

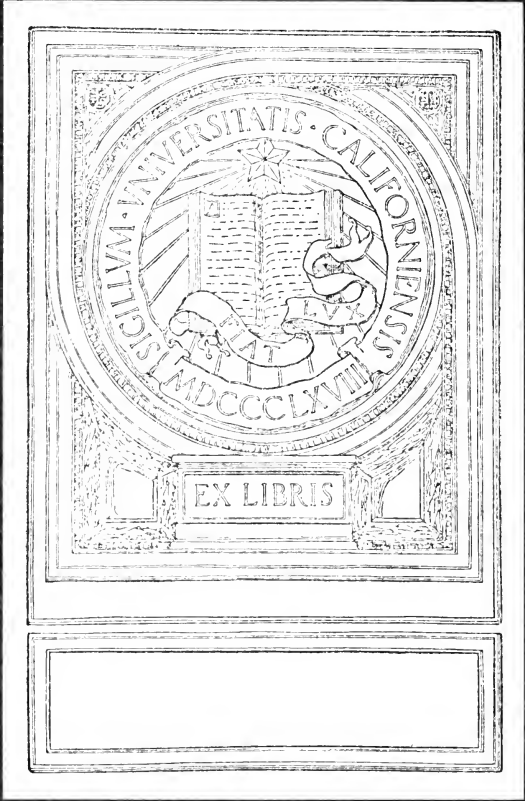
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UNIVERSITY BULLETIN

NEW SERIES, VOL XIV, NO. 17

APRIL, 1913

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER AT THE POSTOFFICE AT ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

Michigan

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOUSE-CLUBS

Adopted by the University Senate,
March 24, 1913.



Ann Arbor
Published by the University
1913

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TO VNU
AIRMAIL

Report of the Committee on House-Clubs.

Explanation.—For many years the problem of the houseclubs, that is, of the fraternities, the sororities, and other clubs whose members live together during residence at the University, has been a pressing one in the minds of all who have been interested in the general life of the students of the University. These clubs have been increasing in number and in significance, and with the rapid growth of the University, like many other things in the life of the University, they have come into larger opportunities of usefulness, but also into larger dangers. From time to time either the University Senate or its Committee on Non-Athletic Organizations has undertaken in various ways, only partially successful, to bring the clubs to some sense or rather to a keener sense of their responsibilities to the University, and finally at a meeting in June, 1912, after hearing the annual report of the Committee, the Senate took action formally asking the Committee to consider the question of limiting social activities among students and to investigate particularly the conditions attending the giving of house-parties. This action was prompted specially by reports of irregularities, a milder word than some of the reports would warrant, in the conduct of the parties. The Committee took the matter up at its first meeting of the present academic year, October 18, and quickly decided, at least as a first step in carrying out the wishes of the

Senate, to consider the whole question of the life of all the house-clubs, appointing a special committee for the purpose. This special committee, composed of Professors Alfred H. Lloyd, Chairman, Arthur G. Hall, Charles J. Tilden, and Joseph A. Bursley, undertook the task assigned to it at once and was able on March 7 to make a report to the general committee, and the general committee, after making certain modifications, voted unanimously that the report be adopted and transmitted to the Senate. Before presentation to the Senate, however, in fulfillment of a promise made to the clubs, as well as in accord with the spirit of the whole investigation, the report was read in full at a meeting of representatives of all the clubs on March 8. More than a hundred representatives were present and conferences with the committee on any point raised in the report were invited in order that all possible protests, criticisms or suggestions from the students might have a fair hearing. After that meeting, representatives of many of the clubs consulted with the Chairman of the Committee in regard to the report, but almost entirely for explanation of certain points. No protests have been received. One suggestion, however, came from several quarters and the recommendation near the close of the report making such action as might be ratified by three-fourths of the clubs in any one of the six designated groups binding upon all in that group was added and subsequently approved by the general committee. March 24 the report was presented to the Senate, adopted without a dissenting vote and ordered printed and circulated at such time and in such way as the Committee on Non-Athletic Organizations might decide. The report follows.

University of Michigan,
Ann Arbor, March 24, 1913.

To The Senate of the University of Michigan:—

In behalf of the Committee on Non-Athletic Organizations the special Committee on House-Clubs begs leave to report as follows: The Committee's investigations have followed these lines: (1) Information from various outside sources; (2) Conferences with students, generally in small specially selected groups, representing the various house-clubs and with the Inter-Fraternity Conference and the Pan-Hellenic Council; (3) tabulation of the 1912-11 scholarship records of students connected with the various houses: and (4) discussion and deliberation within the Committee, ending in the formulation of certain recommendations. Of these four lines of investigation we shall now speak in order:

(1) *Information from outside sources.* The information has come in part directly through letters, in part indirectly through newspapers, magazines, fraternity and sorority journals, University bulletins and books. The number of letters has been large and most of the letters have come unsolicited. The President, some of the Deans and the Chairman, I can not quite say have been swamped, but still have been much pressed with requests for information as to the general condition of student life and the control of student activities at this University, and specifically as to such things as fraternity and sorority rushing and pledging, regulation or number and times of parties, conduct and status, financial or moral, of the Junior Hop, scholarship of students living in house-clubs, adoption of a "credit" or "point" system for the limitation of the number of activities in which a student may take part, and so

on. Indeed there have been so many of these letters and the evidence of them, explicitly and implicitly both as to conditions and as to methods in other places has been so clear that a systematic correspondence on our part has seemed quite superfluous. The problem of the house-club and of the student life in which the house-club plays such a conspicuous role is a live one and a serious one over the the whole country; it is being studied widely and thoroughly; and it is being met in various ways, but in general with a manifest desire for a minimum interference with a phase of student life that probably, more than any other, ought to be primarily under conditions of self-government. (Rules have been formulated, it is true, by an increasing number of colleges and universities, and have been enacted and imposed; these rules, to represent them compositely, have instituted more severe scholarship tests, provided for publication of scholarship records, not of individuals, but of groups, limited the number and time, and in some cases, the expenses of parties, set dates for rushing, pledging and initiation, and have restrained activities of students in other ways; but, so far as I have observed, in no conspicuous case has anything been done without some previous conference and co-operation with the students themselves.) In other words, the situation has been recognized as in certain respects a delicate one and the disposition to handle it with consideration of the rights of all parties has been very general. Determination to accomplish certain desired results has been gained by a sense of fairness. (Still it is only right to say also that in a few cases the Greek letter clubs and all clubs of their kind have been abolished by college authorities and that at the pres-

ent time in certain neighboring states bills for abolishment are now before the legislatures.)

The feeling is certainly widespread then, as letters, newspapers, bulletins, magazine articles, books, and bills before legislatures all show, that the house-club and particularly the fraternity and the sorority must show cause why they should not be either materially modified, if not in their formal conditions at least in their general purpose and spirit, or suppressed. (The charges against them, varying of course in different places, are low scholarship, extravagance, mismanagement, excessive "student life", bad taste, snobbishness, disloyalty to the University by their exclusiveness, serious dissipation of time, and not infrequently even gross immorality.) Of course the charges of immorality, like many of the other charges, have never been made exclusively against members of the house-clubs, but simply the clubs have certainly suffered from these charges and the opinion seems to prevail that the students ought to be more sensitive and resentful whenever any of their number offend and that the clubs have a special opportunity, which they neglect, of assisting those who are in the danger or in the habit of any delinquency. In such clubs, if anywhere, a man is his brother's keeper. Such clubs ought to provide better results in all matters, not worse, than those appearing in the life of the student body at large. How the conditions have come to be what they are, or appear to be, is not definitely explained, so far as the Committee has observed, but rapid growth of the Universities, neglect and indifference of the University authorities, and the easy decline and desuetude, through something very like inanition, intellectual or moral, on

the part of the club, are at least mentionable here, if not quite inferable from the various reports and articles, as possible causes. But, again, whatever the explanation of conditions, the problem is country wide and, with only here and there an exception, the disposition to solve it fairly, that is, with the students, not apart from them, is not to be doubted. Moreover, as should be said here and not forgotten hereafter, the various fraternity and sorority magazines show very clearly that the clubs themselves are generally awake or awakening to the situation. Thus, to quote cursorily from an excellent article, *Fraternities on the Defensive* by U. B. Palmer, Phi Delta Theta, (Banta's Greek Exchange. Dec. 1912, page 42): "The signs of the times portend trouble for college fraternities.---The mortifying fact is that the fraternities in many places did not correct their own faults until they were forced by college authorities to correct them. In the last few years the leading fraternities have adopted measures calculated to improve the scholarship of their members and to prohibit drinking and gambling in chapter-houses.---It is my opinion that the widespread and growing criticism of fraternities originates with the large and increasing body of non-fraternity men. The remedy? I believe that for their own preservation fraternities must give up the idea of forming a small aristocratic class, closely bound cliques and exclusive social coteries. The new spirit of democracy will not submit to it." Again, from the report of a Committee before the Annual Inter-Fraternity Conference (New York, 1912): "That the fraternity is the cause of inferior scholarship or at most of more than an inconsiderable portion of it, and that the men in the fraternities would

not be below the others in average scholarship were the fraternities out of existence, does not seem to be shown, if, indeed, any considerable data could form a sound basis for such a conclusion. (The testimony from the colleges themselves, on the other hand, is overwhelming that the fraternity has repeatedly been in concrete instances a valuable aid to scholarship, and that this potentiality may be, in time and with attention, developed.) But from the same report: "The demonstration is pretty complete that at present the average scholarship of fraternity men is below that of non-fraternity men." Dissipation of time, if no other causes were suspected, would explain this. And, once more, at the Pan-Hellenic Congress held in Chicago in October, 1912, the topics of special report and discussion included the following: "Scholarship of Sorority Women and How to Better it." "Chapter House Supervision." "Co-operation between Sorority members and Deans of Universities," and "Sophomore Pledge Day." To these citations from the literature of the clubs many additions might be made, but I have given enough to show that the clubs themselves are generally awake to the problems confronting them and that, to judge from their many investigating committees and their various public utterances, they are not merely awake but also for the most part disposed to take the situation seriously.

(2). *Conferences with members of the various clubs.* The Committee has met, usually in a very informal way, representatives of practically all the house-clubs among the students of the University, including not merely the fraternities and sororities, but also the state-clubs, the sectional clubs, the residents in the league-houses, and others. The

conferences have usually been with small groups, ranging in number from six to ten and there have been twelve of these conferences. In each case the exact purpose of the meeting was explained, the origin of the investigating committee being explained in detail. No specific charges were made against any individual or any club. Indeed the possibility of such charges, so far as the past went, was dismissed, since from the first the Committee felt that the questions involved were quite too important and too general to be clouded by specific charges or by any search after specific evidence. On all matters on the part of both students and faculty candor was the rule and everything conceivably involved was brought up for consideration. With few exceptions the students talked openly of the matters brought to their attention and expressed themselves as ready to co-operate with the faculties in correcting such evils as did exist. Denials were not made, although there was some difference of opinion as to the justice and the seriousness of certain charges that had been brought up. (Assured that the house-club was a valuable asset in the equipment of the University, but that its possible value to the life of the University, was only partially realized, besides being in some respects seriously compromised or discounted, they were quite ready to discuss ways and means and three things among some others came out quite clearly as in all probability practical and desirable: Publication of scholarship statistics for all clubs; adoption of rules or modification of existing rules and practices in the matter of rushing, pledging and initiation; and appointment of a standing faculty committee for just such conferences, to be held at least once a year, as your Committee was then holding.)

With regard to house-parties it did not appear that any one club as a club was given to excess in the number of these, although the total of such social engagements, thanks to the habit of parties among house-clubs, campus societies, and other organizations, was often excessive for many of the individual members of this or that club. Also dates were not always chosen wisely; hours were sometimes undesirably late; there were cases of unreasonable expense; and certain rumors of "irregularities" were admitted by some as essentially true and by others as generally reputed among the students to be true. One of the difficulties, if not evils, of the parties, that was sometimes mentioned, was the relatively small number of women available, this disproportion resulting—of course I give here only a loose estimate—in the women who attend having two parties on their calendars for every one had by the men. The question of undesirable guests was raised; also that of unwise invitations and especially of unwise—because disloyal to the proper spirit of a co-educational institution—withholding of invitations, and here I will say only that the proverbial word to the well-disposed was possibly or even probably sufficient.

Of one matter, which, to speak quite accurately, was brought to mind by the mere fact of the conferences rather than by anything that was evident or obtrusive at them, I must not fail to speak, for lack of evidence is not always conclusive and testimony from other quarters has sometimes been open and emphatic. In a recent address at the Union on the subject of fraternities and similar organizations,

5 ✓ the speaker, himself always a loyal fraternity man, * referred with much concern, I should not say to the rivalry, (but to a harmful spirit often associated with the rivalry of college and University house-clubs, particularly of those which have the advantages and the opportunities of long establishment. These clubs, often by their feeling if not by some definite organization, forming a group by themselves, are too suspicious of each other ever to be able, when met together, to take free and candid counsel with each other or, after such counseling, to take much, if any, important co-operative action. Suspicious of each other, they are also suspicious of what lies beyond their own particular circle, especially if any approach be made to them. Even to mention some things is often to give them undue emphasis.) Also your Committee has no ground of complaint from its own recent experiences. But present active members of certain clubs, as well as the speaker already quoted, have testified to there being enough truth in the charge to constitute a serious condition. Were a philosopher, instead of only a chairman, writing this report, he might venture to suggest that the outsiders, sometimes under the guise of the only newly clubbed or the great unclubbed, sometimes under that of also exclusive or at least indifferent University officers, were not without their part in the causes that have brought this serious condition about. In this case the charge would then be quite without respect of persons or groups of persons or groups of groups, and, taking the cue of such a suggestion, the Chairman brings the charge only in

*Professor James R. Angell, Delta Kappa Epsilon, a graduate of the University of Michigan and now Dean of the Colleges at the University of Chicago.

that form. All are to blame. Furthermore, as to the fact, we may now quote from an editorial in *Beta Theta Pi* (January, 1913): "The opposition to the college fraternities is becoming more intense, more united and effective everywhere. It calls for more united and efficient action on the part of the fraternities." And then, after reference to the amiable but obstinate individualism at the Inter-Fraternity Conference in New York, 1912, the editorial proceeds: "We fear that nothing will be done by this body until the delegates to it are given some legislative authority and some power to bind their respective fraternities." To what extent, locally, have we the same amiable but obstinate individualism, whether fostered by our house clubs or any group of them or by those who are outside? Let me leave this question unanswered, except for what has already been said here, but let me at once add, now looking forward, that the present time in the social life of the University is critical both for the clubs and for the University, and rivalries and suspicions must be subordinated, as never before, to a spirit of co-operation, of making common cause among all the clubs and of a common devotion—both among the clubs and between them and all others, students and officers—to the University. (Clubs, whose age and standing, thanks to the valuable services which they have already rendered, make them set the standards for all their kind, ought now, if never before, to work together among themselves, to have also a feeling of community with others, and, above all, to be moved *primarily* by a common, active and effective loyalty to the University. That such loyalty should be first and uppermost seems axiomatic and that, if it were, co-operation all along the

X | line would result your committee can not doubt.
✓ | And, again, the present opportunity for service to
| the University is very great and, to the end of
| securing it, co-operation is certainly as necessary
| as the very thought of it is stimulating. (To your
| Committee, therefore, nothing seems to be more
| desirable than that our fraternities and house-clubs
| generally, whether in one whole or in federated
| groups, should organize, not just outwardly and
| formally, but definitely and really, for purposes of
| defense not only against the opposition that has
| arisen but also against the evils attendant upon
| their own individualism; and, as I have to add,
| however repetitously, since only in this way can
| they really defend themselves, *for purposes of real
| co-operation with each other and with the University
| in all that serves the University and its best life.*)

X | We can not leave this topic of the Committee's
| conferences with the students without referring to
| the satisfaction that we had in finding that we were
| sometimes only bringing coals to Newcastle (or
| say, more appropriately, owls to Athens?), the stu-
| dents having already raised among themselves the
| questions that we were raising and having in some
| instances already anticipated us in definite action
| under consideration, if not already taken, and
| without testifying also to the benefit that the Com-
| mittee had from the discussions. Meeting and
| talking with the students was a privilege and did
| X | much towards making our views straighter and
| clearer. In general intent and for that matter in
| conscious and avowed purpose there is little that
| anyone could find fault with. Easy going ways
| come all too easily, even when unassisted, and the
| influence of University Administration all over the

country for many years undoubtedly has only made, we do not say by its lack of interference, but by its lack of co-operation, those easy, irresponsible ways come still more easily, so that the students can hardly be said to have had much real education in what now at least must be expected of them, namely, in what we venture to call -- covering all that college life has to offer -- university responsibility as well as university spirit. Have we not in recent years been trying to get along on spirit without responsibility? (The general purposes, then, of the students as a body are good, but there has been a certain feeling, in some quarters, of helplessness, in other quarters, of irresponsibility. 'Not our particular job!') In a word the inertia of long standing conditions has been upon them and they need advice, of course, but also sympathy and appreciation. Moreover, is it even commonly reasonable, we do not say to think or believe, but even in a vague sort of way to feel that men and women of college age are not as a body moved by good purposes and will not respond to genuine sympathy? X

In saying this the Committee has no wish to cover up any of the evils. The evils exist and some of them, although affecting directly a relatively small number of students, are serious; but to speak, for the general situation, they certainly do not exist deliberately or by intent and the way to meet them must, we suggest again, be the way of candor and sympathy. Even college students are not in the habit of rising in their might and exclaiming, "Lo! Now we will go on the rampage and do wrong!"

(Practically all of the house-clubs, including the so-called league-houses of the women, were found to have house-rules that in most cases were well-

conceived and that were fairly well executed also in most cases, although visits of alumni often caused special exceptions to this rule.) The rules were discussed in the conferences and both the importance of them and the difficulty of execution were appreciated. The Committee could only urge more attention to them, and always the Committee took the ground that wherever students were grouped together in the same house under conditions that involved any conflict of interests and any possibility of co-operation some organization and some carefully made rules were very desirable. (Also, at least for the groups having a close organization, the desirability of supervision of scholarship records and of some restraint upon "activities" was pointed out. And we add, in passing, that, where existing house-clubs have wished to become Greek letter fraternities or where applications have come for official recognition of new fraternities, the Committee has favored such changes, only insisting on evidence of proper conditions of organization. (The more such clubs there are, the less danger will there be that isolation and self-cultivation will constitute the primary purposes of existence and the more surely will each club find its true purpose and value.)

(3) *Scholarship.* Reasonable success in scholarship is not an unnatural demand for a university to make of its students, be they or be they not organized in clubs, nor is it unreasonable for a university to think that organization ought to enhance success in scholarship. (Moreover university administrators can not forget that the pioneer of the Greek letter fraternities, Phi Beta Kappa, has fulfilled its original purpose and also almost lost sight of some of the incidental advantages of its organization by becoming

an honor-society for special recognition of excellence in scholarship. They may not wish, indeed they certainly do not wish, that in general the fraternities and house-clubs at large should become dens of scholarship, scholastic retreats, but they must be right in believing that the clubs ought to control their various affairs in such a manner as to make success in scholarship, not merely possible, but at least normally easy, so far as surroundings go, and positively desirable and creditable.) That scholarship has been discredited is not charged, although some have been of the opinion that such a charge would not be without some foundation; the only charge is that scholarship has not been sufficiently accredited, failing often to have even a fair chance with the other student activities such as athletics, dramatics, politics, forensics and various other things like or unlike. All over the country the figures, compiled in recent years with great care, show that scholarship has fallen sadly behind. At one university the scholarship of the fraternities averages well below that of the Varsity athletes, who in turn are well below the general student body. The sororities at this particular university make a better showing, but except in one instance are below the average. The exception leads the whole procession and so suggests attractive possibilities. (As has been mentioned already, in many places recently scholarship tests have been made for membership and even for candidacy for all the fraternities and sororities and publication of scholarship averages is becoming common. At Cornell a scholarship honor-roll is published, only those clubs being admitted who have lost no members for delinquency in scholarship during the

preceeding year; } this in addition to the publication of averages, which were 70 for fraternity men and 74 for non-fraternity men in 1911-12. At Miami University the relation of class attendance and student activities to scholarship was investigated statically and as to the results of the investigation we quote from the *Miami Student* for October 10, 1912:

✓ “In general it is evident that the students actively interested in student activities rank low in scholarship. Those who rank high in scholarship have participated in student activities below the average, with a notable exception of the members of Phi Beta Kappa. The members of this organization, with their high scholarship, were largely active in running the various activities of the college. [The curve, here printed, is very good evidence that some limitation in participation in student activities is warranted and that no student can be absent from classes and be largely occupied with extra activities and at the same time stand high in scholarship.]” Of course these conclusions apply to all students, but they are also quite pertinent to the matter of this report.

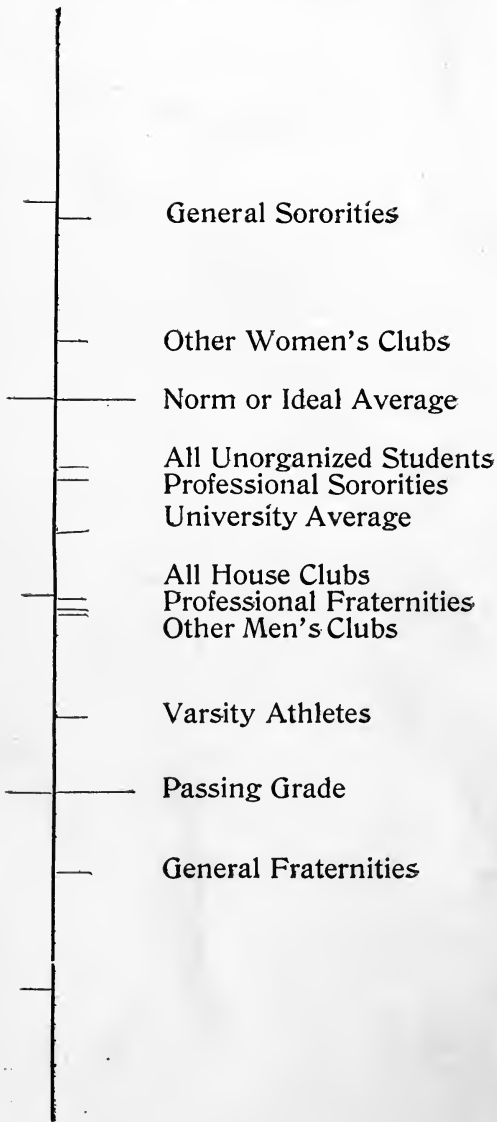
As for the conditions at our own university such figures as we have show that Michigan is not in any material respect different from her sister institutions. Complete and wholly satisfactory figures have not been obtainable at this time, owing to lack of graded records in some departments or lack of uniformity in records among the departments, but through the interest and labor of Professor A. G. Hall, we have statistical evidence that suffices, we think, to make our general condition here clear. Here, as elsewhere, there will be few left who will argue that our house-clubs are doing their duty by the University

in the encouragement and maintenance of excellence in scholarship. The results of the investigation of scholarship records are summarized below. It should be understood that the records used were only for one semester, the second semester of 1911-1912, and thus that the evidence may be taken only as a general indication of conditions. In subsequent years, however, due notice of intent having been given, this consideration will not need to be shown. Specific details will be communicated to the clubs individually, according to their specific interests. It should be said here that publication of the scholarship records has been welcomed by the clubs themselves, being considered by them an important aid to their improvement in scholarship as well as in the general conditions of club life.

(The comparative standing of the various groups of house-clubs and that of the Varsity athletes in their relation to certain average grades of the entire student body) are given graphically to scale in the table on the next page.

(4) *Discussion and deliberation within the Committee and recommendations.* The Committee, as a result of its own deliberations and of the conferences that it held at several meetings of the whole Committee on Non-Athletic Organizations, finally came to the conclusion that at least for the present any action taken by the officers of the University should recognize for the house-clubs the general principle of self-government and in accordance with this conclusion the Committee makes to the Senate the following recommendations:

(a) That, with the exception to be noted hereafter, no rules relating specifically to the life of stu-



dents in the various house-clubs be imposed before March, 1915, unless circumstances now unforeseen should arise requiring the imposition of such rules.

(b) That scholarship statistics, showing so far as possible and as fairly as possible, the relation in average scholarship of each club to the general student body, be published annually.

(c) That the Committee on Non-Athletic Organizations be empowered annually, after conference with the President, to appoint an Advisory Committee on House-Clubs, the special duty of this Committee being to meet in conference representatives of the different clubs at least once during the year, the time and manner of the conferences to be left to the discretion of the Committee.

(d) That the house-clubs, either individually or through such bodies, now existing or hereafter to come into existence, as may represent them, be asked to take some definite action before February 15, 1914, upon the following lines:

1. Reconsideration of their house-rules and, when found necessary, revision of these rules in any way that seems to promise better conservation of time, better scholarship, greater moral and social responsibility, and in general a more effective loyalty to the best interests of the university; it being especially recommended that some attention be given, either through the house-rules or through rules of more general application to the question of restraining individuals from excessive participation in the various student activities.

- II. Reforms in the present conditions and methods of rushing, pledging and initiation; it being especially suggested (1) that some rea-

sonable provision be made for a certain minimum of credits to be earned during residence at this university before a student can be considered eligible to membership; (2) that all university fraternities and sororities and other similar house-clubs formally and publicly refuse to consider for membership all students who, after the date of such refusal being made known, have become members or have continued to be active members of societies of any sort existing in violation either of the rules of the schools or of the laws of the states from which the students have come;* and (3) that as regards rushing, pledging and initiation, the policy of having active membership begin with the sophomore year should be adopted and that

* It may be that the action here proposed is not the wisest way in which to secure the result desired. The Committee, however, feels that the university fraternities and sororities can exert an important influence for improvement of the club conditions in the preparatory schools. Certainly deliberate and underhanded violation of rules or laws ought not to be countenanced by the higher institutions and few, if any, will deny that there has been cause for the intent, when not for the form, of the rules and laws which have recently been made. Probably the two greatest sources of the evils in the clubs of the preparatory schools are virtual lack of real purpose—other than that of a clique or fellowship—and precocious imitation. No one can wish for a moment to deny to boys and girls the important privilege of organization, but the high school fraternity or sorority has not the reason for existence, that of a home, which justifies the college or university house-club, and high school students, accordingly, should be led to form their societies on a different plan. Some purpose, organic to the normal life of the whole school, should be a necessary requirement. See also an article "High School Fraternities."—*Banta's Greek Exchange*, Dec., 1912.

rules less definite or less stringent than those now maintaining at the University of Wisconsin would not meet the present needs either of the University or of the clubs themselves.

NOTE.— The Wisconsin rules are the following:

Faculty Regulations: (1) No person not a member of the University shall be pledged. (2) No Freshman shall lodge or board in a fraternity house. (3) No student shall be initiated by a fraternity while on probation. (4) No student shall be initiated by a fraternity until the beginning of his Sophomore year. (5) No student initiated elsewhere shall affiliate with the chapter of his fraternity until the beginning of his Sophomore year.

Interfraternity Agreement: (1) There shall be no ostentatious rushing at any time; (a) No Freshmen shall be entertained singly or in groups at chapter dances, (b) No Freshmen shall be invited to the chapter houses, (c) No Freshmen shall be taken to the theater or other places of amusement, (d) No Freshmen shall be paid any sort of undue attention, and (e) No Freshmen, except pledges and brothers, shall be allowed in the chapter houses. (2) No Freshman or Freshmen shall be rushed by any fraternity until the first Monday following the first day of recitations at the opening of the second semester. (3) No invitation to membership shall be extended to any Freshman or Freshmen until four weeks from the first day of the rushing period. (4) All of the fraternities agree to provide suitable enforcement for these regulations.

A writer of the class of 1914 and of Alpha Lambda of Sigma Chi writes in the Sigma Chi Quarterly for January, 1913, as follows: "From present indications the rules have proved to be most satisfactory, as they have been given the hearty co-operation of all the fraternities. No fraternity has, as yet, been summoned to appear before the judiciary committee (composed of five fraternity men and two faculty members) in violation of the rules." For a summary of various restrictions recently put on fraternities, see the *The Scroll*, of Phi Delta Theta, for January, 1913.

Of course, with necessary changes of words, the rules given above are also applicable to sororities.

✓ III. Adoption of such measures as will protect, better than heretofore, the good name of the different houses; it being suggested with emphasis that the clubs need to make common cause in this matter, that the conduct of parties as regards times, methods and expense may constitute, as in the past in some cases it has constituted, a serious danger, that life in the houses during the Summer Session is not to be overlooked, that in some way returning alumni should be made to realize that after graduation they have a greater, not a lessened responsibility to their clubs and to the University and to the good names of both than they had before graduation, and that the conduct of members outside the houses and even away from the University and from Ann Arbor may bring, as in the past it has often brought, serious ill-repute.

(e) That faculty members and all alumni members of all the clubs be asked to co-operate, so far as they can, with the students in securing the action above proposed and in making it wise in form and determined in spirit.

(f) That the clubs now represented in so-called Conferences or Congresses or Councils be specially asked to make the organization of these inter-fraternity or inter-sorority bodies more formal, securing to the regular membership their best men, including regularly in the membership alumni or alumnae as well as undergraduate representatives, and giving the bodies themselves as so organized such real powers as will make effective co-operation possible, and that clubs not now represented in such bodies be urged either to secure representation or, this

failing, to organize themselves along similar lines.

(g) That—this being the exception already referred to—the Senate now rule that for the purposes here involved the various clubs be divided into six groups: professional fraternities, professional sororities, general fraternities, general sororities, other men's house-clubs, and other women's house-clubs; and that, whatever action in any of the matters here proposed may be ratified by three-fourths of the clubs in any group be declared as binding upon all the members of that group. The provisions of this rule in special cases may be modified at the discretion of the Committee on Non-Athletic Organizations.

(h) That the clubs or their representatives be asked to report to the Committee on Non-Athletic Organizations such action upon the matters above proposed or upon any kindred matters as they finally take.

(i) That, in the event of acceptance and adoption of this report by the University Senate, whether as it now stands or as it may be modified or amended, copies be sent promptly to all the house-clubs, to the Interfraternity Council and the Pan Hellenic Council, to the General Secretaries of national fraternities and sororities, to the Regents of the University, and to such other persons or organizations as may be supposed interested in the purposes of the report and its recommendations.

Such are the recommendations that the Committee makes, and it wishes to say in final explanation of them, that so far as requesting action by the clubs, they are made not by way of threat, but by way of suggestion and advice, the wisdom of which is to be determined solely according to internal needs un-

der the stress of present conditions. The clubs are given until March, 1915, to settle their own problem, and at that time the Senate must again consider the problem and decide if any other action on its part besides the adoption of this report, should it be adopted, be necessary.

The report is respectfully submitted.

Alfred H. Lloyd, Chairman,
Arthur G. Hall,
Charles J. Tilden,
Joseph A. Bursley.

University of Michigan.

March 24, 1913.



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