the only prerequisite for a Pharmacy Certificate in Louisiana, but in 1932 the legislature passed a bill to the effect that a student would have to graduate from an accredited school of pharmacy before receiving the required certificate. This measure has done much for pharmacy and insured much more security in drugs and prescriptions for the entire state.

#### DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY

In answer to a definite need in the ever expanding medical world the university established a department of medical technology in 1935. Through its fully accredited affiliated hospital training schools at Hotel Dieu, Touro, Marine Hospital, Sara Mayo and Mercy, the department provides the fullest opportunity for thorough training in theoretical and practical aspects of laboratory work.



## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Making marked progress in recent years is Loyola's education department which previous to 1946 only offered a bachelor of science degree in general education. In the fall of 1946, teacher training of the elementary level, and at the secondary level was begun. The graduate department was started during the summer of 1951. Evidence that the students in the education department are a highly select group is the fact that the Zeta Rho Chapter of Kappa Delta Pi, an honorary society in education, was installed in 1949.

## SCHOOL OF MUSIC

The school of music, originally the New Orleans Conservatory of Music and Dramatic Art, was founded in New Orleans by Dr. Schuyten in 1919. The school joined Loyola in 1932 and Dr. Schuyten became the first dean. Leading to a degree of bachelor of music, major studies may be made in composition, voice, instrumental music and music education. Connected with the school but in an extra-curricular field is Loyola's musical goodwill troupe, Campus Capers. Performing for veterans, service and hospital institutions, as well as numerous high schools throughout the southern states, the groups met with unusual success. Composed of about 40 talented Loyolans, Campus Capers has also a weekly radio program and pre-planned television appearances. The group affords talented students opportunities in radio,





Library



television and stage experiences.

#### LIBRARY

The new Loyola library which was erected at a cost of \$800,000 and which was dedicated on April 2, 1950, by Fr. Thomas Shields, is a spacious modern building housing 250,000 volumes. Having all the comforts of modern living, the library has a well equipped heating and cooling system. It is estimated that the library increases about 6,000 volumes each year. This a very important facility on any campus, especially ours.

#### EVENING DIVISION

For working people who wish to broaden their cultural background Loyola has provided an evening division in which degree or part time programs may be carried out. To accommodate the students in the evening division the university allows them to select and follow any courses which they feel in need of. In this way Loyola is endeavoring to answer the appeal for adult education.

#### WWL RADIO AND TELEVISION

WWL Radio, one of the nation's fifty thousand watt, clear channel stations, is owned and operated by Loyola University of the South. Over thirty years ago the infant station was launched in the basement of Marquette Hall and before long, it was known by businessmen and advertisers as "The South's Greatest Salesman." The station progressed through the years, and it

came to be heard all over the world, in Alaska, Israel, and the Aleutian Islands.

In 1957, showing the continuing progress of the city and the nation, Loyola University of the South received a license from the Federal Communications Commission to operate a television station on Channel Four in New Orleans. That same year on September 7, WWL-TV aired its first radio program, using the latest type of technical equipment stalled in its modern building in the downtown section. At the present time, in connection the University proper, both the radio and TV stations broadcast several programs a week varying from panel discussions to a sports show originating directly from the University's field house on the campus.

#### INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The Institute of Industrial Relations of Loyola University was launched in December 1947 and it follows a program of non-credit courses designed to assist those actively interested in employer-employee relations to gain a deeper knowledge of industrial problems and to stimulate them to work together in a spirit of mutual helpfulness towards a just and equitable solution of these problems. Enrollment in the Institute is open to management and union officials, to union members and in general to all managers and workers of good will.



## LOYOLA FORUM

Another culture-widening project started by Loyola in 1942 is the famed Loyola Forum. Featuring speakers from all walks of life the forum has had such interesting personalities on its roster as Cardinal Spellman of New York, Bishop Fulton Sheen, Hon. Heinrich Bruening, chancellor of Germany before Hitler's regime, Robert Vogeler, American businessman imprisoned by the Reds in Hungary, Fulton Oursler, internationally known editor and author of such best sellers as "The Greatest Story Ever Told" and "The Greatest Book Ever Written" and many others.

## ORGANIZATIONS

Sixty-five organizations on the campus let Loyolans have a choice and give them an opportunity to pursue their favorite avocations. The four social fraternities and Blue Key campus honor frat provide numerous social activities and help to balance the students' agenda between work and recreation.

The gigantic statue of Christ with arms outstretched is a symbol of the welcome that students receive when coming to Loyola. A truly Catholic school with a truly Catholic atmosphere.

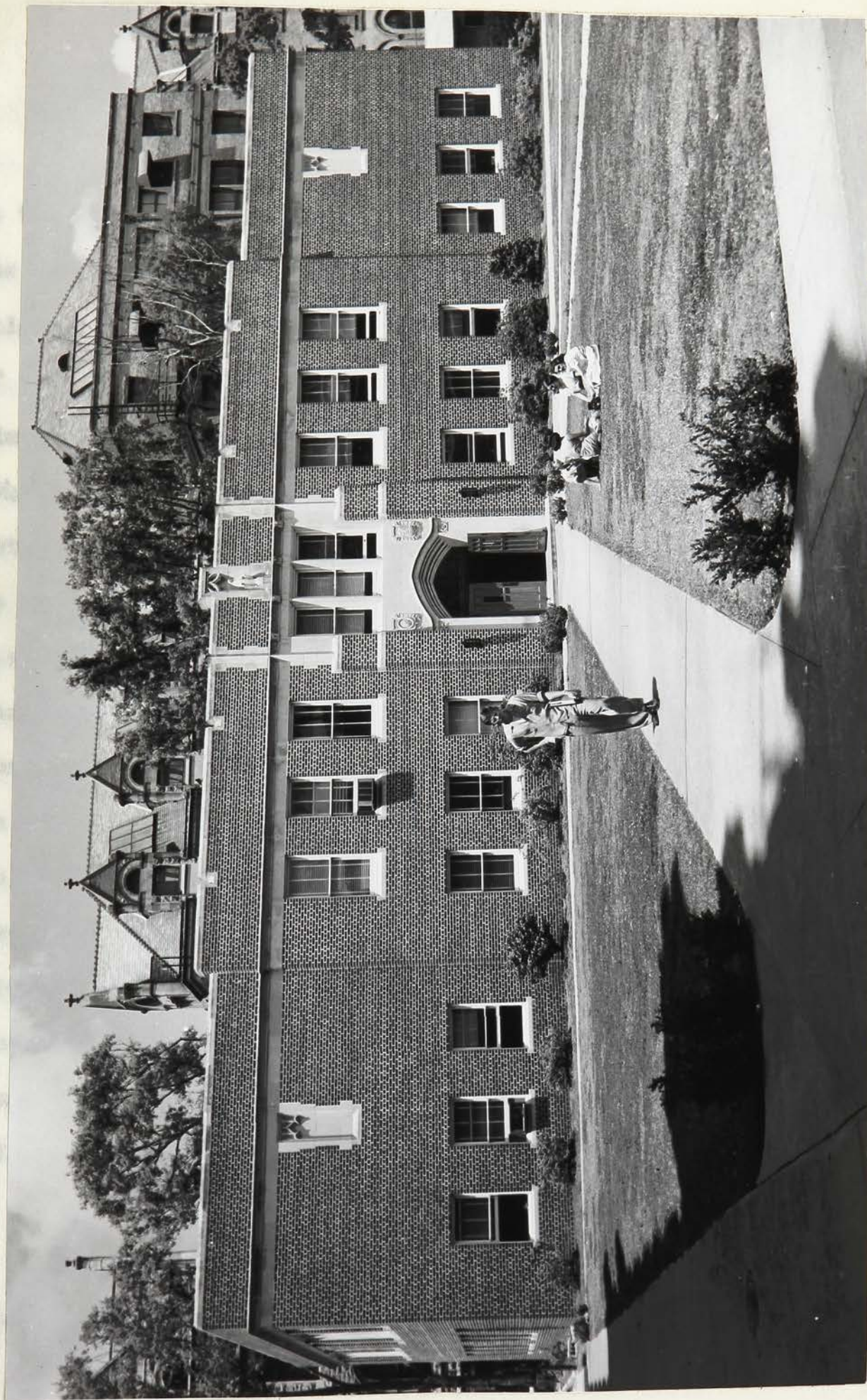
Dean Henry J. Engler, Jr.





Dean Henry J. Engler Jr.





Stallinge Hall



*History of the*

COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

One of the younger but more progressive schools of Loyola is the College of Business Administration. From 1926 to 1947 the four-year program, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Economics, was offered in the Department of Commerce of the College of Arts and Sciences. The College of Business Administration was a natural outgrowth of this department. In 1947 the Board of Directors of the University authorized the establishment of this separate jurisdiction to afford training in business subjects, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Business Administration. With this authorization, the college also received its own building in 1947, which was very similar in construction to the library and designed along Tudor-Gothic lines in keeping with the general design of the entire University. In 1950 the co-educational College of Business Administration was admitted to Associate Membership in the American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business. But then in 1957 she received full membership, making her the smallest of 76 of the country's 600 Colleges of Business Administration who are members of this elite association.

OBJECTIVES

To meet and solve the perplexing and varied problems in his business the executive must be capable of thinking logically,



of making sound judgments, of formulating and correlating factual data and of keeping a proper sense of values in his human relations.

It is the conviction of this College that a well-ordered and properly integrated core of collegiate studies can give the business student a good preparation for the tasks ahead. The college training will not enable the student to by-pass experience and step by step progression in the business firm, but it should shorten the journey from apprenticeship to management responsibility. A student who has acquired the habit of thinking straight and analyzing logically, who has a broad understanding of the arts and an appreciation of the constituent parts of the economic machinery, and who has acquired the facility of getting along with people, should be good management timber.

Hence this College feels a direct responsibility for giving its students a college education, not just a collection of courses for job training. While the vocational aspects of college training for business are by no means neglected the major emphasis is placed on developing an educated man: one who has a keen appreciation of his responsibilities to his fellowmen and to his community and one who has been imbued with high ethical principles.

As a first principle in collegiate training for a business career it is designed by the College that the first two years



of the program of studies should embrace a large measure of cultural and liberal arts subjects. Thus the work in the freshman and sophomore years is devoted largely to such liberal arts courses as English, history, language, mathematics, geography, basic economics, philosophy and religion. These lower division educational disciplines are deemed necessary and desirable to give the student a broad viewpoint and a perspective for the intelligent understanding of the principles, procedures, and functions of business management and of human relations.

After this basic foundation comes the core of carefully selected business subjects to enlarge the knowledge of business and to sharpen the appreciation of management problems.

There is a certain similarity of principles of all business. The warp and woof of every business unit reveals fundamental activities such as production, marketing, labor relations, financing, credits and collections, accounting and controlling, collecting and interpreting statistical information, and business legal relations. It is these fundamental business activities that are analyzed and studied by the student of business under such course headings as accounting, banking, corporation finance, marketing, business communications, business law, business statistics, labor relations, and personnel management. These and other core subjects are required of all students.

Over and above the basic lower division group and the



required core of business subjects the student may avail himself of a certain amount of specialization in any one of several upper division programs of study. By the end of his sophomore year the student shall have determined what program he elects to follow. This determination must be approved by his adviser and the Dean.

The fields of concentration are:

#### GENERAL BUSINESS

This program is strongly recommended for students who want a good solid preparation for business without any great attempt at specialization. All of the electives may be used in a way to serve the particular needs of a student and to give an opportunity for maximum breadth. The student and his adviser will determine the proper selection of courses in this as in all programs of study. It is strongly urged that at least six semester hours of marketing be taken in this program.

#### ACCOUNTING

Management in modern business is highly specialized. Important to business executives is the continuous availability of information concerning costs and operating expenses, resources and liabilities, and profits and losses. Whether the business be retailing or manufacturing, shipping or banking, accounting knowledge is fundamental. Increasing regulations and taxation activities of the government place further emphasis on



accounting knowledge.

The student who takes advanced studies in accounting prepares himself for a very useful career in the fields of private, commercial and industrial accounting, of public accounting, of governmental service, of tax consulting, of cost analysis, or of teaching.

### ECONOMICS

A comprehensive and sound knowledge of economic theory and in its application is essential in all business affairs. The Program in Economics is offered to provide greater opportunity for training in advanced economic courses for those who may aspire to graduate work or to careers in professional economics or government service.

### INTERNATIONAL TRADE

In general, world trade is of fundamental importance to every citizen. Opportunities in international trade affairs, both within the United States and in Foreign service, are without limit. Some of the most promising developments in the future New Orleans will be in the field of foreign trade. It has been estimated that seventy per cent of the purchasing power in the hands of New Orleans people comes directly or indirectly from its foreign trade activities.

Typical careers in private employment are to be found in the export and import departments of large national concerns,



in inland and ocean transport, in marine insurance, in marketing and advertising agencies, in banking, and in freight forwarding. Besides private employment, numberless opportunities are afforded by the governmental agencies in the United States Departments of Commerce, State, and Treasury.

MANAGEMENT

Management, which has as its principal task that of getting things accomplished through people, is in the process of becoming a profession. The responsibility, authority, and accountability of the modern executive is deepening and broadening steadily as a result of basic economic, social and political changes in the United States.

These changes require that the business mechanic, that is, the executive who learned his trade through the process of trial and error, be replaced by the professional executive who has added a sound philosophy of management to his practical skills.

As structural changes occur continuously in the American economy, it is imperative that the modern manager possess a sound philosophy of management in order that he may provide the type of executive leadership that will assure for the continuance of the free enterprise system.

Employment opportunities in management, both administrative and operative, are widening in scope and nature. In fact, there is scarcely an aspect of modern life which does not require



the capabilities and talents of well trained managers.

The profession of management is rewarding to the individual who accepts the responsibilities that are coincidental with the attributes and privileges of the profession.

The basic management **MARKETING** are usually considered to

For years in the United States major emphasis was placed on production and little attention was devoted to the marketing phases of American economic life. From 1914 on such developments in technological improvements and increased productive capacity occurred that problems of finding and stimulating market outlets for an endless quantity and variety of goods arose. The challenge presented results in a new and vigorous emphasis on all aspects of marketing.

Today it is estimated that sixty per cent of the consumer's dollar goes to pay for the marketing activities, as against forty per cent to cover direct production costs and profits. Whether this estimate is exact or not, it is apparent that a realization of the importance of marketing in business affairs gives rise to a host of career possibilities for the student of business.

In private employment there are opportunities in selling, in advertising, in survey and research work, in wholesaling and retailing, as manufacturers agents, and in related and associated fields like transportation, insurance, radio, and banking.



In governmental employment there are career opportunities of many types, especially in the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture and in specialized bureaus.

#### COMBINED PROGRAM IN BUSINESS AND MATHEMATICS

The basic management functions are usually considered to be planning, direction and control. In recent years considerable attention has been given to the direction and control functions. However, the planning function has been neglected. One of the reasons for this has been the shortage of persons with a suitable background in mathematics.

The combined program in business and mathematics permits a student to study all of the basic or "core" courses in business administration while electing as a field of concentration the applied courses in mathematics. This preparation leads to careers in actuarial sciences, market research, and electronic accounting programming.

#### COMBINED PROGRAM IN BUSINESS AND LAW

The combination of business administration and law affords an exceptional training for a career in either law or business or governmental service. With the combined program which is here offered it is possible to achieve both the degrees, Bachelor of Business Administration and Bachelor of Laws, after six years of study.



*Delta Nu*

HISTORY OF LOYOLA BUSINESS FRATERNITY

In the first semester of this year, Mr. Melvin Cannatella, the President of the College of Business Administration and the Dean, Mr. Henry J. Engler, had a meeting in the latter's office to discuss the possibilities of establishing a national, professional, business fraternity on the campus of Loyola University of the South. Considering the size and rating of the young college in previous years, the thought of such an organization was put aside with little reluctance. But now <sup>the</sup> our Business College has been raised from Associate Membership in the American Association of Collegiate Schools to Full Membership in said Association. This honor establishes <sup>it</sup> us as one of the sixty-seven such colleges in the nation out of a possible six hundred business schools.

Inspired by this national recognition, Mr. Cannatella and Dean Engler thought that ~~we were coming of age, growing to our full maturity,~~ and therefore they proceeded in an informal way ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> inquire <sup>ed</sup> with their associates at Tulane University concerning ~~their~~ Gamma Mu chapter of the International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi. Finding whole-hearted co-operation ~~in all their needs,~~ Mr. Cannatella decided on December 19, 1957 to inform the Central Office of Delta Sigma Pi of our hopes for obtaining a charter for a chapter on our campus.



Between the date previously mentioned and February 11, 1958, Mr. Cannatella proceeded to draw together a group of students whom he thought could fulfill the requirements and aims of Delta Sigma Pi. On that date the group elected officers for the organization and gave it the present name of The Loyola Business Fraternity, <sup>which became Delta Nu Chapter</sup>. Several days later these newly elected officers held an informal meeting with the present officers of the Gamma Mu Chapter of Tulane and discussed the various problems of establishing a well organized chapter of a national fraternity.

It was from the earliest date that <sup>they</sup> we began to prepare ourselves for the scrutinizing eye of the Central Office. ~~We~~ <sup>They</sup> immediately set up several tours which were conducted through the port facilities of New Orleans and through the Hibernia National Bank. <sup>They</sup> We selected a constitution and by-laws committee, a social committee, a professional committee and a petition committee. Holding regular weekly meetings helped <sup>them</sup> us to associate with one another and also gave Drew Moore, an ex-president of the Gamma Mu Chapter, a chance to instruct us during our pledge season. Everyone <sup>was</sup> is extremely interested in the organization and even more interested in obtaining a charter from the International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi.

~~We are extremely enthusiastic to learn of all the functions and regulations of the national organization. We sincerely hope that our present efforts will merit your kind consideration.~~



TYPED COPY

1959 Perdido Street  
New Orleans, La.  
December 19, 1957

Mr. Jim Thomson, Executive Director  
Delta Sigma Pi  
330 South Campus Avenue

Dear Mr. Thomson:

In behalf of a group of very interested prospective Delta Sigma Pi members, I am most pleased to advise the Central Office that in due time we will petition for a charter.

Your fraternity has been in our mind for a long time and at last it seems as though it is a sure thing in the future of Loyola University.

We feel there is a definite place in the Loyola College of Business Administration for a chapter of your fine fraternity. What's more, we will be proud to belong to an organization international in scope, furthering the study and understanding of business administration.

Through the efforts of your district director, the President and boys of Gamma Mu Chapter, and the New Orleans Alumni Club we have been well indoctrinated in the background and ideals of Delta Sigma Pi. These men have offered to counsel us through our pledgship; Gamma Mu will even provide us a pledge chairman.

Therefore, I am certain that before long we will be ready to accept Delta Sigma Pi membership and all that it stands for.

We realize that the period between our sending this letter and petitioning for a charter is supposed to be six months. However, since we want to have a chapter at Loyola before school lets out in May, do you think the six months requirement might be waived to have our installation the beginning of May?

We look forward to your guidance through the next few months, Mr. Thomson, and we will be waiting for any material and information you can send us at your earliest convenience to set us on our way.

Many thanks for the lovely "smoker" Tuesday night.

Sincerely,

Melvin Cannatella



Jim Thomson

DEAR MAX

December 19, 1957

INTERNATIONAL FRATERNITY OF DELTA SIGMA PI

- cc: Homer Brewer, Grand President, Delta Sigma Pi
- Burt Waite, Regional Director, South Central Region
- Henry Engler, Dean, Loyola College of Business Administration
- Max Barnett, Jr., District Director, South Central Region
- Larry Cook, President, Gamma Mu Chapter, Tulane University

February 18, 1958

Raymond W. Flodin  
Executive Secretary

Mr. Max Barnett, Jr.  
553 So. Galvez Street  
New Orleans 25, La.

Dear Max:

I was certainly pleased to learn that you have been able to arrange a meeting of the Loyola boys on Monday night, March 10. As suggested, I will call you upon my arrival in New Orleans.

In the meantime, keep things rolling in that wonderful city of yours.

Fraternally yours,

JFM  
Executive Director

JFM:ts

- CC: Executive Committee
- V. Burt Waite
- Melvin Cassatella
- Ed Head



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INTERNATIONAL FRATERNITY OF DELTA SIGMA PI  
The Central Office  
330 South Campus Avenue  
Oxford, Ohio

J. D. Thomson  
Executive Director

5534 South Galvez St.  
February 18, 1958

Raymond W. Flodin  
Executive Secretary

Mr. Max Barnett, Jr.  
5534 So. Galvez Street  
New Orleans 25, La.

Dear Max:

I was certainly pleased to learn that you have been able to arrange a meeting of the Loyola boys on Monday night, March 10. As suggested, I will call you upon my arrival in New Orleans.

In the meantime, keep things rolling in that wonderful city of yours.

Faternally yours,

Jim  
Executive Director

JDT:ts

CC: Executive Committee  
V. Burt Waite  
Melvin Cannatella  
Ed Head

That's it for now Jim. The group is making its first professional tour on the 25th which I believe I wrote you already.

At tonight's meeting, Drew Moore, a Gamma Phi Past President, discussed the pledge training he will conduct among the Loyola men.

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INTERNATIONAL FRATERNITY OF DELTA SIGMA PI  
The Central Office  
330 South Campus Avenue  
Oxford, Ohio

5534 South Galvez St.  
New Orleans 25, La.  
February 20, 1958

Mr. Jim Thomson, Executive Director  
Delta Sigma Pi  
330 South Campus Avenue  
Oxford, Ohio

Dear Jim:

Tonight Melvin Cannatella called a social meeting of the officers of the petitioning group at Loyola and the Gamma Mu officers. As you know Melvin is President of the Loyola Student Body and has devoted a great deal of time and effort to making this chapter at Loyola a realization.

A number of questions arose. We would appreciate your answering them:

1. When is the formal petition due at Central Office?
2. At the installation ceremony, who pays for the banquet?
3. Could you bring the slides back with you when you visit us on March 10th?
4. By what date must the petitioning group's initiation dues be in Central Office? Will the men be billed?
5. Could you send about 10 or 15 more pledge manuals? (The ones that were supposed to reach the men at home didn't all arrive)

That's it for now Jim. The group is making its first professional tour on the 25th which I believe I wrote you already.

At tonight's meeting, Drew Moore, a Gamma Mu Past President, discussed the pledge training he will conduct among the Loyola men.

(More)



TYPED COPY

Jim D. Thomson NATIONAL FRATERNITY OF DELTA 21 February 20, 1958

The Central Office  
130 South Campus Avenue

We are looking forward to your visit, Jim. Best regards.

130 South Campus St.  
New Orleans, La.  
March 10, 1958

Fraternally yours,

/s/ Max Barnett, Jr.,  
District Director  
South Central Region  
Delta Sigma Pi

cc--Loyola Group Officers:

Major Henry (Hank) F. Dombrowski  
4620 St. Charles Avenue  
New Orleans, La.

Clarence E. Holmes, Jr.  
2620 Palmyra St.  
New Orleans, La.

Ed Ricca  
6421 Perilla Drive  
New Orleans, La.

Tom McGoey  
3609 Canal Street  
New Orleans, La.

and

Mr. Ed Head, President, Gamma Mu Chapter  
10 B Newcomb Campus  
New Orleans 18, Louisiana

Fraternally,

/s/ Max Barnett, Jr.

cc: Homer Brewer, Hank Dombrowski,  
Ed Head

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INTERNATIONAL FRATERNITY OF DELTA SIGMA PI  
The Central Office  
330 South Campus Avenue  
Oxford, Ohio

5534 South Calvez St.  
New Orleans 25, La.  
March 10, 1958

AIRMAIL

Mr. Jim D. Thomson, Executive Director  
Delta Sigma Pi  
330 South Campus Avenue  
Oxford, Ohio

Dear Jim:

We were certainly disappointed you couldn't be with us tonight, but we do hope you are feeling much better.

A few questions came up at tonight's meeting that we would appreciate your answering:

1. Just how much are the initiation fees that are due in before the installation?
2. Could you send the Loyola boys some more officers' manuals?
3. Can we hold the slides a bit longer?

Jim, if Loyola's petition is accepted and their charter granted in May do you think the installation could be on May 11th? We had originally discussed the Sunday before; however, that is the day Gamma Mu at Tulane plans their initiation.

If the 11th is okay, and if you want me to make some tentative plans of booking rooms at the Roosevelt and arranging other details, please notify me at once. New Orleans is a rough city to get accommodations for conventions and such things.

Guide me pal, on installations preparations, if you know what I mean -

Thanks, Jim and get well soon.

Faternally,

/s/ Max Barnett, Jr.

District Director  
South Central Region

cc: Homer Brewer, Hank Dombroski,  
Ed Head



TYPED COPY

INTERNATIONAL FRATERNITY OF DELTA SIGMA PI  
The Central Office  
330 South Campus Avenue  
Oxford, Ohio

5534 South Galvez St.  
New Orleans 25, La.  
March 11, 1958

AIRMAIL

Mr. Homer T. Brewer, Grand President  
Delta Sigma Pi  
808 Southern Railway Building  
99 Spring Street, S.W.  
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Homer:

It was certainly grand talking to you and "stand-by" Harry yesterday, but we surely were disappointed Jim wasn't along. I do hope he is feeling better - I know what that Mexican "infection" can be!

We had our meeting last night anyway and I explained Jim's absence. Ed Head, President of Gamma Mu, and I tried to answer the boys' questions but the Loyola petitioning groups officers would like to see you when you are here Friday.

Homer, call me when you arrive - Ja. 2-5625. I have set up a meeting with these Loyola officers (and any of the others from their group who can come) for about 2:30 Friday afternoon. We plan to meet at the Roosevelt Bar (not the Sazerac Bar, but the bar in the lobby).

Ed Head and I will probably meet you at 2:00 there to discuss our affairs before the Loyola boys arrive, for we do have Gamma Mu and New Orleans Alumni Club problems too.

As you can see, Homer, you won't have to stay over for the late train; you can leave at 5:00 as planned.

All for now. We'll be looking forward to seeing you Friday.

Fraternally,

/s/ Max Barnett, Jr.,  
District Director  
South Central Region

cc: Jim Thomson, Hank Dombrowski,  
Ed Head

TYPED COPY

INTERNATIONAL FRATERNITY OF DELTA SIGMA PI  
The Central Office

330 South Campus Avenue  
Oxford, Ohio

5534 South Galvez St.  
New Orleans 25, La.  
March 15, 1958

Mr. Jim D. Thomson  
Delta Sigma Pi  
330 South Campus Ave.  
Oxford, Ohio

Dear Jim:

Yesterday we had a very informative meeting with Homer and all the Loyola officers were in attendance.

One thing we cleared up is the fact that the installation takes place on a Saturday and not a Sunday. Therefore, the date for the installation were Loyola's petition accepted, could be either May 3rd or May 10th. You advise us, Jim.

This doesn't concern Loyola, Jim, but Homer and I were speaking about SLI in Lafayette, Louisiana. Have you sent them all literature about Delta Sigma Pi? As I mentioned to you, they are mainly interested in an honorary fraternity, but perhaps we can sell them Delta Sigma Pi.

I hope you're feeling better now.

Faternally,

/s/ Max Barnett, Jr.,  
District Dir.  
South Central Region

cc: Homer Brewer, Burt Waite, Hank Dombrowsky, Ed Head

Hank -- I also asked Jim if the \$8 for the badge was included in the \$20 initiation fees, since the manual you all said led you to think so.

Max Barnett, Jr., Dist. Dir.  
South Central Region



O P Y



INTERNATIONAL FRATERNITY OF DELTA SIGMA PI

THE CENTRAL OFFICE

School 330 SOUTH CAMPUS AVENUE

OXFORD, OHIO

New Orleans 25, Louisiana

5534 South Galvez Street  
New Orleans 25, Louisiana  
March 22, 1958

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

We, the Dear Brother Deltasigmaster, would like to include a word in this fine petition being presented to you by the petitioning group at It is with great pleasure that I report to you the outstanding performance of a group of students in the group of men with Loyola University of the south College of Commerce, Delta Sigma are now petitioning for a charter to our great fraternity.

It is our sincere hope that every group that petitions for membership in For years we Delta sigma Pi alumni and members of Loyola, the Tulane University Gamma Kappa Chapter have envisioned with only a chapter at this fine school of higher learning. Then, last fall our dreams seemed to take shape.

We are earnestly looking forward to the time when we can call these men brother Never before have I seen students so intent and eager to accomplish something as these Loyola boys are. Often when I have suggested a project or tour, I have discovered it was already suggested, planned, and performed.

The men in this petitioning group most certainly appreciate to the fullest what Delta Sigma Pi has to offer, and they want to partake of it. However, above all they have shown that they have a great deal to contribute to our fraternity.

I do hope that you will give every consideration for an early installation to these fine men at Loyola. They will definitely be an asset to us.

Fraternally,

*Max Barnett, Jr.*

Max Barnett, Jr., Dist. Dir.  
South Central Region



INTERNATIONAL FRATERNITY OF DELTA SIGMA PI  
GAMMA MU CHAPTER

School of Business Administration  
Tulane University  
New Orleans 18, Louisiana

The Grand Council of  
Delta Sigma Pi

Dear Brothers:

We, the brothers of Gamma Mu Chapter, would like to include a word in this fine petition being presented to you by the petitioning group at Loyola. During these past months, we have worked closely with them and have come to know them well. They are a fine group of men with tremendous drive and enthusiasm and a high esteem for Delta Sigma Pi.

It is our sincere hope that every group that petitions for membership in Delta Sigma Pi has men of the same calibre as these of Loyola. If this is true, Delta Sigma Pi will continue to grow with only the very best.

We are earnestly looking forward to the time when we can call these men brothers as well as good neighbors.

Fraternally,

Edgar Head  
President  
Gamma Mu Chapter



LOYOLA UNIVERSITY  
COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION  
NEW ORLEANS 18, LA.

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

March 21, 1958

To whom it may concern:

I am writing this letter in support of the petition being made by the Loyola Business Fraternity to be accepted for a charter by the International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi.

I have viewed the activities of this group and reviewed the achievements of the individual members, and I feel that the group is representative of the better students in our College.

I give my unqualified endorsement to this group, and strongly recommend the Loyola Business Fraternity for favorable consideration.

Sincerely,

  
Henry J. Engler, Jr.  
Dean

HJE vr



Robert E. Ahrens

330 West Livingston Place, Metairie, Louisiana

Of Irish-German ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from De La Salle High School, 1955

Of New Orleans, Louisiana

Junior, International Trade-Law

R.O.T.C. - 2 years

Member of:

International Relations Club, Propeller Club,

Pre Law Club, Pagasus Poetry Society, Loyola

Student Democratic Assn., Pan American Club,

English Speaking Union and Foreign Policy

Association





Anton E. Cangelosi

Gilbert W. Baer

1236 Royal St., New Orleans, La.

6338 No. Clark St., Chicago, Illinois

Of Italian ancestry, Catholic religion

Of German ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from St. Aloysius High School, 1955

Graduated from Sullivan High School, 1950

of New Orleans, La.

Of Chicago, Illinois

Sophomore, Business Administration, Law

Sophomore, Accounting

No military service

U. S. Army, 2 years

Member of:

Pre-law club

Sigma Alpha Kappa Social Fraternity, Loyola

Sigma Alpha Kappa, Alpha Pi chapter

Intramural Bowling League (Treasurer) 1956-57,

1958 Season



**Anton E. Cangelosi**

**1236 Royal St., New Orleans, La.**

**Of Italian ancestry, Catholic religion**

**Graduated from St. Aloysius High School, 1955  
of New Orleans, La.**

**Sophomore, Business Administration, Law**

**No military service**

**Member of:**

**Pre-law club**

**Sigma Alpha Kappa, Alpha Pi Omicron**





Richard A. Carlos

1400 Cerise St., New Orleans, La.

Of Spanish ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from St. Aloysius College, 1956

Of New Orleans, La.

Freshman, International Trade

No military service

Member of:

Propeller club, Pan-American club



**George J. Cassard, III**

**4528 Prytania St., New Orleans, La.**

**Of French ancestry, Catholic religion**

**Graduated from Jesuit High School, 1956**

**Of New Orleans, La.**

**Sophomore, Law**

**Member of:**

**Pan-American Club, Propeller Club, Beggars**

**Fraternity (Social)**





**John G. Christensen**

**3816 General Taylor, New Orleans, La.**

**Of American ancestry, Catholic religion**

**Graduated from St. Stanislaus, 1955 School, 1936**

**Of Bay St. Louis, Mississippi**

**Sophomore, Accounting & Trade**

**R.O.T.C., MS II Retired**

**Member of:**

**Propellar Club, Beggars Fraternity, Loyal Order**

**of Moose, Society of American Military Engineers,**

**Retired Officers Association**



Henry F. Dombrowski

Cedarwood Park, New Jersey

Of Polish ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from Wm. L. Dickinson High School, 1936

Of Jersey City, New Jersey

Freshman, International Trade

Major, U.S.A., Retired

Member of:

Veterans Club, Knights of Columbus, Loyal Order  
of Moose, Society of American Military Engineers,  
Retired Officers Association





Edward A. DuFresne

Luling, Louisiana ... New Orleans, La.

Of French-German ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from St. Stanislaus College, 1956

Of Bay St. Louis, Mississippi

Sophomore, Accounting Administration

R.O.T.C., MS I

Member of:

Sax Social Fraternity, C.Y.O.



**Charles J. Ferro**

5826 So. Galvez St., New Orleans, La.

Of Italian-French ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from Fortier High School, 1956

In New Orleans, Louisiana

Sophomore, Business Administration

Air National Guard

Member of:

SAK Social Fraternity, C.Y.O.





Gerald J. Ferro

5826 So. Galvez St., New Orleans, Louisiana

Of Italian-French ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from Jesuit High School, 1955

Of New Orleans, Louisiana

Sophomore, Business Administration

Active duty U.S.A. (6 mo.) Prt 2

Member of:

Knights of Columbus, C.Y.O.



Richard M. Galennie

700 Lakeshore Pkwy, New Orleans, Louisiana

Of French ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from St. Pauls College, 1956

Of Covington, Louisiana

Sophomore, Business Administration, Law

National Guard, R.O.T.C. Administrative and Mathematics

Member of:

Sigma Alpha Kappa





**John J. Gallagher**

**3120 White St., New Orleans, Louisiana**

**Of Irish ancestry, Catholic religion**

**Graduated from Jesuit High School, 1957**

**Of New Orleans, Louisiana**

**Freshman, Business Administration and Mathematics**

**R.O.T.C., MSI**

**Member of:**

**Alpha Delta Gamma Social Fraternity, Pre-Law**

**Club, Democratic Association, St. Aloysius**

**Society, Freshing Bites**



Gerald J. Hansen

4320 So. Roman St., New Orleans, Louisiana

Of French-Italian ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from Jesuit High School, 1957

Of New Orleans, Louisiana

Freshman, Business Administration, Law

R.O.T.C.

Member of:

Alpha Delta Gamma Social Fraternity, Pre-Law

Club, Democratic Association, St. Aloysius

Sodality, Pershing Rites





Emile G. Haro, III

201 Glendale Blvd., Metairie, Louisiana

Of French-Spanish ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from St. Aloysius High School, 1955

Of New Orleans, Louisiana

Junior, Accounting

Louisiana Air National Guard (3 yrs.)

Member of:

Sigma Alpha Epsilon Social Fraternity



Clarence E. Holmes, Jr.

2620 Palmyra St., New Orleans, Louisiana

Of French-English ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from Samuel J. Peters High School, 1951

Of New Orleans, Louisiana

Junior Business Administration

U.S. Navy (4 yrs), Yeoman First Class (YN1)

Member of:

Sigma Alpha Kappa Social Fraternity





**Edwin G. Jewett, Jr.**

**3663 Franklin Ave., New Orleans, Louisiana**

**Of English-Irish ancestry, Catholic religion**

**Graduated from Jesuit High School, 1957**

**Of New Orleans, Louisiana**

**Freshman, Business Administration**

**R.O.T.C.**

**Member of:**

**Pre-Law, Sports**

**Procellar Club, Post Lydia A.P.O. Service Fraternity, Deggars Social Fraternity, Vice President**

**of Freshman Class, 1956-57**



Ronald L. Karcher

1339 Burbank Dr., New Orleans, Louisiana

Of French-German ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from Jesuit High School, 1955

Of New Orleans, Louisiana

Sophomore, Accounting

Louisiana Air National Guard (4 yrs.)

Member of:

Propellar Club, Port Loyola A.P.O. Service Fra-

ternity, Beggars Social Fraternity, Vice President

of Freshman Class, 1956-57





Grady K. Martin

3539 Louisiana Ave. Parkway, New Orleans, Louisiana

Of French ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from De La Salle High School, 1956

Of New Orleans, Louisiana

Sophomore, General Business

R.O.T.C. (1 yr)

Member of:

Beggars Social Fraternity, International Relations

Club, C.Y.O., St. Aloysius Society of Loyola,

Society for the Advancement of Management



Thomas J. McGoey

3609 Canal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana

Of Irish-French-English ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from Jesuit High School, 1957

Of New Orleans, Louisiana

Freshman, Management, Business Administration

ROTC at Loyola

Member of:

Sigma Alpha Kappa, Alpha Pi Omicron, Pershing

Rifles, President of Freshman B.A. Class

Alpha Pi Omicron





John W. McShane, Jr.

2852 State Street, New Orleans, Louisiana

Of Irish ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from St. Paul's College, 1955

Of Covington, Louisiana

Junior, Accounting

R.O.T.C. 2 yrs.

Member of:

Sigma Alpha Kappa

Alpha Pi Omicron



Jules J. Mumme

6968 General Diaz, New Orleans, Louisiana

Of German ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from De La Salle High School, 1957

Of New Orleans, Louisiana

Freshman, General Business

Louisiana National Guard

Member of:

Sigma Alpha Kappa





Joseph C. Nastasi

1302 Broadway, New Orleans, Louisiana

Of American-Italian ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from De La Salle High School, 1956

Of New Orleans, Louisiana

Sophomore, General Business

No military service

Member of:

Band



Gerard F. Nelson

1903 So. Dupre St., New Orleans, Louisiana

Of Danish ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from St. Aloysius High School, 1953

Of New Orleans, Louisiana

Sophomore, Accounting

U.S. Army, 1953-56

Member of:

Beggars Fraternity, Veterans Club





Joseph S. Paternostro

8300 Pontchartrain Blvd., New Orleans, Louisiana

Of Italian ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from De La Salle High School, 1956

Of New Orleans, Louisiana

Sophomore, Law

R.O.T.C.

Member of:

Sigma Alpha Kappa Social Fraternity



Edison J. Ricca

6421 Perlita Dr., New Orleans, Louisiana

Of Italian-Irish ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from Jesuit High School, 1955

Of New Orleans

Junior, Marketing

R.O.T.C. 2 years

Member of:

Sigma Alpha Kappa Social Fraternity

Theta Chi, Democratic Club, Society of American

Magicians, American Guild of Variety Artists





Lawrence J. Smith

6926 Catina Street, New Orleans, Louisiana

Of German-Irish ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from De La Salle High School, 1956

Of New Orleans, Louisiana

Sophomore, Business Administration, Law

R.O.T.C.

Member of:

Pi Kappa Epsilon, Y.B.L. Social Fraternity,

Thespians, Democratic Club, Society of American

Magicians, American Guild of Variety Artists



Everette A. Villarrubia, Jr.

15 Beverly Gardens Dr., Metairie, Louisiana

Of Spanish-French ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from St. Aloysius High School, 1957

Of New Orleans, Louisiana

Freshman, Management

Air Force, Air National Guard (3 yrs.)

Member of:

National Office Machine Dealers Association





Hubert D. Wallace

Route #1, Meadville, Mississippi

Of Scotch-Irish ancestry, Baptist religion

Graduated from Bude High School, 1955

Of Bude, Mississippi

Sophomore, Accounting

R.O.T.C., Navy Reserve

Member of:

Beggars Social Fraternity

Veterans Club, Delta Sig, appointed to all with

faculty committee on Graduate Studies



Gustave E. Walsack

412 Woodside Ave., Newark, New Jersey

Of German-English ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from Central High School, 1947

Of Newark, New Jersey

Senior, General Business

U.S. Navy, 1951-55

Member of:

Veterans Club, Delta Sig, Appointed to sit with  
faculty committee on Graduate Studies





Harry J. Wheeler

3400 Touro, New Orleans, Louisiana

Of French-German ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from St. Aloysius High School, 1957

Of New Orleans, Louisiana

Freshman, General Business

No military service



Edward G. Wilson

2221-1/2 Chestnut St., New Orleans, Louisiana

Of Irish-English ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from Holy Cross High School, 1952

Of New Orleans, Louisiana

Sophomore, Marketing

U.S. Navy, 1952-56, U.S.N.R., 1951-52