

THE RAINBOW

of Delta Tau Delta

Volume XCIV • No. 3 • Spring • 1971



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF THE
ADMINISTRATOR

APR 12 1971

Mr. Alfred P. Sheriff
Delta Tau Delta Fraternity
3665 Washington Boulevard
Indianapolis, Indiana 46205

Dear Mr. Sheriff:

I am pleased and gratified to learn of Project DESIRE to be undertaken by the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity. I endorse this project wholeheartedly. I urge all members of Delta Tau Delta to participate fully in this most important project.

Certainly the continual degradation of our precious environment is one of the great problems facing our nation. This Administration has made a firm commitment to end this degradation; the Federal government will do all it can.

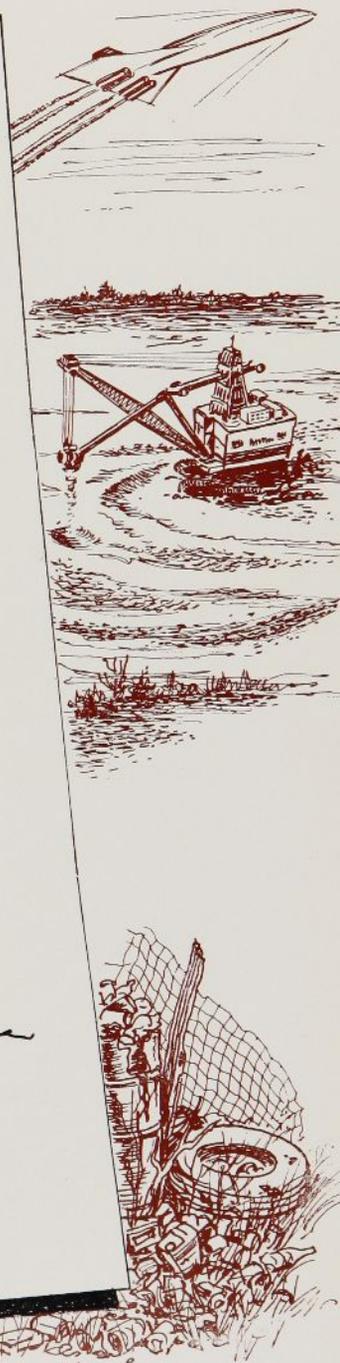
Yet the success of our efforts will ultimately depend on the success of groups like yours, for the enhancement of our environment requires the cooperation of each and every citizen, every industry, and every level of government. The commitment expressed by Delta Tau Delta through Project DESIRE will help bring about that necessary cooperation.

I commend your efforts and hope we will be able to work closely together toward our mutual goal of environmental enhancement.

Sincerely yours,

William D. Ruckelshaus

William D. Ruckelshaus
Administrator



THE RAINBOW

Of Delta Tau Delta

Vol. XCIV

No. 3

Spring, 1971

THE RAINBOW REVIEW

This is the fourth annual edition of *The Rainbow Review*, a student-written, student-edited issue of *The Rainbow*. Four undergraduates, Pat Crenshaw of Emory, Paxton Williams of Baker, Alex Makowski of M.I.T., and Kai Chin of Wabash, spent many hours in planning and prodding. Their efforts, and those of the 46 men who contributed articles and poems, have resulted in the most extensive representation in the brief history of the *Review*.

The Cover

A Delta Tau Delta service program, adopted at the joint winter meeting of the Undergraduate Council and Arch Chapter, has received favorable response from Washington. Details on "Project Desire" are presented on page 28.

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David N. Keller, Editor

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Reflections on the Rainbow Review

An introduction to the fourth student-written issue,
By Delta Tau Delta's Director of Academic Affairs.

PERHAPS many undergraduates today may wonder "Why the *Rainbow Review*?" The idea arose during the mid-1960's, and our first issue saw print in the summer of 1968. It was sparked by a close examination of the earliest fraternity magazines, in the 1870's, of which our *Rainbow* was the third to appear regularly. All the fraternity journals were founded and published for a good many years by undergraduates, not by alumni. The editor of the Psi Upsilon *Diamond* in 1878 was a college freshman, for example.

The purpose of these journals was to exchange fraternity and campus news of general interest, to make suggestions for the improvement of fraternity life, to raise the level of campus politics and education by injecting more idealism into college affairs, and "to cultivate higher literary aspirations." To be sure, the fraternity undergraduate-written magazines were marked by haste and incompleteness, but they also showed sincerity and independence of thought. College libraries accepted and preserved them as periodicals of significant campus value.

A surprising number of the young Greeks who wrote in the early journals were later to become famous or important Americans. Among them were sociologists like Robert Park and E. A. Ross, Presidents like Benjamin Harrison, Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft, literary men like George Ade and E. E. Hale and urban reformers like John Jay, III and Frederick Howe. It was the first chance for national publication which most of these capable undergraduates ever had, and they seized the opportunity.

Thus, to some of us in Delta Tau Delta it seemed that the many undergraduates of 1970 were no less capable of expressing worthwhile ideas than the few undergraduates of 1880—if fraternity journalism would give them a chance. In the opinion of the *Rainbow* of 1883, the fraternity press was "the same

potent factor in molding public opinion, correcting evils, and encouraging progress" on campus that the best of the daily papers were in general American society. Today we think the *Rainbow Review* in its fourth issue is well on the way to becoming such a factor again, among interested Delts, at least.

In a mass society, with huge and impersonal campus populations, undergraduates with a concern for other human beings need an outlet for their first legitimate leadership ambition. This is what the *Rainbow Review* signifies—a special opportunity for youth, for democracy, and for creativity, freely available to all who wear the Delt square badge.

DR. FREDERICK D. KERSHNER, JR.
Butler '37

PROFESSOR OF AMERICAN SOCIAL AND
INTELLECTUAL HISTORY
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY



Fred Kershner in action at Undergraduate Council
—Arch Chapter meeting.



Δ T Δ

APPARENTLY I am not the only Delt who lets papers and things ride until the deadline walks in and sits down beside me. After the *Rainbow Review* was publicized six months in advance, I was surprised that very few articles rolled in until days before the *Review* deadline. Nonetheless, when they came in, all the articles were good. March 1 saw *me* worrying about my own article, about several papers that were due within the week, about which

PART I

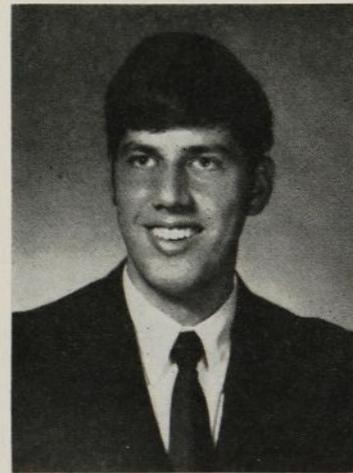
Edited by PAT CRENSHAW
Emory University

Fraternity Issues

graduate school would have the honor of accepting me first, and about where my next date would be coming from.

I guess I shouldn't have been so surprised—the Delt philosophy of waiting until the last minute before pulling the right thing out of the hat has always worked for us in rush, in finances (no matter how bad we look in December, the June report is always in the black), and in academics, so it should work for Delts everywhere. The articles in the Fraternity Issues section consider topics from riots to ritual to rush, but they are concerned more with practical solutions than with the political issues that filled last year's *Review*. Many chapters have obviously either made it through the changes in campus life that affected the traditional fraternity, or are in the process of dealing realistically with the new college environment.

A final note to the alumnus who might wonder what his chapter is like now: chances are that if your chapter survived the last few years it will be operating as usual now, even if the Brothers' hair is longer than it used to be—the officers are still masterminding fraternity political intrigues, the seniors are still apathetic, and everybody wants more money spent on social, which brings up my tumultuous summation: drop by your old shelter if you're in the neighborhood and see if the Brothers still remember the mystics; and remember, alumni contributions never go out of style!



Pat Crenshaw is the only Delt in memory who can write humorous financial reports to the Central Office. A senior at Emory University, he also serves as feature editor of the school literary magazine, the "Emory Archon." At the present time he is busy "making three trips daily to the campus post office to see whether some lucky business school will accept me or if I get accepted by the Air Force by default." In addition to serving as editor of the Fraternity Affairs section of "The Review," Pat contributed an article for the second consecutive year.

By KEN MIELKE
Bethany College

MOBILIZE FOR ACTION



Ken Mielke, who is listed in "Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities," has been winning honors at Bethany College since he entered four years ago. He was elected president of Theta Chapter in his sophomore year, re-elected a year later. His grade average for seven semesters is 3.96 (based on 4.0). At the present time he is president of I.F.C., president of Gamma Sigma Kappa, president of Phi Alpha Theta, a member of the Undergraduate Council, an associate justice of the Student Court of Bethany College, a member of the Bethany Plan of the Future Committee, and a Senior Fellow in the History-Political Science Department. A year ago he was elected "Outstanding Junior Man at Bethany" by the faculty and administration. He is a member of Delta Tau Delta's Undergraduate Council. And that is just a partial list of activities. He hopes to serve a year with the Air National Guard after graduation, then go on to law school, probably at West Virginia University.

FOR THE PAST few years now, it has become quite evident that America's college students are becoming more involved as active participants in this country's political events and nonpartisan problems.

But even more than this, they are becoming more aware of the world about them. They see the realities of life and are not content to let the status quo prevail. And perhaps it should not prevail.

They see poverty—not only in Asia and Africa, but also in the impoverished areas of the major cities of this country. They see injustice, not just behind the Iron Curtain in Communist Russia or China, but also here in the United States. They see mass starvation and the hungering of fellow human beings—in Biafra, yes, but also here in the United States where many of those who are in the impoverished areas go to bed hungry at night.

The slums are not the only areas where this occurs—Appalachia is also a striking example of a place of dire depression and desolation. And yet at the same time reports are heard which remind us that America is the richest country in the world, and we are told that the economy is in a much stronger position than it ever was. And the youth merely demand to know why then are children going to bed hungry.

We are told of many people on welfare who have no desire to work because their skills are so few that the level of wages of the jobs for which they qualify is lower than the amount of the welfare or unemployment check they are receiving.

And finally, living in an age when their countrymen have walked on the moon, proudly planted their country's flag there, and have returned safely, and when photographs have been taken of a sister planet which will be one of the next conquests in the space program of this country, they ask why people are being killed, and suffering and disease and poverty and pollution are allowed to continue, and they want to know why the feudal reality of war still prevails.

They ask why the peoples of the many countries of the world don't get together and pool their resources—the richer countries contributing more, as they can afford to donate more—so that the problems of the world can be reduced and eventually solved. Idealism emits a brilliant glow in the eyes of youth.

In this hectic, work-a-day world—a computerized age of letters and digits—the parents of most of the youthful activists are too busy working diligently each day earning their wage to care about anything else—they don't really have the time to be active in the process of eliminating poverty, disease, hunger, injustice, and pollution from the society in

which we live. They work instead to give their children the opportunities they never had.

This is the reason that parents elect Congressmen to office—they feel that these are the men who should represent them and who should begin to solve these problems.

They have little choice but to do this, and this is precisely why youthful activists have such a burning desire for, and such firm convictions concerning, the administration of the socio-political structure of this country. The activists want to correct these injustices and some of the unfortunate conditions which have been allowed to persist in this country, as well as in many other countries of the world.

They see the rapidly expanding and explosive population of the world threatening to overstep its ecological boundary, and they realize that though wars are not necessary, cooperation is of the essence. These are the reasons for the protests and demonstrations.

There is no real feeling by most to fight the "establishment" but there is a desire among most that

these problems be brought constantly to the forefront for the consideration that they so deserve and urgently need.

Today's youth are basically proud of their country and are patriotic, but perhaps these terms have taken on different meanings in accord with a changing environment.

Youths are not blind—they realize that there exist in Communist Russia and China drastic and sorrowful circumstances and oppression and tyranny, and they would like to change the systems of these countries and eliminate these conditions. But they also see some of these conditions in this country, and their desire is to end tyranny, oppression, and injustice wherever it exists.

Most were not really anti-Johnson or anti-Humphrey, and most are not really anti-Nixon, but they want the nation's leaders to realize that they will not be silenced until the problems of this country receive active consideration.

In times when continuing injustice and oppression are noted, and when we are continuing along a path which will, unless modified, lead us to ecological suicide, it might be asked how effective action can be mobilized so that improper practices will be corrected.

One really need look no farther than a national fraternity such as Delta Tau Delta, for the answer lies herein.

Actually the salvation of the entire fraternity system revolves around its ability to act on these problems through its local chapter organization within the framework of its bureaucratic structure. No longer can fraternities be complacent. No longer can fraternities be concerned merely with social and athletic events and collegiate interfraternal competition.

Fraternities must be led by open-minded individuals who have the ability and foresight to see the consequences of various current actions. Fraternities must concern themselves with being actively involved in the righting of injustices wherever they can, and in the alleviation and destruction of those circumstances which lead to and promote such disgraceful conditions as poverty, hunger, injustice, disease, and pollution—all of which on an international level usually lead to hatred, suspicion, envy, and ultimately war.

But even further, local chapters must right themselves first. If it's true that God helps those who help themselves, I would suggest that any local chapters which harbor suspicion, hatred, envy, or prejudice under their membership acceptance policies, act at once to modify their policies so that they will be in accordance with our contemporary society's enlightened views.

No chapter can claim that it is against injustice

CURSORY OBSERVATIONS

By W. C. NETOLICKY, JR.
Tufts University

Termination cracks her knuckles,
Forces the rapport of once was out,
Somehow it caused a stiffness which
Not even Ben Gay could loosen.

And so one asks,
Why is man so engrossed by
THREES?
Almost preoccupied.
The balance always falters,
Tilting grey-matter,
Causing sloshings in one's already too soupy brain.

You and me and us and we
Are the pronouns of discontent.
As they split down the edge of the razor
Cutting back to the disunity of one,
Innateness cries out:
No existence save through others.

We will sit manacled and shackled!
Pounding our heads against the walls
Achieving far more than the makers
Of Excedrin ever hoped for.
Til the sereing stops,
And we splint our tongues,
And mudpack our faces.
Lest it be known
That we
Feel
We
Is both
Necessary and
Possible.

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No Chapter Is an Island

THIS CLEVER PARAPHRASING of Paul Kantner (and John Donne) may be aptly applied, I think, to all chapters that have evolved into independent living units, away from their college community and the national fraternity organization.

It is necessary for a Brother to participate in his chapter's activities, but too often he will restrict his activities solely to the fraternity, neglecting the opportunities of participating in other campus organizations. It is even easier for a Brother to forget that his chapter is part of a national fraternity.

Both of these mistakes are caused by placing too much emphasis on the local chapter. It is still necessary, however, for a fraternity man to have both campus and national "awareness" to get the most out of his fraternity and his college, so both areas can be discussed in the same article.

Of the two, it is easier for a chapter to forget its affiliation with National. Far too few chapters, my own included, realize the importance and need for a national fraternity organization. It is easy to see how this attitude can grow in a chapter that is interested only in its own campus and its own brotherhood because national connections can be pushed aside or ignored in favor of more pressing chapter activities, especially since National is usually farther away and vaguer than the quadrangle is.

Pledge programs too often neglect the meaning of national organization when Brothers themselves do not understand the benefits they can get outside their own campus. If this happens too many years in a row, after a while even the officers won't have any concept of National. "National" becomes only an office building in Indianapolis, or a form letter sent in triplicate every three weeks, or a payment of annual dues that is never seen again. This is what really hurts a chapter, because National monies (remember your Loyalty Fund?) have kept a lot of houses from going under and have provided numerous shelter constructions and renovations.

Many times good shelters are necessary for your chapter to be competitive with other chapters in rush, which brings up the point that very few local fraternities last more than a few years because none of them have houses.

Being National also helps out in rush because of the vast supply of rush pamphlets, rush slides and rush assistance a chapter can get from the Central Office. I will try not to mention the multifold ad-

vantages of having a system where a field mouse (uh, field counselor—they just changed the name) who comes around every year to see how good the big front you put up for him is.

The treasurer of a chapter also gets a lot of communication from the Central Office—especially when he doesn't keep those financial reports coming in. I have seen the Big Board in Gale Wilkerson's office where he puts all the chapter's unpaids and deficits up *for everybody to see!* It also pays to have good relations with the House Corporation so they won't take the House away, but that's another article.

Another advantage in being in a national fraternity is that you have something in common with people at other colleges. How many Brothers have spent four years in the same college environment without ever finding out what sort of Delts live at other chapters?

Division conferences and Karneas are good places to meet other Delts and discover how similar many chapter's problems are to your chapter's problems. You might also be surprised to find out how loose-structured Delt national organization is compared to other fraternities. At the last Karnea, a resolution was passed removing all specific references to Christianity from the ritual for the benefit of all creeds. Another resolution gave the basis of member selection back to the individual chapters. Delta Tau Delta has no "one-ball" system any more on a national level, and this makes rush more realistic as well as more reasonable. Few other nationals have passed such resolutions.

Lastly, contacts at other chapters can come in handy if you ever find yourself stuck in South Dakota or some such faraway place that has a guest room in it gratis for weary traveling Delts. Even if you find you can't stand a certain chapter, your hard times at Eta Pizza Chapter can provide good laughs when you get back home.

Division conferences are also excellent places to get into violent arguments over how a fraternity should be run. We once spent an entire weekend arguing the evils of hazing pledges with an "unenlightened" Brother. Distant Delt chapters can often make good dropping-off points for road-tripped pledges.

Part two of this article concerns the chapter's relationship with the campus. Generally, chapters

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Don't Let This Happen to You

ALTHOUGH the incident about which I write is in the past and has been forgotten by many on our campus, I feel the obligation to relate the possible effects on a college campus that can come from seemingly harmless actions.

I feel sure that most chapters have not heard about the misfortune that became a nightmare for us at Delta Chi earlier his year. And I am also sure that you will not hear of such misfortunes again for quite some time because of the lesson learned by all of us. What we thought to be a minor misunderstanding turned out to be a campus-wide (and state-wide) issue.

Early in November while a few of the Brothers were gathered in one member's room, they began shooting a B-B gun from a second floor window at stop signs, passing cars, and objects close to passing people. During the course of this action, they hit a campus coed, a black coed.

They had not meant to start a riot, but within a short period of time this possibility had become apparent to all of us.

Within a matter of minutes approximately 75 black students had gathered in our living room and on our patio . . . and it was for a good reason: they had been physically hazed by whites, and nothing could be said to convince them that the whole incident was an accident and not what it seemed.

Police arrived, and after about 30 minutes of discussion between black leaders and chapter officers, the blacks left our chapter.

The incident had taken place at approximately 11 p.m., and by noon the next day the incident was known across the state . . . "whites had shot blacks with B-B guns and Oklahoma State's conservative campus had a racial incident."

Phone calls were received all day threatening the chapter's safety, and tags were worn on campus saying "Delta Tau Delta harasses black girls."

That afternoon our dean of student affairs announced the names had been acquired of those who shot the B-B guns and that students would be suspended from the University for these actions. This came on a Friday, and the weekend ahead looked hopelessly gloomy.

Monday came, and so did a boycott of classes and 15 demands by black students. One of the demands was that our chapter's charter be suspended. Monday also brought press meetings, more bad

publicity, and more phone calls. Chapter morale was faltering noticeably.

Along with all the bad publicity, campus-wide anxiety, and chapter animosity for the misinterpretations of our actions came a note from our Fraternity Affairs Office notifying us that we would be on social probation for the spring semester ruling out parties, serenades, and functions with sororities.

It was only through co-operation with the University and thoughtful actions of a newly elected administration that our appeal of this probation was changed to conduct probation, allowing us all social privileges but no further mishaps for the remainder of the academic school year.

With the effects of our publicity lasting through semester break, it was obvious something had to be done to restore chapter motivation and self-respect.

The chapter took a retreat to a state lodge early this semester, and the results were phenomenal. Our dean of fraternity affairs and a member of the university counseling staff conducted seminars, sensitivity sessions, and goal-planning sessions, leaving little time for us to divert our attention away from the fraternity.

We found reasons for upperclassmen's apathy and answers to questions we had been asking for a semester or more. The retreat was a tremendous success and Delta Chi is moving in a new direction toward meeting fraternity responsibilities.

You may be asking what our retreat has to do with the "racial incident" we experienced earlier this year. In our case, it took an event of major importance to show us that we were behind in evaluating our programs, goals, and responsibilities. I hope other chapters can take a lesson from this.

As far as our encounter earlier this year is concerned, it has made Delta Chi much more aware of the magnitude seemingly unimportant actions by her members can have. It is my hope that men in other chapters will think about this series of events and try to reflect on their own chapters to determine their awareness of social, campus, and most importantly, fraternity responsibilities.

We learned the hard way that people's needs and priorities have changed to a great degree in the last year, not only on campus, but also in our chapter house. I would hate to see another chapter suffer the way ours did because of a failure to heed a changing society. The variables around are not static; neither can we be.

DRUGS: Two Undergraduate Coun

DRUGS AND GRASS.

I feel strongly that a distinction between the two must be made clear. Our chapter at the University of Washington treats the two areas in distinctly different ways. The medical harmfulness of drugs is proven. With grass it is speculative.

The campus has experienced a drug and grass presence for more than five years. Only in the last three years has either been found in the Greek System, beginning with the class of 1972. At that time it became a question with which fraternities and sororities had to deal.

Prior to that time, the IFC and individual houses had ignored the problem as one that "will not affect the system, or at least not *our* house." Regretably, all houses had this attitude prior to fall of 1968.

That year the problem in our chapter was considered non-existent. Those who did smoke, did it unobtrusively and outside the fraternity house. In January of 1968, four upperclassmen (including the scholarship chairman and the social chairman) left the fraternity because it "was too conservative to allow complete individual freedom within the house"; it did not allow pot smoking in the chapter house. At that time, neither drinking nor possession of alcoholic beverages was allowed either.

The loss of these men compounded the problem. It was at that time that a firm policy should have been implemented, along with a drug-grass education program. Instead, it was assumed that the problem had eliminated itself. As a result, no action of any kind was taken.

The problem did not reappear until fall rush in 1969. Many of the rushees smoked, and a small number dropped. The house had no firm policy to state to rushees. This effectively kept out those rushees who were looking for liberal rules. But it also kept out many who were looking for tight restrictions.

Undergraduate Council member Dallas L. Salisbury received a BA in finance from the University of Washington in December. He chaired many student committees, served as a member of the Board of Control, was vice president of the student body, a three-year member of the Board of Directors of the University Bookstore, a director of the University District Development Council, and a member of committees of the University Chamber of Commerce. As a result, he was invited into Purple Shield and Oval Club men's honoraries. Currently working as clerk for the Washington State Legislature's Elections and Apportionment Committee, he plans to remain in his job until state redistricting has been completed, then return to school for graduate work in law, government, or public finance. His picture appears with the Undergraduate Council on Page 55.

In addition, several actives had picked up the kick during summer break. When discussion did come up as to rules, these persons expressed the view that no real need existed as no problem existed. No policy was made.

In the spring of 1970, several persons were smoking in the house, and as a result, several others started. At this point, many others who had no inclination to smoke felt that putting rules into effect would be unfair to Brothers who had been allowed freedom in the past.

In the last month of school, it became evident that the problem was great enough to demand some action. The 1968 policy was affirmed: not allowed in the chapter house. It was too late to stop the negative effects that were certain to come.

During rush in the fall of 1970, many comments came back that our house was full of rushees, and that there was no one in the house who *didn't* smoke. It was at this time that we found that two of the Brothers

who had pushed for no restrictions, and who were protected by the loose restrictions, were big pushers. At 3 and 4 a.m. they had been using the house as a drop-off-pick-up point for hash and grass, carefully waiting until all had gone to bed. The reputation had spread.

One of the first fall quarter actions was to tighten the rules and restrictions. No grass was to be allowed in the house. And anyone doing anything to harm the name and reputation of the Fraternity was to be properly disciplined.

By now, winter of 1971, the rule has begun to have an effect. But it is obvious that action should have been taken immediately, before the problem was allowed to grow.

The chapter now faces a campus-wide problem. Whether the rule is adequate, or whether it is too strong for March 1971 is not yet known.

Polls show that nearly 40 percent of the students use or smoke on a regular basis. A large percentage of the students coming to this urban university are users or at least have been exposed before enrolling. How to deal effectively with things is unknown.

We have established one thing, however: the only way to react to drugs is to clamp down a very tight policy before the problem hits, and then adjust if necessary, rather than waiting to do anything until the problem has expanded to a point where it cannot be dealt with successfully.



Members Ponder the Problem

TODAY, unless he lives in complete isolation amidst a pile of books or attends Bob Jones University, the college student is aware that probably six of every 10 people he meets on campus have experimented with marijuana.

Today's Delt is no different. How many of us have Brothers who are regular users of grass? And unfortunately, there are probably some of us that have seen our chapter begin to fall apart over the question of grass.

It is only natural to ask: should the chapter take action to prevent this deterioration, and if so, what sort of action will work? Unfortunately, there are no simple or all-encompassing answers to these questions. But there are a few generalities that can be made.

Some chapters have tried to enforce a hard line policy—no use, no possession, and even no knowledge of possession—and some have been successful. They find that the Brothers are willing to sacrifice some of their personal freedom in order to save the chapter from divisiveness. Yet other chapters have found that this type of policy breeds the very divisiveness that they are trying to prevent.

A somewhat more moderate stance forbids the possession of grass or its use in the house itself but permits its use outside the house. The advantages of this policy are that it permits a Brother to do as he pleases but protects the non-users and the chapter as a whole from an unwanted reputation or bust.

Finally, there are some chapters that let the Brother do as he pleases and only emphasize the use of discretion and caution. This policy, the one that I personally support, can only be effective when all the Brothers are willing to respect each other's desires, i.e. no one tries to pressure anyone to use or not to use grass.

In establishing any policy, one of

Tom Buescher, a Duke University junior from Kettering, Ohio, serves on the Fraternity's Undergraduate Council. He is recording secretary for Delta Kappa Chapter. An economic major, he hopes to attend law school in 1972. His picture appears with the Undergraduate Council on Page 55 of the magazine.

the first things that the chapter must consider is the attitude of the college or community toward the use of grass. If busts or expulsions are the rule, it would be ridiculous for the chapter to adopt a "do your own thing" policy. But if these measures are the exception rather than the rule, the more liberal policies may be more beneficial.

What policy should a chapter adopt? That is a question I cannot answer. But there are a few guidelines that should be followed. In the adoption of any policy concerning the social actions of the Brothers, whether it be concerning grass, alcohol, or female visitation, the goal of such a policy should be the continued unity of the brotherhood.

It would be senseless to take the hard line policy if the result would be massive de-activation and destruction of the chapter. But it would be just as senseless to adopt the opposite policy if the Brothers began ignoring their responsibilities to the chapter in favor of getting stoned all the time. Any policy that is adopted should be done so only with the support of a big majority of the Brothers with this goal in mind.

I do not contend that the individual's will should be completely forsaken for the unity of the chapter. It must be remembered that the problems that arise from the use of grass arise primarily from the conflict of attitudes concerning that use. The best policy is one that resolves these conflicts while permitting a maximum amount of personal freedom.

Up to now I have been dealing primarily with generalities. There are a few specific cases that warrant special attention. One is the Brother who is constantly pressuring other Brothers to join him in a joint; another is the Brother who may be abusing rather than just using grass; and the third is the Brother who may be dealing.

These Brothers have the most potential for hurting the chapter or themselves. In all cases I think that they should be asked to limit their actions for the sake of the chapter. While I do not believe that the use of grass is necessarily detrimental to an individual or a chapter, undue pressure on non-users or excessive use can divide the chapter or limit the effectiveness of a Brother's contribution to the chapter.

The Brother who is dealing from the house is placing an unnecessary risk on the rest of the chapter. While the possibility of high profits cannot be forgotten, neither can the added risk of large quantity dealing (capitalism at its finest).

If the Brother's base of operation is located off campus and disassociated from the house, it becomes a different story. But I feel that the dealer has no place living within the house and subjecting other Brothers to the added danger.

While I recommend the use of persuasion and guidance as the first steps toward the elimination of these possible problem areas, I cannot ignore the fact that forced "voluntary" de-activation may be necessary.

Concluding, any policy toward the use of grass should be based on the idea of keeping a unified chapter with a maximum amount of personal freedom. The correct policy varies from chapter to chapter, but to ignore the use of grass with the attitude that it is entirely harmless in all cases, or to condemn its use as a stigma to society are really not policies at all.

Story of a New Chapter

ASSISTANCE FROM AUBURN

By STUART LAMAR WHITE, JR.
Auburn University

THERE I was, being questioned by several fellows shooting questions at me like a duck in a shooting gallery. What were these questions? It was like pre-initiation all over again.

But were my answers going to interest them in becoming a chapter of Delta Tau Delta? The cost would be greater than that of Sigma Nu Pi and although they had several good programs already functioning there would still be a great deal of reorganization, learning and work. Furthermore, what could convince the men who would be graduating before the day the chapter would receive its charter? These were a few of the questions passing through my mind as I talked with them.

I simply told it like it was. I did not try to dress up anything; I just told them the good points and the bad ones as I understood them. This, I believe, was the spark that got them interested at LaGrange College

—the real facts about Delta Tau Delta.

They were further intrigued after we had a meeting with William J. Fraering, then Southern Division president, who filled them in on many of the details and advantages of colonization and chartering not familiar to the average member of Delta Tau Delta.

After this meeting, our chapter, Epsilon Alpha, had a joint party or two (which I think I remember) with their Fraternity which later proved to be a crucial factor in their and our decisions. It was at these parties that we really got to know each other. We wanted to give them a good impression but we did not try to put up a front to impress them with what "big fraternity men" we were. Instead we were just ourselves.

Next we had a formal meeting between their Fraternity, representatives from our chapter and Carl E. Stipe, Jr., then Southern Division vice-president. At this meeting as in our previous contacts we did not try to pressure them or make anything sound better than it really was.

A very important question came up at this meeting which also proved to be very crucial to their decision. They ask, "What can Delta Tau Delta offer us?" We answered as best we could but the important factor was letting them know we were glad they had asked it and that the idea of the whole meeting was not just were they good enough for Delta Tau Delta.

After this meeting Sigma Nu Pi made its decision in our favor to my great satisfaction. I now thought we were over the hump, but as I came to find out the work had just begun. Now there was the waiting and the wondering if there would be approval by the Arch Chapter for Sigma Nu Pi to become a colony of Delta Tau Delta. During this time we had to keep everyone's interest up and spirit alive plus trying to get programs

organized such that they would be approved for colonization. The effort paid off.

When the Arch Chapter met, F. Darrell Moore (Fraternity historian), who had visited Sigma Nu Pi to evaluate it for the Arch Chapter, recommended that the colonization period be suspended and Sigma Nu Pi be immediately approved for chartering—a first in Delta Tau Delta's history. The Arch Chapter concurred.

In summary I would like to make three points. The first is, as the pledge manual states: "Know Your Fraternity." This proved to be a very important factor in our initial contacts. Secondly, as in any rushing activity, honesty is the best policy. And thirdly, never sell this Fraternity short. Sure we have our weaknesses, but we also have many important strengths that make us a great Fraternity. Our well-organized national, our nationally supervised programs, such as finances and pledge education just to name a few and our economical cost make Delta Tau Delta a leader among fraternities.



Stuart Lamar White, Jr., is a junior at Auburn University, majoring in chemical engineering. A married student, he is in a co-op program with Deering Milliken, Inc., working at one of the corporation's research and development laboratories. He has served as second vice president and pledge trainer of Epsilon Alpha Chapter.

SNOWFLAKE

By RON FANIRO
Kent State University

Within the blanket
Lies a snowflake
Delicate and fragile
In its own special ways
The beauty unfolds
In its many frail facets
Each as profound as the other.

We too are like the snowflake
Soft to the touch
Delicate and frail
Spirit within
Beauty without
No two alike.

INSTALLATION AT LA GRANGE

By BRIAN C. KRAMER
La Grange College

FIRST I would like to thank Robert McLendon (president of the fraternity at the time we went from local fraternity Sigma Nu Pi until we went into Delta Tau Delta and now the assistant chapter advisor for us), for all the help he gave me in writing this article.

The installation of Zeta Beta happened on March 7, 1970. At the time I had only started my pledge program.

The preparation of the big weekend yet to come required a lot of work and cooperation of many people to make it a success.

A hall had to be rented to hold the induction ceremony and yet we did not know how big the room had to be and how the room was to be used. Officers in control of our installation were not allowed to tell us that. In a small city like LaGrange, obtaining such a hall is quite a task, especially when time was of the essence.

Preparation for the banquet took many hours of work, along with the many other details of importance. The decision of who was to be invited, selecting a toastmaster, contacting interested alumni, having programs printed, the decision of who sits where and who sits at the head table and many other details.

Then, a hall had to be arranged for, so that we could have a dance. A band had to be contracted and the hall had to be decorated. There was to be a cocktail party that required proper arrangements.

The big consideration was budget. Thirty brothers had to raise the money necessary to make the installation weekend successful. The ticket price had to be decided in such a way that it would cover the price of the dinner, reception, and dance.

Building the ritualistic paraphernalia was a lot of work because of the time factor. The Brothers were working on this equipment, not knowing the meaning of what they were to use it for and why. The day of ritual came when all was to be learned and never forgotten.

Reservations for all the guests that would be attending the installation were hard to get because there are only two major motels in town. Also, we were not sure of just how many guests were going to be staying for the weekend.

Our fraternity house had to be cleaned for the openhouse and reception that was going to be held there. I was a pledge at this time and I remember all the work we did in the house and around the grounds to make it really look good.

The installation was approaching and the plaques still had to be ordered (gifts to Carl Stipe and the Epsilon Alpha Chapter for their help), Brothers had to rent tuxedos, and publicity had to be arranged.

The news service on campus helped by taking photographs and getting us newspaper coverage. We had the installation announced over radio and television and over the public address system in the dining hall during meals.

To help us and answer all of our questions, the Auburn Chapter was always there with phone calls and visits. Paul Stevens, one of the field counselors, came down a week early to help plan our future program and organization.

Besides Paul helping us in preparation of the installation, he helped us prepare for the pledge examination. A place had to be found that was large enough to take the examination in, and we decided to have it right at the fraternity house.

The Brothers made several attempts to steal a copy of the pledge examination, but with Paul always there, our schemes always failed!

Also important was sending all the Brother's grades to the Central Office to be reviewed. The Grade Point Average was a very important aspect, to determine whether the Brothers had met the academic standards set by the Arch Chapter.

March 7 came and all the work had now paid for itself many times

over; all the Brothers now realized what it was to be a Brother of Delta Tau Delta. But the problems were not over, getting all the Brothers at the right place and at the right time was a job of master maneuvering, picking up the national officers at the Atlanta Airport, and keeping the Brothers sober before the various important meetings also took some doing. Dates had to be arranged for the out-of-town Delts and hostesses had to be arranged for all the activities.

Then two weeks before the induction ceremony we received word that there was going to be a Leadership Conference held in LaGrange on the same weekend. So now we had to hunt for classroom space and more motel rooms for the Brothers that would be coming for the Conference.

When all the activities for the weekend were over (something none of the new Brothers of Delta Tau Delta will ever forget), and the thank-you letters were written, everyone spent the last five days of the quarter studying and preparing for their final examinations.



A history major and pre-law student at LaGrange College, Brian C. Kramer is pointing toward a career in politics. His home is in Westbury, N. Y. Currently serving as treasurer of Zeta Beta Chapter, Brian also has been assistant treasurer and "Rainbow" correspondent.

Rush . . .

Toward a Better Program

By E. SCOTT VOTEY
Ohio Wesleyan University

PROBABLY the most predictable problem for any fraternity is rush. With most schools showing a decline in the percentage of students pledging, it is a yearly headache to try and figure out new ways to attract freshmen.

At Ohio Wesleyan University the Greek system was blessed with a rather unusual event; we had a rise in pledging, both in number and percentage. Most fraternities benefited from this, including Mu Chapter. Possibly by relating some of the reasons why I believe this happened I may provide some ideas for improving your rush program next year.

At Ohio Wesleyan rush is controlled by I.F.C. and the Council on Student Affairs. We have a system of deferred rush. Pledging is not allowed until the assigned day, usually the first Saturday of second term. In the past, first term had been restricted to a closed rush. Freshmen could only come up to the fraternity houses on certain days, generally only for dinner. Under this system freshman pledging had been on the decline. This year, however, an open rush system was initiated for first term. Under this system contact with

freshmen was unlimited. The only restriction was that a bid could not be extended until January 9, the day of pledging.

How did this new system affect our rush program? It presented us and the rest of the Greek system with a challenge. We had one term to prove to freshmen that a fraternity is a worthwhile investment; that it is a relevant and necessary part of university life. This, of course, necessitates asking oneself the crucial question—why is my fraternity a worthwhile investment?

Delaware, Ohio is, as one is quick to discover upon entering Ohio Wesleyan University, a socially sterile community for a college student. With one movie theater, one "university bar" and several "townie bars" with which to entertain the students it is not exactly one of the nation's weekend hot-spots.

The university does provide some relief. But university sponsored social functions are more of an intellectual nature: artists series, lectures, and movies. There are rock concerts sponsored by the school, but usually only one per term.

What I am obviously trying to point up is the fact that at Ohio Wesleyan fraternities fill a social void. Their major function is to provide the kind of social life which the town and the university cannot, and which a majority of students need in order to relax the pressures of academic life.

To try and maintain the old traditional view that a fraternity inspires academic excellence is naive. I am paying approximately \$3,500 per year to receive an education. Something is terribly wrong, either with the university or myself, if I have to dish out additional money for fraternity dues in order to realize my academic potentials.

To try and emphasize the possibilities to be gained from "the brotherhood" (finding oneself, character building, etc.) is a very dangerous thing. This aspect of fraternity life is an inward aspect which can only manifest itself with time. It is the type of thing which cannot be understood or appreciated by a freshman who has never been in a fraternity, let alone your fraternity, about which he knows relatively little.

Also, a freshman may not feel that he needs a "brotherhood" to find himself and may also be smart enough to realize that the effect of a fraternity might just as well be a negative one as a positive one.

Therefore, in trying to sell our house we seldom mentioned things like academics of "the brotherhood." Instead we emphasized advantages we felt were more relevant to today's freshman, the most important being social life.

For the whole term we had a party every weekend (which we generally have throughout the year anyway). We made a concerted effort to get freshmen to these parties. The first one was an open house which quickly made freshmen familiar with the house.

A good fraternity party can really impress a freshman and word spreads quickly back in the dorms. Since we could not afford open houses every week the rest of our parties were by invitation only. This meant that everyone had to work hard to meet freshmen, find out which ones were prospective bids, invite them to the parties and see to it that they did not sit alone in a corner all night.

PRIDE

By PAUL DAHLMAN
Tufts University

Broad shoulders and gleaming black coat
I saw him charge two proud boys once
Who had invaded his ground to taunt him.

But that was long ago,
And the last time I saw him
There was no fire to speak of
In his eyes.

I went to the A&P yesterday
And you know
They were selling sirloin
For a dollar eighty-nine a pound.

You may say that this means that you are rushing every weekend and never have time to enjoy yourself. This is true for the first few parties but soon you find that you are becoming good friends with some of the freshmen—good enough to party with them in a relaxed atmosphere.

By the time formal rush sessions began the week before pledging most freshmen knew that the Deltas had a great social life. In talking with them at these formal sessions we emphasized this by stressing that we had the largest social budget of any other house on campus.

In addition, we stressed the advantages of living in a fraternity house over a dorm. We mentioned the fact that food service was far superior to that which the university provided. We also included advantages such as house jobs, which are given solely on the basis of need, and meal credits.

Above all, we tried to stay away, as much as possible, from bad-mouthing other fraternities. We have always found that freshmen would rather hear you build up your house than tear down another house.

Our rush program may not be the right one for your house. Every house is different. But I think that every house must ask the same questions as we did in determining the best program.

1. What do the freshmen want out of university life?
2. What does the town provide for the student?
3. What does the university provide for the student?
4. What is left for a fraternity to provide for the student?
5. Is our fraternity relevant to the needs and desires of a segment of students on this campus?
6. How can we best show the freshman that we are a relevant and worthwhile investment?

If a fraternity is a relevant and necessary institution and can prove it, it will stand. If it falls it will be (1) because it is irrelevant, (2) because it could not express its worth, or (3) both.

If you did not do as well as you wanted to in rush this year figure out which of these was the cause by asking the above questions and then make the proper corrections. Good luck!

... and Pledgeship

New Concept at Work

By ROBERT M. BUCHTA

Iowa State University

HISTORY has borne out the fact that an evolution is a considerably more successful and efficient process than a revolution. However, on a smaller scale, just the opposite has occurred at Omicron (Iowa State) in reference to our pledgeship program.

A revolution *did* occur. Admittedly, the type of pledgeship that existed these past few years at the University of Iowa has undergone some progressive measures, but not to the extent of our transition this past semester. Unfortunately, the vast merits of the Delt Development Program were not recognized by any of us until recently.

As a matter of fact, the change commenced in the middle of the pledgeship program, as the abstract line between actives and pledges was narrowed significantly. A large portion of our legislation and information-exchanging was carried on in all-house meetings.

Also, pledges were asked to turn in names of actives they knew the least, and in the pur-

suage week it was the duty of the actives to take some time to get better acquainted with the pledges who had placed his name on their list.

A few weeks later, the same was done with the active chapter.

The climax of the "revolution," of course, was the Initiation Week, with the most worthwhile event being small group dynamics sessions pertaining to the goals and workings of our pledgeship program. This part was coordinated by our fraternity affairs adviser, and he, being very aware of our pledgeship throughout the semester, commented on the apparent success of our initiatives.

Initiation Week was not nearly as fruitful as it could have been, though the newness of this approach must be accepted as an excuse.

However, the men of Omicron do possess the positive attitudes necessary to direct us toward an efficient and satisfying pledgeship program.

ABANDON ALL HOPE

By JONATHAN R. YOUNG

Georgia Tech

Hell Week.

A time of screaming, dumping, bitching . . .

But not all hell.

Humor and Brotherhood develops through Adversity.

Nothing worthwhile should be gotten easily.

Rain gods abounding.

Showering not only water

but also those things

that bind one together

to other people.

Delta Tau Delta.

Not a place,

but a feeling.

Social Attitudes

The New Liberalism

By BOB HAYES
University of South Dakota

THE FRATERNITY today is faced with what may prove to be its most serious challenge. The changing social attitudes of the last five years have created a movement among college age youth, which might be defined as "the new liberalism."

This attitude is causing students to attack the fraternity system on many campuses. The difficulty comes in coping with these attacks. Set programs seldom deal efficiently with an amorphous body of social and idealistic problems, and the officers of a fraternity can hardly legislate an attitude into being.

Three specific areas of this "new liberalism" present a problem to the fraternity. The first of these is the drug culture. On many campuses, drug abuse has achieved the place of honor formerly held by underage drinking.

The reasons for drug abuse and the drug culture have many aspects; most of them are new problems and issues. One thing becomes clear: drug abuse has succeeded in becoming something of a moral issue.

This, in itself (excluding the problem of addictive drugs) is not a problem to the fraternity. We should no more attempt to control drug use by members than fraternities of ten years ago would have attempted to control underage drinking.

The problem the fraternity faces is one of protecting itself legally. Drugs used and stored in the fraternity house itself present a real, legal threat, as does blatant drug abuse where connections with the fraternity are likely to be drawn.

Morally, the drug problem has been worn to death. Legally solutions are direly needed.

Perhaps one of the best solutions is a common agreement among the Brothers that drug use will be discrete and completely removed from the fraternity, its organization, functions, and house. Use and storage of drugs in the fraternity house should result in expulsion from the fraternity.

The second problem is the concept of rejection of a so-called privilege group. "Getting into people" or a renewed interest in people as personalities has led to the labeling of fraternities as "snobbish social clubs," and their rejection as such.

Perhaps this is our greatest present danger, since fraternity members can often convey, purposely or accidentally, such an image.

The only solution to this problem is a reevaluation of attitudes and goals. Fraternities were not formed to win political control of the campus, impress everyone with extravagant parties, or win as many homecoming and athletic events as possible.

A return to the basic brotherhood tenets of fraternity life would solve such a problem.

Finally, many college youths of today seek a more serious aspect of college life than social events and group activities centering around in-

tramural athletics and campus activities. We need not do away with such activities, but we should make a better effort to reflect the social conscience of today's college youth.

Current issues, such as race relations, political campaigns, and ecology, present a tremendous opportunity for the fraternity to expand its activities, and add so called real meaning to college life.

Fraternities have always acted as a mirror of college social attitudes and concepts. The present time is really no different; the problem seems to come in translating the attitudes of the fraternity members into workable action for the organization as a whole.

To say that failure to adjust would destroy the system would be an overstatement. To say we can safely ignore these problems would be a gross understatement.

Delta Tau Delta has always dealt successfully with past dangers to the fraternity system. Let's not start dragging our feet now.

Time of Change

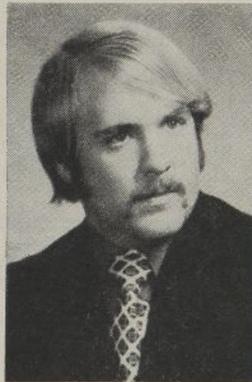
By STEVE ADDINGTON
Westminster College

WESTMINSTER has always been known as a Greek community. When I was a freshman, 80 percent of the students were Greeks. Now that I am a junior, 60 percent are members of our eight national fraternities.

Freshman classes, that in the past unquestionably pledged a house and went through all the abuses of pledgeship, have changed. They now question, and rightfully so, the advantages of joining a fraternity.

As this change gains momentum, we at the Shelter have concerned ourselves with two main problems. First, why have the questions which seem so hard to answer originated outside of the Greek system? And secondly, can our fraternity change quickly enough to meet the demands of the new students?

As a step toward solving the first problem, a Delt was elected president of the I.F.C. Under his leadership the I.F.C. is now challenging the pledgeship of all houses



Bob Hayes is a University of South Dakota sophomore majoring in government-pre law. A former assistant pledge trainer, he is vice president of Delta Gamma and active in student government, having served on the Dakota Day (Homecoming) steering committee and currently on Student Senate and the Student Association Public Relations Committee. He also is on the Government Department Advisory Board and two I.F.C. committees. A 3.5 student, Bob does not consider his article a judgment of new social attitudes, but more a comment on how to deal with new fraternity problems.

before outside groups; the faculty, administration, and independents have reason to question our practices.

With the main theme being respect, the Greek organizations are now changing their pledgeship programs. As unquestionable authority undoubtedly would have described the programs of the past, guidance aptly fits the description of the present.

We feel this questioning of our ideals and practices before others to be most important. As young adults, if we cannot find our faults and weaknesses and do our best to change them, then we are surely doomed. We at the Shelter are proud to be leaders in this movement but realize our job has just begun.

Change within our own house has been difficult but unstopable. As new classes have been initiated into the house, they have looked back over their pledgeship and have tried to change what they believed to be unfair or unjust practices.

Change is the unquestionable fact of our time. We at the Shelter realize that we and the entire Greek community must be the leaders in this change if we are to continue to be the leaders of the campus.

Revolution?

By RICHARD C. LONG
University of Tennessee

WHAT HAS HAPPENED on the college campuses the past year? Well, nothing much, no bank burnings, shootings, and, most notable, very few demonstrations. The question is why.

A variety of answers have been offered: (1) the "revolutionary" students say that they have been "getting their heads together," (2) Julian Bond thinks that the students have "chickened out."

I propose another possibility: the "revolutionary" students are tired of getting their heads cracked, yet are unwilling to admit that violent revolution will not work.

Therefore, they talk up the "underground" revolution, sneak in the backdoor, and blow up a bathroom in the Capitol.

Confrontation is an obsolete word, it has been replaced by subversion. The result has been that the President and his administration gain every day because the loyal opposition is smeared by the scum which plants bombs. From this writing, we have exactly one year, seven months, and 26 days until the 1972 elections. This election will be the test whether the United States will be a two-party system, or a one-party rule, without new, different ideas. Whatever your party, you can not allow that.

What does this mean to the men of Delta Tau Delta? It means that like many of our fellow students we have not done enough (if anything) to prove that the American government can work. Edmund Burke once said, "All that is necessary for the forces of evil to win in the world, is for enough good men to do nothing."

Now is the time for the good men of Delta Tau Delta to choose the side they want to be associated with, stand up to be counted, and work for the ideals that they wish to be realities.

Why the fraternity? The fraternity is the natural breeding ground of leadership. The failure of the "revolutionary" student movement has been its lack of leadership. Every revolution must have a leader whether it be a Cromwell, Washington, Lenin, or Castro. The American Revolution did not end in 1781; it has not ended, but to survive it vitally needs leaders.

One of the major criticisms of the fraternity system over the past few years has been that we don't care what goes on in the world around us; that we only care about the next party. This is all the more reason to stop sitting on our thumbs, roll up our sleeves and create the kind of society in which we can take pride.

It will require the best of all of us, but if we keep the fundamental principles of Deltism foremost in our minds, we can do it; we must do it.

BROTHER LARRY

By KENNETH R. HOSACK
Tufts University

He's gone forever this midnight hour,
down crowded streets past empty shops, or on railroad tracks.
His soul is dancing somewhere,
in the muted shadow down yonder way
where—you know the rivers meet,
on any bank before a setting sun.
Oh stormy night
how clear I hear your lover's call
ring echoes in my mind.
It's the simpleness of patterns
that sparkle in the rain
and trickle down an alleyway to someone's mind.

He's gone a-wanderin, to do his way
upon the trodden path which holds no virgin wings,
yet in his mind is new, and still shines
wrapped beneath our Christmas tree.
(The one we took so long to build)
Oh storm! Keep my thoughts of him the same,
to guide him through, with the lightning
beating at his yearning breast, and the rain
sometimes lingering awhile on his reddened cheeks.

And finally, after all is done, and a calm returns
a brother and a new sun will arise,
and the clouds will be on their trail across our sky,
and the new life will bring quiet birds
and we will slowly settle back to sleep.

Let's Expand the Meaning of 'Social'

THE FRATERNITY'S pledge manual, *Within the Four Stars*, calls Delta Tau Delta "... a social fraternity . . ." as opposed to a service, professional, or honorary fraternity.

Just what is this "social value" the manual talks about? The manual defines it as "... human beings living together as a group requiring them to have dealings with one another."

I believe this definition is lacking. The aspect of service to fellow men has been under emphasized. The Delt Creed, a summation of our fraternity, points out our dependence on other men.

According to the Creed, Delta Tau Delta is a shrine of international brotherhood with friendship, conscience, self-restraint, loyalty, aspirations, understanding, and opportunity her building blocks.

On today's campuses, with so-called sexual revolutions and freer social atmospheres, an expanded meaning of social is necessary. Continuing pressure is being placed on the student to become involved. If the Fraternity is to fulfill its obligation to the University it too must encourage involvement, that is social involvement.

How can chapters become socially involved? Participating in voter registration drives, attending city council meetings, petitioning Hanoi for the humane treatment of P.O.W.s, working for environmental action, sponsoring a foreign orphan, campaigning against drug abuse or for equal rights, or working with the underprivileged are only a few possibilities of a list longer than the *Review* itself.

What better way than through the chapter to accomplish so much. As chapters we have the advantage of having to live and work together constantly. Thus we should be able to do more than any other comparably sized group and certainly more than any individual. The Brothers of Epsilon Nu (Missouri-Rolla) learned this first hand when they travelled to St. Louis last winter to aid in the emergency evacuation of a ghetto housing project stricken with broken

By DAN MIKLOVIC
University of Missouri—Rolla

Dan Miklovic is a sophomore electrical engineering major at the University of Missouri—Rolla. A co-op student first with RCA in Boston, then Moorestown, N. J., he presently is with Mallinckrodt Chemical in his home town of St. Louis. Dan is Epsilon Nu house manager this semester.

water mains in near zero degree weather.

Although all the Brothers did not do this and the Deltas of EN were not the only Greeks that participated, the experience was the educational one the pledge manual so admonishingly stresses. The Brothers learned not only the problems of the ghetto but how each of them felt about these problems.

Building a playground for retarded children can be extremely rewarding, especially when the children use it that first time and their happiness evidences itself.

Beyond this there are other benefits. Publicity, when good, is not to be scoffed at. Building Delt up in the eyes of the public is important! While a 3.0 house grade average is impressive Joe Public is more conscious of good deeds done.

Yet Joe is not the only one to be influenced. Today's high school student, who is tomorrow's pledge, is a

different breed. He is just as likely to be impressed with the recognition your chapter received for cleaning up a nearby stream as he is by your grade average, number or quality of parties or the athletic prowess of your members.

Delt is not a service fraternity and grades are important. Nothing should be done to hinder the scholastic achievement of the chapters but I urge the Fraternity to take a closer look at its position.

From *Within the Four Stars* "... the Fraternity is not a social service agency; therefore, welfare projects justify the chapter's existence no more than dances or athletics and lie, at best, in the periphery of its main purposes. What is the focus of your chapter's purpose? The answer lies within the limits of these fundamentals: the Fraternity must support and complement the educational aims of the institution; . . . and it should enrich the spirit of its members."

Are we totally committed to letting service be on the periphery? Can we support the institutions and enrich our spirits without helping others? With the new academic freedoms grades have had to move over in the spotlight.

Universities, in their efforts to develop well rounded adults, are stressing the need for the individual to become socially involved. Why? Because social involvement and commitment have evidenced themselves as attributes of our country's leaders and many Deltas who have risen to heights of recognition. Surely some of these men were not "A" or even "B" students.

The Fraternity should accept this challenge and encourage involvement, for what better way is there for us to inspire maturity, to learn and begin living the truth, to exhibit to all our brotherhood, friendship, conscience, aspirations, self-restraint, and understanding let us take hold of opportunities to show we have begun that happy life where we do love our fellow men, serve our country and obey our God.

WAVES

By DAVID WEINTRAUB
Carnegie-Mellon University

A wave must move
to be a wave.
And yet, a bobbing stick
is not held by a wave,
but slides off.
You can hold the wind
with a fan or breath,
for the wind is felt;
the light does not catch it.
You can cause a tide
with a turbo dam,
but it's not the same.
Only minds catch waves,
and even then, that's rare.

How to Run a Basketball Tournament

IS YOUR CHAPTER looking for a project which provides a source of income, aid for a worthy cause, good local and national public relations, and a really action-packed, fun filled weekend? If so, Gamma Theta at Baker University has the answer.

Sponsor a fraternity basketball tournament. We at Gamma Theta have watched with pride as our Annual Invitational Tournament has become a tradition in this area.

From its inception in 1956 as an eight-team tournament played in one gym in one day, our tournament has grown in its 16 years to a 16-team tournament, with play conducted in four gyms for two full days of basketball.

The Delt Tournament has gained a reputation at Baker as the finest fraternity basketball tournament in the midwest. We challenge any other chapter to show us a better one.

By GARY SOLLARS

Baker University

Gary Sollars, shown in the center of the photograph below, is a senior business major and former recording secretary for Gamma Theta. He has been the Delt intramural coach for the past two years and has supervised the tournament for three years. This year's tourney netted \$150 which was donated to the Cancer Society.

Your chapter can share the rewards that we at Gamma Theta have come to know with each new tournament. Simply look over the following suggestions which we think important in the planning and operation of a good tournament and begin making plans for your own.

Begin by inviting the best possible teams available. Winning teams play exciting, crowd-pleasing basketball.

Invite as many Delt teams as possible. A University regulation has not permitted out of state teams in our tournament recently, but next year we have hopes of having as many as 10 Delt chapters represented. We charge each team an entry fee of twenty-five dollars.

Give the best trophies you can afford. Through a discount granted through the father of one of the men in the house, we usually give trophies retailing for \$600, although we pay only \$350. We annually give a trophy to the sorority on campus which has the best attendance at the games and the highest ticket sales. This creates enthusiasm among the sororities and stimulates ticket sales.

One of our major sources of income is our program. Sell advertising to local merchants and include in the program rosters of the teams, tournament scoring records, all-tournament teams from last year's tournament, etc. We make money on the programs solely from the advertising sold, the programs are given free of charge. Our program was 16 pages long this past year and we sold \$275 worth of advertising.

Important also are the best available gyms and the best available referees for all the games. We use two gyms in the city of Baldwin and two gyms within a few miles. We use varsity basketball players who have taken a course in officiating for our officials in the early games. For the final games we pay registered officials to work the games.

A good wrap-up for the tournament is a tournament party. Hire a band and sponsor a party for all the fraternities participating in the tournament. Charge admission and encourage everyone to come.

If the funds are available, give a share of the proceeds from the tournament to a charitable organization. We annually give at least half of the proceeds from our tournament to a charity or worthwhile organization.

The following figures should give some indication of the financial as-

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Outstanding trophies, like those provided at the most recent Delt-sponsored event at Baker University, are essential to the success of a fraternity basketball tournament.

By HENRY D. BARRETT
Georgia Southern College

House, Lodge or Management

ONE OF the major criticisms of the Greek system today is directed toward the fraternity house and its management. For this reason a new trend in fraternity housing is beginning.

Where there is a need for new housing or relocation of existing fraternities, the traditional house is now being challenged by the lodge. Although the rate of new housing is extremely low, as compared to existing housing, the lodge does represent a potential replacement for the traditional house. Let us consider though how the lodge differs from the house and its advantages, if any.

The lodge itself is a less expensive structure than a house and contains limited living quarters usually occupied by the officers of the chapter. Otherwise the lodge has its office for the business of

A native of Jacksonville, Fla., Henry D. Barrett moved to Atlanta, Ga., when he was four and graduated from North Springs High School in 1967. He received the A.A. degree from Young Harris Junior College before entering Georgia Southern in 1969 to major in English. He is chairman of the Public Relations and Alumni Relations Committees for Epsilon Omega Chapter.

the fraternity, a kitchen, and a large meeting and recreation hall.

Now the question arises—is this enough for the fraternity? Some say the lodge is sufficient, where others say it is not. However, with the increasing lack of interest of members wanting to live in the house, maybe the lodge is suitable for today's needs. With less live-

in members there would be less confusion and elimination of several, and already unnecessary, house rules.

No doubt, the lodge is ideal for today's needs, but would it be ideal if houses were run on the basis on which they were set up? Are lodges only a change to compensate for poor house management? Does the lodge cause a lessening of criticism by reducing numbers of live-in members?

If the lodge is merely an "out" from criticism and financial problems, then establishing one in only another error. What is needed, whether it be a house or a lodge, is good management, management that is not located among the officers but among all members.

Actually, it's not a matter of tradition versus change—it's a matter of what we do with what we have.

REMINDERS OF THE TORONTO KARNEA

By GORD HALE
University of Toronto

TO A DELT, the Karnea is the ultimate in fraternal experience. Aside from being a business session, the Karnea represents the only fusion of all Delts of every stream of the educational spectrum. As a Brother of Delta Theta, I was granted the extreme honour of acting as a host to the past Toronto Karnea.

As the host chapter, we were responsible for greeting the Brothers on a personal basis and welcoming them to our city. Then throughout the duration of their stay we directed them to entertainment spots, dining facilities and points of interest during their time off.

To future host chapters may we remind you that the interests of our brothers are as broad as the horizon and their financial positions are varied as well.

This task, as a consequence, requires a great deal of thorough

preparation so that the needs of all the Brothers are met.

Another consideration must be the fact that these Brothers have little knowledge of your city, so most of your recommendations should center around the convention hotel, or else they should be accessible by public transportation.

May we also recommend that an evening be planned around the host chapter's Shelter. We are all proud of our Shelters, and an informal party presents the perfect situation for the development of that sense of international brotherhood which prevails so dominantly throughout the Karnea.

As we have found here at Delta Theta, such an evening, if properly planned, unites all of the delegates in a bond of friendship, and the joys of the social event insure fond memories for the attending Brothers.

Another aspect of hosting a Karnea, or any such gathering, is that the city will make only as good an impression as you want. We are all proud of our homes, and there are spots that we can look at with pride and say they are what make our home town unique.

Take advantage of such places and escort Brothers there yourself. You will be surprised at the sense of pride you receive when Brothers shake your hand and compliment you on the beautiful city you are part of.

As a final remark, may I impress the fact that the host chapter is a vital part of Karnea. Your social plans and suggestions must not interfere with the main stream of the convention plans but must aid and enhance the fulfillment of another successful Karnea.

IFC: Beneficial or Detrimental?

DURING the course of this year many developments occurred at Marquette University which had direct consequences for Marquette's I.F.C. Most of the effects were geared to the destruction of the I.F.C. The following summarizes how Zeta Alpha Chapter helped to fight to save the I.F.C.

There are two groups of people at Marquette: the Greeks and the non-Greeks. An endless feud has existed between these two since the beginning of fraternities at Marquette University.

This year there might be an end to the feud! I say this with deep regret because the result would mean the destruction of the I.F.C. Fra-

ternities cannot exist without a central body to govern them. What better way to stop fraternities than to kill their primary life force?

People outside of fraternities at M.U. take an apathetic view toward the university's chief student government (Associated Students of Marquette University). Because of this attitude, people are elected to student government, with no understanding outside their limited scope of experience. Therefore, the A.S.M.U. was seen to be the easiest mechanism for abolishing the I.F.C.

At M.U., the I.F.C. is a mandatory body where all fraternities are required to belong. One fraternity believed that the I.F.C. in no way

helped it and decided to withdraw. Upon withdrawal, the fraternity lost many of the rights and privileges that had been received while in the I.F.C.

The Brothers could no longer compete in all University events in the fraternity division; they could no longer compete in fraternity athletic events; they lost their Greek symbols. Upon notification of these restrictions placed upon them, this fraternity decided to seek incorporation under the A.S.M.U. as a fraternity.

There are six members of Zeta Alpha Chapter within the I.F.C. The three most prominent are: Joe Shaker, Executive Board of I.F.C.; Guy Bacci, Judicial Board of I.F.C.; and Mike Jackson, Representative of Zeta Alpha to the I.F.C.

These three men decided that if this Fraternity did receive Fraternity status through the A.S.M.U., a double standard would be set up. Fraternities would exist both within the I.F.C. and outside of it. The result would be different sets of rules for each fraternity, and thus any element of cohesiveness among all the fraternities would be lost. The fight began!

A bill has been submitted to the A.S.M.U. by this exiled fraternity. It was rejected and then, upon deliberation, was brought back on the floor and passed. It now gives the A.S.M.U. the right to grant fraternity status to whomever it pleases.

This was just the first round in a battle which will probably last the whole year. The bill must now be approved by the chief administrative body at Marquette University. The Brothers of Zeta Alpha plus every other fraternity are rallying to once again stress their views against this bill. If it is approved, the I.F.C. would no longer be a mandatory body; and could quite easily be destroyed.

The I.F.C. believes that if this bill is vetoed, it can secure the existence of fraternities at Marquette University for many years to come.

TO A SUNSHINE DELT

By JIM CASSAT
University of South Dakota

Hail, thou mighty campus leader
Revered by students, who beam in recognition
When thou dost approach;
Looked upon favorably by hometown elders
And idolized by younger inexperienced disciples

The newspapers which know thee
Laud thy noble affiliation—
Thine organization bestoweth grandeur
on campus, community, and state
With glory of achievement;
grandeur of trophies, banners, and medals;
voracity in competition;
modesty in each victory.

Hail, all hail! Thou single-handed hero
Who doth claim each prize as thine own
And justly so, for wherever would the
stragglers of your affiliation be
Without thine all-powerful ability
And diligent service to the golden goal of victory?

Live on, oh devoted! Never leave!
For where would the remaining ninety-nine
Seek recognition except behind thy glowing example?
How can the Brotherhood function without thee
To claim the credit?

How can the rest taste victory without thee
To claim the prize?

How can the followers have pride in participation without thee
To lend thy name?

How couldst thou ever for an instant believe
It cannot happen without thee?

From left,
Sam, Tom,
Don, Bob.



The Calhoons of Ohio State

By ROBERT J. BOSSART
Ohio State University

BETA PHI CHAPTER of Delta Tau Delta Fraternity consists of over 100 members. Approximately 4 percent of this membership is made up of direct descendants of J. Thomas Calhoon. J. Thomas Calhoon has four sons and everyone of these sons is a member of the Delt Chapter at Ohio State University. The Calhoon era was initiated five years ago.

Fall Quarter of 1966, Thomas F. Calhoon, II, was one of the 45 pledges taken by Beta Phi. This monumental pledging was the start of the long line of "Hoons" that were to become members of Delta Tau Delta.

As the years passed (two in fact), at O.S.U. he enthusiastically participated in the rush program. His most noteworthy accomplishment was the rushing and eventually pledging of his younger brother, Samuel S. Calhoon. The day Sam pledged the second link of the "chain of Hoons" was completed.

As the years passed, (two in fact) another Calhoon was talked, persuaded, or perhaps forced to rush the Delt house by his two brothers. Donald F. Calhoon pledged fall quarter, 1969. Fate had again left the Brothers of Beta Phi another "Hoon."

But fate was not ready to relinquish its grasp. The next fall quarter (1970) another brother was led into the Halls of Delta Tau Delta. Robert P. Calhoon became the fourth

and final link of the infamous "clan of Hoons." Each of the four Calhoon brothers has contributed in his own way toward the betterment of Beta Phi Chapter.

Thomas F. Calhoon, II, started his brilliant career at Delta Tau Delta by being elected and serving as pledge class president. Little did Tom know that this was only the beginning. Upon initiation, Tom took an active role within the fraternity. He served as chairman of several committees including Rush, Alumni Relations, Rules and Parliamentarian. He attended the Karnea in 1968, Northern Division Conference in 1969, and the Regional Convention in 1970.

Winter quarter of 1970 Tom ran for and was elected to serve as President of Beta Phi for the period of one year. Tom set his goals high. His first and main goal was in getting Beta Phi out of financial trouble. During his presidency, Tom has reached this goal. As he leaves office this quarter, he is leaving the chapter in a much better standing than it was a year ago.

Samuel S. Calhoon has helped the chapter in a very different manner than Tom. He hasn't served as an officer of the fraternity, but he is "missed when not around." He has served as a pledge class trainer, thus helping future Brothers be good Delts.

Sam is one of the heroes where

intramurals are concerned. He is the leader of the team he plays on year after year. Along with his pinmate, Bonnie Nichols, Sam also serves on the Sweetheart Court. His achievements as a Delt are indispensable but not noticeable at first glance. Every Brother here at Beta Phi will vouch that Sam is without a doubt one of the true Brothers of Delta Tau Delta.

Donald F. Calhoon is the third Calhoon brother to be initiated. Don was elected Pledge Class president fall quarter, 1969. He served as an area chairman for the summer rush program. He was voted Model Pledge in 1970. This year Don is continuing his outstanding career at Delta Tau Delta and like his older brothers has worked hard to help keep Delta Tau Delta the best Fraternity on the Ohio State University campus. Don was also picked as one of the top 10 fraternity pledges on campus.

Robert P. Calhoon, better known as "new kid," is the fourth Calhoon brother to go Delt. Since pledging fall quarter, Bobby has served on two pledge class committees—Communications and Intramurals. Since moving into the house this year, Bobby has yet to miss a card game or a "stag flick."

Overall, Bobby is one of the most popular and perhaps the most comi-

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Delts on borrowed land.

Birthplace Still Stands

By ROBERT D. MARTIN and BRUCE K. TALIAFERRO

Bethany College

DELTA TAU DELTA was founded in 1858 in Bethany, Virginia now West Virginia. These facts all Delts know. But do they know that the building whose walls housed the first organizational meeting of Cunningham, Tarr, Alfred and Lowe is still standing? and do they know that today there are several members of Kappa Alpha Order living there?

What is the importance of this house? It was in Jacob Lowe's room at the Dowdell boarding house, as it was then called, that a Greek name, badge, ritual, and constitution were discussed for the new Fraternity.

So why, we ask, are there members of Kappa Alpha Order living in

Bethany Sophomores Robert D. Martin and Bruce K. Taliaferro both are extremely interested in the history of Delta Tau Delta and the preservation of historical items of Theta Chapter. A music major, "Doc" Martin sings in the college choir and is college organist, as well as a church organist. He also is manager and student trainer for the varsity wrestling team. Bruce, a history and political science major, also is an outstanding musician, specializing in percussion. He played on the Bethany golf team last year and is active in intramural sports.

the birthplace of Delta Tau Delta Fraternity. A local resident owns the

house and has rented it to those KA's.

If we could pool our resources of time, energy, and MONEY we could again have this house; we could make it into a "National Shrine"; we could restore the house so that it could house historical elements of our Fraternity; if nothing else it would be here as a landmark for all Brothers, present and future, to come and visit and hopefully better understand the founding.

We should right now point out that there have been several Brothers who have donated time, and money toward the eventual purchase of this house. They are Dr. Perry E. Gresham (Bethany '31), Barry J. Gardner (Bethany '67), and G. Herbert McCracken (Pittsburgh '31). These three men have each pledged \$1,000 toward the eventual purchase of the house.

Several other men have also pledged varying amounts of money toward the purchase. It is sincerely hoped that we can get many more pledges as well as people putting time into the negotiation for the purchase and then we hope that there will be many who will help us fix and maintain the house if and when it is purchased.

For more information write House Fund, Delta Tau Delta, Box 445, Bethany College, Bethany, West Virginia 26032.

THE CEREMONY

By DALE WALKER

Texas A & I

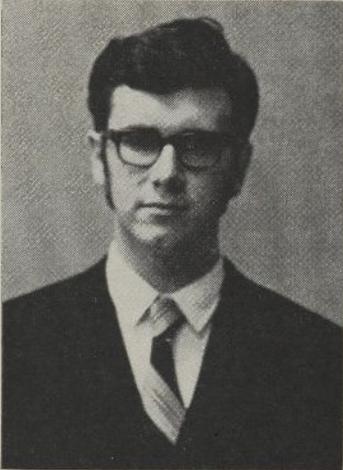
I lay here watching the people walk by;
Some with tears, some without, some were friends,
some were not.
Someone tells of all the good I have done, but
leaves out the bad.
The smell of flowers the solemn moments,
a short ride and then, the lowering.
The smell of flowers has gone, replaced by
the flat smell of soil, but the solemn
moments will remain; forever.

PART II

National Affairs

Edited by PAXTON WILLIAMS

Baker University



Paxton Williams, a Baker University junior from Baldwin, Kan., is majoring in communications. He was Honor Pledge of his pledge class and served as treasurer for Gamma Theta Chapter last year. He also served as editor of the campus newspaper and acting manager for the student radio station. Presently he is program director of the station and publicity chairman for the Student Activities Board. Among his varied activities, Paxton manages to edit the campus underground newspaper "Above Board." He worked as a newsman for a Topeka radio station for a mid-term project in January.

Water Pollution:

By RICHARD W. PITCHER

Louisiana State University

DURING the Twentieth Century, the United States has reached a stage of development unequalled by any civilization in the history of mankind. Industry has spread, the population has become increasingly more urbanized, and modern technology has enabled man to double the amount of his knowledge within the space of a few years.

With this development have come new responsibilities, responsibilities which unfortunately have not always been met. Too often neglected in the past has been our natural environment, and only recently have more than a few people become informed about the environmental crisis facing our own nation and the rest of the world.

At present few of the residents of major urban areas in the United States are blessed with pollution-free waters nearby for recreational use.

New York's once-beautiful Hudson River is today little more than an open sewer, and beaches near New York City are often choked with sewage, dead fish, and garbage.

Cleveland and other communities bordering on Lake Erie are no better off. A potentially great recreational area has virtually been turned into a biologically dead body of water, although the damage is not yet irreversible.

Washington, D. C., Chicago, San Francisco, Houston, and other cities have similar problems as a result of man's carelessness.

This writer has resided in New Orleans, La., for the past several years. That area has been fortunate in that until very recently water pollution has been kept to a minimum.

Surrounded as it is by water in the form of the Mississippi River and Lake Pontchartrain, this area could suffer disastrous consequences should water pollution ever become an acute problem. Thousands of square miles of near-virgin marshlands, including a wildlife preserve near the mouth of the river, could be endangered by a lack of foresight and proper planning.

Even now nature has begun giving man fair warning that he may be on the brink of going too far in tampering with his environment in that area. For

Nation's Shame

example, the brown pelican is the state bird of Louisiana. However, this bird, once plentiful in this region, is today extremely rare in the state. Pollution from the Mississippi River has driven him from his natural habitat.

Often, however, man does not heed even the most obvious of nature's warnings. His seeming unconcern for his environment has reached almost unbelievable proportions in many instances.

Thor Heyerdahl, for example, has reported sighting huge slicks of oil and refuse in mid-Atlantic and has returned with several oil-encrusted mollusks for further study. Cleveland's Cuyahoga River has become so fouled with oil that it holds the dubious honor of having caught fire.

In addition, attention has been raised in the news media concerning the severity of oil spills off the coasts of California and Louisiana. These spills, to be sure, are serious problems, but the pollution caused by them is minimal when compared, for example, with that caused by ships passing our coasts every day.

Each time a ship clears its bilges, it pours huge amounts of oil into our waters, and such an incident is repeated several times every day. The ultimate consequences may be destruction of the seafood industry at best and, at worst, the ecological death of tidal estuaries and the Gulf of Mexico itself.

Man has often put things into our waters and polluted them. Now, with the world's population booming, he must also take from the sea and ever-increasing supply of food. Unfortunately, he is capable of taking too much in too short a period of time.

As a case in point again consider the state of Louisiana. The presence of the Mississippi River delta insures a tremendous supply of natural nutrients for the various life forms found in that part of the Gulf of Mexico. Consequently, one of the richest fishing grounds in the world is found within 200 miles of the mouth of the river.

Virtually untapped until the last 20 years, this area has suddenly become extremely attractive to nations such as Japan which consume large amounts of fish annually.

A Junior at Louisiana State University, Richard Pitcher is majoring in psychology. He is past scholarship chairman for Epsilon Kappa Chapter and currently serves as morale chairman and songfest chairman. New Orleans is his home town.



The method used by their fishing vessels is quite simple but also deadly in effectiveness. Long lines, each with hundreds of hooks, are stretched out for up to 100 miles behind the ship. Keeping everything and throwing away nothing, the Japanese and other foreign fishermen have succeeded in decimating the populations of marlin, tuna, shark, sailfish, and other game fish.

Neither state nor federal laws are presently able to combat this potentially tragic situation.

The ugly business of destroying our water resources must soon come to an end. One solution is to investigate carefully any project which you believe may constitute a threat to our water resources. Get the facts straight.

The people of Florida succeeded in quashing a cross-Florida canal, one of dubious value at best, which would have in all probability caused irreversible damage to the environment, particularly the Everglades.

Secondly, write legislators and make your feelings known. Stronger legislation is a must in the area of ecology. The tragedy being enacted by foreign fishermen off the Louisiana coast can be averted if, like South American nations in similar situations, the United States sets a 200 nautical mile limit for fishing rights off the Mississippi delta area.

Thirdly, alert the public. An informed public was responsible for President Nixon's halting of construction on the cross-Florida project. By getting the facts, the people of Florida were able to demonstrate the folly of this undertaking.

In conclusion, the problem of water pollution can be solved. It can be and must be if man is to survive on this planet. I am concerned because I have grown to love and appreciate the outdoors and the beauty of this country. Man can take from it according to his own needs, but he must not abuse the privileges nature has given him.

I can only hope that my children and their children can enjoy the wonders of our environment as I have and will continue to do. Their future is in our hands.

POLLUTION: Education Needed

By TOM LEONARD
University of Idaho

Tom Leonard, a freshman at the University of Idaho, plans to major in political science.

THE MOST IMPORTANT measure to be taken in the fight against pollution is the education of the public on matters concerning pollution.

The public contains an almost untapped reservoir of power when it comes to making logical, educated demands on industries, congressmen, and fellow citizens.

The public must be made to realize that it is its own countryside, forests, lakes, streams, and beaches, not to mention the very air they breathe, that are being used as cheap resources and convenient dumping grounds for unthinking exploiters of their environment.

The mass media can play an important role in the education of the public on pollution. Without having to resort to muckraking or critical exposés, they can fundamentally change people's basic attitudes. For instance, radio essays on the dangers of pesticides or the population explosion would reach many people and still be both informing and interesting enough so that people enjoy them.

The results of a public education program would probably be outstanding. In its final stages, it could include environmental clubs and projects in a vast number of areas, civic action groups, and most important, the public might attain a genuine knowledge of their surroundings.

Next, there should be a marked increase in the development rate of anti-pollution technology. In order to require industry to comply with air and water quality controls, the anti-pollution devices to make this possible must be in existence first. Universities could start giving degrees in anti-pollution engineering or at least expand their technical courses concerning anti-pollution.

Third, once our anti-pollution technology has caught up with us, we must either more strictly enforce or put stronger teeth into existing laws controlling industrial, municipal, and public pollution. The public can act as a watchdog to make sure that industry does not fall below standards.

Fourth, we must actually reduce our consumption, without reducing our production too drastically. We are presently piling up enormous amounts of gar-

bage and other solid wastes that are undisposable. Much of this solid waste is unnecessary, however. Such processes as recycling and composting, in addition to a radical change in our packaging of products could lead to a 50% reduction in our solid wastes. Consumers should demand returnable bottles and recycleable aluminum cans, less paper packaging, bio-degradable or water soluble containers, and higher prices for the scrap iron in old cars and other large, undisposable objects.

Fifth, a great effort is needed to clean up the damage already done to our rivers and lakes, etc. The excuse "It's already polluted, a little more won't hurt" must be eliminated. The eco-systems in these rivers and lakes must be restored before it is too late and they become literally "dead." The speed with which this is done is left almost entirely up to the private citizens and their demands on their legal representatives.

Thus social and civic action can and must be taken in each step of the pollution solution if it is to be made effective. A great amount of cooperation between government and the public is needed. On the other hand, resistance among citizens to have their standards of environmental quality set by industry must increase until industry must respond or face damaging consequences.

A CALL TO STAY

By BENJAMIN CHOVANETZ
Texas Christian University

A sunny day and a song to sing
And a bow to put in your hair.
Come along, trust in my everything
and we'll go, but who knows where.

I'll play you a pleasant melody
And I promise that scarlet bow
If tomorrow you'll only still love me
When the Sun must once again go.

These vows are but of a simple lot
And they fill not the empty pan
I'll leave nil behind for that's all I've got
But we'll surely get by if we can.

But if old man fate should deal me a spade
And wed me the black laced queen
Ne'er will I fold or curse what's been played,
Just remember days that I've seen.

Days when the Sun so brightly shone
And days of that melody
Days when I tied your scarlet bow
When cards fell right for me.

So alone I'll sing and laud the Sun
And fondle that scarlet bow
I'll dare not cry when you are gone
Nor will my cards I fold.

RELIGION:

A Quiet Revolution

By E. SCOTT VOTEY
Ohio Wesleyan University

THERE is a quiet revolution going on today. It is a revolution to replace self-centeredness with humanism. It is a revolution whose standard-bearer is Jesus Christ. But it is a revolution against organized Christianity.

According to Christian doctrine, with the coming of Christ the world was shown the way to salvation. By following His example and teachings man could achieve true peace—inner peace with his soul and world peace with his fellow man.

And yet, throughout its existence Christianity has been responsible for more death, destruction and hatred than any other institution in history. It has constantly created, supported and taken part in war, and what is so sad and alarming is that in this age of total push-button destruction this still continues.

Christians all through history have persecuted their fellow man, many of them fellow Christians, for having different religious beliefs. Today, religious intolerance still exists especially in parts of this country ironically called "the bible belts."

Christians around the world have had a long history of being racist. In this nation alone they supported legalized slavery for over 250 years, and racism still continues, long after Christ, the Bill of Rights and the Emancipation Proclamation, in this self-proclaimed "God-fearing" nation.

And just as Christ was executed for his "crimes" so too do we execute people for their crimes, while at the same time teaching our children in Sunday school that because only God can give life only He can take it away.

Like Orwellian pigs, Christians must be neatly making their own additions and subtractions to the teachings of Christ, which follow natural laws of man, that they claim to hold "undeniable" and "sacred," such as the Sermon on the Mount which I think is Christ's most important teaching.

Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled

Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God. . . .

E. Scott Votey, a junior history major at Ohio Wesleyan and co-rush chairman for Mu Chapter during the past year, is a versatile student and prolific young author. He wrote an article for last year's "Review" and has two selected for publication in this issue. He has studied in Russia, won an Ohio Athletic Conference championship in wrestling, and accumulated a 4.0 in his major. His other article is on page 12.



Ye have heard that it hath been said, an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth:

But I say unto you, that ye resist no evil: but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also. And if any man will sue thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also. And whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain. Give to him that asketh thee, and from him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away.

Ye have heard that it hath been said, thou shalt love thy neighbor, and hate thine enemy. But I say unto you, love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you: . . . for if ye love them which love you, what reward have ye?

. . . For with what judgement ye judge, ye shall be judged: and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again.

Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my father which is in heaven . . . therefore whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will liken him unto a wise man, which built his house upon a rock: . . . And every one that heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them not, shall be likened unto a foolish man, which built his house upon the sand: (Matt. V, VI, VII)

Christians are supposed to model their lives after Christ's. Can you picture Christ fighting in Vietnam? Can you picture Him keeping blacks out of a neighborhood, country club, school or job? Can you picture Him persecuting a man of a different religion—even an atheist? Can you picture Him sentencing a man to death?

I cannot, and yet I can go to any Christian church and find people that sincerely believe themselves to be righteous Christians because they attend services on Sunday and hear sermons, read prayers and sing hymns expounding on brotherly love and other principles of Jesus Christ, who then support

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IS PEACE POSSIBLE?

By JON DIETZ
University of Idaho

BEFORE one can give an affirmative or negative answer to the question "Is peace possible?" peace must be defined in precise terms. Peace is not simply an absence of war, it is a system which ensures against war by providing for order and change through peaceful techniques.

Thus, to have peace would mean to eliminate war both as a reality and as a threat by establishing a new system that would peacefully accomplish those issues previously solved by war.

To be sure, peace in this sense is unlikely, though not impossible, in the near future. Many obstacles must be overcome before this objective can be attained.

First, the members of the world community must decide that peace is an advantageous alternative system to war. Then a plan must be formulated for a peaceful system that is acceptable to all the major powers. Third, any fears or complications in the plan that might hamper the development of the system must be overcome. Finally, a successful transition must be made into the peaceful system from the war-based system.

The first step will probably be the hardest, because the nation-state system under which the world operates today includes war as an integral part of its survival and problem-solving processes. If a nation does not have adequate defenses or sufficiently strong alliances, it can be attacked with little justification. In addition, a nation's policies are acceptable right or wrong largely by that nation's ability to defend her policies by force, if it becomes necessary.

Another problem is that virtually all nations would have to agree to a peaceful system. The international community has a bad record as far as cooperation is concerned, and cooperation is one of the foremost requirements for peace.

Nevertheless, should all nations decide that a peaceful system would be advantageous to their economies as well as to their survival possibilities, these nations would then have to create some plan or formula for peace acceptable to all the major powers and most of the minority powers.

Proponents of the world peace system have drafted some very detailed plans concerning a workable legal structure for world government and the necessary steps to be taken to institute peace. Among these are the Clark-Sohn plan of *World Peace*

Jon Dietz, a freshman at the University of Idaho, plans to major in political science.

through World Law, Gaitskell's Eight Point Programme for World Government, and the late Pope John XXIII's encyclical Pacem in Terris (Peace on Earth).

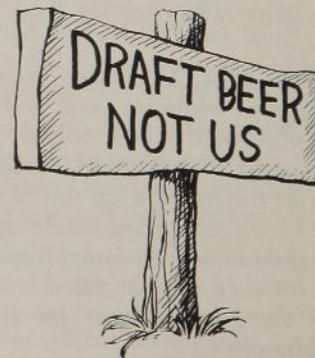
The United Nations was founded to maintain peace, but due to inadequacies in its structure, it has been ineffective in the maintenance of peace. For example, it lacks the means to enforce its own decisions.

The Clark-Sohn plan and Gaitskell's program are both based on the present United Nations, however, they regard the U.N. as a failure and have restructured and updated it, giving it more power and truer representation than it has today.

Grenville Clark and Louis Sohn's *World Peace Through World Government* is probably the most detailed and realistic plan for world government to date. If peace is possible, it will have to be through some plan similar to theirs.

A major problem of the present United Nations is that it is not a truly representative body. The Clark-Sohn plan calls for a representative world government based on population such that the larger nations would have more representatives (with a maximum of 30) than the smaller nations (with a minimum of 1), thus giving the larger nations a proportionally stronger voice in world affairs than the smaller nations.

A World Police Force would be created, composed of individuals for all the nations in the General As-



sembly. Because all nations would agree to disarm under the plan, this peace force would have nearly absolute control. In addition, a complicated system of world courts would be created to solve any international disputes which might have otherwise led to war.

These changes (written here in a greatly simplified form) would ensure peace if they were executed without any dissent by the major powers; however, there is likely to be some kind of opposition.

The decision for a nation to become involved in such a plan would have to be by consent of that nation's people. It is questionable as to how many people in large, well defended nations would be willing to risk their security to an unproven, all-powerful world government.

Obviously, smaller nations have little to lose; it will be the major powers that will have to be convinced that the peaceful system is superior to the status quo.

An alternative plan, and one probably easier to enact would be Hugh Gaitskell's *Eight Point Programme for World Government*.

HARVARD

By CRAIG PHILLIPS
Ohio State University

As I leafed through
the magazine
I happened to read an article
about the new left
the young radicals
and Harvard.
As I read on
I felt a kinship to my brothers
at Harvard.
Older people will say
"They're wrong and out of line!"
But are we?
Is it wrong to protest
an unjust war?
Or wrong to protect
the unprotected poor?
Or wrong to rid ourselves
of a cancer called the draft?
Why is there disagreement and disgust
when we want proof
rather than a T. D.?
Should we have to fight in the streets
to bring our problems out in the open?
Right on
Students of Harvard and Wisconsin
Ohio State and Berkeley
Antioch and Kent!
For in the end
we can say we were alive
and didn't dissolve into
middle age.

Gaitskell's plan concerns radical change within the United Nations, rather than creating a new body. He advocates a Disarmament Agency with international powers to secure disarmament, admission of Red China in addition to all other nations that are presently non-members, greater universal acceptance of the U.N. as a lawmaking body, and creation of a World Police Force to implement these laws.

Gaitskell's program would greatly increase the efficiency of the United Nations as a representative world government and as a peacekeeping force. But here again, the smaller nations have little to lose, while the major powers would have their previously well-defended national security at stake.

Thus, Gaitskell's program is possible and practical if, and only if, all the major powers will agree to the change.

So far, chances for peace look rather gloomy. However, one cannot help but to hear a note of optimism in Pope John's encyclical, *Pacem in Terris* (Peace on Earth).

The Pope makes a clear appeal to man's idealism to recognize his fellow man's dignity and respond to his own conscience, which would lead man to peace.

In places, the encyclical bears a close resemblance to the Clark-Sohn and Gaitskell plans. His emphasis on disarmament and banning of nuclear weapons is explicit. He hints that the United Nations is inadequate as a functioning body to create peace.

In Part IV, paragraph 134, he states, "And this (man's inability to solve world problems) is not due to a lack of good will or of a spirit of enterprise, but because their authority lacks suitable force." Obviously, he would have liked to have seen an organization developed that had the authority and the forces to carry out its decisions, such as that envisioned by Clark and Sohn.

The Pope's encyclical could be used not only as a guide for Catholics, but for all humanity. Its logic on the obsolescence of war in the nuclear age is legitimate. A war between the nuclear powers would accomplish nothing. Therefore, he is optimistic that man will inevitably see the irrationality of war and will take the appropriate steps toward peace.

Peace may come in many forms. It may egress through reform in the present United Nations or it might emerge in a completely different institution, such as that proposed by Clark and Sohn. Any system founded on peace, however, must have at least some of the moral basis given by Pope John XXIII.

What must not be forgotten is that peace is possible, but it will require thought, patience, and cooperation by everyone, as individuals and as nations, in the world.

Delt Energy to Save, Improve, and Restore

PROJECT DESIRE

The Problem

GREED, APATHY, AND INDIFFERENCE to human values have put us on a collision course with disaster—our air is dirtier and our water is more polluted than a year ago, the 1970 National Wildlife Federation's EQ (Environmental Quality) Index reveals. Land for food, wildlife and living space is deteriorating. Certain minerals may soon be exhausted. Apathy is the biggest problem.

Most people realize that we live on a closed planet, that our resources are *not* infinite, that we have *not* been good stewards, that our priorities are distorted, and that our Environmental Quality is, in fact, deteriorating. People differ on what should be done about it. The "doommongers" are not exaggerating. The earth is in deep trouble and time is running against us.

National leaders are speaking forcibly on what *should* be done to clean up the environment, but we cannot take it for granted that it *will* be done. We cannot assume that our superior technology can and will straighten out our environmental mess. The technicians agree it is easier to put a man on the moon than to clean up New York City.

According to Thomas L. Kimball, Executive Director of National Wildlife Federation, we have two top priorities. (1) "A Bold and Comprehensive National Land and Water Plan. We need federal encouragement to states to develop statewide zoning. We need local plans and zoning—all dovetailing together, and the people must have a voice in these decisions, must have a chance to help plan the kind of America they want. Public hearings must be held before decisions are made on issues affecting the quality of our environment. (2) An Informed and Aroused Public, with a New Ecological Philosophy. As Americans, we will get the kind of EQ that we ask for, work for, vote for, and pay for. There are no simple formulas or magic solutions. Apathy is our only bar to success."

The Delt Role

Project DESIRE (Delt Energy to Save, Improve, and Restore our Environment) was born at the joint meeting of the Undergraduate Council and Arch Chapter January 30, 1971, when the following motion was adopted: "That Delta Tau Delta Fraternity adopt an ecology-based environmental reform program as its major community service commitment."

Fraternalities have for many years devoted time, talent, and resources to community service projects. In the case of Delta Tau Delta, these projects have been primarily short-range and local in nature. The Arch Chapter and Undergraduate Council feel, as do many other Deltas, that the protection, restoration, and conservation of our environment merits our immediate attention, as a concerned group of citizens, to assist in any way possible.

As an organization, Delta Tau Delta is suited to do something constructive. While action projects must be undertaken in cooperation with the government, the university, and business communities by undergraduate and alumni chapters on a local grass-roots level, the Central Office will undertake to provide source material, exchange of information and ideas through a periodically issued bulletin and *The Rainbow*, guidance and encouragement when needed, assistance in formulating educational publicity, and continuity of purpose and programs.

Director of Program Development Frank Price will be coordinating the program, rallying assistance and background material from many sources.

The program, of course, is optional. But many chapters and individuals already have expressed intentions to participate. Opportunities are nearly unlimited, and can encompass anything from conserving electricity to large-scale programs of community education and action in helping correct major pollution problems.

Effectiveness depends on good planning, and constructive action. Protest and destructive, retaliatory

ur Environment

methods have long ago passed the point of effectiveness. Leaders at all levels agree that disruptive attempts now impede progress in improving our environmental quality.

There is an opportunity for students and alumni, faculty, government, and industry to work together in an effort to solve the problems facing us all. The Arch Chapter and Undergraduate Council believe that the involvement of Delta Tau Delta in the fight for a better environment has great potential for the Fraternity and for our fellowmen.

The first step is admitting that we—all of us—are polluters. Do you drive? Do you use foamy household detergents? Do you throw away cans and bottles? How about DDT, Alrin, Dieldrin, heptachlor, endrin, Lindane, Chlordane?

Chapters can collect glass, metal, and paper for recycling. Local groups fighting pollution need organized support. Waste of electricity and water can be reduced in chapter houses.

Several other suggestions already have been offered for chapter consideration. Among them:

Develop a campaign to inform parents, friends, alumni, and the general public of environmental problems and possible solutions.

Develop ecology information and action programs for the chapter in cooperation with interested faculty and townspeople.

Identify local pollution and misuse of resources problems for attention. Write to Central Office for sources of information and government and private assistance.

Science is moving forward in its search for solutions, but it is helpless if it must continue to face opposition from people. Litter is not only a problem in itself but a commentary on attitudes that continue, despite wide-spread knowledge of the environmental crisis.

Time is running against us. What should be done will not be done unless we all join together to see that it *is* done. With undergraduate and alumni chapters blanketing a large part of the nation, Delta Tau Delta is in a position to assist in a very positive manner. Project DESIRE is backed by the power of group action.

A joint resolution by the Undergraduate Council and Arch Chapter has launched an ambitious nation-wide Delt effort.



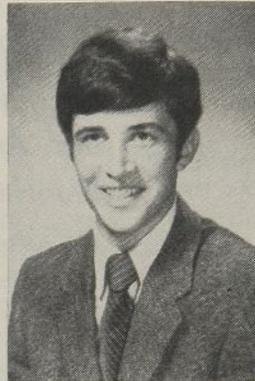
Fustest With the Mostest

A CRUSTY old Civil War general, his face still flushed with the July heat, was asked how his army had won a particular battle. He tugged at his yellowed mustache, smiled faintly, and proclaimed quite matter-of-factly, "We was there fustest with the mostest."

For some reason or the other, this philosophy has permeated our country since its inception almost two hundred years ago.

As a nation, we can be rightfully proud of our myriad of accomplishments in every facet of human endeavor. We have trudged across grassy prairies and skipped on moon dust. We have tamed horses and horsepower to do our work. Americans have mastered computers to duplicate the output of thousands of minds.

Yet, we are still revelling in a playground world of displaying our superiority to anyone who cares to notice. One might almost call this a question of maturity. But surely a nation of our stature must have



Gary Streit was valedictorian of his high school class and an eight-letter winner in athletics. As a freshman at Iowa State he served on a variety of campus assignments, was named Greek Week Outstanding Freshman, and finished the year in the top two percent of the class scholastically. He expanded his campus activities as a sophomore, and this year, as a junior, he is president of Gamma Pi Chapter, an undergraduate student leader, and a member of the Student Advisory Committee for Industrial Administration, his major. He plans to attend law school following graduation.

sound and its future bright at the same time that inflation was spiraling and the stock market tumbling? It's more than a mere coincidence that we see these embarrassing and sometimes tragic paradoxes more frequently than before. What's even more frightening is the realization that we aren't even aware of what we are doing.

America the beautiful; America the proud—too proud. Too haughty and arrogant to admit mistake. Not defeat—defeat comes only to those who accept it. We equate mistake with defeat; too fearful that we will no longer be revered as a world power; too stubborn to stop the race and remove the pebble that is breaking its stride; not confident enough to understand that it will prevail, without constantly reminding others of that fact.

We are a nation of people—human beings who accept minor setbacks as part of their daily routine without their peers thinking any the less of them.

The mark of a true leader is his ability to compensate for error with positive contributions in the areas of his greatest potential achievement, not in a condescending, paternal manner that smacks of pretentiousness.

Rather, let's give of ourselves as friends and equals. Christ was the last entity equipped to save the world, and that was the approach he used.

A nation, like a person, can only extend itself to the point where it will break. We are a tremendous nation and we're all proud to be a part of it.

I don't think, though, that we can continue to be proud of a nation that took one too many steps it didn't have to take and fell on its face, even if it was there "fustest with the mostest."

SNOWFALL

By PAUL E. TRIULZI
General Motors Institute

Snow falls swiftly to the ground;
And up with the wind,
Sometimes it flies against itself,
And then races silently to its
resting place.

Serenely flakes cover
All that lays bare.
Clean or dirty, ugly or pretty;
White results from their fall.

And as the hushed morning,
Sleepily stretches to awake,
Behold the earth is all white,
And its purity glitters only an
instant and is gone.

passed through its adolescence by now. Or has it?

Think about it. Why else would a nation meddle in a civil war waged in the rice paddies and jungles of a nation whose total economic contribution might compare with that of one of our smaller states?

Why else would we continue to assert our authority in a variety of European domestic affairs which probably have no significance for us whatsoever?

What other reason could there be for spending billions of dollars on a monolithic airliner when we aren't filling our planes presently in the air?

Where else would a President declare his nation's economy to be

MONUMENT

By UWE TAUBERT

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

The monument began as a plague
Buried in the dirt. Beside the grass
to honor a dead soldier who died
at Yorktown so they built him a
Plaque: It read 'Pro Patria'—that's Latin.

A politician decided a plaque wasn't enough.
The plaque turned into a shaft
six feet high. Pointed at the tip:
To honor a dead soldier who fell at San Jacinto
And one who fell at Harper's Ferry, And one
Who fell at Verdun; but they couldn't gather up
All the pieces of the Soldier who died at Verdun
So they only pretended that he was buried there.
And on Memorial Day, everyone applauded the
Politicians fine speech—everyone except the Soldier
at Verdun who was still in Verdun and not under the shaft.

The Widows and Orphans stood by solemnly as
Another coffin was dropped into a pit near the Shrine.
This one from Normandy. But that's not all.
The Shrine was enlarged and became a
National Monument. Huge. Bloated. Fat.
Ugly. An obscene gesture to the rest of
the countryside. It was hollowed out and they
Put stairs in it so one could climb to the top.
And one could see the markers of many graves.

And, once inside, you could see the many cracks
That ran longitudinally and the other way
All around the walls, and outside one could see
All the birdshit dribbling down the
Crumbling marble.

Then there came another funeral procession to the
Foot of the Monument. This one from Danang.
Danang? Where the hell is Danang, asked the
Plumber. They dropped the casket into the hole
And the ground began to rumble. The Monument
Began to vibrate and the crowd began to panic. It
Collapsed, crushing two generals, an admiral, the
Secretaries of State and Defense, twelve enlisted men,
A man from the Daily News, two dogs and a fat old
Lady with Varicose Veins. It made the front page of
The Daily News and the Obituary Columns of the N.Y. Times.

Well, the Mayor and the President of the Chamber of Commerce
Felt bad about this and decided that these dead should be
Honored. So, this being an election year, the Mayor
Commemorated the event by erecting a plaque on the site.
Two guards march back and forth over the consecrated ground
And every year, at least once, the people paid homage to
Two generals, an Admiral, the Secretaries of State and Defense,
Twelve enlisted men, and man from the Daily News, two
Dogs, and a fat old lady with varicose veins.

Population

JUST TWO years ago few persons had heard of ecology, not to mention caring anything about it. But now virtually everyone is, if not concerned, at least, talking about ecology, the science dealing with living organisms and their relationships with all other living organisms and the environment.

When I was in grade school I was taught that there were two bodies of water devoid of life—the Dead Sea and Great Salt Lake. My mother, a third grade teacher, now also includes Lake Erie. Soon Lake Michigan will be on the list, also.

The Atlantic Ocean off New York City is being killed. The Soviet Union's Lake Baikal is being destroyed by Russia's lumber industry. My own environmental group (*see biographic sketch—Ed.*) is concerned about a feedlot that has been built on one of Indianapolis' water supplies. It is operating, but the court is restraining its growth. If enlarged, a typhoid epidemic could easily result with a flood, a not too unlikely possibility.

We are lessening our water supply just when more is needed. Each person in the U. S. alone uses from 30 to 150 gallons of water per day. Add to that industrial uses. But we persist in throwing garbage, refuse, herbicides, pesticides, detergents, and heat into water supplies.

Not only is our water being polluted, but also our air, as is evident: cars and factories spewing dirt, grime, carbon monoxide, and sulphur compounds into our atmosphere.

Compounded with water and air pollution is the fact that there is too little food for the world. It is not just a distribution problem. If all the world's food were evenly distributed, everyone would be hungry.

It appears that the citizens of the world are faced with too much garbage, too much refuse, inadequate sewage disposal, not enough water, not enough food, too much carbon monoxide, too much sulphur dioxide—all primarily a result of the most fundamental and urgent problem, too many people.

It took the world from the time of

By BUDDY FIELD
Butler University

Buddy Field, a sophomore at Butler University, is pledge trainer for Beta Zeta Chapter and a representative on the Butler Student Assembly. He has more than a passive concern for problems of ecology, serving as president of the Butler Environmental Action Group.

"Adam and Eve" to 1850 to reach a population of one billion persons. Eighty years later, in 1930, the world's population was two billion. The population is now over three billion.

The Earth's doubling time is 37

Control

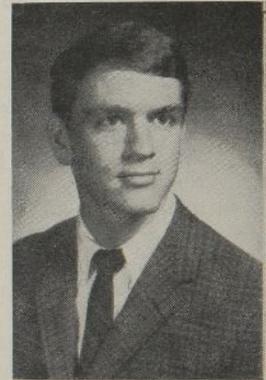
years. The doubling time of underdeveloped countries is generally between 20 and 35 years (Costa Rica—20; Philippines—20; El Salvador—19).

The time it takes for developed countries to double their population is longer, about 50-300 years (USSR—63; U. S.—63). But do not get a false sense of security. Developed countries are overpopulated, too. It is just

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EXAMINE OUR STANDARDS

By GEORGE W. McCLURE III
Ohio Wesleyan University



George W. McClure, III, next year's cross country captain at Ohio Wesleyan University, where he also is a member of the track team, is resident councilor for a freshman dormitory, president of I.F.C., and student assistant minister at a Methodist Church. An economics major, he has a 3.0+ grade average.

IN 1933 our country chose to take gold out of the hands of its citizens. In 1960, it was made illegal for citizens of the United States to own gold anywhere in the world. That gold has limited effects on backing of the value of our dollar was little direct proof for the watering of our dollar. It can, however, be argued that the watering was facilitated when a standard no longer existed for our now inflationary prone dollar.

The point of discussion is not inflationary. It is not the dropping of the gold standard so much as it is the dropping of a standard.

Picture a nation that has dropped its gold standard and has seen inflationary fiscal policies ever since.

Now picture a university where the grade standard, in the words of one of the leading student senate members "is no longer relevant." Pass-fail courses are the "in" thing on today's college campus.

In the three short years since I was a senior in high school, I have seen a university that prohibited alcohol on its campus and had virtually no visitation by the opposite sex in students' rooms. (Ohio Wesleyan University just passed 24-hour room visitation.)

What, may I dare ask, is going to be the long range result of this lack of standards? Isn't the purpose for which schools are founded being destroyed along with our academic integrity?

But man-made rules come not from

man. They are man's expression of his interpretation of God's moral law.

Pagan shunning of God's moral commandments and His love is now a characteristic of our people-reaching down to the grade schoolers who can not pray in school.

Our nation seeks its identity and turns to alcohol, drugs and meaningless sex and finds only despair and dissatisfaction with itself. Our salvation is to be found in God's love and obeying his moral laws—abiding by his standards.

PART III: Campus Affairs

Edited by ALEX MAKOWSKI

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

THE UNATTENDED ISSUES

FOR SEVERAL YEARS now student protests have been wedded to the issues of black recognition, the War, and student power. The big, network-televized demonstrations, the flamboyant sit-ins, the confrontations with administrators, police, and National Guard troops—almost all were prompted by discontent involving these three issues.

The irony of it all is that the natural target has gone unmarked. Few demonstrations, too few students, have focused on the problem most intimately related to their four years at college: the education they pay their \$10,000 to \$20,000 for.

The War is an easy target, but campus protests, since the universities themselves have little power within the government, are decidedly an uneconomic way to tackle this topic.

Black recognition is a bit closer to home, and student power demands touch the core of the university structure, though effort on these two issues seems similarly fated to prove uneconomical.

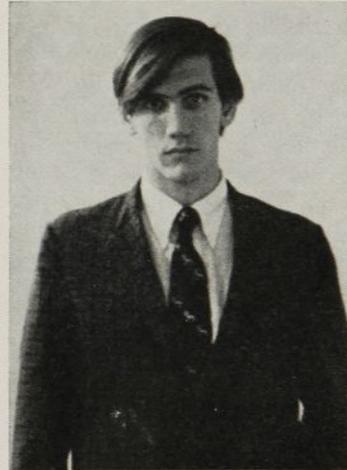
Sure, you can get more Blacks into the university, but they'll be getting the same questionable education whites have been getting for years.

You can promote students to positions of power within the university, but most are so unacquainted with educational issues that constructive action is unlikely.

For too many students educational reform means eliminating grades and course requirements, decidedly a short-range, albeit meaningful, goal. Why this pre-occupation with what amounts to only a surface issue? Grades and requirements are the common cross of all students—few have been spared the burden of taking courses they find irrelevant or cramming for tests that measure their quizzmanship or memory rather than their knowledge.

Visibility and universality well explain the atten-

By ALEX MAKOWSKI



Alex Makowski, who served as editor of the Campus Affairs section for the "Review," as well as author of this article, is a junior M.I.T., majoring in chemistry. His article in the first issue of the "Review," published in the summer of 1969, was selected as the best undergraduate-written "Rainbow" article of the year. His byline appeared again in the 1970 edition, and during the past year, he has served with the other three "Review" editors on the magazine's Editorial Board. Alex, whose home is in Wilmington, Del., has been a writer and editor for the M.I.T. student newspaper throughout his undergraduate years. This spring he was elected president of Beta Nu Chapter.

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UNATTENDED ISSUES

Continued From Previous Page

tion these two issues have received. Resolving this problem, however, will do very little to improve the education our universities offer. I suspect that many students will relax or celebrate a supposedly significant victory, while the crucial educational issues go unattended.

These crucial issues might be summed up under two general headings.

First, most of our leading universities and colleges emphasize, not teaching, but publication and research when they select and promote faculty. This is often the salient point in discussions about the funding priorities departments set.

Second, at most universities a "hidden curriculum" (the phrase and concept were originated by an MIT administrator) has developed that overshadows the formal curriculum of grades and requirements. Faculty attitudes toward their students, whether tests measure knowledge or games-playing, the sum of educational, social, and off-campus pressures—all these forces determine, to a large extent, what sort of education a student will receive.

This is certainly not the first time the "publish or perish" issue has been raised, nor is it likely to be the last. Many undergraduates are only dimly aware of what graduate students and professors generally accept as a fact of life: that any academic career depends on their ability to publish original work, do creative research, or beguile their departmental elders into thinking they have. For too many large universities, the classrooms and textbooks are only a veneer covering the reality of laboratories and research tracts.

The assumption that research or publication should be the standard for advancement has not faced a serious challenge for years, in spite of the obvious argument that a college's *raison d'être* is teaching. Any time the issue is raised, departmental chairmen speak defensively of "professional prestige," or argue that a man who is not working on the frontiers of knowledge will lose touch with his discipline or go soft. What they are more reluctant to admit is that research ability is easier to measure than teaching ability.

How can students answer these rationalizations? They might point out that students are not paying high tuitions to maintain some scholar's professional standing; they're paying for an education, and deserve professors who enjoy teaching.

They could argue that a true teacher could profit from time spent in libraries or in talks with col-

leagues surveying the advances along all the frontiers of his discipline, rather than spend hours tackling the fine points of this French gerund or that polypeptide structure.

Which experience, after all, is likely to improve his ability to teach undergraduates?

Students could insist that departments investigate possibilities for measuring teaching ability, or develop some ideas themselves.

This may not be a universal problem. Perhaps many of the smaller, liberal arts schools or the less prestigious science and engineering institutions forego the fretting over professional standing their larger fellows share, and emphasize genuine teaching.

The hidden curriculum, though, is a much more pervasive theme. Perhaps the point could best be made by arguing that the standard regimen of grades, testing, and teaching often obscures the content of the education the student receives.

There are so many pressures that can sidetrack a student from contemplating exactly how his education is progressing. Concerned lest he err on a test and see the all-important grade-point-average slip, he plays games with his tests and learns to please his professor, rather than himself.

Wary of applying to grad school only to find himself lacking the necessary recommendations, he tempers his criticism or rebellion. Faced with no other alternative, he reluctantly accepts the lecture method of teaching as the best way to learn.

The result? Too many students gear their lifestyle and thought processes to the patterns they need to succeed in school, only to find themselves ill-prepared to work in the outside world. Quizmanship, after all, won't design bridges or teach a class.

Or other students may accept their university's dictates on appropriate courses to take, not recognizing that their personal needs suggest other educational programs.

Worst of all, students and faculty may so immerse themselves in their game that they fail to realize that the university's education is rapidly being outmoded by society's changing needs or progress at competing colleges. Students angling for a good recommendation from their biology department, for example, may spend so much time preening for ill-designed tests that they miss the possibilities for preparing for a career in ecology.

Wrapped in the university environment, it's easy to shortsightedly overlook the future.

The teaching-publication balance and the hidden curriculum, then, are the two major problems to be dealt with in our country's universities. But another factor blocks the way to improvement, something reform-minded students and faculty must deal with to speed up progress. For along with the irony of

educational issues being unnoticed goes the irony of finding a large majority of the young people on campus uncommitted to academic pursuits.

Society has made a college degree *de rigueur*, the modern caste mark for admission into the privileged sectors of our economy and society. Studying at college, as a recent national study pointed out, has become the only acceptable pursuit for eighteen-year-olds.

THE WORLD PASSED

By KEN KLUDT

University of North Dakota

It was late—
her hand etched slender
figures
—human faces—
on an old bedspread
—messages depicting her
life style—
stale potato chips graced an unstable
metal table
a can of coke rested on the
window sill
and on the chair sat
a needle
—it was this or suicide—
her grotesque image that avoided
the dirty bathroom mirror
the voice that no-one
would hear—
her human faces turned
to tears
the unkissed carressed a
lethargic pillow
—her parents taught her of
the dirt in sex, but not
of this—
near the bed rested an old newspaper
a paper which captured pictures and
words of worlds
worlds that seemed so
very real
—people passed outside
outside the one room
she was apart of their
world—forty hours a week—
a clock counted the
seconds and hours that
make up a twenty-four hour day—
she touched the passive pillow
—crushed it to her dying crying head—
they hadn't made her one of them.
the needle sat staring
it was touched
—dilating pupils
Saturday morning in receptive eyes—
and though she was high
she cried
—for the world passed outside.

Since many students did not really come to school to get an education, they are not so willing to make the effort to see that they get their money's worth. They fail to respond to reform arguments about educational concerns they do not share.

Motivating some segment of this apathetic population could prove decisive in implementing new educational policies. Appealing to their parents is likely to prove unsuccessful—they are hardly well-prepared themselves to judge the quality of the education their sons' school offers.

Assuming that you do manage to motivate a goodly number of students, what is the best way to proceed? Experience has taught that the best tact is likely to be personal contact with faculty on the departmental level. At most American schools, so much power is centered within the departments that attempts to deal with the central administration are, again, uneconomical.

Students should concentrate on forming groups with other undergraduates in the same major, groups that would begin by each term evaluating every professor and course. Their written comments should be submitted to the department chairman.

This same group should insist that undergraduate representatives be placed on the department committees that handle curriculum, while pressing the chairman to meet with them and discuss what priorities the department is setting in preparing a budget. Finally, such an undergraduate group could encourage and organize frequent contact between the faculty and students, contact which could prove essential in forcing the faculty to review their own ideas about what role their department should be playing within the university.

Of course, these procedures cannot guarantee success, but they seem more likely to prove effective than sporadic protests about individual tenure cases or, worse yet, no action at all.

Continued pressure on the senior faculty will at least force them on the defensive regarding their ideas about emphasizing research. And close contact with professors might prove just as useful as abolishing grades and requirements in ameliorating the harmful effects of the hidden curriculum.

One of my fraternity brothers looked over this article, and warned that many might take it as just another slice of the storied pie in the sky. Since so few students are genuinely interested, he pointed out, the assumption that you could motivate a good number of them is unwarranted.

Even so, the steps outlined above seem a realistic way to tackle educational issues, since few other practical alternatives exist. Unless students are willing to watch out for their own interests, they cannot expect significant improvements in the education their school offers.

Factories for Education

By JAMES O. SELZER

Baker University '70

IN THE LIGHT of attitudes on many college campuses today it is necessary to note that the following was not formulated in an attempt to force a revolution in American higher education. The forthcoming opinions were intended to create an awareness of a major weakness in the American college system, and to provide a comparison with a different system of education.

By way of introduction, the following opinions are the products of my four years of study at Baker University and three months in West Germany. Although my experience in the German educational system is somewhat limited, I feel that a basic understanding is relatively easy to acquire.

My first experience in the German educational process began in a rural resort community in Bavaria, and expanded upon my admission to Albert Ludwig University in Freiburg.

Presently it is my hope to advance my education by utilizing the advantages which are provided by an institutional structure of higher education such as that of Freiburg.

Straight "A" Initiates

Recent initiates of Delta Tau Delta who compiled straight "A" grade averages during pledgship are: John Richard Holmes, Epsilon Theta Chapter, Willamette University; Bruce Evan White, Epsilon Rho Chapter, University of Texas at Arlington; Henry E. Vallely, Beta Phi Chapter, Ohio State University; Herbert Sedgefield Thomson, III, Gamma Mu Chapter, University of Washington; William G. Dodgen, Epsilon Eta Chapter, East Texas State College; E. Harry Gilbert, Oklahoma.



James Selzer, a graduate of Baker University and former member of the Fraternity's Undergraduate Council, is studying physics as a Fulbright Scholar at Albert Ludwig University in Freiberg, Germany. As an undergraduate, he was an honor student, president of Gamma Theta Chapter, a three-letter winner in football, and a part-time playground supervisor for Baldwin Grade School. He plans to complete his work in Germany at the end of June.

Any analysis or attempt at comparison must credit certain differences that exist in those subjects to be discussed. It is therefore necessary to examine the contrasts of the American and German structures of education. The major distinction can be found in the specialization of the German education.

Essentially, specialization in Germany can be summarized in the realization that not all youth in Germany are granted the privilege of attending a university.

Early in the educational process a decision is made by the parents and teachers as to the objectives of future learning. The decision could lead to vocational school, the university, or a general liberal arts preparatory school. Later the student could possibly change the objectives of his di-

rection of preparation, but a change involves additional time and many difficulties.

Ultimately those students destined for the university are considered special and for the most part feel privileged to have the opportunity to attend a university.

At this point it is necessary to realize and recognize a condition which should be considered to be a weakness in the American system of higher education. The basis of this fault lies in the fundamental principle that every individual is insured the right to better himself by the benefit of further education. This is actually a sound and just principle, but we have expanded the concept to include the college degree.

Perhaps now we should ask: Does every student actually need a four-year education and the accompanying degree?

Unfortunately, in many instances American colleges have become factories for the "mass production" of intellectuals. Increased demands and pressures on the teaching staff and administration have created a rather unhealthy educational process which I feel is detrimental to the college system in America.

Many students today attend their classes and expect to be educated in the lecture room by the sophisticated topics presented there. However, the essence of intellectual development must be acquired by the individual effort and industry of the student, not the professor.

A glimpse of the German university is beneficial here to provide a means of critique or contrast.

All German universities exist in a framework of academic freedom, which means essentially that there are no firm and binding regulations concerning the course and content of a period of study.

Each student is responsible for his

own decisions as to the direction and the content of his personal studies.

Formal classes do not exist in the university structure and have been replaced by lectures, seminars, and laboratory work. The student chooses his own lecture schedule and then attends the lectures which are the most relevant to his objectives.

One immediately notices that the

lectures serve only to stimulate the individual endeavors of the student and provide a guideline for independent research. Since there are no tests or compulsory attendance rules, the success of his study rests only upon his individual initiative.

The measure of his success is exposed in a final exam (taken at the end of his study) upon which his

ultimate success or failure is dependent.

It appears that in America we utilize testing as a means of compulsion and, possibly, elimination of those students who should not be in college in the first place.

In actuality the majority of these tests do not provide an accurate measure of the intellectual progress of the students but rather the ability to utilize short-term knowledge or memorization.

Also, a tendency often exists in which the results of these tests hide the more important purpose of learning. Time spent in preparation for numerous examinations does not insure the growth of the ability to utilize the subject matter or knowledge itself.

It is interesting to notice that the need for grades in this type of learning process is automatically eliminated. However cruel it might seem, the student is eliminated, or rated, on the basis of his performance in his final test.

The German freedom encourages both the development of a broad awareness as well as a specialized education. For example: A chemistry major could visit a series of economic lectures or medical lectures, in which he might be interested, without concentrated preparation.

Problems on the modern campus seem to indicate, in my recognition, that we need to analyze our educational system. Perhaps we need to renovate the present framework into the foundation of the future structure.

Neither the system in Germany nor that in America is in reality a perfect model. It is not my intention that we should adopt such a system or structure for the future.

The preceding thoughts offer no formula for correction or revision, but merely express a feeling that too many students are given a false set of goals. The short-term anxieties for test scores and grades have too often stolen attention from the more important aspects of learning in the long-term.

Perhaps the advantages and basic motivating principles of our system make reform unnecessary or impossible. In any case, a broad viewpoint can cause no harm, and criticism composes only the basis of change.

Reflection of Possibilities

By DAN HANSON

University of Virginia

In the wickerbreathing silence
of the time before the noon,
all but all the sleep has hidden
in the closets and the dust,
and the battlefield of dawn moved far away
leaving only searing sand and shells
(whose whispers join the clouds and senses)
loud enough to hear
(if you're not listening)
spokeblurred with the feeling
that the two have been
together,
that their splashes fill a conch shell
and their thoughts hide in the whitecaplacking waves.

Turn!

I think I hear the whitegreen nights we've lain together
and behold:
this gives me pride
in my courageous act of laughing at the walls
and I justify my second fear of opening the door.

Instead:

I stare and contemplate the moltings
of the room's undepthful layers
of a lover's streakperceptives,
struck by different climaxed gazes
like an oldhousebought discovery
of the beauty laid on long changed beauty;
taste on taste;
tear on tear.

I harbor nothing from a stranger's thoughts still here.
I rearrange and rearrange the cheapclipped jelly glasses
that we emptied over coffee
and our makebelieve croissants, , , ,

wishing I could place them perfect,
filling them with spurs of moments,
brimmed with spontaneity;
maybe flowers that had made you smile.

Soon:

I'll leave, , , , , ;
but I won't have to look at roads the same old long tired way
or go on hoping only to be hoping.
No more thinking of my next lifetime
and the single dream I'll be allowed.

Students: Part of the Power Structure

By TOM COOKE
Villanova University

I GUESS it all really breaks down into what people feel the role of students should be. Many educators and parents alike argue the point that students are present on the college campuses to learn not to direct that institution. Likewise, there is present an opposing view which holds that students are the only ones capable of offering such direction since in reality it is they who are directly affected by that system.

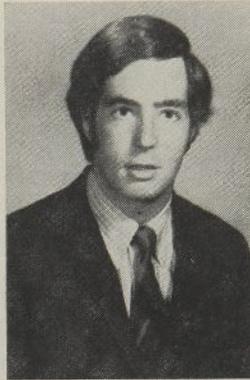
But there is a third philosophy which I feel the Board of Trustees of Villanova adopted by their acceptance of a University Senate last year. That philosophy pictures the students as having a definite contribution to make to the overall policy decision mechanism of the University while pursuing their degrees.

The Spring of 1969 was to bring with it the first sign that a change was to occur in the structure of our University. Disturbed by a sudden announcement of an increase in student fees, Villanova students elected to boycott classes and postpone final examinations until their plea for a delay in those increases was approved.

A committee made up of members of the administration, faculty, and the student body recommended that the increased expenses be extended over the next year. Thus, we saw the first dramatic expression and acceptance of student concern.

It was likewise agreed upon during the demonstration of 1969 that a tripartite committee of 21 members should be formed during the summer months to discuss the idea of faculty members and students serving in the overall governing structure of Villanova.

Villanova University is a Catholic, co-educational institution located in Villanova, Pa. Enrollment is approximately 9,200.



Tom Cooke of Teaneck, N. J., is a senior political science major at Villanova University. In addition to serving on the Student Government Association and University Senate, he has made a 4.0 in his major, served as secretary, rush chairman, and head pledgemaster in the Villanova Colony. Last fall he was nominated for the Woodrow Wilson Fellowship and named to "Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges." Tom plans to enter law school after graduation.

Present here was the second sign of renewed student interest—the willingness of some students to give up their summer vacations for a new goal of "participation."

But, even if the concept of such involvement should be approved, could such a body ever be established with enough power to work effectively within our system?

On November 1, 1969, the Villanova Special Commission on University Governance (established in the Summer of 1969) passed its completed 48-page report on to the Board of Trustees. That report called for the formation of a committee that would be representative of the entire University Community with delegated powers. The report had been approved by the Special Commission 20-0-1.

In January of 1970, Dr. Robert Langran, chairman of the Special

Commission, requested "some type of progress report from the Board of Trustees." On February 21, 1970, the Board of Trustees approved the constitution worked on by the Special Commission and the Board noting that "the University legislative body shall be known as the Villanova University Senate."

Briefly stated, the Villanova University Senate consists of 38 members (12 administrators, 12 faculty members, 12 students, and 2 alumni) each of whom has one vote.

Eleven standing committees have been established to serve the Senate. There are representatives of the student body on each of these subcommittees.

The Senate must meet a minimum of three times a semester and all meetings are open to all members of the University Community. All legislation dealing with policy making decisions which is approved by the Senate is sent on to the University President who within 30 days of such passage must exercise one of the following options:

- sign and approve the legislation
- veto the legislation for stated purposes
- return the legislation to the Senate for reconsideration
- pass the legislation on to the Board of Trustees for its consideration

The final approval by the Board in February 1970 paved the way for elections to be held during that spring. The Senate did not formally meet until the fall of 1970 and by December it had held the mandated three meetings.

Aside from the election of officers, the defeat of a motion to close the University for a period around the November elections and the acceptance "in principle" of a report on rank and tenure that none of the

Continued on Page 49

A Collection of Thoughts

By JOHN LANGE

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

NAMELESS

And he ate his lunch
alone
with the window
watching all.
The green, and brown
autumn
finds cracks in his soul;
the places where he
was scarred
Those many years ago.
He sleeps his nights
alone
The darkness hiding
all.
The white, sharp
winter
Searches the thoughts in his mind;
the ones he tries
to hide,
The feelings long since gone.
He wakes up in the morning
alone
with only his dreams
and thoughts beside him.
The year has returned to
spring
Yet is unable to uncover
the frozen
memories.

REGRET

A pretty face
the day suddenly
takes a change.
the sunlight caresses
the flowers in window boxes
the rain loves
the hot pavement with a cool
touch.
And times erases.

TO A BROTHER

You who are
my brother.
Know that in
a few years
you will stand
where I stand now.
Upon the edge of
knowing who
you are and why you
are.
Know that life is to be
lived,
and lived always,
or nothing else matters.
Know that forgetting is good,
but learn always,
always learning,
Always living; never knowing all.

THE SEA

Go. Go, seek the deep
taste the wind on your face
in your hair, your eyes
Follow the line where blue
meets blue and seagulls sail
the white tops of waves
Blown by the eternally singing
wind in your face, your hair,
your eyes, follow the set
Of the sails, the rails, and the bow
crashes through the water
sent to meet it.
Taste, feel, hear the strength
of the Oceans and
that of a man who
Dreams.

TO VICTORIA

Time will tell
what there is to know
who there is to love.
Remember.
Knowing your own mind
is
the most important step in your
life.
After that all else
shrinks to nothing.
One day,
one morning you will begin
to know.
Not fully
Never fully, but closer,
ever closer to realizing
The happiness in understanding
your own heart.

TO BE

Like an eagle
when caged is nothing.
Like a ship
when tied its beauty gone.
Life and love
meant to be free and easy.
The eagle flies
the ship sails with the dawn.

LAURA

A hint of madness,
A touch of sadness,
A certain grace,
A pretty face,
A haunting mind,
Searching to find
The why of life.

Memories



The Late Hugh Shields

Of Hugh Shields

By HOLT HUGHES
Baker University

A CHILD of less than 14 is easily impressed but, these impressions often do not last. As a child I was impressed by many things and being a normal 13-year old, many things did not impress me for very long.

One memory in particular stayed with me. This memory still impresses me today. It is my impression of Hugh Shields.

Many men remember Hugh Shields and so it is difficult to write of him. Also Hugh Shields has been eulogized so many times that it is important to make it clear that my task in this remembrance is not to make a "universal" memory or to write a eulogy. My task is to write of how Hugh Shields impressed me.

My first memory was more than 15 years ago. I remember visiting the Hugh Shields home. The visit itself is clouded in my memory but, from that day on I identified that street as "Hugh's" street. Later I had a girl friend who lived next door to that house and even then that area was Hugh's. I remember particularly once saying I was going over by Hugh's house to see Linda.

I remember a physical man, also. I remember a strong man. To me his face seemed not to be molded but, carved. It was as if his face were made of stone. It was a strong face that demanded respect and gave compassion.

To me Hugh Shields was a giant. His voice, too, left me very impressed. His voice was a booming growl. His words seemed to come deep from his heart and then explode from his throat; this was a voice that could command a million people with its shout and fill a whole room with its whisper.

Most outstanding was his particular mannerism. Those who knew him remember his constant tugging at his collar. Once, after the New Orleans Karnea, I was determined to adopt Hugh's tugging at his collar for my own "nervous" habit. And I remember Hugh's eyes. His eyes could sum a man up at a glance. These eyes had the ability to look right through someone; one could not lie to those eyes.

Everything of this man was sacred. It was so "super-powerful" that one felt fear. I remember once, walking into his office, the solemn, sacredness

of it was almost overpowering. One felt like a God-fearing man walking to the altar in this office.

A composite of the total man, Hugh Shields, can be both easy and nearly impossible. If one must make a short summary of Hugh Shields one would have to say that this man commanded five feelings: awe, respect, compassion and at the same time love and fear. He could bring out the best in anyone or anything. This man gave of himself completely.

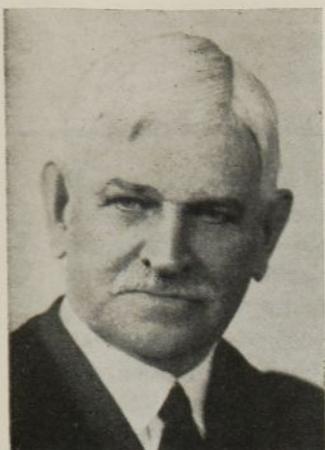
I remember a night in April almost six years ago. My father came in very late that night; I felt restless and worried but, I did not know why. My father came into my bedroom before he went to sleep. It was then that I learned that Hugh Shields was sick and in the hospital. I felt lost and terribly sad. That night I prayed, prayed not for a favor but, for Hugh Shields and I prayed for God to do what he felt was right.

That night I was answered in a calm within myself; I finally did trust God.

A few days later I learned that Hugh Shields had died. I was lost and empty and sad. I didn't know how to feel and then I realized that all men must die. The great men will be mourned, and Hugh Shields *was* mourned.

I remember the funeral, how many different kinds of people were there; and they were all there because they loved Hugh Shields. My amazement as to how many people loved and respected Hugh Shields will never end. The Rev. Grover C. "Tex" McElyea performed the service and he also gave a sermon. I was impressed not by the words of Mr. McElyea but by the fact that what he was saying, everyone there felt. He spoke of a great man, of a great loss and his great love for this man.

When I left the funeral I still felt lost and empty and sad but, now I felt two new sensations, the feelings of determination and richness. I was determined to become all I could become, for Hugh, and I felt rich, rich as no other 13-year old could have that day because I had the memory of Hugh Shields to guide me from that day on. From that day on I began to become a man.



Bishop Edwin H. Hughes



Edwin H. Hughes, Jr.



Edwin H. Hughes III



Edwin H. Hughes IV

A Record Generation Line of Delts

EDWIN HOLT HUGHES, IV, author of the article on page 40 is a sophomore member of Gamma Theta Chapter at Baker University. Though only 13 years old at the time of Hugh Shields' death in April, 1965. Holt was privileged to know Hugh, a close friend of the Hughes family for several generations, almost from the day Holt was born. For on the day of Holt's birth, his mother received from Hugh Shields a Delt pledge pin and a short personal note for this new member of the Hughes family.

Holt is the fourth generation of his family, in direct line and all four having the same name, to be initiated into Delta Tau Delta.

His great grandfather, Bishop Edwin H. Hughes, a former editor of *The Rainbow*, was President of the Fraternity from 1899-1901.

Holt's grandfather, Edwin Holt Hughes, Jr., started his Delt years at Mu Chapter but after his college life was interrupted by military service in World War I, completed college at De Pauw University, where he became affiliated with Beta Beta Chapter.

Edwin H. Hughes, III, Holt's father, is also a former editor of *The Rainbow* and is currently completing his second term as President of the Northern Division.

Francis M. Hughes, Mu '31, former President of the Fraternity, is Holt's great uncle and is the senior partner in the all-Delt law firm Holt's father is associated with.

To attempt to list all of the members of the Hughes family (brothers, uncles, cousins, and in-laws) who are members of the Fraternity might bring misfortune to the writer who inadvertently omitted one. Suffice it to say that more than a score of his

family have preceded Holt into Delt membership.

With such family heritage in the Fraternity it was inevitable that Holt would come to know Hugh Shields well, even though their life spans coincided for just 13 years.

A Lifelong Allegiance

WHEN HUGH SHIELDS was called by Delta Tau Delta to become its first Loyalty Fund secretary in 1926, after being graduated from Indiana University, he considered the assignment temporary. His principal goal was to carve a career in business. But as former National President Francis M. Hughes observed, "the Fraternity wisely would not relinquish its claim to him." He stayed with the Central Office to become Comptroller, then Manager, which post he held (with a change of title in 1945 to Executive Vice-President) until his untimely death on April 9, 1965. Another former President and close friend, Arnold Berg, described Hugh as a "fraternity executive who had the ability to spot undergraduates who would be destined in the years ahead to work in the vineyard of Delta Tau Delta; he had the ability also to give every assignment in the cause of the Fraternity a sense of importance, urgency, and dignity." Hugh Shields served Delta Tau Delta for more than 40 years, beginning with undergraduate offices of chapter treasurer during his sophomore year and chapter president in both his junior and senior years. His lifelong allegiance to the Fraternity left a mark of inspiration on hundreds of men. His challenge in life was to see men become better for having belonged to Delta Tau Delta. In recognition of his dedication to quality and his encouragement of the chapters in striving for it, the Hugh Shields Awards for Chapter Excellence program was established following his death. This year's "Top Ten" selections for Hugh Shields awards are presented on the next page.

THE TOP TEN

EACH YEAR, Delta Tau Delta recognizes outstanding achievement through Hugh Shields Awards to 10 undergraduate chapters that have been leaders in a balanced development of social, moral, and intellectual aspects of fraternity life. The annual designation of its top ten chapters is based on equal weighting of five factors: (1) scholarship, (2) internal organization and property maintenance, (3) standing on campus, (4) Fraternity education and ritualistic observance, and (5) alumni relations. Each of the categories is subdivided to enable all types of accomplishment to contribute. Scholarship is based not only on percentile index and rank on campus, but also on chapter programs, rush practices that are reflected in percent of pledge classes initiated, member scholarship awards, and creative projects to encourage scholarship interest. Internal Organization and Property Maintenance is based on manpower balance and strength, chapter administrative organization and effectiveness of committees, housekeeping and maintenance, competitiveness of a house, house corporation activities, financial organization, records, budget, credit rating, and membership accounts. Standing on Campus entails social activities and behavior, relations with college administrations, service, intramural, and campus leadership, chapter awards, and quality of rushing programs. Fraternity Education and Ritualistic Observance means attitudes among members and toward visitors, instructional programs and Fraternity Examination scores, maturity of pledge training, ritualistic excellence, chapter morale, promptness in submitting reports, and general observance of Fraternity practices. Alumni Relations are reflected in the education of undergraduates in their future roles as alumni, alumni-faculty-chapter discussion programs, quality of contributions to *The Rainbow*, originality and effectiveness of contacts with alumni chapters and individual alumni, and quality of chapter newsletters.

Some chapters ranking near the top in one category miss the top ten by falling short in other areas. Preliminary evaluations narrow the field of contention to 20, with further screening leading to final selections of Hugh Shields Award winners. The top ten are considered equal. Any chapter may receive a review of its rating by writing to the Central Office.

Here are the Hugh Shields Award winners for 1969-70:

- Alpha Chapter, Allegheny College
- Gamma Chapter, Washington & Jefferson College
- Beta Epsilon Chapter, Emory University.
- Beta Nu Chapter, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- Gamma Xi Chapter, University of Cincinnati
- Delta Gamma Chapter, University of South Dakota
- Delta Chi Chapter, Oklahoma State University
- Epsilon Kappa Chapter, Louisiana State University
- Epsilon Rho Chapter, University of Texas at Arlington
- Epsilon Sigma Chapter, Athens College

Each of the top ten chapters receives a Hugh Shields Award flag to retain until selections are announced for the following year. Any chapter receiving awards for five years, not necessarily in sequence, gets permanent possession of a flag, inscribed with the years of excellence. Cincinnati and Oklahoma State chapters have been named each of the six years of the competition. Emory has been selected for three consecutive years. Other repeat winners from last year are Allegheny, M.I.T., Washington & Jefferson, L.S.U., South Dakota, and Athens College.

SCHOLARSHIP

THE FRATERNITY scholarship awards program, directed by Dr. Frederick D. Kershner, Jr., *Butler '37*, national director of academic affairs, selects annual division chapter winners in (1) scholastic achievement and (2) scholastic improvement. Evaluation is made through a comparison of point averages and campus standings, and specific information on results can be obtained from the Central Office. For the second consecutive year, close competition resulted in several co-winners. Division scholarship winners for 1969-70 are:

Scholastic Improvement

NORTHERN DIVISION

Winner

Gamma Upsilon Chapter, Miami University

EASTERN DIVISION

Co-Winners

Gamma Sigma Chapter, University of Pittsburgh

Gamma Chapter, Washington & Jefferson College

WESTERN DIVISION

Winner

Epsilon Theta Chapter, Willamette University

Honorable Mention

Delta Xi Chapter, University of North Dakota

SOUTHERN DIVISION

Co-Winners

Epsilon Phi Chapter, Southeastern Louisiana University

Epsilon Psi Chapter, University of Southwestern Louisiana

Honorable Mention

Beta Theta Chapter, University of the South

Delta Epsilon Chapter, University of Kentucky

Beta Delta Chapter, University of Georgia

Scholastic Achievement

NORTHERN DIVISION

Winner

Gamma Xi Chapter, University of Cincinnati

Honorable Mention

Gamma Upsilon Chapter, Miami University

Delta Tau Chapter, Bowling Green State University

Beta Chapter, Ohio University

Beta Zeta Chapter, Butler University

SOUTHERN DIVISION

Co-Winners

Epsilon Phi Chapter, Southeastern Louisiana University

Beta Theta Chapter, University of the South

Honorable Mention

Epsilon Psi Chapter, University of Southwestern Louisiana

Delta Epsilon Chapter, University of Kentucky

Epsilon Sigma Chapter, Athens College

Delta Kappa Chapter, Duke University

EASTERN DIVISION

Co-Winners

Gamma Chapter, Washington & Jefferson College

Beta Nu Chapter, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Theta Chapter, Bethany College

WESTERN DIVISION

Co-Winners

Delta Gamma Chapter, University of South Dakota

Epsilon Rho Chapter, University of Texas at Arlington

Epsilon Theta Chapter, Willamette University

Delta Alpha Chapter, University of Oklahoma

Honorable Mention

Delta Chi Chapter, Oklahoma State University

Gamma Mu Chapter, University of Washington

PUBLICATIONS

GOOD PLANNING and knowledge of their intended audiences were evident in winners of the 1969-70 competition in rush magazines and chapter newspapers. Gamma Xi Chapter of the University of Cincinnati was selected as winner in the magazine category, with Beta Alpha Chapter of Indiana University chosen tops in newspaper publishing by a slim margin over runner-up Gamma Theta Chapter of Baker University. Baker, an honorable mention winner in the magazine category last year, is the only repeat name in the entire slate of publications finalists. General appeal, quality of writing, design, and use of photographs were prime criteria for judging. Frequency of issuance was considered in the newspaper category, although it was not a major factor in the decisions. The Gamma Xi rush magazine was chosen as winner because its design, balance of topics, and strong tie between copy and photographs provided a strong over-all impact. Judges believed it projected a very strong feeling of solid membership quality. "The Shield" of Beta Alpha, attractive and well planned like several others, was chosen winner because its articles seemed more interesting and more important than most others. Chapter and alumni news stories were well balanced with members' views on fraternity and campus life and on higher education in general. The stories seemed to answer primary questions that are asked by alumni everywhere, in well written, honest presentations. There were very few undocumented superlatives that seem to plague many undergraduate publications. Here are the publications leaders for 1969-70:

RUSH MAGAZINES

Winner

Gamma Xi, University of Cincinnati

Honorable Mention (in order of finish)

Gamma Iota Chapter, University of Texas

Beta Nu Chapter, Massachusetts Institute of
Technology

Gamma Delta Chapter, West Virginia University

Delta Mu Chapter, University of Idaho

NEWSPAPERS

Winner

Beta Alpha Chapter, Indiana University

Honorable Mention (in order of finish)

Gamma Theta Chapter, Baker University

Delta Gamma Chapter, University of
South Dakota

Gamma Chapter, Washington & Jefferson
College

Gamma Pi Chapter, Iowa State University



Writer of the Year

A last-minute submission to the 1970 *Rainbow Review* proved to be judged the best student-written *Rainbow* article for 1969-70. Douglas M. Mancino of South Euclid, Ohio, did not really intend to prepare an article until his University was struck by tragedy on May 4, 1970. Then the Kent State University senior, a political science major, wrote "Kent: Closed by Violence," expressing his views on the deaths of four of his fellow students. Doug has been president, pledge trainer, and chairman of numerous committees for Delta Omega Chapter, president of a dormitory, associate justice of the I.F.C. Judiciary Board, and a member of two honoraries. He plans to enter law school in the fall.

IN THE WORLD today, how many times has "an eye for an eye, tooth for a tooth" been the motivating force behind peoples engaged in conflicts among and between themselves.

When we read the newspapers we are disgusted with the lack of order in our world and with the crimes that go without punishment. Many times we find ourselves saying: "This country was the aggressor, it should be leveled and salted like the Romans left Carthage"; or "This murderer should be electrocuted tomorrow, he is living in the loopholes of the law." The "bitter" world can make us bitter and our bitterness is justified. "An eye for an eye, tooth for a tooth."

We are all brothers, brothers of fellow men, Greek brothers, Brothers of Delta Tau Delta. And in our brotherhood, we may seek recompense from one another when wrong has been done. But if we seek this as revenge and justify it, a greater wrong has been done.

Instead of "Do unto others as they do unto you," let us change ourselves to recognize "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

Understanding and forgiveness are

two bridges that must be crossed on the road to peace. Neither bridge is short and they are far apart. But if we are to enhance the true fraternal spirit, let us begin to seek no justification in reproach but guidance in the courage and humility it takes to be true brothers.

Something on Brotherhood

By PAUL E. TRIULZI

General Motors Institute

Arlington Heights Unlimited

By KENNETH R. HOSACK

Tufts University

It's a long, long night walk back,
and no short cut I find makes the Boston snow fall any slower.
A half-frozen puddle crumbles under,
the noise and shock scares me half to death,
and I must be a hysterical sight
but no one is still awake to laugh, or if they were could care.
Liquor store lights illuminate my way
and I am thankful.
A supermarket makes me laugh. Ha Ha
Like me, a signal-blinking-traffic light is giving direction
with no one around to listen, or watch, or cry.
I muse at the thought of crossing against that signal
and wonder if I, if seen (of course) would ever get busted—
at 4 in the morning,
or if the cop would take compassion and give me a lift.
I think of home, of death and John Dunne, of Frost,
and the possibility of there being someone around that bend,
and of you.
A donut van truck reassures me other people still live,
and empty streets are results of the late hour, and not a bomb.
If I could I'd like to hop the van and meet the late night Tuesday,
early morning Wednesday donut eaters,
just to see if all people up at that hour are normal. ha,
or to ask the poor indigenous beings if spring ever comes
As I, not from here, am not accustomed to pedestrians not having
the right of way, or me the right way, or dreaming of walking
around a grass rotary circle forever, or a vanilla frappe.
I should have worn gloves, and a scarf,
but no matter, I'm almost home.
But I didn't think the cold would come again so soon.
Another supermarket makes me laugh,
Although I can't say why.
Maybe it keeps me walking, or dreaming, or living.
And I'm too cold to cry.
Oh home! I hope to God I recognize you when I get there.

BASKETBALL

Continued from Page 17

pect of our tournament. These figures come from our 1971 Tournament.

Income

Entrance Fees (\$25 per team)	\$375
Program (Sale of Adv.)	275
Gate Receipts	225
Refreshments (Main Gym, only)	100
	<u>\$975</u>

Expenses

Trophies	\$325
Program (Printing)	125
Refs, Scorebooks, Etc.	100
Incidental (Adv. in newspapers, posters, etc.)	50
	<u>\$600</u>

The 1971 Delt Tournament saw the defending champion Baker Delts defend their title against the Delts from Kansas State University. The Baker Delts, led by All-Tournament selection Barry Kincl, were defeated in the finals by the K-Staters. Led by Rick Boomer, All-Tournament guard, and Kent Pulfer, the Tournament's Most Valuable Player, the K-State Delts were most impressive in winning their first Delt Tournament Championship.

For any help or information concerning our tournament and the possibility of beginning your own tournament, feel free to contact us here at Gamma Theta. If your chapter's team would like to enter our tournament next year, please drop us a line. Good luck and we hope to hear from you.

RELIGION

Continued from Page 25

these inhumanities the rest of the time. What has happened?

In the first place, organized religion is too much an inward or self-centered movement. Individual religions are too preoccupied with their own well-being as the "one true church of Christ." Being too busy proving that they are the only church qualified to preach Christ's word, they are oblivious to what is really going on in this world. So instead of doing all they can to help their fellow man, religion has made its first priority its own status. In this way Christianity has alienated itself from the inhumanities and un-Christ-like things which are occurring daily in our world.

Secondly, Christianity, although not the government itself, as has often been the case in some countries in the past, is very much a part of the status quo or "establishment." Christians generally accept all they are told by presidents, generals

RSVP

By UWE TAUBERT

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

Come, the loser's banquet lies and waits
You with empty stomachs fill your plates.
Never mind the flies,
"There's enough for all," the hostess cries!

Guests and uninvited passers-by
Break the bread and pass the crumbs around.
Evening slowly dies;
Darkness creeping in, and not a sound. . . .

Sprawl and crawl, your fingers feel to touch
When you're lost, you mustn't wander much.
Come! I dare you to!
Lie with me and we'll try something new——

Vegetables grown in cellar gardens—mmmm
The grass in Mary's private garden crawls with
Worms that spread the soil to her delight.
That's the word from cloudy heaven . . . heard a bust
in downtown left some needless empty. Crazy Ahab's
jail is rattling and its locks are made of rust.

Hungry Margy only works at night;
Turn her on by turning off the light. Have you had enough?
(Don't pull out 'cause things are getting rough.)
Breathe—but not too much! (They're watching you)
Drink the water . . . but that's dirty too.
Welfare checks at noon. There's nothing the government
can't ruin.

and popes because they believe that it would be traitorous, anti-patriotic and blasphemous if they did not.

But the Bible says that "we must obey God rather than men" (Acts V: 29). To be a true Christian will oftentimes mean going against popular sentiment and bucking the system in order to be honest with Christ. It will mean a great deal of suffering to be a good Christian—more than giving up Sunday morning golf. "They will deliver you up to the councils, and in their synagogues they will scourge you, and before governors and kings shall you stand for my sake for a testimony unto them." (Matt. X: 18; Mark XIII: 22).

"They shall lay their hands on you and shall persecute you delivering you up to the synagogues and prisons, bringing you before kings and governors for My name's sake" (Luke XXI: 12).

"And you shall be hated of all men for my name's sake" (Matt. X: 22).

Ask the men who are in jail for refusing draft induction if it has been easy to follow their religious beliefs. It reminds me of the early Christians who preferred to be fed to the lions rather than accept paganism.

Jesus Christ came to the world and questioned the inhumanities that existed. He challenged the Roman Empire—and was crucified. The same inequalities exist in today's world—and the people who follow Christ's example are also sharing his fate.

Martin Luther King challenged racism—and he was crucified. Draft resisters are challenging the war—and they are being crucified. Black South Africans are challenging the official racism of a white "Christian" minority—and they are being crucified.

Senator Fulbright has challenged the military establishment—and Martha Mitchell has said, "I want you to crucify him."

James Goodwin, Andrew Cheany and Michael Schwarner challenged the system in the "old-time religion" South—and were crucified.

Meanwhile there is a silent majority of "Christians" who sit back and do not question and do not challenge the unchristian elements in our society as Christ did. If these people sit back much longer I think that they will find that their organized religions are going to become extinct.

The people who are finding organized Christianity irrelevant and hypocritical are making religion a personal matter by worshipping the manner most meaningful to them and by listening to the sermons of whoever has something relevant to say.

In other words, they have found that they do not need an organized church in order to profess their faith. Christ is everywhere and so is the need for His followers.

NO CHAPTER AN ISLAND

Continued from Page 6

tend to become ingrown if members do not make efforts to keep in contact with their campus activities.

When a chapter rushes and bids only enough men to keep the house full and no more, and Brothers center all their activities around the house rather than the campus, it is hard to relate to a real college experience. Delt representation on college committees has several obvious advantages—it increases chapter prestige, helps in rush, and gives the Brothers contacts when they want to get a special group for a concert or when they want to complain about something.

If your campus is still into rioting, having good front men can save you the trouble of having to blow up the lock on the Administration Building to get to the dean's office when you want to trash it.

The general rule is that if you are taking a full load of academics and you are active in the fraternity, you should still have enough time left to participate in at least one campus activity. And, of course, campus activities look good on those grad school applications.

It also helps to keep good relations with other fraternities, both as a chapter and on an individual basis. Interfraternity councils are by nature sloth-like, ineffective bodies because of deeply ingrained chapter rivalries, so it is really fascinating when something useful gets done by an I.F.C.

The individual Delt should keep his loyalties at home, but anyone who has been around his fraternity for a while should know it's a good idea to have friends at other houses so you can go down there when you get sick of your own Brothers for a while—just be sure to come back.

This article may seem a little disjointed because I tried to fit two distantly related subjects into one article, but I think the phrase "no chapter is an island" ties the article together.

No Delt chapter can thrive very long if the Brothers cut themselves off from the campus or from other fraternities, and it is the same way if the chapter neglects its national connections.

This may seem a bit like Central Office propaganda, but it isn't. Even though you may think things are going fine at first, after a while you will really be living in a house way up on top of a hill with a dirt road driveway that nobody bothers to

drive up. It may not look this way to you, but it will be that way. What can be done to prevent this?

Get the Brothers in activities in the college. Participate in college activities with sororities and other groups. Sponsor a party for the campus. Initiate activities if possible. Invite a dean or two over for lunch. Rush dorm rats and other students you might not meet if you stayed inside the big Delt house for four years.

Above all, recognize the danger of isolating yourself and don't let it happen. This applies, too, to the fraternity. If you yourself have not taken the opportunity to visit other chapters, see how they run things, how they party, and what the Brothers there are like, or if you have not been to a Karnea or division conference, then you probably will never realize what it means to be in a national fraternity.

If your officers have not made an attempt to get national or division assistance in solving your particular problems, then your chapter is probably not what it could be.

Try inviting your division vice president or president over for dinner at the house. Talk with him about your rush problems and your unpaid members' accounts. Teach the pledges who Al Sheriff is. Plan a road-trip to Indianapolis for them. If they ever get initiated and elected into office, they will know where all those letters come from.

Who knows—if they learn how to send back answers, you may even get the Hugh Shields Award!

WAITING

By PAUL DAHLMAN

Tufts University

Resting comfortably atop the refrigerator
He surveys the world, waiting.
In no hurry he sits above us
Who scurry about in anxiety
Over the war, the cities, the environment, the races,
drugs, youth, the economy, hate, love and death.

He is aware; he knows,
Yet still he sits and watches
As all the vital business of the world
And all the not-so-vital business of the world
Is carried on and on.

What is this dead cat here on the grass
I find on my return from school?
Yes, it is he dead,
Probably ate some rat poison by mistake.

MOBILIZE FOR ACTION

Continued from Page 5

or prejudice when prejudicial attitudes are allowed to interfere with membership policies and progressive programs. Fortunately, Delta Tau Delta has been a progressive Fraternity and this problem is not a great one. Nevertheless it exists and should not.

Finally, national fraternities must do what they can to sponsor specific programs designed to help solve the critical problems which confront us. Superficial actions will be recognized as such and will

COWS AT NIGHT

By KEVIN M. CONNELL

Marquette University

The moon was like a full cup tonight,
too heavy, and sank in the mist
soon after dark, leaving for light.

faint stars and the silver leaves
of milkweed beside the road,
gleaming before my car

Yet I like driving at night
in summer and in the Midwest:
the brown road through the mist,
of evening dark, among farms
so quiet, and roadside willows
opening out where I saw

the cows. Always a shock
to think of them, those breathings
close to me in the great dark.

I stopped, my flashlight
to the pasture fence. They turned
to me where they lay, sad
and beautiful faces in the dark,
and I counted them—forty
near and far in the pasture,

turning to me, sad and beautiful
like girls very long ago
who were innocent, and sad
because they were innocent,
and beautiful because they were
sad. I switched off my light.

But I did not want to go
not yet, nor knew what to do
if I should stay for how

in that great darkness could I explain
anything, anything at all.

I stood by the fence. And then
very gently it began to rain.

not be acceptable. Only constructive action and progressive results will put an end to massive meaningful protest and the frustrations that arise within a complex, problem-ridden, industrial society. If results are noted, any superficial, publicity-seeking protests or destructive, violent action will then be meaningless.

As a people we must learn to cooperate. As Brothers we must do what is desirable in the eyes of God. The path is open and illumined and God has spoken. There is no better place to begin constructive action on local and national levels than from the brotherhood in a fraternity, for it is here that with brotherhood—otherwise known as the capacity to care for and about one another—much action can be effectively organized.

President Kennedy once said, “. . . For surely here on Earth, God's work must truly be our own.” Let us act so that this observation will be brought to its ultimate conclusion.

The competitive spirit is essential to the progress and development not only of the country, but also of the fraternity system, and I think that Delta Tau Delta, being a realistic, pragmatic and sympathetic organization—a recognized and respected leader in many fields—can be the progressive leader in essential constructive programs designed to successfully reduce the unfortunate conditions extant in our society.

Our Fraternity must never lose sight of its goals. We must be ever-striving to attain these goals, for as they are attained and maintained, others will appear. Part of the joy and purpose of life comes through successful accomplishment in the attainment of goals which benefit not only ourselves but mankind in general.

Again I must emphasize that the national and local levels of bureaucratic fraternities, in cooperation with the various governmental agencies on each level, can begin organized action to solve the critical problems of our age which makes us a restive people.

It is obvious that as a true leader in the fraternity system, Delta Tau Delta Fraternity must carry the torch which has been passed on to us. Once this occurs, the strength and purpose of a national fraternity system will be reaffirmed, and the chances of one's reading the obituary of our “Meaningful Fraternity” will indeed be remote.

We have much to do—the choice is ours and the time is now. Let us act together as Brothers.

POPULATION CONTROL

Continued from Page 32

that they are rich enough and productive enough to better hide their starving people.

Also, 40 percent of the world's citizenry is under the age of 15 years, so look out when this mass hits the reproductive years.

In *The Population Bomb* written in 1968, Dr. Paul Ehrlich, perhaps our best known ecologist, stated that the world has but nine years to save itself. Not that in nine years the world will shrivel and die, but, rather, that if we do not take positive survival steps within the next nine

years, all future attempts will be futile.

The most obvious step is population control, a step in which the U. S. is the key as the world's "leader," richest country, and greatest consumer.

What methods of humane population control are available to us? There is now the attempt of Senator Packwood (Oregon) to provide an economic incentive for small families by rearranging our tax structure (not exempting beyond the third child).

But methods available now are the pill, IUD's, condoms, and sterilization, among others.

Abortion should be added to that list as an easy control measure, even if only as a legal step and not a necessary population control move. As Arizona's Morris Udall said at Butler last year, "Her heart may belong to Daddy, but her womb doesn't belong to the government."

What can we do? We must educate ourselves concerning the population problem, and ecological problems in general. Read *The Population Bomb*. Listen to knowledgeable men, such as Ehrlich, Barry Commoner, and others. Write political leaders, asking for abortion law changes, financial incentives for small families, and so on. If Catholic, let the Church know of your disapproval with its stance on birth control. Support your local Zero Population Growth (ZPG) Chapter. Butler's environmental group often works in conjunction with Indianapolis' ZPG. Finally, work for an overall change in attitudes.

Quantity does *not* equal quality when talking about population. Once a high birth rate was necessary to populate the country as we were moving west. But now overpopulation can only hold us back.

Maybe this concern is unnecessary. There have been doomsday sayers since the beginning of time. Why should this instance be any different?

Ehrlich draws an analogy with Pascal's Wager, and rightly so, I believe. Pascal believed the only safe position for a man was to believe in God. If there were no God, it made no difference, but if there were, he went to heaven. Better safe than sorry.

Applied to population, wouldn't it be better to control our population now and discover in 20 years that it had not been necessary, than not to control it and find out in 20 years that we should have, but now it's too late?

THE CALHOONS

Continued from Page 20

cal pledge this house has ever seen. He performs his duties in a comic fashion yet he always does the job. Bobby has just as much potential as his three older brothers. The active chapter feels Bobby Calhoon will be as good a Delt as the other "Hoons."

The chain has been completed and has helped our house tremendously. Beta Phi is glad J. Thomas Calhoon and Sarah Mae Calhoon have blessed Delta Tau Delta with their four sons. These four sons aren't the only Calhoons to work for Delta Tau Delta. Mrs. Calhoon serves as president of the Mother's Club. Her leadership along with the outstanding work of the other mothers has done Beta Phi a great service.

Beta Phi of Delta Tau Delta was and will be strengthened for the past and next four years by the Calhoon brothers. Delta Tau Delta will prosper even after the last Calhoon leaves us because, hopefully the rest of the chapter will form a type of "Hoon chain" involving all members of the chapter.

And we look for nine-year-old Susan Calhoon to one day be Beta Phi Sweetheart.

STUDENTS

Continued from Page 38

senators ever saw, virtually all of the Senate's activities have dealt with internal problems and organization.

A topic brought up for discussion in December was "parietals." That subject deals with the idea of visitation rights to members of the opposite sex in the respective dormitories.

This topic itself would make a very interesting story, for its approval by the Senate in December came as a result of hard work by dedicated members of our Community. Again, students illustrated their faith in developing change through an established and well-organized system.

I think that the greatest asset of our new governance system at Villanova is that it offers us a constructive means of either supporting existing policy or of requesting change. It has in a sense given us a "piece of the action" and as such affords us a position of power or of at least sharing the power. The future of this system obviously will depend upon the events of the next several years, but as students we have begun to demonstrate that we equally share the concern over the future of our school and as a result we have been granted part of that responsibility.

The Review Poets



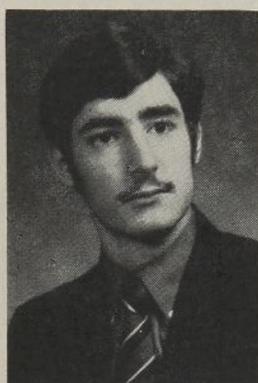
Kai Chin, who served as poetry editor for the Rainbow Review, is a native of Canton, China. He and his family moved to New York City in 1954. A history major at Wabash College, he plans to graduate in June and serve three years in the U. S. Navy, then enter law school. He was editor of the 1970 yearbook at Wabash College and is an adviser for the 1971 edition. In addition, he serves on the Board of Publications for the College and as head of the Teen Center for the city of Crawfordsville, Ind.



Chovantex

ALBIN CHOVANETZ, JR.
Page 24

Benjamin Albin Chovanetz, Jr., a Texas Christian University senior from Dallas, considers himself a "disciple of interpersonal communication." His major is religion, his minor speech, and he plans to follow graduation with a motorcycle ride to Chile, then a trip to Australia. His personal philosophy is "to emphasize the right to others to 'be.'"



Triulzi

PAUL E. TRIULZI
Page 30 (article on page 45)

Born in Alexandria, Egypt, Paul E. Triulzi has spent most of his life outside the United States. His father's position as a General Motors Overseas Operations executive took the family to Mexico, Argentina, Italy, and France, with short assignments at the Bahamas, Brazil, Uruguay, Switzerland, and England. Now a junior at G.M.I. in Flint, Mich., studying toward a degree in electrical engineering, Paul has personal memories of evacuation from Egypt during the Suez Crisis of 1956, two coups d'etat in Argentina, high school years in Paris, and the student-labor revolution in France in 1968.

CRAIG PHILLIPS
Page 27

A native of Cleveland, Craig Phillips is a sophomore at Ohio State University. He pledged Delta Tau Delta last fall and will be initiated into active membership this spring. His major is English, and he is preparing for a career in the teaching profession.



Lange

JOHN LANGE
Page 39

M.I.T. sophomore John Lange is an ocean engineering major from Houston, Texas. He has a varsity letter for basketball and an honor scholarship from the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, is corresponding secretary of Beta Nu Chapter and a member of the I.F.C. Judicial Committee. However, he prefers his reputation as a lover of women, wine, beer, rum, songs, and poetry, and he appears occasionally with harmonica and guitar at the M.I.T. coffee house, where he accompanies a vocalist Brother.

JONATHAN R. YOUNG
Page 13

In his freshman year at Georgia Tech, Jonathan R. Young already has become a campus leader. He is vice president of the Freshman Dormitory Council and of the council at his dormitory. He also serves on the Freshman Forum, a leadership organization designed to promote better understanding between faculty and freshmen. In high school he was an editor-in-chief of the annual, sports editor of the newspaper, a contributor and editor of the literary magazine, an officer in several organizations, and a varsity soccer player.



Cassat

JIM CASSAT
Page 19

Pre-Med student Jim Cassat, a University of South Dakota sophomore, has varied interests ranging from music to intramural athletics. Poetry and other creative writing became hobbies in high school. He is public relations chairman for Delta Gamma Chapter, having previously been alumni relations chairman. Jim plans to attend med school in the West and set up general practice. He wants to work in some overseas travel first, possibly with the Peace Corps.

RON FANIRO
Page 10

Ron Faniro is a sophomore at Kent State University, majoring in architecture. His home is in Burlington, N. J. Ron's major interests, in addition to architecture, are art, music, and writing.

Resolution on Drugs



Weintraub

DAVID M. WEINTRAUB
Page 16

David M. Weintraub is a physics major at Carnegie-Mellon University, where he plans to graduate next year. He is corresponding and recording secretary of Delta Beta Chapter, as well as the group's Greek sing leader. Writing poetry is his major hobby.



Kludt

KEN KLUDT
Page 35

Ken Kludt was born in St. Paul and graduated from high school in La-Crescent, Minn. A senior at the University of North Dakota, he is majoring in English. Ken describes himself as "a lover of life with only one dislike, that being avocados."



Taubert

UWE TAUBERT
Pages 31 & 46

A native of Schmolln-Sachsen, East Germany, Uwe F-R Taubert now lives in Boonton, N. J. He is a junior at R.P.I., majoring in Architecture.

AT THE winter meeting of the Undergraduate Council and Arch Chapter, a considerable amount of time was devoted to discussion of the drug culture on campuses today and the effect it has had and could have on undergraduate chapter operation and the close interpersonal or family relationship which exists in every successful chapter. In recognition of the proven seriousness and far-reaching effects of drug use in chapter houses and, in most cases, the illegality of its use and possession, the Arch Chapter adapted the following resolution:

"Whereas, The subject of drug use and/or abuse is one which confronts many of the undergraduate chapters of the Fraternity to varying degrees and in diverse ways;

"Whereas, It has been demonstrated that failure or refusal to effectively be concerned with such subject, its causes, practices, and effects can and has resulted in detrimental effects on some chapters and some individuals; and

"Whereas, The principles and ideals of 'fraternity,' as we know and practice same, dictates that action be taken to overcome detrimental effects of drug use and/or abuse, and to avoid adverse and detrimental effects in the future to the fullest extent possible;

"Resolved, That the use and/or possession of illegal, nonmedical narcotics, marijuana, and any of the hallucinogens on Fraternity property or at Fraternity sponsored or organized events is not to be condoned;

"Resolved, That the action of any member or pledge of the Fraternity, at any time, which encourages or promotes others to use such drugs, is not to be condoned;

"Resolved, That the action of any member, at any time or at any place, in respect to the use or possession of such drugs, which such action is or may become detrimental to the best interests of the Fraternity, or any member thereof, may be the basis for expulsion or other appropriate disciplinary action being taken against such offending member;

"Resolved, That at any time it becomes apparent that drug abuse is causing problems of health, productivity, or adverse personality changes in any member or pledge, every effort shall be exerted by his chapter brothers to assist such abused member or induce him to seek and obtain qualified, professional assistance."

Delt Spotlight

By JAY LANGHAMMER
Texas Christian '66



PRO FOOTBALL

Stanford's **Jim Plunkett** racked up another honor by being the first player drafted by the National Football League. Other Delt's selected were **Bill Zapalac** of Texas, by the New York Jets in the fourth round; **Ron Kadziel** of Stanford, by Dallas in the fifth round; and **Randy Vataha** of Stanford, by Los Angeles in the seventeenth round.



McCafferty

The 1970 season turned out to be one that **Don McCafferty**, *Ohio State '46*, will never forget. In his rookie year as head coach of the Baltimore Colts, Don's squad took all the marbles,

winning the NFL championship and the Super Bowl. His patient, low-key approach and skillful blending of veterans and rookies were major factors in the Baltimore success story.

Back in uniform this fall will be one of pro football's leading receivers,

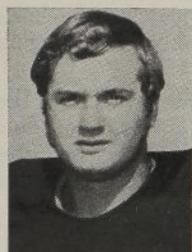
Boyd Dowler, *Colorado '59*. Dowler, an assistant coach with the Rams last fall, shifted to Washington as a member of George Allen's staff. The Redskins traded Green Bay a draft choice for the right to use him as a player. He stayed in playing shape with the Rams but never went on the active roster.

Other coaching shifts in the NFL: **Ernie Zwhalen**, *Oregon State '57*, has gone from the 49'ers to the Houston Oilers as offensive line coach. **Ray Prochaska**, *Nebraska '41*, formerly with the Cardinals and Rams, has been named to the Cleveland Browns staff as offensive line coach.

George Sauer, *Nebraska '34*, has resigned as General Manager of the Boston Patriots to become chief talent coordinator in the southwest.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL

Jess Neely, *Vanderbilt '24*, one of college football's winningest coaches, was named to the Football Foundation Hall of Fame in February. Earlier, he had been selected to the Texas Sports Hall of Fame honor roll.



Ceaser

DePauw University defensive guard **Jim Ceaser** was named to the first team College Division Academic All-American team. The 190-pound junior has a 3.4 grade average

and is on the Dean's List.

In the University Division, Stanford's **John Sande**, **Bill Zapalac** of Texas, and **Rick Hutchinson** of Northwestern received Academic All-American selection.

BASKETBALL

Kansas State's sensational soph, center **Steve Mitchell** and forward **Ernie Kusnyer**, began their varsity careers in fine fashion. Mitchell led the team in scoring with 371 points for a 14.3 average and gained All-Big Eight honorable mention. Kusnyer had the team's best single-game performance, 33 points against Houston. His season average was 12.7. Guard **Terry Snider** closed out his career as a starter for most of the season, averaging 8.9. Also in the starting lineup during much of the season was junior **Bob Zender**.



Kusnyer



Sibley

Northwestern soph **Mark Sibley** hit at a 14 points-a-game clip and ranked third in team scoring. Idaho center **Gary Koethe** was a season-long starter and one of the team's top rebounders. Guards **Dennis O'Neil** and **John Stratton** and forward **Chuck Moore** were dependable performers for Stanford.

Texas at Arlington captain **Bob Peek** started 23 games and scored 229 points. Butler center **Floyd Garrott** closed his career as a spot per-

DEADLINE NOTICE

Chapter reports for the Summer Issue of *The Rainbow* must be received at the Central Office by June 15, 1971, in order to meet the publishing deadline. Repeat, June 15, 1971.



After a berth on the San Diego Padres' pitching staff this spring is Steve Arlin, Ohio State '67, a practicing dentist in the off-season. The former collegiate All-American hurled his first major league victory at the end of last season, a 2-0 shutout over Atlanta.

former this season. Baker center **Phil Wohltman** had a fine senior year as did Case Western Reserve captain **John Bogo**.

Three stellar players were in the starting lineup for Lawrence: forward **Rick Farmer**, guard and team captain **Jim Dyer**, and guard **Straton Warden**.

BASEBALL



Fehring

Attempts are continuing to get baseball into the Olympics. The President of the U. S. Baseball Federation, **Dutch Fehring**, *Purdue '34*, said baseball will not be on the program of the

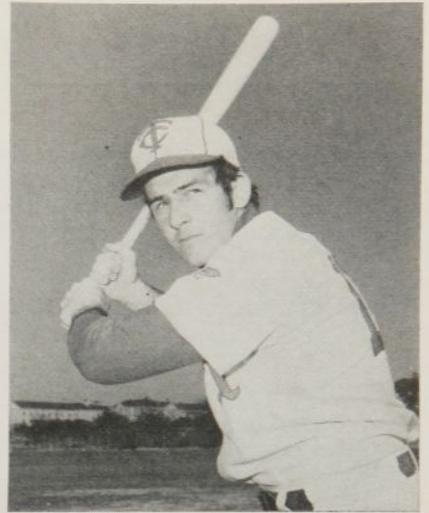
1972 Olympics in Germany, but he is confident of its inclusion in the 1976 Games.

This year's World Amateur Tournament will be held in Cuba, but Fehring said the 1972 event would be taken out of its Latin-American setting in order to make it a real world event. It is scheduled for Italy, but Fehring, former Stanford baseball coach, hopes to shift the tournament to Hawaii.

TRACK

The youngest track and field Olympian in U. S. history will be out to set new records this spring for Stanford University. He's **Casey Carrigan**, whose best vault is 17 feet 4 and $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The soph vaulter is the third Carrigan brother to be initiated by Beta Rho chapter. The only previous Delt to reach 17 feet in the pole vault was **Chuck Rogers**, *Colorado '68*.

Track star **Ken Swenson**, *Kansas State '70*, now stationed with the Army in Fort Polk, La., recently received a perfect score on the army's combat proficiency test. Ken, who set an American record last summer in the 880 meters, says he hopes to run in the 1972 Olympics. "Track is just like the army," he said. "It takes 6 or 8 months to train a good soldier. It takes about the same amount of time to train to run a good race."



Versatile soph Don Bodenhamer of TCU should be one of the top hitters in the Southwest Conference this year. A starter at short and second last season while hitting .293, Don has moved to the outfield and hit at a .500 clip through the first eight games.

MISCELLANEOUS

Senior diver **Jim Cartwright** captained the University of Iowa swimming team and posted outstanding marks in the one- and three-meter diving events. **James Roxlo** of M.I.T. was selected as the first team goalie on the All-New England water polo team.

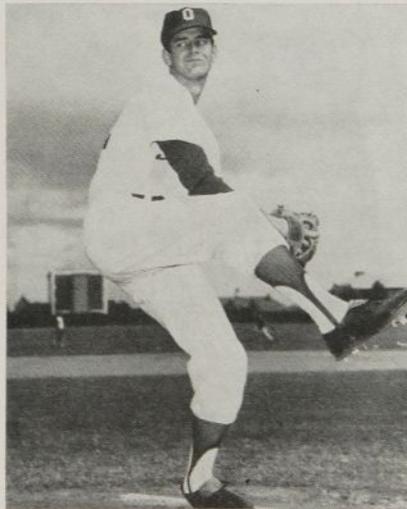
INSTANT REPLAY

They called **George Sisler**, *Michigan '15*, a picture-book performer, poetry in motion, and, as the supreme accolade, the perfect player. He was a perfectionist, an athlete to whom good wasn't good enough.

In 1922, he batted .420, the all-time American League high. Still, he didn't consider it as his greatest season. Sisler's best came two years earlier when he played every inning of 154 games for the St. Louis Browns.

In only 23 games was he hitless during the season. Just twice did he fail to get a hit for two successive games. He finished with 257 hits, still the major league record, and collected 49 doubles, 18 triples, and 19 homers, a total second only to Babe Ruth. He scored 137 runs, drove in 122 more and stole 42 bases. His .407 batting mark was tops in the majors that season.

Sisler's career was hampered by eye trouble but he lasted 15 years in the majors, compiling a .340 lifetime average. He was voted into the Hall of Fame in 1939 and has maintained his love of baseball, serving as a special assignments consultant for the Pittsburgh Pirates the last few years.



Hoping for rapid advancement in the Los Angeles Dodgers organization is pitcher **Ron Hall**, *Oklahoma '70*. After signing with the Dodgers last summer, Ron became the top pitcher in the Northwest League, leading in wins and earned run average.

Delta Tau Delta Fraternity

Founded at Bethany College, Bethany, Virginia (now West Virginia), February, 1858. Incorporated under the laws of the state of New York, December 1, 1911. Charter Member of the National Interfraternity Conference.

Undergraduate Council Members 1971-72

EASTERN DIVISION

Raymond J. Mongillo, P, '72, 809 Castle Point Terr., Hoboken, N. Y. 07030

Michael W. Tennis, T, '72, 3 Sunset Terr. Ext., Troy, N. J. 12180

Richard C. Hansen, BM, '72, 98 Professors Row, Tufts University, Medford, Mass. 02155

Richard A. Ulaner, FZ, '73, 4712 Bayard St., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213

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Names not received in time for publication.

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Retiring Undergraduate Council members, from front left, Thomas B. Buescher, Duke University; Hugh M. Glidewell, Jr., L.S.U.; Dallas L. Salisbury, University of Washington; Cameron M. Wilson, University of South Florida; Alfred L. Redwine, University of Tennessee; and Christopher S. Little, Ohio Wesleyan University. Behind them are Stanley F. Ehrlich, Syracuse University; Frederick D. Dilley, Michigan State University; Kenneth D. Mielke, Bethany College; Richard A. Lind, University of Minnesota; Bruce P. Nalop, University of South Dakota; Michael W. Tennis, R.P.I.; and Vernon Allan Tanner, Texas Christian University.



Arch Chapter members, from left in front row, are President DeWitt Williams, Vice-President and Ritualist Edwin L. Heminger, Second Vice-President Dean William Tate, Treasurer Fred C. Tucker, Jr., and Secretary William J. Fraering. Behind them, from left, are Director of Academic Affairs Dr. Frederick D. Kershner, Jr., Western Division President Dr. William O. Hulse, Southern Division President Carl E. Stipe, Jr., Northern Division President Edwin H. Hughes, III, and Eastern Division President Donald G. Kress.

Letters to the Editor

Clenched Fists

I fail to see the significance of the four Delts pictured on the back cover of our *Rainbow*, last edition, with the raised clenched fists. This gesture or salute is one used universally by and associated with members or followers of the Communist Party, much like our gesture of pledging allegiance to our flag here in America, or the symbolic "Heil Hitler" gesture or salute during Hitler's regime. I for one did not like it!

LCDR. MICHAEL A. GUERRA, USN
Florida State '60
Pensacola, Fla.

What is the purpose or significance of the clenched fist salute by the four Delts on the back cover of the winter 1971 issue of *The Rainbow*? Isn't this the well-known and recognized salute of the Communists? Comrads unite! At best it seems out of place in *The Rainbow*.

WALTER J. VERLANDER
Tulane '41
New Orleans, La.

The winter issue is fine, except for the back cover of *The Rainbow*. What, may I ask, is the idea of showing four members giving the Communist salute? Are we now a revolutionary band intent on destroying higher education?

No, I think not, but rather that you have been informed that the clenched fist salute means "peace" or something similar. This is the meaning that most of the young students understand, but they have been fooled into adopting the same salute used by Fidel Castro, Lee Harvey Oswald, the Black Panthers, and many others.

RICHARD H. CAPTAIN
University of Maine '35
Rockaway, N. J.

Clean Shaving

In answer to the letter to the editor on page 46 of the winter *Rainbow*, by Paul H. Dowlin in reference to the "fine looking, clean shaven Delt" pictured in past issues, I refer Mr. Dowling to the "clean shaven" founders of the Fraternity found on page 10 of the pledge manual *Within the Four Stars*, fourth edition, revised 1969. Only two of the eight founders were clean shaven. Also, I suggest that he look at 11 of 29 past presidents pictured on pages 67-70 of the same manual.

Are current Delt's who are not "clean shaven" not to be commended and encouraged? The fact that these forefathers were not clean shaven did not hinder them in building Delta Tau Delta Fraternity.

Yes, I am clean shaven!

WILLIAM L. SANDERS
Zeta Beta Chapter
La Grange College, Ga.

I have noticed in recent issues of *The Rainbow* that some Brothers have commented on the appearance of Brothers in some of the published photographs. I contend that fraternal life should not dictate appearance but rather the principles of brotherhood.

In today's institution of higher learning, young men are being faced with the challenge of building a better world for all through their education. In some cases this necessitates a need to reject values of the present society and in token demonstration youth has let hair grow to a degree where it is now socially acceptable to sport long hair if it is well groomed.

All Brothers must realize that there is a changing standard in regards to appearance and that despite our individual personal habits we all are Brothers, and this entitles us to consideration for our personal tastes as long as we remain well groomed.

GORD HALE
Delta Theta Chapter
University of Toronto

IN ERROR

The winter issue of *The Rainbow* erroneously reported the death of Frederic William Steinkamp, University of California '52.

Chapter Reports Missing

. . . I have searched through the winter issue and I am unable to find any report from my own Delt Chapter at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

I also am unable to find any letter or report on the Delt Chapters at UCLA or USC and I am wondering what has happened to these chapters. We hear and read that fraternity life as it existed when I was in college in 1915 is dying on the vine, and the failure to report on the above referred to chapters makes me wonder.

RUSSELL H. PRAY
Michigan '15
Long Beach, Calif.

Satisfying Friendship

. . . I especially enjoyed the last issue because of the article (from the *Akron Beacon Journal*) regarding Dr. James T. Villani, whose year, by the way, should have been listed as Case Western Reserve '21. I pledged him in 1917 and in so doing provided myself with one of the most satisfying friendships during my lifetime to this moment. Jim is one of the greatest.

C. D. RUSSELL
Case Western Reserve '19
Delray Beach, Fla.

Disturbing Reference

The article on Jim Plunkett was most interesting, particularly since I was not aware that he is a Delt. However, there is one part with which I was displeased. Since I was president of Beta Phi Chapter (Ohio State) when Vic Janowicz was pledged, I am quite familiar with his background and his years at Ohio State. The part that disturbs me is your reference to the fact that he was never initiated due to scholastic difficulties. After 20 years, it seems this is a very unnecessary comment about a man's background. It certainly adds nothing to the story concerning Jim Plunkett and tends to ridicule Vic Janowicz, who many of us think of very highly. Many, many students, including Delt's, have had scholastic difficulties without having to have it spread on the printed page.

O. ALLAN GULKER
Ohio State University '52
Vice President, Northern Division
Columbus, Ohio

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Please complete this form and mail it in.

Name:

Chapter: Class Year:

New Address:

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Old Address (Tear out this form so that the address label on the back cover is not damaged. Or fill in old address below):

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Send to DELTA TAU DELTA FRATERNITY, 3665 Washington Blvd.,
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Send it in on the form below.

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RECOMMENDATION TIME

It's that time once again. Delta Tau Delta's success depends upon its new members. It must continue to initiate men who measure up in character and ability to the high standards of the Fraternity.

We again ask for your co-operation in contributing to the future strength of Delta Tau Delta.

Fill in the recommendation blank below and send it at once to the Central Office, Delta Tau Delta Fraternity, 3665 Washington Blvd., Indianapolis, Indiana 46205.

Date

From Chapter Year

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I recommend for consideration the following young men:

Name

Address

Graduate of (High School) Scholarship rating

Expects to enter (College) Date

Activity interests Finances

Remarks

Name

Address

Graduate of (High School) Scholarship rating

Expects to enter (College) Date

Activity interests Finances

Remarks