The Chapelon Problem

The presence of Chaperos at fraternity parties at Middlebury serves two main functions: it gives students and faculty a chance to meet each other outside the classroom and it assures that a responsible adult will be present at all fraternity parties. But at least two long-unresolved problems still exist. Fraternity men often encounter difficulty in finding Chaperos, and fraternity problems sometimes become irrational, so that they are treated poorly at houses (see story on page 1).

The CAMPUS of Nov. 6, 1952, said in an editorial:

Fraternity social chairman this year in particular as well as in the past five years have been asked, "Why can't we convene for fraternities functions?"

"What's wrong with the chapelon program at Middlebury?"

Chairmen ten years later are still asking the same questions. In 1952, the faculty didn't want to chapelon because they were considered policemen. The suggested answer was to make house presidents responsible for enforcement of college rules at parties while still requiring the presence of a faculty member. This police problem is not as pressing today, but others are.

The most apparent answer to the fraternities' chapelon troubles is an increase in the official chapelon staff which includes all faculty and administration couples plus a few other people. Visiting parents and some selected townspeople may be added by abolishing the night without sacrificing an "aura of respectability." This would relieve the pressure on those faculty who feel duty-bound to chapelon occasionally, but who do not enjoy it. But this is a boy and permanent solution which which touches the roots of the problem.

A more basic reason for the difficulty of engagin in fraternity affairs with the fraternity themselves. For the most part, student conduct toward an adult who is attending a party is friendly, but sometimes this is not the case. Chaperos have complained that they are ignored, are embarrassed by not-so-sober students, and generally treated discourteously. These incidents are long remembered by the faculty, and understandably so. Some faculty, who have been badly treated in the past, tend to refuse invitations.

Proper respect toward Chaperos always makes them more anxious to return. Every brother and his date must at least be courteous enough to spend a few minutes talking to faculty guests. This is just as much the responsibility of the fraternity as it is their date. Chapero might be asked to invite another couple to join them. Thank-you notes could be sent to the chapelon after the party, and more little things might be done to show the brothers' appreciation.

The idea of having Chaperos at house social functions is a very good one, but a concentrated effort is needed to eliminate the causes involved in it. This effort becomes especially urgent with the approach of Carnival when these problems are always completely identified. The Interfraternity Council, as the central fraternity body, is the logical organization to undertake this task. A system where the IPC enforces certain standards of fraternity conduct toward faculty would go a long way to show these people that their service is appreciated. And too, if each fraternity were to make every effort to attempt to engage Chaperos as respected guests, the results would undoubtedly prove worth the effort.

The IPC and the fraternities accept the responsibility to do these things and the problem of engaging Chaperos still remains, then the administrator must turn acceptance to its responsibility to increase the chapelon list.

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ILICK Presents His Case For Unilateral Disarmament

By J. ROWLAND ILICK
Assoc. Prof. of Geography

The use of violence as a technique of foreign policy has always presented a dilemma for man. Extensive has been its history; it is as old as the historic and fundamental hu-

man issue. The editors of The CAMPUS have often been re-

quested that I present some present and future aspects of the pro-

posal that the United States government announce and purs-

ue a policy of unilateral disarmament as a step toward world peace today.

This is a very complex ques-

In the Nove 1011 161 is Liberation' that he believes that the United States has 160,000 megatons of bombs in its arsenal and that the USSR has 60,000 megatons. The United States policy would seem to depend on be-

in first with the bomb an all-out affair, for a partial or token bombing would surely re-

result in as complete a retaliation in kind as possible.

For this reason, many con-

cerned groups such as the American Association for the Ad-

vancement of Science, which convened in December, recently noted that man is now capable of destroying the entire human race, and that the only resolution stating that it was imperative that scientific and rev-

ers make some effort to help find an alternative to war as an in-

strument of national policy. In other words, they were so cer-

tain that a nuclear arms race would lead the world to mass extermination that they were willing to risk examining other alternatives.

There are other experts who feel that all-out nuclear war is too horrible to give a figure of what will occur in the event that the world.

For example, the world was horrified on August 6, 1945, when upwards of 100,000 men, women and children were killed by the first atomic bomb over Hiroshima, Japan. Yet, to-

day, about 15 years later, a single megaton bomb of bombus-

on 16 megatons or equivalent to 1600 of the Hiroshima bombs in power is possessed by the United States or the USSR on virtually any target in the world.

Try to imagine a 100-plane raid on Germany, Paris or Plattsburg, New York, every night for 575 nights (15 years) with each plane carrying the type of bomb dropped on Eu-

To The Editor

Illick Explains

To the Editor:

I feel that there is a need to clear up the atmosphere in the Nov. 20 edition of The CAMPUS concerning the article on the Committee on Disarmament, Realistic Nuclear Policy. Some nuclear poli-

gy groups advocate unilateral disarmament to end the arms race.

The CAMPUS was that groups advo-

cating a reduction in U. S. wea-

nils are not necessarily unilaterally or multilaterally are possible targets of Communist in-

nationalism. The Communists want to convert the world, and this appears to be their strategy. As it appears, this is due to the fact that Mr. En-

linn's argument can be summed up as follows: the Communists are now convinced by deterring them with a so-

necialist directed organization. The

Eminent Course

To the Editor:

I was considerably disconcerted to note that such a large group of Middlebury students have seen fit to join the infant organization of which Mr. En-

linn is the President. As I am sure that the universal enemy of man-

kind, Communism, I am still that a group of students can join it. I am not aware of the same names that we
do and that this form of political science is on its feet.

I feel that there is nothing more.

(Continued on Page 8)