A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SELECTED
PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND
PERCEPTIONS OF NATIONAL PRESIDENTS
AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS OF
COLLEGE SOCIAL FRATERNITIES

Thesis for the Degree of Ed. D.
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
George Barry Hibbard
1966

This is to certify that the

thesis entitled

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SELECTED PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS
AND PERCEPTIONS OF NATIONAL PRESIDENTS AND EXECUTIVE
DIRECTORS OF COLLEGE SOCIAL FRATERNITIES

presented by

George Barry Hibbard

has been accepted towards fulfillment
of the requirements for

___Ed.D.___ degree in __Education__

_____
Major professor

Date __May 11, 1966__

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ABSTRACT

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SELECTED PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS
AND PERCEPTIONS OF NATIONAL PRESIDENTS AND EXECUTIVE
DIRECTORS OF COLLEGE SOCIAL FRATERNITIES

by George Barry Hibbard

The Problem

The purpose of this study is two-fold: (1) to examine
and compare selected personal characteristics of national
presidents and executive directors of college social fra-
ternities; and (2) to examine and compare selected per-
ceptions of national presidents and executive directors with
respect to how they view the role of the college social
fraternity in higher education. Data obtained from the study
will help fraternity leaders develop a better understanding
of themselves and their organizations, and at the same time,
will assist university faculty and staff and the public to
acquire a better understanding of college social fraternities.

Methodology

A questionnaire was developed to examine selected per-
sonal characteristics and perceptions of national presidents
and executive directors of national social fraternities. The
questionnaire method was used because it seemed the best way
to reach the widely dispersed national officers.

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The non-parametric statistic used for analyzing the data in this study was chi-square. For the purpose of interpreting the statistical data, the .05 level of confidence was used to determine statistical significance in both parts of the study. In addition, all of the responses of the two groups used in the study were reported in percentages. This was done in order to more easily draw conclusions about the extent of the similarities and differences that were found.

Significant Findings

The following is a list of those items that were statistically significant at .05 level and beyond.

1. National presidents are older than executive directors of college social fraternities.

2. National presidents have lived longer in their present community than executive directors of college social fraternities.

3. More executive directors than national presidents obtained their first job after graduation from college through a fraternity contact.

4. More executive directors than national presidents are full-time salary employed.

5. National presidents have a higher annual income than do executive directors of college social fraternities.

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6. More national presidents than executive directors have held alumni chapter offices.

7. More executive directors than national presidents of college social fraternities have sons who hold membership in the same fraternity.

Selected Perceptions

According to the data most of the national presidents and executive directors tend to agree with the items dealing with pledge education, relative importance of the president in the local chapter, local advisor, disciplinary procedures, fraternity expansion in both state and private schools, scholarship, ideals and purposes, development of leadership schools, financial assistance, salaries for national presidents, summer rush programs, attitudes of deans of students and college presidents towards fraternities, chapter libraries, university land for construction, expansion into junior colleges, alcohol in chapter houses, moral and spiritual development, extra-curricular activities, deactivation for neglect of financial obligations, and the encouragement of more faculty and professional speeches within fraternity houses.

There was disagreement by the national presidents and executive directors on those items dealing with required housemothers, senior privileges, fraternities being in but not a part of the academic community, development of

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educational offices by National Interfraternity Conference, expansion into teachers colleges, experiences in higher education prior to present position for executive directors, pledging graduate students, university finances for new fraternity houses, employment opportunities, length of pledge period, socio-economic background, civic-mindedness, controversial speakers, development of residence halls, and ideal size of fraternity chapters.

In the area of personal characteristics some statistically significant differences were found. In the area of perceptions, however, there were no significant differences. This would indicate that although the background of these two groups are somewhat different, basically they tend to view the role of the college social fraternity in higher education in the same way.

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SELECTED PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

AND PERCEPTIONS OF NATIONAL PRESIDENTS AND EXECUTIVE

DIRECTORS OF COLLEGE SOCIAL FRATERNITIES

By

George Barry Hibbard

A THESIS

Submitted to
Michigan State University
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of

DOCTOR OF EDUCATION

Department of Counseling, Personnel
Services and Education Psychology

1966

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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George Barry Hibbard

Candidate for the degree of

Doctor of Education

Final Dissertation Date: Wednesday, May 11, 1966, 9:00 A.M.

Dissertation: A Comparative Study of Selected Personal
                Characteristics and Perceptions of National
                Presidents and Executive Directors of
                College Social Fraternities.

Outline of Studies:

    Major area - Guidance and Personnel Services

    Minor area - Higher Education

    Cognate area - Sociology

Biographical Items:

    Born, April 10, 1934, Boston, Massachusetts

    Undergraduate Studies - Boston University, Boston
                            Massachusetts - 1952-1953

                            Michigan State University,
                            Bachelor of Arts
                            East Lansing, Michigan -
                            1953-1956

    Graduate Studies - Harvard University, Cambridge
                       Massachusetts, Summers of 1956 and
                       1958

                       Michigan State University,
                       Master of Arts,
                       East Lansing, Michigan -
                       1958-1959

                       Michigan State University,
                       East Lansing, Michigan -
                       1959-1966

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Experience:

    Military Service: United States Army, September 1956-
                    June 1958.

    Education: 1958-1959, Graduate Resident Advisor
                  Michigan State University

             1959-1962, Assistant Director of Men's
                  Division of Student Affairs,
                  Michigan State University

             1962-1966, Associate Director, Division of
                  Student Activities, Office of the
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                  Michigan State University

Membership:

    National Association of College Personnel Administrators,
    National Education Association - Association of Higher
    Education, Phi Delta Kappa

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CHAPTER I

THE PROBLEM

Introduction

The college social fraternity has been a part of

American higher education since the eighteenth century.

Phi Beta Kappa, now an honorary fraternity, was first estab-

lished in 1776 at William and Mary. Since its establishment

numerous other fraternities have been founded. Not all have

survived, and not all have become national in scope. At the

present time there are 59 social fraternities which are

members of the National Interfraternity Conference.

Since the inception of the college fraternity, American

higher education in both private and public colleges and

universities has had to face a future of large enrollments,

increased academic responsibilities, and the need to re-

examine many practices and policies in light of these changes.[1]

Among the issues gaining increased attention is that of

the college-fraternity relationship. This relationship has

been highlighted during several periods in the past, and it is

certain to remain a major topic of interest because of its

profound effect on higher education.

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[1]Daniel B. Wolf, "Fraternity Perception as Related to
Educational Goals." Doctoral dissertation. Indiana Univer-
sity, June 1965, p. 1.

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Although the relationship between institutions of higher learning and social fraternities is not the same on every campus, there are many common conditions which apply to most institutions. For example, the rapid increase in student enrollment is having a significant effect on fraternities as well as on almost every college and university in the United States.[2] In addition, there are other conditions in institutions of higher education today which are also affecting social fraternities. Such things as the twelve-month campus calendar, the larger number of commuter students, and the increased proportion of students who need financial assistance are only a few of these factors. The increasing cost of education, for instance, has made it necessary for many young men to more clearly examine the cost of their social activities.

Another aspect of higher education receiving much attention recently is the area of changing student values. The history of fraternities reveals that much of their strength has come from their alignment with the values and purposes of the institutions with which they are a part. However, as college or university values change so must all of their component areas, including organized social living units.[3]

Dr. William Butler, Vice-President, University of Miami, predicts that the "political forces of our society and

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[2]David B. Henry, "The Changing University," _Banta's Greek Exchange_, April 1965, pp. 108-109.

[3]Henry, _loc. cit._

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administrative actions of boards of trustees and faculties will continue to exert pressure on fraternities to alter their programs and to bring about significant changes in fraternal policies which involve their economy, housing programs, membership qualifications, and the social and academic roles which they play on the college campuses."[4]

As one reviews the history of college fraternities the question is often asked, "Why is it that the fraternities have been so able to withstand external pressures and criticisms?" Perhaps this is best answered by Nevitt Sanford in College and Character when he writes that fraternities have survived because they "serve some very genuine legitimate needs of the student. And today when the best college's academic demands have passed all rational bounds and the adult world wishes to evaluate students solely on the basis of achievement, they have a special need for companions who will accept them as they are."[5]

Underlying university interaction with fraternities is a sociological phenomenon that starts with the fact that all humans are members of some kind of group. Inasmuch as one of man's most persistent needs is response from others, it is to the group that the individual responds. Group mores

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[4]William R. Butler, "Fraternities--2000 A.D.," The Journal of the Association of Deans and Administrators of Student Affairs, Volume 3, Number 1, July 1965, p. 4.

[5]Nevitt Sanford, Ed. College and Character, New York, John Wiley and Son, Inc., 1964, p. 295.

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influence individual behavior, whether it is designed to gain approval or to escape disapproval.[6]

Obviously, the prestige of the American college social fraternity has fluctuated through the years. It has on occasion been both praised and condemned by colleges and the public alike. Yet with all of the controversy that has surrounded it, little research has been done which really helps the faculty, administration, or public better understand the character of the American college social fraternity and its role in university life.

Purpose of the Study

A few studies have been carried out which have examined the characteristics of fraternity men and alumni. Several have attempted to analyze certain aspects of the fraternity social system. Completely ignored, however, have been the personal characteristics of executive directors and national presidents of college social fraternities and how they perceive the role of the American college fraternity.

The purpose of this study is two-fold: 1) to examine and compare the selected personal characteristics of national presidents and executive directors of college social fraternities; and 2) to examine and compare selected perceptions of national presidents and executive directors as to how they view the role of the social fraternity in higher education.

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[6]Ralph Linton, The Cultural Background of Personality, Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., New York, 1945, p. 157.

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It is hoped that such a study will provide data which will
help fraternity leaders develop a better understanding of
themselves and their organizations and, at the same time,
assist members of the university staff and the public to
acquire a better understanding of college social fraternities.

Statement of the Problem

This study compares national presidents and executive
directors of college social fraternities in regard to se-
lected personal characteristics and their perceptions of the
role of the social fraternity in higher education.

The first aspect of the study is concerned with se-
lected personal characteristics of both national presidents
and executive directors of college social fraternities.
The information obtained from this part of the study will be
used to help analyze any differences in perception that may
be found in the second part of the study.

The second portion of this study deals with perceptions
of national leaders of college social fraternities. An at-
tempt will be made to analyze any differences between the
perceptions of national presidents and executive directors
in regard to the function of the American college social
fraternity in higher education.

Definition of Terms

The following is a list of fraternity terms and their
definitions as they are used in this study.

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Social Fraternity. For the purpose of this study, the definition social fraternity found in Baird's Manual of American College Fraternities, a fraternity publication, will be used. It "is a mutually-exclusive, self-perpetuating group which organizes the social life of its members in accredited colleges and universities as a contributing factor to their education program; and draws its membership primarily from the undergraduate body of the institution."

Professional Fraternity. It is a specialized fraternity which confines its membership to a specific field of professional or vocational education in accredited colleges and universities, and maintains mutually exclusive membership in that professional field, but may initiate members of the social college fraternities.

The Decalog of Fraternity Policy. The decalog consists of a list of ten principles on which the National Interfraternity Council takes a positive position. It was adopted in 1944 at the National Interfraternity Conference.

National Interfraternity Conference. This term refers to an association of national college social fraternities which meet to discuss questions of mutual interest. Fifty-nine national fraternities are members of this organization.

Interfraternity Council. This term refers to an organized undergraduate body representing all the social fraternities on a given campus. The letters IFC have been used to designate this body. The IFC is not to be confused with the National Interfraternity Conference.

Chapter. The term chapter refers to a single organized fraternity unit, whether local or national.

National Chapter. This title is used to designate the headquarters of a national fraternity.

College Fraternity Secretaries Association. The College Fraternity Secretaries Association is an affiliation of the National Interfraternity Conference.

Hypothesis

The study is divided into two parts. The first part deals with the personal characteristics of national college social fraternity presidents and executive directors. The second part of the study deals with the perceptions of these two groups regarding the role of the college social fraternity in higher education. It is hypothesized that presidents of national social fraternities will differ from executive directors of national social fraternities in both selected personal characteristics and in their perceptions of the function of the social fraternity in American colleges and universities. Differences will be tested for significance by use of the Chi-square statistic.

Limitations of the Study

The study is limited by the factors inherent in the use of any questionnaire. These include the difficulties in tabulating, validating, and securing the complete cooperation of the respondents. It is also limited by the bias of the

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respondents, their interest in the study, the truthfulness of their replies. Although questionnaires were sent to all presidents and executive secretaries, the small number of national college social fraternities is expected to be a limiting factor in the statistical analysis of the data.

Delimitations of the Study

One of the delimitations of this study is that it only tests those personal characteristics of both the national presidents and executive directors of the American college social fraternity thought to be related to their perceptions of the function of the social fraternity in American colleges and universities.

Another delimiting factor of the study is that it is only concerned with those perceptions of national presidents and executive directors of American college social fraternities concerning the function of social fraternities in American higher education.

An additional delimitation of the study is that it is concerned only with the personal characteristics and perceptions of national presidents and executive directors. It does not examine other national officers, local board presidents, or local college social fraternity officers.

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Procedures Used in the Study

Population

The population of this study consisted of all the executive directors and national presidents of the social fraternities who hold membership of good standing in the National Interfraternity Conference. The National Interfraternity Conference as an organization consists of 59 national social fraternities. The executive director of the fraternity is appointed to his position by the fraternity governing board. He is responsible to the board for the operation of the fraternity. This position is considered a career position. The national president, on the other hand, is an official elected usually for a period of one or two years.

In developing this study it was decided that a questionnaire would be the best means of gathering data because of the large geographical dispersement of national officers.

The population in the study was made up of the 110 people who constitute the two top positions of national leadership in the 55 fraternities of the NIC that are in good standing with the association.

Chi-square, a non-parametric statistic, was used in Parts I and II of this study to determine if there were any significant differences between the personal characteristics and the perceptions of executive directors and national presidents of social fraternities. Because this is primarily a descriptive study in its purpose, it was decided to examine all findings at the .05 level of confidence and beyond.

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Organization of the Study

For the purpose of convenience and systematic consideration, this study is reported in six chapters. Chapter I presents an introduction of the study, the purpose of the study, a statement of the problem, the population examined, and the limitations of the study. Chapter II encompasses the literature depicting the historical perspective of college social fraternities and a review of research related to this study. Chapter III consists of a detailed report of the methodology used in developing the questionnaire and the procedures used to analyze the data. The findings are reported in Chapter IV and V. A summary of the findings along with the conclusions and recommendations for further study are presented in Chapter VI.

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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Historical Perspective

The college fraternity is as old as the republic it

serves, for it was in 1776 that Phi Beta Kappa, the first

secret Greek letter society came into existence in America.

It was founded December 5, at the college of William and

Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia, the second oldest college

in America.

> Phi Beta Kappa had all the characteristics of the
> present day fraternity: the charm and mystery of
> secrecy, a ritual, oath of fidelity, a grip, a motto,
> a badge of external display, tie of friendship and
> commandship, an urge for sharing its values through
> nationwide expansion. It was formed for social and
> literary purposes and held regular and frequent
> meetings. In December 1779 the parent chapter
> authorized the establishment of branches at Harvard
> and Yale.[7]

The chapter at Yale, when it actually was established,

November 13, 1780, took the name of Alpha of Connecticut.

It was quite formal in nature, and its membership was con-

fined to the two upper classes. It soon lost the vitality

and fraternal spirit that existed in the original organization.

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[7]George Starr Lasher, Baird's Manual of American College
Fraternities (Menasha, Wisconsin: The Collegiate Press, 1957),
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The Harvard Chapter, called Alpha of Massachusetts, was established September 5, 1781. Another chapter was established at Portsmouth in 1787. There was no further expansion for thirty years and when half a century of the fraternity's life had passed, there were only five active chapters. Phi Beta Kappa soon became, and has since remained, a scholarship honor society.[8]

In the following years different types of societies developed which were for the most part of a literary character. The object of these societies was to train its members in composition and oratory through debates, orations, essays, and presentations of papers. Usually there were two such societies at each college and the student body was divided equally between them.

About 1830 the increased membership in these societies caused them to become unwieldy. In some colleges separate cliques within the societies controlled student elections. These cliques soon crystallized into formal clubs. Literary programs were neglected and rival factions fought for leadership positions on campuses.

The traditional literary society slowly perished. The student hero was no longer the writer of a verse or the president of the debate team, but instead was the man of muscle and perhaps, a little intellectual achievement.[9]

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[8]Ibid., p. 4.

[9]John Wayne Henderson, "A Follow-Up Study of the Members of Greek Letter Social Fraternities at Michigan State University" (unpublished doctoral dissertation, Michigan State University, 1958), pp. 11-12.

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In the autumn of 1825 the Kappa Alpha Society was
formed at Union College by John Hunter and several other
members of the Class of 1826. In external features, at
least, this Society had a close resemblance to Phi Beta Kappa,
which had been established at Union in 1817. The new society,
though exceedingly small, met much opposition. It was secret-
ly popular with the students, however, who paid it the sin-
cere compliment of imitation by the foundation of Sigma Phi,
March 4, 1827, and of Delta Phi, November 1827. These three
fraternities, called sometimes the "Union Triad," were the
patterns for the American college fraternity system. Imitation
of these three fraternities accounted for the establishment
of nearly all of the 59 Greek letter fraternities which are
members of the National Interfraternity Conference.

Few American colleges were left untouched by this move-
ment which so ably characterized the enterprise and initiative
of the nineteenth century college student.[10]

The literary society declined in the decades after the
introduction of fraternities. In the East, by 1870, literary
societies were remnants of their former selves. By then
many of them had given up altogether. As fraternities were
being introduced, literary societies declined. The pattern
almost everywhere was the same. The literary societies de-
clined not because fraternities robbed them of their purpose

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[10]Frederick Rudolph, The American College and University:
A History (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Co., 1962), p. 144.

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but because fraternities created a higher level of loyalty and introduced a new and political dimension into literary society elections. They also declined as the colleges themselves took over some of their purposes, such as building up a broader collection of books, the opening of the libraries more than once a week, and the expansion of the sciences.

Fraternities began at a time when it was natural that they should succeed literary societies. They adopted literary exercises as one of their functions, but that was not the reason they were founded. The Greek letter fraternity and its counterpart, the social club, were intended to fill an emotional and social, rather than a curricular vacuum.

A Kappa Alpha historian concluded: "The atmosphere of Phi Beta Kappa, strictly academic, stimulated in the imagination a dream of new and more intimate relationships. . . . The yearning of the unsatisfied was for fellowship of kindred souls."[11]

The Greek letter fraternities were intended to bring together the most urbane young men on the campus into small groups. Such groups were organized to fill the vacuum caused by separation from family and home community, but they served and fulfilled many other purposes.

By 1834, seven secret Greek letter fraternities were in existence. There was considerable opposition to these

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[11]Ibid., p. 146.

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groups. Two of the most important opposition movements took place at Williams College. The first, in 1834, with the launching of anti-secret society movement. The second was the evangelical religious revival which began in 1840.[12]

The evangelical religious prescriptions, however, were unable to beat fraternal loyalties. Forced to choose between the evangelical injunction to reveal the nature of their new brotherhoods and the fraternal injunction to bare no secrets, the young Greeks made a choice. Their decision to tell nothing succeeded in frustrating a revival that had promised to be a great success. Evangelical religion could not cope with the fraternity movement. Neither could the spirit of political liberalism which animated the anti-secret societies.[13]

About this time, and as a result of the increasing pressure against secret fraternities, Delta Upsilon was founded at Williams College. It was an organized protest against the domination of college affairs by secret societies. It should be pointed out, however, that the purpose of the Delta Upsilon fraternity has since changed from one of open warfare to amicable rivalry and this fraternity is now a member of the NIC, sharing similar aims, objectives, purposes and programs with other fraternities.[14]

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[12]Ibid., p. 117.

[13]Ibid., p. 147.

[14]College Fraternities, Their Origin, Purpose and Value. (New York: National Interfraternity Conference, 1962).

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In addition to the opposition presented by Delta Upsilon, the secret fraternal organizations faced another adversary on campus. The college authorities not only failed to lend their support to these secret fraternities but also viewed them with open suspicion. On occasion the faculty and staff presented active opposition. Such opposition caused numerous chapters to become inactive and others, sub rosa, conducted their activities in a surreptitious manner.

It was during this period that the first fraternity house was established at the University of Michigan. This happened when the president of the University demanded that the students discontinue their fraternity membership. The students reacted by using an abandoned log cabin in a nearby woods as a place for their meetings. The utilization of this house changed the character of fraternities perhaps more than any other single factor. The first fraternity house, as such, was built in 1864 at Williams College. Soon such houses were used as a living place and dormitory for fraternity members.[15]

Harvard University, the first American college, followed the pattern of the English college; Yale did likewise. Elsewhere on the American continent the English college pattern became considerably modified. In part this was due to the influence of the state universities, which developed during

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[15]Henderson, op. cit., pp. 13-14.

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the period when German universities were held in high esteem.
The mingling of the two conflicting systems produced a pat-
tern which is typically American--a pattern in which the
university assumes some responsibility for providing students
with shelter and with some control of their social activities.

> Undoubtedly the German influence on the philosophy of
> higher education in the United States during the latter
> part of the nineteenth century resulted in an increas-
> ing role of importance for the fraternity house.
> German universities' ideas of student housing, free
> elective principles, co-education and individual re-
> sponsibility for conduct were introduced by Chancellor
> Tappan at the University of Michigan. As president of
> the University in 1856, President Tappan attempted to
> do away with the college dormitory system and have the
> students live in houses of the community. Practically
> all of the land-grant universities of the mid-west and
> far-western states followed this pattern. Thus, the
> lack of student housing and the period of fraternity
> expansion from the eastern schools to the mid-western
> and far-eastern colleges and universities gave the
> fraternities a real foothold.[16]

Prior to the Civil War fraternities had begun to attain
their full development. In this period they were united only
by a common name and common principle. Each chapter was in-
dependent and did pretty much as it pleased. At times indi-
vidual chapters even opposed the expressed wish of the national
fraternity of which it was a member.

Few changes of organization were made until after the
Civil War, however. Between 1870 and 1872 fraternities began
to expand and multiply. With expansion it was plain that the
old system was no longer adequate to supply the needs of a

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[16]Henderson, op. cit., p. 14.

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growing organization.[17] A new system of overall government

began to appear. The national convention, however, still

retained supreme legislative power and in many cases reserved

to itself the right to grant new charters. Administrative,

executive and, in some cases, judicial functions of the

fraternity were gradually vested in alumni.

The increased expansion also brought a need for some

national coordination.

> It would seem from the foregoing summary of features
> and practices common to American-letter fraternities
> that there would naturally be some exponents of the
> system as a whole; that while possessing points of di-
> vergences, the separate fraternities have so much in
> common that there would naturally arise some central
> organization capable of representing and speaking
> collectively. The first meeting of this nature took
> place in 1883. However, it wasn't until 1909 that
> the NIC was formed bringing bonifide fraternity men
> together, to discuss questions of common interest, for
> self-appraisal and self-criticism, and for inquiry into
> each others experience in search of a better life for
> their group.[18]

The formation of the NIC did much to solidify the

fraternity system. For example, in 1938 the Conference adopted

a brief declaration known as the "fraternity criteria." This

document defined the standards by which fraternities might be

judged in their ideas and activities. In addition, it outlined

in some detail the fraternity's place in the educational and

social system of our country. Once the NIC defined the di-

rection of fraternities, it proceeded to develop the decalog

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[17]Lasher, op. cit., p. 12.

[18]Ibid., p. 7.

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of fraternity policy. This policy outlined the responsibilities of college fraternities to their respective members, their colleges, and the public.[19]

During the depression years, many chapters barely met the challenge of survival. World War II caused further hardships. With a large number of men in uniform many houses had to close for the "duration." With the ending of the War the fraternity situation changed almost overnight. Men flocked back to the campus not only to resume their studies but also to enjoy campus life. Fraternities faced a new challenge. Colleges were flooded with groups of older men of varied socio-economic backgrounds and different religious preferences. The government subsistence check now made it possible for "GI Joe" to affiliate with a fraternity.

The veteran, though participating in social life to the fullest, was nevertheless a practical-minded person who entered college for a definite purpose. He visualized the path to his success as a required passage through the ivy covered halls of education.

The post-war period had its problems as well as its merits. Many campuses, where the problems related to women and alcohol had not yet become significant, found themselves tested as never before during the post-war period. Fraternity houses became the social centers on many college campuses.

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[19]Decalog of Fraternity Policy. NIC Constitution, 1910.

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With the influx of veterans, fraternities began to prosper economically and soon the depression days were forgotten. The size of the post-war fraternity became a problem for national offices and alumni however.

During this post-war period there were a number of other forces that definitely affected the fraternity system. One of the forces that brought about great change was the professionally trained student personnel worker who was being appointed to administrative positions on many college campuses. Dean of students, deans of men and assistant deans were devoting considerable time to fraternity affairs. These people had definite expectations for the quality of fraternity programs. The professional student personnel worker placed new and often more difficult expectations before the college Greek.

Another factor that had considerable effect on the fraternity system following World War II was the building of residence halls on many college campuses. Because of the favorable conditions for obtaining Federal loans for college housing after World War II, there has been a steady increase in the building of university housing facilities. On only a few campuses were the Greeks able to keep pace with university building programs.[20]

With the tremendous growth of student bodies, many changes have taken place in fraternities over the past 20

[20]William Butler, "Forces at Work in the Development of Fraternities," The Journal of College Student Personnel (June 1965), pp. 240-243.

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years. Many of these changes are due in part to the changes that have taken place in the entire area of higher education. Many fraternity people are aware of these changes and many are not, however, if fraternities are to maintain their current position and meet the challenges of higher education it is important that they evaluate themselves to prepare for the future.[21]

In the future there will be an increasing need for the fraternity system to modify and change to harmonize with the goals of the university. The fraternity can, if it wishes, assist in the emotional growth of the student and it can help him meet the increasing demands of the university for intellectual growth.[22]

We know all too little about the characteristics of fraternities which appeal to students. One idea of what the fraternity is, and can be, has been expressed by Alvan E. Duerr.

> A gradual change has overtaken the attitude of the college toward the fraternities, and of the fraternities toward the college. Oddly enough in the days when the fraternities were perhaps most serious of purpose and because of the limited resources of educational institutions relatively did their most constructive work, the college reciprocated by viewing them with suspicion and distrust. This broke out gradually, and especially in certain parts of the country, into open hostility. Then the college began to tolerate its fraternities. Now it has begun to embrace them.

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[21]Butler, op. cit., pp. 240-243.

[22]William Craig, "Do Fraternities Keep Pace with Higher Education?" Delta Upsilon Quarterly, Volume 79 (April, 1961), pp. 97-99, 112-113, 120.

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During the past few years the intellectualistic concept of education which has dominated the policies of American colleges for three quarters of a century, has been attacked from within and is slowly yielding to the theory that it is the function of education to prepare the student for life as he will find it beyond academic gates and for assuming a place of leadership among his fellows. The advocates of this new, or recovered, philosophy calls it educating the whole man, and this means that the college must direct its instructions toward the personal and social problems of the individual if he is to be well educated.

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The fraternity group is formed by mutual selection, based on congeniality and common purpose. It is self-governing, with guidance. Here the young member learns, perhaps for the first time, to submit to the will of the majority and to shape his own conduct in accordance with the interests and standards of the group in which he lives. Here in assuming his allotted share of the work of the group he develops a sense of responsibility for the well being of something outside himself. He is merged with the group; must work with and for the group, must fight to emerge as a leader who will direct the group. He learns the valuable lesson of subordinating self and selfish desires for the good of others. He thus learns to think in terms of those about him; to do for those about him; to lend his strength to those who have less; to give of his abundance to those who do not have enough. No public opinion exercises so deep an influence upon youth as that of youth itself; neither home nor college can effect sweeping results with so little delay or friction. But perhaps the greatest strength in the chapter house is that it is the one place on campus where men have the courage to be their best selves; where idealism is expected, not scoffed at; where altruism is the tradition, not the rare practice. In an academic atmosphere which has been too fond of making its own rules for living, the fraternity group is a realistic struggle to evolve those principles of community living upon which our form of government depends. . . . The fraternity chapter is democracy in action without fear of favor.

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. . . Certainly no one will understand the fraternity system of America until he regards it as a great youth movement, inarticulate, too often misdirected, but sound in its instincts, and finally discovering that all the time it has been on the right road.

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We would wish, however, that it had spent less time in exploring the by-ways, that it had followed the shallow enthusiasm of the gay nineties with less eagerness and had substituted a leadership of its own more in keeping with its basic purpose; that it had been less infected by the spirit of inflation which swept the country including the very institutions in which the fraternities had their roots. But perhaps that is wishing that the fraternity had not been the product of the soil which brings it forth. It is neither historically accurate nor necessary to gloss over the futile character of fraternity life during much of this period; for it but reflected college life as a whole and the spirit of the homes from which the students came.

. . . .

It has taken a century to bring about this orientation of the fraternities in the educational program. But now it would seem that they have served their apprenticeship and are approaching the era of their greatest usefulness to their members and to the college. To be sure, this involves as radical a change in the thinking of many fraternity men as it calls for a broader concept of education on the part of college administrators and professors. But there is something too compelling to ignore in the opportunity which is offered to the leaders of both fraternity and college.[23]

A survey of fraternity literature reveals few articles based on anything but personal experiences or observations. The author has reviewed existing literature in the fraternity area and has classified it into theses and dissertations, research studies, and periodical articles. A review of these sources appears in the following section.

Theses and Dissertations

Based on a study of social fraternities at Ohio State University, William Yardly concluded: (a) the fraternity

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[23]Henderson, op. cit., pp. 17-19, quoting George Starr Lasher, Baird's Manual of American College Fraternities (Menasha, Wisconsin: The Collegiate Press, 1957), pp. 26-28.

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system does not adhere to social and religious democracy;
(b) fraternities defend the individual's right to liberty and
equal opportunity; (c) there is reasonable adherence on the
part of the fraternities to a policy of causing members to
gain a feeling of responsibility to society, to college and
to self; (d) the fraternity system fails to stress spiritual
values; (e) fraternities support the country's championing of
the course of democracy.[24]

Close to the theme of this study was Crookston's investigation, integrating the fraternity with the college. Crookston
surveyed college-fraternity relationships in such areas as
housing, chapter business, management, housemother and resident advisors, rushing and fraternity scholarship, and discipline.

In evaluating this relationship, Crookston found that
where the fraternity assumed a large measure of responsibility,
the institution had little desire for fraternity assistance.
On the other hand, where the fraternity had not assumed responsibility, the college or university sought general and
continued fraternity participation. Crookston concluded that
the future of college-fraternity relationship is dependent
upon the degree of responsibility and leadership that the

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[24]William A. Yardley, "An Analysis of Greek Letter Social Fraternities as a Factor in Student Life at the Ohio State University" (an unpublished doctoral thesis), Dissertation Abstracts, 20:173 (July, 1959).

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college assumes or fails to assume.[25]

Dr. James Harding Siske, in 1956, reported on "The Development of the Guidance Concept in the College and Social Fraternity." The study was concerned with guidance activities which were provided by fraternity chapters for their members. He discovered that guidance activities were not usually found in any definite or formally organized program. Siske found that fraternity life was considered an integral part of the college program by nine-tenths of the college and university administrators participating in the study and that fraternity members also seemed to be well satisfied with their membership.[26]

Robb Gardiner made an appraisal of selected areas of fraternity operation on the Michigan State University campus. He found that Michigan State University fraternities were most pleased with the quality of members they select, their enforcement of rules and regulations, their social programs, their financial management, their kitchens, and dining and food operation. At the other end of the scale, these undergraduate men thought less highly of their relationship with the university administration, their scholastic program, the

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[25]Burns Bollantyne Crookston, "Integrating the Fraternity with the College" (unpublished doctoral thesis, Columbia University, New York, 1953).

[26]James Harding Siske, "The Development of Guidance Concept in College Social Fraternities" (unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Virginia, 1956).

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assistance from alumni, the rush program, and the alumni and
fraternity advisors. Regarding the profile of the typical
undergraduate fraternity man at Michigan State, he found that
the average man came from a family whose annual income was
less than $10,000 per year. The fraternity member was a
Protestant and joined the fraternity seeking fellowship and
group identification.[27]

An analytical study of factors associated with scholas-
tic achievement in high and low achieving fraternities at
the University of Kansas was made by William R. Butler. On
the basis of his analysis of the data, he concluded that
scholastic ability and educational achievement in high school
did not account for all of the differences in college achieve-
ment between pledges of the high achieving fraternities and
pledges of the low achieving fraternities. He developed nine
hypotheses which suggested relationships between certain en-
vironment factors and scholastic achievement, and presented
data in support of the hypothesis.[28]

The purpose of a thesis by Charles E. Warwick was to
determine whether factors of group cohesiveness and scholas-
tic aspiration were related to academic achievement of male

[27]Robb Golder Gardiner, "A Study of Selected Areas of
the System of Social Fraternities" (unpublished doctoral dis-
sertation, Michigan State University, 1956).

[28]William Butler, "An Analytical Study of Factors
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University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas).

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freshmen at Cornell University. The major hypothesis tested was whether those groups which had a considerable influence upon their members and also had a desirable level of scholastic aspiration would perform better scholastically than those groups which did not have these qualities. The results of this study indicated that there was a slight positive relationship between favorable aspirations and academic performance, but a strong negative relationship existed between high cohesiveness and scholastic achievement. Thus the major hypothesis was not accepted.[29]

In 1958, Dr. John W. Henderson made a follow-up study of the members of Greek letter social fraternities at Michigan State University. This study was concentrated in four major areas and sought:

1. To determine what selected socio-economic factors distinguished the male graduates of Michigan State University who have been undergraduate members of Greek letter social fraternities.

2. To ascertain how fraternity alumni evaluated various aspects of the fraternity program in light of their experiences since graduation.

3. To learn whether or not the degree of fraternity involvement is associated with life style and opinions of the fraternity alumni.

4. Whether selected broad areas of "The Decalog of Fraternity Policy" are associated with the present-day activities of fraternities.

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[29]Charles Edward Warwick, "Relationship of Scholastic Aspiration and Group Coherence to the Academic Achievement of Male Freshmen at Cornell University" (unpublished doctoral dissertation, Dissertation Abstracts, 23:516).

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With regard to socio-economic attributes, the fraternity graduate was generally married, had children, lived in a suburban middle-sized city, was salary employed, a Republican, and a churchgoer, and had obtained an education and salary at a higher level of occupational hierarchy.

With regard to the second aspect, the alumni were satisfied with their fraternity experience. Many fraternity alumni strongly believed, however, that the practices of the fraternities should be brought more in line with the ideals of the fraternity program.

In area three little evidence was obtained that showed any comparison between the life style and opinions of those more or less involved in fraternity affairs.

In the last area of investigation many were not aware of the fraternity decalog and there was mixed opinion regarding its content.[30]

Richard Trumpe attempted to construct an analytical instrument which would represent the operational concept of the college social fraternity.

His research was divided into basically three phases: (a) a questionnaire phase, (b) a psychophysical scale phase, and (c) an analytical scale validation phase. Three distinct groups were canvassed for their opinions concerning the college social fraternity. One group consisted of college

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[30]Henderson, op. cit.

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administrators, a second of national officers and the third was fraternity chapter presidents.[31]

An attempt to answer certain questions concerning the academic potential and achievement of various housing groups at Indiana University was made by Robert E. Matson. Three groups of ten fraternities each, ranked according to their local prestige, a residence hall group, and an off-campus group were used in the study. For these five groups the specific areas of concern were differences in the academic potential of student members, in achievement by members of similar ability in group patterns of accomplishment, and in drop-out rates.

Of the areas tested, significant differences were found to exist in the percentage of student drop-outs. According to Matson's findings there was a higher drop-out rate for residence hall and off-campus students than for fraternity members. It seems apparent from this study that group self-identity is a significant factor to consider in analyzing the potential of people who belong to different groups.[32]

The latest dissertation that has been reported is by Daniel B. Wolf, entitled, "Fraternity Perception as it Relates

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[31]Richard Martin Trumpe, "The Development and Validation of an Analytical Instrument for Evaluating the College Social Fraternity" (unpublished doctoral dissertation, Purdue University, 1962, <u>Dissertation Abstracts</u>).

[32]Robert E. Matson, "A Study of Academic Potential and Achievement in Prestige Rated Fraternity Groups as Compared with Dormitory Residents and Off-Campus Student." Indiana University, <u>Dissertation Abstracts</u> 22:782.

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to Education Goals." It was the intent of this study to determine how university-affiliated groups, including fraternity and sorority members, independent men and women, fraternity depledges, fraternity presidents, faculty, alumni, and parents, perceived fraternities at Indiana University in light of their contribution to student fulfillment of educational objectives in higher education.

The study was mainly concerned with the areas of values, goals, fulfillment, and the perception of the fraternity as "it related to higher education." This investigation was designed to determine how well men's social fraternities at Indiana University were fulfilling their responsibilities.

According to the final analysis of the study, fraternity members appeared to be most successful in achieving goals that have little in common with the educational objectives of post-sputnik university education.[33]

Periodical Articles

During the last five years, several significant research studies that relate to fraternities have been reported in the professional journals.

Thomas D. Bacig and Matthew R. Sgan prepared a ten-year fraternity membership study at the University of Minnesota.

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[33]Daniel B. Wolf, "Fraternity Perception as Related to Educational Goals" (unpublished doctoral dissertation, Indiana University, June, 1965).

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In examining the figures it seemed evident to the authors that fraternities have failed to appeal to those groups which make up the bulk of the increasing enrollment. It also appeared that fraternity membership has been affected by the expansion of university residence halls. The analysis also indicated that the fraternities have been unable to induce the commuter student to join.[34]

Gary R. Anderson recently published an article in the NASPA Journal entitled, "Fraternities--Their Problems Today." According to Anderson there are many immediate and critical problems facing fraternities today. Their solution (or resolution) will directly influence the future of the movement as a part of higher education. He feels that the difficulties center in areas of fraternity ideals--the gap between stated purposes and actual practice, membership selection, effective relationships with non-Greeks, the problem of the rambling and power-happy IFC and the vanishing ideal of brotherhood or fraternity friendship.

He went on to state that fraternities in 1965 must recognize the above as areas of concern and that they must also contribute to the total educational purposes of higher education. The day is past when they can be idle spectators of the educational process. Anderson claims that any college or university dean would willingly welcome on his campus a

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[34]Thomas D. Bacig and Matthew R. Sgan, "A Ten Year Fraternity Membership Study," Journal of College Student Personnel, December, 1962, pp. 95-102.

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fraternity chapter which would creatively seek to meet these challenges. He feels that such a chapter would make a most meaningful contribution to its members and to the campus.[35]

The subject of student attitudes and opinions towards fraternities was the basis of a University of Michigan survey conducted in 1962. Included among the answers to a 46-item instrument were the following opinions of the undergraduate men regarding fraternities on the Michigan campus.

1. Students believe that parental membership in a college fraternity or sorority was the most important pre-college factor influencing a student to seek membership.

2. Fraternities, according to the general consensus of both fraternity and non-fraternity men, provide their members with social shells and social confidence.

3. Fraternities are seen by non-fraternity students as giving less emphasis to intellectual values than do non-fraternity groups. Moreover, these non-members believe that membership in a fraternity hinders academic achievement.

4. Both fraternity and non-fraternity members were more likely to believe that fraternity members made lower grades than non-fraternity men.

In addition, the study provided information regarding undergraduate male attitudes towards the fraternity's role in giving members an opportunity to experience self-government; the fraternity's influence in raising or lowering intellectual standards on campus; and the fraternity's role

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[35]Gary R. Anderson, "Fraternities--Their Problems Today," Journal of the Association of Deans and Administrators of Student Affairs, Volume 3, Number 1 (July, 1965), pp. 6-7.

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Some years ago the University of Minnesota, through the office of the Dean of Students, attempted to accelerate the process of getting fraternities to comply with university regulations. As a step in the process, existing restrictions on social behavior, particularly on the drinking of alcoholic beverages in fraternities and at fraternity-sponsored activities were severely enforced. As might be expected many fraternities reacted with hostility and accused the administration of being arbitrary and in effect denounced its authority. Hence, an experiment was performed to determine whether the attitude of college fraternity members toward university control over student activities could be modified. The intended modification was to be in the direction of increased acceptance of the university as an authority with respect to drinking.

Eleven fraternities most opposed to the university regulation on alcohol took part in the experiment: six as experimental and five as control fraternities. The results of the study were as follows: there were significant increases in the acceptance of the university administration as authority was enforced. This change was also accompanied, and may be partly explained by increases in the belief that

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[36]University of Michigan, "Attitudes of Undergraduate Men Towards Fraternities," University of Michigan Survey Research Center, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1962, p. 41.

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the university was interested in the welfare of fraternities. However, no significant differences were obtained with respect to acceptance of specific and current university regulations. It appears that one of the reasons for the negative result is that the fraternity members were not convinced by the discussions that the particular form of control discussed was necessary for the welfare of the university.[37]

Perry Gresham, who is the president of Bethany College, made several very significant comments in an article in the April 1959 issue of Personnel and Guidance Journal. Two of the most significant are:

1. The fraternity should be a center of responsible citizenship and creative communication and thought.

2. The manner should exemplify a culture without snobbery. The human relation should be based on considerate candor rather than maudlin conformity.

In summary, it was Gresham's opinion that Greek chapters on a campus must give major attention to the over-all purpose of the college or university with which they are identified. According to Gresham, college officers can no longer tolerate fraternities which attempt to thwart or pervert the solid objectives hammered out by the academic offices. The fraternity is a useful part of the campus; but it is not a policy-making body for the whole institution.[38]

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[37]Ben Wellermen, "Changing the Attitudes of Fraternity Members Toward University Control," Personnel and Guidance Journal, April, 1959.

[38]Perry E. Gresham, "The Fraternity and College Purposes," School and Society, Volume 90, November 17, 1962, p. 2216.

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The purpose of a study by Thomson and Paplia was to investigate the possible inequality of social opportunities available to independent men at a fraternity orientated university. The study was conducted in the 1961-62 school year at Bucknell University.

To measure the social attitudes and feelings of the independent men at a fraternity oriented environment, a questionnaire was devised consisting of 25 items. The specific intent of the survey was to focus attention on 4 of the 25 items that were designed to measure possible inequalities of the social opportunities available to independent men.

In the study independents and fraternity men agreed that equal social opportunities on the campus did not exist for both groups. The majority agreed that fraternity men have greater social opportunity.

Independent men were asked if they felt that a fraternity man had an advantage in terms of social status, simply because of his affiliation with a fraternity. In their responses, the independent men indicated that an association with fraternal groups appears to connote greater social status on campus.

Independents were asked to rank the advantages of belonging to a fraternity. Social activities, taking part in college activities as a group, and brotherhood were the three top choices. Gresham concluded that independent men at fraternity-oriented schools see themselves as somewhat

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socially deprived as opposed to those who join Greek organ-
izations.[39]

According to W. H. Crowley, in his article "Evaluating
the Fraternity," every social institution should occasionally
submit itself to a thorough analysis. Ceaseless change
creates new emphases, new philosophies, new problems. Only
a periodic assessment of its social utility can furnish the
leaders of any social institution with the charts and instru-
ments needed to capitalize on its present opportunities and
to guide its future. This generalization applies with
particular force to the American college fraternity.

For over a hundred years the fraternity has been an
increasingly important factor in American higher education;
yet during all this time no significant attempt has been
made to study its contribution to the life of the college or
to weigh its limiting characteristics. The following are
quotes which Crowley obtained from several college presidents
with respect to how they viewed the situation in May, 1934.
Former President Clarence W. Little of the University of
Michigan, writes:

> It seems fair to ask these questions from the point of
> view of the college. What has the fraternity done in
> aiding the university to solve the problems of under-
> graduate life? Has it increased honor and decent liv-
> ing among students? Has it devised any original and
> constructive methods of increasing undergraduate

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[39]Edward A. Thomson and Anthony S. Paplia, "Attitudes
of Independent Men Toward Social Opportunities at a Fraternity-
Oriented College," The Journal of College Student Personnel,
Volume 6, Number 2 (December, 1964), pp. 88-89.

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interest in scholarship? Has it by its own example paid sufficient attention to selection of members to encourage and to support those who are trying to introduce more careful methods of selection in admission to college and in the retention of students once admitted? Has it built a loyalty to the university which is above that to the fraternity itself? Has it contributed to a true sense of values on such matters as democracy and responsibility for one's fellow man? To all these and to a number of other equally pertinent questions the practical evidence from the vast majority of cases at hand dictates a negative answer.

From President Clothier, of Rutgers:

I have long felt that the college fraternity has tremendous opportunities for constructive education effort, but it has failed to utilize them. It may be said fairly, I think, that a fraternity can so stimulate and guide a student that he will derive the greatest educational benefit from his college career, and that, on the other hand, it can so misguide and discourage him as to make it impossible for him to do so.

A third pointed criticism comes from President Coffman,

of the University of Minnesota, who refers to

The schism between fraternities and universities (caused by national chapters). There has been a most cordial kind of cooperation in certain respects, . . . but in others there has been none at all; as a matter of fact, there has been open opposition.

The situation is becoming increasingly more critical every year. . . . Many persons, including former fraternity men, are raising questions as to the percent to which fraternities actually contribute to the intellectual life of the institutions at which they are located.

Vice-President McClelland, of the University of Penn-

sylvania, remarks:

Valuable as the fraternity is, I think it would have to change fundamentally before it could be termed "an ideal setting for intellectual development."[40]

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[40]W. H. Crowley, "Evaluating the Fraternity," The Journal of Higher Education, Volume 5, May, 1934, pp. 281-284.

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The comments of the college presidents in 1934 can be compared with the comments of Dr. William G. Craig in his article, "Fraternities in Higher Education," that appeared in The Journal of College Student Personnel in March of 1962. According to Craig the basis of the fraternity controversy can be categorized into four major problems.[41]

> The first problem has to do with their being 'in' but not 'of' the university. That great and nebulous arm known as 'national' placed fraternities in a unique position in the university. Perhaps it is analogous to the power struggle of states rights and federal control. Although the national defers to local control, the element of 'outsideness' is ever present. A review of central control by the national organization would be profitable, exploring the possibilities of greater decentralization and more local autonomy.

> The second problem is inherent in the privilege the fraternity enjoys in being allowed to select its members. This placed it in special-privilege status and consequently subject to the charge of snobbishness. This privilege (rushing) usually carries confusion into the academic routine. The only acceptable counter from the fraternity is exceptional service and academic excellence.

> The third problem is racial and religious discrimination.

> The fourth area has to do with the unfortunate label of 'anti-intellectualism' in fraternities. Hell weeks, pledge sneaks, extra-curricular overemphasis and identification of fraternities as the center of the social whirl on most campuses, reinforce this view until the generalization becomes fixed and hard to uproot.

Perhaps this last quote by Dr. Craig sums up the fraternity problems of the 1960's the best.

> The traditional 'culture' of the fraternity (with its emphasis on social life, de-emphasis of intellectual

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[41]William C. Craig, "Fraternities in Higher Education," The Journal of College Student Personnel, March, 1962, pp. 113-114.

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pursuits, a premium on being one of the group, etc.)
is in conflict with the newly emerging 'culture' of the
institutions of higher learning. If mature and respons-
ible students and faculty can perceive these problems
in a common frame of reference, it is likely that the
codes of the fraternity can be moved in the direction
of greater concern with, and reward for, those behav-
iors which more directly contribute to educational
goals without losing in the process their primary group
functions--which are important both for individuals and
the institutions in which they are located.

Summary

Although many attempts have been made to evaluate the

problems that have existed in the fraternity system between

1934 and 1962, nowhere in the literature is there a thesis,

dissertation, research article, or periodical that attempts

to analyze the nature of national fraternity leadership and

how it views the role of the social fraternity in higher edu-

cation.

A review of the literature indicates that relatively

little actual research has been conducted in the area of

social fraternities. There seems an increase in periodical

articles but there is still a definite lack of significant

research in this area of college student life. Of the research

conducted, most of it was concerned with scholastic achieve-

ment of fraternity members as compared with independent

students.

A large amount of the available literature regarding

Greek fraternities is in the form of speeches presented by

advocates or critics of the social fraternity. These are

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mainly opinions based on personal feelings or observations,
not research. There appears to be a definite need for re-
search concerned with areas other than scholarship and
attitudes of undergraduates. Hence it has been concluded
that study of the personal characteristics of national execu-
tive secretaries and national presidents and how they per-
ceive the role of their organizations in higher education
would be desirable and worth-while in trying to chart the
role of college fraternities in a changing society.

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CHAPTER III

DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

In Chapter I a brief review of the study was presented. Included in the chapter were the study's purposes, limitations, and organization. Chapter II includes a review. . . . The present chapter is a discussion of methods and procedures which were followed in conducting the study. This chapter is divided into three parts: I. The population and method of selection, II. The instrument used in obtaining the data for the study, and III. The procedures used for analyzing the data.

I. THE POPULATION AND METHOD OF SELECTION

The population in this study was all the national presidents and executive directors of American college social fraternities in good standing with the National Interfraternity Conference and the College Fraternity Secretaries Association. As mentioned earlier NIC, with permanent headquarters in New York City, consists of 59 national social fraternities. This organization was founded in 1909.

The executive director of each national fraternity is appointed by its governing board. He is primarily responsible

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for the daily operation of the fraternity itself. He is directly responsible to the national president of the fraternity and its board of directors.

National presidents of social fraternities are elected annually or bi-annually. They are generally persons who have given a great deal of time and energy to both local chapters and the national organization.

Of the 59 national college social fraternities listed in Baird's Manual, 1957 edition, only 55 national fraternities were included in this study. The 55 national fraternities were the ones that are in good standing with the NIC and are also members of the College Fraternity Secretaries Association.

II. INSTRUMENT AND PROCEDURES USED IN OBTAINING THE DATA FOR THE STUDY

A questionnaire was developed to examine selected personal characteristics and selected perceptions of national presidents and executive directors of the national social fraternities.[42] The questionnaire method was used because it seemed the best way to gather the data and to reach the widely dispersed national officers.

The first part of the instrument was concerned with selected personal data on both national presidents and

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[42]A complete copy of the questionnaire is located in Appendix A.

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executive directors. The descriptive data included age, educational background, family background, military service, membership in professional and honorary organizations, marital status, size of family, and level of professional and civic experiences. The information from this section of the instrument was used to evaluate some of the data requested in Part II of the questionnaire. It was theorized that the demographic data might be helpful in understanding any differences existing between executive directors and national presidents of college social fraternities. Such information might also be helpful to college student personnel deans who work with national fraternities on their campuses.

The second part of the instrument consisted of questions eliciting perceptions of the national officers of American college social fraternities with respect to how they perceive the function of their organization in higher education. It was theorized that there would be differences of perception between national presidents and executive directors in the areas selected. An attempt was also made to determine how national officers of social fraternities in general view the role of the American college fraternity in higher education.

Specifically the questions in Part II were designed to determine differences in perception in selected areas if such differences do actually exist. Questions were designed to determine perceptions of the role of the local college

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chapter with respect to its internal operations and its relationship to its college or university. The development of the items came as a result of soliciting the opinions and suggestions of members of the Office of Student Affairs, colleagues, members of the Fraternity Advisors Cabinet, traveling secretaries, house presidents and personnel in the Office of Institutional Research at Michigan State University.

Items were developed to determine how national officers view their national organizations' relationship in selected areas of higher education. The instrument was designed in such a way that the information gathered would give executive directors, national presidents, and deans of students a better understanding of the national officers of social fraternities and the role they think their organization should play in higher education.

Many of the questions in Part II of the instrument were derived from the fraternity decalog. Some were designed to determine the extent to which the stated goals of the American college social fraternity are expressed in the activities and perceptions of national officers.

In order to refine the questionnaire, a pilot study was conducted. The pilot questionnaire was administered to six traveling secretaries who were then engaged in our graduate program at Michigan State University. It was also administered to members of the local Fraternity Advisors Cabinet and house presidents.

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After making several significant changes in the instrument as a result of the pilot study, the final copy of the questionnaire was submitted to Dr. Irvin Lehmann of the Office of Research and Evaluation. Dr. Lehmann suggested several refinements. Dr. Orden Smucker, a member of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, also suggested that the data be processed on the IBM 3600 computer. As a result of this suggestion, structural changes were made in the questionnaire so that it could be tabulated by means of the computer.

The final questionnaire consisted of 78 items with two distinct parts. The first part consisted of 36 items covering personal data of the respondents and is analyzed in Chapter IV.

The second part of the questionnaire consisted of 41 questions that pertained to perceptions of national presidents and executive directors of the American college social fraternity with respect to how they perceive the function of the fraternity in higher education. The analysis of this data is reported in Chapter V.

The population in this study consisted of 110 people, 55 of whom were national presidents and 55 of whom were executive directors. A questionnaire and instruction sheet were mailed out to both national presidents and executive directors of each of the fraternities. Approximately 30 days after the first mailing, a follow-up letter was sent to all national presidents and executive directors. A second questionnaire

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was also enclosed in all follow-up letters where positive identification of a response could not be determined. The follow-up procedures produced eight additional questionnaires. As a final follow-up prior to tabulation of the data, the author attended the National Interfraternity Conference in Washington D.C. A number of copies were given to national presidents and executive directors who indicated they had not filled out the mailed questionnaires. As a result of this personal contact, no additional questionnaires were returned other than those returned by the second mailing.

Of the 110 questionnaires mailed out, 78 were returned. This constituted 65 percent of the national presidents, 75 percent of the executive directors, and a little over 70 percent of the total population. However, two of the questionnaires that were returned were not filled out properly and one was received long after the deadline for tabulation, therefore, they were disregarded.

Of the 75 usable questionnaires, 35 were returned by national presidents and 40 were returned by executive directors. This constituted a total of 68 percent of the questionnaires that were mailed out.[43]

III. ANALYZING THE DATA

In order to analyze the data, several preliminary steps were taken. First, the instrument was constructed in such a

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[43]See Appendix B for a cover letter and follow-up letters.

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way that the questions could be answered for the most part
by means of circling a designed response. Second, the final
draft of the questionnaire was modified so that the data
collected could be processed by means of the IBM 3600 computer.
Third, an appropriate computer program was selected in order
to analyze the data.

The basic hypotheses for this study were stated in
Chapter I. To be tested statistically they were formulated
into operational or null hypotheses. They are:

    (1) There is no significant difference between selected
        personal characteristics of national presidents and
        executive directors of college social fraternities.

    (2) There is no significant difference between the se-
        lected perceptions of national presidents and execu-
        tive directors of college social fraternities.

The statistic used for analyzing the data in this study
was chi square. This non-parametric statistic was used in
Part I to determine if there were any significant differences
between the selected personal characteristics of executive
directors and national presidents of American college social
fraternities. The same statistic was used in Part II to de-
termine if there were any significant differences between the
national presidents and executive directors of social fraterni-
ties with respect to their perceptions of the function of the
social fraternity in higher education.

For the purpose of interpreting the statistical data,
the .05 level of confidence was used to determine statistical
significance in both Part I and Part II.

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In addition, all of the responses of the two groups used in the study were reported in percentages. This was done in order to more easily draw conclusions about the extent of the similarities and differences that were found. It was thought that a careful analysis of the data in this form could lead to a deeper understanding of the way national fraternity officers in general view the function of the social fraternity in American higher education.

As a final follow-up, Part I of the study was re-submitted to the national presidents and executive directors in order to determine if there was any difference between the personal characteristics of the 70 percent that responded and the 30 percent of the national officers who failed to respond. It was thought that additional data regarding the personal characteristics of the latter would help determine the degree to which valid recommendations or conclusions could be drawn from the data. Of the 110 questionnaires mailed out in the final follow-up, 18 questionnaires were returned. These included questionnaires from 2 national presidents and 16 executive secretaries.[44] However, no observable differences were found between the personal characteristics of those who originally responded to the instrument and the ones that were recently received.

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[44]See Appendix C.

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SUMMARY

This chapter has presented a description of the population and methodology used in the study. It has also described the instrument used for collecting the data and the statistical procedures for analyzing the data that were collected.

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CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS OF THE DATA--PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF
NATIONAL SOCIAL FRATERNITY PRESIDENTS
AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

This chapter includes an analysis of the data concern-

ing selected personal characteristics of social fraternity

national presidents and executive directors. More precisely

stated the null hypothesis tested in this part of the study

was:

> There is no significant difference between the se-
> lected personal characteristics of national presidents
> and executive directors of college social fraternities.

All items were reported in percentages as well as raw

scores. The chi-square statistic was selected to interpret

the data on all of the items. The .05 level of confidence

was used to determine if there were any significant differences

between the national presidents and executive directors on

each of the selected personal characteristics.

Two of the original items, 26 and 27, have been deleted

from this part of the study since they are answered at least

in part by Item 10 and Item 22 of Part I of the study.

Responses to the rest of the items are reported in table form

starting with Table 1. The data was collected through the

use of a questionnaire.

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As indicated in Chapter III, 110 questionnaires were mailed to the national presidents and executive directors of college social fraternities. Some 78 responded; however, only 57 questionnaires were usable. The data includes responses from a total of 40 executive directors and 35 national presidents.

All items, whether statistically significant or not, are reported and interpreted since it was felt that each item could provide some insight into the personal characteristics of national leadership in the college social fraternity system.

Item 1 is concerned with a comparison of the ages of national presidents and executive directors. The chi-square test indicates that there is a significant difference in age between national presidents and executive directors. The null hypothesis is therefore rejected.

As indicated in Table 1, 60 percent of the national presidents are either 46 years of age or older while only 42 percent of the executive directors are in this category. There were no national presidents less than age 36; however, approximately 12 percent of the executive directors were in this category. Over 50 percent of the total group sampled were over 46 years of age.

Item 2 deals with the marital status of national presidents and executive directors. The chi-square test indicates there is no significant difference between the responses on this item. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

Table 1. A Comparison of the Ages of National Presidents and Executive Directors of College Social Fraternities

	No Resp. N %	21-24 N %	25-30 N %	31-35 N %	36-40 N %	41-45 N %	46+ N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	9(25.71)	5(14.29)	21(60.00)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	0(0)	0(0)	6(15.00)	6(15.00)	4(10.00)	7(17.50)	17(42.50)	40(100.00)
Total	0(0)	0(0)	6(8.00)	6(8.00)	13(17.33)	12(16.00)	38(50.67)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 14.408

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A large proportion of both national presidents and executive directors are married. As indicated in Table 2, about 80 percent of the national presidents are married and 85 percent of the executive directors are married.

Item 3 is a comparison of the number of children of national presidents and executive directors. A chi-square test indicates that there is no significant difference between the response of national presidents and executive directors on this item. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

As indicated in Table 3 there was quite a wide but equal dispersement in the number of children between national presidents and executive directors. Approximately 37 percent of the presidents reported they had two children. About 42 percent of the executive directors reported they also had two children. On this particular item the mean for presidents was 2.89 children and the mean for executive directors was 2.63 children and the average total mean was 2.75. From the data in Table 3 the average size family of both the national presidents and executive directors is between two and three children.

A comparison of the highest college degree earned between national presidents and executive directors is pointed out in Item 4. A chi-square test indicates that there is no significant difference between the responses of the national presidents and the executive directors in this area. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

Table 2. A Comparison of the Marital Status of National Presidents and Executive Directors of College Social Fraternities

	No Resp. N %	Single N %	Married N %	Divorced N %	Widowers N %	Separated N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	6(17.14)	29(82.86)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	0(0)	5(12.50)	34(85.00)	0(0)	0(0)	1(2.50)	40(100.00)
Total	0(0)	11(14.67)	63(84.00)	0(0)	0(0)	1(1.33)	75(100.00)

$X^2 = 1.160$

Degrees of Freedom = 2

Not statistically significant.

Table 3. A Comparison of the Number of Children of National Presidents and Executive

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Table 3. A Comparison of the Number of Children of National Presidents and Executive Directors of College Social Fraternities

	No Resp. N %	None N %	1 N %	2 N %	3 N %	4 N %	5 N %	6+ N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	6(17.14)	7(20.00)	13(37.14)	5(14.29)	3(8.57)	0(0)	1(2.86)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	1(2.50)	7(17.50)	9(22.50)	17(42.50)	3(7.50)	1(2.50)	2(5.00)	0(0)	40(100.00)
Total	1(1.33)	13(17.33)	16(21.33)	30(40.00)	8(10.67)	4(5.33)	2(2.67)	1(1.33)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 6.054

Degrees of Freedom = 7

Not statistically significant.

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Table 4 indicates that about 54 percent of the national presidents have either a B.A. or B.S. degree. Some 23 percent have M.A. or M.S. degrees and about 8 percent have an Ed.D. or Ph.D. In the last category of "other," over 8 percent of the presidents are included. A higher percentage (72.50) of the executive directors have a B.A. or B.S. degree. Over 12 percent had an M.A. or M.S. degree and 2.50 had an Ed.D. or Ph.D. Ten percent of the executive directors reported in the category of "other." Of a total sample of 75, only 3 people or 4 percent did not respond.

Item 5 compares the size of the town in which both groups lived. A chi-square test indicates that there is no significant difference between the responses of national presidents and executive directors. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

There are two distinct groups, suburbanites and those who live in cities over 100,000. Some 17 percent of the national presidents live in suburban areas and 37 percent live in cities over 100,000 in population. A slightly higher number of executive directors (32.5) live in suburban areas and 27.5 in cities over 100,000.

Item 6 is concerned with the number of years that the national presidents and executive directors have lived in their present community. A chi-square test indicates that there is a significant difference (at .05 level) in years in present community. The null hypothesis is therefore rejected.

Table 14. A Comparison of the Highest College Degree Earned by National Presidents and

Table 4. A Comparison of the Highest College Degree Earned by National Presidents and Executive Directors of College Social Fraternities

	No Resp. N %	BA-BS N %	MA-MS N %	Ed.D.-Ph.D. N %	MD N %	DVM N %	Honorary Degree N %	Other N %	Total N %
National Presidents	2(5.71)	19(54.29)	8(22.86)	3(8.57)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	3(8.57)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	1(2.50)	29(72.50)	5(12.50)	1(2.50)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	4(10.00)	40(100.00)
Total	3(4.00)	48(64.00)	13(17.33)	4(5.33)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	7(9.33)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 3.936

Degrees of Freedom = 4

Not statistically significant.

Table 5. A Comparison of the Place of Residence of National Presidents and Executive Directors of College Social Fraternities

	No Resp. N %	Rural N %	Sub-urban N %	Towns under 2,500 N %	2,501-10,000 N %	10,001-50,000 N %	50,001-100,000 N %	Over 100,000 N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	2(5.71)	6(17.14)	2(5.71)	2(5.71)	6(17.14)	4(11.43)	13(37.14)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	0(0)	1(2.50)	13(32.50)	0(0)	4(10.00)	7(17.50)	4(10.00)	11(27.50)	40(100.00)
Total	0(0)	3(4.00)	19(25.33)	2(2.67)	6(8.00)	13(17.33)	8(10.67)	24(32.00)	75(100.00)

$X^2 = 5.514$

Degrees of Freedom = 6

Not statistically significant.

Table 6. A Comparison of Years in Present Community of National Presidents and Executive Directors of College Social Fraternities

	No Resp. N %	1-3 N %	4-5 N %	6-10 N %	10-15 N %	15+ N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	2(5.71)	3(8.57)	1(2.86)	8(22.86)	21(60.00)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	0(0)	8(20.00)	8(20.00)	10(25.00)	3(7.50)	11(27.50)	40(100.00)
Total	0(0)	10(13.33)	11(14.67)	11(14.67)	11(14.67)	32(42.67)	75(100.00)

$x^2 = 18.382$

Degrees of Freedom = 4

Significant beyond the .05 level of confidence.

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As pointed out in Item 6, 60 percent of the presidents have lived in the same community over 15 years. Only 27.5 percent of the executive directors however, have lived in the same community for over 15 years.

A comparison of military experience is contained in Item 7. As indicated in the table, 60 percent of national presidents have military experience and about 40 percent have not served. Some 65 percent of the executive directors have had military experience and about 35 percent have no military experiences.

A chi-square test indicates that there is no significant difference between the responses of national presidents and executive directors on this item. The null hypothesis is therefore rejected.

Table 7. A Comparison of Military Experiences of National Presidents and Executive Directors of College Social Fraternities

	No Resp. N %	No N %	Yes N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	14(40.00)	21(60.00)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	0(0)	14(35.00)	26(65.00)	40(100.00)
Total	0(0)	28(37.33)	47(62.67)	75(100.00)

$X^2 = 0.199$

Degrees of Freedom = 1

Not statistically significant.

Item 8 is a comparison of present military status of
both the national presidents and executive directors. A chi-
square test indicates that there is no significant difference
between either group on this item. The null hypothesis is
therefore accepted.

As would be expected, the largest majority of both
national presidents and executive directors do not have any
present military commitment. However, it is interesting to
note that a little over 13 percent are still in the inactive
reserve.

Item 9 deals with first employment opportunities of
national presidents and executive directors. A chi-square
test indicates that there is a significant difference (at
.05 level) between the first employment opportunities of
national presidents and executive directors. The null hypothe-
sis is therefore rejected.

As indicated in Table 9, 40 percent of the national
presidents were contacted by employers and the next largest
percentage (17.4) obtained employment by means of a friend.
All of the other categories that the national presidents indi-
cated were of a much lower percentage. The majority (32.5
percent) of the executive directors had first employment
opportunities by means of fraternity contacts. The next most
significant percentage (25 percent), were contacted by the
employer. The remaining percentage was distributed among the
other categories.

Table 8. A Comparison of Present Military Status of National Presidents and Executive Directors of College Social Fraternities

	No Resp. N %	Active Duty N %	Active Reserve N %	Inactive Reserve N %	National Guard N %	Discharged Other N %	Total N %
National Presidents	13(37.14)	0(0)	0(0)	5(14.29)	0(0)	17(48.57)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	9(22.50)	0(0)	3(7.50)	5(12.50)	0(0)	23(57.50)	40(100.00)
Total	22(29.33)	0(0)	3(4.00)	10(13.33)	0(0)	40(53.33)	75(100.00)

$X^2 = 4.313$

Degrees of Freedom = 3

Not statistically significant.

Table 9.   A Comparison of First Employment Opportunities of National Presidents and Executive Directors of College Social Fraternities

	No Resp. N %	College Placement N %	Public Opening N %	Fraternity Contact N %	Relative N %	Friend N %	Contacted by Employer N %	Advertisment N %	Other N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	4(11.43)	0(0)	2(5.71)	4(11.43)	6(17.14)	14(40.00)	1(2.86)	4(11.43)	35(100.00)63
Executive Directors	0(0)	4(10.00)	1(2.50)	13(32.50)	0(0)	2(5.00)	10(25.00)	3(7.50)	7(17.50)	40(100.00)
Total	0(0)	8(10.67)	1(1.33)	15(20.00)	4(5.33)	8(10.67)	24(32.00)	4(5.33)	11(14.67)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 17.295

Degrees of Freedom = 7

Significant beyond the .05 level of confidence.

Item 10 presents a comparison and comprehensive outline of the present employment status of national presidents and executive directors. A chi-square test indicated that there is a significant difference (at the .05 level) in the present employment status between national presidents and executive directors on this particular item. The null hypothesis is therefore rejected.

As pointed out in the table, the majority of national officers are full-time salary employed. As indicated, 57 percent of the national presidents are full-time salaried employees and 95 percent of the executive directors are in the same category.

The other significant category is the presidents, where 32 percent are self-employed as opposed to 2.5 percent of the executive directors.

Item 11 is related to membership in associations between the national presidents and executive directors of college fraternities. A chi-square test indicates that there is no significant difference between the groups on this item. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

As indicated in the table, 60 percent of the national presidents belong to professional associations, another 34.5 percent belong to trade associations and a little over 5 percent did not respond to the question. A slightly lower percentage, 40 percent of executive directors belong to professional associations, 42.5 percent to trade associations, 2.5 to learned societies, 2.5 to other and about 12.5 did not respond.

Table 10. A Comparison of Present Employment Status of National Presidents and Executive Directors of College Social Fraternities

	No. Resp. N %	Self Employed N %	Full-time Salary N %	Part-time Salary N %	Full-time Hourly N %	Part-time Hourly N %	Temp. Unem-ployed N %	Attend-ing College N %	Pension N %	Other N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	12(34.24)	20(57.14)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	3(8.57)	0(0)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	0(0)	1(2.50)	38(95.00)	1(2.50)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	40(100.00)
Total	0(0)	13(17.33)	58(77.33)	1(1.33)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	3(4.00)	0(0)	75(100.00)

$x^2 = 18.643$

Degrees of Freedom = 3

Significant beyond the .05 level of confidence.

Table 11. A Comparison of Professional Memberships Held by National Presidents and Executive Directors of College Social Fraternities

	No Resp. N %	Trade Associations N %	Professional Associations N %	Labor Unions N %	Learned Societies N %	Others N %	Total N %
National Presidents	2(5.71)	12(34.29)	21(60.00)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	5(12.50)	17(42.50)	16(40.00)	0(0)	1(2.50)	1(2.50)	40(100.00)
Total	7(9.33)	29(38.67)	37(49.33)	0(0)	1(1.33)	1(1.33)	75(100.00)

x^2 = 4.510

Degrees of Freedom = 4

Not statistically significant.

Item 12 compares the level of incomes between the national presidents and executive directors of college fraternities. A chi-square indicates that there is a significant difference (at .05 level) in income between the national presidents and executive directors. The null hypothesis is therefore rejected.

As indicated in Item 12, 28.5 percent of the presidents earn between $15-25,000, 22.86 percent earn between $25-50,000 and 14.29 percent earn between $50-100,000. As seen in the chart, the remaining percentage is distributed over the lower income brackets and those who did not respond. The largest percentage, 45 percent, of the executive directors earn between $10-15,000. Some 30 percent earn between $15-25,000. The remaining portions are divided among lower income brackets and those people who desired not to respond.

Table 13 compares those national presidents and executive directors who belong to their university alumni clubs. A chi-square test indicates that there is no significant difference between the responses on this particular item. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

As pointed out in Table 13, 74.2 percent of the national presidents indicated in the affirmative and only 25.7 percent answered negatively to the question. A slightly lower percentage, 70 percent, of the executive directors indicated they belonged, about 25 percent do not, and some 5 percent of the executive directors did not respond to the question.

Table 12. A Comparison of Incomes of National Presidents and Executive Directors of College Social Fraternities

	No Resp. N %	1,000-3,000 N %	3,001-5,000 N %	5,001-7,500 N %	7,501-10,000 N %	10,001-15,000 N %	15,001-25,000 N %	25,001-50,000 N %	50,001-100,000 N %	N %	Total N %
National Presidents	1(2.86)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	3(8.57)	8(22.86)	10(2857)	8(22.86)	5(1429)	0(0)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	1(2.50)	0(0)	0(0)	2(5.00)	7(17.50)	18(45.00)	12(30.00)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	40(100.00)
Total	2(2.67)	0(0)	0(0)	2(2.67)	10(13.33)	26(34.67)	22(29.33)	8(10.67)	5(6.67)	0(0)	75(100.00)

$X^2 = 20.385$

Degrees of Freedom = 6

Significant beyond the .05 level of confidence.

Table 13. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive Directors Who Belong to University Alumni Clubs

	No Resp. N %	No N %	Yes N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	9(25.71)	26(74.29)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	2(5.00)	10(25.00)	28(70.00)	40(100.00)
Total	2(2.67)	19(25.33)	54(72.00)	75(100.00)

$X^2 = 1.801$

Degrees of Freedom = 2

Not statistically significant.

Item 14 is a follow-up response to Item 13 and compares the groups with respect to whether the groups held offices in their alumni clubs. As indicated in Table 14, the majority of both the national presidents and executive directors had not held an office or position. Some 4 percent failed to respond to the question.

A chi-square test indicated that there was no significant difference between the responses of national presidents and executive directors on this item. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

Table 14. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive Directors Who Were Officers of Alumni Clubs

	No Resp. N %	No N %	Yes N %	Total N %
National Presidents	2(5.71)	22(62.86)	11(31.43)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	1(2.50)	27(67.50)	12(30.00)	40(100.00)
Total	3(4.00)	49(65.33)	23(30.67)	75(100.00)

$X^2 = 0.556$

Degrees of Freedom = 2

Not statistically significant.

A comparison of the number of alumni meetings that the national presidents and executive directors attended is contained in Item 15. A chi-square test indicates that there is no significant difference between the two groups on this particular item. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

As indicated in the data there is a wide variation of responses to Item 15. However, in the case of both national presidents and executive directors, the category receiving the highest percentage was that of 50+ meetings. About 14 percent of the presidents and some 20 percent of the executive directors responded to Category 7. There was a total overall percentage of 17.3 percent. It is evident from the data that these people are interested and aware of what is taking place at their respective colleges or universities.

Table 15. A Comparison of Attendance at Alumni Meetings Between National Presidents and Executive Directors of College Social Fraternities

	No Resp. N %	None N %	1-2 N %	3-5 N %	6-10 N %	11-20 N %	21-50 N %	50+ N %	Total N %
National Presidents	4(11.43)	6(17.14)	3(8.57)	5(14.29)	2(5.71)	4(11.43)	6(17.14)	5(14.29)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	7(17.50)	5(12.50)	6(15.06)	7(17.50)	3(7.50)	1(2.50)	3(7.50)	8(20.00)	40(100.00)
Total	11(14.62)	11(14.67)	9(12.00)	12(16.00)	5(6.67)	5(6.67)	9(12.00)	13(17.33)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 5.626

Degrees of Freedom = 7

Not statistically significant.

Item 16 indicates the number of times the national presidents and executive directors have returned to their campuses since graduation. A chi-square test indicates that there is no significant difference between the responses of national presidents and executive directors regarding this item. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

As indicated in Item 16, 58.5 percent of the national presidents said that they have returned between 11-30 times. About 37.5 percent of the executive directors indicated that they have returned between 11-30 times to the campus. Approximately 5 percent of the combined group did not respond to the question.

Item 17 is concerned with whether national presidents and executive directors belonged to a fraternity alumni chapter prior to their current positions.

As pointed out in the table, 88.5 percent of the national presidents answered affirmatively, 8 percent negatively, and less than 3 percent did not respond to the question. Some 75 percent of the executive directors indicated an association and about 25 percent reported no affiliation prior to the current position.

A chi-square test indicates that there is no significant difference between the responses of national presidents and executive directors on this item. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

Table 16. A Comparison of the Number of Times National Presidents and Executive Directors Have Returned to Campuses

	No Resp. N %	None-10 N %	11-30 N %	31-50 N %	51-99 N %	Total N %
National Presidents	2(5.71)	6(17.14)	10(28.57)	9(25.71)	8(22.86)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	2(5.00)	12(30.00)	15(37.50)	5(12.50)	6(15.00)	40(100.00)
Total	4(5.33)	18(24.00)	25(33.33)	14(18.67)	14(18.67)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 4.114

Degrees of Freedom = 4

Not statistically significant.

Table 17. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive
Directors Who Belonged to Alumni Chapters Before
Their Current Positions

	No Resp. N %	No N %	Yes N %	Total N %
National Presidents	1(2.86)	3(8.57)	31(88.57)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	0(0)	10(25.00)	30(75.00)	40(100.00)
Total	1(1.33)	13(17.33)	61(81.33)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 4.472

Degree of Freedom = 2

Not statistically significant.

Item 18 compares the numbers of national presidents and
executive directors who were officers of alumni chapters.
A chi-square test indicates that there is a significant dif-
ference (at .05 level) on this item. The null hypothesis is
therefore rejected.

As indicated in Item 18, 80 percent of the national
presidents held office, some 14.2 did not and about 6 percent
of the national presidents failed to respond to the question.
A lower percentage (56.4 percent) of the executive directors
held office, 42.5 did not and they all responded to Item 18.

Table 18. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive
Directors Who Were Officers of Alumni Chapters

	No Resp. N %	No N %	Yes N %	Total N %
National Presidents	2(5.71)	5(14.29)	28(80.00	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	0(0)	17(42.50)	23(57.50)	40(100.00)
Total	2(2.67)	22(29.33)	51(68.00)	75(100.00)

$X^2 = 8.741$

Degrees of Freedom = 2

Significant beyond the .05 level of confidence.

Item 19 shows a comparison of the number of alumni
chapter meetings the national presidents and executive di-
rectors have attended. A chi-square test indicates that
there was no significant difference between the groups on
this particular item. The null hypothesis is therefore
accepted.

Once again the majority of national presidents and
executive directors together indicated by their responses
to Item 19 that the greater percentage of them have attended
50 or more alumni chapter meetings. The remaining responses
are fairly equally distributed over other categories.
About 4 percent of the total group did not respond.

Table 19. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive Directors with Respect to the Number of Alumni Chapter Meetings Attended

	No Resp. N %	None N %	1-2 N %	3-5 N %	6-10 N %	11-20 N %	21-50 N %	50+ N %	Total N %
National Presidents	1(2.86)	1(2.86)	0(0)	0(0)	2(5.71)	5(14.29)	12(34.29)	14(40.00)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	2(5.00)	1(2.50)	3(7.50)	2(5.00)	0(0)	5(12.50)	8(20.00)	14(47.50)	40(100.00)
Total	3(4.00)	2(2.67)	3(4.00)	2(2.67)	2(2.67)	10(13.33)	20(26.67)	33(44.00)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 8.596

Degrees of Freedom = 7

Not statistically significant.

A comparison of financial donations to the fraternity
since graduation is the substance of Item 20. A chi-square
indicates that there is no significant difference between
the national presidents and executive directors on this item.
The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

As indicated in Item 20, 91.4 percent of the national
presidents have contributed at least 100 dollars or more
since graduation. A slightly lower percentage, 82.5 percent,
of the executive directors have contributed at least the
same amount. The remaining categories are somewhat insig-
nificant compared to the one stated above, however, one
executive director failed to respond.

Item 21 compares the number of national presidents and
executive directors who held chapter offices as undergraduates.
As indicated, 80 percent of the national presidents held a
chapter office and about 20 percent did not hold office.
A slightly higher percentage (87.5) of the executive directors
held office, about 10 percent did not, and one failed to
respond. As pointed out in the total computations, 84 percent
of the national presidents and executive directors held an
undergraduate chapter office.

A chi-square test indicates that there is no significant
difference between the national presidents and executive di-
rectors on this particular item. The null hypothesis is
therefore accepted.

Table 20. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive Directors with Respect to Financial Donations to Their Fraternities Since Graduation

	No Resp. N %	None N %	1-9 N %	10-24 N %	25-49 N %	50-99 N %	100+ N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	1(2.86)	2(5.71)	32(91.43)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	1(2.50)	1(2.50)	0(0)	0(0)	2(5.00)	3(7.50)	33(82.50)	40(100.00)
Total	1(1.33)	1(1.33)	0(0)	0(0)	3(4.00)	5(6.67)	65(86.67)	75(100.00)

$X^2 = 2.225$

Degrees of Freedom = 4

Not statistically significant.

Table 21. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive
Directors with Respect to Holding a Chapter Office

	No Resp. N %	No N %	Yes N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	7(20.00)	28(80.00)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	1(2.5)	4(10.00)	35(87.50)	40(100.00)
Total	1(2.5)	11(14.67)	63(84.00)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 2.273

Degrees of Freedom = 2

Not statistically significant.

Item 22 compares the responses of national presidents and executive directors to see if they were members of their college Interfraternity Council. A chi-square test indicates that there is no significant difference between the responses of national presidents and executive directors on this particular item. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

As indicated in Table 22, 65 percent of the national presidents and executive directors did not hold an Interfraternity Council position. Some 34.6 percent of the total group did have a cabinet position. All of the national presidents and executive directors responded to this item.

Table 22. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive
Directors with Respect to Holding an Interfra-
ternity Council Office

	No Resp. N %	No N %	Yes N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	23(65.71)	12(34.29)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	0(0)	26(65.00)	14(35.00)	40(100.00)
Total	0(0)	49(65.33)	26(34.67)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 0.004

Degrees of Freedom = 1

Not statistically significant.

Item 23 is concerned with the amount of interest national presidents and executive directors had as undergraduates in their particular chapters.

A chi-square test indicates that there is no significant difference between the responses of the two groups. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

As pointed out in Item 23, 80 percent of the national presidents indicated they were very interested as opposed to 55 percent of the executive directors. Some 11 percent of the national presidents were quite interested and only 2 percent mildly interested. A no response was recorded from 5 percent of the national presidents. On the other hand,

15 percent of the executive directors were quite interested and none indicated that they were only mildly concerned.

Table 23. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive Directors with Respect to Their Interest in Their Undergraduate Chapters

	No Resp. N %	Very N %	Quite N %	Mildly N %	Total N %
National Presidents	2(5.71)	28(80.00)	4(11.43)	1(2.86)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	0(0)	34(85.00)	6(15.00)	0(0)	40(100.00)
Total	2(2.67)	62(82.67)	10(13.33)	1(1.33)	75(100.00)

$X^2 = 3.664$

Degrees of Freedom = 3

Not statistically significant.

Item 24 reflected the number of national presidents and executive directors who indicated they returned to their respective campuses for football games. As indicated in the table, 74.29 percent of the national presidents responded affirmatively, 22.86 percent responded negatively, and only 2.86 indicated no response at all. The affirmative percentage (67.5) of executive directors was slightly lower than the presidents. The negative responses were slightly higher.

A chi-square test indicates that there is no significant difference between the responses. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

Table 24. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive Directors with Respect to Attendances at Their College Football Games

	No Resp. N $\%$	No N $\%$	Yes N $\%$	Total N $\%$
National Presidents	1(2.86)	8(22.86)	26(74.29)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	3(7.50)	10(25.00)	27(67.50)	40(100.00)
Total	4(5.33)	18(24.00)	53(70.67)	75(100.00)

$x^2 = 0.912$

Degrees of Freedom = 2

Not statistically significant.

Item 25 is a comparison of national presidents and executive directors who donate regularly to their college alumni clubs. A chi-square test indicates that there is no significant difference between either group on this particular item. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

As indicated in Item 25 a total of some 73.3 percent of the national presidents and executive directors contribute to their college alumni club. Approximately 20 percent

indicated that they did not contribute and about 5 percent

failed to respond to the question.

Table 25. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive
Directors with Respect to Financial Donations to
Their College Alumni Club

	No Resp. N %	No N %	Yes N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	9(25.71)	26(74.29)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	2(5.00)	9(22.50)	29(72.50)	40(100.00)
Total	2(2.67)	18(24.00)	55(73.33)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 1.838

Degrees of Freedom = 2

Not statistically significant.

Item 28 deals with those national officers who married

sorority girls.[45]

As indicated in the chi-square test there is no sig-

nificant difference between the responses of the national

presidents and executive directors on this particular item.

The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

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[45]Items 26 and 27 have been delected from the study
(see page 50 for the explanation).

As indicated 48.5 percent of the national presidents reported a negative response and 45.7 percent indicated an affirmative response. A little over 5 percent did not respond to the question. An even larger percentage (65 percent) of the executive directors did not marry a sorority girl and only 30 percent responded positively to the question. Once again, some 5 percent of the executive directors failed to respond.

Table 28. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive Directors Who Married Sorority Girls

	No Resp. N %	No N %	Yes N %	Total N %
National Presidents	2(5.71)	17(48.57)	16(45.71)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	2(5.00)	26(65.00)	12(30.00)	40(100.00)
Total	4(5.33)	43(57.33)	28(37.33)	75(100.00)

$X^2 = 2.131$

Degrees of Freedom = 2

Not statistically significant.

Item 29 is concerned with those national presidents and executive directors who have sons in college. A chi-square test indicates that there is no significant difference between the responses of the groups on this particular item. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

As indicated in Item 29, 60 percent of the national presidents said "no" and only 17.1 percent indicated "yes" to the question. Some 22 percent did not respond. A small percentage (55) percent of the executive directors had a negative response and only 15 percent had an affirmative response. An even greater percentage (30 percent) did not respond to the question.

Table 29. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive Directors with Respect to Having Sons in College

	No Resp. N %	No N %	Yes N %	Total N %
National Presidents	8(22.86)	21(60.00)	6(17.14)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	12(30.00	22(55.00)	6(15.00)	40(100.00)
Total	20(26.67)	43(57.33)	12(16.00)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 0.492

Degrees of Freedom = 2

Not statistically significant.

The main substance of Item 30 was whether national presidents' and executive directors' sons were in a fraternity. A chi-square indicates no significant difference between either response on this particular item. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

Table 30. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive Directors with Respect to Having Sons in a Fraternity

	No Resp. N %	No N %	Yes N %	Total N %
National Presidents	10(28.57)	17(48.57)	8(22.86)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	21(52.50)	11(27.50)	8(20.00)	40(100.00)
Total	31(41.33)	28(37.33)	16(21.33)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 4.877

Degrees of Freedom = 2

Not statistically significant.

As indicated in Item 30, 48 percent of the national presidents answered "no," some 28.6 percent answered "yes," and an unusual number (28 percent) of the national presidents did not respond to the question. A much lower percent of executive directors (27.5 percent) responded negatively, some 20 percent affirmatively and once again a very large proportion (52.5 percent) did not respond to the question.

Item 31 is a comparison of national presidents and executive directors and whether they have a son in the same fraternity. A chi-square test indicates that there is a significant difference (at .05 level) between the national presidents and executive directors on this particular item. The null hypothesis is therefore rejected.

Table 31. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive
Directors with Respect to Having Sons in Their
Respective Fraternities

	No Resp. N %	No N %	Yes N %	Total N %
National Presidents	10(28.57)	20(57.14)	5(14.29)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	23(57.50)	12(30.00)	5(12.50)	40(100.00)
Total	33(44.00)	32(42.67)	10(13.33)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 6.818

Degrees of Freedom = 2

Significant beyond the .05 level of confidence.

The table indicates that 57.1 percent of the national presidents responded negatively, 14.2 positively and 28.5 had no response. About 30 percent of the executive directors had a negative response, 15.5 percent responded affirmatively and some 57.5 did not respond to the question at all. It can be assumed from this large "no response category" that they do not have a son.

Question 32 deals with a comparison of national presidents and executive directors and whether they belonged to a church. A chi-square test indicates that there is no significant difference between the responses of national presidents and executive directors on this item. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

Table 32. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive Directors with Respect to Church Membership

	No Resp. N %	No N %	Yes N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	3(8.57)	32(91.43)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	0(0)	4(10.00)	36(90.00)	40(100.00)
Total	0(0)	7(9.33)	68(90.67)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 0.045

Degrees of Freedom = 1

Not statistically significant.

As indicated in Item 32, 91.4 percent of the presidents said they did belong to a church and about 8.5 percent indicated they did not belong to a church. Some 90 percent of the executive directors answered affirmatively and only 10 percent answered negatively to the question. All of the national presidents and executive directors responded to the question.

Item 33 is a follow-up question of Item 32 with respect to the national presidents and executive directors that hold a church office. As pointed out in the table, there are more presidents that hold an office than executive directors. However, the overall percentage (64 percent) of the national presidents and executive directors indicated they did not

hold an office. Some 32 percent of the combined group indicated they did hold a church office.

A chi-square test indicates that there is no significant difference between the national presidents and executive directors on this particular item. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

Table 33. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive Directors with Respect to Holding a Church Office

	No Resp. N %	No N %	Yes N %	Total N %
National Presidents	2(5.71)	19(54.29)	14(40.00)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	1(2.50)	29(72.50)	10(25.00)	40(100.00)
Total	3(4.00)	48(64.00)	24(32.00)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 2.762

Degrees of Freedom = 2

Not statistically significant.

Item 34 is a comparison of the national presidents and executive directors that currently belong to civic organizations. A chi-square test indicates that there is no significant difference between the groups on this item.

Table 34.   A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive
            Directors with Respect to Belonging to Civic
            Organizations

	No Resp. N %	No N %	Yes N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	4(11.43)	31(88.57)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	1(2.50)	11(27.50)	28(70.00)	40(100.00)
Total	1(1.33)	15(20.00)	59(78.67)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 4.104

Degrees of Freedom = 2

Not statistically significant.

As indicated in Item 34, 88.5 percent of the presidents
answered affirmatively, some 11.4 percent answered negatively
and they all responded to the question. About 70 percent of
the executive directors responded affirmatively, some 27.5
percent negatively, and a little over 1 percent failed to
respond to the question.

Item 35 deals with those national presidents and execu-
tive directors who hold political offices. A chi-square
test indicates that there is no significant difference be-
tween the responses of the groups. The null hypothesis is
therefore accepted.

Table 35. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive
Directors with Respect to Holding Political Offices

	No Resp. N %	No N %	Yes N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	30(85.71)	5(14.29)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	1(2.50)	37(92.50)	2(5.00)	40(100.00)
Total	1(1.33)	67(89.33)	7(9.33)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 2.696

Degrees of Freedom = 2

Not statistically significant.

As pointed out in Item 35, 89.3 percent of the combined group responded negatively to the question and slightly over 9 percent answered affirmatively to the question. Approximately 1 percent did not respond to the item.

Whether any of the national presidents or executive directors are members of any college board of trustees is the main issue in Item 36. A chi-square test indicates that there is no significant difference between the national presidents and executive directors on this particular item. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

As evaluated in Item 36, 94.2 percent of the national presidents said they were not members of any board and only 2.8 percent indicated they were members of a college board.

Table 36. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive
Directors Concerning Membership on a College
Board of Trustees

	No Resp. N %	No N %	Yes N %	Total N %
National Presidents	1(2.86)	33(94.29)	1(2.86)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	0(0)	39(97.50)	1(2.50)	40(100.00)
Total	1(1.33)	72(96.00)	2(2.67)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 1.172

Degrees of Freedom = 2

Not statistically significant.

A slightly higher percentage, 97.5 percent of the executive
directors answered negatively and only 2.6 answered affirma-
tively. A little over 2 percent of the national presidents
failed to respond to the item.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS

The following is a list of those items reported in
Chapter IV that were statistically significant at .05 level
and beyond.

1. National presidents are older than executive di-
rectors of college social fraternities.

2. National presidents have lived longer in their
   present community than executive directors of
   college social fraternities.

3. More executive directors than national presidents
   obtained their first job after graduation from
   college through a fraternity contact.

4. More executive directors than national presidents
   are full-time salary employed.

5. National presidents have a higher annual income than
   do executive directors of college social fraternities.

6. More national presidents than executive directors
   have held alumni chapter offices.

7. More executive directors than national presidents of
   college social fraternities have sons who hold
   membership in the same fraternity.

SUMMARY

According to the analysis of the data in Chapter IV,
there are some significant differences between the selected
personal characteristics of the national presidents and
executive directors of college social fraternities.

Statistically significant differences were found in
those areas dealing with age, length of time in present com-
munity, method of obtaining first job, type of employment,
income, chapter alumni office, and son in same fraternity.

No significant differences were found between national presidents and executive directors in these areas related to the highest college degree earned, financial donations to the university, membership in a civic organization, membership on a college board of trustees, military experiences, and amount of interest in undergraduate chapter affairs.

CHAPTER V

ANALYSIS OF THE DATA--PERCEPTIONS OF NATIONAL
PRESIDENTS AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Chapter V includes an analysis of the data concerning

selected perceptions held by national presidents and execu-

tive directors of the role of the college social fraternity

in higher education. More specifically, the null hypothesis

tested in this part of the study was:

> There is no significant difference between the se-
> lected perceptions of national presidents and
> executive directors with respect to how they viewed
> the role of their organization in higher education.

All items in this chapter were reported in percentages

for the two groups. In addition a Chi-square test was used

to interpret each of the items in the chapter. For the pur-

pose of this study the .05 level of confidence was used to

determine if there were significant differences between the

national presidents and executive directors. Responses

from a total of 40 executive directors and 35 national presi-

dents are included. All items whether statistically signifi-

cant or not are reported in this chapter since it was felt

that every item could provide some understanding of the way

in which both groups included in the study perceive the

function of the social fraternity in American higher educa-

tion.

Item 37 concerns the importance of including history and philosophy of the educational institution in pledge training. A chi-square test indicates that there is no significant difference between the responses of national presidents and executive directors on this item. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

As indicated in the table, 60 percent of the national presidents agreed that the inclusion of educational history and philosophy are important in the pledge training program. Some 25 percent disagreed, about 5 percent expressed no opinion and slightly over 8 percent did not respond. ¯ A slightly higher percentage (65 percent) of all executive directors agreed, 17.5 percent disagreed, 15 percent had no opinion, and 2.5 percent did not respond. Thus, it is evident from the data that a large majority of both executive directors and national presidents believe that it is important to include some of the individual institution's history and philosophy in the pledge program.

In Item 38 an overwhelming number of presidents and executive directors considered the president the most important position in the chapter house.

As indicated in Table 38 over 85 percent of the presidents agreed with the item, over 5 percent disagreed, over 2 percent had no opinion, and 2.86 did not respond. A slightly lower percentage of executive directors (8.2 percent) agreed, 10 percent disagreed, 2.5 percent had no opinion and

Table 37. A Comparison of the Responses of National Presidents
and Executive Directors with Respect to Pledge
Training

	No Resp. N %	Agree. N %	Disagree N %	No Opinion N %	Total N %
National Presidents	3(8.57)	21(6.00)	9(25.71)	2(5.71)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	1(2.50)	26(65.00)	7(17.50)	6(15.00)	40(100.00)
Total	4(5.33)	47(62.67)	16(21.33)	8(10.67)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 3.464

Degrees of Freedom = 3

Not statistically significant.

Table 38. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive
Directors with Respect to the Importance of the
Chapter President

	No Resp. N %	Agree N %	Disagree N %	No Opinion N %	Total N %
National Presidents	1(2.86)	31(88.57)	2(5.71)	1(2.86)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	2(5.00)	33(82.50)	4(10.00)	1(2.50)	40(100.00)
Total	3(4.00)	64(85.33)	6(8.00)	2(2.67)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 0.732

Degrees of Freedom = 3

Not statistically significant.

5 percent did not respond. Over 85 percent agreed that the president's is the most important position in the chapter.

A chi-square test indicates that there is no significant difference between the response of the national presidents and the executive directors. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

Item 39 is concerned with the local advisor and whether he should be a member of the national fraternity. A chi-square test indicates that there is no significant difference between the responses of national presidents and executive directors on this particular item. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

Table 39. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive Directors as to Whether the Local Advisor Should Be a Member of the National Fraternity

	No Resp. N %	Agree N %	Disagree N %	No Opinion N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	26(74.29)	5(14.29)	4(11.43)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	0(0)	32(80.00)	8(20.00)	0(0)	40(100.00)
Total	0(0)	58(77.33)	13(17.33)	4(5.33)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 5.002

Degrees of Freedom = 2

Not statistically significant.

As indicated in Table 39, over 74 percent of the national presidents agreed that the advisor should be a member of the group. Some 14 percent disagreed and about 11.43 expressed no opinion. A slightly higher percentage (80 percent) of the executive directors agreed, while 20 percent disagreed.

Item 40 is concerned with whether the local chapter advisor should be a member of the university faculty. A chi-square test indicates that there is no significant difference between the responses of national presidents and executive directors on this item. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

Table 40. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive Directors as to Whether Chapter Advisors Should be a Member of the University Faculty

	No Resp. N %	Agree N %	Disagree N %	No Opinion N %	Total N %
National Presidents	3(8.57)	11(31.43)	16(45.71)	5(14.29)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	0(0)	16(4.00)	17(42.50)	7(17.50)	40(100.00)
Total	3(4.00)	27(36.00)	33(44.00)	12(16.00)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 3.974

Degrees of Freedom = 3

Not statistically significant.

According to the table, the percentage break-down between those who agree and disagree on Item 40 is quite close. Of the national presidents, 31.43 percent agreed, 45.71 disagreed, and 14.29 had no opinion and 8.5 did not respond. Of the executive directors who responded to the question, 40 percent agreed, 42.5 disagreed, and 17.5 had no opinion.

The main concern of Item 41 is to determine if there are any significant differences between the views of the national presidents and executive directors as to the ideal size of a fraternity house. A chi-square test indicates that there is no significant difference between the two groups.

As indicated in the table, there is a wide range of ideas as to size. However, the majority of the national presidents and executive directors (52.7 percent) prefer the category of 51-75 men.

Table 41. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive Directors with Respect to the Size of the Fraternity House.

	No Resp. N %	25-50 N %	51-75 N %	76-100 N %	100+ N %	Total N %
National Presidents	1(2.86)	12(34.29)	16(45.71)	6(17.14)	0(0)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	1(2.56)	12(30.77)	23(58.97)	3(7.69)	0(0)	40(100.00)
Total	2(2.70)	24(32.43)	39(52.70)	9(12.16)	0(0)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 2.046

Degrees of Freedom = 3

Not statistically significant.

Item 42 is concerned with the importance of notifying the national office before any disciplinary action is taken against a local chapter by the Dean of Students Office. A chi-square test indicates that there was no significant difference between the responses of national presidents and executive directors on this item. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

As indicated in Table 42, 71.4 percent of the national presidents agreed that the national office should be notified prior to a disciplinary decision. Some 25.7 disagreed and no one withheld an opinion. However, one president did not respond. An even higher percentage (80 percent) of all the executive directors agreed, 12.5 disagreed, 5 percent had no opinion and 2.5 did not respond.

Table 42. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive Directors with Respect to Whether Disciplinary Action Should be Taken Against a Local Chapter by the Deans Office Before the National is Notified

	No Resp. N %	Agree N %	Disagree N %	No Opinion N %	Total N %
National Presidents	1(2.86	25(71.43)	9(25.71)	0(0)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	1(2.50)	32(80.00)	5(12.50)	2(5.00)	40(100.00)
Total	2(2.67)	57(76.00)	14(18.67)	2(2.67)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 3.686

Degrees of Freedom = 3

Not statistically significant.

The reaction of national presidents and executive directors to Item 43 was that they generally did not think that first term freshmen should wait until the end of the first marking period to pledge. The chi-square test indicates that there is no significant difference between the responses of the national presidents and executive directors. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

A summary of the responses are recorded in Table 43. It is interesting to note that the national presidents disagreed 62.88 percent, as opposed to 37.14 percent that agreed. The executive directors disagreed 65 percent, as opposed to 17 percent who agreed. About 7.5 percent of the executive directors indicated no opinion.

Table 43. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive Directors with Respect to Whether the University Should Require First Term Freshmen to Wait Until the End of the First Marking Period Before Pledging

	No Resp. N %	Agree N %	Disagree N %	No Opinion N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	13(37.14)	22(62.88)	0(0)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	0(0)	11(27.50)	26(65.00)	3(7.50)	40(100.00)
Total	0(0)	24(32.00)	48(64.00)	3(4.00)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 3.181

Degrees of Freedom = 2

Not statistically significant.

The main concern of Item 44 is whether the university should require all fraternities to have housemothers. A chi-square test indicates that there is no significant difference between the responses of national presidents and executive directors on this item. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

As pointed out in Table 44, 68.5 percent of the national presidents agreed that the university should require housemothers or resident advisors. About 22.86 percent disagreed and 8.5 had no opinion. A slightly lower percentage of executive directors (52.5 percent) agreed with the statement, some 32.5 percent disagreed and 15 percent had no opinion.

Table 44. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive Directors with Respect to Whether the University Should Require All Fraternities to have Housemothers or Resident Advisors

	No Resp. N %	Agree N %	Disagree N %	No Opinion N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	24(68.57)	8(22.86)	3(8.57)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	0(0)	21(52.50)	13(32.50)	6(15.00)	40(100.00)
Total	0(0)	45(60.00)	21(28.00)	9(12.00)	75(100.00)

$X^2 = 2.066$

Degrees of Freedom = 2

Not statistically significant.

Item 45 shows the reaction of the national presidents
and executive directors with respect to teaching academic
subjects in fraternities. A chi-square test indicates there
is no significant difference between the responses of the
national presidents and the executive directors on this par-
ticular item. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

Even though there was no significant difference on this
item, it is important to note that a total of 61.33 percent
of the national presidents and executive directors agreed
that fraternities should encourage academic teaching in their
houses. A combined total of 16 percent disagreed, 21.3 had
no opinion and 1.3 percent did not respond.

Table 45. A Comparison of the Responses of National Presidents
and Executive Directors with Respect to the Teaching
of Academic Subjects in Fraternity Houses

	No Resp. N %	Agree N %	Disagree N %	No Opinion N %	Total N %
National Presidents	1(2.86)	21(60.00	7(20.00)	6(17.14)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	0(0)	25(62.50)	5(12.50)	10(25.00)	40(100.00)
Total	1(1.33)	46(61.33)	12(16.00)	16(21.33)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 2.358

Degrees of Freedom = 3

Not statistically significant.

Item 46 is concerned with the age-old problem of seniors moving out of the fraternity house. A chi-square test indicates that there is no significant difference between the national presidents and executive directors on this item. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

As indicated in Table 46, 45.7 percent of the national presidents agreed that if the house was full, seniors could move out. Some 40 percent disagreed, about 11 percent had no opinion, and over 2 percent did not respond. A slightly lower percentage (37.5 percent) of all of the executive directors agreed. However, a larger percentage (55 percent) disagreed and 7.5 had no opinion.

Table 46. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive Directors with Respect to Whether Seniors Should Live Outside the Fraternity House if It Is Full

	No Resp. N %	Agree N %	Disagree N %	No Opinion N %	Total N %
National Presidents	1(2.86)	16(45.71)	14(40.00)	4(11.43)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	0(0)	15(37.50)	22(55.00)	3(7.50)	40(100.00)
Total	1(1.33)	31(41.33)	36(48.00)	7(9.33)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 2.631

Degrees of Freedom = 3

Not statistically significant.

The expansion of fraternities into state supported
schools rather than private colleges is the main concern of
Item 47. A chi-square test indicates that there is no sig-
nificant difference between the responses of national
presidents and executive directors. The null hypothesis is
therefore accepted.

As indicated in Table 47, 76 percent of the national
presidents and executive directors disagreed with this item.
Only 5.3 percent of the national presidents and executive
directors agreed, about 14.6 percent had no opinion, and 4
percent did not respond to this item.

Table 47. A Comparison of National President and Executive
Directors with Respect to Fraternity Expansion in
State Supported Institutions as Opposed to Private
Institutions

	No Resp. N %	Agree N %	Disagree N %	No Opinion N %	Total N %
National Presidents	3(8.57)	1(2.86)	26(74.29)	5(14.29)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	0(0)	3(7.50)	31(77.50)	6(15.00)	40(100.00)
Total	3(4.00)	4(5.33)	57(76.00)	11(14.67)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 4.215

Degrees of Freedom = 3

Not statistically significant.

Item 48 points out a serious problem that has confronted fraternities on many campuses, that they are in but not a part of the academic community. A chi-square test indicates that there is no significant difference between the responses of national presidents and executive directors on this item. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

As indicated in the table, 54.29 percent of the national presidents agreed that many school officials see fraternities as in but not a part of the academic community. Some 28.5 percent of the presidents disagreed and 17.14 had no opinion. A much higher percentage, 70 percent, of the executive directors agreed, 20 percent disagreed, 7.5 had no opinion and a little over 2 percent did not respond to the question.

Table 48. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive Directors with Respect to Whether Fraternities are Considered by Many School Officials as In but Not a Part of the Academic Community

	No Resp. N %	Agree N %	Disagree N %	No Opinion N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	19(54.29)	10(28.57)	6(17.14)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	1(2.50)	28(70.00)	8(20.00)	3(7.50)	40(100.00)
Total	1(1.33)	47(62.67)	18(24.00)	9(12.00)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 3.628

Degrees of Freedom = 3

Not statistically significant.

Scholarship has long been a major concern of most fraternities. Table 49 points out the mixed feeling that many national officers have as to whether the level of fraternity scholarship is consistently higher than the level all-university scholarship. The chi-square test indicates however, that there is no significant differences between them on this item. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

Even though there is no significant difference between the two groups, it should be noted that 45.3 percent of the national presidents and executive directors agreed that scholarship was higher, 32 percent disagreed, 17 percent had no opinion, and 5.3 percent did not respond.

Table 49. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive Directors Concerning Their Opinions of Whether Fraternity Scholarship is Consistently Higher Than the All University Scholarship.

	No Resp. N %	Agree N %	Disagree N %	No Opinion N %	Total N %
National Presidents	2(5.71)	15(42.86)	13(37.14)	5(14.29)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	2(5.00)	19(47.50)	11(27.50)	8(20.00)	40(100.00)
Total	4(5.33)	34(45.33)	24(32.00)	13(17.33)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 1.001

Degrees of Freedom = 3

Not statistically significant.

Item 50 deals with the importance of placing more emphasis on the fraternity ideal and purpose. A chi-square test indicates that there is no significant difference between the responses of national presidents and executive directors on this item. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

As indicated in Table 50, 94.29 percent of the national presidents think more emphasis should be placed on the fraternity ideal. None of them disagreed and a little over 5 percent had no opinion. A slightly higher percentage, 95 percent, of the executive directors agreed, there are no disagreements, 2.5 percent had no opinion, and a little over 2 percent did not respond.

Table 50. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive Directors with Respect to Their Opinions of Whether More Emphasis Should be Placed on the Fraternity Ideal and Purpose

	No Resp. N %	Agree N %	Disagree N %	No Opinion N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	33(94.29)	0(0)	2(5.71)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	1(2.50)	38(95.00)	0(0)	1(2.50)	40(100.00)
Total	1(1.33)	71(94.67)	0(0)	3(4.00)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 1.358

Degrees of Freedom = 2

Not statistically significant.

Item 51 compared the opinions of national presidents and executive directors as to whether NIC should develop an educational office. A chi-square test indicates that there is no significant difference between the responses of national presidents and executive directors on this particular item. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

As indicated in Table 51, 42.8 percent of the national presidents agreed that an educational office should be developed. About 28.5 percent disagreed and some 28.5 percent had no opinion on this item. A much higher percentage (70 percent) of the executive directors agreed, 10 percent disagreed, 17.5 percent had no opinion, and only 2.5 percent did not respond on the item.

Table 51. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive Directors with Respect to Whether the NIC should Develop an Office of Educational Research

	No Resp. N %	Agree N %	Disagree N %	No Opinion N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	15(42.80)	10(28.57)	10(28.57)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	1(2.50)	28(70.00)	4(10.00)	7(17.50)	40(100.00)
Total	1(1.33)	43(57.33)	14(18.67)	17(22.67)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 7.732

Degrees of Freedom = 3

Not statistically significant.

It is evident from the data in Table 51 that the majority of national presidents and executive directors believe it is important for NIC to have an educational research office. The possible explanation for the higher percentage of executive directors who agreed as compared to the national presidents is that possibly the executive directors are working more closely with the on-going program.

Table 52 compares the national presidents and executive directors with respect to NIC developing a leadership school for executive directors. A chi-square test indicates that there is no significant difference between the responses of the groups on this particular item. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

Table 52. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive Directors with Respect to NIC Developing a National Leadership School

	No Resp. N %	Agree N %	Disagree N %	No Opinion N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	12(34.29)	15(42.86)	8(22.86)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	1(2.50)	16(40.00)	21(52.50)	2(5.00)	40(100.00)
Total	1(1.33)	28(37.33)	36(48.00)	10(13.33)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 5.864

Degrees of Freedom = 3

Not statistically significant.

As indicated in Item 52, 42.8 percent of the national

presidents disagreed, about 34.2 percent agreed, 22.8 had

no opinion and all of the presidents responded to the ques-

tion. A slightly higher percentage, 52.5 percent of the

executive directors disagreed, some 40 percent agreed, about

5 percent had no opinion, and a little over 2.5 percent

failed to respond to the question.

The question of expansion into teachers' colleges has

long been a question of debate among the national fraternity

officers. Table 53 points out a distinct trend in their

thinking in this area. A chi-square test indicates, however,

that there are no significant differences between the re-

sponses of the national presidents and the executive directors

on this item. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

Table 53. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive
Directors with Respect to Establishment of Fra-
ternities in Teachers Colleges

	No Resp. N %	Agree N %	Disagree N %	No Opinion N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	22(62.86)	7(20.00)	6(17.14)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	0(0)	34(85.00	2(5.00	4(10.00)	40(100.0Q)
Total	0(0)	56(74.67)	9(12.00)	10(13.33)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 5.440

Degrees of Freedom = 2

Not statistically significant.

This positive thinking on the part of national presidents and executive directors in regard to expansion into teachers' college is a relatively new concept. The most significant point is the overwhelming total percentage that agreed to expanding in this area. As indicated in the chart, 76 percent agreed, about 12 percent disagreed and some 13 percent had no opinion.

Item 54 deals with one of the most basic concerns of all national officers, why undergraduates see little relationship between the idealistic purpose of the fraternity and the day-to-day progress and operation of the chapter. A chi-square indicates that there is no significant difference between the responses of each group. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

Table 54. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive Directors with Respect to Their Opinions on Whether Undergraduates See the Relationship Between Idealistic Purpose of Fraternities and Day-to-Day Operations and Purposes of Their Chapter

	No Resp. N %	Agree N %	Disagree N %	No Opinion N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	31(88.57)	2(5.71)	2(5.71)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	1(2.50)	32(80.00)	6(15.00)	1(2.50)	40(100.00)
Total	1(1.33)	63(84.00)	8(10.67)	3(4.00)	75(100.00)

x^2 = 3.029

Degrees of Freedom = 3

Not statistically significant

Once again the total computation of both groups seems to point out the need and the concern they have for this area. As you can see in Table 54, the presidents show an even greater concern than the directors over the comparatively small relationship that exists between the idealistic purpose of the fraternity and the day-to-day operation and progress of the chapter. From the total group it is interesting to note that some 84 percent agreed, only about 10 percent disagreed, 4 percent had no opinion, and a little over one percent did not respond.

Table 55 portrays the willingness of the national presidents and executive directors to support a student aid program for undergraduate members. A chi-square test indicates, however, that there is no significant difference between them on this item. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

Table 55. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive Directors with Respect to Whether National Fraternities Should Maintain a Student Aid Program

	No Resp. N %	Agree N %	Disagree N %	No Opinion N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	29(82.86)	4(11.43)	2(5.71)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	1(2.50)	32(80.00)	4(10.00)	3(7.50)	40(100.00)
Total	1(1.33)	61(81.33)	8(10.67)	5(6.67)	75(100.00)

$X^2 = 1.019$

Degrees of Freedom = 3

Not statistically significant

As indicated in the table, 52 percent of the national

presidents agreed that they should maintain a student aid

program. Only about 11 percent disagreed and less than 6 per-

cent had no opinion. The attitude expressed by the executive

directors with regards to this item was that about 80 percent

of them agreed, some 10 percent disagreed, and slightly over

7 percent did not respond. One, however, failed to respond

to the question.

A comparison of national presidents and executive di-

rectors as to whether they should have experience in higher

education prior to assuming their current positions is the

essence of Item 56. A chi-square indicates that there is no

significant difference between the responses of national

presidents and executive directors. The null hypothesis is

therefore accepted.

Table 56. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive
Directors with Respect to Whether the Executive
Directors Should Have Experience in Higher Education
Before Assuming His Position

	No Resp. N %	Agree N %	Disagree N %	No Opinion N %	Total N %
National Presidents	3(8.57)	10(28.57)	16(45.71)	6(17.14)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	0(0)	16(40.00)	15(37.50)	9(22.50)	40(100.00)
Total	3(4.00)	26(34.67)	31(41.33)	15(20.00)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 4.704

Degrees of Freedom = 3

Not statistically significant.

There seemed to be a lack of understanding of this question on the part of national presidents since about 8 percent of them did not respond and slightly over 17 percent had no opinion. A similar situation also exists with the executive directors, 22 percent of whom had no opinion though they all responded. The total percent of national presidents and executive directors who agreed and disagreed seems to point to a feeling of mixed concern over this item.

With the tremendous amount of time a national president spends on the job, the question has often been raised whether this person should receive a salary from the national fraternity. However, the attitude of both the national presidents and executive directors regarding this issue is pointed out in Table 57 very explicitly.

Table 57. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive Directors with Respect to Whether the National President Should Receive a Salary

	No Resp. N %	Agree N %	Disagree N %	No Opinion N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	0(0)	33(94.29)	2(5.70)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	0(0)	1(2.50)	32(80.00)	7(17.50)	40(100.00)
Total	0(0)	1(1.33)	65(86.67)	9(12.00)	75(100.00)

$X^2 = 3.475$

Degrees of Freedom = 2

Not statistically significant

An overwhelming 94 percent of the national presidents do not feel they should receive a salary and about 80 percent of the executive directors feel the same way. Only 2 percent of both national presidents and executive directors agreed that they should, 12 percent had no opinion and everybody responded to the question.

A chi-square indicates no significant difference. Therefore the null hypothesis is accepted.

Item 58 is concerned with the importance of a summer rush program since many universities are operating on a 12 month campus calendar. A chi-square test indicates that there is no significant difference between the national presidents and the executive directors on this item. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

Table 58. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive Directors with Respect to Whether Fraternities Should have Organized Summer Rush Programs

	No Resp. N %	Agree N %	Disagree N %	No Opinion N %	Total N %
National Presidents	1(2.86)	22(62.86)	5(14.29)	7(20.00)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	1(2.50)	29(72.50)	3(7.50)	7(17.50)	40(100.00)
Total	2(2.67)	51(68.00)	8(10.67)	14(18.67)	75(100.00)

$X^2 = 1.132$

Degrees of Freedom = 3

Not statistically significant.

As indicated in Item 58, 62 percent of the national presidents agreed that an organized summer program was important; some 14 percent disagreed, 20 percent had no opinion and about 3 percent did not respond. A slightly higher percentage (72.15) percent of the executive directors agreed. Approximately 7.5 percent disagreed, 17.5 had no opinion and a little over 2.5 percent did not respond.

The purpose of Item 59 was to get the actual perception of national presidents and executive directors as to whether they thought deans of students were sympathetic to college fraternities. A chi-square test indicates that there is no significant difference between the national presidents and executive directors as to show they view the deans' feelings towards fraternities. The null hypothesis is accepted.

Table 59. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive Directors with Respect to Whether Deans of Students are Sympathetic to College Fraternities

	No Resp. N %	Agree N %	Disagree N %	No Opinion N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	22(62.86)	4(11.43)	9(25.71)	35(100.00)
Executive Presidents	0(0)	23(57.50)	5(12.50)	12(30.00)	40(100.00)
Total	0(0)	45(60.00)	9(12.00)	21(28.00)	75(100.00)

$X^2 = 0.230$

Degrees of Freedom = 2

Not statistically significant.

The total percent points out significantly, however, that there is a relatively good feeling on the part of national officers with respect to how deans of students feel toward fraternities. As indicated, some 60 percent agreed that deans of students are sympathetic, 12 percent disagreed, 28 percent had no opinion and everybody responded to the question.

A similar question was asked in Item 60. However, this time the question was how they thought college presidents view fraternities. Since most of these people have very little contact with presidents, it was interesting to note that about 35 percent of the national presidents had no opinion and some 32.5 percent of the executive directors felt the same way.

Table 60. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive Directors with Respect to Whether College Presidents are Sympathetic to Fraternities

	No Resp. N %	Agree N %	Disagree N %	No Opinion N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	20(57.14)	3(8.57)	12(34.29)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	0(0)	22(55.00)	5(12.50)	13(32.50)	40(100.00)
Total	0(0)	42(56.00)	8(10.67)	25(33.33)	75(100.00)

$x^2 = 0.303$

Degrees of Freedom = 2

Not statistically significant.

As indicated in the table, with the combined group of national presidents and executive directors there is an over-all total of 57 percent who agreed. A chi-square indicates that there is no significant difference between the responses of national presidents and executive directors on this item. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

A comparison of how the fraternity presidents and executive directors feel about having a library in fraternity houses is very evident as pointed out in Item 61. A chi-square test indicates no significant difference between the groups. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

It is interesting to note from the responses in Table 61 that both the national presidents and executive directors agree almost 100 percent on this item.

Table 61. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive Directors with Respect to Whether All Fraternity Houses Should Have Chapter Libraries

	No Resp. N %	Agree N %	Disagree N %	No Opinion N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	34(97.14)	0(0)	1(2.86)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	0(0)	40(100.00)	0(0)	0(0)	40(100.00)
Total	0(0)	74(100.00)	0(0)	0(0)	75(100.00)

$X^2 = 1.158$

Degrees of Freedom = 1

Not statistically significant.

Item 62 deals with a comparison of national presidents and executive directors as to whether the fraternity should consider initiating a prospective member immediately rather than have him go through a pledge period. A chi-square test indicates that there is no significant difference between the national president and executive directors on this particular item. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

As indicated in Item 62, 97.1 percent of the national presidents disagreed, some 2.8 percent agreed, all presidents responded to the question. A slightly lower percentage (85 percent) of the executive directors disagreed, some 7.5 percent agreed that members should be initiated immediately, 5 percent had no opinion, and 2.5 failed to respond to the question.

Table 62. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive Directors with Respect to Initiating a Prospective Member Immediately Rather than Have a Pledge Period

	No Resp. N %	Agree N %	Disagree N %	No Opinion N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	1(2.86)	34(97.14)	0(0)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	1(2.50)	3(7.50)	34(85.00	2(5.00)	40(100.00)
Total	1(1.33)	4(5.33)	68(90.67)	2(2.67)	75(100.00)

x^2 = 3.683

Degrees of Freedom = 3

Not statistically significant.

The substance of Item 63 is whether the national officers think the university should assume more responsibility in the building of fraternity houses. A chi-square test indicates that there is no significant difference between the responses on this item. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

There is a great deal of similarity among the national presidents and executive directors on this item. As indicated in the table the total affirmative feeling was about 48 percent, and the negative response was a little over 37 percent. Some 14 percent had no opinion in this area and only one percent of the presidents failed to respond.

Table 63. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive Directors with Respect to Having Universities Finance New Houses

	No Resp. N %	Agree N %	Disagree N %	No Opinion N %	Total N %
National Presidents	1(2.86)	16(45.71)	16(45.71)	2(5.71)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	0(0)	20(50.00)	12(30.00)	8(20.00)	40(100.00)
Total	1(1.33)	36(48.00)	28(37.33)	10(13.33)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 5.306

Degrees of Freedom = 3

Not statistically significant.

There seems to be a more positive feeling about making university land available for the construction of fraternity houses as opposed to university financing of the construction as indicated in Item 64 by the responses of the national presidents and executive directors. A chi-square test indicates that there is no significant difference between the responses of national presidents and executive directors on this item.

As indicated in the table, some 76 percent of the officers are in favor of the university making land available, only 11 percent disagree, and 13.5 had no opinion.

Table 64. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive Directors with Respect to Whether Universities Should Make Land Available for Construction

	No Resp. N %	Agree N %	Disagree N %	No Opinion N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	26(74.29)	6(17.14)	3(8.57)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	0(0)	31(77.50)	2(5.00)	7(17.50)	40(100.00)
Total	0(0)	57(76.00)	8(10.67)	10(13.33)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 3.722

Degrees of Freedom = 2

Not statistically significant.

Item 65 is concerned with a comparison of the national presidents and executive directors with respect to how they feel about the pledging of graduate students to fraternities. A chi-square test indicates that there is no significant difference between the responses of the national presidents and the executive directors on this item. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

The commonality of responses from both the national presidents and the executive directors is somewhat surprising from a percentage viewpoint. When combined about 78.5 percent of the national presidents and executive directors agreed. Only 14.6 disagreed and less than 7 percent had no opinion.

Table 65. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive Directors with Respect to Graduate Students Being Allowed to Pledge Fraternities

	No Resp. N %	Agree N %	Disagree N %	No Opinion N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	25(71.43)	7(20.00)	3(8.57)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	0(0)	34(85.00)	4(10.00)	2(5.00)	40(100.00)
Total	0(0)	59(78.67)	11(14.67)	5(6.67)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 2.067

Degrees of Freedom = 2

Not statistically significant.

Whether fraternities should expand into junior colleges meets with mixed emotions by the national presidents and executive directors. Table 66 does point out, however, that there is a desire on the part of some national officers to expand the fraternity system to junior colleges.

As indicated in the table, 31 percent of the national presidents agreed, about 49 percent disagreed, and about 20 percent had no opinion. A slightly higher number of executive directors (50 percent) disagreed, some 37.5 agreed, and about 12.5 refrained from answering the question. The interesting aspect of this item is the number of people who had no opinion on the item at this time.

A chi-square test indicates no significant difference between the responses. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

Table 66. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive Directors with Respect to Junior College Expansion

	No Resp. N %	Agree N %	Disagree N %	No Opinion N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	11(31.43)	17(48.57)	7(20.00	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	0(0)	15(37.50)	20(50.00)	5(12.50)	40(100.00)
Total	0(0)	26(34.67)	27(49.33)	12(16.00)	75(100.00)

x^2 = 0.862

Degrees of Freedom = 2

Not statistically significant.

Item 67 illustrated the attitude of the national presidents and executive directors toward the length of a pledge period. A chi-square test indicates that there is no significant difference between the responses of the national presidents and executive directors on this particular item. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

As indicated in Table 67, 22.8 percent of the national presidents thought 8 weeks was the most appropriate length of time. About 5.8 percent indicated 2 weeks, 8.5 indicated 4 weeks, 8.5 percent indicated 6 weeks, 11.4 indicated 12 weeks, 20 percent indicated 1 term, 17.4 percent indicated 1 semester, and 8.5 percent indicated 6 weeks, 11.4 indicated 12 weeks, 20 percent indicated 1 term, 17.4 percent indicated 1 semester, and 8.5 percent did not respond. A slightly higher percentage (25 percent) of the executive directors indicated 12 weeks. Five percent indicated 2 weeks, 10 percent indicated 4 weeks, 20 percent indicated 6 weeks, 20 percent indicated 8 weeks, 7.5 percent indicated 1 term, 7.5 percent indicated 1 semester, and 5 percent failed to answer the question.

Item 68 is concerned with the attitude of the national presidents and executive directors as to whether fraternities require too much time in pledging. A chi-square test indicates that there is no significant difference between the responses of the national presidents and executive directors on this item.

Table 67. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive Directors with Respect to the Length of the Pledge Period

	No Resp. N %	2 weeks N %	4 weeks N %	6 weeks N %	8 weeks N %	12 weeks N %	1 term N %	1 semester N %	Total N %
National Presidents	3(8.57)	1(2.86)	3(8.57)	3(8.57)	8(22.86)	4(11.43)	7(20.00)	6(17.14)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	2(5.00)	2(5.00)	4(10.00)	8(20.00)	8(20.00)	10(25.00)	3(7.50)	3(7.50)	40(100.00)
Total	5(6.67)	3(4.00)	7(9.33)	11(14.67)	16(21.33)	14(18.67)	10(13.33)	9(12.00)	75(100.00)

x^2 = 7.822

Degrees of Freedom = 7

Not statistically significant.

Table 68. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive
Directors with Respect to Whether Fraternities
Require Too Much Time of Their Pledges

	No Resp. N %	Agree N %	Disagree N %	No Opinion N %	Total N %
National Presidents	2(5.70)	6(17.14)	23(65.71)	4(11.43)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	2(5.00)	14(35.00)	17(42.50)	7(17.50)	40(100.00)
Total	4(5.33)	20(26.67)	40(53.33)	11(14.67)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 4.605

Degrees of Freedom = 3

Not statistically significant.

As indicated in the total percentage of both national presidents and executive directors some 40 percent did not agree that fraternities require too much time, about 27 percent agreed, and a little less than 15 percent had no opinion.

It is apparent from Table 69 that the national presidents and executive directors think that being a member of a fraternity enables one to secure better employment. A chi-square test indicates however, that there is no significant difference between the responses of both groups on this item. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

As pointed out in the table, 52 percent of the combined group of national officers agreed. Some 18.5 percent disagreed, almost 30 percent had no opinion and all of the presidents and executive directors responded.

Table 69. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive
Directors with Respect to Whether Being a Fraternity
Member Enables One to Secure Better Employment

	No Resp. N %	Agree N %	Disagree N %	No Opinion N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	16(45.71)	8(22.86)	11(31.43)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	0(0)	23(57.50)	6(15.00)	11(27.50)	40(100.00)
Total	0(0)	39(52.00)	14(18.67)	22(29.33)	75(100.00)

$X^2 = 1.214$

Degrees of Freedom = 2

Not statistically significant

One of the most important questions that has confronted personnel deans for a long time is whether the college or university should allow fraternity men to drink in fraternity houses. Table 70 indicates how the national officers of fraternities feel about this question. A chi-square indicates that there is no significant difference between the responses of either group on this item. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

As indicated in Table 70, 20 percent of the national presidents agreed that the university should allow drinking in the fraternity houses. Some 68.5 percent disagreed, and about 11 percent had no opinion. A slightly larger percentage (27 percent) of all executive directors agreed, some

62.5 percent disagreed, and 10 percent had no opinion.

Everyone responded to this question.

Table 70. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive
            Directors with Respect to Drinking in Fraternity
            Houses

	No Resp. N %	Agree N %	Disagree N %	No Opinion N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	7(20.00)	24(68.57)	4(11.43)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	0(0)	11(27.50)	25(62.50)	4(10.00)	40(100.00)
Total	0(0)	18(24.00)	49(65.33)	8(10.67)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 0.579

Degrees of Freedom = 2

Not statistically significant.

The attitude of the national officers with respect to Item 71 is consistent with the overall goals and objectives of fraternity system. A chi-square test indicates that there is no significant difference between the responses of the national officers on this item. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

As indicated in the combined total of national presidents and executive directors, some 86.6 percent agreed, only 4 percent disagreed, and a little over 9 percent had no opinion.

Table 71.   A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive
            Directors with Respect to Whether Fraternity Men
            Are More Civic Minded

	No Resp. N %	Agree N %	Disagree N %	No Opinion N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	27(77.14)	3(8.57)	5(14.29)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	0(0)	38(95.00)	0(0)	2(5.00(	40(100.00)
Total	0(0)	65(86.67)	3(4.00)	7(9.33)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 5.840

Degrees of Freedom = 2

Not statistically significant.

Item 72 reflects the opinions of national presidents and executive directors with respect to whether fraternities encourage the moral and spiritual development of the individual. A chi-square test indicates that there is no significant difference between the responses of national presidents and executive directors on this particular item.

As indicated in the table, both the national presidents and executive directors agreed rather strongly that this was a very important aspect of fraternity life. There was an overwhelming total of 92 percent that agreed. Only 1.3 percent disagreed and less than 7 percent had no opinion.

Table 72. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive
Directors with Respect to Fraternities Encouraging
the Moral and Spiritual Development of the Individual

	No Resp. N %	Agree N %	Disagree N %	No Opinion N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	31(88.57	1(2.86)	3(8.57)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	0(0)	38(95.00)	0(0)	2(5.00)	40(100.00)
Total	0(0)	69(92.00)	1(1.33)	5(6.67)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 1.584

Degrees of Freedom = 2

Not statistically significant.

Item 73 indicates the importance national officers place on the participation of fraternity men in extra-curricular activities of an all-university nature. A chi-square indicates that there is no significant difference between either group regarding this item. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

The overwhelming response of both groups on this item is somewhat indicative of how the national officer thinks and projects the fraternity image. A total of 98.6 percent agreed, no one disagreed, and only one executive director indicated no opinion on this item.

Table 73. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive
Directors with Respect to Whether Fraternity Men
Should be Encouraged to Participate in Extra-
curricular Activities of an All University Nature

	No Resp. N %	Agree N %	Disagree N %	No Opinion N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	35(100.00)	0(0)	0(0)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	0(0)	39(97.50)	0(0)	1(2.50)	40(100.00)
Total	0(0)	74(98.67)	0(0)	1(1.33)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 0.887

Degrees of Freedom = 1

Not statistically significant.

Item 74 is concerned with the socio-economic backgrounds of fraternity men. A chi-square test indicates that there is no significant difference between the responses of national presidents and executive directors on this item. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

As pointed out in Item 74, the majority of national presidents and executive directors indicated by their re-sponses that they believe most fraternity men are from middle socio-economic backgrounds. It is significant and interesting to note that neither group thought that most fraternity men were from lower or upper socio-economic backgrounds. Some 12 percent did not respond to Item 74.

Table 74. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive Directors with Respect to the Socio-economic Background of Fraternity Men

	No Resp. N %	Lower N %	Middle- Lower N %	Middle N %	Middle- Upper N %	Upper N %	Total N %
National Presidents	4(11.43)	0(0)	1(2.86)	17(48.57)	13(37.14)	0(0)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	5(12.50)	0(0)	2(2.67)	28(70.00)	6(15.00)	0(0)	40(100.00)
Total	9(12.00)	0(0)	2(2.67)	45(60.00)	19(25.33)	0(0)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 5.068

Degrees of Freedom = 3

Not statistically significant.

Item 75 concerns the question of whether fraternity
men who fail to meet financial obligations should be deacti-
vated. According to both national presidents and executive
directors, they feel that if a fraternity man fails to meet
his financial obligations by a specified time, he should be
deactivated.

A chi-square test indicates that there is no signifi-
cant difference between the responses of national presidents
and executive directors regarding this item. As indicated
in Table 75, 89.3 percent agreed, 5.3 percent disagreed,
only 4 percent had no opinion and one executive director
failed to respond to the question.

Table 75. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive
Directors with Respect to Whether Fraternity Men
Who Fail to Meet Financial Obligations by a
Specified Time Should be Deactivated

	No Resp. N %	Agree N %	Disagree N %	No Opinion N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	30(85.71)	3(8.57)	2(5.71)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	1(2.50)	37(92.50)	1(2.50)	1(2.50)	40(100.00)
Total	1(1.33)	67(89.33)	4(5.33)	3(4.00)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 2.744

Degrees of Freedom = 3

Not statistically significant.

With the current increase in the number of controversial speakers appearing on many campuses, Item 76 was designed to solicit the opinions of national fraternity officers regarding their attitude on this issue.

As indicated in the table, the majority of national officers believe that fraternity houses should not be used for this purpose. However the majority of executive directors agreed. As indicated, 28.5 percent of the presidents agreed, 51.4 disagreed and nearly 20 percent had no opinion on this important current issue. As indicated, the percentage of executive directors that agreed was 47.5, while 32.5 percent disagreed. Once again, a large portion of the directors (17.5 percent) had no opinion. One director also did not respond to Item 76.

Table 76. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive Directors with Respect to Whether Fraternity Houses Should be Used for Controversial Speakers

	No Resp. N %	Agree N %	Disagree N %	No Opinion N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	10(28.57)	18(51.43)	7(20.00)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	1(2.50)	19(47.50)	13(32.50)	7(17.50)	40(100.00)
Total	1(1.33)	29(38.67)	31(41.33)	14(18.67)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 4.285

Degrees of Freedom = 3

Not statistically significant.

A chi-square indicates that there is no significant difference between the responses of national presidents and executive directors on this item. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

Because of the large proportion of national officers in agreement on Item 77, a possible inference could be drawn that there is a real need to involve more faculty in fraternity programs. As collectively indicated in the table, 96 percent agreed, no one disagreed, and only 4 percent of the presidents had no opinions on this item.

A chi-square test indicates that there is no significant difference between the two groups on this item. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

Table 77. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive Directors with Respect to Whether Fraternities Should Encourage More Faculty and Professional Speeches

	No Resp. N %	Agree N %	Disagree N %	No Opinion N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	32(91.43)	0(0)	3(8.57)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	0(0)	40(100.00)	0(0)	0(0)	40(100.00)
Total	0(0)	72(96.00)	0(0)	3(4.00)	75(100.00)

$X^2 = 3.571$

Degrees of Freedom = 1

Not statistically significant.

It is evident from the data that the majority of national presidents and executive directors believe the fraternities should encourage more faculty and professional speakers.

Item 78 is concerned with the development of residence halls on college campuses and whether they have had an effect on the growth of fraternities. A chi-square indicates that there is no significant difference between the responses of the national presidents and executive directors on this item. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted.

Table 78. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive Directors with Respect to Whether the Development of Residence Halls on Campuses Has Limited Fraternity Growth

	No Resp. N %	Agree N %	Disagree N %	No Opinion N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	20(57.14)	13(37.14)	2(5.71)	35(100.00)
Executive Directors	0(0)	17(42.50)	17(42.50)	6(15.00)	40(100.00)
Total	0(0)	37(49.33)	30(40.00)	6(15.00)	75(100.00)

X^2 = 2.454

Degrees of Freedom = 2

Not statistically significant.

As indicated in Table 78, 57.1 percent of the national presidents agreed that development of residence halls has limited fraternity growth. Some 37.1 percent disagreed, about 6 percent expressed no opinion. All presidents responded. A slightly lower percentage (42.5) of the executive directors agreed. Some 42 percent disagreed and about 15 percent had no opinion.

DISCUSSION OF THE DATA

Although none of the differences among the items in this chapter were of significance at .05 level or beyond, the fact that the responses of national presidents and executive directors were so similar in many cases and dissimilar in others is of considerable importance to the study. Therefore the findings in Part II of the study are listed here in considerable detail. All items in Part II have been divided into areas of agreement and disagreement between the responses of the national presidents and executive directors of college social fraternities. All those items in which there was a 10 percent or less difference in the proportion in each group who agreed or disagreed with the proposition were included in the category entitled Areas of Agreement.

AREAS OF AGREEMENT

1. Sixty percent of the national presidents and sixty-five percent of the executive directors agreed that the inclusion of educational history and philosophy were important in pledge training programs of undergraduate chapters.

2. Eighty-nine percent of the national presidents and eighty-three percent of the executive directors agreed that the undergraduate chapter president is the most important position in the college fraternity house.

3. Seventy-four percent of the national presidents and eighty percent of the executive directors agreed that the local advisor should be a member of the national fraternity for which they work.

4. Forty-six percent of the national presidents and forty-three percent of the executive directors indicated the chapter advisor did not have to be a member of the University faculty.

5. Seventy-one percent of the national presidents and eighty percent of the executive directors agreed that they should be notified prior to any disciplinary action taken by the University against a local chapter.

6. Sixty-three percent of the national presidents and sixty-five percent of the executive directors did not think that the University should require first term freshmen to wait until the end of the first marking period before pledging.

7. Sixty percent of the national presidents and sixty-three percent of the executive directors agreed that fraternities should encourage the teaching of academic subjects in their fraternity houses.

8. Seventy-four percent of the national presidents and seventy-eight percent of the executive directors indicated that fraternities expansion should take place both in state supported schools as well as in private institutions.

9. Forty-three percent of the national presidents and forty-five percent of the executive directors agree that fraternity scholarship is consistently higher than the all-University scholarship.

10. Ninety-four percent of the national presidents and ninety-five percent of the executive directors agreed that more emphasis should be placed on the fraternity ideal and purpose.

11. Thirty-four percent of the national presidents and forty percent of the executive directors agreed that the National Interfraternity Conference should develop a national leadership school.

12. Eighty-eight percent of the national presidents and eighty percent of the executive directors agree that too many undergraduate fraternity members see little relationship between the idealistic purposes of the fraternity and the day-to-day operation and progress of their chapter.

13. Eighty-two percent of the national presidents and eighty percent of the executive directors agreed that national social fraternities should maintain a student aid program.

14. Ninety-four percent of the national presidents and eighty percent of the executive directors indicated that national presidents should not receive a salary.

15. Sixty-three percent of the national presidents and seventy-three percent of the executive directors agree that fraternities should have an organized summer rush program.

16. Sixty-three percent of the national presidents and fifty-eight percent of the executive directors agree that deans of students are sympathetic to college fraternities.

17. Fifty-seven percent of the national presidents and fifty-five percent of the executive directors agreed that college presidents are sympathetic towards having fraternities on their campuses.

18. Ninety-seven percent of the national presidents and one hundred percent of the executive directors agreed that fraternities should have chapter libraries.

19. Ninety-seven percent of the national presidents and eighty-five percent of the executive directors indicated that fraternities should not initiate a prospective member immediately. He should go through a pledge program.

20. Seventy-four percent of the national presidents and seventy-eight percent of the executive directors agreed that universities should make land available for the new construction of fraternity houses.

21. Twenty-three percent of the national presidents and twenty percent of the executive directors agreed that all fraternities should allow at least a period of eight weeks for pledging. As indicated in Table 67, the largest percentage of national officers were in this category.

22. Sixty-nine percent of the national presidents and sixty-three percent of the executive directors indicated that universities should not allow fraternity men to drink in chapter houses.

23. Eighty-six percent of the national presidents and ninety-five percent of the executive directors agreed that fraternities encourage the moral and spiritual development of the individual.

24. One hundred percent of the national presidents and ninety-eight percent of the executive directors agreed that fraternity men should be encouraged to participate in extra-curricular activities of an all-university nature.

25. Eighty-six percent of the national presidents and ninety-three percent of the executive directors agreed that fraternity men who fail to meet financial obligations by a specified time should be deactivated.

26. Ninety-one percent of the national presidents and one hundred percent of the executive directors agreed that fraternities should encourage more faculty and professional speeches.

AREAS OF DISAGREEMENT

1. Forty-six percent of the national presidents and fifty-nine percent of the executive directors indicated that the ideal size of a fraternity house is between 51-75 men.

2. Sixty-nine percent of the national presidents and only fifty-three percent of the executive directors agreed that the university should require all fraternities to have housemothers.

3. Forty percent of the national presidents and fifty-five percent of the executive directors indicated that they did not agree that if the fraternity house is full, men of senior status should be given permission to move out.

4. Fifty-four percent of the national presidents and seventy percent of the executive directors agreed that fraternities are considered by many school officials as in, but not a part of the academic community.

5. Forty-two percent of the national presidents and seventy percent of the executive directors agreed that the NIC should develop an educational office that would perform research in the area of higher education.

6. Sixty-eight percent of the national presidents and eighty-five percent of the executive directors agreed that fraternities should expand into teachers colleges.

7. Twenty-nine percent of the national presidents and forty percent of the executive directors agreed that executive

directors should have experience in higher education before assuming his position.

8. Forty-six percent of the national presidents and thirty percent of the executive directors disagreed that the University should assume some of the financing for building of new fraternity houses.

9. Seventy-one percent of the national presidents and eighty-five percent of the executive directors agreed that graduate students should be allowed to pledge fraternities.

10. Sixty-six percent of the national presidents and forty-three percent of the executive directors disagreed that fraternities require too much time of their pledges.

11. Forty-six percent of the national presidents and fifty-eight percent of the executive directors agreed that being a member of a fraternity enables one to secure better employment.

12. Seventy-seven percent of the national presidents and ninety-five percent of the executive directors agreed that fraternity men are more civic-minded.

13. Forty-nine percent of the national presidents and seventy percent of the executive directors think most fraternity men are from middle social economic backgrounds.

14. Fifty-one percent of the national presidents and thirty-three percent of the executive directors disagree that fraternity houses should be used for controversial speakers.

15. Forty-nine percent of the national presidents and fifty-six percent of the executive directors disagreed that fraternities should expand in the area of junior colleges.

15. Fifty-seven percent of the national presidents and
forty-three percent of the executive directors agreed that
the development of residences on college campuses has limited
fraternity growth.

SUMMARY

According to the data in Chapter V, most of the national
presidents and executive directors tend to agree with the
items dealing with pledge education, importance of local
chapter presidents, local advisor, disciplinary procedures,
fraternity expansion in both state and private schools,
scholarship, ideals and purposes, development of leadership
school, financial assistance, formal summer programs, attitudes
of deans of students and college presidents towards fraterni-
ties, chapter libraries, university land for construction,
junior college expansion, no drinking in chapter houses,
moral and spiritual development, extra-curricular activities,
deactivation for neglect of financial obligations, and the
encouragement of more faculty and professional speeches.

There was disagreement by the national president and
executive director on those items dealing with university
requiring housemothers, senior privileges, fraternity being
in but not a part of the academic community, development of
educational office by National Interfraternity Conference,
expansion into teachers colleges, experiences in higher edu-
cation for executive director prior to present position,

pledging graduate students, university finances for new

fraternity houses, employment opportunities, length of pledge

period, social economic background, civic mindedness, contro-

versial speakers, development of residence halls and the

ideal size of fraternity chapters.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Problem

The primary purpose of this study was two-fold: (1) to
examine and compare personal characteristics of the executive
directors and national presidents of college social fraterni-
ties, and (2) to examine and compare the selected perceptions
of national presidents and executive directors as to how they
view the role of the social fraternity in higher education.
It was thought that such a study would provide data that
would help fraternity leaders develop a better understanding
of themselves and their organizations and, at the same time,
assist members of the university staff and the general public
to gain a better understanding of the college social fra-
ternity.

This study was conducted during the fall term of 1965.
The instrument used to measure the selected personal character-
istics and perceptions was mailed to all national presidents
and executive directors of college social fraternities that
were members of the National Interfraternity Conference and
in good standing with the College Fraternity Secretary's
Association.

Although 70 percent of the questionnaires were returned,
only 68 percent of the results obtained constitute the data
in this study. Of the 75 usable questionnaires, 35 were
returned by national presidents and 40 were returned by execu-
tive directors.

The Design and Procedures of the Study

A 78 item instrument was developed to examine selected
personal characteristics and perceptions of national presi-
dents and executive directors of college social fraternities
and how they view the role of their organization in higher
education. The questionnaire method was used because it
seemed the best way to reach the widely dispersed national
officers.

The first part of the instrument was concerned with
selected personal data on both national presidents and execu-
tive directors. The information from this section of the
instrument was used to evaluate the data in Part II of the
questionnaire. It was theorized that the demographic data
would be helpful in understanding any differences existing
between the selected perceptions of executive directors and
national presidents who work with national social fraternities.

The second part of the instrument consisted of selected
questions designed to obtain the perceptions of national
presidents and executive directors of American college social
fraternities with respect to how they perceive the role of
social fraternities in higher education.

The sample in the study consisted of 110 people, 55 of whom were national presidents and 55 of whom were executive directors of college social fraternities. A questionnaire was mailed out to both national presidents and executive directors of each of the fraternities. Of the 110 questionnaires mailed out, 78 were returned. Two questionnaires that were returned were not filled out properly and were not included in the final tabulations. The other was received after the data had been processed. Of the 75 usable questionnaires, 35 were returned by national presidents, and 40 were returned by executive directors. This constitutes a usable return of over 68 percent of the total number of questionnaires that were mailed out.

The statistic used for analyzing the data in this study was a Chi square. For the purpose of interpreting this statistical data the .05 level of confidence was used to determine statistical significance in both Part I and Part II of the questionnaire.

As a final follow-up, Part I of the questionnaire was submitted to the national presidents and executive directors who did not participate in the study in order to determine if there was any difference between the personal characteristics of the 70 percent that responded and the 30 percent of the national officers who failed to respond. Of the 110 questionnaires mailed out in the final follow-up, 18 questionnaires were returned. These included questionnaires from two

national presidents and sixteen executive secretaries.[46] However, no observable differences were found between the personal characteristics of those who contributed data to the study and those who did not.

This would have one to believe that had these additional 18 national officers responded, they would probably have responded in the same way as those who had completed the entire questionnaire.

Findings of the Study

The following is a list of those items that were found to be statistically significant at .05 level or beyond:

1. National presidents are older than executive directors of college social fraternities.

2. National presidents have lived longer in their present community than executive directors of college social fraternities.

3. More executive directors than national presidents obtained their first job after graduation from college through fraternity contacts.

4. More executive directors than national presidents are full-time salary employed.

5. National presidents have a higher annual income than do executive directors of college social fraternities.

6. More national presidents than executive directors have held alumni chapter offices.

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[46]See Appendix C.

7. More executive directors than national presidents of college social fraternities have sons who hold membership in the same fraternity.

Discussion of the Data on Perceptions

1. The majority of national presidents and executive directors believe that it is important to include some of the university's history and philosophy in its pledge program. If the history and philosophy of the educational institution were included in the pledge program it is reasonable to assume that this would help create a closer relationship between the University and the national fraternity through a deeper understanding of the goals of the institution on the part of all fraternity members.

2. National presidents and executive directors agree that the house president is the most important position in the chapter house. This is contrary to the belief of many fraternity advisors and personnel deans who feel that the position of treasurer is the most important position because this is the area that unless properly managed creates many difficulties in the relationship between the fraternity and the university and the greater community. A lack of responsibility in this area can affect the entire chapter.

3. Most of the national presidents and executive directors believe it is important for the local advisor to be a member of the national fraternity as opposed to being on

the faculty. It is reasonable to assume that the national officers believe the advisor will have a greater understanding of the fraternity and that there will be little question of his loyalty to the organization. This would not necessarily be the feeling of college personnel deans. It is the feeling of many college deans that if the teaching faculty were more involved this would help bridge this gap of fraternities not being a real part of the academic community.

4. A majority of the national presidents and executive directors believe that the fraternity chapter should be between 51 and 75 men. There is also some evidence that this is the optimum size for successful financial operation. Many national officers have also experienced that if and when fraternity chapters get much larger they tend to split into two groups which creates many internal problems.

5. National presidents and executive directors feel that any disciplinary action against a chapter should be discussed with a national officer prior to any final action by the dean of students office. It may be that many national officers think that the university personnel are somewhat hasty in making disciplinary decisions. A second premise could be that the national office does not trust the dean of students office to take appropriate action for a particular disciplinary offense. In most cases any internal disciplinary action that is taken by the university is not usually discussed prior to the final dispostion of the case.

6. A large percentage of national presidents and executive directors indicated that fraternities should encourage the teaching of academic subjects in their respective houses. It is hoped that perhaps by offering classroom facilities in the various fraternity houses that this would stimulate more of a living-learning concept similar to that in the residence hall programs at many universities. Although this is generally considered a new concept, it would definitely create more of an academic identity for fraternity houses.

7. It is a general feeling among national presidents and executive directors that fraternity expansion should take place in both state supported institutions and private colleges. There has been a trend in the East, especially in private colleges to evaluate the entire area of fraternal life. In some Eastern colleges such as Williams College, fraternities have recently been abolished from the campus and substituted with local organizations.

8. The majority of national presidents and executive directors agree that on most campuses fraternity scholarship is consistently higher than the all-university average. Since it was not an overwhelming percentage of national officers that agreed, it would lead one to believe that more research in this area of fraternity scholarship is needed. Fraternities need to equate the importance of scholarship with the many other programs that are being conducted by the local chapter.

9. From the available information the majority of national presidents and executive directors agree that more emphasis should be placed on the fraternity ideal and purpose. There also seems to be a real concern on the part of national officers that the individual chapter members see no relationship between the purposes of the fraternity and the day-to-day operations of the chapter. In view of the large number of journal articles that have appeared in fraternity magazines lately dealing with this subject, the national fraternities are placing a great deal of emphasis in this area.

10. Although a large percentage of national presidents and executive directors agreed that the National Interfraternity Conference should maintain a national leadership school for national officers, there was, however, a higher portion who disagreed with this statement. The response on this item may be indicative of a feeling on the part of national officers that the individual fraternity autonomy is more important than a centralized leadership school for executive directors. Because of their previous relationship and experience with the National Interfraternity Conference, many executive directors do not see leadership training as a part of the role of the National Interfraternity Conference.

11. It is evident from the data that the majority of national presidents and executive directors feel that national fraternities should maintain a student aid program. In view of the rising cost of attending college, a program of this

nature could be extremely valuable not only to the individual fraternity member but, also, in demonstrating to colleges and universities that fraternities are really interested in assisting the educational needs of their members.

12. It is evident from the data that as universities change to meet rapid increases in enrollment, the summer organized fraternity rush programs will become an accepted pattern. Many colleges and universities now offer complete programs throughout the entire calendar year. From the responses it seemed apparent that national officers wanted to modity their program in order to be a part of this change.

13. The majority of national presidents and executive directors seemed to agree that both deans of students and college presidents are sympathetic to college fraternities. Perhaps it could be generalized that on campuses where fraternities have not lived up to their purposes and educational objectives this has had some effect on the attitudes of deans and presidents of that particular college or university. However, the very fact that fraternities do exist on college campuses seems to indicate to national officers how most administrators feel about fraternities.

14. Almost one hundred percent of the national presidents and executive directors agreed that all fraternity houses should have a library. The more that can be accomplished to make fraternities a real part of the academic community, the better they will be able to cope with the changes that are rapidly taking place in higher education.

15. Most of the national presidents and executive directors disagreed that fraternities should consider initiating a prospective member immediately rather than having him go through a pledge period. Even though considerable discussion has been given to this item at various National Interfraternity Conference conventions, the majority of national officers feel that a minimum of eight weeks should be devoted to a pledge period. However, educational programs should be substituted for other types of unnecessary activities during pledgeship.

16. It can be assumed from the data that national officers of college social fraternities would appreciate having universities make land available for fraternity houses. However, the indication is that national fraternities still want to remain somewhat financially independent from the university in which they are located. Perhaps this could explain the rather positive response to the notion that universities make land available as opposed to providing finances.

17. The majority of national presidents and executive directors agreed that fraternity men should not drink in the fraternity house. The attitude of the national officers on this issue is probably based on a great many unfortunate incidents that have been attributed to alcohol. Therefore it is quite easy to understand why they feel that men should not drink in the chapter house. Several also indicated that they want their chapters to comply with the local social rules and regulations or state laws.

18. Most national presidents and executive directors agreed that fraternities encourage the moral and spiritual development of the individual. The overwhelming responses to this item by the national officers supports the general belief that they still place a great deal of importance on the fraternity decalog which encompasses the above items as one of the fraternities' most basic principles. The large positive response by national offices could also indicate a need in this area of moral and spiritual development on the part of many individual fraternity members throughout the United States and Canada.

19. Practically one hundred percent of both the national presidents and executive directors agreed that fraternity men should be encouraged to participate in extra activities of an all-university nature. Once again this item re-emphasizes the importance that the national officers place on principles expressed in the fraternity decalog which encourages participation in many outside-the-classroom activities as part of its basic principles.

20. National presidents and executive directors over-whelmingly believe that men who fail to meet financial obligations in a specified period of time should be deactivated from the fraternity. The solidarity of feeling in this item is perhaps due in part to the unfortunate experiences that the national fraternities have been involved in over the past years. This would usually entail hiring a lawyer, turning

names over to a collection agency, and trying to establish contact with the fraternity member. It is their feeling that if action by the national, the local chapter, and university can take place prior to graduation, the financial obligation can be resolved a lot easier for all concerned.

21. Most of the national presidents and executive directors believe college fraternities should encourage more faculty and professional speeches in the various fraternity houses. This would be another way that fraternities could facilitate a living-learning concept. It might be concluded that national officers see a weakness in the fraternity system as it relates to faculty and academic involvement. It reaffirms the thinking of personnel deans that fraternities could do a lot more in the area of faculty involvement in their various programs.

22. It is evident from the data that the majority of national presidents and executive directors believe it is important for the National Interfraternity Conference to have an educational research office. The reason for the much higher percentage of executive directors who agree, as compared to national presidents, is probably that the executive directors are more closely involved with the on-going fraternity program. They are also the only real link between the national organization and the university. Therefore, it would be very helpful to them as a group if the National Interfraternity Conference developed a research office to

help them evaluate the changes that are taking place in higher education that affect fraternities.

23. The majority of national presidents and executive directors combined believed that graduate students should be allowed to pledge fraternities. The reason for the higher percentage of executive directors as compared to national presidents is that they are more closely involved with the changes on the campus. It may be that they also consider this an additional source of manpower. Such a policy could also help to create more of an academic atmosphere in the fraternity house.

24. Most of the presidents and executive directors believe that fraternity men are from middle socio-economic backgrounds. This is a similar conclusion to the one that Dr. John W. Henderson reached in his study on Greek letter fraternities at Michigan State University in 1958. He also indicated that the fraternity graduate was generally married, had children, lived in a suburban middle-sized city, was salary employed, a Republican, a church-goer, and had obtained an education and salary at a higher level of occupational hierarchy.

25. National presidents and executive directors tend to believe that many school officials see fraternities as in, but not a real part of, the academic community. This general attitude is a great deal more prevalent among the executive directors as compared to the national presidents.

Recommendations for Further Study

This investigation would hardly be complete without recommending further needed research which became apparent during the period of time that this study was being conducted. With this in mind, the following suggestions are offered:

1. A study should be conducted to find out whether undergraduates see any relationship between the idealistic purposes of fraternities and the day-to-day operation and progress of their chapter.

2. The kind of advisement that would be most effective in the fraternity chapter is another important area needing further investigation. The problem suggests not a comparison of varied plans of advisement (graduate advisor, housemother, self-direction) but, a basic study of the technique of group advisement in all its facets.

3. The broad area of undergraduate fraternity leadership suggests an important area that should be appraised. Do fraternities really contribute to the leadership development of its members?

4. A study should be made comparing the perceptions of national presidents and executive directors of college social fraternities concerning the role of the fraternity in higher education with similar perceptions of college personnel deans.

5. Finally an investigation should be conducted with comparative off-campus housing units, such as cooperatives,

religious living units, and supervised housing. During the past few years many changes have taken place in this area that seem to have a definite effect on fraternities.

6. A similar study should also be conducted comparing perceptions of local chapter presidents with those of national presidents and executive directors of college social fraternities.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

QUESTIONNAIRE

NATIONAL FRATERNITY SURVEY

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
East Lansing, Michigan

The following questions are designed to gather information concerning your background. Some opinions are also solicited. Most questions can be answered by marking an X in the appropriate space, although a few call for a narrative answer. Please answer all questions fully and frankly.

1. Age:
   21-24 . . . . (1) ____
   25-30 . . . . (2) ____
   31-35 . . . . (3) ____
   36-40 . . . . (4) ____
   41-45 . . . . (5) ____
   Other (please specify) (6) ____

2. Marital status:
   Single . . . . (1) ____
   Married . . . . (2) ____
   Divorced . . . . (3) ____
   Widowed . . . . (4) ____
   Separated . . . . . . (5) ____

3. Number of children:
   None . . . . (1) ____
   One . . . . (2) ____
   Two . . . . (3) ____
   Three . . . . (4) ____
   Four . . . . (5) ____
   Five . . . . (6) ____
   More (give number) . . (7) ____

4. Highest college degree earned:
   B.A. or B.S. . . . . . (1) ____
   M.A. or M.S. . . . . . (2) ____
   Ed.D. or Ph.D. . . . . (3) ____
   M.D. . . . . (4) ____
   D.V.M. . . . . (5) ____
   Honorary degrees . . . (6) ____
   Others (please specify)(7) ____

5. Residence:
   Rural . . . . (1) ____
   Suburban . . . . (2) ____
   Town under 2,500 . . . (3) ____
   City 2,501-10,000 . . (4) ____
   City 10,001-50,000 . . (5) ____
   City 50,001-100,000 . (6) ____
   City over 100,000 . . (7) ____

6. Years lived in present community:
   Less than 3 . . . . . . (1) ____
   3-5 . . . . (2) ____
   6-10 . . . . (3) ____
   11-15 . . . . (4) ____
   Over 15
   (please specify) . . . (5) ____

7. Military experience:
   No . . . . ____
   Yes . . . . ____
   IF YES, Commissioned?
   No . . . . (1) ____
   Yes . . . . (2) ____

8. Present military status:
   Active duty . . . . . . (1) ____
   Active Reserves . . . . (2) ____
   Inactive Reserves . . . (3) ____
   National Guard . . . . (4) ____
   Other (please specify) (5) ____

9. Excluding military service how did you obtain first employment?
   College placement office(1) ____
   Public employment agency(2) ____
   Through fraternity
   contacts . . . . (3) ____
   Through relatives . . . (4) ____
   Through friends . . . . (5) ____
   Direct contact by
   employer . . . . (6) ____
   Answered an advertisement7) ____
   Other (please specify) .(8) ____

10. Present employment status:
Self employed . . . . (1) _____
Employed full time on
 salary . . . . (2) _____
Employed part time on
 salary . . . . (3) _____
Employed full time on
 hourly wages . . . . (4) _____
Employed part time on
 hourly wages . . . . (5) _____
Temporarily unemployed (6) _____
Attending college . . (7) _____
Pensioned . . . . . . (8) _____
Other (please specify) (9) _____

11. Memberships held:
Trade associations . . (1) _____
Professional
 associations . . . . (2) _____
Labor union . . . . . (3) _____
Learned societies . . (4) _____
Other (please specify) (5) _____

12. Your income bracket
 (exclude wife's):
Up to $3,000 per year (1) _____
$3,000-$5,000 per year (2) _____
$5,001-$7,500 per year (3) _____
$7,501-$10,000 per year (4) _____
$10,001-$15,000 " " (5) _____
$15,001-$25,000 " " (6) _____
$25,001-$50,000 " " (7) _____
$50,001-$100,000 " " (8) _____
Over $100,000 per year (9) _____

13. Do you belong to your college or
 university alumni club?
No . . . . (1) _____
Yes . . . . (2) _____

14. Were you ever an officer of your
 college alumni club?
No . . . . (1) _____
Yes . . . . (2) _____

15. What is the total number of alumni
 meetings attended?
None . . . . (1) _____
1-2 . . . . (2) _____
3-5 . . . . (3) _____
6-10 . . . . (4) _____
11-20 . . . . (5) _____
21-50 . . . . (6) _____
More than 50 . . . . . (7) _____

16. How many times have you returned
 to your campus since you
 graduated?
None-10 . . . .(1) _____
11-30 . . . .(2) _____
31-50 . . . .(3) _____
51-99 . . . .(4) _____

17. Prior to your current office,
 did you belong to a fraternity
 alumni chapter?
No . . . .(1) _____
Yes . . . .(2) _____

18. Were you ever an officer of your
 fraternity alumni chapter?
No . . . .(1) _____
Yes . . . .(2) _____

19. What is the total number of
 fraternity alumni chapter
 meetings attended:
None . . . .(1) _____
1-2 . . . .(2) _____
3-5 . . . .(3) _____
6-10 . . . .(4) _____
11-20 . . . .(5) _____
21-50 . . . .(6) _____
More than 50 . . . . . .(7) _____

20. How much financial aid have you
 donated to the fraternity since
 you graduated?
None . . . .(1) _____
Up to $10 . . . .(2) _____
$10-$24 . . . .(3) _____
$25-$49 . . . .(4) _____
$50-$99 . . . .(5) _____
$100 or more . . . . . .(6) _____

21. Did you hold a chapter office?
No . . . . _____
Yes . . . . _____
IF YES, Which ones?
President . . . .(1) _____
Vice-president . . . . .(2) _____
Secretary . . . .(3) _____
Treasurer . . . .(4) _____
Pledge Trainer . . . . .(5) _____
Rush Chairman . . . . .(6) _____
Other (please specify) (7) _____

22. Did you hold an IFC office?
No . . . . _____
Yes . . . . _____
IF YES, Which ones?
President . . . . . . (1) _____
Vice-president . . . . (2) _____
Secretary . . . . . . (3) _____
Treasurer . . . . . . (4) _____
Member-at-large . . . (5) _____
Executive Council . . (6) _____
Other (please specify) (7) _____

23. While you were an undergraduate, how would you rate your interest in your fraternity?
Very much interested . (1) _____
Quite interested . . . (2) _____
Mildly interested . . (3) _____
Very little interested (4) _____
No interest after
joining . . . . (5) _____

24. Do you attend your college football games?
No . . . . (1) _____
Yes . . . . (2) _____

25. Do you donate regularly to your college alumni club?
No . . . . (1) _____
Yes . . . . (2) _____

26. Campus organizations you belonged to: (List only 2)

_____

_____

27. What was your first job?

_____

28. Did you marry a sorority girl?
No . . . . (1) _____
Yes . . . . (2) _____

29. Is your son in college?
No . . . . (1) _____
Yes . . . . (2) _____

30. Is your son in a fraternity?
No . . . . (1) _____
Yes . . . . (2) _____

31. Is your son in YOUR fraternity?
No . . . . (1) _____
Yes . . . . (2) _____

32. Do you belong to a church?
No . . . . (1) _____
Yes . . . . (2) _____

33. Do you hold any church offices?
No . . . . (1) _____
Yes . . . . (2) _____

34. Do you belong to any civic organizations?
No . . . . (1) _____
Yes . . . . (2) _____

35. Do you hold any political offices?
No . . . . (1) _____
Yes . . . . (2) _____

36. Are you a member of a board of trustees of any college?
No . . . . (1) _____
Yes . . . . (2) _____

In the space to the left of each statement please indicate by circling the letter, your response to the next set of questions.
Please indicate your response by:

          (A) representing agreement
          (D) representing disagreement
          (N) representing no opinion

These questions will all be answered by this means, except for Numbers 41, 67, and 74, which are multiple-choice.
Please feel free to make any comments regarding any of the questions on the other side of the paper.

A D N   37. One of the most important aspects of fraternity pledge training

          is the study of the history and philosophy of the educational

          institution.

A D N   38. The chapter president is the most important position in the college

          fraternity house.

A D N   39. Local chapter advisors should be members of the national fraternity.

A D N   40. Chapter advisors should be members of the university faculty.

         41. The ideal size of a fraternity house is:

                                      25-50 men . . . . (1) ____
                                      51-75 men . . . . (2) ____
                                      76-100 men . . . (3) ____
                                      Over 100 men . . (4) ____

A D N   42. Before any disciplinary action is taken against a local chapter by

          the Dean of Students Office, it should be discussed with the national

          office.

A D N   43. The university should require that first term freshmen wait until

          the end of the first marking period before pledging.

A D N   44. The university should require that all fraternities have housemothers

          or resident advisors.

A D N   45. Fraternities should encourage the teaching of academic subjects in

          their houses.

A D N   46. If the fraternity house is full, men of senior status should be

          given permission to move out.

A D N   47. Fraternity expansion should take place in state supported institutions
rather than private colleges.

A D N   48. Fraternities are considered by many school officials as in, but
not a part of the academic community.

A D N   49. On most campuses the fraternity scholarship is consistently higher
than the all-university.

A D N   50. More emphasis should be placed on the fraternity ideal and purpose.

A D N   51. The National Interfraternity Conference should develop an education
office that would perform research in the area of higher education
for national officers.

A D N   52. The National Interfraternity Conference should maintain a national
leadership school for national officers and executive secretaries.

A D N   53. Fraternities should expand into teachers colleges.

A D N   54. Too many undergraduate fraternity members see little relationship
between the idealistic purpose of fraternities and the day-to-day
operation and progress of their chapter.

A D N   55. National fraternities should maintain a student aid program.

A D N   56. Before assuming the position of executive director one should
have had experience in higher education.

A D N   57. National presidents should receive a salary.

A D N   58. With twelve-month campus calendars being an accepted pattern,
fraternities should concern themselves with organized formal
summer programs.

A D N   59. Most dean of students are sympathetic to college fraternities.

A D N   60. Most college presidents are sympathetic towards having fraternities
on their campuses.

A D N   61. All fraternity houses should have a chapter library.

A D N   62. Fraternities should consider initiating a prospective member immediately, rather than having him go through a pledge period.

A D N   63. Universities should assume some of the financing for the building of new fraternity houses.

A D N   64. Universities should make land available for the new construction of fraternity houses.

A D N   65. Graduate students should be allowed to pledge fraternities.

A D N   66. Fraternities should expand in the area of junior colleges.

67. All fraternities should allow a period of _____ for pledging period.

    (1.) 2 weeks
    (2.) 4 weeks
    (3.) 6 weeks
    (4.) 8 weeks
    (5.) 12 weeks
    (6.) 1 term
    (7.) 1 semester

A D N   68. Fraternities require too much time of their pledges.

A D N   69. Being a member of a fraternity enables one to secure better employment.

A D N   70. Colleges and universities should allow fraternity men to drink in chapter houses.

A D N   71. Fraternity men tend to be more civic-minded than non-fraternity men.

A D N   72. Fraternities encourage the moral and spiritual development of the individual.

A D N   73. Fraternity men should be encouraged to participate in extra activities of an all-university nature.

74. Most fraternity men are from _____ social-economic backgrounds:

        (1.) Lower
        (2.) Middle lower
        (3.) Middle
        (4.) Upper middle
        (5.) Upper

A D N   75. Fraternity men who fail to meet financial obligations by a specified time should be deactivated.

A D N   76. Fraternity houses should be used for controversial speakers.

A D N   77. Fraternities should encourage more faculty and professional speeches.

A D N   78. The development of residences on college campuses has tended to limit fraternity growth.

A summary of the results of this study will be sent to you at a later date.

APPENDIX B

INITIAL LETTER AND FOLLOW-UP LETTERS

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY EAST LANSING

OFFICE OF THE DEAN OF STUDENTS

As fraternity advisor and as a doctoral candidate at Michigan State University, I am conducting a study of the personal characteristics of executive directors and national presidents and how they perceive the role of college fraternities in higher education. On several occasions I have had the opportunity to discuss this study with many of you. Because of your comments and responses, I have decided such a study would be of great value to both national officers and college deans.

Since I would like to have this information available this fall, it would be appreciated if you would complete the attached questionnaire at your earliest convenience so that I may begin tabulating by November 5.

Please return the questionnaire to this office in the enclosed stamped envelope.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

George B. Hibbard
Associate Director
Student Activities Division

GBH/sz

October 1, 1965
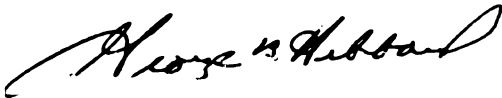
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY   East Lansing

Office of the Dean of Students

Dear Executive Secretary:

As a follow-up to my questionnaire that you received last month, I have decided to extend the deadline for tabulating until after the NIC Conference in Washington. I would like to say that the returns thus far are very encouraging and by December 5 I hope to have a response from most of the fraternities in NIC. Since I have extended the deadline, I would appreciate receiving a questionnaire from any of you who have not already sent one.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

George B. Hibbard
Associate Director
Student Activities Division
Michigan State University

November 18, 1965

GBH/sz

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY EAST LANSING

OFFICE OF THE DEAN OF STUDENTS

As you will recall, last October I sent out a questionnaire soliciting the personal characteristics of executive secretaries and national presidents and how they perceive the role of their organization in higher education. I am very happy to inform you that there has been approximately a 70 per cent return on this questionnaire. Even though this is a relatively high percentage of returns for a questionnaire of this kind, my doctoral committee has indicated that they wish me to re-submit Part I of the questionnaire to all of you in hopes that the 30 per cent who did not respond originally to the questionnaire would do so now.

It is the feeling of the committee that the personal data on the group who did not respond constitutes an important segment in drawing any final conclusions in my dissertation. If you completed the original questionnaire, please disregard this enclosure.

Since I would like to have this information available this spring, I would appreciate your completing the questionnaire by April 20. Please return the form in the enclosed self-addressed envelope.

Once again, thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

George B. Hibbard
Associate Director
Student Activities Division

GBH/sz

APPENDIX C

SELECTED FOLLOW-UP RESPONSES OF
NATIONAL PRESIDENTS AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS
WHO DID NOT PARTICIPATE IN ORIGINAL STUDY

Because of the small number of responses by the
National Presidents and Executive Directors of college
social fraternities the enclosed supplementary information
is limited to a percentage breakdown of responses. The
percentage breakdown was only conducted on those items
that were found statistically significant in the original
study.

Table 1. A Comparison of the Ages of National Presidents and Executive Directors
of College Social Fraternities

	No Resp. N %	21-24 N %	25-30 N %	31-35 N %	36-40 N %	41-45 N %	46+ N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	1(50)	1(50)	2(100.00)
Executive Directors	0(0)	0(0)	1(6.2)	1(6.2)	2(12.5)	3(18.7)	9(56.2)	16(100.00)
Total	0(0)	0(0)	1(3.1)	1(3.1)	2(6.2)	4(34.2)	10(53.1)	18(100.00)

Percentage breakdown of National Presidents and Executive Directors.

Table 6. A Comparison of Years in Present Community of National Presidents and
Executive Directors

	No Resp. N %	1-3 N %	4-5 N %	6-10 N %	11-15 N %	15+ N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	2 (100)	2(100.00)
Executive Directors	0(0)	4(25.0)	1(6.2)	3(18.7)	3(18.7)	5(31.2)	16(100.00)
Total	0(0)	4(12.5)	1(3.1)	3(9.3)	3(9.3)	7(65.5)	18(100.00)

Percentage breakdown of National Presidents and Executive Directors.

Table 9. A Comparison of First Employment Opportunities of National Presidents and Executive Directors

	No Resp. N %	College Placement N %	Public Agency N %	Fraternity Contact N %	Relative N %	Friend N %	Contact by Employer N %	Advertisement N %	Other N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	1(50)	0(0)	1(50)	2(100.00)
Executive Directors	0(0)	1(6.2)	0(0)	5(31.2)	1(6.2)	3(18.7)	2(12.5)	1(6.2)	3(18.7)	16(100.00)
Total	0(0)	1(3.1)	0(0)	5(15.6)	1(3.1)	3(9.3)	3(31.2)	1(6.2)	4(34.3)	18(100.00)

Percentage breakdown of National Presidents and Executive Directors.

Table 10. A Comparison of Present Employment Status of National Presidents and Executive Directors

	No Resp. N %	Self-Em-ployed N %	Full-time Salaried N %	Part-time Salaried N %	Full-time Hourly N %	Part-time Hourly N %	Temp. Unem-ployed N %	Attend-ing College N %	Pen-sion N %	Other N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	1(50)	1(50)	0(0)							2(100)
Executive Directors	0(0)	0(0)	13(80.2)	2(12.5)						1(6.2)	16(100)
Total	0(0)	1(25)	14(65.1)	2(6.2)						1(3.1)	18(100)

Percentage breakdown of National Presidents and Executive Directors.

Table 12. A Comparison of Incomes of National Presidents and Executive Directors

	No Resp. N %	1-3 N %	3-5 N %	5,001-7,500 N %	7,501-10,000 N %	10,0001-15,000 N %	15,001-25,000 N %	25,001-50,000 N %	50,001-100,000 N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	2(100)	0(0)	0(0)	2(100)
Executive Directors	0(0)	1(6.2)	0(0)	0(0)	4(25.0)	7(47.5)	5(31.2)	0(0)	0(0)	16(100)
Total	0(0)	1(3.1)	0(0)	0(0)	4(12.5)	7(23.7)	7(65.6)	0(0)	0(0)	18(100)

Percentage breakdown of National Presidents and Executive Directors.

Table 18.   A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive
Directors Who Were Officers of Alumni Chapters

	No Resp. N %	No N %	Yes N %	Total N %
National Presidents	0(0)	1(50)	1(50)	2(100.00)
Executive Directors	2(12.5)	5(31.2)	9(56.2)	16(100.00)
Total	2(6.2)	6(40.6)	10(53.1)	18(100.00)

Percentage breakdown of National Presidents and Executive Directors.

Table 31. A Comparison of National Presidents and Executive
Directors with Respect to Having a Son in
Respective Fraternities

	No Resp. N %	No N %	Yes N %	Total N %
National Presidents	1(50)	1(50)	0(0)	2(100.00)
Executive Directors	3(18.7)	10(62.8)	3(18.7)	16(100.00)
Total	4(34.3)	11(56.4)	3(9.3)	18(100.00)

Percentage breakdown of National Presidents and Executive Directors.