

THE QUILL AND SCROLL

OF KAPPA DELTA RHO



Volume 21

APRIL 1931

Number 3

The Quill and Scroll of Kappa Delta Rho

A magazine maintained in the interest of Kappa Delta Rho Fraternity and published four times a year by its members.

VOL. 21

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CONTENTS

Directory of National Officers	3
Roll of Chapters	3
Progress	5
"A Strangeness of Mind"	7
Mine	8
Fraternal Ethics	9
Trends in Higher Education	11
Fraternities and Reorganization of American Higher Education	13
The Present-day Challenge to Fraternities	15
A Man's Man	18
With Our Associate Editors	19
With Our Associate Editors	21
The Scientist's Creed	22
The Editors Corner	23
Greek to Greek	25
Haws and Heehaws	BG

Published in the months of November, January, April and June at the Head Office—81 Tacoma Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

Entered as second class matter, January 26, 1926, at the post office at Buffalo, N. Y. under act of March 13, 1897.

Address all editorial matters to the Grand Editor.

Address all business communications to Grand Praetor, R. M. Savage, 57 Court St., Middlebury, Vt., and notify him of any change of address, giving both old and new addresses.

Only life subscriptions are available at ten dollars each.



The Fraternity of Kappa Delta Rho was founded at Middlebury College in the Spring of 1905. At the time no men's fraternity had been established at Middlebury since 11856. The college was growing and there was an increasing number of neutral men to many of whom the existing fraternities did not appeal. The charter members were:

George E. Kimball, Chester M. Walch, Gino A. Ratti, Irving T. Coates, John Beecher, Thomas H. Bartley, Benjamin E. Farr, Pierre W. Darrow, Gildeon R. Norton and Roy D. Wood.



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Progress

For the first time since Kappa Delta Rho became national in scope as well as in name, one of its officers has visited every chapter. It has been necessary to travel nearly 10,000 miles to accomplish this, due to the location of these chapters. This has meant the expenditure of quite a sum of money and considerable time. Now comes the question to the minds of the officers of the fraternity and more particularly to the one who did this travelling—has this disbursement of time and money been worth-while? Did the convention of 1930 make a proper and wise investment in authorizing the employment of a travelling secretary? Have the nineteen chapters and the national organization benefited from these visitations?

It is impossible of course to answer such questions from the chapter's viewpoint. Only those interested members can do this except for the possible obvious opportunity such an officer's visit gives these members to ask questions concerning the national organization and the affairs of other chapters which the brief annual conclave does not afford.

From the standpoint of the national organization, I feel that it can be truthfully stated much has been gained. Even the contact made with the alumni and active members of the chapters as well as the administrative officers of the

various institutions has been invaluable. It should and will give much more meaning to future correspondence with these men. We have shown the various Deans and Registrars that the national organization of Kappa Delta Rho is vitally interested and concerned in the welfare of each chapter.

In this day of changing ideas on education which is effecting practically every worthwhile institution in the country, no better time could have been chosen to make the inventory of our chapters, with which the national organization may be in a better position to give counsel to the chapters that they may cope with these changes in every department. It assuredly would be difficult for any fraternity officer, situated in the east, to fully comprehend the effects of the junior college on fraternities in Berkeley, California, without a personal visit to this campus.

There has been made possible through these visits the collection of a vast amount of data concerning membership, chapter finances, housing, active and alumni organization which could not or would not have been gathered otherwise without reams of correspondence. It is to be hoped that the best of this material can be made available for use of all chapters desiring it. It most certainly has been a valuable addition to the data in the files of the executive office.

Big business concerns throughout the country are generally recognizing the value of permitting the senior and junior executives to get first hand knowledge of situations in their distant departments by sending these officers to visit these places. If such projects have

been subjected to the critical analyses that business would give them, it assuredly seems probable that Kappa Delta Rho has been wise in following the lead of business as well as other fraternities.

A PROGRAM FOR FRATERNITIES

There are three things the fraternity must do:

1. It must improve scholarship; that it why the fraternity man is in college; it is scholarship which lets us appreciate the good, beautiful, and the true.
2. It must champion the distribution of social justice. The fraternity relationship must broaden a man and make him more sympathetic with all other men, irregardless of affiliation, creed, race, or color.
3. The fraternity must never become an end in itself. When it does become so, its time of usefulness is past; when it comes to think of itself as greater than the college it ceases to be educational or a part of the educational system. It must be subordinate—a part of the educational force in itself, but never—never the educational system itself!

—Dean Sander, Ohio Wesleyan.

"A Strangeness of Mind"

By Everett R. Slocum, '32— Ex-Propraetor, Xi Chapter

In writing "The Prelude" William Wordsworth mentions an aspect of his life at Cambridge University in saying:

"I was disturbed at times by prudent thoughts,

Wishing to hope without a hope,

And, more than all, a strangeness in the mind,

A feeling that I was not for that hour,
Nor for that place"

I wonder how many fraternity men have felt at sometime during their college life a "strangeness in the mind" and a feeling that they were perhaps in the wrong place. There are probably few feelings more depressing than for an individual to realize, or even imagine, that he is out of concord with the rest of his group and is not exactly in place. Wordsworth was himself rather listeners with an overabundance of subjective conversation. But the thought expressed in the above few lines, I daresay, has not been entirely missed in the experience of many fraternity men.

This condition is of course essentially a mental one, and affects people of introspective natures. The attitude taken towards so unfortunate an individual by the rest of the fraternity may either make or break him. The blame for the appearance of this mental state in the first place cannot be placed on the

individual's associates, usually the fault is his own. But, the condition having once arrived and taken cognizance of by at least some of the other men—the fraternity as a whole is largely to blame if the condition is allowed to remain. It is so very easy to plunge the individual further into the pit of melancholy and moroseness that the other men in the fraternity should take special care to help the condition of their introspective brother and lead him back to a normal and rational sense of security within the group.

There are even some who utterly fail to understand the condition of melancholia. To the "happy-go-lucky" sort of a man, the conventional "good fellow," this out-of-sorts feeling is difficult of comprehension and he often shrugs his shoulders and gazes on the introvert as a queer duck or a mope. By his very indifference and stand offish attitude the average fellow forces the melancholy one to feel still more out of place in relation to the rest of the men in his house.

An attempt at sympathetic understanding and a genial, genuine effort to bring the morose person back into the congenial fellowship of the fraternity will usually remove, even if slowly, the mental uneasiness and uncertainty of the introvert and gradually blend his feelings into those of peace and brotherhood with his fraternity.

MINE

She lives in a house that is not always clean.
She is not wealth.
She has never been married.
She, nevertheless has children.
But, regardless of all, I love her.
Because, she is not as bad as she might seem.
For almost four years I have known her,
And she has treated me square and right.
She has taught me a lot I never knew.
She has helped me through great difficulties.
She has given me food and bed when I was broke.
She forbids me to drink,
And frowns when I smoke.
She says I must be honest and truthful,
And I must strive to do my best.
She lives in the way she asks me to live.
In return for this I give her my best services.
She makes me no promises.
I ask for none and expect none.
And seems satisfied.
Would that I could marry a girl like this,
But, I can't.
She's my fraternity.

By GILBERT R. GLENDENNING, Nu '31

Fraternal Ethics

By Richard Byers Martin, Pi Chapter

A fraternity can never hope to realize a perfect organization nor a Utopia, but nevertheless it can strive to uphold the standards which such an organization advances. It must understand that there is such an aspect of fraternity life which can be termed fraternal ethics or conduct and apply it as a means to develop an adequately functioning organization. There are numerous phases of fraternal ethics which have a direct relation to the fraternity. We shall consider them in the following order briefly: (1) the ideals of the fraternity; (2) the relation of the individual member to the group; (3) the relation of the individual to the individual; (4) the place of the fraternity on the campus; and (5) its relation and contact with the alumni.

Fraternity men are aware that their sacred order is built upon certain fundamental principles about which the average member thinks very little or possibly at infrequent intervals. These basic ideals should be cherished highly and should be carefully applied to daily conduct. These idealistic principles have been time-tested and carefully selected as the best code of moral conduct about which great fraternal organizations have been constructed. The permanence of the order rests upon these fundamental principals.

The fraternity man has a definite duty both to his fraternity and to his college. For his fraternity he should

endeavor to maintain a high scholastic average and at the same time participate in at least two extra-curricular activities. This will make the fraternity proud of him if the brothers equal the intellectual criteria of college-bred men. Likewise he advertise his fraternity on the campus and be a great asset to the college or university as well. He should speak well of his fraternity and present it to the campus in its best light by observing the fraternal code.

The conflict between the individual members and their relations to each other is the most difficult to master. Each member has individual defects and peculiarities which must be considered. First before anything can be accomplished in individual relationships, each brother must come to a definite understanding with his brother, overlooking his disagreeable characteristics and clinging to his good qualities. A perfect understanding is the primary necessity for brotherhood. Since each brother is sworn to the other brothers, does not permit him to take unfair advantage of this trust and bond, for one must consider the wishes and desires of his fellow brothers. Fraternity does not mean a "pooling" of material things but a basic understanding which binds a man to a man. So very few fraternity men consider the matter on individual relationship in this way. However, herein lies the true test of brotherhood.

The fraternity itself holds a very

prominent place of the campus activities. Much of the colleges support comes from its fraternities, especially in the example of the smaller schools. Consequently, it is the duty of the fraternity to fulfill this obligation. The organization should assist the college or university in all possible ways and cooperate with its fellow organizations. It should not slander the other organizations but should help them, for one fraternity is as good as another; but it is the constituents of the fraternity that makes it different from the others. So it should deal openly, fairly, and squarely with the college and their fellow organizations on the campus.

Also, the alumni command our attention. The fraternity should respect them at all times for it is through the efforts of the alumni that makes possi-

ble our present activity, and it is up to the fraternity to acknowledge this heritage. The fraternity should hold home-coming celebrations and other festivities to interest the alumni. The interest of the graduates in the chapter is not very strong but the fraternity can strengthen this interest and make it profitable.

So the fraternity man can follow a certain definite code of fraternal conduct, but aside from this he should observe the established principles of human conduct and social ethics in relation to his fellowmen in general. By applying these codes of fraternal conduct and human conduct the fraternity man will not establish a perfect organization but will make for an effective and powerful organization.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The New York Alumni Association of Kappa Delta Rho regularly holds luncheons at 12:30 P. M. on the last Tuesday of each month. The place is the third floor of the Planters Restaurant, corner Greenwich and Albany Streets. All members are most welcome.

Trends in Higher Education

The pressure of the increasingly more complicated social and economic systems in this country; the approaching saturation in the professional levels; and the post-war rush of students to colleges and universities throughout the country all have contributed to bring about certain changes, some of them quite radical, in the curricula and methods of our higher institutions of learning. Really interesting and, one might say, progressive experiments are being conducted in many colleges and universities in all sections of the country. The aim seems to be to permit the student of marked ability to make progress as fast as his capacity will permit; to shift the responsibility of this progress from the faculty to the student; to set up a minimum of education; and to give meaning to the Bachelor degree.

The University of Chicago is conducting an interesting experiment which is being watched by educators from all over the country. Some institutions had already acquired experience in plans similar in some respects to the Chicago plan,—notably Swarthmore with its “honors” plan,—but in none is the scheme so comprehensive and possibly so far-reaching in its consequences as that inaugurated during the young President Hutchins’ regime.

The entire undergraduate college is divided into two parts, the Junior and the Senior College. In the Junior college the student is given the opportunity of a broad, general education in

four fields: humanities, social, physical and biological sciences. During this period the student should decide his particular bent and possibly start in a modest way specialization in one of these divisions, concentration in which will constitute his work in the senior college.

The entrance requirements for the junior college are the same as heretofore; i. e., a student whose scholastic standing places him in the upper half of his high school class is admitted without examination upon recommendation of his principal. Upon admission each student has a dean assigned him who will act as guide and counsellor. Every opportunity is afforded the pupil of progressing in his work as fast as his capacity permits and a superior student in a subject is given special opportunity in this particular field.

The promotion from the junior to the senior college is determined by examinations in the four fields mentioned above. In addition to the four general examinations the candidate for admission to senior college must take a special examination to demonstrate his fitness to specialize in elected field. These examinations are offered periodically.

No definite time limit is set in which a student shall be a member of the junior college. He must, however, as indicated above, complete the requirements for admission to upper division. He should also have fully determined, during his time in the lower division, in

which field he desires to concentrate.

The above illustration is but typical of many changes that are under way throughout this country. Cornell College (Iowa), has gone one step further and will admit with full freshmen standing those high school students who are marked by their "social maturity and intellectual capacity" even though but three years' high school work has been completed. This plan has been given full approval of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Butler College has split its student body into two divisions,—an upper and lower,—requiring sixty hours of work of at least a "C" grade before permitting promotion from lower to upper division. Franklin College is experimenting with the honors system by means of which a student of marked

ability may concentrate in a chosen field during his last two years' residence, being free from required class attendance or a particular text book.

Every member of Kappa Delta Rho and more particularly those who are primarily responsible for the perpetuation of the chapters in the selection of new members should take cognizance of these trends.

It is quite apparent that scholarship is being generally recognized as the prime aim of our colleges and universities. Moreover it is entirely probable that a more intolerant attitude toward poor scholarship will be observed by the several administrations and consequently the number of failures will increase. Failure and Kappa Delta Rho are not synonymous.

FREEDOM OF RESEARCH

Time long and measureless draws all things
from darkness and hides them again in itself,
and there is nothing for which we may not
look.

—Sophocles

Fraternities and Reorganization of American Higher Education

(An extract from the welcome address given by Dr. Homer P. Rainey, president of Franklin College, at the opening session, first Indiana Interfraternity Conference at Franklin College.)

The structure of American institutions of higher education is being completely reorganized today because of the failures of the system in the past. —What are some of these weaknesses? It is our conviction that the most fundamental and serious cause of lack of intellectual interest on the part of students is an attitude which consists in thinking of their education wholly in terms of machinery of education rather than in terms of mastery of fields of knowledge. We have developed a highly centralized system of education. For the vast majority of students the major objective of their educational career is to get through the system, and this implies with as little effort as possible. When a student has attended recitations in a given course three or four times a week for twelve or eighteen weeks and is able at the end to reproduce parrot-fashion the instructor's lectures, he feels that he is being educated. When this process is continued until he has accumulated one hundred and twenty semester hours of credit he gets his diploma and feels that his education is complete. Thus most students substitute a time concept for the mastery concept, and their educational process is robbed of all intellectual motives. Education under this system becomes a process of intellectual hurdling and carries with it little or no residuum of intellectual values. - - -

The remedy for such a condition lies, first of all, in changing the system. Most people think by the use of symbols. The present educational system is the symbol around which most thinking on education gravitates, and very few people are able to think beyond the symbol. The only way, therefore, to change the concepts of the majority of students is to give them a new form of educational machinery which will be prefaced upon a new ideal. As long as we interpret education in terms of four years of high school work and four years of college work with 120 semester hours at the end to be sought, it is perfectly natural that over a period of time students will come to consider these the major objectives. Therefore, some type of educational machinery must be devised which will stress the mastery of fields of knowledge rather than the acquiring of semester hours of credit. It may mean that we shall have to go so far as to abolish all class recitations for a period of time at least in order to rid the student of this recitation-time concept.

There is being carried on now at Franklin College an experiment which is attempting to do exactly that thing. A small group of students was selected at the end of their sophomore year to do a type of individual study for the last two years of their college programs. Each student is to have an individual

curriculum built around the field of his major intellectual interest. This curriculum gets away, in the first place, from the course idea, since the student's curriculum cuts across what is now several college departmental fields. The student now is studying an intellectual field rather than taking courses. It also gets away from the time concept, since the student is not required to attend any recitations whatsoever. All of his time is free to be devoted to the study of his individual problems. Thus, there is the substitution of the mastery concept for the time concept. The major objective for the student becomes that of knowing intimately a great field of knowledge rather than the amassing of recitation hours of credit. - - -

I am particularly happy to welcome to the campus of Franklin College the

fraternity men of the state. You represent student leadership. You have many strictly fraternity problems to face, but you, as student leaders, also face many important educational problems. The whole structure of the system of which you are a part is being questioned. New methods are being introduced in the field of higher education. The success of this new type of education which I believe is going to dominate college instruction in the coming years depends quite largely upon the attitude and response of the students in our various institutions. You men will have an opportunity of helping American education over many of its difficulties and I hope that you will use your influence in the various institutions of the state in order to improve the type of work being done in our schools.

SAN FRANCISCO ALUMNI

Luncheon every Tuesday at Plaza
Hotel, Stockton and Post Streets, San
Francisco.

The Present-day Challenge to Fraternities

(Address given at the opening session of the Interfraternity Conference by Bruce McIntosh of Indianapolis, administrative secretary of Lambda Chi Alpha, official representative of the National Interfraternity Council.)

The year 1776 marks the beginning of the American nation and also the Greek-letter fraternity system in the American college and university. The tendency of men to form themselves into social groups for fraternal association may be seen from the earliest times to the present, in every stage of society from the savage tribe or the Chicago gang to the most cultured coterie of university graduates today, as an offshoot of professions, religious sects, political parties, military organizations, philosophical cults, and so on. Education has been conspicuous for its fostering of fraternal groups. The "nations" of Bologna, the corps and burschenschaften of the German universities, the "halls" of Oxford, and finally the very recent "houses" of Harvard are, in reality, student fraternities of various types.

University fraternities in the United States have developed along distinctive lines. They originated because of the successful start made by Phi Beta Kappa, a strictly literary society, and progressed gradually on a modified literary tradition during the period of slow growth in the colleges.

As the country's pioneer problems were conquered and increased wealth and leisure brought changes in the colleges and their enrollment, fraternities reflected the rollicksome and violent moods of the late nineteenth century.

Discipline and responsibility, good scholarship and sound finance were often too little known in fraternity houses. Rough pre-initiation in fraternity halls paralleled hazing and all sorts of boisterous pranks of the student bodies generally.

With the rapid rise of the universities of the West and a proportionate increase in fraternity chapters, however, the Greek-letter societies came to a realization that they were becoming more and more powerful and that, as moulders of student thought and conduct, they had responsibilities. As they grew in material possessions and traditions, sentimental attachments multiplied, and more and more alumni began to become interested. Gradually the "foolish" period in fraternity history gave way to that of today, which is characterized by efficient central organization, careful chapter management, and clear-cut emphasis on morals and scholarship.

Where now can the university fraternity turn to insure still further progress?

First of all, fraternities which have as yet failed to do so must banish such customs and methods as are antiquated. Such useless, meaningless and altogether unjustifiable practices as rough pre-initiation of students must be entirely abolished. Chapters must submit to alumni guidance and, if necessary, con-

trol, to put their house in order financially. Fraternities have no right to take in students only to burden them with financial worries. Where there are so many fraternities that there are not enough men to go around, and all chapters suffer because of insufficient income, some must give up the ghost in order that those remaining may become sufficiently sound to merit the respect of educators and the public. Scholarship must be emphasized, and fraternity grades must average at least as high as those of the men students of the universities. Personal behavior must be supervised to the extent that fraternity men and fraternity chapters will be generally recognized to stand only for honorable, moral conduct.

The professed ideals of most of the fraternities embody principals which, if lived up to, would make fraternities immune from criticism. But freedom from unfavorable comment should be far from the ultimate goal of college fraternities.

To be worthy of their position in our educational system, university fraternities must develop into agencies of scholarly, cultural and moral leadership far above the blatant rasp of mass enthusiasm which echoes for professional football teams in commercialized stadia and the whoops of exultation which mark the only intellectual achievement, the acquisition of a minimum passing grade, of thousands of present day "pipe" course addicts who are in college for no good reason. Fraternities are accepted by many educators as important adjuncts in our system of higher in-

struction, but many are yet convinced of their merits, and few see in college fraternities the stimulus to intellectual and artistic attainment which would admit them as institutions into the world of general culture.

There are innumerable things for the fraternities to do. It is not enough to maintain a certain figure in scholarship. Fraternity houses must become the seats of culture. The radio and the pool table must make room for the library. The bull session must yield at times to scholarly discussion. Campus politics and the search for mere recognition must give way to an earnest striving for a real education. Fraternity chapters must take on a new atmosphere which involves no contempt for intellectual endeavor, but which nurtures and brings about its achievement. It is not enough to say that fraternities reflect the times, that the boys on our campuses are no more crass than their fathers. Fraternities must aggressively and positively stand for things above the average. Theirs is a position of influence. As such it should become a position of leadership.

Fraternities must become less petty. They must recognize the superior position of the college and the subordinate position of student groups in the larger life of the university. Jealousies, fears, bickering and unjust criticism of one group by another, during rush and political campaigns as well as at other times, must be replaced by a new dignity and gentility. Cut throat rushing, rough pre-initiation, interfraternity politics, the fostering of activities at

the expense of scholarship, these things must become blotted out by a larger vision of old ideals and a new interpretation of them in terms of individual pride, mutual respect, closer cooperation and most unified support of generally beneficial cultural projects.

Fraternities must keep abreast of the times. The so-called conservative fraternities are dying a natural death. The fullness of life depends upon alertness. Groups which do not exert themselves because they are affiliated with a national society which is sufficient unto itself are slowly falling into the discard. American colleges and universities are being criticised from all angles. Much of the criticism is unwarranted, but the more progressive institutions, recognizing that there is room for improvement, are trying out new methods of directing student life and organization. If fraternities do not show that they appreciate their place in the university world, and if they do not prepare themselves to fit into the rapidly changing background of the campuses, their future will be brief.

Fraternities yet have far-flung realms to conquer. Their adversaries are their

own weaknesses. Their weapons are their own purposes and their own example. Their battle grounds are their own chapter houses. Fraternities have only to conquer their own failings to win and hold the admiration of all.

My mission here is to bring you the greetings of the Interfraternity Council. This organization, voluntarily composed of the various general fraternities, stands for fraternity responsibility and the development of the cultural spirit in fraternity life. It stands for subordination of the fraternities to the colleges and universities and cooperation with their administrators and instructors. It stands for good will among fraternities and unity of purpose in carrying out the ideals which are common to all fraternities. Its warning is that just as what one man does reflects on all members of his fraternity, so what one fraternity does reflects on all fraternities. The officers of the Interfraternity Conference extend to Franklin College and those gathered here their greetings and good wishes and are confident that this meeting will be fruitful of good results in better understanding resolves for worthy achievement.

"The government of one's self is a most difficult matter, but when once it is achieved, what splendid liberty! The day that each of us becomes a tyrant over himself, that day all men will become free without revolutions and without laws."

—Benavente

A MAN'S MAN

KNUTE ROCKNE, a man's man, a builder of men, and beloved by his men. I do not know of any way of expressing a greater tribute to this genius of football. His very action, every statement, even his very ideals emphasized his extreme masculinity.

He embodied all the characteristics that are essential to success. His devotion to his task, always striving and achieving his ultimate goal, was dominate. His ability to lead and to inculcate others with the spirit of victory was miraculous. His wit and ever-ready retort in any situation was phenomenal. His seriousness and sentimentalism were indications of the depth of the soul of this super-man.

Rockne's promotional ability certainly has aroused a feeling of admiration in everyone who has ever heard of him. He knew his public. He knew his men. And he knew how to direct the activities of his teams in order to attract attention and fame. He was an outstanding individual in the development of new standards of football.

Perhaps the most fitting way of concluding this article is to quote the words of Carrideo, last year's field general: "I hope God is watching over Rock like he watched over us."

—Editorial in the Sun of Theta Kappa Phi.

With Our Associate Editors

"Walter E. Burnham, Nu Chapter"

Walter E. Burnham was born in the old "Corn Cracker" State on July 4, 1905—a rather noisy time of the year.

When he was quite a youngster, his parents moved to Indiana, and there tried to regain their health on an apple farm. The experience was more valuable for the boys—Walter and his younger brother. They learned how to ride horses, milk cows, harvest apples and had a taste of the country schools. But best of all—it gave them an appreciation of the farmer.

The family shifted around a bit and Walter was graduated from Shortridge in Indianapolis. He was quite studious and neglected many things for his academic achievements.

A general course in Liberal Arts was wanted for his college education because he did not know what to choose for his life's career. Indiana University was decided upon by his parents and in 1927 he took his A. B. in Geology; along with a much greater knowledge—something about his fellowmen as learned by experience from association, particularly in the fraternity.

The National Cash Register Company afforded the most pleasing opportunity and he joined their ranks; their education in matters of business was most beneficial.

The lure to travel gained possession of his better sense and he left his office

in Brooklyn, N. Y. to wander to South America. Since this must be rather on the order of a chronological report; it should be said: Havana, the West Indies and Mexico enticed him, and he visited these places. Next there was a fine trip through the Panama Canal and a whole winter in Los Angeles, California. The trip across the continent by way of Portland, Ore., Spokane, Wash., Helena, Montana, and the Yellowstone was made with his brother.

Another year at Indiana University followed, when he renewed acquaintances and made more friends with his fraternity brothers who as he says, "Treated me royally and not like a P. G. at all."

In the summer of 1930, Burnham, and a friend from Connecticut, had a great fishing, canoeing and motoring trip through the New England States, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Then as Fate played the dice, he drew as his next stopping place the position of a "Master" in a boys preparatory school near New Canaan, Connecticut.

And now may I quote him: "The beauty and charm of Life in this fine State is best expressed by that poet, Bliss Carman, who wrote much about New England and lived in Silvermine, a valley quite close to where I had been this last year:

'Heaven is no larger than Connecticut;

No larger than Fairfield County; no,
no larger
Than the little valley of the Silvermine
The white sun visits and the wandering
showers.
For there is room enough for spring's
return,
For lilac evenings and the rising moon,
And time enough for autumn's idle
days,

When soul is ripe for immortality.
And there when winter comes with
smouldering dusk
To kindle rosy flames upon the hearth,
And hang his starry belt upon the night,
One firelit room is large enough for
heaven,
For all we know of wisdom and of love,
And the eternal welfare of the heart.' "

CHICAGO ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Regular meetings of the Chicago Kappa Delta Rho Alumni Association are held the third Thursday of each month in the Recreation Room of the Stevens Hotel. Time, 6:30 P. M. H. C. McPherson, 5439 Kenmore Ave. is now the secretary and all Alumni in and around Chicago should register with him.

With Our Associate Editors

"Richard B. Martin, Pi Chapter"

Brother Richard B. Martin of Pi chapter is very active in journalism on the Gettysburg campus. He was the editor-in-chief of the 1930-31 "G" Book and is the retired associate editor of "The Gettysburgian" the college weekly. Aside from this he edits "The Pi Post" and is an associate editor of "The Quill and Scroll." Recently, Brother Martin was elected into membership of the Blue Crocodiles, an honorary journalistic organization and is vice-president of the organization at present.

Not only active in journalism, Brother Martin is active in literary work for he is the president of the board of

editors of the Modern Library of Gettysburg College and has served in this capacity since the beginning of the college year and also writes numerous book reviews for publication.

Also he is active in the religious work on the campus taking an active part in the Y.M.C.A. work, being a member of the cabinet for two years. Aside from this he is a member of the ministerial association.

Next year Brother Martin will enter the Gettysburg Theological seminary for three years after which he will study at the University of Edinburgh in Scotland.

The Girl: "I should think you'd feel happy as a king when you are in the air."

Aviator: "Happier! I'm an ace."

—Boston Transcript.

THE SCIENTIST'S CREED

I BELIEVE in young and intelligent minds; I believe in the value of careful experiment and observation, and in the very special virtue of accurate quantitative measurements; I believe in the utility of theories provided they be not regarded as facts; I admit the necessity of criticism and disbelief; I hope and pray for the damnation of those who are not strictly honest; and I am convinced of the complete reasonableness of natural phenomena.

A. V. HILL, M.A. Sc.D., O.B.E., F.R.S., LL.D.

Foulerton Research Professor of the Royal Society

—from The Hexagon of Alpha Chi Sigma



The alumnus estimates the value of scholarship in many ways, depending mostly, but not entirely, upon the grades he achieved when in college. The Phi Beta Kappa man usually places high **SCHOLARSHIP** scholarship of prime importance; the scoffer of athletics gives it the same ranking. The "activities" man gives it a less important rating, and the "bustee" or "flunker" gives it a "What's the difference" ranking. His attitude is that plenty of men have failed in college who later succeeded in life.

Since everything is claimed to be relative in this old world it's true that scholarship alone should not be the sole measure of a man's ability and future prospects. More and more, however, industry and the business world in general are finding that while scholarship records are not the sole measuring sticks of future employees, they are the best average means of determining what they can expect when choosing college graduates for their organizations. In its present economic condition the business world can demand and get just about what it wants. It behooves the student, therefore, to meet the standards set by industry and the professions, if he would succeed in after life. If he can exist without working—then it's another matter and the choice is his to make his life what he wants it.

As we go to press the death of George F. Baker at the age of ninety-one is announced. He was reported to be the third wealthiest man in the world but few laymen, except in the immediate vicinity of the First National Bank, ever heard of him. It was claimed that he often said that American business men talked at least two-thirds too much. His life bore out the phrase that, "Deeds, Not Words Count," and American finance has lost one of its best examples and most successful servants. More than finance will miss him, however, as he was one of the best friends higher education had. Eastern Universities especially will miss his ever generous spirit and helping hand. He has many monuments to commemorate his generosity and friendship.

Don't forget the 1931 convention at Hamilton, N. Y. the latter part of June. Exact dates will soon be announced. Include the convention in your vacation plans.

We had hoped to make this a "Who's Who" number but interest was not sufficiently aroused to make it complete and of real value.

The June issue will again be devoted to the chapters. It will also include news essential to the coming convention.

The 1931 Convention will be held at Hamilton, N. Y., the home of Delta Chapter. Dates will be announced soon, probably the week-end of June 19th-21st or 26th-27th. Plan to include the convention in your vacation. It is always worth it.

Greek to Greek

HOW TO IMPROVE SCHOLARSHIP

1. Rules alone will not build up scholarship. Some chapters which have excellent rules are continually low in scholarship. Many of our chapters now have too many rules. There must be a belief that it is worth while to do good work. A tradition should exist that it is each man's duty to do his work well, that a man who does not is disgracing not only himself but his fraternity.

2. There should be an efficient scholarship committee consisting of men who are interested and who set good examples.

3. Start at the beginning of each term. Make your plans early and keep it up.

4. Each member should realize the importance of steady, consistent work from the beginning.

—The Alpha Xi Delta

GETTING AN EDUCATION IS TEST OF CHARACTER

To improve the scholarship of its members is not the chief duty of the college fraternity. The college fraternity is, as its name indicates, dedicated primarily to the development of fellowship. Greek-letter organizations, however, are composed of men whose chief aim ought to be scholarship, for they are enrolled in institutions founded and maintained because of a faith that the world needs trained minds that have

been inspired by the intellectual giants of the past and the present. The college and the university thus become character-testing institutions, for men receive their bounty under an implied contract to take advantage to the fullest extent possible of these offerings, to give completely so that they may receive to the extent of their natural capacities, to develop their native talents under the direction of experts so that they later can make their contribution in the world of affairs.

It is a satisfaction when members of a fraternity chapter meet their classroom obligations squarely; it is a greater satisfaction when sufficient chapters present scholastic records that make the fraternity outstanding; it would be the greatest satisfaction to have every chapter prove itself composed of men who realize that their first responsibility as college men is to meet the demands of the classroom fully.

Theta Chi can congratulate itself upon leading all of the larger fraternities and all of the older fraternities, with a single exception, but it cannot be content with its scholarship standing until each of its forty-seven chapters is above the all-men's average at least. As a national organization it makes an honest effort to emphasize the desirability of high scholarship among its members. The real challenge, however, is with the active chapters to inspire their members to achieve scholarship not for the good of the fraternity, but as a matter of honesty, as a matter of

personal integrity, as a meeting of the obligation they owe to the institution they attend, the parents who are helping to make that attendance possible, and to themselves, thus justifying the heavy investment they are making in time, money, and energy.

—The Rattle of Theta Chi.

DEPENDABLENESS

From birth until death, no person escapes the need of depending upon others—upon parents, nurses, teachers, husband, wife, employer, employees, taxi drivers, ship captains, the police, and finally, perhaps, upon relatives, friends, or the state. To be able to pull through, there must be people upon whom one can depend. No one gets very far—alone.

The Quarterly depends upon its subscribers, its advertisers, and its contributors. In turn, these depend upon The Quarterly to be interesting, informing, and amusing.

Every three months, a few days before we go to press, we receive from one of our correspondents a letter beginning:

"Enclosed please find our contribution to 'Alumni Meetings.' " This is followed by a description of the local association meetings held during the past quarter. "The following is for 'Alumni Gossip:' " he writes, submitting eleven paragraphs of personals. He concludes by attaching newspapers clippings, relative to the deaths of chapter members.

We have several such correspondents upon whom we can always depend. We

wish we had more. As we review our plaid life and consider the friends we have made, we find ourselves unconsciously rating them according to how dependable they are. Among the w. k. virtues, we are inclined to give dependableness first place. None, to us, is so uncomforting and sustaining. Trouble and sorrow invariably follow in the wake of people who cannot be depended upon. Without dependableness there is chaos.

—The Delta Kappa Epsilon Quarterly

Is it your impression that study in college doesn't pay? Professor Hugh Allison Smith of the University of Wisconsin has examined the records of all graduates of that university for forty-five years. He found that of each fifteen honor graduates, fourteen have obtained success in marked degree, while but one in forty-six of the remainder of the graduates below the honor men, has been successful. He concludes, "If a student belongs to the highest tenth of his class, in general to the group marked excellent, his chances of achieving a career in life distinguished by the approval of his fellow-men are forty times as great as they are, on the average, if he belongs to the lower nine-tenths; and further, the probabilities of his name being found in lists like "Who's Who" will be fifty times as great." That may put a crimp in advocates of 'college for a good time' but it is a mighty good thing for the young man just entering college to tuck away in his consciousness.

—Pi Kappa Alpha



SHADES OF SACCHARINE!

She: "And why is my sweetest and dearest one wearing his darling plus fours so low?"

He: "The ducky little buttons are all off, my own sugar pet."

—Pacific Electric Magazine

BY YOUR LEAVE

The following is a bishop's description of the kind of preaching sometimes addressed to fashionable congregations: "Brethren, unless you repent, in a measure, and be converted, as it were, you will, I regret to say, be damned to some extent."

—The Churchman

PAID IN ADVANCE

"What do you charge for rooms?"

"Six dollars up."

"But, Madam, I am a student."

"Then it's six dollars down."

—The Trobadour.

GOT HIS DIPLOMA

She: "Have you ever had a lesson by correspondence?"

He: "You bet! I never write to women now."

—Boston Transcript.

PRACTICALLY AN EPIDEMIC

Although there are many diseases prevalent in the country, by far the commonest is high blonde pressure.—

—Jack o'Lantern.

HAPPY STATE

It must be rather nice to be wealthy enough to speak in glowing terms of the blessings of poverty.

—Ohio State Journal

STEERING CLEAR

"Darling, look at those lovely diamonds in that window. The sparkle almost hurts one's eyes."

"Yes, let's move one."

—Passing Show.

THIS SOUNDS REASONABLE

"Dad, I did pretty well in the relay events."

"That's fine, son! We'll make use of your talents. Your ma will soon be ready to relay the carpets."

—Carnegie Puppet

THE MAJOR GROUPS

There are three classes: The lower class that tends to its own business, the upper class that tends to its own business, and the great meddle class.

—San Francisco Chronicle

You can't make the way of the transgressor hard while the getaway is easy.—Publishers Syndicate.

Freshman: "Why don't you run for president?"

Senior: "What, and give up my career?" —Illinois Siren.

A decathlon is any combination of ten athletic events. Such as putting up a screen door.

—Detroit News

Golfer: "How do you like my game?"

Caddie: "I suppose it is all right, but I still prefer golf."

—The Wheel of Delta Omicron

Greater Buffalo Press, Inc.
Buffalo, N. Y.