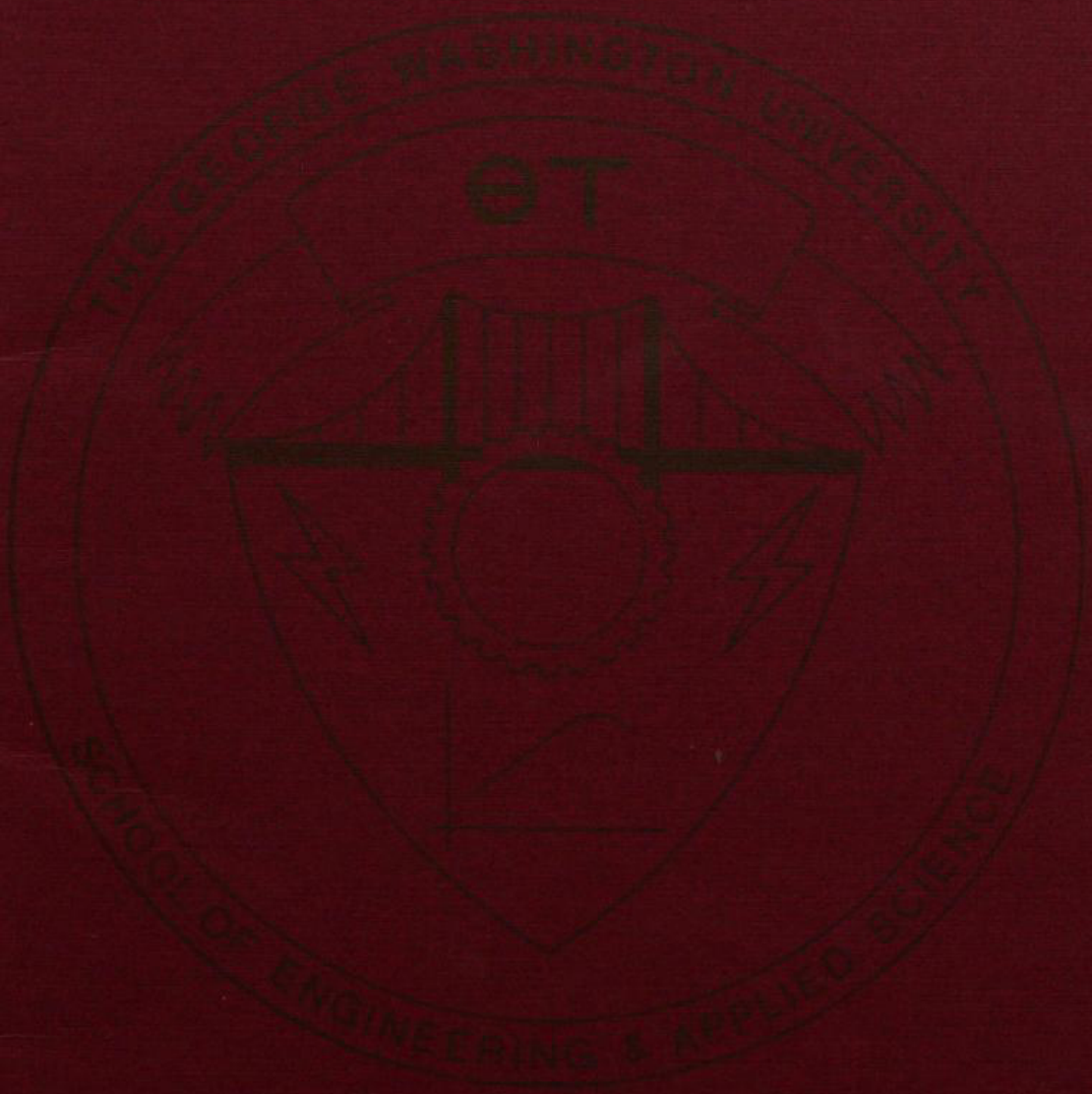

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
ET
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING & APPLIED SCIENCE

PETITION TO

THETA TAU FRATERNITY

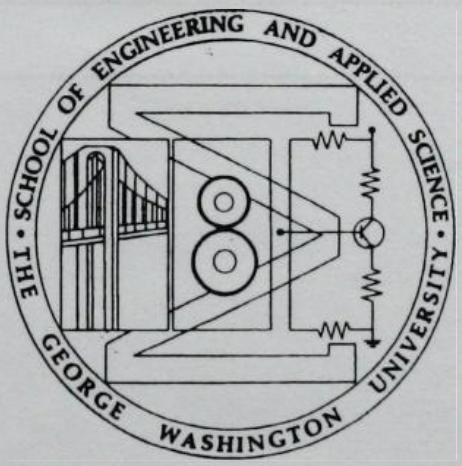
FROM

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

COLONY

OF

THETA TAU FRATERNITY



THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20052

MARCH 1989

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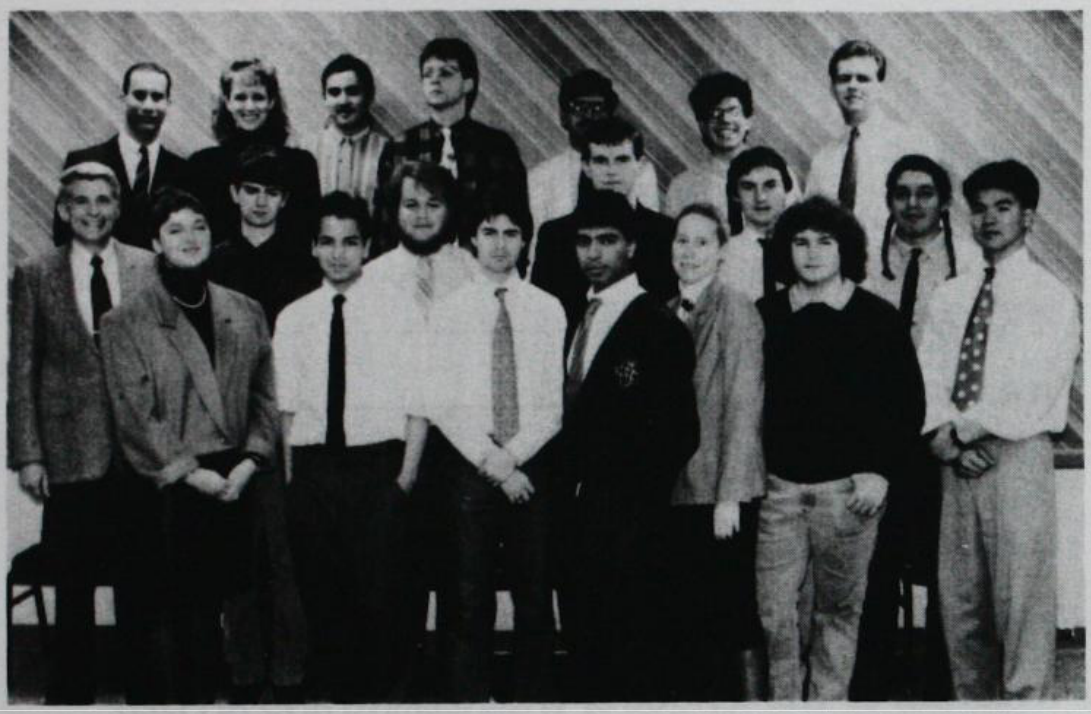
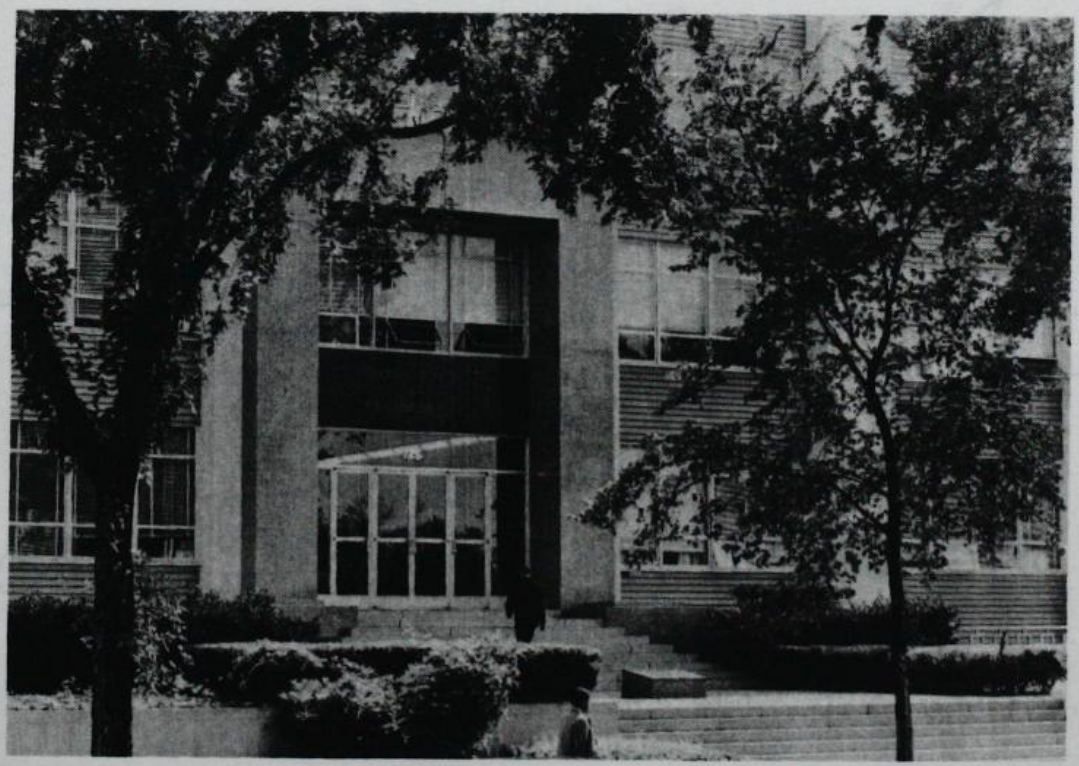


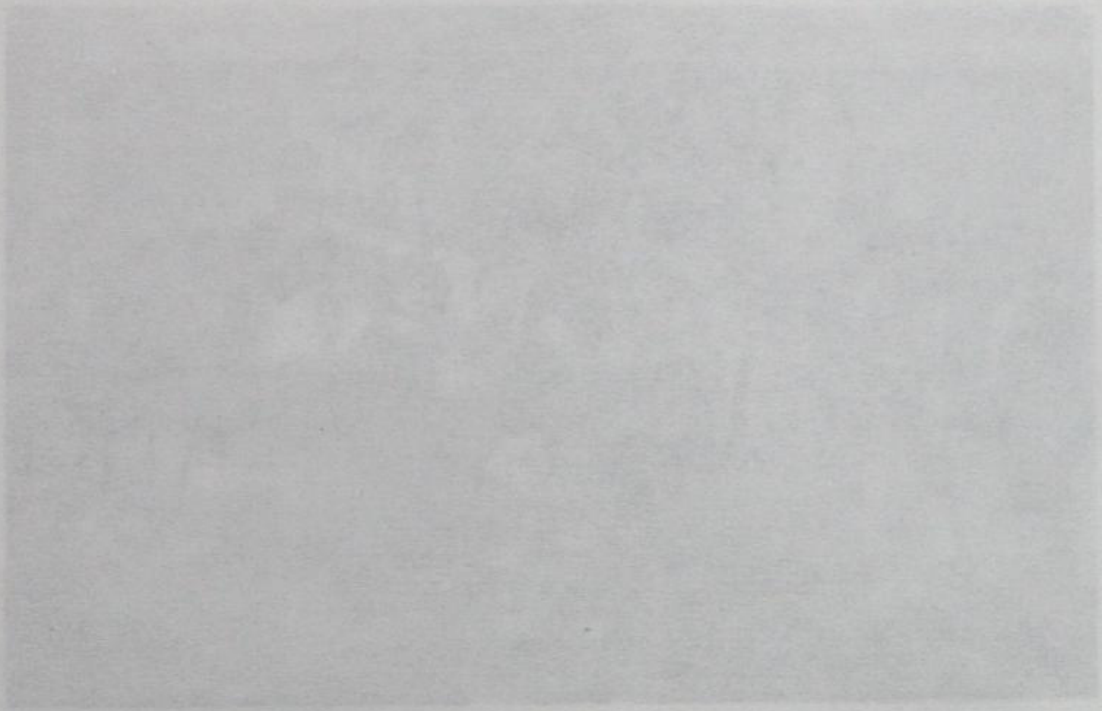
The Members. From Left to Right. **Front Row**: Doreen Daskel, Mario Patruci, Sean Coakley, Bobby Makheja, Susan Roman, Scott McVey, Nelson Kee **Middle Row**: Douglas Jones, Patrick Wamsley, Scott Cherkofsky, Christopher Goldsmith, Jeff Dion, Carlson Vincenti **Back Row**: Mohab Akhnoukh, Kelly Moran, Eric Takamura, Scott Mackey, Mr. Sheikh, James Nix, Timothy Waire

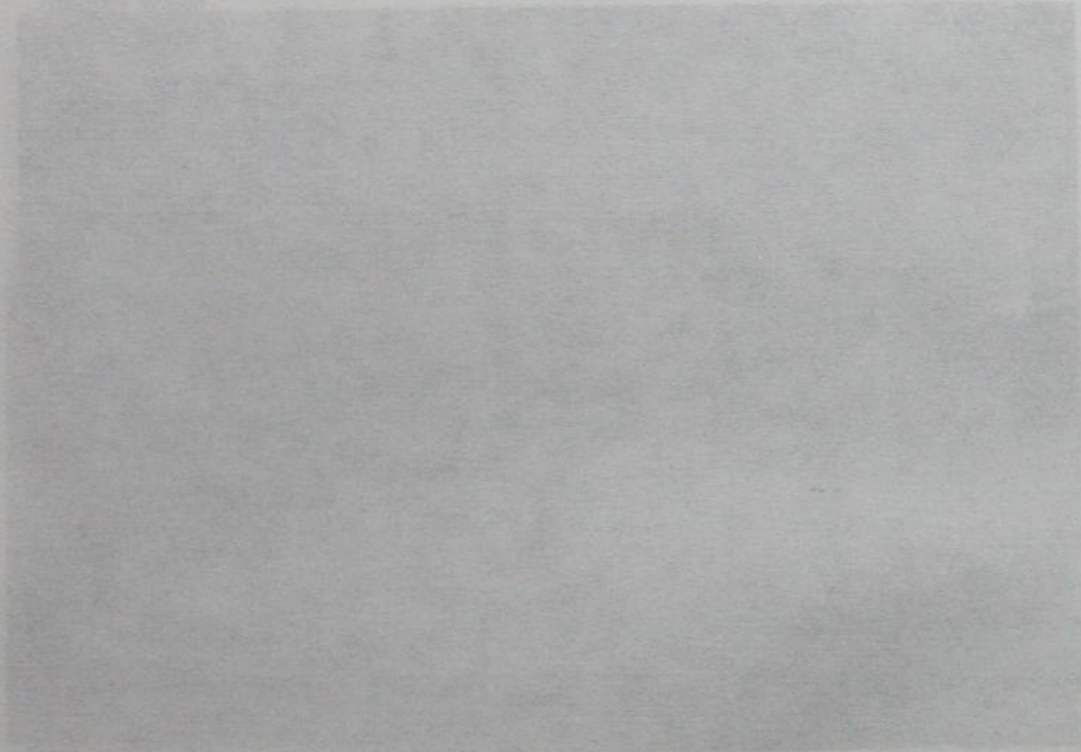
The Pledges. From Left to Right. **Front Row**: Jill Schauer, Cecile Silvestre, Maria Ardura **Middle Row**: Tahal Alhazmi, George Brodie, Michael Petrucci, Bryant Palomo **Back Row**: Roderick Gee, Sameh Mobarek, Glenn Popick, Kenneth Brooks, Richard Salas

The Whole Gang.



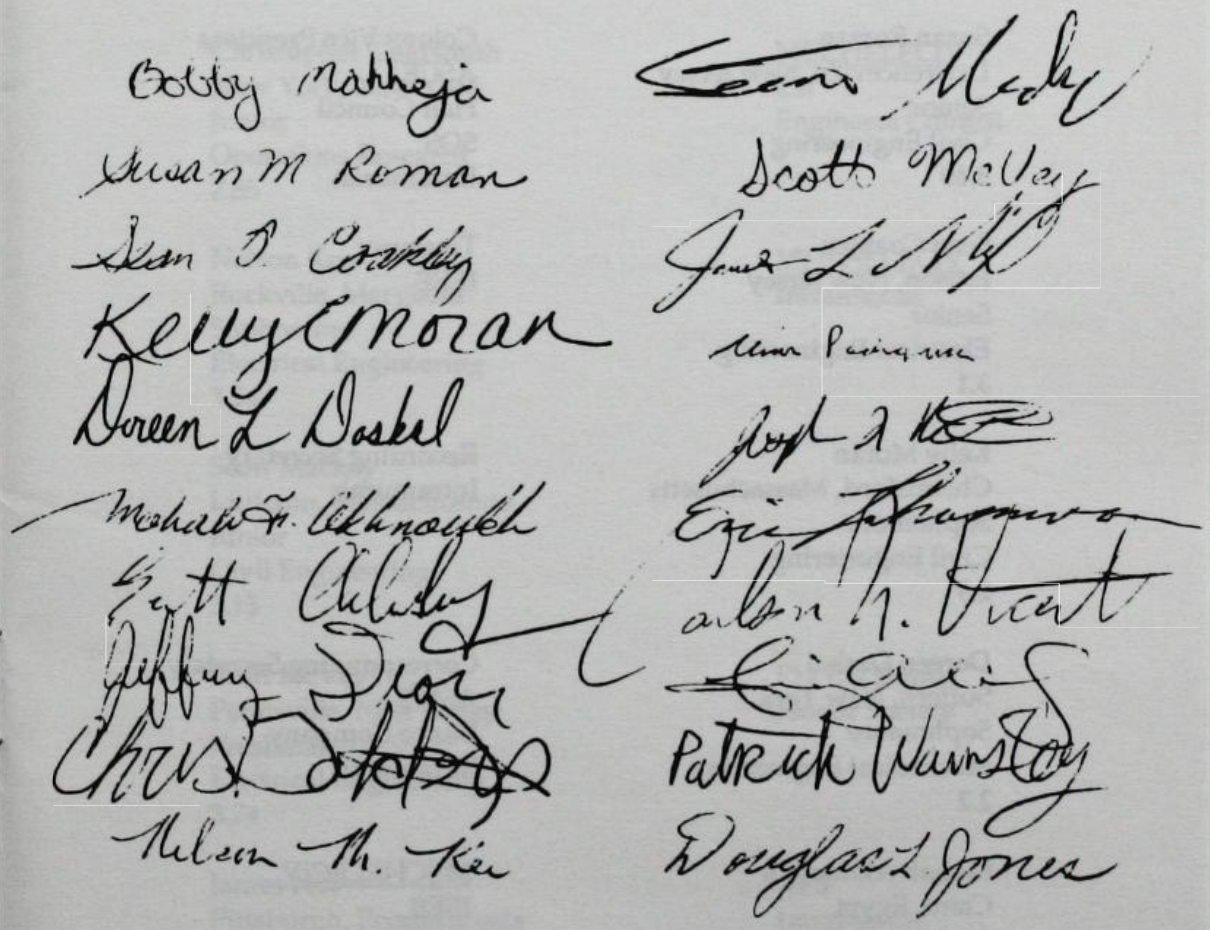
Thompkin Hall - School of Engineering





We, the undersigned, all active members or alumni of The George Washington University Colony, do hereby petition Theta Tau Fraternity for a charter as an active chapter of Theta Tau Fraternity at The George Washington University.

We hereby pledge that the undersigned are presently enrolled, in or have graduated from The George Washington University, School of Engineering and Applied Science, and have no affiliation with any organization competitive with Theta Tau Fraternity.



THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY COLONY OF THETA TAU
ACTIVE MEMBERS

MEMBER	ACTIVITIES
Bobby Makheja McLean, Virginia Computer Engineering Sophomore 3.1	Colony President IEEE MECHELECIV Engineer's Council
Susan Roman Lawrenceville, New Jersey Senior Civil Engineering 3.40	Colony Vice President ASCE Hall Council SOS Intramurals
Sean Coakley Edison, New Jersey Senior Electrical Engineering 3.1	Treasurer IEEE
Kelly Moran Chelmsford, Massachusetts Sophomore Civil Engineering 2.9	Recording Secretary Intramurals
Doreen Daskal Suffern, New York Sophomore Mechanical Engineering 2.2	Corresponding Secretary ASME Dance Company Intramurals
Mohab Akhnoukh Cairo, Egypt Sophomore Electrical Engineering/ Business Administration 2.9	MECHELECIV IEEE Cherry Tree Yearbook

MEMBER	ACTIVITIES
Scott Cherkofsky Wilmington, Delaware Sophomore Mechanical Engineering 2.77	Pledge Instructor ASME Vice President Eggdrop Contest Minibaja Competition Intramurals
Jeff Dion Springfield, Massachusetts Sophomore Mechanical Engineering 2.74	MECHELECIV ASME
Christopher Goldsmith New York, New York Junior Operations Research 2.85	MECHELECIV CR Engineers Council
Nelson Kee Rockville, Maryland Sophomore Electrical Engineering 3.54	MECHELECIV Intramurals
Scott Mackey Littleton, Massachusetts Junior Civil Engineering 3.13	
Scott McVey Pennsville, New Jersey Freshman Electrical Engineering 3.74	Phi Eta Sigma Honor Society
James Nix Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Sophomore Electrical Engineering 2.8	AFS Intramurals

MEMBER	ACTIVITIES
Mario Pachajoa Washington, D.C. Junior Mechanical Engineering 3.8	
Joseph Roth St. Louis, Missouri Sophomore Electrical Engineering 2.9	NROTC SAMG
Eric Takamura Washington, D.C. Sophomore Mechanical Engineering 2.24	MECHELECIV Ski Club
Carlson Vincenti Jicarilla Apache Reservation, Dulce, New Mexico Sophomore Mechanical Engineering 2.0	Social Committee
Timothy Waire Baltimore, Maryland Sophomore Computer Engineering 3.44	Pledge Committee IEEE Intramurals RNC CR
Patrick Wamsley Alexandria, Virginia Junior Electrical Engineering 3.22	Professional Development IEEE Intramurals MECHELECIV
Douglas Jones, P.E. Arlington, Virginia BME, Mechanical Engineering MS, Theoretical and Applied Mechanics DSc, Theoretical and Applied Mechanics Professor of Engineering , The George Washington University	Faculty Advisor

PLEDGES SPRING 1989

PLEDGE	ACTIVITIES
Talal Alhazmi Washington, D.C. Sophomore Mechanical Engineering 2.8	
Maria Ardura Washington, D.C. Sophomore Electrical Engineering 3.15	
George H. Brodie Washington, D.C. Junior Computer Engineering 2.6	Tennis
Kenneth H. Brooks Washington, D.C. Junior Electrical Engineering 2.5	AROTC
Roderick Gee Washington, D.C. Sophomore Electrical Engineering 3.0	Men's Soccer Team Black Engineers' Society
Karl Gumtow Washington, D.C. Freshman Electrical Engineering 3.0	NROTC Runner's Team

PLEDGE	ACTIVITIES
Sameh Mobarek Cario, Egypt Junior Computer Engineering 2.7	
Bryant Palomo Washington, D.C. Freshman Electrical Engineering 2.3	
Michael Petrucci Washington, D.C. Freshman Electrical Engineering 3.28	
Glenn Popick Washington, D.C. Sophomore Electrical Engineering 3.7	MICHELECIV Junior Representative
Richard H. Salas Arlington, Virginia Sophomore Electrical Engineering 3.0	AROTC Wrestling
Jill Schauer Bethesda, Maryland Sophomore Civil Engineering 2.7	
Cecile Silvestre Fairfax, Virginia Freshman Electrical Engineering 3.94	

A HISTORY OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

The earliest history of The George Washington University can be traced to the days of President Washington, who advocated establishing a national university in the federal city, at a site only a few blocks from the present campus. There he hoped that, while being instructed in the arts and science, students from all parts of the country would acquire the habits of good citizenship, throwing off local prejudices, and gaining a first-hand knowledge of the practice and theory of the republican form of government. To further his hopes, Washington left a bequest of fifty shares of stock in the Patowmack Canal Company, "towards the endowment of a university to be established within the limits of the District of Columbia, under the auspices of the General Government, if that government should incline to extend a fostering hand towards it."

However, Washington's efforts were not successful. In the early 19th century, the government did not choose to "extend a fostering hand." The Patowmack Company failed to make a profit on the canal, ultimately became insolvent, and ceased operations. However, shareholders were offered an option to receive stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. The executor of Washington's will, Lawrence Lewis, felt that the new company would never pay dividends. As a result, he did not exchange shares in the Patowmack Company for C&O stock, and Washington's bequest was rendered worthless.

On April 29, 1818, the Baptist Education Society, motivated by a great missionary urge and the need for a learned clergy, inaugurated an educational "Institution" in Philadelphia. Fully conscious of Washington's hopes, a group of dedicated ministers and laymen sponsored a movement to bring the Institution to Washington, D.C. Inspired largely by the zeal and energy of the Reverend Luther Rice, they raised funds for the purchase of a site and petitioned Congress for a charter. Many prominent government officials, including President James Monroe and most of his Cabinet, and future President John Quincy Adams gave money toward purchasing the land.

After much delay and amendment, Congress granted a charter to Columbian College, which was approved by President Monroe on February 9, 1821. To safeguard to College's nonsectarian character it provided "That persons of every religious denomination shall be capable of being elected Trustees; nor shall any person, either as President, Professor, tutor or pupil, be refused admittance into said College, or denied any of the privileges, immunities, or advantages thereof, for or on account of his sentiments in matters of religion." Congress also added a provision dealing with finanaces; the Attorney General of the United States was empored to inspect and exame any matters involving the College's reocords.

The Theology Department of Columbian College opened for classes on September 5, 1821, with the Classics Department opening in January 1922. The First Commencement of the Columbian College, held in December 1824, was attended by many important government officials, including President James Monroe, John C. Calhoun, and Henry Clay. The guest of honor was General Marquis de Lafayette.

Between the opening of the College and the First Commencement, registration more than doubled. The Medical Department was established and began giving courses in 1825.

The College faced its first crises between 1825 and 1828. The founder, the Reverend Luther Rice, was a poor accountant, and the college treasury was depleted. The U.S. Attorney General intervened, recommending a complete overhaul of the College's finances. After assistance from Baptist groups and the U.S. government, the Columbian College regained solvency.

The Columbian College grew during the antebellum years between 1828 and 1859. Most students were Baptists from the states that would form the Confederacy. The government continued to extend a fostering hand to the new College; President John Quincy Adams contributed thousands of dollars to the endowment. The influence of the Baptist church waned during this period. The church was deeply divided by the question of slavery, leading to a schism. Simultaneously, the states also became divided.

In April, 1861, Virginia seceded from the Union. Despite this act the College remained open, accepting Virginia currency. However, the College was soon used as a barracks for military units arriving from the North, chiefly Maine and Massachusetts. Still, the College remained open throughout the war years of 1861-1865.

After the war, Columbian College expanded, with the addition of the Law School in 1865 and initial offerings to be later incorporated into a School of Science. On March 3, 1873, an act of Congress declared it to be the Columbian University. President Grant and many other officials helped the College to reach this new status. The University continued to grow, with the Corcoran Scientific School, established in 1884 and the Graduate School in 1893.

In the latter part of the 19th century, Columbian University became a truly urban university, since it no longer had dormitories. In 1884, the first women were admitted to the University. However, the University once again suffered some financial reverses, which led to a brief change in its charter to establish it as a Baptist University. In response to the lack of Baptist support and the organization of an independent group to establish a truly national university as desired by George Washington, the charter was changed back to its original form and the name was changed to The George Washington University in 1904.

Soon after the turn of the century, the University's relative prosperity declined, and by the time that Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton was elected president in 1910, extreme cutbacks were required to keep the University operating. Its buildings were sold until only the medical school was housed in University-owned property. President Stockton labored to reverse this situation and the recovery was well underway when he retired in 1918. The University had been moved to its present Foggy Bottom location and restored to solvency, which served as a foundation for the growth that was to follow.

Later periods of even more dramatic progress and growth took place under President Cloyd Heck Marvin, 1927-1959, and Lloyd H. Elliot, 1965-1988. Today, the University is comprised of seven degree-granting schools and colleges housed in 74 buildings, serving more that 5,000 undergraduate and 12,000 graduate students from all 50 states and more than 100 countries. The faculty numbers about 1,200. The libraries contain more than 1.5 million volumes, and endowment has surpassed $250 million, which places it in the top one percent of all American colleges and universities.

A HISTORY OF THE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND APPLIED SCIENCE

The period following the Civil War was a time of considerable growth for Columbian College, especially under the Presidency of Dr. James C. Welling, 1871-1894. President Welling planned to broaden the offerings of the College into a true university by adding a School of Graduate Study and a School of Science. The announcement of intention to establish the School of Science was made in 1873, but financial limitations prohibited its establishment for eleven years.

The Corcoran Scientific School was established on October 1, 1884, and was named in honor of Dr. William W. Corcoran, President of the Board of Trustees of Columbian University. The first Dean of the Science Faculty was Edward T. Fristoe. The curricula of the Corcoran Scientific School consisted of courses in literature, science, and technology. The degree of Bachelor of Science was offered in civil, mechanical, and mining engineering.

In 1903, the Corcoran Scientific School, the School of Graduate Studies, and the Columbian College were consolidated into a single Department of Arts and Sciences in order to reduce administrative overhead. As a result of the merger, a Master of Science degree in engineering was offered for the first time.

Columbian University was renamed The George Washington University in 1904, and changes in the Charter gave the University power to organize colleges for "special line of educational work," which were to be part of the university system but have independent financial foundations. The Washington College of Engineering was thus established with its own board of trustees and financial structure. However, this organizational approach caused problems and the independent colleges were soon returned to a central university administration. Instruction leading to undergraduate degrees was offered in engineering and architecture.

In 1909, the name of the College was changed to the College of Engineering and Mechanic Arts, and the curricula were revised to give the student a thorough understanding of the theory underlying engineering practice. Emphasis was placed on the development of a knowledge of scientific principles upon which the student could build and by which he might solve new problems as they were met in practice.

The name of the school was changed again in 1914 to the College of Engineering and later to the School of Engineering. Architecture was dropped from the curricula, and degrees were limited to the field of engineering. However, the primary emphasis upon principles rather that technology, which had characterized the School since 1903, was continued and has remained to this day as one of the important distinguishing features of the School.

In 1962, the School was completely reorganized, all required curricula were eliminated, all courses were changed to either Engineering or Applied Science designations, and the name was changed to the School of Engineering and Applied Science. Three levels of undergraduate progress were designated: introductory, intermediate, and advanced. Progress to the next level was determined only by passing a comprehensive examination, and degrees were offered in twelve areas. Graduate degrees were offered at the master's and doctoral level. However, after several years of experience with the unstructured curriculum, it was felt to be impractical and individual curricula and departments were re-established.

At present the School is comprised of four departments and offers accredited undergraduate degrees in civil engineering, computer science, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, and systems analysis and engineering to approximately 600 undergraduate students. Cooperative engineering and NROTC programs have been established to broaden the undergraduate experience and provide financial support. Graduate degree programs are being pursued at the master's, professional, and doctoral levels by about 1600 students on campus and 1200 students off campus. The School has established ten institutes for supporting research in areas of strong faculty interest.

A HISTORY OF THETA TAU AT THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

For some time prior to 1927 the need for closer fellowship among the students enrolled in the several branches of study in the School of Engineering had been recognized, but unfulfilled. A concentrated effort to fill this need was made by fourteen men representing many areas of the School of Engineering, and on April 28, 1927, a meeting was held at which the professional fraternity, Phi Theta Xi, was organized.

From the very beginning this group received the whole-hearted support and active cooperation of the engineering community at The George Washington University. By 1929 the real or imaginary barriers between the several branches of engineering students had been overcome, and the first All-Engineering Banquet was held on April 13, 1929.

In 1932, the brothers of Phi Theta Xi, in cooperation with the members of the other student engineering organizations on campus, organized the Engineer's Council. The council serves as the general liaison between the student body of the School of Engineering and the faculty, administration, and student government of the University.

On April 1, 1934, the brothers of Phi Theta Xi, looking for a strong foundation upon which the future of their fraternity could be built, petitioned Theta Tau Fraternity for a charter. On March 16, 1935 Phi Theta Xi was installed as the Gamma Beta Chapter of Theta Tau. Professor Norman "Deacon" Ames, later to serve as Theta Tau Grand Regent, was awarded the first badge.

In July of 1942, George Pida GB `47, in cooperation with members of the other student engineering organizations on campus, founded MECHELECIV magazine, the official publication of the Engineer's Council. MECHELECIV has since served the engineering community at the University with its circulation at times reaching 10, 000.

Gamma Beta Chapter remained an integral part of the student activities of the School of Engineering and Applied Science until the University, in 1976 determined that Theta Tau Fraternity must be able to admit women in order to be in compliance with Title IX of the Education Act prohibiting discrimination of the basis of sex. However, the national constitution of Theta Tau Fraternity restricted membership to male engineering students only. Attempts at reconciling these conflicting requirements between the University and the national fraternity failed, and in October of 1976, Gamma Beta Chapter became inactive.

In the spring of 1988, two Gamma Beta alumni, Dr. Douglas Jones and Lt. Commander Sean Walsh, began an effort to re-establish the Theta Tau presence on campus. Interested students were selected from the engineering school and, on February 18, 1988, a meeting was held at which the professional engineering fraternity, Theta Xi, was organized. Later, Christopher Lesnik was elected the first president of Theta Xi.

The brothers of Theta Xi worked through the summer months of 1988 to organize a petition to Theta Tau Fraternity for colony status. On September 30, 1988, fourteen founding members of Theta Xi were initiated as members of The George Washington University Colony of Theta Tau. Bobby Makheja served as the first president of the Theta Tau Colony.

As a Theta Tau Colony, the brothers have attempted to reacquaint the School of Engineering with Theta Tau. The first pledge class, under the direction of Brothers Cherkofsky and Waire, was initiated on January 20, 1988. The 1989 spring semester rush and pledge programs were improved through the experience gained from the fall. As a result, thirteen men and women began the pledge process on February 12, 1989.

THE
GEORGE
WASHINGTON
UNIVERSITY

Washington, D.C. 20052 / Office of the President / (202) 994-6500

March 1, 1989

Mr. Robert E. Pope
Executive Secretary
Theta Tau Fraternity
9974 Old Olive Street Road
St. Louis, MO 63141

Dear Mr. Pope:

I am writing to support the application of the Theta Tau Fraternity for full chapter status at The George Washington University.

Full chapter status for Theta Tau will offer GW's engineering students professional and social opportunities from which they will benefit greatly.

I appreciate your consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

Stephen Joel Trachtenberg
President

SJT/pak

THE
GEORGE
WASHINGTON
UNIVERSITY

Washington, D.C. 20052 / School of Engineering and Applied Science / Office of the Dean / (202) 994-6080

February 23, 1989

Mr. Robert E. Pope
Executive Secretary
Theta Tau Fraternity
9974 Old Olive Street Road
St. Louis, Missouri 63141

Dear Mr. Pope:

For the past year, a group of students advised by Professor Douglas L. Jones has been working to re-establish a chapter of Theta Tau Fraternity at the School of Engineering and Applied Science. They have been quite active around the School, having achieved recognition by the Engineer's Council, organized several professional development meetings, and participated in various social and intramural activities. I am pleased to see this effort being undertaken, and I certainly support the present application for chapter status.

I feel that the School has benefitted in the past from the activities of Theta Tau members, since they have increased the level of professional awareness in the student body and served as a focal point for many beneficial student activities. I am looking forward to again having the benefit of an active engineering organization such as Theta Tau Fraternity affiliated with the School of Engineering and Applied Science.

Thank you for your consideration of this petition.

Sincerely,

Harold Liebowitz
Dean

THE
GEORGE
WASHINGTON
UNIVERSITY

School of Engineering and Applied Science / Washington, D.C. 20052

Department of Civil, Mechanical, and Environmental Engineering
(202) 994-6749

February 23, 1989

Mr. Robert E. Pope
Executive Secretary
Theta Tau Fraternity
9974 Old Olive Street Road
St. Louis, MO 63141

Dear Bob:

For the past year, I have had the pleasure to work with a group of engineering students in the School of Engineering and Applied Science toward the reactivation of Gamma Beta Chapter of Theta Tau Fraternity. For the first six months of this project, the group became organized as Theta Xi, a local professional engineering fraternity. Since the installation on September 30, 1988, we have been working as The George Washington University Colony of Theta Tau Fraternity. I have been very favorably impressed with the way in which this group has been able organize itself into a coherent organization that can get things done. As examples of the accomplishments of the Colony, they have been able to gain recognition by the University and the Engineers' Council, reactivate the Theta Tau position on the Engineers' Council, organize several professional development meetings, prepare and mail two newsletters, successfully complete one pledging cycle and start another, become active in the intramural program of the University, and develop an active social program.

Based on the activities of Theta Xi and The George Washington University Colony, I am pleased to support this application for chapter status. I feel that a strong basis for continued successful operation of the organization has been established, and I recommend approval and installation of chapter status as soon as the necessary approvals can be obtained. I have really enjoyed working with the petitioners, and I really feel that they will become a credit to Theta Tau Fraternity.

In H and T,

Douglas L. Jones

Douglas L. Jones
Professor of Engineering

13208 Mountain Ash Court
Woodbridge, Virginia 22192
February 16, 1989

Mr. Robert E. Pope
Theta Tau Professional Engineering Fraternity
9974 Old Olive Street Road
Saint Louis, Missouri 63141

Dear Brother Pope,

I am writing in support of the petition by the George Washington University Colony to be granted chapter status and receive the charter of Gamma Beta Chapter. As a former Regent of Gamma Beta I believe that the young men and women of the colony have done an outstanding job over the last year and are worthy of this honor.

As you know, I assisted Brother Doug Jones last year in interviewing the students who made up the original colony group. Remembering my days at GW I was pleasantly surprised by their individual intelligence and energy. At the early organizational meetings which I also attended these it was evident that they needed to take these individual strengths and learn how to combine them towards a common goal. Based on what I observed at the colony ceremony last September and the other activities they have conducted since, it is evident that they have succeeded in this. We tend to be nostalgic and remember the "good old days" when everything was better and students worked harder and were more committed but I am frankly proud and envious of this group.

In closing, I look forward to seeing you, hopefully at the Gamma Beta Chapter installation ceremony.

In H and T,

SPWalsh

Sean P. Walsh
Lieutenant Commander
U.S. Navy

John R. Manning, Attorney at Law

2774 N. WAKEFIELD STREET
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22207
(703) 528-1350

February 15, 1989

Mr. Robert E. Pope
Executive Secretary
Theta Tau Fraternity
9974 Old Olive Street Road
St. Louis, Missouri 63141

Dear Brother Pope:

A group of students at the George Washington University have been functioning as a colony of Theta Tau. Professor Douglas Jones is to be complimented in reviving this group and bringing the name and traditions of Theta Tau back to the campus of the GWU.

I support the petition for the Theta Tau Colony to receive full status as a chapter as soon as possible. I have attended several of their meetings and at the meeting in which I was their guest speaker (on intellectual property law), I was most impressed with their questions, intelligence, interest and ability to grasp the concepts of a rather esoteric subject.

I look forward to the establishment of the Chapter of Theta Tau back at the GWU. Perhaps you could come to Washington for the chartering. We have not met although I have been seeing you name in print for some 30 years.

In H and T,

John R. Manning