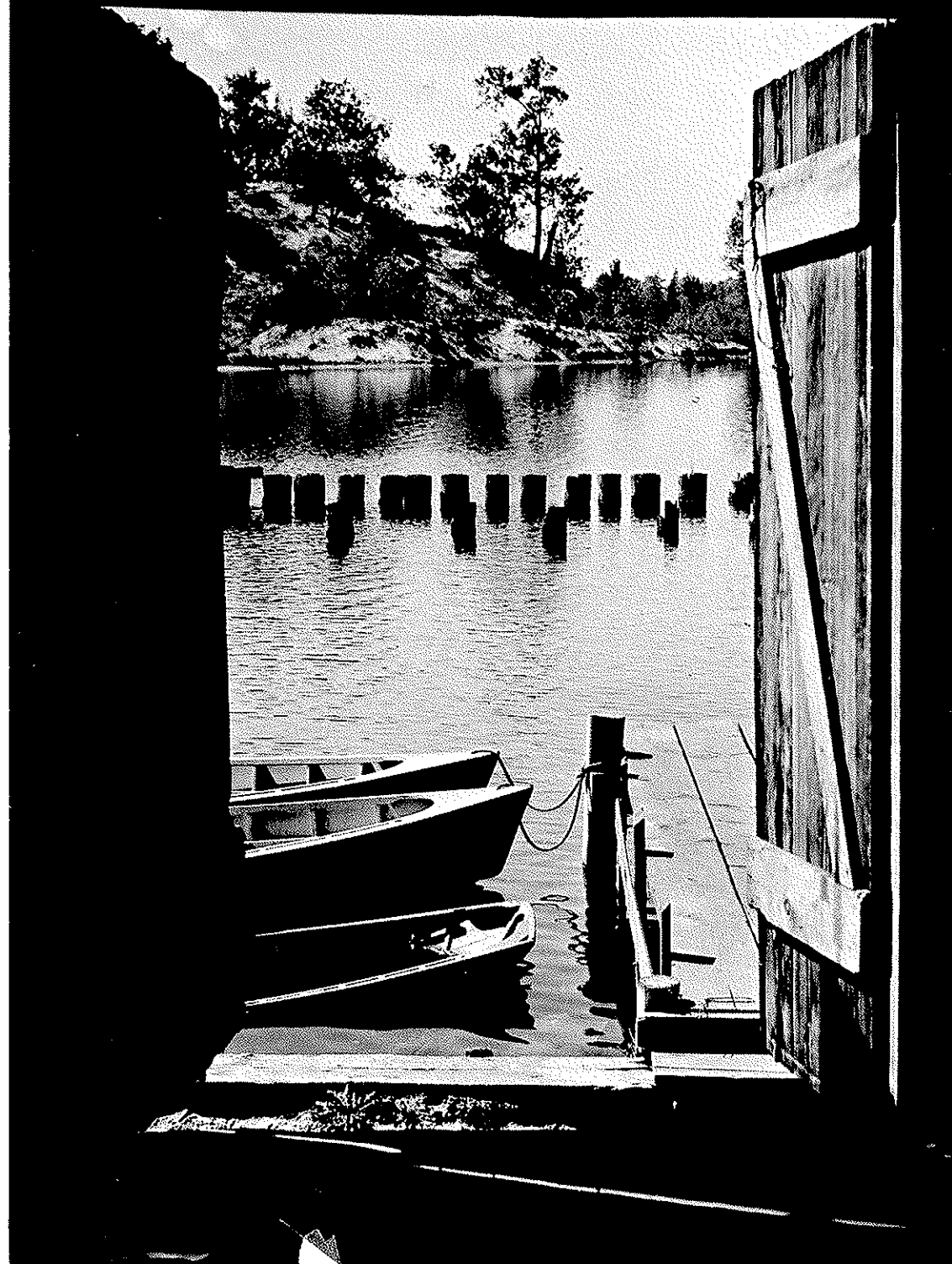




The most beautiful thing we can experience is the mysterious.
It is the source of all true art and science.

Albert Einstein



THE LOGOS

THE MAGAZINE OF ALPHA KAPPA LAMBDA FRATERNITY

October, 1965

Volume 35, Number 1

ARTICLES

3 LEADERSHIP IN THE FRATERNITY GROUP

By Glenn C. Dildine

10 AKL ANNUAL REPORT 1964-65

17 TARGET: SCHOLARSHIP

By Dean O. Clark

19 ALCOHOL

By W.P. Shofstall

23 THE 1964-65 NATIONAL AWARDS

25 ACTION OF THE N.E.C.

DEPARTMENTS

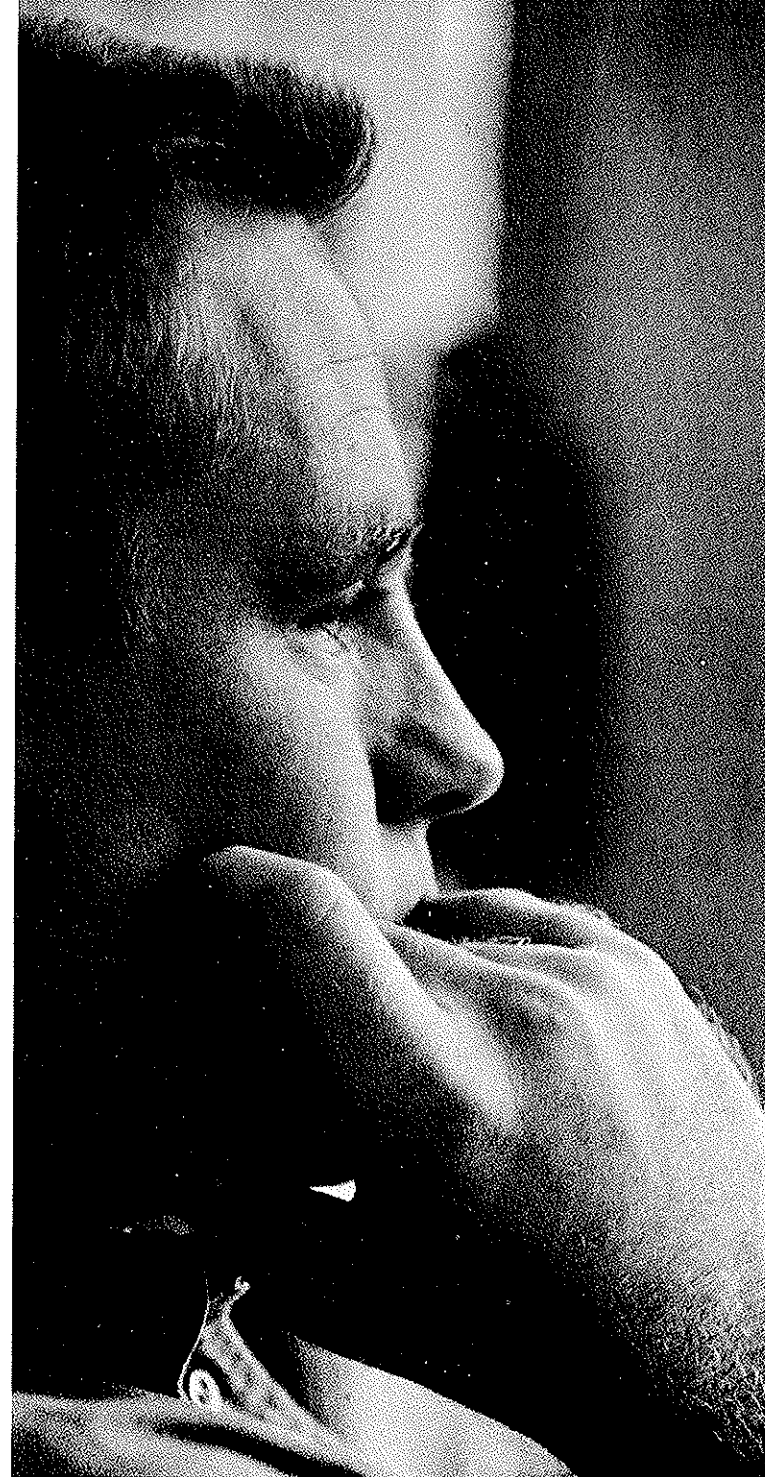
9 THE LOGOS FOUNDATION CONTRIBUTORS

26 DIRECTORY



RICHARD W. FARQUHAR, Editor

THE LOGOS is published three times a year by Alpha Kappa Lambda Fraternity, Department of Publications, 4700 South College Avenue, Box 964, Fort Collins, Colorado.



Leadership in the Fraternity Group

By Glenn C. Dildine
Professor and Chairman
Department of Sociology
Colorado State University

PROLOGUE

THE CHAPTER PRESIDENT grew thoughtful as he watched the new men file in for their first pledge class meeting . . .

"Fall rush went well this year. Ingenious, the way the members dramatized the AKL image. We do believe this fraternity is the place to grow men, men who are actively concerned for the welfare of others, in the fraternity and beyond; who are dedicated to intellectual curiosity and excellence; who are economically self-sufficient and solvent as a group (I hope); who are organized for campus leadership.

"Leadership? So much responsibility on my shoulders. How well have the last three presidents exemplified these AKL ideals? How well have they lead the group toward achieving them? Do I know enough about leadership to do any better. Do I know enough about men and how they behave and develop as a group? How well do I know myself and how to think and live constructively with old friends and these new brothers?"

As these thoughts crossed his mind, the president was reassured, recalling his leadership course last term. Several ideas from the course came into focus, and he knew they would help in the big job this year.

continued

WHAT IS LEADERSHIP?

Leadership exists only in interaction between people. It is influence on the behavior of others, the effect of what someone does in the thinking, feeling and actions of others in the group. Hence, anyone put in the leadership position must be intelligently aware of himself and what he is really seeking to influence in others. He must also be aware of what group members are thinking and feeling, for this controls their actions. Any helpful influence the leader has must start from their present ways of thinking, feeling, and acting.

"Why am I so concerned with being president? Is it to reassure myself of my importance? Is it to demonstrate my control over these men? Or is it because I really want to help them grow toward our ideals?"



WHAT IS GOOD LEADERSHIP?

A good leader, actively concerned with the welfare of the group, exerts the kind of influence which leads to more constructive, responsible action by the men in the fraternity, in their life and work together.

In a mature group, this kind of constructive influence can come increasingly from each man in the fraternity, whenever he makes a contribution to the job the group is tackling. So a primary measure of a good president is the degree to which he provides opportunity for other members to learn to assume roles of leadership, rather than the degree to which he keeps control in his own hands. A good leader is one who increasingly works himself out of the up-front job.

But in this sense, a fraternity is immature. It has few experienced, knowledgeable men. It is often split into competing factions with little real dedication to the broader purposes of group life. And it is often trapped in the more traditional authoritarian concept of the leader's role.

This does not imply that a good president is laissez-faire, mickey mouse, unable to take a stand and provide initiative. Especially with an immature group, the president should provide direction and guidance. He has to make decisions which less mature members are not yet able to make intelligently. It does imply, however, that he assumes these roles in such a way that other members can learn by his

example and help. He tries to explain his reasons for a decision; he encourages constructively critical assessment of his position; he is willing to modify his decisions on the basis of members' viewpoints and suggestions; he is willing to delay some decisions, in order to involve all the others in a maturing experience.

And even in a more mature group, certain men will stand out because they exemplify the ability to make intelligent decisions and show concern for the growth of other men. They naturally will be chosen for key leadership roles.

"So I'm not alone now. Several of the older brothers are part of this leadership team. The more we can help the younger men grow in leadership, the more help we'll have in fostering the fraternity's ideals."

Consider some of the roles of leadership — ways of acting which help to increase the maturity of the group. Like any face-to-face working group, a fraternity tackles two kinds of problems simultaneously: **the work job**, i.e. the particular project, activity, or problems deemed important at the time, and **the morale job**, i.e., the problem of developing and maintaining a mutually supportive climate of feeling between members, so that they are able to tackle work jobs productively.

Each of these problems require certain kinds of roles for effective solution. Anyone who plays one of these contributing roles is at that time providing needed leadership.

Here are some examples of roles which contribute to solution of the **work job**:

Information or idea provider — the member who suggests a possible way to work, who gives information which the group needs to see the job more clearly.

Process analyzer — the member who understands the essential sequence of steps which any group must use in tackling problems, and is, therefore, able to help the group see where they have come, and what needs to be done next.

Devil's advocate — the person who sees a mistake the group is about to make or has made, and clearly analyzes it, even at the expense of becoming temporarily unpopular.

continued

Coordinator — the person who is able to keep the tangled threads of the job clearly in mind, who recognizes special competence and therefore suggests who could best fit certain responsibilities.

Here are two examples of roles which contribute primarily to **morale building**:

Empathizer — one who is able to understand and express another person's viewpoint, one who puts himself in another person's shoes, so that this other person feels understood and supported.

Peacemaker — one who has the knack of helping opposing factions recognize differences in viewpoints without blaming or rejecting each other.

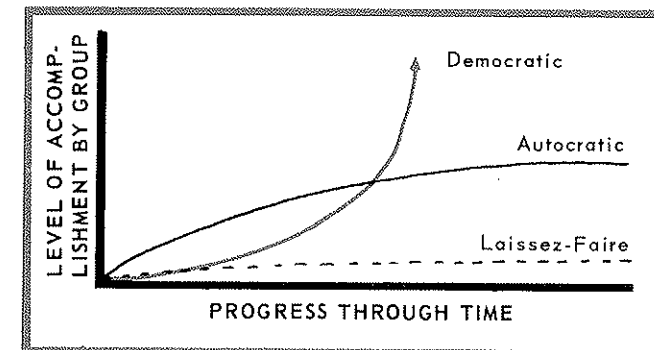
"Hmm, so part of my job is to help these men learn to take these constructive roles. To the extent that they do, we'll become a much more effective group — now, because I can't expect myself to carry the whole job alone, and then, when we'll need others able to step into the more responsible leadership jobs as we graduate."



WHAT IS THE EFFECT OF DEMOCRATIC VS. AUTOCRATIC LEADERSHIP?

Many of us have been taught to value and practice the kind of leadership which keeps oneself front and center — autocratic leadership. Furthermore, most have had little exposure to the comparatively more democratic concept outlined above. As a result, we find both elected leaders and members trapped in the expectation that officers will make most of the decisions and do most of the work. Two points of information can help here:

1. Research on leadership styles documents the long range superiority of the democratic pattern:



Note that initially autocratic leadership seems best. More gets done faster. But then accomplishment levels off because so much depends on the named leader who alone cannot exemplify as much competence as the combined talents of all members, when they are free and helped to contribute (democratic).

A key problem in democratic leadership is the slow, frustrating start, the period when the group is struggling to clarify and decide on group purposes and means to which each is willing to subscribe. But once beyond this, as the group matures democratically, the accomplishment level far surpasses that of the autocratic style. We do not know the upper limits here.

The ineffectiveness of laissez-faire speaks for itself: yet we often elect insecure, inexperienced leaders and then assume no further responsibility as group members for progress in the fraternity.

2. The most significant difference between an autocratic and a democratic leader is in the man's intent, in his emotional orientation toward himself in relation to others. The autocratic person has learned to overvalue self and undervalue others, to believe that if he doesn't decide and do the job himself it won't be well done. He discounts the capacity of others to grow and learn in leadership roles.

The democratic leader, however, is deeply committed both to himself and to others. He realistically accepts himself, both strengths and limitations. He values others in the same way, believing in their capacity to mature, realistically assessing their present level of competence. He finds his own deep satisfaction in his increasing capacity to help others grow and learn.

The problem of the laissez-faire leader is in his lack of confidence in himself, his tendency to "let George do it," even when the situation requires that he take initiative in constructive roles.

EPILOGUE



Our chapter president suddenly realized that the pledge meeting was well under way. As he watched and listened, he could recognize many of these ideas in action. He again concluded that they were worth careful study, by these fraternity men and their advisors who were concerned with developing the fraternity system into a significant part of college life. □

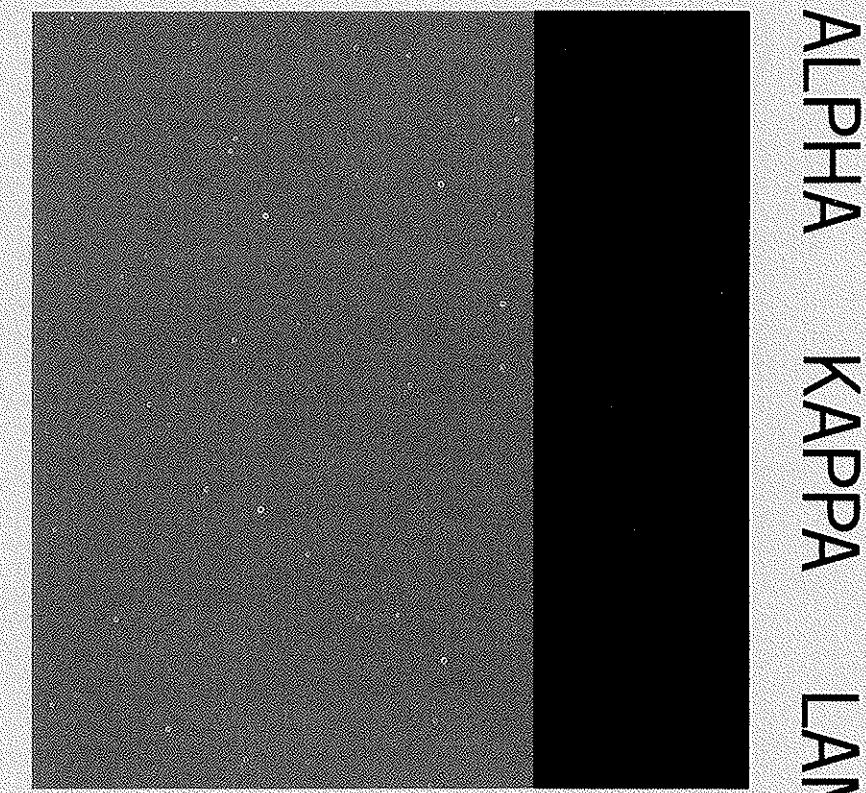
The Logos Foundation Contributors 1964-65

John E. Alden
Raymond Alden
George G. Alder
Rolf E. Anderson
Dr. Ted F. Andrews
Willis D. Anschutz
Kurt Aumann
Newell Barnett
J. L. Baxter
Don V. Baxter
Hugo Becker
Leonard Becker
James Bonner
Fletcher Booth
Capt. Thomas E. Boots
Bennett B. Bostie
Norman Boyer
Larry F. Bradley
Richard Brandt
Clarence E. Brehm
Lloyd Brinck
F. Stewart Brown
Frank Brown
Sherman L. Brown
Edwin Buckalew
James Buckwalter
Louis Bunte
E. T. Burroughs
Jack Campbell
Ransom W. Chase
Longren Churchman
Justin J. Cline
Myron B. Close
John D. Cooney
John Wesley Coulter
Lynn Coverstone
Ferrol E. Cowan
David Cropp
George O. Darby
Dr. D. H. Davis
Loyal H. Davis
Robert L. Davis
David Dean
John Decker, Jr.
James Depler
Irving B. Dick
David Doetschwan
Alec Duff
Vorras A. Elliott
James Erskine
Dr. L. E. Fairbairn
Myron M. Farquhar
Robert Galindo
Russell Gibson
Douglas Gilchrist
Joseph Glass
Glenn Cover
Thomas Graybill
Jesse Grove
Charles Gustafson
David Hale
Bryant Hall

Lloyd G. Hall
Willard Hartman
Vernon Heath
Kenneth Heidebrecht
Willis Helfrich
Dale C. Hesterman
Charles Hiatt
Watson Hibbs
Robert Hilmer
Arthur Hoffman
George Holbrook
Harry Hollis
Frederick Hook
Douglas House
Kenneth Houston
Carl Huether
Arthur D. Hughes
William Huhmann
Robert Jackles
J. Linwood Johnson
William F. Johnson
Edwin A. Jones
Gordon R. Jones
Albert Jongeneel
Harold Kauffman
S. H. Keller
John M. Kenney
Morris Kessler
Charles Kingsburg
Andrew Langdon
C. H. Lavell
D. Ramsey Lawson
Frank Lenz
Henry Levien
Leebert Logan
Warren Lytle
Michael Macksey
Charles Madson
Alexander Marble
George C. Martin
H. P. Martin
Richard McCursy
James Meeks
Ernest Merrow
H. C. Mesch
Wilson D. Michell
Robert D. Miller
Harry T. Moon
Herbert Moore
P. H. Mulcahy
Harold Narigan
Dr. Leonard Navrat
Donald Newton
Norman Noling
Arthur Oakes
Franklyn Oatman
Ochino Foundation
Bill Ohlerner
Carl Olson
Algie Padgett
James D. Parsons
Irving Pearson

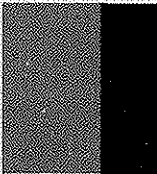
Beahl T. Perrine
Leslie H. Peter
Walter L. Peter
John R. Pickering
Richard Piersol
Norman Plummer
Alfred B. Post
Legro Pressley
Robert C. Rice
W. A. Roberts
Robert Robertson
Eldon M. Robinson
Joseph Rogers
Paul A. Rozendal
Ron Rusch
George W. Ryle
Walter Sands
P. L. Savage
Richard Schaff
Guy Schless
Lynn A. Schloss
Norbert Schmidt
George T. Settlers
Kenneth Shaffer
Bradstreet P. Smith
Oliver P. Smith
Roy Snell
A. P. Stevenson
Hubert Stokes
Howard A. Strobel
Dwight Strong
Robert Stroup
Fred H. Taylor
Howard Thomson
James D. Thompson
Arthur Tiedemann
W. H. Tock
Reid R. Tombaugh
Palmer Trimble
Gary Trull
Leslie Tschirhart
Robert D. Volk
Frank P. Walton
Leroy Walton
Roland Way
Arthur Weber
Robert L. Wessman
Lindsay Wheeler
John B. White
T. T. Wiley
Stanley Willard
Karol Wilhite
John L. Wilson
Thomas R. Wilson
Keith R. Wise
Alexander Wylie
N. C. Youngstrom
Charles Zartman
C. J. Zervas
Bruce Zimmerman

ANNUAL
REPORT



1964 - 65

ALPHA KAPPA LAMBDA



1964-65 IN RETROSPECT

year marked by stabilization

Stabilization best describes the 1964-65 Fraternity year. It was a year marked by progress and change, yet the changes made were primarily in the nature of greater sophistication of already established methods and programs.

Many events, some satisfying successes and others disappointing failures, have taken place. We have learned from both.

membership

Five hundred and forty seven new initiates were added to the growing list of members of Alpha Kappa Lambda during the past year. This total compares with 465 a year ago, an increase of 82. Table One is a five year review of initiations.

YEAR	INITIATIONS	TOTAL INITIATIONS TO DATE
1960-61	300	4884
1961-62	480	5364
1962-63	498	5862
1963-64	465	6327
1964-65	547	6874

TABLE 1

Undergraduate strength totaled 1,260 in June, 1965. The total a year ago was 1,101, reflecting an increase of 259. This 19% increase in undergraduate strength is due partly to the enlargement of established chapters by 51 additional students over last year. Four new chapters, however, were responsible for 208 AKL's on this year's undergraduate roster.

state of the chapters

Never in the history of the Fraternity have we had so many chapters with as highly successful fraternity operations as we do today. Only five years ago, a majority of our chapters were struggling from year to year in hopes of opening the doors each fall. Today we find a large majority of chapters not faced with serious membership problems, housed in the finest of facilities, developing

excellent fraternity programs and assuming leadership roles in their IFC's and in other campus activities. Table Two reflects this striking increase in strength in just the past four years.

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS WITH A MEMBERSHIP OF:	1961	1965
EIGHTY OR MORE	0	1
SIXTY OR MORE	2	11
FIFTY OR MORE	4	13
FORTY OR MORE	7	18
THIRTY OR MORE	11	26
LESS THAN THIRTY	9	8

TABLE 2

On the other side of the ledger today, we are still faced with eight chapters below thirty in membership out of our thirty-four chapters in comparison to four years ago when nine chapters out of twenty were below thirty.

A chapter with less than thirty members, under most circumstances, lacks sufficient manpower for really effective fraternity operations. A chapter in this category must constantly struggle to keep financially solvent, to attract new members, and to sponsor adequate fraternity programs.

The Fraternity's concern for chapters operating with less than thirty members became especially evident this year when the National Executive Council chose to place two of these chapters on suspension: Zeta at the University of Michigan and Pi at Millikin University. Both of these chapters have been operating on a marginal basis for several years. In November of last year, Pi Chapter's membership stood at fourteen with approximately five or six members supporting the meal program. The chapter's outstanding debts were increasing at a faster rate each month with little hope for a brighter future. In January, the chapter was placed on temporary suspension. Zeta Chapter at the University of Michigan faced similar problems. In January, the chapter roster totaled fourteen. Financial debts accumulated to such a point that in April the chapter had to be placed on suspension status. These two experiences point out so vividly the dangers of insufficient manpower.

The state of the chapter as a whole has improved dramatically, yet there are several groups needing continued direction and supervision.

housing

AKL has continued to make great advances in housing. In 1950, only 240 members lived in Fraternity housing. By last year this

number had increased to 900. This fall 1,115 AKL's will be housed in Fraternity facilities. Chart One shows how the Fraternity has met the increasing demand for more student housing accommodations.

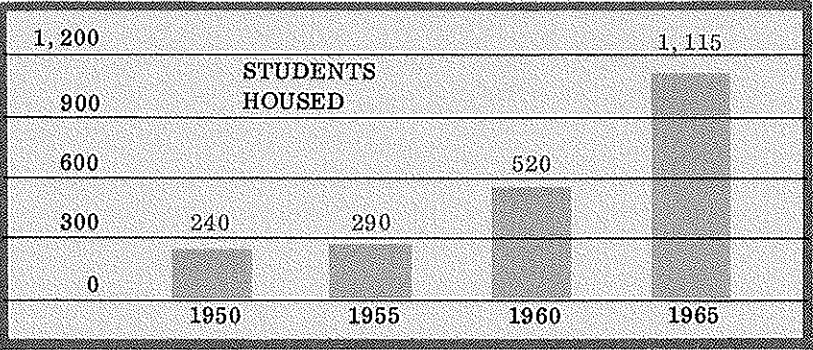


CHART 1

Not only is Alpha Kappa Lambda meeting the need for more housing, but the quality of housing is improving as well. For thirty years, from 1928 to 1958, the Fraternity's new housing program was at a stand-still. Since 1958, eleven new chapter houses have been constructed, valued at close to two million dollars. Out of the total undergraduate membership of 1,360, 600 or 48% of the AKL's are housed in facilities less than seven years old. Twenty-two percent of the chapters are in this category. Out of the other 68%, or twenty-three chapters, 11 are satisfactorily housed, five are in poor housing, and seven do not have fraternity house accommodations. Of the seven that do not have houses, three are at schools that do not permit fraternity housing.

Four of the newest houses are scheduled for completion by August, 1965. The new facilities are at Pennsylvania State University for Tau Chapter accommodating fifty students, Alpha Zeta at Northwest Missouri State College housing forty, Alpha Kappa at Colorado State University housing fifty-eight, and Alpha Mu at the University of Arkansas housing fifty-eight. The new houses are being constructed at costs of \$160,000, \$90,000, \$160,000, and \$160,000 respectively. Sigma Chapter at Central Missouri State College will move into a new university built fraternity complex this fall which will house eight fraternities with fifty students each. Next January, the members of Alpha Alpha Chapter at New Mexico State University will occupy a new \$120,000 house accommodating thirty students. Delta Chapter at the University of Kansas plans to begin construction on their new \$225,000 home for 76-80 students in the spring of 1966. Several other chapters have building programs well under way. Gamma at the University of Illinois and Kappa at Purdue are planning extensive remodeling of their present facilities with additions to increase their housing capacities.

The funds for our multi-million dollar housing program have come from various sources including state and federal financing, local chapter corporations, and private sources. Yet the primary strength for the housing programs is still the National Fraternity's endorsement and support. What the Fraternity is doing in this area is remarkable considering that twenty of our thirty-four chapters are less than eight years old.

stronger corporation boards emphasized

A primary goal of the Fraternity is to strengthen all AKL corporation boards. Studies have indicated that there is a high correlation between active working boards of trustees and successful chapter operations (and chapter house building programs). The need is apparent when a third of the chapters have annual operating expenses over \$50,000. It is not reasonable to expect full-time students to be entirely responsible for collecting and disbursing such monies.

The National Staff, through special conferences and written materials, is striving to promote stronger corporation boards for all chapters. Last April, the Manual for Chapter Corporations was published and distributed to all the chapter corporation boards. The manual consists of a set of model bylaws drafted from the successful ideas and experience of many AKL chapter corporations. It is available on request with no charge from the National Office.

ritual

At the Golden Anniversary Conclave, a resolution was passed requesting that a special committee study the ritual of the Fraternity for possible instances of discrimination that might not be consistent with Alpha Kappa Lambda's policy of non-discrimination. Resolution Number Fifteen further stated that the committee should prepare a recommendation for revisions as necessary if inconsistencies were found. The recommendations are to be submitted for referendum vote by the chapters on or before October 1, 1965.

The six member committee met on March 13-14, in Denver, Colorado. Members of the committee were Dr. Ted F. Andrews (Kansas State Teachers, Honorary), Past National President; The Reverend William Carr (Kansas University, 1954), Roman Catholic Priest; Richard W. Farquhar (Ohio State, 1962), Editor of The LOGOS; Gerald Haxton (Eastern Illinois, 1958), President of the Board of Alpha Kappa, Colorado State University; Lee Bandel (Colorado State College, 1967), Chapter President; and Duane Schneider (Kansas State University, 1965), Chapter Vice President.

chicago: site of 23rd national conclave

The Sheraton-Blackstone Hotel in Chicago was selected as the site for Alpha Kappa Lambda's 23rd National Conclave. The three day conclave will commence with a national leadership school on September 1, 1966. Experts in fraternity affairs will be on the school's faculty to provide background material. The National Leadership School will be the first of its kind in AKL. The Chicago conclave could well be an attendance record breaker.

regional leadership workshops

For two years now, the National Staff has sponsored a regional leadership workshop for the Midwest chapters. This program has proven so effective and popular that it will be expanded for the 1965-66 college year. Most AKL chapters will be able to participate in a leadership workshop in their geographic areas.

n.i.c. leadership

The Fraternity is continuing to provide leadership in national interfraternity affairs. At the July, 1965 meeting of the College Fraternity Secretaries Association (CFSA) held in Atlantic City, New Jersey, Lewis Bacon, AKL Executive Secretary, was elected Vice President of the association for which he last year served as secretary.

Alpha Kappa Lambda was well represented at the April meeting of the Western Regional Interfraternity Conference held in Portland, Oregon with Lewis Bacon serving as a guest speaker and AKL's from the University of Arizona, Colorado State College, and the University of Pacific participating as delegates.

akl placement service

The AKL Placement Service, introduced in the fall of 1964, has received wide acceptance. Out of the forty-five applicants using the service, thirty-three received 111 inquiries from 39 firms in 16 states. It is anticipated that, in its second year of operation, more graduating seniors will make use of the Fraternity's Placement Service.

alumni dues

Eight hundred and thirty-seven alumni paid voluntary alumni dues in 1964-65. The dues, which are used in part to subsidize the

printing and mailing of The LOGOS, totaled \$4,185. Table three is a four year review of alumni dues contributions.

Year	Total Alumni Membership	Total Alumni Contributing	Total Amount	% of Alumni Contributing
1964-65	5698	837	\$4185	14.7%
1963-64	5446	740	3700	13.6%
1962-63	4970	675	3375	13.5%
1961-62	4721	654	3270	13.8%

TABLE 3

national headquarters

The National Office is beginning its third year of operations in the permanent National Headquarters facilities. The National Headquarters Building is located on its own attractively landscaped site near the foot of the Rocky Mountains in Fort Collins, Colorado, fifty-five miles north of Denver.

Nearly four hundred AKL's and guests have visited the National Headquarters since it was opened two years ago. AKL's from nearly every chapter have viewed the new facilities. Other visitors included officers and staff members of other fraternities, college and university personnel, businessmen and friends of AKL.

Alpha Kappa Lambda is one of two fraternities whose national headquarters are located in the West. The location has proved an asset in the Fraternity's expansion. Since moving the National Office to Colorado, chapters have been added at the University of Wyoming and Colorado State University with many other western schools interested in bringing AKL to their campuses in the near future.

The conference facilities of the National Headquarters Building have proven to be of productive value. In the past two years, fifteen chapters have used the facilities for conferences. Since the National Headquarters has proven to be popular as a conference site, the interior design has been modified to offer larger conference space. The facilities were originally designed so that modifications could be made with a minimum of expenditure.

The continued growth of the Fraternity is reflected in the increasing volume of work carried out at the National Office. An analysis of mailing and address changes from July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1965, showed that 108,500 individual pieces of mail were processed through the National Headquarters, and 1,880 address changes were made in order to keep files up to date.

national office staff

Richard W. Farquhar resigned as full time Publications Secretary on May 13, 1965, after three years of service to go into business. The Fraternity still retains his valuable services as Editor of The LOGOS.

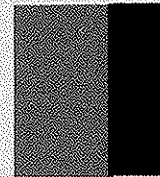
Lewis Bacon, Gary Tye and Mollie Heltman will continue to serve as Executive Secretary, Chapter Service Secretary and Office Stenographer respectively. Mr. Bacon begins his seventeenth year of service, Mr. Tye his fourth and Mrs. Heltman her third.

expansion

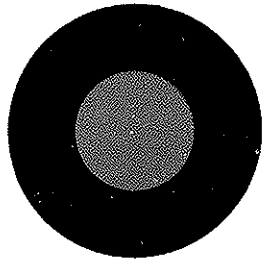
The Logos Foundation has awarded two scholarships for the 1965-66 academic year to establish colonies at the University of Montana at Missoula and Texas Western State College at El Paso. Both of the recipients, Carl Zaiss and Wayne Culley, are members of Lambda Chapter at Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, Kansas.

The National Office received a petition for charter from Alpha Chi Sigma at Cornell University on May 25, 1965. The 46 member fraternity was established at Cornell fifty-two years ago. The petition will be submitted to the chapters for referendum vote this fall.

Other institutions that have expressed interest in AKL are the University of Colorado, the University of Idaho, University of Tennessee, Oklahoma State University and the University of New Mexico.



TARGET:



Scholarship

A POSITIVE PROGRAM FOR LAGGING GRADE AVERAGES

By Dr. Dean O. Clark
Registrar, Ohio State University
AKL National Scholarship Director

To obtain the best possible education should be the primary objective of every student. The foremost purpose of all AKL chapters should be to aid the student in achieving this objective. Most fraternity workers are convinced that the future of fraternities is, to a large extent, dependent on how effective the fraternity system can be in paralleling the university's increasing emphasis on academic excellence.

The student must apply himself if he is to get the best possible education. The fraternity as an organization must apply itself to the task of realizing the ideal of high scholarship in order for each member to be successful. No fraternity man would expect high caliber students to pledge AKL without a well organized rush program. The same is true about success in chapter scholarship.

Here are fifteen suggestions for improving chapter scholarship. Some of these recommendations are already at work in many AKL chapters.

- 1 Each chapter should have an alumnus, faculty member, or faculty advisor who can follow through on all matters pertaining to scholarship.
- 2 Investigate the scholastic record of rushees and do not compromise your scholarship requirements because a rushee is outstanding in another area. A potential pledge must first be a good student; for if he isn't, he will not be in the fraternity long enough to make contributions in other areas.
- 3 Place special emphasis on scholarship in pledge education. Good scholarship is dependent, to a large extent, on the right attitude. If there is the right attitude in the chapter when a new student pledges, he will naturally develop the same attitude toward his studies as the older members.
- 4 Hold special training sessions for pledges on effective study techniques.

continued

TARGET: ← Scholarship

5 Check carefully all grades of pledges after the first four weeks of classes and take action to improve the grades of deficient pledges.

6 Establish a systematic method of securing scholastic reports of pledges.

7 Refrain from pushing pledges into campus activities during their freshman year.

8 Curtail activities of pledges and members who are deficient in scholarship, i.e. intramural sports, social activities, etc.

9 Establish compulsory study hours for pledges and members deficient in scholarship. Supervision of the deficient student on an individual basis by the scholarship committee is recommended to replace the traditional study table.

10 The scholarship chairman should be a good student, possess leadership qualities and be an effective administrator. The members of his committee should be assigned a specific task, such as instruction of pledges in how to study, keeping a comprehensive account of pledges' and members' grades, being in charge of the chapter's tutoring program, and promoting a stimulating guest speaker program.

11 Keep a running scholastic rating chart for each member and pledge on the chapter's bulletin board.

12 Enforce quiet hours in the chapter house. Often, chapter officers fail to enforce quiet hours for fear of offending some of the membership. The end result is that the good student moves out of the house.

13 Begin a guest speaker program to broaden the intellectual and cultural awareness of the chapter members. In some chapters, the guest speaker program is equally as popular as the intramural and social programs. Most chapters are not working nearly to their potential in this area. A fraternity is an ideal sized group to discuss timely topics in depth with participation by all. Discussion programs are more successful when they are informal and a wide range of topics is sponsored.

14 Promote a tutoring program with a member of the scholarship committee in charge.

15 The scholarship chairman should be a member of the executive committee. All fraternity activities should be programmed so that members have ample time for study.

Editor's Note:

If your chapter has any additional suggestions that have proven effective in improving your chapter's scholarship, your National Scholarship Director, Dr. Clark and the AKL National Office would like to hear from you.

From time to time, the presidents and scholarship chairmen will receive direct correspondence from Dr. Clark regarding the improvement of scholarship in their chapters.

ALCOHOL

By W.P. SHOFSTALL

*Dean of Students
Arizona State University*

We always have had alcohol with us and we are likely to have it with us for some time to come. There are some people who for religious, cultural or social reasons are going to drink, and there are others who for the same reasons are not going to drink. Our difficulties in dealing with the drinking of alcohol do not stem from the people who do NOT drink! Our trials and tribulations stem from all those people who for reasons both good and bad drink alcohol and intend to continue to drink. Our quandary, however, with all those people who drink and who intend to continue to drink can be solved only if we all recognize that one in fifteen is a potential alcoholic. Knowledge about moderate drinking is important but the issue of moderation has little to do with alcohol.

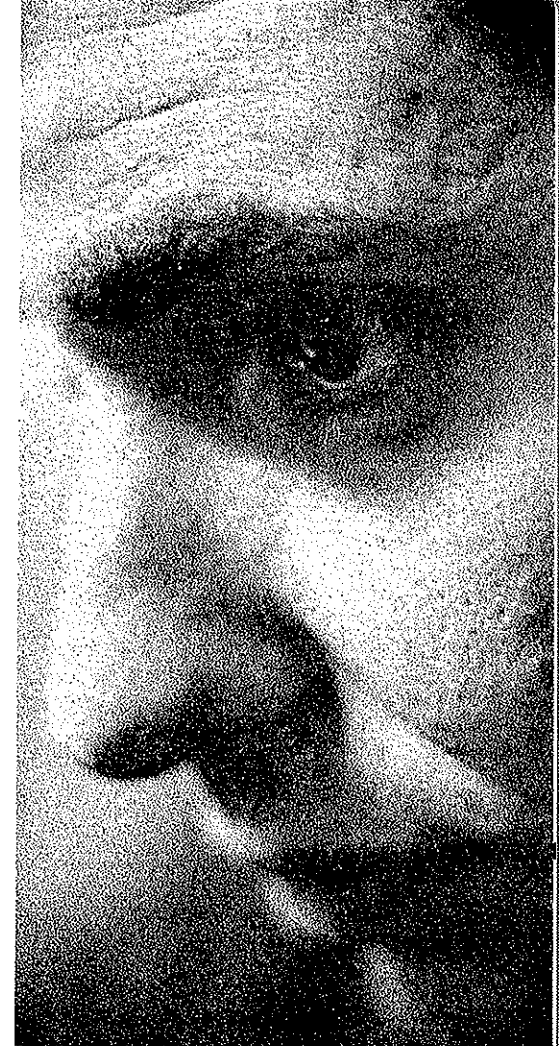
If we could teach the basic information about alcoholism to everybody, we would surely have answered as completely as is possible questions raised by alcohol on the campus. This basic information must be understood and accepted by ALL students, teachers and parents whether they are potential alcoholics, moderate drinkers or abstainers.

The greatest single handicap to influencing student conduct related to alcohol is the attitude of the public toward the use of alcohol and especially ignorance about alcoholism. Briefly, the prevailing attitude regarding the use of alcohol is either that it is only a moral issue, that it is no issue, or that the consumer must learn moderation in drinking.

In my experience, those for whom it is only a moral issue generally exhibit bigotry in their attitude regarding the use of alcohol by others. Those for whom it is no issue or one of learning to drink moderately generally display arrogance regarding those who have any other view. Nearly all exhibit hypocrisy regarding the use of alcohol. Bigotry, arrogance and hypocrisy are difficult vices with which to deal, especially all at once.

The Problem

The extent of the problem with which we deal is indicated by these sample results of the study by Strauss and Bacon,



One person in every fifteen is a potential alcoholic . . . understanding the problem must begin with facts

reported in the book Drinking in College. This is a rather comprehensive and authoritative study of the situation in twenty-seven representative colleges. We find that 65% of the freshman men and 87% of the senior men drink alcohol and that 46% of the freshman women and 77% of the senior women drink alcohol. We find regarding college students who drink, that 79% of the men drank alcohol before entering college, while 65% of the women drank alcohol before enrolling. We find a significant conclusion indicating, that prohibition of alcohol in college decreases the number of students who drink, but it appears not to decrease heavy drinking among those students who drink. These brief references to the facts available indicate that not only is the consumption of alcohol a big problem, but that so far we have not hit upon anything like an adequate solution. Certainly efforts at prohibition of drinking at all times by all college students have not been gratifying. Other controls must supplement external controls, and education must supplement controls of any type. The most important finding of this study was that the problems relating to drinking in college are no different from the problems relating to drinking out of college.

Significant Information

The most important information every student should have available is a definition of an alcoholic. An operating definition of an alcoholic is that "an alcoholic is any person who drinks and continues to drink alcoholic beverages even though he has difficulties detrimental to himself or others after he drinks." One can see from this definition that an alcoholic student is not just one who drinks; he is not necessarily one who drinks a lot; he is not necessarily

one who gets into trouble after drinking; he is not always a student who gets drunk often nor a student who gets into serious trouble while drunk. Only the student who gets into trouble of any kind, REPEATEDLY, after drinking but continues to drink in spite of the trouble is, in my opinion, exhibiting the basic symptom of potential alcoholism, namely, that drinking is abnormally important to him. Very few have this simple but basic information. Absolutely nothing can be done to help a student with a drinking problem until this information is fully accepted by the student.

The second bit of information which so far seems almost as unknown as the definition of alcoholism is the fact that no individual can know in advance of drinking that he does NOT have the potential to become an alcoholic. The only SURE way to prevent one from becoming an alcoholic is for him never to take the first drink. Unfortunately, nearly everyone is quite sure he is not and NEVER will become an alcoholic. It is simple ignorance to think this. Regarding this second bit of information, we not only do not know that any of us might become an alcoholic, but most of us have strong convictions based upon our ignorance.

The third morsel of information which I feel is basic in any work we expect to do with alcohol is that the student, the parent, and the teacher must learn that one (1) in fifteen (15) can NEVER be able to drink alcohol at any age, in any form, or any amount however small without having difficulties, and if he continues drinking he will die as a result of his drinking. Complete abstinence is essential for the potential alcoholic. Furthermore, this is NOT true regarding a person who is NOT a potential alcoholic. Every person who drinks is NOT a potential alcoholic. Drinking does not always cause alcoholism in all people.

The fourth simple and basic area of information about which most students,

Alcoholism is a chronic, disabling, progressive disease of unknown cause which impairs the ability of the individual to function in a normal and acceptable manner in his environment. It is characterized by physiological and/or psychological and/or socio-economical disturbances in the individual. There are three states of alcoholism, defined as follows:

1. Acute alcoholism: the state of being under the influence of excessive alcoholic intake;
2. Chronic alcoholism active: recurrent episodes of acute alcoholism occurring in a pattern essentially unchanged in the period preceding the making of this diagnosis;
3. Chronic alcoholism in remission: a history of recurrent episodes of acute alcoholism in which the pattern appears to have been interrupted for a period longer than any known previous period of abstinence.

As is already apparent, no reference is made to the quantity ingested, the time of day the first drink is taken, or to the alleged allergy to alcohol, or to the type of alcoholic beverage consumed. Primarily, what is important is whether or not the alcohol that the individual drinks impairs his ability to function in a normal and acceptable manner in his environment.

Thus, an individual whose environment may not tolerate any intake of alcohol may be classified as an alcoholic if his taking of one drink impairs his ability to function in his proper role within his family, religion or culture. The solution of this conflict is readily apparent: total abstinence from the intake of alcoholic beverages. If the patient is unable to do this, he is an alcoholic.

CREDITS: The above statement is by Nicholas J. Khoury, M.D., and appeared in University of Southern California Alumni Review.

parents and teachers are ignorant is that there is no one generally accepted cause and only one cure for the illness of alcoholism, namely, abstinence.

The fifth piece of information is the following: THE SYMPTOMS OF ALCOHOLISM CAN BE OBSERVED IN PEOPLE OF ANY AGE, SEX, CREED, EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OR SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP very soon after the person who drinks is free to drink as much or as often as he desires.

Prevention of Problems with Alcohol

Members of Alcoholics Anonymous have demonstrated more clearly, more practically and more definitely than any one group I know, the absolute necessity of belief in a Supreme Being by any person desiring help with a drinking problem. Effective alcohol education, therefore, is not just the teaching of basic information; it is also the teaching of a substantial way of

life based upon belief in God. Without this belief that there is a Supreme Being, all other teaching, however scientific, intensive, is bound to be ineffective.

One cannot create an island of informed students living within a sea of ignorance on a given subject. For this reason, it is almost impossible to do anything about this subject of alcohol, which is in any way very effective, until we are able to affect a change in our entire intellectual and spiritual climate so far as alcohol is concerned. The necessity for the creation of this intellectual and spiritual climate might seem to be an impossible task and a sign of hopeless pessimism but, in my opinion, if we might and would provide a significant and valid program for teaching the basic information we now possess about alcohol and alcoholism in our colleges and universities, then and only then could we have, in a reasonable short time, the change in climate which would allow us to influence the conduct of students in relation to alcohol.

continued

ALCOHOL continued

Seven Basic Facts in Alcohol Education

1. Approximately one (1) person in fifteen (15) is a potential alcoholic. Fourteen are not. This ratio holds good in ALL groups.
2. No person can know in advance of his drinking if he is or is not a potential alcoholic. Therefore EVERY person, whether he drinks or not, must know the facts about alcoholism.
3. An alcoholic is a person who REPEATEDLY gets into trouble after drinking but who continues to drink and, as a result, gets into trouble again.
4. An alcoholic can NEVER drink alcohol in any amount however small without having serious consequences.
5. There is no one generally accepted cause, nor is there any known cure, for alcoholism.
6. The symptoms of alcoholism can be observed in people of any educational level, socio-economic group, age, sex, race or creed very soon after the person who drinks is free to drink as much or as often as he desires.
7. Alcohol education is education in a "way of life," plus basic information. Either one without the other is actually harmful whenever alcohol is involved.

"ALCOHOL" by Weldon P. Shofstall is the second in a series of articles prepared for fraternity magazines by "Operation Challenge" a project of the College Fraternity Editors Association.

Permission to reprint the article or any portion thereof must be obtained from the Author and the Operation Challenge Committee.

The members of the "Operation Challenge" Committee are: Ralph F. Burns, Alpha Sigma Phi, Herbert L. Brown, Phi Sigma Kappa, Robert D. Lynn, Pi Kappa Alpha, Durward Owen, Pi Kappa Phi, John Robson, Sigma Phi Epsilon, Francis Wacker, Delta Sigma Phi, and Carl J. Gladfelter, Chi Phi, Chairman.

A Program in Brief

1. Every student who gets into any kind of trouble, however minor, should talk with a trained alcohol counselor who can present the basic information without making moral judgments.
2. Every student who gets into serious trouble must be placed upon disciplinary probation with the understanding, shared by the student, his parents and and others interested, that suspension from the university is a certain consequence of a second serious incident in which alcohol is involved.
3. An expert speaker on alcohol, preferably a member of Alcoholics Anonymous, should be available to all student groups and the group should be urged to hear such a speaker at least once each year.

Conclusion

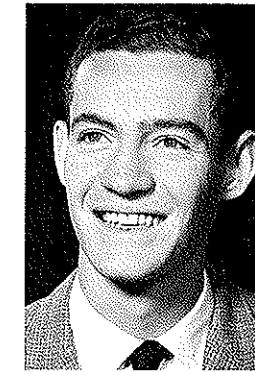
This approach to alcohol education leaves no room for intolerance; it leaves no room for bigotry; it leaves no room for arrogance; it leaves no room for hypocrisy. Above all, it leaves no room for those who cannot learn something new. It requires hard work, intelligence, and faith in ourselves, in God, and faith in others. Above all, we must have the patience of Job and the courage of a fool, without becoming one. □

ABOUT THE AUTHOR . . .

Weldon P. Shofstall is Dean of Students, Arizona State University. After obtaining a Ph.D. in Education at the University of Missouri in 1932 he served as Dean of Administration, Stephens College, Columbia, Missouri, until 1946. Following four years as adviser to the Armed Forces in Europe for German Youth Activities, he associated with Arizona State. He has had a continuing interest in the problem of alcoholism and has thoroughly studied and researched the problem. He is a member of Sigma Tau Gamma Fraternity.

THE 1964-65 NATIONAL AWARDS

The Holmes Award



William C. Porter

The 1964-65 recipient of AKL's top honor for undergraduate leadership is William C. Porter of Alpha Beta Chapter at the University of Arizona. His scholastic achievement includes membership in Phi Beta Kappa and a grade average of 1.5 on a five point reverse system. He received a B.A. in cultural geography and is a member of Pi Sigma Alpha and Phi Eta Sigma honoraries. Brother Porter served as a member of Student Senate, and the IFC Judicial Committee and as president of Arizona College Young Republicans. He was elected to Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities, and he served on the Resolutions Committee of the Golden Anniversary Conclave. During his four years at Arizona Bill held many other campus leadership posts, including president of his chapter, and worked as a faculty assistant and radio announcer. He is a native of Kingman, Arizona.

Athlete of the Year



Neal D. MacDonald

Neal D. MacDonald of Alpha Lambda Chapter at Northern Illinois University is AKL's 1964-65 Athlete of the Year. He participated four years in intercollegiate football and wrestling. He was named all conference tackle while attending junior college and was captain of Northern Illinois' championship team. In wrestling, Neal was National Collegiate Heavyweight Champion, 1965, and was undefeated and untied in 16 consecutive matches. He served as vice president of his chapter and representative to IFC. At junior college he was student council president. Neal's home is Joliet, Illinois.

Logos Foundation Awards

THE IDEALS TROPHY
THE SCHOLARSHIP TROPHY
RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES AWARD
COMMUNITY SERVICE AWARD
LOYALTY AWARD
CHAPTER NEWSLETTER AWARD
CHAPTER IMPROVEMENT AWARD
CAMPUS ACTIVITIES AWARD

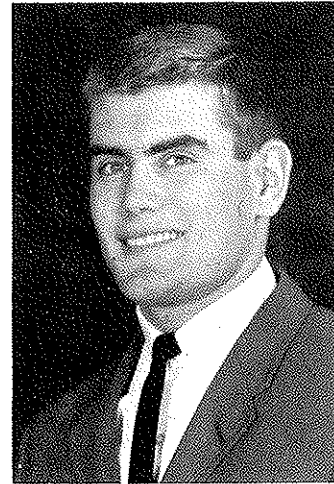
Sigma, Central Missouri State
Alpha Alpha, New Mexico State
Psi, Iowa State
Lambda, Kansas State Teachers
Upsilon, Colorado State College
Psi, Iowa State ("Psi-Clone")
Upsilon, Colorado State College
Lambda, Kansas State Teachers

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AWARDS

Alpha, California
Gamma, Illinois
Delta, Kansas
Rho, Eastern Illinois

Upsilon, Colorado State College
Alpha Alpha, New Mexico State
Alpha Zeta, Northwest Missouri

Logos Foundation Scholarships Announced



CARL ZAISS has been selected to receive a Logos Foundation scholarship to attend Texas Western College during the coming year as AKL expansion representative. During the college year Brother Zaiss will do the organizational work for a new AKL chapter at Texas Western.

Carl is a member of Lambda Chapter and has completed two years of business at Kansas State Teachers. His campus activities included student council, People-To-People, Young Republicans, and Leadership Retreat. He has been active in Lambda Chapter serving as social chairman and executive council member.

Texas Western College is located in El Paso and is well known for its curricula in the liberal arts and technology. National fraternities presently represented on campus are Phi Kappa Tau, Lambda Chi Alpha, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Kappa Sigma, Tau Kappa Epsilon, Delta Chi, and Sigma Alpha Mu.



WAYNE CULLEY is the recipient of a Logos Foundation scholarship to the University of Montana for the college year 1965-66. While on campus he will represent AKL in the colonization of a new chapter.

Wayne is a sophomore from Lambda Chapter at Kansas State Teachers, and his home is Shawnee Mission, Kansas. He is an honor student and the recipient of the Evans Foundation Scholarship awarded by the Western Golf Association. He was a high school honor student, and he participated in football, golf, and debate.

The University of Montana is located in Missoula. The Interfraternity Council is the sponsor of a 1965-66 project to assist Alpha Kappa Lambda in establishing a chapter at Montana. Other national fraternities with chapters on the campus are Sigma Nu, Sigma Phi Epsilon, Sigma Chi, Theta Chi, Alpha Tau Omega, Delta Sigma Phi, Phi Sigma Kappa, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, and Phi Delta Theta.

ACTION OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Annual Meeting, August 20-22, 1965, Fort Collins, Colorado

THE N. E. C. :

- (1) Studied and proposed new flag design to be presented to the chapters for referendum vote this fall.
- (2) Reaffirmed suspension of Pi Chapter, Millikin University.
- (3) Reviewed the Ritual Committee's recommendations and passed the following resolution:

"RESOLVED, that in compliance with the 1964 Conclave Resolution Number 15, the National Executive Council should forward to each chapter the report of the Committee for study of the AKL Initiation Ritual, with the recommendation that the chapters, by referendum vote, authorize a delay until the 1966 Conclave of any consideration and vote of ritual changes, it being the opinion of the NEC that the ritual is so important that before the matter is finalized, all members of the fraternity should study the initiation ritual and discuss seriously the changes as proposed, and by December 1, 1965 report reactions and comments to the National Office so that the whole matter can again be considered by a special committee and others for further possible revisions.

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the

following question therefore be submitted to the chapters for referendum vote:

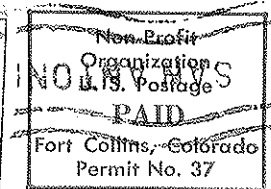
'The consideration and vote on ritual changes shall be deferred until the 1966 Conclave.'

- (4) Voted unanimously to recommend an affirmative vote on the petition received from Alpha Chi Sigma Fraternity at Cornell University.
- (5) Authorized Certificates of Recognition for chapter advisors and key alumni on the local corporation level.
- (6) Reviewed in detail the poor scholastic record of the AKL chapters and put into motion a program of emphasis toward improved scholarship on many different levels.
- (7) Approved remodeling in the National Office for enlarged conference facilities.
- (8) Reviewed and authorized a \$6,500 budget for the 1966 Conclave. The program is to include a National Leadership College as part of the Conclave. Authorized the Conclave to be held at the Sheraton-Blackstone, Chicago, Illinois on Sep-1-4, 1966.
- (9) Adopted the 1965-66 General Fund budget of \$57,700.

THE LOGOS

Alpha Kappa Lambda Fraternity
Department of Publications
4700 S. College Ave., Box 964
Fort Collins, Colorado

NVS



Walter Kurt Finkbeiner AA'67

~~239 East Terra Alta~~
~~San Antonio, Texas~~

Box 2208

Return Requested

University Park
New Mexico

DIRECTORY

ALPHA KAPPA LAMBDA FRATERNITY

National Office: 4700 S. College Ave., Box 964, Fort Collins, Colo.
Founded at the University of California
on April 22, 1914

LEWIS J. BACON, Executive Secretary

GARY W. TVE, Chapter Service Secretary

RICHARD W. FARQUHAR, Editor of The LOGOS

PAST NATIONAL PRESIDENTS

1921-22 William B. Hays, A Hon.	1936-38 Irving Dillard, C'27
1922-23 Harrison A. Doherty, A'10	1938-39 Edwin A. Wadsworth, A'32
1923-24 Howard T. Weaver, E' Hon.	1939-41 Harry H. Hollis, K'33
1924-25 Lewis C. Barnard, E' Hon.	1941-43 Joseph Cullen Blair, G' Hon.
1925-26 Frederick J. Harcourt, E' 22	1943-47 Joseph B. Rogers, E' 37
1926-28 Frank A. Haring, A' 24	1947-51 H. George Dakay, K' Hon.
1928-31 James H. Swanson, E' 31	1951-55 Ted F. Andrews, L' Hon.
*Deceased	1955-58 E. T. Bumpgar, E' 29

NATIONAL OFFICERS

National President: Alfred D. Post, 691 Roscoe Road, San Marino, California
National Vice-President: Robert Stuart, 5759 S. Clear, Chicago, Illinois
National Treasurer: David M. Allen, 114 Sonoma Street, Room 406, San Francisco, California
National Counsel: Robert B. Davis, 309 Schwelger Building, Wichita 2, Kansas
Immediate Past National President: E. T. Bumpgar, 1345 Cox Avenue, Detroit 28, Michigan
Past National President: Ted F. Andrews, CHES, 1750 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

THE LOGOS FOUNDATION BOX 997, FORT COLLINS, COLORADO

TRUSTEES

Orleigh Strong, Stanford '37	Bruce West Smith, California '37
Chairman and Treasurer	Bryant Hall, California '17
Ray, Carl Cleland, California '08	J. Glenn Hahn, Kansas '48
Franklyn Darnen, California '12	Lewis J. Bacon, Executive Secretary

ALUMNI CHAPTERS

CHAMPAIGN-URBANA - President: DAVID JACKSON, 1407 Mayfair Drive, Champaign, Illinois
DETROIT-ANN ARBOR - President: GEORGE D. ALDER, 19180 Grand River Ave., Detroit 21, Michigan
EAST BAY - President: RICHARD H. HURLEY, 720 Palm Ave., Martinez, California
LOS ANGELES - President: JOHN STAHR, 214 Pomahard, Arcadia, California
MADISON - President: HAROLD LAUTZ, 4 Roby Road, Madison 5, Wisconsin
NEW YORK - President: THE REV. RICHARD HANSON, 333 West Fourth St., New York, New York
PORTLAND - President: HUGH A. SCOTT, 35 N.E. 86th Avenue, Portland, Oregon
ST. LOUIS - President: ERNEST J. KOESTERING, 1703 Marquette, Kirkwood 22, Missouri
SAN FRANCISCO - President: ERIC BRANSTEDT, 1115 Kirkham, San Francisco, California
SEATTLE - President: REV. DAN KLINGLER, 3912 50th S.E., Mercer Island
SPOKANE - President: C. VICTOR ANDERSON, 4414 East Buckeye, Spokane, Washington
WICHITA - President: SAREY N. RUPARD, 4007 Rockwood Rd., Wichita 5, Kansas