

Reflections:



a Journal of
Psi Upsilon
History

Reflections is a publication of the Psi Upsilon Foundation focusing on

About the Digital Archives and history and archives committee work

Members of the history & archives committee

Contributors

We wish to recognize Donelan Family Wines for their

FPO

Talkin' Psi U

Air: "Bright College Years"

We are always looking for new recordings and videos of Psi U songs and melodies.

Please record and share!

[ADD DETAILS ABOUT THE CREATION OF THE SONG](#)

Murray L. Eskenazi, Lambda 1956

Transcribed by H. John Henry, Tau 1955

Transcribed/Arranged by
H. John Henry, Tau 1955

TALKIN' PSI U "Psi U This and Psi U That"

Murray L. Eskenazi, Lambda '56

♩ = 240

Oh it's Psi U this and Psi U that In a Psi U shirt and a
We've _ joined the chain of Psi U's past, Of _ Psi U's now, and _
Be _ neath the Ow - l's shel-t'ring wing Our _ Psi U voi - ces _

Psi U hat, Where a Psi U grip and a Psi U grin Says "Wel-comeBroth-ers,
yet to come, _ Linked by Gar-net, _ linked by Gold, For - ev - er young as _
proud-ly sing Of _ heartsandhandsen - twined a-roundOur Dear Old Shrine and the

Come on in." We've a Psi U Badge'er a Psi U heart, With clasp-ed handsthat
we grow old. The _ col-legeyears go _ fly -ing by In the blink-ing of the
love we found. Now _ let us raise a _ Psi U toast To the Bro-therhood that

nev - er part, A life-timepledgethat nev - er ends, Psi U Brothers,
Ow - l's eye, Where o'er the Earth we chanceto roam, We still re - turn to our
meansthe most, Come ga - ther Bro - thers far and near And give a rous-ing _

life - long friends.
Psi U home.
Psi U Cheer:

PSI U CHEER
Psi, Psi, Psi,
Psi Up-si-lon,
Psi Up-si-lon, Psi U!
(Chapter Name 3 times)

Brothers are welcome to add their own verses whenever the mood or events seem appropriate---
But please always end with the Psi U Cheer. - MLE

About our Founders: Reverend Samuel Goodale

Lawrence Tang, ESQ, Gamma Tau '01 (Georgia Institute of Technology)

Among the founders of Psi Upsilon staring across the ivied gates of years one of the founders' dress marks him as a chaplain. While the honored college tablet only notes that Samuel Goodale also was the first to say "Good night thine cordially" his life was a fuller and richer one both in service to his faith and to Psi Upsilon.

Samuel Goodale was born in Berkshire County, Massachusetts on December 20, 1814 to Chester and Asenath Goodale. The youngest child of that union and he was so distant in age from his siblings that his eldest sister had his nephew about the same time.

After youth in Berkshire, Samuel would go to Union College in Schenectady, New York. While there he became a member of the Delphian Society, a literary organization. Among the Delphian society were five other young men who began meeting regularly forming a closer bond. One of those was his aforementioned nephew Sterling Goodale Hadley who replied "Goodnight thine always" to Samuel forming another of our proud traditions. During Goodale's sophomore year these young men resolved to formalize their bond and Samuel was chosen as the chair for the project of drafting the constitution that serves us to this day. Reflecting on those during the 1883 semicennial Goodale said:

It was a small beginning in 1833, the material out of which Psi Upsilon was created seemed rather crude, coarse and common, a half dozen young men in some of the lower classes, mostly from the country places, diffident, unpolished, unattractive, just introduced to college life. Who could have expected anything permanent, valuable, brilliant, from such material? But there are mysterious forces silently at work and grand results often come from small unpromising beginnings. The coarse carbon becomes the diamond, the Psi Upsilon of '33 becoming the

diamond at '83

Founding Psi Upsilon was not his only achievement as he went on to graduate from Phi Beta Kappa from Union in 1836. From there Brother Samuel headed South to Wheeling, West Virginia where he taught for three years. After that time Brother Goodale returned to New York but to attend Episcopal Theological Seminary where he would ultimately be awarded a doctorate in theology in 1841. He was ordained in Providence, Rhode Island and went to take his first post as a missionary in Syracuse, New York, a rural area at the time. This first post would go on to define his career as Brother Samuel would lead a life defined by traveling to rural or even frontier areas to establish churches and do missionary work. While in New York he would marry Miss Rebecca Kimball and together they would eventually have a son named Chester.

After nine years in Syracuse, Samuel and Rebecca would move to Kalamazoo, Michigan for Rev. Samuel to continue his missionary work. Sadly, in that same year Rebecca would pass away. Two years later in 1852 Samuel would wed again to Miss Anna Merrick, a woman from Massachusetts and together they would have a child named Josie. Both Chester and Josie would go on to grow up and have lives of their own.

1853 would be the beginning of frequent moves for the Goodales as missionary work took Samuel throughout the Midwest. He would first move to Cedar Rapids, Iowa and then on to Geneseo, Iowa.

In 1866 Brother Samuel accepted an appointment from the Union Pacific Railway to go to Nebraska as a Chaplain. This was one year before the Nebraska Territory would be accepted as a state. While he did move to Columbus initially in 1868 he would go on to relocate to various locales such as Lincoln, Ashland, Fremont, and Silver Creek where he would do missionary work and

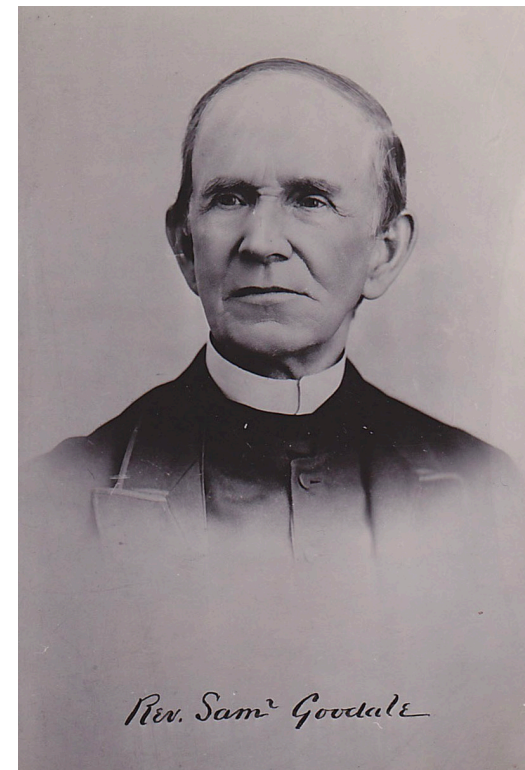
found churches. His esteem and impact upon Nebraska was shown in honors as he was the chaplain for the 8th Senate of Nebraska and Honorary Canon of the Church at Omaha from 1868 until his death. After all of that moving, Samuel would return to Columbus in 1877 as rector of the church and would reside there for the rest of his life. In 1883 he would receive a Doctorate of Divinity from Nebraska college, further testament to his lifelong commitment to learning and teaching. Eventually he would retire in 1886 from active duty in the church though he would also in that year serve as the chaplain for the Psi Upsilon Convention. He would say of the brotherhood:

"Young men as college-students must have society of some kind. ... It becomes a necessity, in order to the proper cultivation of their social nature and their moral characters, that they be drawn closely together socially with those of their own kind. I think I can say, as one of the founders of the Psi Upsilon, that it originated in such a necessity."

In the minutes of the 1899 convention of Psi Upsilon is recorded a letter reporting the death of Samuel Goodale. He died on December 8, 1898 in Columbus, Nebraska, survived by his children and wife. Neither the first nor the last of the founders to depart, his impact was sorely felt by the brotherhood at the time. Memorial in the 1899 convention notes that Goodale was a "benign and helpful" figure at meetings and conventions often attending but allowing the young men to find their own way and only advising when called upon. His brother's badge resides in the fraternity archives.

During his time both his nation and his brotherhood transformed. Goodale lived to see the Civil War come and go and his final home of Nebraska go from being a territory to a state. Similarly he lived to see the growth of Psi Upsilon from a single set of six young men to 22 chapters strong. He left this world knowing that the brotherhood would carry on his values saying once:

(Psi Upsilon) is valuable in its influence, and brilliant in its record. ...As in the past and present, so doubtless it will be in the future.



REV. SAMUEL GOODALE, Pastor of Grace Episcopal Church, Columbus, was born in Berkshire County, Mass., in 1814, where he remained, living with his parents, until he was twenty-one years of age. He graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1836, having been one of the founders of the Psi Upsilon Society.



Goodale family cross stitch. Samuel appears to not have been in the original plan. [Laura Goodale became Laura Goodale Hadley, mother of Sterling Goodale Hadley]

Goodale Chronology

- 1814 - Born son of Chester and Ascenath (sometimes spelled Asenath) Goodale
- 1831 - Enrolls in Union College
- 1832 - Begins sophomore year and forms a bond with the future founders including his nephew Sterling Goodale Hadley
- 1833 - Psi Upsilon founded
- 1836 - graduates Union College Phi Beta Kappa, moves to Wheeling, W. Va. to teach
- 1839 - Enrolls in Episcopal Seminary in New York
- 1841 - Ordained in Providence, R.I.; begins missionary work in Syracuse, N.Y.
- 1843 - Marries Miss Rebecca Kimball
- 1850 - Moves to Kalamazoo, Mich.; Wife Rebecca passes away, survived by son Chester Goodale
- 1852 Marries Anna Merrick, they have a child named Josie
- 1853 Moves to Cedar Rapids, Iowa
- 1856 Moves to Geneseo, Iowa
- 1866 Becomes Missionary in Nebraska Territory for Union Pacific (Nebraska would not become a state until 1867)
- 1868 Moves to Columbus, Nebraska before relocating frequently
- 1868-98 Honorary Canon of the Church of Omaha
- 1871-72 Chaplain of the 8th State Senate in Nebraska
- 1877 Returns to Columbus, Nebraska
- 1883 D.D. from Nebraska College
- 1886 Retired from active service in the Episcopal Church, Chaplain of the Psi Upsilon Convention
- 1898 - December 8th, passes away



*Born: December 20, 1814
Berkshire County, Massachusetts, USA
Died: December 8, 1898 (aged 83)
Columbus, Platte County, Nebraska,*

*Buried in Columbus Cemetery
Columbus, Platte County, Nebraska, USA
PLOT Block D, Lot 66, Space 4*

REV. SAMUEL GOODALE, D. D., '36.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Goodale, one of the founders of the Psi Upsilon fraternity at Union college in 1833, died at his home in Columbus, Neb., on December 8. He was graduated from Union in the class of 1836 with the honor of Phi Beta Kappa. Dr. Goodale was eighty-four years old, and was greatly beloved by the members of his fraternity throughout the country. He always took an active interest in its concerns and was a frequent attendant at its conventions.

Obituary

Sources:
<http://files.usgwarchives.net/il/rockisland/bios/goodale.txt>
<http://www.ancestryinsider.org/2010/11/can-you-say-surprise-child.html>
<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/19014866/samuel-goodale>
https://www.psiuarchives.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/The-Diamond-of-Psi-Upsilon_Sum_1965.pdf
https://www.psiuarchives.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Annals-of-Psi-Upsilon_1833-1941_The-Reprints_.pdf



About the Schoepflin Society

Named for Paul H. Schoepflin, Pi 1913 (Syracuse University), The Schoepflin Society recognizes members and friends who have made a planned gift to the Psi Upsilon Foundation. Brother Schoepflin's bequest resulted in a gift of more than \$700,000 to the Foundation, the largest contribution to date. Many brothers have made provisions for Psi Upsilon in their estates and wills, and we wish to honor those who inform us while they are living for their future generosity.

How the Foundation Recognizes And Honors Living Members

- Special recognition at Psi U Conventions and events that you attend during your lifetime
 - Mailed copy of the Psi U *Legacy* communication (twice annually) and other publications of the Foundation
 - The guidance by our network of professionals to help you with your estate and gift planning
 - A personalized giving plan, as detailed or general as you'd like, to ensure your philanthropy will be meaningful to you.
 - Special invitation to our annual intimate author discussion in May with an author
 - A special birthday gift each year
- Special distinction is given to those whose provisions are irrevocable.

CALL TO ACTION

The Epsilon Nu chapter's connection to a "miracle" that happened during the Bubonic Plague

Robert B. Dorigo Jones, Epsilon Nu '85 (Michigan State University)

On a snowy day in Michigan when we're all confined to our homes by the latest plague to afflict the world, here's a fascinating story about the Epsilon Nu chapter's little-known connection to a famous event that marks what many have called a miraculous victory over a plague from another era — the Bubonic Plague.

It's a true story that involves Richard Pattengill, a wood carver from Germany, and the man known as Michigan's version of William Randolph Hearst.

The Bubonic Plague, also known as the Black Plague, has been responsible for the deaths of millions of people over several centuries. In 1633, the Bubonic Plague was ravaging northern Europe, and inhabitants of the village of Oberammergau in Bavaria feared for their lives. The entire village gathered in prayer, and they pledged to God that they would re-enact the life and suffering of Jesus every 10 years if they were spared from the plague.

According to legend, God heard their prayers, and not another life was lost to the plague. The next year, the villagers came together to perform their first Passion Play. In the 387 years that have followed, during every year that ends in a 0, the villagers have become actors and have performed the Passion Play for thousands of people who come from around the world to see it.

In 1930, the young Oberammergau resident chosen to portray Jesus in the Passion Play was named Alois Lang (in the attached article from *The Diamond*, he is referred to as Anton Lang). Mr. Lang came from a family known throughout Germany for two things: its many skilled woodcarvers and for acting in the Oberammergau Passion Play. The young artist's skill as a woodcarver had taken him to America, though, so to appear in the play, he had to travel back to Germany from Grand Rapids, Michigan where he was employed by a furniture company. Because of the play's popularity, he and the villagers performed from May to October.

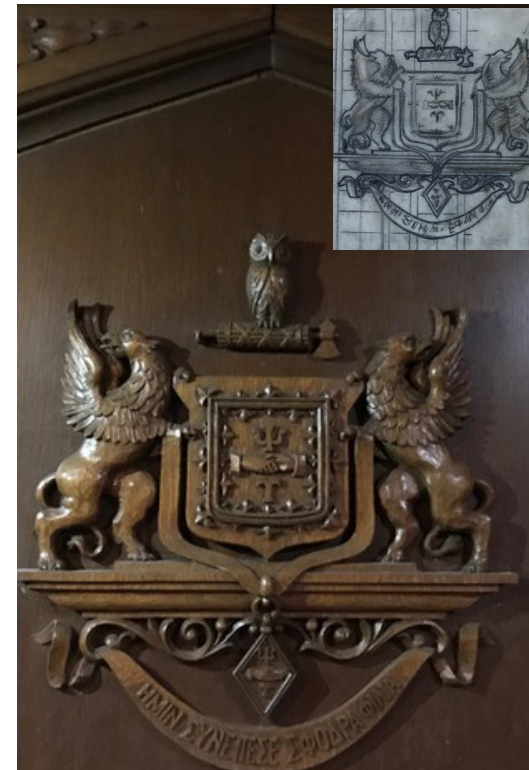
After Lang returned to Michigan, he became well-known for his ecclesiastical woodcarving, and for the next twenty years, churches were his focus. However, after Richard Pattengill was killed during the Allied invasion of Normandy in World War II, he would turn his attention to the hero's college fraternity in East Lansing. Richard's

parents had graciously decided to use the \$10,000 they received from his army life insurance policy to build the beautiful chapter room that Richie (as he was also known) and his fraternity brothers had long wanted. To carve the intricate paneling for the front wall and the beautiful emblem of Psi Upsilon in that wall, the Pattengills and our brothers turned to Alois Lang.

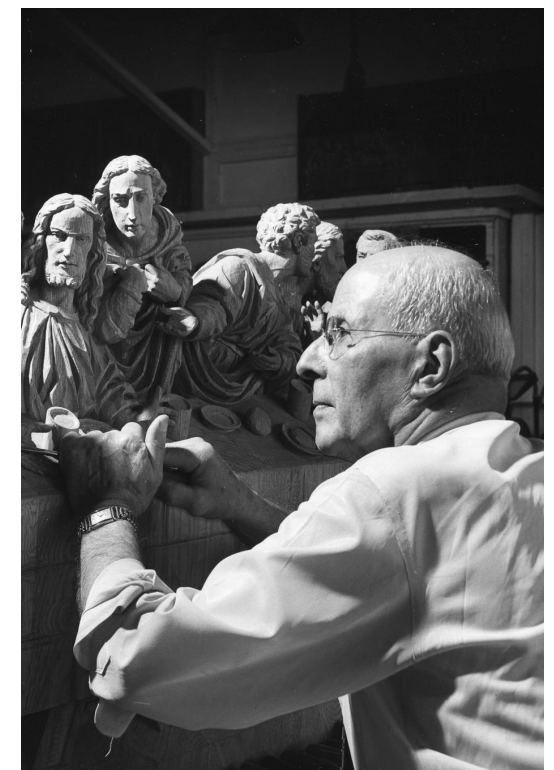
The only reason we know of Lang's lead role in the Passion Play is because George Booth, co-founder of the Michigan-based Booth Newspaper empire and benefactor of the Cranbrook educational complex in Bloomfield Hills, hired Lang to carve the altar for the St. Paul chapel in Christ Church Cranbrook in 1928. During a visit there last summer, Bob Dorigo Jones, treasurer of the Hesperian Building Association and advisor to the active chapter, saw those wood carvings and had a hunch that they may have been done by the same craftsman who worked on our chapter room since there probably weren't many artists in Michigan at that time qualified to do such work.

With the approval of the Cranbrook library, he was able to look through Mr. Booth's personal papers and found the letter in which Booth hired Lang to carve the chapel's altar. He also found the cover of the program for the 1930 Oberammergau Passion Play pictured here. It was only the previous summer that we learned that Alois Lang had carved our chapter room paneling and Psi U emblem. His 75-year-old drawing of the emblem, also seen here, was part of a box of memorabilia held in safekeeping for decades by Dave Brogan. We can all be proud to be the heirs to a chapter house that contains such beautiful work and has such stories to tell.

The Passion Play, which was supposed to be performed in Oberammergau this year, has been postponed until 2022 due to the current COVID-19 crisis. It's the first time in the history of the play that it has been postponed because of another pandemic. Today, if we want to see the work of one of Oberammergau's most talented citizens and can't travel all the way to Germany, all we have to do is pay a visit to our beautiful chapter room



Psi U crest in chapter room & original sketch



Master Woodcarver Alois Lang working on "The Last Supper."



DETAILS HERE

NEED A SNAPPY HEADLINE

Amos Alonso Stagg, Beta 1888 (Yale University)

Jack Sullivan, Psi '22 (Hamilton College)

The holiday season has arrived, and thus it seems fitting to focus one's attention on a brother who, both in life and death, embodies such traits of charity, goodwill, and companionship to their fullest extent.

Amos Alonzo Stagg, born in 1862, spent his early life in West Orange, New Jersey. Schooled at Phillips Exeter, it was his time at Yale - beginning in 1885 - that saw the start of his storied athletics career. At risk of being reductive: Stagg was a phenomenal sportsman. In an era that welcomed the multi-disciplined player, Stagg's ability flourished. He entered higher ed as an end for the Bulldog's football team, ultimately remaining a core member of his squad all four years; his final season on the gridiron prompted an election to the First All-American Team, cementing his legacy following Yale's dominant, and very much storied 1888 effort. Aside from the pigskin, Stagg was a brother of Psi U, and found himself atop the pitcher's mound each Spring. He was so impressive in the latter, in fact, that he received multiple professional offers as an ace upon graduation. These were all turned down, Stagg evidently envisioning a future behind the curtain of sport. And so, from Yale, he began his position as football coach at Springfield College (then "YMCA Training School"), kickstarting a distinguished and revered resume.

Stagg's aptitude was immediately recognized, as it was celebrated. His connection to sport extended beyond his team, or his record, or his playbook; his impact on the game - the *games* - were constantly reinforced. Take his year of coaching at Springfield: outside of the football field, he took up a novel game created by a coworker, which incidentally involved scoring a ball in a hoop. Basketball's unique thrill was immediately recognized by Stagg, who took part in its first public display in 1891 (Stagg scored his team's only basket, ending that

game in a loss). Stagg even recommended the traditional 5 on 5 format of the exhibition, citing its propensity for close competition; he confirmed such in the offseason games he mandated for his future football teams.

Speaking of Stagg's posse: his love, and seemingly innate connection with football begot success on the field. Leaving Springfield for the University of Chicago, Stagg hit his stride. Coaching in Chicago for four decades, Stagg became a sovereign in their athletic department. Besides being an AD and football coach, Stagg had roles with baseball and track, as well as a single run with the basketball squad. His 1905 and 1913 football seasons are considered some of the best ever: both went undefeated, retroactively handed National Championships. He was, in many ways, seen as a mastermind of sport. He was eventually forced out of UC, however (the higher-ups citing his old age). As one could guess, this didn't slow Stagg down: he went on to coach college football for 20 more seasons.

His legacy within sports at large is comically impressive. A member of the College Football Hall of Fame as both player and coach (as well as a first-round inductee to Basketball's counterpart), Stagg's name appears on a host of awards, fields, high schools, and championship games (the Stagg Bowl, for example, was named in the 70s as the NCAA DIII championship football game). The list of Stagg's innovations within football - either solely due to his invention, or through some variance of collaboration - functions as a sort of scroll. The huddle as we know it, or the onside kick, or the short punt, or the spiral snap, the backwards lateral, the linebacker position, the tackling dummy... they're all accredited to Stagg, or Stagg's influence. Uniform numbers, varsity letters, Boise State's legendary "Statue of Liberty" - Stagg has a piece of all of it. Our football is undoubtedly molded by Stagg in his

unparalleled modernization of the game.

Alas, what is lost in his list of accomplishments is the intangible profundity of his character. As the motto goes: "Unto us has befallen a mighty friendship". Stagg's success was modeled around such an ideal. He upheld a firm importance on relationship, even to a greater extent than he did his team's W / L column. When commended for the outcome of his 1920 season, Stagg sternly responded: "I won't know how good a job I did for twenty years. That's when I'll see how my boys turned out." Stagg saw football as a means to foster growth within his young men; his time as coach marked a tenured desire to link religion to sport, as Stagg saw related streaks of compassion within the two. His success in this respect is evidenced anecdotally by his players, but also by the extremely large number of assistant coaches and players to pursue head-coach positions, citing their time under Stagg as an influence. In athletics, there are few who have left a lasting impact as great as Stagg's. And, all the while, there are even fewer who have done it whilst maintaining such ideals of brotherhood, benevolence, and morality.

Sources:

XXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXX



Basketball had been invented in 1891 by James Naismith, a teacher at the YMCA School in Springfield. On March 11, 1892, Stagg, still an instructor at the YMCA School, played in the first public game of basketball. A crowd of 200 watched as the student team beat the faculty, 5-1. Stagg scored the only basket for the losing side. He popularized basketball teams having five players.

Oral history: Catching up with the first female president of Psi Upsilon **Dr. Patricia “Barney” Geller, Ed.D, Kappa ‘75 (Bowdin)**

Interview by: Melissa Coliadis, Theta Pi ‘13 (Georgia State University)

Fraternity records indicate Patricia Gellar, Kappa, 1975 (Bowdoin), was the first female to hold the office of Archon at an undergraduate chapter. The Kappa was among the earliest, if not the first, chapter to admit female brothers (there is some minor debate around the topic; the Iota was another chapter with early female brothers, and others followed suit in the 70s).

Regardless, Patricia’s story was printed in The New York Times in 1972, and she was the subject of many articles in the Bowdoin Orient. Patricia was kind enough to answer us from her office outside of Boston, where she still makes her art and practices as a therapist full-time.

Please tell us a bit about your early life:

I grew up in northern New Jersey, in a fairly integrated community with two parents committed to giving back. My father was a physician and treated whoever needed treatment. My mother volunteered and later worked with close to 30 nonprofit organizations. The middle child of three, I was shy unless I saw an injustice done to others. I wrote to the newspaper as a young girl, advocating for Little League to be open to girls. I always championed women’s rights. I loved art, politics, baking, reading, needle arts, and became more outgoing as I got older. I was president of the student government my senior year of high school. My platform was transforming the previously white student council filled with mainly athletes and cheerleaders into one that more fairly reflected the large school’s diversity. I was always interested in politics, feminism, equal rights, and social justice. I read voraciously about many topics, from British literature to the Holocaust. I was involved in anti-war protests and made several trips to DC for demonstrations.

Please tell me about your time in college. How did you choose Bowdoin?

I was very political and thought about college as a path to becoming a civil liberties attorney. I went to Bowdoin because it was a challenge to be one of only 60 females going to a traditionally male college. I enrolled Fall 1971, which was Bowdoin’s first year accepting female students. I also thought it was a beautiful campus, had very few required courses and a non-traditional grading system. I was shocked when I arrived by the dominance of fraternity life and the hostility of the upperclassmen towards women. Psi U was different. The members were warm, welcoming, and encouraged women to join. It felt like a home in a culture totally unprepared for the arrival of women.

What was it like being among the first women to attend Bowdoin?

I was a feminist, and, though I enjoyed myself, I rebelled against the antiquated rules. I co-founded the Bowdoin Women’s Association in 1971 because I was very unhappy about the lack of planning, accommodations, and resources for women on campus. There was no gynecologist on staff, no female faculty, and they only got some at the start of my sophomore year. We were still singing “Rise Sons of Bowdoin”, we had to wear bras to be seen at the infirmary, and there was rampant sexual harassment from fellow students and faculty. One faculty member invited me to sit on his lap to get my grade. I told him to shove it, but I know many women who must have been hurt.

We started meeting during my freshman year, but it took the influx of new women sophomore year to find a staff sponsor and formally apply to be an official organization. Some really cool faculty women started showing up after that, including Barbara Kaster, a film professor, who wrote about the history of co-education.



In what ways did Psi Upsilon define your college experience?

I moved my meal plan to Psi U in 1971, then became a full member and was elected President in the spring of 1972. It caused quite a stir and made national news.

I was re-elected for a second term, and my friends from Psi U remain friends today. I actively recruited women during rush my sophomore year. We were a welcoming house and did away with hazing. I spent my junior year at Wesleyan. I heard the chapter there was afraid I would want to join, but no one contacted me.

Tell us as many details as you can about your career after undergraduate. How did Psi Upsilon influence your career path?

I discovered psychology in college. At Psi U, I was often called Mama Psi U, so I think my therapy career unofficially began there. I combined psychology with law and eventually got a master’s in forensic psychology. I moved to Boston in 1980 and met my husband at the Public Defender’s office, where he had a long career before becoming a judge.

I eventually shifted from forensics to counseling psychology, getting my doctorate at Harvard. I had my two sons while there, and couldn’t have balanced mothering, school, teaching, and practicing therapy without a hands-on husband. We were a good team. He tragically died at age 62, while one son was at Bowdoin and the other living in New York, working and doing comedy. My therapy prac-

tice included stints of teaching, supervising, and a decade in college counseling. I consider myself a life-long learner and have treated a rich variety of patients, many with trauma. I still work full-time. I love the intimacy and power of the therapeutic relationship. Tell us about your art career and hobbies. My art took a back seat for decades, but I always loved photography. When I discovered printmaking, I fell in love with the layers, colors, and discovery. I am now doing photopolymer, which combines the two. Printmaking feels like psychotherapy in the richness and depth you can capture as you explore. Other than art, I am a voracious reader, I love to dance, do hot yoga, bake, remember and celebrate birthdays, and I am a keeper of friendships.

Is there any kind of message you want to share with your fellow alumni?

Know yourself, be curious about yourself and others, and stand for what you believe in. The richest lives are those committed to giving voice to all who are voiceless.



A Selection of Artworks by Dr. Patricia “Barney” Geller, Ed.D, Kappa ‘75



Photo Polymer Print



From a grief series Patricia did after she lost her husband.

Dr. Robert “Bob” J. Samp, Rho ‘49

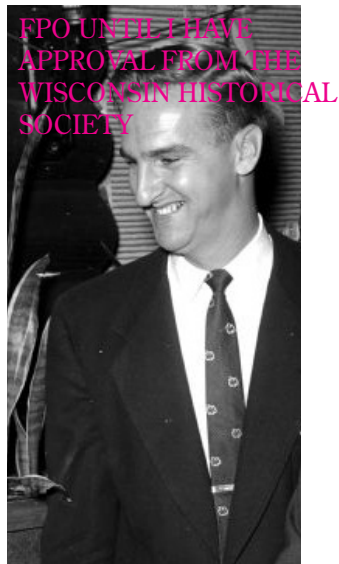


Annual dinner for area food buyers and merchandisers. Guest speaker Dr. Robert Samp, cancer research specialist at University hospitals, is sitting in the center while talking with W.H. Chesbrough (left) and L.E. Landgraf (right).

Sources:

1 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/W._Averell_Harriman

2. Wisconsin Historical Society, Vinje, Arthur M., “We Saw You... at Medical Bosses’ Night” 110133, Viewed online at <https://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Image/IM110133>



Dr. Samp at the 19XX Annual banquet of the Dane County Medical Assistants held at the Club Chanticleer.

PROFILE OF A PSI U: Dr. Robert “Bob” J. Samp, Rho ‘49 (University of Wisconsin)

Jonathan Chaffin, Gamma Tau ‘00 (Georgia Institute of Technology)

Speak to some of the older alumni of the Rho and you cannot help but learn about Dr. Robert J Samp, Rho ‘49. Bob, who is still with us, was a combat medic in the 100th Infantry Division in Europe during World War 2.

NEED TO INCLUDE DETAILS ABOUT THE MISSION OF THE 100th

On April 29, 1945, combined Allied forces including the U.S. Seventh Army’s 45th Infantry Division liberated Dachau, the first concentration camp established by Germany’s Nazi regime. A major Dachau subcamp was liberated the same day by the 42nd Rainbow Division. Unprepared to deal with the cataclysmic human conditions of the liberation alone, they requested medical help from the 100th, the closest American unit.

Bob got to Dachau the next day. As a combat medic, we can only imagine the horrors he saw, but applaud his resolve and expertise as he worked to provide solace and aid. Dr. Samp worked at Dachau for approximately two weeks.

Upon leaving the army, Bob returned to the University of Wisconsin to finish his studies and become a physician. Bob spent many years at the University of Wisconsin Hospital and is well known throughout the state medical community.

In the late 50’s Dr. Robert Samp was a cancer research specialist with several speaking engagements documented by the Wisconsin Historical Society. Over his career Bob became a renowned speaker. Per the 1958 Medical Alumni Newsletter from the University of Wisconsin Medical School, Robert Samp was sometimes called the “Billy Graham of the American Cancer Society Crusade”.

A 1984 article from the Wisconsin Professional Speakers Assoc. credits Dr. Samp with over 6000 speaking engagements across the country.

Bob Samp organized the UW Hospital response to the injuries during the Dow

Chemical riots. He got a mention in David Mariness’ book, “They Marched Into Sunlight”, which compared the same day of the Dow Chemical riots to an infantry company in Vietnam and what happened to the drafted soldiers in a battle led by incompetent career officers.

At about the same time, Dr. Robert Samp had been walking across Charter Street from his office to the hospital when, “a kid with a handkerchief wrapped around his head, covered with blood,” approached and asked whether he was a doctor. The student said he was among dozens of students inside Commerce who had been injured. Samp told the student how to get to the emergency room, then found a telephone and asked the hospital operator to make the calls that would set in motion the disaster plan. The medical center had been rehearsing how to handle “catastrophic occurrences,” and here was the first opportunity to put the plan in to action.

Because of Dr. Samp, the hospital was ready when “a stream of students began pouring in”.

Bob, by the way, had a brother who was also a Psi U brother and a veteran; Edward Samp, Rho ‘40 (deceased), who lived in Boston. Ed was a decorated navy officer, seriously wounded in a battle in the Pacific.

In addition to his work in cancer research, Dr. Samp is often referred to for his studies in the area of longevity. Analysis of a study of 2000 men over 19 years led Dr. Samp that an important ingredient for longevity was a continuing interest in the future. **NEED TO REWRITE/TIGHTEN TO FIT SOURCES**

Sources:

Wisconsin Historical Society, Vinje, Arthur M., “We Saw You... at Medical Bosses’ Night” 110133, Viewed online at <https://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Image/IM110133>

Sources:

15 The Older Americans Act and the Rural Elderly: Hearing ..., Volume 2, Part 1
By United States. Congress. Senate. Special Committee on Aging

A Selection of Psi U Treasures...



President William Howard Taft's, Beta 1878 (Yale University), pet cow, Pauline Wayne, used to graze on the lawn of the White House and the State, War, and Navy Building (now the Dwight D. Eisenhower Executive Office Building) next door.

Previous cows served primarily as milk producers at the Executive Mansion, but Pauline was adored beyond her role as a dairy source. She shared the White House stables with Taft's presidential carriage horses, as well as the White House's first fleet of cars. As the most recognizable cow in the nation, Pauline became the subject of media fascination. "The Washington Post" wrote over 20 stories about her between 1910 and 1912, calling her the "provider-in-chief [of] the finest milk and butter." The Post even made serious attempts to interview her on more than one occasion.

**MAY HAVE OTHER FUN THINGS TO FEATURE IN THIS SECTION;
GET TOM'S OPINION**

We regularly post throwback thursdays and things from the archives on our social media channels **INCLUDE SOCIAL DETAILS HERE**



The Upsilon Chapter at the University of Rochester, was founded February 15, 1858, just 8 years after the founding of the University itself in 1850. Many of the founders were a part of the Innominata Society, a literary society on campus.



Sometimes we receive special items for our archives at the International Office. Dave Komie, Omicron '92, sent us the badge of Charles "Chuck" Carney, Omicron 1922, for display. Chuck Carney played both Football and Basketball for Illinois receiving numerous honors including first team All American in 1920 for football and in both 1920 and 1922 in basketball (being the first Big Ten player to receive this honor in both sports), He was also inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame in 1966. Thank you for sharing this piece of history with us Brother Komie!

“As Capable as Bob Kamm”: A Founding Member of NASA

Lawrence Tang, ESQ, Gamma Tau '01 (Georgia Institute of Technology)

As the world turns its eyes to space once again and the great enterprise of NASA we remember one founding member was a brother of Psi Upsilon, Robert W. Kamm, Delta '39 (New York University). During his life he was a humble man but received recognition due to his merits and years of service. Much like UTSI vice president Dr. T. Dwayne McCay said of him “[H]e always avoids the spotlight. We are pleased to have this opportunity to honor him as he so richly deserves.”¹

Robert W. Kamm was born on June 10, 1917 in Jamaica, New York. In 1935 he enrolled in New York University where he would pledge the Delta chapter of Psi Upsilon in his sophomore year as part of the class of 1936.² During his time there “Bob” displayed leadership qualities and was listed in The Diamond of 1938 as managing the school band.³ Brother Kamm would go on to graduate in 1939 with a degree in Aeronautical Engineering and join the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, which he would remain a member of for the rest of his life.

His first work would be for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA) at the Langley Laboratory in Hampton, Virginia.⁴ Then in 1946 he moved Glenn L. Martin Company in Baltimore as a senior aerodynamicist.⁵ During his time at Martin Brother Kamm had multiple publications related to aerodynamics.⁷ Leaving Martin In 1948 he went on to become the Executive Director of the panel on facilities for the committee on aeronautics of the research and development board in the Pentagon. In the years prior to 1948 Arnold Engineering Development Center (AEDC) had run into roadblocks and thanks to the organizational acumen of Kamm they were able to move forward.¹ Thanks to his stellar contributions he was named special assistant to Maj. Gen. F.O. Carroll, the first commander of the new

AEDC, in 1951.⁴

During his time at AEDC Brother Kamm would have many achievements.¹ In 1951 as one of his first acts he organized the Industry and Educational Advisory Board. This board consisted of representatives of universities and the aeronautical industry and met frequently to give advice to the USAF Chief of Staff regarding the plans for AEDC and formed a foundation of cooperation with educational institutions and with the aeronautical industry. This special relationship with institutions of education would become important later on in his career. Such were his contributions that upon his departure Dr. Theodore von Karman noted him as “an instrumental force in the founding of AEDC.”¹

Brother Kamm was invited to join as the head of their Western Division centered at Santa Monica, California, a position he accepted and would begin in 1959. “I was fortunate to be a member of the NASA team during the period of rapid growth that culminated in the first manned moon landing by my friend Neil Armstrong,” Brother Kamm said. “The NASA Western Office was heavily involved in most aspects of the manned space flight program, and I am very proud of the accomplishments by the team of dedicated individuals with whom I was associated. President Kennedy instructed us to put a man on the moon by the end of the decade, and we did it!”⁴

During his time at NASA Brother Kamm’s connection to academia would return as he was nominated to be the first NASA representative to the University of Tennessee Space Institute (UTSI). The Dean eventually would convince Robert W. Kamm to join UTSI and in 1968 where he would remain for 20 years. His reputation was such that being said “as capable as Bob Kamm” was considered the highest of praise.⁸ The University and the community would honor

him with a road leading to his name.⁹ Brother Robert W. Kamm passed away on June 13, 2001.

CONFIRM FOOTNOTES WITH CHRIS TANG

¹ – <https://www.arnold.af.mil/About-Us/Fact-Sheets/Display/Article/409308/aedc-project-pioneers/>

² – https://www.psiuarchives.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/The-Diamond-of-Psi-Upsilon_June_1936.pdf

³ – https://www.psiuarchives.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/The-Diamond-of-Psi-Upsilon_Nov_1938.pdf

⁴ – <https://www.psiuarchives.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/The-Diamond-of-Psi-Upsilon-Sum-1988.pdf>

⁵ – The Glenn L. Martin Company would later be known as The Martin Company and later yet merge with Lockheed to become the modern Lockheed-Martin

⁶ – <https://historyengine.richmond.edu/episodes/view/6251>

⁷ – <http://worldcat.org/identities/lccn-no2005022683/>

⁸ – <https://www.utsi.edu/robert-parson-ending-40-year-career-at-utsi-thanks-institute-family-for-standing-by-me/>

⁹ – http://us.geoview.info/robert_w_kamm_road,19465902w

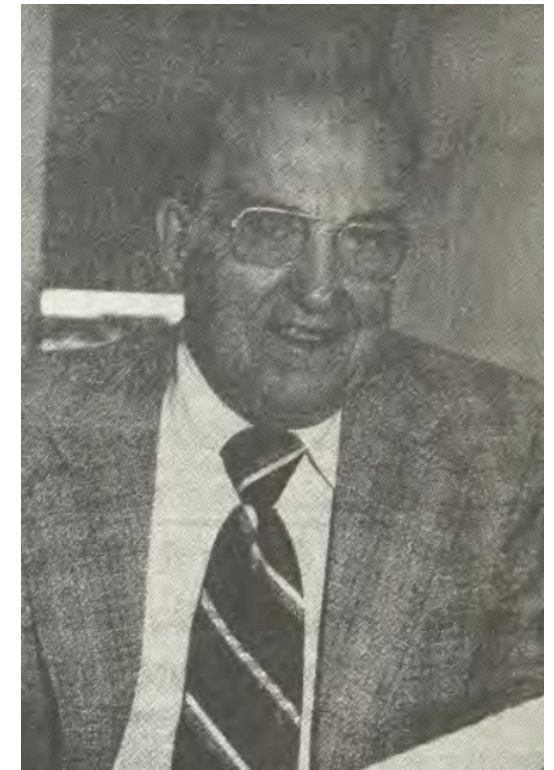


Image from Diamond of Psi Upsilon Summer 1988

FIND RELEVANT PICTURE
CREATIVE COMMONS OR FAIR
USE LICENCE

FIND RELEVANT PICTURE
CREATIVE COMMONS OR FAIR
USE LICENCE

congue. Donec eu massa leo. Pellentesque tempus molestie pharetra. Sed

The Most Recent Chapter Crests...

Since ##### the role of Fraternity Herald has been fulfilled by Jonathan M. Chaffin, Gamma Tau '00



Sigma Phi (???)

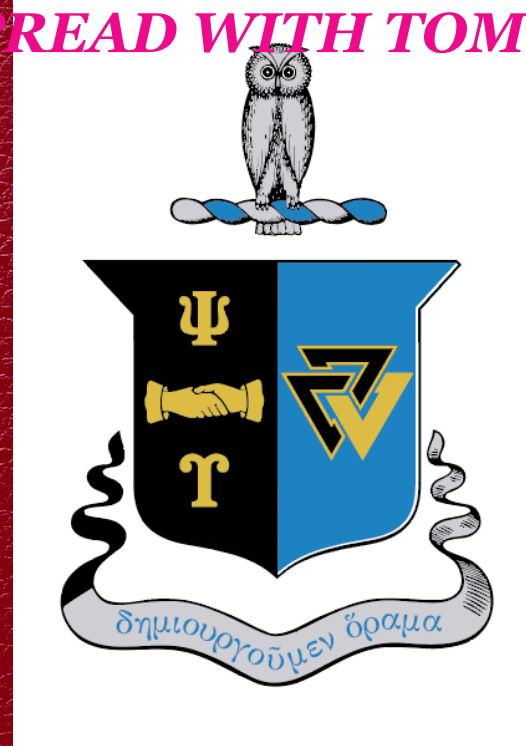


Phi Nu (may want to use some other J. Chaffin)

CONFIRM THIS SPREAD WITH TOM



Theta Pi (J. Chaffin)



Tau Epsilon (J. Chaffin)