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PUBLIC HEARING

before

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON COLLEGE ALCOHOL ABUSE AND HAZING

Testimony from members of local and national fraternities and sororities and interested members of the public on the issues of underage drinking and dangerous hazing practices among college and university students

March 25, 1988
Room 424
State House Annex
Trenton, New Jersey

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE PRESENT:

Assemblyman Anthony M. Villane, Jr., Chairman
Assemblyman Thomas J. Shusted
Assemblyman George A. Spadaro
Assemblyman Thomas J. Duch

ALSO PRESENT:

Assemblywoman Clare M. Farragher
District 12

Kathleen Fazzari
Office of Legislative Services
Aide, Special Committee on College
Alcohol Abuse and Hazing

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State of New Jersey

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON COLLEGE ALCOHOL ABUSE AND HAZING

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March 15, 1988

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON COLLEGE ALCOHOL ABUSE AND HAZING

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

The Special Committee on College Alcohol Abuse and Hazing will hold a public hearing on Friday, March 25, 1988 at 10:30 A.M. in Room 424 of the State House Annex, Trenton, New Jersey.

The committee will hear testimony from members of local and national fraternities and sororities and interested members of the public on the issues of underage drinking and dangerous hazing practices among college and university students.

Anyone wishing to testify should contact Kathleen Fazzari, Aide to the Committee, at (609) 984-6843 and should submit copies of their testimony to the committee on the day of the hearing.

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ASSEMBLYMAN ANTHONY M. VILLANE, JR. (Chairman): I would like to call the Committee members to the table. There are a couple of them who are still milling around.

Committee members, I want to thank you for taking time out of your busy schedules. I want to indicate that no one else in the State Legislature is meeting today except you, so I want to thank you for coming down here to cooperate on this project.

Thank you, everyone, for being here. Today is the second meeting of the Special Committee on College Alcohol Abuse and Hazing in the State of New Jersey. The purpose of the meeting today is to discuss with students, fraternities -- both national and local fraternities -- the eating clubs, and those people who participate in our college atmosphere, to see if there is a problem, number one -- which we think there is -- and number two, to try to develop some legislation that can help out.

I would like to make it clear in the beginning that this is going to be a constructive meeting. It is not going to be one to point a finger at anyone. It will be a meeting where the young people will have a right to voice their opinions about what is going on, and also have an opportunity to talk to their legislators.

Unfortunately, it seems as though when we talked to the college presidents and the deans of the universities, they all said they have an active program to indicate to incoming students what the problems are with alcohol. They talked about hazing; they talked about alcohol abuse; and they spoke to what the policies are on the campuses. It is fairly obvious, with the death of the young man at Rutgers, and with almost 50 people getting so drunk they had to be hospitalized, or put into an infirmary at Princeton, that there is a problem at the colleges and universities. It is a problem we should be working on.

The policies, unless they work, are just as good as the paper they are written on, and are not going to protect any young people in our colleges. On this Committee, we have to almost come to a conclusion that the State Legislature has to do something about it. The old observation that young people in college always drank, and always will drink, underage or not, really does not sit well with a good number of the people in the State Legislature. We are not ready to accept that fact, and we are not ready to cave in to the pressures of whoever -- whatever industry it is that has something to gain from this, to allow our young people to drink themselves drunk, or to drink themselves to death.

New Jersey has tough laws. The laws in New Jersey prohibit drinking under the age of 21. They also prohibit hazing, or even an act to attempt to haze, which might endanger someone's physical or mental condition. I want to let you know that we on this Committee are willing to put in the time to make constructive changes in the law, and in the habits in the State of New Jersey.

As I said, this is the second of these meetings. The third meeting will be a meeting at which we are going to ask the Division of Motor Vehicles to come in. We are going to ask the ABC -- the Alcohol Beverage Control Division -- to come in. We are going to ask for the campus police to come in to tell us what the problems are: how many calls they're getting, where they are; what is the disposition of complaints about drunkenness, or underage drinking. We are also going to be calling in some local police.

So, before we are finished, we would like to really get a good picture of what is going on in the colleges in the State of New Jersey. It is extremely frustrating for me, as the Chairman of this Committee, to get phone calls from parents, who say, "You know, I sent my 18-year-old daughter off to college, and I am really worried about what is happening to

her." It is difficult for this Committee Chairman to interview young people, who want to remain anonymous, who said that the peer pressure to drink is so heavy, that it is very difficult to function on a college campus because of it. There are stories about young women waking up completely unclothed, not knowing where they have been, or who they have been with; about young men waking up not knowing where they got drunk, or how drunk they did get.

So, I think there is a problem; I know there is a problem; and I hope we can solve it together.

I have someone here whom I have known for a number of years, who is going to start off our meeting -- Ms. Eileen Stevens. I'll say it for her before she comes up. She lost a son, a young man who was at a college. She lost him because there was a hazing problem, and because he was forced to drink himself to death. Since then, Ms. Stevens has been an advocate of helping to solve this problem. Ms. Stevens, would you please come up here in front? There is a microphone with a little white button on it. If you will press it, it will turn that mike on.

While Ms. Stevens is getting ready, I would like to have my Committee introduce themselves. Would you start on this side, Clare?

ASSEMBLYWOMAN FARRAGHER: I am Assemblywoman Clare Farragher. I represent the Twelfth District, part of Monmouth County.

ASSEMBLYMAN SHUSTED: My name is Tom Shusted. I am an Assemblyman, and I represent the Sixth Legislative District, Cherry Hill/Haddonfield.

ASSEMBLYMAN DUCH: My name is Thomas J. Duch. I am a new Assemblyman from the Thirty-Sixth District, Bergen and Passaic Counties.

ASSEMBLYMAN SPADORO: My name is George Spadoro. I am an Assemblyman from the Eighteenth District, part of which includes the Cook Campus of Rutgers University.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: And I am Assemblyman Anthony Villane. I represent the Eleventh Legislative District, coastal Monmouth. Ms. Stevens?

EILEEN STEVENS: I would like to thank Assemblyman Villane and the members of the Committee for their kind invitation for me to be with you for a short time today.

As Assemblyman Villane just indicated, the subject of fraternity hazing and alcohol abuse is something I am painfully familiar with. Ten years ago, my son, Chuck, died of acute alcohol poisoning and exposure, after being locked in a car trunk with two other pledges in freezing weather. He was given a pint of bourbon, a six-pack of beer, and a fifth of wine, and told he must consume it before he would be released. He was then taken to the fraternity house and left to sleep it off. He never woke up.

This was the traditional initiation requirement to belong to his fraternity, Klan Alpine, a local fraternity at Alfred University. The senseless loss of my son was compounded by the fact that, although Chuck died and two other pledges were hospitalized in critical condition, no one was held accountable. Other than temporary probation, the fraternity continued to operate, and the university assumed no responsibility.

This prompted me to seek anti-hazing legislation in New York State -- which after one failure was eventually passed -- and to found my organization, which attempts to bring attention to a subject that for years has been condoned, accepted by some, and swept under the carpet. My work is not anti-fraternity, but anti-hazing, and all of the abuses which accompany it, which 99% of the time include alcohol.

I have shared Chuck's story at hundreds of colleges across the country, conferences, and fraternity conventions, and in my travels and research I have come to realize how many tragedies are similar to Chuck's and James Callahan's.

Coercive peer pressure to consume alcohol as an entrance requirement to fraternities exists on campuses throughout the country. To my knowledge, 43 hazing-related deaths have occurred since my son's, in a period of less than 10 years. Countless numbers have been injured and abused, and I am not sure we really know the true number, because so many go unreported, and many are categorized as accidents.

I have worked closely with national fraternities which have embraced my cause and encouraged my work, but despite attempts by national fraternities and state anti-hazing laws, which now exist in 29 states, obviously the problem continues. Anyone who has an opportunity to observe or read "Newsweek" on campus from last week will, I am sure, be very shocked at some of the revelations and incidents that have taken place in recent years.

I feel that although state laws are powerful deterrents and do focus attention on the issue, as well as strengthen the hands of college officials, much more needs to be done, before the fact. Alcohol education is something our young people are painfully inadequate with. They are unaware of the ramifications. And how many young people have died because their peers thought they would sleep it off?

College officials should evaluate their policies. They should update and strengthen them. Alcohol and hazing policies are painfully inadequate, in some cases, and do not have clear definitions. College officials should publicize and make examples of inappropriate behavior. Highlighting this behavior will send out a clear signal that it will not be tolerated. Perhaps they should mandate attendance at a seminar or workshop that should be held each semester, at which time copies and explanations of their alcohol and hazing policies could be distributed. This is also an opportune time for words of wisdom to be given by the dean, the college president, a college attorney, a campus safety official. I have attended

such seminars at Syracuse, Binghamton, and other places throughout the country, and they are very positive. Very often, the Greeks and similar organizations feel very good that a specific night was set aside just for them. Less than 15 years ago. Existing laws and college regulations must be enforced for them to work. Like any law we have on the books, they aren't worth the paper they are written on if we do not enforce them.

To eliminate Greek organizations, which some campuses have done, or wash your hands of them, is not a practical solution. Then there is no guidance, because they will operate on their own. Working with them is to everyone's benefit, for these organizations can, and do make a significant contribution to a campus or a community.

I feel there is a growing desire among today's students for structure, guidance, and discipline. The lag resulting in the complete extrication of in loco parentis in the late '60s to its limited reintroduction in the '80s, is a large part of the problem. Rules regulating student life outside the classroom need to be imposed, and institutions of higher learning, unquestionably, have an obligation to preserve and protect an extracurricular environment conducive to civil obedience.

If college administrations and fraternity officials fulfill their responsibility to serve as role models and provide the guidance, you will be seeing more responsible students and less destructive behavior. As lawmakers, I urge you to strengthen the existing laws, if need be, and make them workable.

James Callahan and my son, Chuck, and victims like them, were senseless tragedies that could have been prevented. Although incidents such as these are often categorized as accidental and isolated, they are neither. Hazing and/or drinking requirements are planned, premeditated activities a

good part of the time, that take place far more often than anyone realizes. They are shrouded in secrecy, and take place behind closed doors. The hard truth is, college officials know when hell weeks take place and initiations are going on. They must intervene and take swift disciplinary action, expulsion if necessary, and stop taking a back seat. Fraternity officials have a responsibility, as well, to remove from membership those who do not adhere to the rules. Hazing, in every form, must be eliminated, and hazing often goes hand in hand with alcohol abuse. Alternatives must be implemented in all programs. Hazing and alcohol pose a dangerous threat to the very future existence of Greek organizations. It is time for all of us to do our part, to do whatever we can, whatever we must, so that James Callahan's and Chuck's deaths, and other tragedies, are not repeated.

Thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Thank you very much, Ms. Stevens. I know how difficult it is for you to talk about this all the time. I personally appreciate your work, and I know the Committee does, too.

Are there any questions from the Committee members? (no response) I know you have another engagement, but I would like you to stay, if you would, for just the next thing we are going to do.

In the course of the last month or so, I have had a number of phone calls and contacts with young college students -- some of your colleagues at different schools in the State of New Jersey. I asked them on Wednesday if they would sit down and talk to me and tell me what it is really like on the campus. All of them were somewhat concerned about peer pressure, both from their friends and from people they didn't know on their campuses, and also their effect -- what would happen to them at the college level. They agreed to testify

for me, and we have a very short tape on which four young women and one young man tell us what it is like to go to college in the State of New Jersey. I would like to show that tape to you, if I may. You are all welcome to get a little closer to it. I am sorry we only have one screen and it is rather small. Why don't the Committee members go around here, so they can see it?

(Taped interviews are shown at this point; not transcribable.)

Thank you very much for being so attentive.

Before you leave, Ms. Stevens, there is one question from the panel. I wonder if you would--

ASSEMBLYMAN SPADORO: Ms. Stevens, hi. Just one question. You mentioned there was some legislation passed in New York following the accident involving your son. Did this legislation have anything to do with hazing specifically?

MS. STEVENS: Yes.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Assemblyman Spadaro, let her answer through your microphone, so that everyone can hear her.

MS. STEVENS: It was specifically focused toward hazing. It involved coercive peer pressure to drink. Existing laws did not apply, because the victims are often considered willing participants. Because Chuck -- although this was never proven -- supposedly went along with what was asked of him -- and very often pledges do, because I think they are unsuspecting and unaware of exactly what is in store for them because of the secrecy -- the existing laws were not applicable. So the victims became accessories. Therefore, there had to be specific legislation. Since it was enacted in 1980, it has been strengthened, and they are in the process of attempting to strengthen it again, because they feel it doesn't have enough teeth in it.

So the laws, as I said before in my testimony, are not always workable, but I think we have an obligation to put something on the books and make whatever we can workable.

ASSEMBLYMAN SPADORO: You may not be able to answer this, but since the law was passed, have you gotten any feedback about whether it has had any impact on hazing at campuses in New York? We all welcome to get a little closer to

MS. STEVENS: Well, certainly the problem still exists, but I feel it has had an impact because in the wording -- in the language of New York's law, they strongly suggest putting on a seminar or a workshop such as I mentioned. And now -- which, in my mind, college officials should have been doing all along -- they focus a great deal of attention on an issue that really they had not addressed before. So the students are at least being armed with some information and some statistics and facts. They are given something tangible to walk out of that auditorium with; something they can learn from. The national fraternities have done this, as well. They are sharing the updated policies, the alternatives to hazing, and their resolutions with the students, to show them that they are there to work with them, to help them, and that they are opposed to this, as well.

ASSEMBLYMAN SPADORO: Thank you very much.

MS. STEVENS: You're welcome.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Thank you, Assemblyman. Thank you again, Ms. Stevens.

I would now like to have Mr. Michael Sauter, a student from Drew University, and Mr. Paul Herrle, also from Drew University. Please just have a seat up here, and press that white button to put on that little mike there.

P A U L H E R R L E: I am Paul Herrle. I hope you don't mind if we flip-flop in the order a little bit. We have prepared this way.

As I am sure I don't have to tell any of you, no change ever occurs in a vacuum. Also, as I am sure I don't have to tell you, when a piece of legislation is passed, there are always some effects which occur which aren't inherent to

the intended change, but which were either outside the realm of control, or they were not predictable at all. Drew University can provide us with an example of this which is highly relevant to our topic of alcohol abuse and hazing on college campuses. Drew banned kegs this year, in an attempt to promote responsible drinking on campus. Their claim was that by eliminating kegs, they would necessarily eliminate the "kick the keg" mentality which existed at parties, whereby students would drink more than they had intended, in order to take chest-pounding pride in having finished every drop from the keg.

The theory behind the keg ban is solid. The side effects, however, have been numerous, and they have also been dangerous. While adherence to the keg ban has been relatively good, one should not take this to mean that this type of irresponsible drinking has stopped. These energies have simply been diverted into other outlets.

More and more Drew students are drinking harder alcohol in smaller groups in their rooms. They have been forced inside. While it is rare that you would find a campus-wide party now, it would not be surprising to find 10 to 20 parties on any given night. They are small private parties, involving grain alcohol, involving tequila, vodka, rum, and other hard liquors. Some of the effects of these types of parties are clear. First of all, as opposed to larger parties, small parties are more difficult for the residential life staff to monitor and supervise. Under these conditions, the reaction time of the staff in an alcohol-related emergency situation is likely to be slowed down very much. Also, because college drinking is not strictly social drinking, but is also drinking just for its own sake, if a person would normally drink, say, nine 12-ounce beers in three hours, they are just as likely to drink nine 12-ounce glasses of a mixture, including grain punch, in the same amount of time.

Also, with alcohol's properties as a depressant, it seems counter-intuitive to want to force students into smaller and smaller parties, where there is much less peer supervision involved. This is especially in light of the rising suicide rate on college campuses. Lastly, with the increase in the number of small private parties, there is a corresponding decrease in the opinion of the student body toward the social life on campus. What this does then, is to force people to drive to bars off campus -- have a night off campus -- and then somehow make their way back to campus after an all-night drinking spree. While the theory behind the designated driver program is an excellent one, in practice, however, it is often disregarded.

As far as very serious alcohol-related emergencies go, it is always very difficult to get that kind of information on this topic, as it isn't something that universities would like to acknowledge, or to make public knowledge. I am a resident assistant at Drew University, so I hear, through my colleagues, of any of the residents on their floors, or in their dorms, who have had to undergo some sort of treatment. The worst I have heard of this year, was maybe three or four cases of students who have been so drunk that they have spent nights just at the infirmary. No one ever had to go to the hospital, but they have spent nights in the infirmary because they were either a danger to themselves or to other people.

Alcohol abuse on Drew's campus, then, I would estimate as being bad, but not as bad as on some other campuses of which I have heard. Alcohol abuse is on the increase, however, due directly to a policy which was intended to diminish irresponsible drinking. While the fact that Drew's social life has taken a dramatic nose dive this year may not seem directly related to the problem which you are now facing, it may soon become, however, a major part of this problem. Beyond what I have already mentioned about chasing people to bars off campus,

a decline in social life is also likely to induce people to look towards groups which can provide them with some semblance of a social life, and these are precisely the groups which engage in the linkage of the improper use of alcohol and hazing.

At Drew, where we have no fraternities or sororities, our sports teams serve this sort of similar purpose. While I would never purport to suggest any sort of legislation, given the complexities of the issue, I would urge that all possible side effects are looked into with whatever you do decide on.

With that, I would like to defer to Michael Sauter, who has been a member of two of the three varsity sports which would be engaging in these types of activities.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Before you do that, Paul, I would like to-- You're an RA at the school?

MR. HERRLE: Yes, I am.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: According to the testimony of the young people who talked to us on the tape, RAs do not really strictly enforce the law -- that it is against the law to drink in New Jersey if you are under 21. Is that similar to what happens at your school?

MR. HERRLE: Yes, it is similar to my school. It is difficult to do.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: I understand.

MR. HERRLE: It depends a lot on the resident director -- on his or her attitude toward underage drinking. Basically, he or she will instruct his or her staff on how to handle it.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: It is pretty obvious that you are aware that people under the age of 21 are drinking in their rooms and having parties.

MR. HERRLE: Oh, sure.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Do you know the laws with regard to serving someone under 21 in the State of New Jersey?

MR. HERRLE: Yes.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: What is the law?

MR. HERRLE: That someone under 21 cannot drink.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Do you know the penalty for serving someone under 21?

MR. HERRLE: No.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: You don't know that?

MR. HERRLE: No.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Do you have an Alcohol Awareness Program at Drew?

MR. HERRLE: We do not have on campus -- which is what I would suggest -- anything that is across-the-board and comprehensive, especially in the first few days of the school year. What we get are symposiums every once in a while scattered throughout the school year.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Do you know what the hazing laws are in the State of New Jersey?

MR. HERRLE: No, I don't.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: You're an RA?

MR. HERRLE: Yes.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Okay. You have never been counseled as to what hazing laws are, and what a hazing offense is? You have never been counseled as to what the penalties are for serving someone underage or presenting false proof?

MR. HERRLE: No.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: You don't know those penalties?

MR. HERRLE: Not the penalties, no.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Okay. Tom, do you have a question?

ASSEMBLYMAN SHUSTED: Yes, I have one question. You made a comment about the fact that drinking is on the increase due to school policy?

MR. HERRLE: Excuse me? Drinking is on the increase--

ASSEMBLYMAN SHUSTED: I think you testified that, in your judgment, drinking is on the increase on college campuses, due to policy. Is that the policy of the school?

MR. HERRLE: It is the policy of the school. What has happened with the keg ban, as I said, is that it forced people into having smaller and smaller parties, and drinking harder alcohols. ~~MR. ASSEMBLYMAN~~ Also as I said, they are drinking the same amount -- the same amount of liquid, the same amount of beverage -- which in a hard alcohol is getting a lot drunker, and promoting a lot more irresponsible drinking.

ASSEMBLYMAN SHUSTED: Well, maybe I misunderstood you, but does the school itself set a policy as far as the parameters of drinking are concerned?

MR. HERRLE: The school has a no keg policy. They also have a policy which sets limits to the number of people. It says you have to register a party in advance. It says you have to list all the people who attend the parties.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Is that, in practice, really done? Be honest with us, because we need some help.

MR. HERRLE: Well, see, the rules are so stringent that they are laughed at, and they are many times ignored. That is what is causing the underground parties.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: That is what Mr. Shusted meant.

MR. HERRLE: Oh, I'm sorry. And also an adversary relationship between the students and the residence life staff, and also between the students and the administration.

ASSEMBLYMAN SHUSTED: So, it's really a lack of enforcement of the policy?

MR. HERRLE: It is difficult to enforce. There could be a party next-door to me -- right next-door to me -- with eight to ten people at it, and all drinking hard alcohol, and unless I had a noise complaint, or had some kind of a sneaky suspicion, I could very conceivably not even know it was going on, and there could be three or four of these going on throughout the dorm. We don't make it a practice to knock on everyone's door, you know, every night that we are on duty, to find out what is going on. We do get a lot of information,

both from when we find people, and also from other people, as to what has been going on. What we can then do is just kind of make a mental note of it -- that his person was extremely drunk on this night. This person was also extremely drunk on another night. And when it starts to get to the point where you think it is a problem, in conjunction with your resident director and also with some of the help you can get at the counseling center, that is when our counseling responsibilities begin to take shape.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Thank you, Assemblyman Shusted.

I would like now to go to your colleague, Mr. Michael Sauter, a student at Drew.

M I C H A E L S A U T E R: As a student at Drew University, which does not have any frats, I find that what takes the place of the frats often are the athletic teams. I have been on two athletic teams at Drew University, and I can assure you that hazing does exist. It does not necessarily exist in the same manner as it may exist when trying to get into a fraternity, because getting on an athletic team is not based upon how much you can drink. But there is a certain amount of what we might call "implicit coercion," expecting someone to go that far.

I speak to you today as a non-drinker. I am a person who has managed to make it through three years of college without bowing down to some of the pressures I have experienced. In all honesty--

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Michael, I don't mean to interrupt you, but what specifically are the pressures for an underage student at your school?

MR. SAUTER: Well, if I may just explain how we would do things. Say you are an athlete; you enter a college campus. You start to hear things early on about, "Oh, the initiation is coming up," saying the initiation is next Friday. You never really know what you are going to have to do, but you want to be on this team, you want to be friends with your teammates, so you go to this party.

You are then presented with the proposition that-- In one particular case, there was a pitcher of beer. You had to drink the entire pitcher without removing your lips from the beer, but you could take whatever amount of time you wanted to take. A lot of guys, as far as I knew from the time I was there, immediately went outside and threw up everything they had just drank. You never really know what is going to happen until you are there. You are just told you are expected to drink this; you are expected to do this. There is no, "We're going to break your legs," or "We're not going to let you on the team," but it is implicit coercion. It is something that a freshman in particular is very susceptible to.

Now, unless you have certain strongly held convictions, unless you are bigger than anyone else on the team, let's just say, you are going to have a problem with that. If you are really seeking to gain admission into the inner group, you are placing yourself in a position where you have to go along.

Personally, I have seen some things that have made me pretty sick. A party is a team party. It is officially a team event, and you must go there. So, as an athlete, as a member of the team, I have to be there. I have to take at least a minimal part in the party, which is to say that-- A lacrosse party, for instance, will start at nine o'clock, and from nine until ten will be the time that all of the lacrosse players are allowed in. This is the secrecy that has been discussed before. You are locked in a room. It may be a suite; it may be a triple, which is a bigger room than our average rooms.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Is this off campus or on campus?

MR. SAUTER: This is in the dorm, sir.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: In the dorm, good.

MR. SAUTER: The games often extend beyond simply getting the person drunk. There are things called "haircuts," shaving over the ears. We had a situation this year where, for

the first time, at least since I was there -- and I think the first time in anyone's memory -- the freshmen simply said, "No, we will not have our hair cut." And guess what? It didn't happen. The only people who had their hair cut were the people who volunteered, who were a little bit more gung ho than the others.

It is the type of situation, at least at Drew, from my experiences, where because you cannot be thrown off the team for not drinking-- A captain can't go up to the coach and say, "Look, so and so didn't drink his pitcher of beer last night. I want him off the team." The coercion can't go as far, for instance, as it might in a frat. But I assure you, it still exists.

As Paul was saying, the keg ban has played directly into the hands of groups who are traditionally into smaller parties. In a keg situation, you would go to your RA-- If Paul were my RA, which he is, I would say, "Paul, I'm having a party. I am going to have a keg." He would go to the RD, and the RD would say, "Are you going to have a keg? Where is the party going to be?" We might have it in a suite; we might have it in a particular cellar room which is set aside for parties. But there would be at least some minimal supervision. An RA would stick his nose in at the party. He would look around; he would see what was going on.

In the case of the keg ban, people are moving into smaller groups already. And what you have happening is, as Paul pointed out, the use of harder alcohol. Hazing is traditionally a type of situation where you don't have many people to begin with, so the party is more secret than it was in the first place, even to the extent where-- Coaches used to know when an initiation was going on. Now, it gets to the point where they don't even know that an initiation is going on.

So, a logical extrapolation from that, might be to simply ban alcohol completely on campus. But I think that what

we have shown is that the more regulations we put in, the more regulations we put in front of students; the more likely it is that they are going to go deeper underground, and the deeper the problem is going to become and their hell out were the people

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Thank you very much, Michael. When we spoke to the presidents last week, they kind of indicated that their solution to some of these parties and drunkenness, was to implement the keg ban. The keg ban merely says that you can't bring in a half a barrel or a barrel of beer. It doesn't say that you can't bring in six cases of beer.

MR. SAUTER: Absolutely.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: It is a prohibition against a particular type of container. Is that the way it works at Drew?

MR. SAUTER: Yes, sir.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Any questions? Assemblyman Duch?

ASSEMBLYMAN DUCH: Mr. Chairman, I would like to direct my question to Paul, the resident advisor. I know you can't see me (referring to the fact that there are TV cameras and cameramen between the Assemblyman and the witness), but my question is: How do you balance your position as an RA against a good relationship with the students? In other words, how do you balance the need to enforce the policies of the school against a good relationship with the students, so that the students don't say, "Gee, we can't say anything to Paul," or "Let's hide from Paul"? How do you balance it?

MR. HERRLE: It is very difficult. You have touched upon one of the basic problems. This is one that we are briefed on. You can take a few different approaches. One is to be very cordial, you know, to be very civil with them. You know what is going on, and you kind of allow it to go on. Then they feel that they are not hiding anything from you. In that way, you can see, hopefully, when there is a problem. You're risking a lot, but you can see when a person has been drunk one too many times, and then go through the proper channels.

On Drew's campus -- it is a very small campus -- to get into an adversary relationship with anyone is a difficult thing to do, because, you know, he tells his friends, and soon and soon, and suddenly an eighth of the campus knows I am a stickler and you have to keep away from me, not just in those types of situations, but in all types of situations. I am not at Drew just as a resident assistant, but also as a student and as one of their colleagues; one of their friends.

ASSEMBLYMAN DUCH: Have you ever reported anyone to the authorities on the campus?

MR. HERRLE: Oh, sure. This year, two or three times, but not necessarily to authorities. I reported to authorities on two kegs we found, and those were quickly-- They were confiscated. I have reported people who I believed had drinking problems, after having discussed this with my resident director -- people we thought had a drinking problem -- to counseling centers. And you make sure that person goes to a counseling center.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Thank you very much. I would like to ask you one other question before I give anyone else the opportunity. What is the disposition of a problem, when as an RA you find a number of people drunk, or a few people drunk, and they are underage? What do you do?

MR. HERRLE: Well, underage, initially, becomes a secondary issue. The first concern, obviously, is for safety. You make sure there is no one who is a danger to himself or to others. If there is any doubt at all, then that person is immediately brought to the infirmary, and we let those people make the distinction.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: You are not concerned about any violations. You are concerned about the health factors.

MR. HERRLE: Not initially. I think you have to prioritize things.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: As you all know, I'm sure, some people understand that if you drink a lot on an empty stomach, you get sick, but you're not drunk. You know that's not true, I hope. I hope you know that alcohol poisoning occurs because of the consumption of a certain amount of alcohol--

MR. HERRLE: Right.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: --and it is an old wives' tale that drinking on an empty stomach and getting sick absolves you of any effect from the alcohol. I think everybody ought to know that. The young people we have seen who have died from alcohol, died from alcohol poisoning, not from being drunk or from being hurt.

Okay, thank you very much. We appreciate your very frank testimony.

ASSEMBLYMAN SPADORO: Mr. Chairman, just one additional question, if I might.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Yes, Assemblyman Spadoro?

ASSEMBLYMAN SPADORO: To either of the gentlemen: Is there any program provided to incoming freshmen regarding the risks -- the health risks from alcohol abuse?

MR. HERRLE: I'll take this, since I am on the campus with the freshmen a week early. When I was a freshman, no, there was not. This year, through the residential life staff, there was no such program. Through the Orientation Committee, there very well may have been, but we have heard nothing about it. That was one of my suggestions.

ASSEMBLYMAN SPADORO: So, there is no program this year. Is there any mandatory program for RAs?

MR. HERRLE: The RAs have dinner meetings, and we are briefed-- We have had two meetings already so far this year which were on alcohol abuse and alcoholism.

ASSEMBLYMAN SPADORO: Okay, fine. Thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Thank you very much. We appreciate your testimony.

I would now like to present Mr. Bryan White, a student from Princeton University. Mr. White?

B R Y A N W I N T E R: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. With me today is Mr. Scott Conover, President of the Inter-Club Council at Princeton University. He will be speaking after me, although he is not on your list. He might be able to help you answer some questions.

My name is wrong here on the witness list. It is Bryan Winter.

I thank you for the opportunity to speak with you this morning on a very important matter. Before I begin, I would like to state that these views are my own views. I do not represent any specific group at Princeton University. But these views have been refined from what tend to be with many members of the community, including alumni, students, parents, faculty, and administration. I hope my presence will help us to better understand what happened at Princeton, and make some positive movement toward rectifying the situation.

I am a junior at the university. I am also a member of the now infamous Charter Club. To understand the events of that night, one must first understand what explicitly an eating club is, and the role it plays in any university community. There are 13 eating clubs. Eight of the 13 have their membership chosen by lottery, and the other five are selected. Each club is an independent entity, has its own funding, and is controlled by its own graduate board of trustees. The everyday occurrences of the club are controlled by the undergraduate student officers.

The clubs provide approximately 90% of the juniors and seniors with their meals, and account for the vast majority of the social life. When the legal drinking age was raised from 18 to 21, the clubs voluntarily gave up their liquor licenses. An interesting note here, gentlemen, is that after recently speaking with many alumni, I realized that the problem we had

recently did not exist years before the drinking age was raised.

There used to be a pub on campus, as some of the other students have spoken of, and there faculty members, students, and administrators would all meet to discuss the business of the day and our scholarly endeavors. They would sit around with a glass of sherry or beer and some pizza. If a student was found drunk, he was taken home by the proctors and brought to an administrator. There he was asked if there were problems that needed to be discussed. If not, he was warned not to behave in this manner again.

Specifically at Princeton, there is a certain problem that must be addressed. The line between the university and the clubs is very fuzzy. The past several years, an ongoing lawsuit has meandered its way through our State's judicial system, as you probably know. The Sally Frank v. Tiger and Ivy Club is a lawsuit in which Sally Frank, a recent graduate, desires the clubs to be labeled as a distinct part of the university, thereby making them accountable to New Jersey civil rights laws. In the last round of this battle -- excuse my ignorance for court; I am not a lawyer yet -- the clubs were ruled a distinct part of the university. The case is now under appeal.

The events of the evening at the Charter Club were as follows: I arrived at the Charter Club at approximately 10 p.m. The party was well under way. What I saw when I walked in the door was not a pretty sight. There were several very sick people. It was a very frightening experience. What if one of these very sick people had lapsed into a coma, had gone into shock and stopped breathing? Who would have known what to do?

The party was obviously getting out of hand. The social chairman realized what was happening, and she began to shut the party down. The party was shut down within an hour. The initiations at the Charter Club go like this: The

initiates are led from room to room through the entire club as if it were a maze. Each room has a certain theme. An example of one of the themes was, "Let's Make a Deal," the old game show. If an initiate chose what was behind curtain number one, out jumped a gentleman with a drink. They would all do this.

There are three reasons why this year's initiations were more intense than previous years. Primary among these was the presence of hard liquor. As the gentlemen before stated, with hard liquor, it is much easier to get drunk to a point of danger than with beer.

Second, the dichotomy of the club membership itself augmented the problems of the evening. The club has a high percentage of large athletes. Athletes party very often, and they are usually much better drinkers. They can handle their alcohol better, so to speak. The other half of the membership are not as physically large and do not party as often. They tried to keep up with the larger, more capable athletes. This was not a wise course of action. Yet, many of the people showed self-restraint, and nothing happened to them. They were fine.

This is not to say, gentlemen and ladies, that all of the blame rests on irresponsible individuals. Peer pressure is developed out of that mass mentality that exists with the ritual spirit of initiations. People have a better ability to lose themselves in a crowd than they do alone.

The results of that evening, as you know, made headlines from coast to coast. The fact that it occurred at Princeton, as one newspaper labeled it, "The Ivory Tower," made the story even better news. Almost 40 people went to the university infirmary. Seven people, including one in an alcohol-induced coma from the cloistering, were taken to Princeton Medical Center. These numbers were extremely high, and they revolted me, yet they do not represent the fact that everyone at the university-- There was a greater accessibility

to these health services, especially with the specifically procured vans for the evening utilized to transport the sick to the McCosh Infirmary. The University, in conjunction with the club, has since then created task forces to better educate the students to the dangers of alcohol abuse, with the help of a professional alcohol counselor. The Borough of Princeton, having investigated the incident, believes it must prosecute several undergraduate officers for serving alcohol to minors. The clubs in general have begun invoking stricter requirements for proof of age to get to the taps. The Charter Club and Cloister have been taken off tap indefinitely by their graduate boards.

Those, gentlemen and ladies, are my thoughts on the whole idea. Let me assure you that everyone at Princeton is working very, very diligently to prevent such events from ever reoccurring. This was an aberration. This type of thing does not happen often. It was as if all the planets in our solar system lined up, and tipped the solar system.

I would like to dismiss the idea of any positive benefits being served by the arrest of our undergraduate officers. Such arrests would be unethical. As stated by several others, the whole system is flawed. These officers were merely continuing traditions which had previously been immune to prosecution by the police and by the university. Surely the police know about the drinking. The arrests are merely bureaucratic reactions to the heat produced by the negative media publicity. Even the ABC -- and I brought some journals for your perusal -- knew that underage drinking was occurring. In a Daily Princetonian, our campus newspaper, "Alcohol Control Hits the Campus." Five years ago, the ABC, after a front-page story in The Trentonian, started clamping down on alcohol at Princeton. When the heat receded, they stopped coming to the campus.

If these students are convicted, should not the Police Department and the ABC also be guilty of negligence, and therefore aiding and abetting the crime? The university is also seeking to distance itself from the clubs and the officers who are being prosecuted. But if the courts of New Jersey believe the clubs are an integral part of Princeton, then should not the university also be somewhat responsible for the actions at those clubs? Indeed, they seemed informed of the events and the dangers they provided to the students when they procured the vans to transport the students. This selective prosecution, gentlemen and ladies, is wrong, and it is unproductive.

The university, though, is not alone in its attitude toward the clubs. Recent statistics released by the Center for the Study of College Fraternities stated that in '83, 15% of the universities had total control over social clubs. In '86, 32% had total control over the social clubs. But yet, conversely, in '83, 2% of the colleges in the nation's clubs were totally independent. By '86, 34% had risen to total independence. College administrators are either removing themselves from club problems, or taking over the clubs and removing the problems in them.

At Princeton, the university, along with many of the Princeton community, wish to keep the clubs autonomous. There are many who wish they were a greater part of the university. This is the problem inherent at their university.

How do we solve this problem, gentlemen and ladies? Requiring proof of age for a drink is fruitless. New York City is only a train ride away from Princeton, and a very believable fake I.D. is readily available. The very computer that typed this speech can make a counterfeit I.D. in under an hour; that is the university computer system, and any MacIntosh that a 12-year-old has in his room at home.

One possible way that the Legislature might act to solve this problem, is how other legislatures have done it around the country. It would be to outlaw the ritualistic initiation, the hazing. The New Jersey State Legislature may wish to enact some laws of this nature. The State of New Jersey recognizes that any club which provides integral service to a college or university, be it social or a boarding service, is part of the university, and the university, therefore, is responsible for these clubs. That would force the university to step in.

The whole problem may be solved by our dear friends at the liability insurance companies. The high cost of liability insurance may force the clubs out of the alcohol business, and force them into the arms of the university.

One problem, as previously stated, is, if we do remove alcohol from the universities, the students will seek to find another outlet. This will be done by travel. That opens up a whole new broad problem with drunk driving, etc., when they have to get back to campus after their fun.

The best possible way to remove the problem, I believe, is through education. At Princeton, we are moving forward in that manner. The second aspect is a voluntary removal of any hard liquor from the clubs themselves, along with the removal of any ritualistic drinking that goes along with the initiation process.

Finally -- and I think this is both the most important and the most difficult -- is the preservation of the horror which occurred that February 6, the horror of the coma and the death in New Jersey caused by the irresponsible use of alcohol, to the forthcoming generations of undergraduates. Two years ago, a student fell off a roof at Princeton. There is a whole new generation that never knew him -- never knew about him. We have to find ways to let them know what happened.

Princeton, my friends, is a very, very old institution. It is very slow to change. It didn't even become coed until 1969. Princeton's house has not been in order. It has not adapted to the society around it, as that society has been transformed. It takes events like those that happened on February 6 to make Princeton move. They provide the impetus. Princeton is now getting its house in order. It will take time. With the initiative and desire of the students, administrators, faculty, and government, I believe that Princeton will put its house in order.

Gentlemen, I would be happy to answer any questions, but before I do so, I would like to introduce Mr. Scott Conover.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: The Chairman will take care of that.

MR. WINTER: Okay.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: What year are you in at Princeton?

MR. WINTER: I am a junior, sir.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: And you are a member of the Charter Club?

MR. WINTER: Yes, sir.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: I don't understand the initiation process. Do you invite people to join your club at Princeton?

MR. WINTER: At Princeton, there are 13 eating clubs. Eight of them are drawn by selective lottery. The students utilize a choice. They make their top three choices. Those choices are put through a computer system, drawn, and by lottery system, hopefully, you will get your first choice of club. If not, you go to your second, and then there is a waiting list.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Who operates that lottery?

MR. WINTER: In the past, it has been done by the university computer system, by students. I am not sure--

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Princeton University computers?

MR. WINTER: The Inter-Club Council runs that. You become

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Okay. Are you an officer at the Charter Club? led to the society around it. as that society has

MR. WINTER: No, I am not an officer of the Charter Club. I am just a member.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: That terrible night when everybody got drunk, did you invite freshmen, or new pledges?

MR. WINTER: The initiates are sophomores.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: How old are they?

MR. WINTER: They are probably 19 years old, most of them -- 19 or 20 years old.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: And you had how many-- Like, for instance, how many went to your Charter Club?

MR. WINTER: I think there was an approximate class size of 110 new people in the Charter Club. I did not go; I went to the hockey game instead. I got there, and I entered as the cast was reaching its climax, as I said.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Does your Charter Club have a liquor license?

MR. WINTER: No, it doesn't.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: In your experience at Princeton, has anyone told you what the penalties are in the State of New Jersey for serving a minor?

MR. WINTER: As a resident of New Jersey, I understood it was a felony, or a misdemeanor. I am not sure. I knew it was illegal, of course.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Did anyone ever talk to you since you have been at Princeton about hazing -- that that is a crime in the State of New Jersey?

MR. WINTER: Yes, I did hear that it was a crime. Nobody has ever spoken to me at Princeton.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: What is the penalty for that?

MR. WINTER: I am not sure. This is not a hazing process, as with a fraternity.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Oh, I understand. I just wanted to know what they taught you at Princeton about it. Did they ever talk to you about what the penalty in New Jersey is for presenting false proof or for serving liquor to someone with false proof?

MR. WINTER: I know you lose your license. I remember that from when I was a senior in high school. As I said, I am not even 21 yet, and I am not a big drinker. I am not a drinker.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: It seems as though -- and correct me -- I am very grateful for your help in this. We are not involved in that case between Princeton and the young woman who wants to be a member of a club. I know that is in the courts. But it is very clear, it seems, that the university knew about this party, and that the fraternity -- or the club, the eating club -- provided liquor to obviously known minors, which is a crime in the State of New Jersey.

MR. WINTER: Absolutely.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: And the university not only knew about it, but provided vans to transport --

MR. WINTER: Yes, they did. They provided the vans necessary to transport the students from the eating clubs to the university infirmary.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: In your three years' experience, what has been the procedure when there is a problem at an eating club? Who responds to the problem? Is it the local police or the campus police?

MR. WINTER: There has never been a problem during my time at Princeton like what happened that night. It is not usual. Princeton is not an excessively drunken campus. Although there is plenty of alcohol around, people do not go out -- Most of the university students do not go out with the premonition of just going out and getting drunk.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Where do the activities for the Charter Club take place, like advertising for events?

MR. WINTER: In the university newspaper, and I have several university newspapers which I will donate to you for your perusal. You about what the priority in New Jersey is for

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Thank you very much. Has there been an active, organized attempt at your university to speak to the problem of underage drinking or hazing?

MR. WINTER: No, there hasn't. Yes, after the events of that evening, there has been. The clubs, as I said, have instituted 21 and over, basically in every club. Before then, there wasn't. There was a sense of immunity from prosecution by local officials -- prosecution by the police -- and the university itself never really seemed to put a clamp on it. They don't really wish to put a clamp on it.

One of the problems with the university is, if they stop the social life at the clubs, they will restrict the social life of the whole university, and there would probably be problems in attracting students to the university because of the lack of social life. The same students may go to Harvard, Yale, or Stanford -- the bigger cities, the bigger schools -- where maybe these problems are not as significant.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Do you think the lack of underage drinking -- if that were clamped down upon at Princeton -- would eliminate the applicants to Princeton University?

MR. WINTER: No, I don't believe it would eliminate applicants. I think it would factor in, very much so-- A college student, when he goes to a school, wants to know what the social life is. It is a growing time, and social life-- Although at Princeton it is a minimal consideration, there is that consideration.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: I understand. If you will stay there -- there may be some questions later from the rest of the

panel -- I would like to introduce your colleague, Scott-- His name is Scott Conover?

MR. WINTER: Yes, the only daily newspaper. I am--

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Scott Conover? I would like to introduce you for S C O T T C O N O V E R: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My name is Scott Conover. I am the President of the Inter-Club Council at Princeton University. I am also the President of one of the clubs, the Campus Club, actually home of Governor Tom Kean, Class of 1957.

What I want to express to you today in some brief comments, is that both the university community and particularly the eating clubs and their graduate boards, consider this to be a very, very serious situation. Both the coma incident of February 5 and 6, and the death of Mr. Callahan, are certainly not to be taken lightly whatsoever.

There have been a significant number of graduate and undergraduate board meetings regarding this. I think, as Bryan pointed out, it is important to understand there is a very hazy line of independence for these eating clubs, from the university. They have independent graduate boards. They are independently owned. They are, in many ways, not affiliated with the university, although they primarily serve the university students for undergraduate eating and social facilities.

The one thing I noticed in a lot of the comment so far, particularly those from Ms. Stevens, is that education really seems to lie at the heart of the matter. I understand that as legislators, your concerns are primarily the law and the upholding of the law, and I can certainly respect that. But particularly with regard to incidents of Science Night, and a lot of college hazing, much of it has to do with a certain naivete of underage drinkers about how to drink, how much to drink, what is right and what is wrong, when to say no, and how to say no.

Princeton, just this year, has instituted an Alcohol and Drug Program, with a full-time paid counselor at the university health facility. He has instructed all of the clubs -- all of the eating clubs -- He has met with all of their executive officer boards, and will continue to meet with their club bodies. He has also had meetings with all of the sports teams, or is in the process of meeting with all of the sports teams. But, as Ms. Stevens said, alcohol education and mandated attendance at education sessions seem to be a very positive direction to take this problem in. Certainly I agree that hazing, as such, is intolerable. Princeton University -- the Inter-Club Council and the eating clubs at Princeton -- are not going to tolerate that. Coercive drinking is something that we have never been in favor of, and will continue not to be in favor of. If it happens -- We want to take steps to see that it doesn't happen again, but we are not in the business of making mandatory alcohol consumption part of a membership process, or an initiation process.

I think it is important, as well -- as Bryan mentioned -- to limit the amount of hard alcohol. I think that is where you find the majority of the problems. As I understand it, that is the best way to ingest the most amount of alcohol that can do the most damage.

Since the incident, we have enacted stricter 21 drinking rules. All the clubs have been carded in their taproom areas. There has been a general somber damper on the social life at Princeton. But that is understandable, and is a very small price to pay when death is the other option, and excessive drinking.

I would just say, again, we have taken a lot of steps in the direction of education. I, personally, can't support legal action against the five officers. I think it is selective prosecution. In many respects, I am as guilty as they are, for the crimes they are being charged with.

Unfortunately, their numbers were simply greater, and they were more publicized.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: We are really not into that, who is going to be prosecuted kind of thing. An interesting thing that you commented on, is that we are interested in the laws and the enforcement of the laws. That is really not the Legislature's role. The Legislature's role is to identify problems in the State of New Jersey, and to try to solve those through laws. So, we are not really into enforcing the laws. I am sure the prosecutors are going to do that.

I wanted to ask you, are you a senior?

MR. CONOVER: I am a junior.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Have you ever attended a counseling session that spoke to the problems of alcohol abuse or hazing?

MR. CONOVER: Yes, as a matter of fact, I have. As I said, just this year--

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: But, I mean, prior to this incident?

MR. CONOVER: Prior to this, no. No.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: There has been a policy, you know, implemented at Princeton for a number of years about the alcohol and hazing, but it has never really been developed with freshmen, sophomores, or juniors.

MR. CONOVER: But, as I said, prior to this incident, no. After this incident, this is certainly a high agenda item for the administration and the faculty.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: You tell me that none of the houses have liquor licenses. Is that correct?

MR. CONOVER: No, when the liquor laws were changed, and the age was raised, all the clubs voluntarily gave up their proper liquor licenses.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Now, under what jurisdiction do they buy and serve alcohol in a club?

MR. CONOVER: I believe it is under the host laws of the State of New Jersey.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Is the alcohol provided free to the members, or are they charged? An interesting thing.

MR. CONOVER: There are pending legal issues that I am not allowed to comment on at this time, regarding that question.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Okay. I can understand that. Do you know what the law is in the State of New Jersey about providing alcohol to a minor? Are you familiar with that?

MR. CONOVER: No, I'm not, although I am familiar with the hazing law, but not the penalties.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: It leaves us in kind of a quandary to understand how freestanding, independent clubs, like the clubs are purported to be, can buy and serve, or sell alcohol to minors in the State of New Jersey, and yet there doesn't seem to be any responsibility on the part of the university, which is quite aware of the whole situation.

MR. WINTER: Mr. Chairman, if I may--

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Mr. Winter.

MR. WINTER: As I stated before, that bothers me also about the university, but it also bothers me that the enforcement agencies the State has have seemed to let it slip by, and also the local borough police.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: That's important.

MR. WINTER: I think that is a key point.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Mr. Shusted?

ASSEMBLYMAN SHUSTED: No.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Ms. Farragher?

ASSEMBLYWOMAN FARRAGHER: No.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Thank you very much, both of you, for your testimony.

I would like to now hear from Mr. Michael Rodak, a student trustee at Montclair State College. Michael, I see you have some written testimony. Perhaps if you could summarize

that, it would be better than reading the six or seven pages. I would appreciate it.

M I C H A E L R O D A K: Okay. I will try to do my best. First of all, I came here today as a student, as well as having the distinct role of being a student trustee at my college. Therefore, I can see the problems from both angles, being involved administratively, as well as being a student and seeing what my fellow students see each and every day. What I come here today to try to do is to talk about the drinking on campus, not really to address the hazing problem or the fraternity/sorority situation -- just the drinking on campus.

I think, coming here as a student, looking at the whole dynamic picture of this, there are problems that are very inherent to the colleges. Students, when they come to college -- by the time they get to college as freshmen -- have already had a drink. Some have already gotten drunk. Some of these students have even had a drink at 10 or 12 years of age. We find that being wasted was not something unique. Coming to college, they have done it before. What I am trying to point out is, when they get to college, they inherently feel they can go ahead and drink. They see that they have been able to do it.

Sometimes children -- students, I should say -- come from families where the parents are alcoholics, or who have had alcoholism in their family. Sometimes it is not taught to them that alcoholism is bad. When parents go away, for example, sometimes there are big parties that go on in that high school house -- the home of the student whose parents are away. They see that for years drink has been associated with fun. Some students believe they must drink, or get drunk, to enjoy a party. A side problem is their belief in the way in which advertisers are encouraging the students to drink. Today we see that Spuds MacKenzie, "the party animal," is a dynamic figure in our lives. Students like to believe in that type of attitude, unfortunately. We see this also with wine coolers.

Now, after addressing the problems before the time you get to college, I would like to just look at the problems right on campus. The problems of drinking on campus vary at each individual campus, but I will try to encompass most of them.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Why don't you, if you would, talk about Montclair in particular? I mean, that is where you go to school, right? We don't need an overview of, you know, home life or high school drinking. We have kind of gotten a lot of information.

MR. RODAK: Well, Doctor, the reason why I brought that up is because--

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: I understand.

MR. RODAK: --this is an inherited problem. I'm saying that by the time students get to college, they have already had a drink. Some have already gotten wasted -- gotten drunk.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: You have gone over that already. If you would talk specifically about alcohol -- excessive drinking at Montclair, or hazing, that would be very helpful to our Committee.

MR. RODAK: Okay. As far as my college is concerned, I believe we are enforcing the rules. But I must add that I am not naive enough to believe that drinking is not occurring on campus; that it is not being sneaked into the dorms. In fact, I have had cases where students have come and told me of it. Unfortunately, I don't know those names individually, so I could possibly talk to them and ask them to report it to the proper authorities, and proper action could be taken.

We have one set of apartments -- the Clove Road Apartments -- on our campus. There, drinking is allowed. That is because the students who are in those dorms are above 21, the legal drinking age. That is the only place it is supposedly allowed. We also allow only a certain amount of students to attend parties there. The number is 30.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Is that strictly enforced -- the number of people allowed at a party?

MR. RODAK: Yes, it is enforced, because the names have to be given in advance. But I must say, sometimes you may get over the amount of 30. I remember one occasion where there were 100 students who attended a party at one of the apartments, but the authorities were called in at that time. It was the campus police who were called in.

Otherwise on campus-- When the students arrive on campus, we try to explain that there are rules about drinking on campus; that drinking is not allowed. If you notice, I have handed each of the members of the Committee one of our -- in fact, it just came out yesterday -- campus newspapers. This past week, we have had Drinking Awareness Week. You can see by the photo that we had a car displayed from a person who was drinking. The car was smashed up, and we placed it right near the dormitories. By the way, this was done by RAs. Today, there has been different testimony saying that RAs have been allowing this to occur, but the RAs were responsible for this educational awareness week on alcoholism. So I give the RAs at my college a lot of credit.

As I mentioned in my testimony, there are also a few out there who definitely are making mistakes, and are allowing the drinking to go on in the dormitories. That is what is serious. What can we do? I mean, if we do not know, say, administratively, that there is an actual problem going on in the dorm and it is not being reported to us, we can't just walk in there.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Have you been to any parties where underage students drank?

MR. RODAK: No. Well, I'll say this: We have a campus pub, and on Thursday evenings we allow drinking on campus. A student has to have two forms of I.D. to get in. But I must say, of the students who are in that pub, I would say that half of them are below the legal drinking age.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: I've heard that.

MR. RODAK: The simple reason for that is that they have fake I.D.s, which is a serious matter in itself. The names

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Does your college provide a college I.D. with the age on it? Where there

MR. RODAK: Right. When they come-- For example, say I am sitting there at a desk and a student comes up, he has to show me I.D. and a license. But, as I said, most of the time -- well, I should say half of the time -- they are either altered in some way, or the person signing in has altered documents, as well. That is what is serious. We cannot regulate it. What we're doing is regulating, and saying, "Okay, you did show us the two I.D.s. Yes, you did say you were over 21." We have done our part, but how can we enforce it and say, "Well, you're not over 21"?

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Let me make a suggestion to you. I am familiar with your college. They hosted a meeting of the Appropriations Committee several weeks ago.

MR. RODAK: Yes.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: When we were there, I spoke about the problem. There was no problem, obviously, until I read your school newspaper. Then I read that your pub was going to be closed because of some problems.

MR. RODAK: Right.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: I also spoke to your pub manager. You know, some colleges provide a student I.D. that indicates the age of the student. I don't remember the name of the college, but your school does not do that.

MR. RODAK: No, it does not.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Actually, there is a way to make a card that provides an I.D. that indicates the age of the student, that cannot be modified. It is done with electrical magnetic tape. I would recommend that-- There are going to be a number of recommendations come out, but that is one that Montclair could start with, probably.

MR. RODAK: Well, one time we caught it. For example, one time a student used the same photo -- I should say, the same name -- but when we got the identifications back from the company that makes them up, we found that the same photo was on two different I.D.s, and we were able to catch it at that time.

Regarding the incident you referred to in the newspaper, that was an incident that occurred outside of the pub, after it was closed, at approximately 1:30 in the evening.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: I don't mean to be critical of your college.

MR. RODAK: No, but it did not occur inside the pub. I just wanted to differentiate that.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: I want to move along. If you want to stay there at the witness table, you may, but slide over and let another student come up -- Mr. Russ Olwell, from Princeton University.

R U S S O L W E L L: Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman and members of the Assembly. I am very happy you invited me here, because I think that most college students don't have a very good idea of how much government wants their input into your decisions.

I threw away my prepared speech, because I think the two other guys who were up here from Princeton really did a good job explaining the eating clubs and stuff.

I am a freshman. I am just here as a concerned person. I am a news reporter on the campus. I cover alcohol issues, along with one other reporter. Just from covering these issues, I am very concerned about them, and I thought I should be here to provide a voice independent of the eating clubs.

I just want to go down a list of a few topics. The RAs have a very tough job. They become pariahs to their friends who are upperclassmen, and are forced into this "freshperson" environment which involves, in many cases, a lot

of drinking. It is a very tough job. If they are expected to be the friends -- you know, your RA is going to be your buddy; that is the way it is going to be set up -- these things are going to happen. Probably, if they are going to be used for enforcement, the job is going to have to be changed a great deal.

I think a member of the delegation from Princeton mentioned that half of Charter are good drinkers, because they are athletes and they drink a lot. It implies something, that drinking should be like athletic competition. You should train at it, and that you should get much better so that you can drink more. I mean, really, there has been a lot of argument in the pages of the school newspaper about how, "You see, students don't get to drink enough. That is why they have trouble on the few occasions that they do drink."

I see no reason why someone can't go to a party and just, you know, have a few drinks. But all of this pushing your limit -- It's all well and good, but it leads to tragedy. People should be told this. We shouldn't let people come to the Assembly and just say, "Well, they should all be good drinkers."

Two years ago, there was a freshman who fell off the roof of a building; he was drunk. They mentioned it in passing. Before that -- there was an alcohol reporter on the staff before I was -- there was no university support for alcohol programs. There was absolutely nothing; no one did anything. It wasn't realized that there was a problem. I must say, the university has hired a counselor, and has made it a priority, and has really tried its best, through education, to work with it.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Mr. Olwell, when you came in as a freshman, prior to this incident, were you given any advice about alcohol abuse or hazing? Was there any indoctrination or statement of policy on behalf of the university?

MR. OLWELL: Yeah. We got a letter over the summer, and we got, you know, the usual list of rules. I don't remember hazing being mentioned, but drinking was mentioned. Are you going to ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Are you a member of an eating club now?

MR. OLWELL: No. Freshmen and sophomores are not members of eating clubs.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Freshmen and sophomores do not belong to eating clubs? Only juniors and seniors?

MR. OLWELL: Right.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: I thought an earlier colleague of yours stated that they provide up to 75% of the meals on campus.

MR. OLWELL: Ninety percent of upperclass meals.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Ninety percent of the upperclass. So, freshmen and sophomores eat in the cafeteria?

MR. OLWELL: Well, they are called "residential colleges." It is a setup designed to provide support services for freshmen and sophomores. It is mostly designed for ease of, you know, really getting to them, educating them, and trying to guide them and give them someone to come to.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Besides the eating clubs at Princeton, like some of the other colleges, do they have dormitory parties, or resident hall parties?

MR. OLWELL: Occasionally, not very much. The eating clubs are very much the center of--

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: You have no place to go, though, if you are a freshman or a sophomore?

MR. OLWELL: Well, you can pick up passes at the club to go to a party at the club.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Pick up passes at the eating clubs to go to a party?

MR. OLWELL: Yes. During the day, if you want to go, you go in and ask the social chairman, you know, "Hi, may I have a pass?" If you know him, you will probably get one.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: So, as a freshman or a sophomore, you can go to an eating club, even though you are not a member?

MR. OLWELL: Right, yeah.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Can you get drinks there if you want them?

MR. OLWELL: Well, you see, I don't really go to them, so-- Also, there are legal issues involved, and-- Do I have to answer the question?

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: No, you don't have to. (laughter) I think you have answered it. You know, when I tell you I really appreciate everyone's testimony-- It is a very serious subject to all of us, even though some of us do giggle once in a while. It is a strange phenomenon when a practice is so common in the State of New Jersey that people say, "There's nothing we can do about it." I think there is something that should be done about it.

It was reported in a local newspaper just yesterday, that branding is a very common occurrence on the college campuses of the State of New Jersey. They said there is just absolutely nothing you can do about branding other human beings in this State, because that is the way it is. Now, if that is the way it is, there's something wrong.

MR. OLWELL: May I continue?

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: I'm sorry, go ahead.

MR. OLWELL: Okay. I think the State Legislature should work as hard as possible in making coercive drinking a crime, whether it is physical or psychological, because I think when the game is "Let's Make a Deal," and there are 12 rooms and people are jumping out and giving you drinks-- I think that is a bad atmosphere to hold a party in. I think it is just, over and over, asking people to drink. I think, really, that that is part of the problem, because for every drink that gets poured down someone's throat, there are probably 50 that

are just being handed to them. - There are clubs, honestly, where club officers have stood up on a table and said, "Don't drink anything. Don't feel that there is any peer pressure here. We don't want to do anything-- Even if it looks like it is peer pressure, it's not. Just have a good time." And there are clubs that hand you drinks. I think you have to realize that there is a tremendous amount of diversity in the eating clubs.

I think maybe the State should work toward requiring that at fraternity and eating club parties there be nonalcoholic beverages alongside the alcoholic beverages in equal quantities, such that something is always available. When you go to a party and they are just serving alcohol, it is basically telling non-drinkers that they do not belong there.

I think the clubs -- either in 1982 or 1983, when the drinking age was changed -- gave up their club licenses. They didn't give up-- I don't know if that is a liquor license. There is a distinction there. That is just something I came across.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: In the State of New Jersey, there are different types of licenses. One of the types of licenses is a club license. We are going to be looking into that when we talk to the ABC and other officials.

MR. OLWELL: I really hope they are required to have a license, because I feel that having a license is the most convenient way to punish those institutions that simply cannot handle having alcohol around.

The university does provide-- If there is a problem at an eating club and a student has to go to the infirmary of the university, he can, and is sort of encouraged to call the proctors of the university to just take him there. I don't consider that bad. I think the university is really trying to get away from the idea of, "Well, he's drunk. Leave him on the floor, he'll sleep it off. Oh, well, he's not moving--" (said

with a shrug, expressing disinterest) You know, they are kind of moving toward getting people into care as soon as possible.

Anyway, thank you for having me here. I hope I have been of some use to you. I invite you all -- if you ever want to -- to come up to the university to find out what a college student's life is all about, and all that other great stuff that you guys get to do.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Thank you very much, Mr. Olwell. Some of us have been through college. (laughter) Are there any questions? Ms. Farragher?

ASSEMBLYWOMAN FARRAGHER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Michael (speaking to Mr. Rodak), I would like to thank you very much for bringing us this issue of The Montclairian. I think the issue absolutely, completely highlights the problem, in particular with relation to drinking.

I see two problems here. Hazing is one issue; alcohol another issue. I, for one, do not expect that the colleges in the State of New Jersey are going to solve the perception of alcohol. That is something we have to work on as a State and as a nation. It is not a local problem. It is not restricted to colleges. I think the efforts of the school -- displaying the car that was involved in an accident where there were deaths; it was a drinking-related accident -- are absolutely outstanding; marvelous.

Then I turned to page 2. On page 2 -- and this is what I am talking about; it is not the college perception, it's a national perception -- "Graduating seniors have the time of your life on May 12 at the Senior Bash, Meadowlands Hilton." Going down here (holding up newspaper), the first item mentioned is a five-hour open bar. I think, you know, that tie-in, at this time in your life-- The first item mentioned isn't the music or the food; it is the five-hour open bar. This is sponsored by the student government. But, it is not the student government's fault. That is the advertising they

have to use to attract people. Okay? I want to thank you for bringing that here, because I think that underscores the problem very much.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and you all -- if you ever want

MR. RODAK: Assemblywoman, I may just address that. The reason I came here, in part -- the main reason -- was to explain some of the various reasons I feel that during the past few months -- I should say really the past couple of months -- since Mr. Callahan's death, unfortunately, colleges have been getting the brunt of the criticism. Although we are, and should be criticized, we inherited a lot of problems. A lot of these students have already gotten drunk, and they see these advertisements, "Let's get drunk. Let's have a good time. Let's party. This is the only way we can have fun. This is the only time we can meet people." That is what is sad. This is why I'm saying the main reason I came here today, is because I feel that students in colleges, and the colleges themselves, have received an unfair amount of attention from the press, really from a lot of people, saying, "All the colleges are wrong." It is not all our fault. It is not the students' fault either. This is what is inherited, just because it's something that is fun. It should be done; you should go out there and have a party, and have a blast. It is really a perception that is given from the time the students are in the seventh and eighth grades of grammar school.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN FARRAGHER: Yes, Michael, that is what I said.

MR. RODAK: No, I know. I just wanted to get the reason--

ASSEMBLYWOMAN FARRAGHER: I understand. Michael, before you were born, I was in college. At that time, there was no drinking on our campus, but there were campus hangouts and everybody went to them. Of course, we didn't have the same question. The drinking age was 18. I, personally, have

serious concerns where we have pubs on campuses where many of the students are below 21. I don't think they belong there. That is my personal feeling. That's longstanding.

I also believe that somewhere we have to start educating our young people that being able to hold your liquor is no measure of manliness or womanliness or intelligence or ability. It is a matter of chemistry. For some people, when they get to college and they get into the drinking -- if they haven't gotten into it before already in high school, and many of them have-- Many of them have. Believe me, I know. I can tell you that sometimes you will get a very bright, capable person who will fall into particular habits. Maybe he has a latent problem, and now he has a real one. How many dropouts are there? I mean, there must be many, many dropouts, students who drop out because they get into alcohol abuse, or drug abuse, which is another issue -- but alcohol because it is more easily available -- and they aren't able to study. They wind up dropping out, and we have wasted lives there.

So, I see this as a very serious problem for the State of New Jersey. I consider the students and the colleges in the State of New Jersey to be the brightest and the best. They are the fortunate. They have opportunities offered to them that are not offered to many people, who would love to have them, and in many cases, they are thrown away because of our -- and I say our as a State, as a nation -- attitudes toward drinking. I think it is an absolute shame.

MR. RODAK: Thank you very much, Assemblywoman.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Okay. Thank you very much, gentlemen. Are there any other students in the audience who wish to testify? (affirmative response) Will you come forward and give your name, please?

JONATHAN DONAHUE: My name is Jonathan Donahue. I am the current President of Chi Psi Fraternity at Rutgers. To my right is Moly Hung. He is my predecessor. I have

only been in office for three weeks, and I would like him to make comments at this time, in my place.

M O L Y H U N G: I believe a lot of the issues were brought up by the Princeton contingent, as well as the other individuals who have come up. At this time, I would basically like to field questions from the Committee pertaining to anything in particular about State institutions such as Rutgers.

In many ways, I feel that Rutgers differs from Princeton, because one of the fellows from Princeton said something about the eating clubs and their role at Princeton University being-- He tried to delineate the line. I want to say that Rutgers is almost like a microcosm of society, because it is a State institution. It has many kids from different towns, different socioeconomic classes, different ethnic backgrounds. So, in many ways, when individuals go into fraternities and sororities, the fraternities and sororities are also microcosms of the State, as well as the university. In many instances, they reflect the current social mores that are of society, as well as the university.

Though it may not be dictated, per se, straight to the university, the biggest thing, I think, in terms of my perception and being put in a precarious situation as an officer for the past year for Chi Psi Fraternity, and understanding the ramifications of serving liquor to minors -- and believe me, I have been put in that situation many times, in terms of host liability for minors coming in, say, and getting by our policy-- I might add, Rutgers has a pretty stringent party policy. In the case of Mr. Callahan, that was more of a pinning ceremony occasion. In terms of party policies at Rutgers, as well as at Chi Psi Fraternity, we card people. We basically approach the whole social scene and letting people into our fraternity houses with the same idea and actions that others do, by carding people and requiring them to have Rutgers University I.D.s. The reasoning behind

that is that we really don't want townies or outsiders coming in. It is very difficult, if you are from a visiting university, to even sometimes get into a party at Chi Psi Fraternity, paper society contingent, as well as the other fraternities. So, we do have policies, and we do have people and staff who support us at Rutgers in our endeavors to try to keep things under control. However, what I personally feel is lacking is the enforcement. That is not saying enforcement through the law, but enforcement within the academic community itself. The reason enforcement is tough-- It's just like, as a fraternity president, or even as an RA, or even as somebody in administration, it is difficult to put your foot down on your friends. It is difficult to say, "Hey, listen, I am taking this away from you." Although brotherhood or sisterhood is stressed, you know, it is a really tough line. It's like, say, you're at a party and you know you are responsible as the president of your organization, or you are responsible as the RA, to tell people-- It is difficult to say, "Hey, listen, I am going to go into your individual rights." In many cases, it may be, for minors, illegal for them to drink, but it's tough. It's just very tough, because what is on paper and what is in actual implementation, between peers, between individuals, goes beyond what is trying to be legislated or interpreted through paper.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Are you talking about enforcement within the fraternity itself?

MR. HUNG: No, not within the fraternity itself, but within the governing bodies which oversee the fraternities, such as the dean of fraternity/sorority affairs, or the Rutgers Fraternity Council, or even the organization which governs the sororities.

One of the things that really bothers me -- which I would like to clear up -- in terms of initiations-- They have gotten a lot of press, and believe me, you can get a lot of ink

by writing about initiations, because they are something, to many organizations -- whether they be eating clubs, sports clubs, or fraternities and sororities especially -- that are very sacred and secret. At times, to divulge such secrecy and use it, in a sense, as Ms. Stevens has done, really disturbs me, because at our particular fraternity, our initiations are sacred, and they are conducted in a manner such that a college or university president could go through it with dignity. To mix the two really just disturbs me.

I wanted to clarify that, because if legislation should go all the way to say, "We are going to ban any type of rights of initiation," that would really take away a lot, in terms -- from my personal experience being in a fraternity, as well as my personal relationship to a college. I really hope the Committee will focus on the types of initiation, because it seems like that term is being thrown around a lot, and differentiate the types which are very ceremonial and very sacrosanct, as opposed to those which really have no place within the college academic environment.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: We can assure you that we are quite aware of that. The hazing law specifically addresses the issue of endangering someone.

MR. HUNG: Right; okay. I understand--

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: But the ritualistic initiations are not of that type, I'm sure.

MR. HUNG: Okay.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: For our benefit, we didn't get your name exactly.

MR. HUNG: My first name is Moly, that's M-O-L-Y; last name Hung, H-U-N-G. I am the former president of Chi Psi Fraternity at Rutgers University, as well as the former treasurer.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Good.

MR. HUNG: So I have been pretty involved in the officer role. I'll tell you, I have gained a lot of nervous anxiety at times, or gray hairs, when overseeing functions where there could be problems. I am speaking specifically in terms of parties. One of the reasons why people get elected to the position of president or treasurer, positions of responsibility, is because they are responsible people. The fraternity members, or sorority members, see that these people can carry things out, to the best of their ability, and at the same time compromise what could occur in terms of understanding the ramifications. They pick people who, in essence, can bear that brunt of responsibility. It puts you in a precarious situation.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Mr. Hung, what year are you in now?

MR. HUNG: I am a senior.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: You're a senior.

MR. HUNG: I will be graduating this May.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Prior to the problems at Rutgers and Princeton, had you been a participant in a course where they talked to you about the dangers of alcohol abuse and/or hazing?

MR. HUNG: I was fortunate to come from a strong high school up in North Jersey, which implemented an alcohol type program within their health education. So I was well-versed in the effects of alcohol, and the ABC.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: That is not what I asked you, Mr. Hung.

MR. HUNG: Okay, yes, I have. As a matter of fact, my own fraternity did an in-fraternity program on alcohol abuse and the effects of alcohol.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: When was that?

MR. HUNG: This was just recently -- earlier in March.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: But, prior to that, in your four years at Rutgers, had you participated in any educational programs about alcohol abuse or hazing in the State of New Jersey? There could be problems. I am speaking specifically in terms of MR. HUNG: I formally participate in anything in terms of alcohol, no. Formally participate in anything in terms of hazing, yes.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Thank you, Mr. Hung. Are there any questions from the panel?

ASSEMBLYMAN SPADORO: Mr. Chairman, one question.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Assemblyman Spadoro?

ASSEMBLYMAN SPADORO: With respect to the training regarding alcohol, did you say the whole fraternity participated in that program?

MR. HUNG: Yes.

ASSEMBLYMAN SPADORO: Who actually administered the program?

MR. HUNG: We did, under our own program. We have a thing called "Academic Forum," and we try to bring things in that will be of interest. At the time, because of extenuating circumstances, we felt that maybe an alcohol seminar would be beneficial. It was conducted by another student from the university, who had information and literature pertaining to that problem.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: We are going to find out as we go along today, that the national fraternities and the fraternity councils have programs about alcohol, about drug abuse, and whatever. There are some very strong programs at the national chapter level where they advise their councils.

MR. HUNG: Yes. If I may add, Mr. Chairman-- You asked me in terms of formal programs for alcohol with Rutgers University. I had answered no, but in terms of my own national fraternity, yes. Yes, I have been to programs.

ASSEMBLYMAN SPADORO: Was it after the accident this program was done? Did you participated in any subsequent programs? MR. HUNG: Yeah, it was going to be implemented, and then the accident occurred, so it was kind of simultaneous.

ASSEMBLYMAN SPADORO: In previous years, did the fraternity always have an alcohol program?

MR. HUNG: See, that is difficult for me to answer, because I am very, very sensitive to the issues of alcohol, issues of legal ramifications, and issues of hazing, so for me-- I feel pretty well-versed on the effects of alcohol.

ASSEMBLYMAN SPADORO: No, I'm saying you were in the fraternity in previous years.

MR. HUNG: Yes.

ASSEMBLYMAN SPADORO: Do you recall there being any program in those previous years?

MR. HUNG: Yes, I do recall that, although it is fuzzy.

ASSEMBLYMAN SPADORO: Okay. One last question: Was it mandatory for all fraternity brothers to attend the session, or was it a voluntary program?

MR. HUNG: It was voluntary.

ASSEMBLYMAN SPADORO: Okay, thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Thank you very much, Assemblyman. If there are no other questions, we are going to move on to the next person who wants to testify. I would like to hear from Mr. Howard Alter, National Inter-Fraternity Conference. Mr. Alter?

Are there any other students here from any other colleges in New Jersey, who would like to testify? If you will just give our Committee Aide your name, we will get to you. Did you want to testify? (speaking to unidentified person, and receiving an affirmative response) You did? We would like to hear from the students, if at all possible.

Mr. Alter, go ahead, please.

H O W A R D A L T E R: Dr. Villane, when you started today, you said that policies are about as good as the paper they are written on. Now we shall have such fine policies. The implementation of them is the important thing that has to be brought into effect. I think it is ironic that probably the fraternity that has the finest set of statements, the finest set of rules, and the finest counseling in alcohol, hazing, and their problems, is the one which has brought to a focus today the problems at Rutgers. No one has done the work they have; no one has put the research into it; no one has put the money into it that they have, to have it available to all of their chapters. It is a case of, we have made young men and young women adults at the age of 18, but we haven't realized yet that they are not grown up at that point, and that they have to have guidance, and that we have to do something about it.

It was the late Justice Clark, when he was President of Delta Tau Delta, who said, "Fraternities are" -- as our young man from Rutgers said -- "a microcosm of society." I think we have to look at the fact that this isn't a problem just on our college campuses. It is a problem of society today. We are facing this because these are people for whom we are responsible, but it is a bigger problem than that. Go to any bar on any side street in Trenton on a Friday or Saturday night, and see how many police cars have to be lined up outside.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: I would just make the point that we are not providing a billion dollars out of the State budget to subsidize the bars in Trenton. And I make another point that we are assuming some role at the university for the young people who are sent to us. So, you know, I have a little problem with that kind of a simile. I don't think it exactly fits.

MR. ALTER: I think a young man said that people come already trained to drink. That is one of our big problems. We have everything in place; all of the training programs are

there. We have to enforce them, and we have to find a way to enforce them with the administrations of the schools, because where the school is attentive, the students are in pretty good shape. ~~When they have assumed that they are mature and are out on their own, we are having a lot of problems.~~ I probably did. I really came unprepared to testify. I only wanted to come to listen today.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: We appreciate your being here. We really appreciate your testimony today. Are there any questions? (no response) Thank you very much.

MR. ALTER: Thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: I would like to hear from Ms. Karen Stanley, Seton Hall University, President of the Inter-Sorority Council.

K A R E N S T A N L E Y: Hi. I didn't come prepared to testify today either, but listening to what everyone else has said today, and listening to other testimonies, I have noticed that the one thing you have asked over and over again is, are you aware of the hazing policies and the penalties that go along with it? And, are you aware of the penalties for underage drinking, and everything like that? I know myself, as Inter-Sorority Council President, I am not aware of the penalties and fines that go along with serving a minor, as far as dollar amounts for fines, as far as imprisonment.

The one thing I would like to ask you is, is there anything available right now in writing? Does the State of New Jersey put out anything like that, that would be available to college students?

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: I'm sorry you weren't here two weeks ago. It was really very interesting. Maybe if I explain it to you you will understand the frustration of the Committee. We had 19 college presidents or deans who met with this Committee. The only college that did not attend that was invited was Seton Hall. They probably had a problem getting someone here.

MS. STANLEY: I was not aware of that.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: But, every college president, and every college dean, from the very first to the very last, said they had an extensive program and a policy concerning alcohol abuse and hazing; and that there was a concerted effort on the part of every school to make people aware. And to the man, or to the woman, they said the education program was the strongest thing they had to combat this problem.

Now, I -- and I didn't mean to do it in any unfair way to you-- But not one college person here has testified that they have been briefed on alcohol abuse or the laws in the State of New Jersey regarding drinking, presenting false proof, serving a minor. Those things are part of their programs. They should be part of the program at the university.

The reason why we write the laws -- and a number of us have written laws about this -- is to put a penalty that means something to a young person when he or she violates the law. You probably don't know that if you present false proof to get a drink, we take your license away for six months. If you are over 21 and you provide a drink to someone who isn't 21, we take your license away for six months, besides a very hefty fine. Now obviously, there is something missing between writing the laws and having the laws become knowledgeable to the students who matriculate in the State of New Jersey.

MS. STANLEY: Is there anything, though, that is available in writing right now that lists those laws and the different penalties -- available to college students?

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Yes. We are going to be talking next week to the ABC -- I don't know the exact date -- the Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control of the State of New Jersey, which is under the Department of Law and Public Safety -- under the Attorney General. We will be attempting to put something together, if there is not something now. That is the purpose of this Committee; to formulate, in a workshop session, those things we can do to improve on this problem.

MS. STANLEY: Thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Thank you very much. We appreciate your coming up to the microphone to speak with us. Did you have any questions, Clare?

ASSEMBLYWOMAN FARRAGHER: No, thank you for your effort.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: I would like now to speak to Mr. Cory Graney, past President of the Inter-Fraternity Council, Stevens Institute of Technology. Are you still a student, Mr. Graney?

C O R Y G R A N E Y: Yes, I am.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Thank you.

MR. GRANEY: I am a mechanical engineer, a senior. Right now, I am serving the Inter-Fraternity Council as an advisor. I intend to remain doing so as an alumnus.

I will skip all the preliminaries, and just give you the facts. I'll start with alcohol at Stevens, how it relates to the fraternities in all aspects, and some ideas I have. I will start with student mixers. They are sponsored by the student government, and they are virtually 99% effective in eliminating underage drinking. Security personnel and deans are downstairs checking identification. If someone wishes to drink and they are of age, their hands are stamped. They can go upstairs to the mixer. There is one section that is set off just for drinking, and there is one section that is set off just for dancing. In order to get into the drinking section-- There are campus police there also checking I.D.s, to make sure your hands are stamped so you are allowed into the area.

Usually the alcohol is shut down by midnight, so there isn't that much time to get that much alcohol into your system so you become a problem. Also, dancing is stopped at one. It is a controlled environment -- highly controlled. It is a very small campus, 55 acres. There is no need to jump in a car and go anywhere. So that is also not a problem either.

In the dormitories -- freshmen dormitories -- there is no alcohol allowed whatsoever. The RAs are fairly effective in keeping control of that. In upperclassmen dormitories, alcohol does exist. It is usually just in the rooms. There are no major floor parties, where people are coming out of the woodwork.

But with fraternities, it is a little different story. We have 10 fraternities and three sororities at Stevens.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Are they on campus or off campus?

MR. GRANEY: They are on campus.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: They are on campus--

MR. GRANEY: Yes.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: --as opposed to Rutgers, where they are off campus.

MR. GRANEY: They are all on campus. The three sororities are not allowed to have alcohol at all, according to their own nationals. The fraternities are, and do. Parties are registered with the dean's office one week in advance. With that comes a guest list and a sample invitation. Parties are closed -- by invitation only. This is not always enforced. There is someone at the doors on the evenings of the parties checking college I.D. If you are of the age of 21 or over, your hands are stamped, and you are allowed into a separate drinking section, similar to the mixers.

Drinking sections are usually downstairs, whereas dancing areas are upstairs. If you are underage, you are allowed into the party, but you are not allowed downstairs in the drinking section. The alcohol is stopped at one a.m., and usually the DJ or the band stops playing by two a.m.

Rush, which is the process of bringing new freshmen into your fraternities, is dry. There is no alcohol allowed, but that is not always the case. Rush functions are patrolled by the Inter-Fraternity Council. When I was president, it was my job to go around with the dean, making sure these rules

were unheld. But I can't be going around constantly every night, at all hours of the night, and I can't honestly tell you what happens after we are gone -- ~~education~~ ~~hazing~~, alcohol ~~and~~ ~~hazing~~ at Stevens is, in my personal opinion, almost nonexistent. I attribute that to the highly intense academic environment. All national fraternities at Stevens are required to have a dry rush. Stevens' laws are the same as those of New Jersey with hazing. There is none; it is not allowed.

I think what has to be done, as Ms. Stevens said before, is more education. Freshmen orientation begins three days prior to the beginning of the academic year. Here is where we tell the freshmen about the different programs at Stevens available to them. Here is where we tell them about the different activities that are available to them. There exists one small group -- it is called "Super Group" -- where campus leaders, such as the president of the Inter-Fraternity Council, the dormitory council, the student government tell them about their own organizations.

Next year what is scheduled to be put into effect is taking the Inter-Fraternity Council group out of that session, and incorporating their own special group to just educate the freshmen on hazing. In that, we hope to -- Ms. Stevens has a videotape on hazing, and we intend to show that to them. We intend to encourage them and their families to speak out if subjected to hazing. With alcohol, I guess, it is not allowed, and that seems to be a trigger toward hazing activities.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: So you have an active program on hazing?

MR. GRANEY: We intend to implement one. As of now, no Alcohol Awareness Program exists at Stevens.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: That was my next question.

MR. GRANEY: None exists.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: There is no Alcohol Awareness Program at Stevens?

MR. GRANEY: No, other than Inter-Fraternity Council meetings, when the deans have come by and explained things to us in detail. Now, I am somewhat familiar with New Jersey State laws on hazing and serving alcohol to minors, but I can safely say I am more familiar with them than the majority of the Stevens students. I am only familiar with them, not because someone sat down and told me about them, but because I have them on paper and I bothered to read it. Every fraternity president at Stevens is provided with the same papers I have. Whether they read them or not is up to them. I can't honestly tell you whether they do or not.

We are supposed to have, and we will be having now, a Predesignated Driver Program. Several people are picked out the night before, who have said they are not going to drink. In the event that someone who is not a Stevens student has to be brought home, to another college or to their home in the general area, there is someone who can drive.

What is also planned now is limiting those allowed on the guest list. Now, the dean's office is receiving guest lists of up to 200 people. They are not always there constantly; it is a rotating crowd. But, right now, there is a limit being put at 50 people. This is also to create a more controlled environment for drinking.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Fifty at the fraternity parties?

MR. GRANEY: Yes. In addition to that, we are going to be hiring off-duty police officers to stand outside the doors to check people's I.D.s and to make sure they are on the guest list. If they are not, and they are underage, they are not getting in.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: What is the practice now at a fraternity party?

MR. GRANEY: The practice now is, the officers of the fraternity--

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: How do you regulate underage drinking in a fraternity now?

MR. GRANEY: I can honestly say, it does occur.

--- ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: It is not regulated? and I hope to

MR. GRANEY: Oh, we try to regulate it by checking the I.D.s before they come in the door and stamping their hands. If they are of age, they are allowed downstairs in the drinking section. But, as has been stated several times already today, fake identification, or if someone is your good friend, or if it's someone you know, it does happen. It happens. But that is primarily the purpose, because the Inter-Fraternity Council does not want to -- or I should say, they refuse to go around to other houses to make sure they are following the rules when, in fact, if they are not, it can happen to them later on. It's like ratting on your friends. That is the purpose of hiring off-duty police officers to stand outside; to have them check identifications and to have them check guest lists, to keep this maximum of 50 people allotted into your house a constant, to create more control than firemen.

Another thing you might find extremely helpful is meeting with the alumni Inter-Fraternity Councils, because they are, in effect, liable in the end, and they have a little more control over their specific fraternity than might administrators or other fraternity people. That is what we are trying to do also.

Peer pressure does exist; it exists basically everywhere -- the encouragement to have a drink, or to have a few drinks, or to see how much you can drink. But, as I said before, I don't see it as evident at the Stevens campus as I have elsewhere.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: I have to interrupt for just one minute. I keep hearing the same thing, just to have a drink, to socialize, to have a drink, but then to see how much you can drink. I have heard that a couple of times today. Why don't you explain to us just what that means?

MR. GRANEY: I don't think I can. It is the mentality of the individual whom you are dealing with. Whether he be involved in a lot of sports or in a fraternity, there is that stereotypical image of an amazing social life, and beer and alcohol all over the place. It is supposedly something to do.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: It's macho to have a big capacity? Is that what you mean?

MR. GRANEY: In some cases, yes. We have just had the most successful rush at Stevens. Nearly 56% of the freshmen class has pledged. They were well aware of all the laws. I personally stuffed each freshman's mailbox with the laws -- no alcohol, none of this, and none of that. I sold the system as leadership, brotherhood, scholarship, and then at the end I said, "Oh, by the way, we have a social life." I am fairly proud of that. I think I can attribute that to the success of this year's rush program.

I am not trying to paint a pretty picture at Stevens. Problems do exist. When there are cases of abuse of alcohol, you have damage in dormitories, damage in fraternity houses; you have fire alarms being pulled at all hours of the night, noise complaints, and even fighting. That is probably where we see it the most, when fights break out and someone does get hurt. We have had, in the past, incidents when an individual was so intoxicated he might fall down the stairs, or something, but that is a rarity.

I will address the idea of keg bans on campus. I don't think it will work, simply because it is true that a fraternity is going to go -- or a club or whatever -- out and purchase the same quantity of alcohol, whether it is in cans or bottles or kegs. It makes no difference to them. They will have to fork out more money, but they are going to be accomplishing what they want. You might want to start with a ban on hard alcohol. We are doing something which probably you haven't heard of. We are trying to open our campus pub again.

We are going to create that controlled environment. I, personally, am going to be bartending. It is going to be open one or two nights a week. I think I am responsible enough to know not to serve a person who is already intoxicated. There will be other people at the doorway, checking whether or not you are of age. Only beer and wine are going to be served; no alcohol -- no hard alcohol, I should say.

The local bars in the area are very -- I shouldn't say very, but fairly effective in keeping people under the age of 21 out. The only way that happened was because someone was made an example of. A liquor store was closed down because they were caught serving underage individuals. Maybe that is what you have to do also, make examples out of people, because then it works. The dean's office, with this party policy we have set up now-- One fraternity did violate it. They were fined \$500. If it is fined again, their charter is going to be suspended. Sometimes education works, but making an example out of someone works a lot better.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Thank you very much, Cory. Are there any questions from the panel?

ASSEMBLYMAN SPADORO: I have one question.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Mr. Spadoro?

ASSEMBLYMAN SPADORO: Just one question. What percentage of your student population lives on campus, versus off campus?

MR. GRANEY: I would safely say 90%. It is a very high percentage.

ASSEMBLYMAN SPADORO: Residential?

MR. GRANEY: Yes. On the average, 40% are members of either a fraternity or a sorority.

ASSEMBLYMAN SPADORO: Thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Thank you very much, Mr. Graney.

I would now like to hear from Ms. Phyllis Scheps, from the New Jersey P.T.A. Mrs. Scheps?

P H Y L L I S S C H E P S: Good morning. That is how I started my presentation, but I see it is now afternoon. I want to thank you for allowing me to be heard now. My name is Phyllis Scheps. I am representing the New Jersey State P.T.A. as their Safety Chairman. Statewide, I represent 224,000 members. We are the largest child advocacy organization in the State, the nation, and the world.

I dislike starting off with a statistic stating we have nearly a quarter of a million members, but it is necessary because what we are truly talking about are a quarter of a million parents; parents who are scared to death, confused, and are typical of parents who worry themselves weary over their children's health, safety, and well-being. I am here because we are concerned about our college-age children and for the ramifications this has on our junior high school, high school, and even elementary school students.

Yes, I am here because James Callahan has died. It was not a matter of, was it going to happen; it was just a matter of when it was going to happen. This was a needless death that has made the headlines in the news for over a month. What do not make the headlines are all the accidents that happen at colleges, which have not been told in-depth. What else do not make the headlines are the severe alcohol-related problems as a result of youthful drinking.

Drinking is the leading cause of death due to suicides, drownings, and accidents, and is attributed to a large percentage of juvenile crime, including sexual assaults, as we have been reading about recently. The effect it has on the learning process and the disruption of family life is incalculable. What has been talked about, but never completed, is the implementation of the 21-year-old drinking age. Its intent was to eliminate drinking by the State's children and youth.

If I may just deviate from my prepared testimony, I am very happy that I have had the opportunity to hear from these young people. A lot of them don't remember me, but when we were involved in raising the drinking age, I spoke to their predecessors. We had a good exchange of what was going to happen when the drinking age was raised. Somewhere along the line we have all failed pretty miserably, because obviously when I hear about kegs being allowed, or cut down to a half a keg, when we talk about possibly trying to open up a pub-- When I hear all of these things, there is a saying that we monitor them. When I hear of RAs and preceptors who, unfortunately, have not been educated to what it is all about-- It is very painful personally to hear what is going on. I want to let the young people in this room know that I am not here to hurt them. I am here because I would like to help.

Ten years ago, we started the issue of the drinking age, but I really would just like to continue on. I simply felt it necessary to interject that.

As I said, 21 was intended to address all the youthful problems related to youthful drinking. It certainly was not intended to be just a Band-Aid to cover a cancer route as evidenced by our children. In your packets today you will find testimony to this fact supplied by our Education Commissioner, Saul Cooperman, in his testimony supporting raising the drinking age to 21. All of you will be receiving a packet that is probably the most voluminous packet of testimony you have ever had. But I felt it was necessary to document everything I am going to say here today.

I am here today also to offer our thoughts on where we think the responsibility lies with this tragedy, and suggestions for what should be done to prevent this from ever happening again. Frankly, we are all responsible -- society at large. We as parents are responsible, as P.T.A.s and parents. The students are responsible, and so are the educators. The

main responsibility, in our opinion, is with the leadership of Rutgers, and their educators, and those responsible for the implementation of the law. Yes, parents must bear some of the blame, because they know what goes on. But the frustration is, they don't know what to do about it. Students must bear some of the blame, because they know they are breaking the law.

But, yes, I am putting the major portion of the responsibility where the responsibility first occurred. This was at the doorstep of President Bloustein, David Byrne (phonetic spelling), Student Health Advisor, the dean of student life at Rutgers, and Dr.--

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: May I suggest, if possible, that you get to the recommendations. You know, to include personalities in your testimony, at a particular institution, is really not the purpose of this panel. Thank you.

MS. SCHEPS: May I respond to that before I continue, and I will respect whatever you wish.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: The Chair is indicating to you that I do not want the names of personalities or particular universities mentioned in your testimony.

MS. SCHEPS: All right. May I proceed with the institution, because this is--

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: I think what we're looking for are recommendations about this kind of universal problem at the college level. I am really not looking to focus on the single problem at Rutgers, or at Montclair, or at Drew, or at Seton Hall. I think if you will keep your comments to recommendations on how to solve this problem, it will be better for the panel.

MS. SCHEPS: Okay. I am going to have a little difficulty, to be honest, for one or two reasons. I do respect what you're saying. What you are trying to get at, is perhaps my perspective and understanding of what we can do. I have tried to give a historical perspective of why this is

happening. We have heard from Rutgers; we have heard from Princeton, we have heard from the P.T.A. I refer back to Rutgers only because of the fact that they were our prime opponents to 2b, and it has to have a reflection on these young people. They have to know that the leadership has opposed it. All of the suggestions that are going to come up today--

I am going to sum up now, because to continue to read this-- To be honest with you, I have named names, and I have thrown the responsibility. It is senseless to continue in that way, but I did leave a packet with you. The press has received the packet. We want to do what is best for our kids, and unless leadership -- just let me talk generally leadership -- is going to take responsibility for what has happened, I don't think anything is going to change. I think we will be back here in a year from now, or two years from now, looking at each other, and saying, "What can we do?"

When I was a teen, and I think this applies to most of the young people in the room, and even as adults, we take our moves from the leadership. We allow things to happen. We do things that we know are going to be allowed. Speaking generally, the drinking age was raised for everybody. It was not just raised for Rutgers or Princeton. It was raised for everybody in the State. At times it even seemed, during the drinking age debate, that it was a little bit of an elitist discussion, because there are young people who graduated from high school who go on to vocational education. They just do not choose, or they are not able to go to colleges. The drinking age law applies to them also.

I would just like to take one minute to quickly look through my statement, to see if there is one thing I can highlight without pointing a finger specifically at anyone, although I must be honest, we have pointed our finger where we feel the responsibility lies. It is not just a matter of naming names, and saying, "You're to blame." If you will just

note in the beginning, I started out by saying, "We are all to blame." But I think that you, as a legislator, Mr. Chairman, chairing many, many committee meetings-- Sometimes a tie-in of where, in our opinion, the problem lies is what is going to be necessary now that the leadership has opposed it. All of the

I think rather than continue on--with this, I have several recommendations. There are positive programs for teens. It does stab me, as the mother of two grown men, and as the grandmother of a little girl, that I am still hearing now things that I heard 10 or 15 years ago, before we went to raising the drinking age; that people cannot have a good time without alcohol. It's true it is societal. I have listened to all the arguments that for 2000 years people have been drinking, but if sometime they will look in their education books, they will find out-- In other words, if alcohol first had to be approved by the Food and Drug Administration today, it would not be approved.

A couple of quick facts, and then I will finish what I have to say. I would like everyone here, including our young people, to know that alcohol -- not the drunk driving, but alcohol -- is responsible for more teen deaths, and more deaths, than all the cocaine, all the crack, all the drugs put together. In other words, people do not understand that alcohol is a drug. It is the number one drug of choice in this State. A couple of the young people from the fraternities and the colleges here mentioned that they are careful that they don't drink hard alcohol. Alcohol is alcohol. Beer and wine and distilled spirits all have the same alcohol content.

I am really very saddened -- and I know for a fact you have read my testimony -- to see the alcohol education program that was promised 10 years ago, hasn't even been started. Nothing is going to change. All of our recommendations, and all of our get-togethers at these hearings will be in vain, if we do not go back to the original concept of education.

Thank you very much.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Thank you very much, too. The next witness--

ASSEMBLYMAN SPADORO: Mr. Chairman, may I ask her a question? Our opinion. The problem lies in what is going to be necessary.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: We have some other things to get to, if I may. Thank you, Assemblyman.

The next witnesses I would like to speak with are Dave Musikant and Anthony Ruggieri. While they are coming up, we ought -- when we are talking about P.T.A.s and we're talking about the colleges and the problem with alcohol at the colleges-- A good number of the colleges have said that they inherit the problem because of the abuse of alcohol at the high school level, and some have even said at the grade school level. So, it is a continuing problem. It is not only in the colleges.

Gentlemen, where are you from?

D A V I D M U S I K A N T: I am Dave Musikant. I am from Rutgers University. I am President of Phi Gamma Delta. With me is Tony Ruggieri, Secretary of Rutgers' Fraternity Council. He is also from Phi Gamma Delta.

Mr. Chairman, talking about what you just said, I think what happened with James Callahan was a horrifying event, and something should definitely be done to make sure that a tragedy like this never happens again. I think that James Callahan's death is an education in itself to the students of what can happen if one does drink to excess.

What scares me, is that at Rutgers excess drinking still occurs at clubs, bars, dorms, apartments. We have all seen what has happened with excess drinking, but it still occurs. I feel this happens because after drinking for five years, I don't think you can tell someone all of a sudden that now they can't drink. I am very much for education, but I think it should definitely start in the high schools. Most people start drinking when they are in eighth grade, ninth

grade, and high school. The problem definitely lies there.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Anthony?

ANTHONY RUGGIERI: I would like to speak about what is going on at Rutgers -- the programs we do have set up. First of all, there is the Fraternity Council, which is comprised of an exec board, and then we have representatives from each fraternity -- the president and an representative. The programs that we designed before the death of James Callahan-- We had pledge programs, so we could install unity among pledges into the Greek system as Rutgers University students. We had barbecues, softball games. We also issued pamphlets to the rushees. These pamphlets expressed hazing laws and the bylaws of the RFC.

Also, we had programs for the Greeks -- educational programs. They are for AIDS information, sexually transmitted diseases, and resume workshops for seniors who are planning on graduating. These are sponsored by the individual fraternities and sororities, and they are highly suggested by the dean of students, the dean of sorority and fraternity affairs, and also by the exec council of the RFC.

Also at the University, we have a group called "Board of Control." It is the job of the Board of Control to enforce the bylaws that the exec council has set up with suggestions from the dean of students. These bylaws include closed parties, registered social events, and responsible alcohol consumption. If by chance these laws are broken, then the Board of Control takes action, such as placing the fraternity on probation.

The Board of Control can only suggest that the fraternity be placed on probation. It is, in turn, brought to the exec council and discussed, and then with the dean of students and the dean of fraternity and sorority affairs we make a judgment, based upon what information the Board of Control has compiled about the particular event that occurred.

Most of the fraternities and sororities are encouraged by the administration, particularly the dean of students and the dean of fraternity and sorority affairs, to sponsor educational programs. For myself, being a member of Phi Gamma Delta, we were placed on probation at one time. To amend our probation status, we had to sponsor educational programs. We had an Alcohol Awareness Seminar. We had to participate in distributing pamphlets on sexually transmitted diseases. We also had to improve our GPA.

So, the university, as well as the RFC, has-- You know, we are trying to encourage fraternities themselves to take an active role in educating themselves insofar as problems that occur on campus, and eventually in society, when we get out of college.

That is all I have to say.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Tony, you know there is some discussion at Rutgers about eliminating sororities and fraternities. That has been mentioned--

MR. RUGGIERI: Yes, I am aware of that.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: --at the very highest level.

MR. RUGGIERI: Yes.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: And, of course, I think I ought to tell you that I do not ascribe to that particular theory. I don't think the problem is because there are Greeks. I think the problem, obviously, is from a different source.

But, I want to ask you a question -- both of you -- if I may. Do you think it could possibly ever happen at Rutgers, or at any other college, that fraternities like yours could have a party and not serve underage students?

MR. RUGGIERI: To be honest with you, it's a nice thought. I mean, believe me, no one wants to put themselves in a liability situation like that. But, you know, it is hard to control everyone. I mean, even as a nation, I am sure our own government has trouble controlling the laws it sets out. I

think also on our level, that we are going to run into problems like that. But the idea is to work towards that, yes. I think in the positions we are all in as executive members of our different councils, that is what we try to strive for -- enforcing the laws -- the fact that people don't drink if they are underage, or are put in situations where those events can occur. That is what we try to do, and we do it to the best of our ability, but it doesn't always work out that way.

It's unfortunate, but it happens. We don't want it to happen, but it does.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Yes, do you want to respond to that, Mr. Musikant?

MR. MUSIKANT: I think we definitely could control the underage drinking in the fraternities with a little more support from the alumni. As we said before, it is hard to control your peers as such, but when there is an alumni person there, there is a lot more authority. Other fraternities have existed without having any alcohol whatsoever. Just the fear of knowing that this could happen to other students, should make them realize that having something like this happen is not really such a bad thing. It is just a matter of time.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: You know there are a good number of parents who think, when they send an 18-year-old to Rutgers, or Princeton, or Rider, that there is going to be some supervision. I think perhaps your parents thought there would be more control as to what went on at your dormitories or your fraternities or your apartments. So, you understand, a lot of people think there is some control, when there really isn't.

MR. MUSIKANT: Mr. Chairman, the one problem with that, is that the parents are basically blaming the universities, and, as I said before, no parent's kid drinks. But, they do, and it happens at home. It happens in their own houses, and they don't even know about it. There is no control there. In turn, they are just trying to blame the universities

for it. I think that is a problem we have to take care of earlier. But the idea is to make sure that you are aware in the ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Tell me something else. Again, it can be helpful because we have to formulate some kind of recommendations at the end of these meetings. Are you aware, as a fraternity president, or as someone running a party, that you can lose your driver's license because you serve someone underage?

MR. MUSIKANT: Yeah, I was aware of the liabilities. I knew I had total liability for the party.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: And you knew you could receive a fine or go to jail for serving a minor?

MR. MUSIKANT: Right.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: I mean, you are aware of those specific things. Do we need to work in that area to let more people know that? Are you aware, Tony?

MR. RUGGIERI: Yes, I am aware. I think there is a certain amount of responsibility that individuals must take upon themselves -- to carry out themselves in a respectful manner. I think that is going to occur through educating them more. You can't always hold everyone's hand in whatever they do. There is a certain responsibility you have to take upon yourself; that is, making people aware of their responsibilities as members of society and members of an organization. There is a certain amount they have to do on their own, at least meet the laws, or meet the responsibilities of the organization halfway. That is the least we can ask of a person -- to meet halfway.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Let's just go back a minute. Alcohol is a drug. It is against the law in the State of New Jersey to use that drug under the age of 21. We regular liquor licenses and establishments that sell that particular drug -- alcohol -- and we have specific things we do to people who violate that law.

Now, if you're saying to me that it is the obligation of the person underage as much as it is of the fraternity in the responsibility of providing drinks, or allowing people to drink in your home because which is your fraternity -- then I have a little problem with that and is that what you're telling me that it is an equal responsibility of the person who says, "I want a drink," when he is 18, as it is your responsibility in providing it?

MR. RUGGIERI: Well, they know it is against the law. They cannot drink if they are not 21. If they are not 21, they shouldn't put themselves in that position.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Should you allow them to do that?

MR. RUGGIERI: No, I shouldn't. I should not allow them into my house and allow them to drink if they are underage. You know, if you are giving me the right of a liquor license -- to have liquor in my house -- then it is also my right to say, "Listen, you can't come into my house." It is also their responsibility, you know, to abide by the laws, and say, "Hey, I'm not 21; I can't drink." Just like if you are giving me the right to have a license, I should say, "I can serve liquor to people who are 21, but to no one else -- to no one under 21."

So, I'm saying there is a responsibility on both parts. We all have to abide by the laws.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Thank you, Anthony. Is there a question? Mr. Shusted?

ASSEMBLYMAN SHUSTED: I have one question. What effort, if any, is made by either the university or the national organization of fraternities to inform you, as the president of a fraternity, or the leadership of a fraternity, about the laws in New Jersey and the penalties involved? You say you know about them, but what effort is made to really inform you?

MR. MUSIKANT: Just speaking from my own experience in our fraternity, our national is very strong in letting us know that we have the liability. They have never said, "You are going to have your license taken away for six months, and pay a fine," but they let us know we are liable, with a possible jail sentence, and so on. One problem is, many fraternities have very strong nationals, where they get their education from them. But there are a lot of independent fraternities that do not have a national, and they do not always get the education they should get.

ASSEMBLYMAN SHUSTED: How about the university itself?

MR. MUSIKANT: The university does give some sort of education, like letting you know you are liable, but it is not as, I guess, straight as it should be.

ASSEMBLYMAN SHUSTED: Are there any posters circulated in your house that advise students who are underage who may drink of the penalties they would incur?

MR. MUSIKANT: No, not at all.

ASSEMBLYMAN SHUSTED: Do any of your members know anything about the penalties?

MR. MUSIKANT: Yeah, many members do. Many members have had their licenses taken away for having a false I.D.

ASSEMBLYMAN SHUSTED: All right, thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Thank you very much. We appreciate your being here. We are learning a lot.

I would now like to hear from Ms. Theresa Loser and Mr. George Shapiro. Please come up and tell us who you represent.

T H E R E S A L O S E R: My name is Theresa Loser. I am the Assistant Dean of Students at Rider College. My primary responsibility is I am in charge of fraternity and sorority affairs. With me is-- Do you want to introduce yourself, George?

G E O R G E S H A P I R O: All right. I am George Shapiro. I am President of Phi Kappa Tau Fraternity at Rider College. I am currently a senior at the college. I am 22 years old. I am of age to drink.

MS. LOSER: I will just go ahead and start, and I think we can maybe just complement each other. We are on spring break, so we had some problems bringing people today. I am going to try, very quickly, to do an outline. President Frank Elliott has already appeared at these hearings. I attended with him the first time, so I am not going to be redundant about our policies and procedures, because you already have copies of all of our documentation.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Yeah, we heard that last time.

MS. LOSER: So I don't want to do that again.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: We would like to hear from the student, but somewhat from you.

MS. LOSER: Okay. Quickly, I just want to talk about policing the pressures the students have from my perspective as an advisor and educator at the college, and also some of the problems we have which you would like to know, and then end it up with some recommendations. I think I can just throw it back to George at that point, if he wants to interject from his viewpoint.

I just want to say for the record that our college does own the structures of the buildings. All of our groups are national. We employ a house manager, who is a member of the fraternity or sorority, to work there as a residence life employee, to supervise and enforce college policy.

Policing of social events by fraternities and sororities is done by our campus security. They can walk in anytime they please. They have access to any areas of the house. They are also a part of the Dean of Students' Division.

Some of the pressures that I think many of our students face are faced by the officers themselves trying to

keep order in a house when there are people there. Mainly the parties are by invitation only. We do not have a policy-- We do not have a form that students have to fill out to register a party at our college. Each group is left to their own discretion as to how they want to implement any kind of policy on their own. I may just throw it to George and ask him to comment on that, please.

MR. SHAPIRO: During the parties--

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: George, before we get to you, what is the policy of the college about dormitory parties?

MS. LOSER: Okay. Dormitory parties and fraternity/sorority parties are the same. It is all under a blanket residence hall. We consider our fraternities and sororities to be residence halls. The policy is: Twenty-one years of age, you may consume alcohol in your room. No kegs are allowed; no beer halls; no alcohol anywhere in public areas, which would mean hallways, basement, and lounges.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: What do you do when someone underage in your dormitories is drinking, or has a party?

MS. LOSER: The resident advisors are charged with the responsibility of writing that incident up and bringing it to the judicial. It can be anything from carrying an open container in the hallway. A student will be written up the first time for something like that. If you are having a party in your room, if it is loud and out of hand, they are going to confront you. Anyone in that room who is underage and consuming is going to be written up, and will go through the college judicial system.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Do you have many fire alarms -- false alarms -- at your dormitories?

MS. LOSER: Yes, we do.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Are they the result of drunkenness on the part of the students?

MS. LOSER: Yes and no. I mean, it would be hard to document what exactly causes them. It could be anything from someone holding a lit cigarette up there. Some of the alarms are very sensitive. Or spraying an aerosol can to their own

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Do you have, I mean, around your college, some of the problems of the local independent bars running special parties?

MS. LOSER: Yes, sir, we do. We have several in the area. A lot of times even the fraternities will co-sponsor events. You will see the fraternity name and the name of the bar running the special. The bar is still taking the responsibility, but our students are working there in the facility. So we do have a fair amount of publicity done by outside establishments.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: George?

MR. SHAPIRO: First of all, I didn't come today prepared to make any type of a statement. However, I was a bit perturbed about what is going on here today. Not that I want to mock the Committee itself, but you have asked for my comments, and you are going to get them.

First, I think there is a problem. This whole thing, from my point of view, started over the Rutgers incident. You have turned it into two separate-- Or, you have set up one Committee for two separate ideas. You are looking at hazing and alcohol abuse. I think they are two totally separate ideas, and should probably be looked at by two totally separate committees. Hazing cannot be tolerated in fraternities and sororities, and it should not be. Anything that can be done to stop it, should be done, from a legal point of view, from a college point of view, from the State's point of view. It can't be tolerated at all; too much liability. I am a president of a fraternity, and I won't allow it in my fraternity. There is too much liability for me and for the other members of my house.

On the other hand, alcohol. I'm sorry, but I don't care what kind of laws you lay down-- I don't know what this Committee's goals are -- to change the laws, or to strengthen the laws. I'm sure you don't even know that at this point. However, you can strengthen the laws and you like, but college students are still going to drink, no matter what their age is. They are at college. Not that I am calling all of you old, but I don't think there are any of you on the Committee who have been in college when the drinking age was 18. Correct me if I am wrong. Maybe one? Maybe that person should be looked at as the center of the Committee then.

There is a big difference, looking at drinking on campuses when the age was 18 and when it is 21. It is hard to enforce. Everybody on college campuses wants to drink, and they're going to, no matter what kind of laws you lay down. The thing that has to be done is, members have to be educated. I don't think there is enough of that going on. I consider myself fairly educated on liability and on alcohol poisoning, and I don't think the majority of students on campuses are educated. I have never heard--

Two weeks ago, you had a meeting with mostly presidents of the colleges, I take it. Obviously, they are not going to come up here and tell you that they don't have sufficient alcohol policies. They are presidents of institutions, and they are going to come up here and glorify their institutions. I guarantee you, not one of them came up here and told you that there is an alcohol education class offered to students at their campus, maybe for three credits, to get the students to go, to educate them on how to drink, how much their bodies can tolerate.

You said -- or somebody said -- "to see how much you can drink." I believe that was said earlier today. Yeah, that happens today, but that happens today because people are not educated. They don't understand that drinking can cause death

by alcohol poisoning. You're saying there are many incidents of people dying from alcohol poisoning, but that is not the only problem. How about the people who vomit when they are sleeping, and die? That is another major problem. Education is the prime goal of what is going on.

- You brought up a couple of points, Mr. Chairman. You said that the students who have been up here aren't educated about the laws and everything. I don't feel as if we have to know what is going to happen to us if we serve a minor. I know I am not allowed to do 75 miles per hour on the New Jersey Turnpike. I don't know what is going to happen to me if I do 75. I don't know the fine that is going to be imposed. I just know I am not allowed to do that.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: You don't think that is important -- that you ought to know that if you do 75 on the Parkway they take your license away?

MR. SHAPIRO: No. I know--

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: You don't think that is a deterrent?

MR. SHAPIRO: I know that I am not supposed to do it. That should be the major concern. I know I am not supposed to serve a minor. Why do I have to know all of the laws behind it? I am not a lawyer. You are not going to be able to teach everyone the laws.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: No, the penalty for a crime is usually put on the crime to act as a deterrent. Now, if you don't think that taking a teen-ager's, or a 20-year-old's license away is a deterrent against drinking, then the laws are all wrong. You don't think that is a deterrent?

MR. SHAPIRO: No, I am not saying it is not a deterrent. I mean, I agree it is a deterrent.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Oh, it is a deterrent? Then if you knew about it, it might deter you?

MR. SHAPIRO: But, you were criticizing people for not knowing exactly what would happen to them. But that is not the point. ~~Let me clear that up for you, George, so you will understand. I wasn't criticizing them.~~ The president of your university came in and told us that they have an active program on drug and alcohol abuse and on hazing, and that the students were aware of these policies. Obviously, if you don't know what the crime is, or if it is a crime, or what the penalty is, then the presidents and the colleges are not doing their job.

MR. SHAPIRO: All right. Obviously, we have two different views on that, so I will continue.

Secondly, you say that parents send their children to colleges and are looking for supervision from the officials. I agree, but aren't they also looking for education for their students? Alcohol education is part of an education.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Nobody said they weren't looking for that.

MR. SHAPIRO: No, I'm not saying they did. What, all of a sudden, makes me-- December 13, 1986, I was not of age to drink, and then the next day I wake up, and all of a sudden I'm knowledgeable to drink. I mean, it doesn't make sense. Not that you should drop the drinking law; I'm not for that. But, again, students on campuses are not being educated.

Earlier, there was mention of a five-hour open bar. All the students who were invited to that were 21. What is the difference between you going to a five-hour open bar -- tell me you have never been to a party with an open bar -- and me going to an open bar? I am of age. The only difference is, you're saying I am not educated. Well, educate us. Teach us and educate us on what can happen if we drink too much.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Because I wrote the Hazing Act, and because I formulated this Committee through resolution, I want to tell you that hazing and alcohol abuse are very much

related. Your suggestion that there ought to be two panels to look at them is interesting. Ninety-seven percent of the accidents that are caused in hazing -- deaths, accidents, and injuries -- are the result of alcohol abuse and drinking. That is why we wrote the law in the first place and that is why we are investigating this abuse of alcohol and hazing. You ought to know that hazing doesn't only occur in fraternities or clubs. It happens in sororities, too. We have had cases of abuse and injury to young women in sororities, also.

There is a question from Assemblywoman Farragher.

MR. SHAPIRO: Let me just comment on that.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: I would like Assemblywoman Farragher to respond.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN FARRAGHER: I would just like to clarify the point on the five-hour open bar. It is the mixed signal I was referring to. Okay? On the front page, there is an excellent illustration of what will -- what can happen to a drinking driver. But my point was, it isn't the college's fault that society's perception of a good time is alcohol. That was the point. But everybody who reads this paper is not 21 and over, either.

MR. SHAPIRO: It is not the college's fault -- the perception of alcohol. I do believe the college can take some stands and educate the members of its campus on how to drink properly.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN FARRAGHER: You're absolutely right. It is also a responsibility of a parent, as I am.

MR. SHAPIRO: I agree.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN FARRAGHER: Okay? I did that in my home. I feel my children, although I know they have had drinks underage -- I know that because I gave them to them; because I didn't want it to be mysterious and exotic; because I wanted them to know what it felt like in my home, not on a street corner. So, yes, I took an approach that was rather unusual

maybe, but I wanted to prevent them from going off to parties at Rutgers or Lehigh or wherever, and trying it out for the first time that I am very proud to say that I think my children have a responsible attitude to that, but not every parent is me.

MR. SHAPIRO: That is exactly the goal I am getting at. You educated your children.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Thank you very much. Mr. Spadaro?

ASSEMBLYMAN SPADARO: Just one additional question. The point you made about education-- At the first session -- and I agree with the Chairman -- the representatives from the major universities -- the presidents and the representatives from the deans' offices -- led, I think, this Committee to believe that there was an active program at all the institutions in this State, educating young people regarding the risks to health of alcohol abuse. I think it is apparent to me that we may have been misled. The testimony I have heard today indicates, to a great extent, that there is an occasional program. It looks as though it is voluntary as far as attendance is concerned, so I don't get the impression that the undergraduates in the State are being given the detailed information necessary for them to make a judgment for their own well-being.

I think your testimony has been valuable. It just reinforces. I do agree with your position that education is the way to go. Do you have any suggestion of how education could be implemented at your college, so that we legislators could be satisfied that the young people not only know what the laws are, but what the penalties are, and also what the health risks are of alcohol abuse?

MR. SHAPIRO: Yes. Theresa has something, but I would like to comment. You have to educate the leaders of the campus -- the student leaders. You have to educate the entire campus, but you have to educate the student leaders, and let them take

it back to the rest of the campus. Obviously, you cannot educate the entire campus on something like that. It would be nice to try it, but it has to be mandatory for student leaders to be educated in attitude to that, but not every parent is me.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Thank you very much, George, and you, too, Theresa.

I would like next to call up Mr. V. James Castiglia, National Vice President, Alpha Chi Rho Fraternity.

You ought to know, while Mr. Castiglia is getting ready, that some people on the panel, when the vote came up to raise the drinking age, opposed that bill -- voted against raising the drinking age because there was a feeling, by some of the members of the Legislature, that we were attempting to penalize everybody for the abuse of a few. So, that created some problems. It solved the problem of the lobby, the P.T.A., and the Mothers Against Drunk Driving, but it created a problem for a lot of young people in the State of New Jersey.

Mr. Castiglia?

V. J A M E S C A S T I G L I A: I think it created a problem for the people in New Jersey, because by making the drinking age 21, you took the 18- to 21-year-olds out of your enforcement.

I am going to be very brief in my comments. I know there are a lot of other people who want to testify.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Mr. Castiglia, why don't you just tell everybody who you represent, for the record?

MR. CASTIGLIA: I am the National Vice President of the Fraternity of Alpha Chi Rho. The Fraternity of Alpha Chi Rho is a national fraternity with approximately 45 chapters in the Northeast. We have five chapters in the State of New Jersey -- at Rutgers, Fairleigh Dickinson-Teaneck, Fairleigh Dickinson-Rutherford, Stockton State, and Trenton State.

My perspective is that obviously there is an alcohol abuse problem on campus, and it is created by peer pressure.

That gives this Committee a problem, because you can't legislate away peer pressure. The problem is because the drinking age is 21, and on college campuses you have roughly half the student population who are going to be underage, and half the student population who are going to be of age. You are creating a situation. This is why this Committee is probably focusing on college alcohol abuse, because you are creating on campus a situation where the State of New Jersey is trying to treat college students differently. I agree with the previous student who testified. That is always probably going to be an impossible thing. College students are going to want to be treated similarly. I personally feel that trying to treat them differently is always going to be a less than perfect solution.

I agree with the previous people who have testified who have indicated that the problem really isn't so much what this Committee can further legislate. You have already made drinking in New Jersey -- and elsewhere in the country -- under 21 illegal. There is no further regulation of that. In my opinion, it is really a question of enforcement.

I want to address myself to what has occurred in the past in my fraternity. I think one of the previous witnesses mentioned an installation. There is no question that prior to 1984, there was a feeling, at least in Alpha Chi Rho, that as long as you drank in a fraternity house and you didn't create an outrageous party and you didn't try to hurt people -- that if you drank in the fraternity house, you weren't going to harm anyone. At least, as of 1984, the Fraternity of Alpha Chi Rho made a very conscious effort to recognize that this was a double standard; that drinking under the age of 21 was illegal in every state in which we have chapters, and as a fraternity we could not turn a blind eye to this. We could not adopt a double standard. We had to start taking measures to educate our chapters to the fact that drinking by people under 21 was illegal.

We pursued a very aggressive Alcohol Awareness Program within our fraternity, such things as prohibiting open parties, making sure that where alcohol is served, I.D.s have to be checked and stamped on people's hands at the parties where alcohol is served, we insist that alternative beverages and food be served. We insist that any party where alcohol is served-- We established sobriety patrols -- we call them in our fraternity -- because we think it is important to-- You just can't pass rules; you have to enforce them. What we try to do in our fraternity is make our chapter leaders responsible for the enforcement and the following of those guidelines we put up.

Obviously, the death of James Callahan was a very tragic event. I also think that if James Callahan had died after an evening of drinking in his buddy's dorm room, none of us in this room would have probably heard about it. It happened in the fraternity. That is why it got publicity. Fraternities have the responsibility, because we are basically organized for social purposes. We also emphasize charitable events and sporting events, but college fraternities do organize themselves for social purposes.

I think the recurring trend I hear among these witnesses is, there has to be some sort of mandatory educational program on our college campuses. Back in the '50s, college administrators exercised a great deal of control over students' social lives. But times change. In the '60s, most of those rules were done away with, and they are not going to come back. My personal opinion is that in a very real sense, the fraternities and the sororities on campus are the only groups left that are even trying to impose social controls. That is why I firmly believe that fraternities and sororities have to be a part of the solution. Frankly, I think we have been the most effective communicator of Alcohol Awareness Programs on campus in the last few years.

- In addition to imposing mandatory educational programs in New Jersey for college students, I certainly think that a required uniform of photo identification that is uniform is something the Legislature can look at. The most we can do is ask people to provide proof of their age, but if that proof is altered -- and it is well-known that proofs are tough to rely upon -- it makes it difficult to police.

I think the third circumstance is the fact that obviously drinking is a problem that extends beyond college fraternities. At least from Alpha Chi Rho's point of view, we try to provide social activity that doesn't include drinking. Our rush programs are dry rush. We try to eliminate alcohol in our pledging. But we are organized for social purposes. At least we have an organization where we say, "Well, if we are going to de-emphasize alcohol, we are in a position to provide social programs that are an alternative." What I kept hearing from a lot of the other students who testified who were not members of a fraternity, was that if you don't drink, you have no place else to go on campus. I think that is a very real problem that college administrations are going to have to address. If you want to eliminate drinking on your college campus, you are going to have to provide real concrete alternative social programs, and that is something that colleges have just not done at all.

So, my recommendations, as I indicated, are, I think mandatory educational programs are a factor. You've got to get the facts in front of these people. I think required photo identification that is uniform throughout the State is something that would be very helpful in letting us police our own activities. And again, creating on college campuses an alternative social activity is, I think, the key, because you are never going to get rid of -- As long as you keep the drinking age of 21 -- and there is no expectation that that is going to change -- you have to recognize that you are creating

an artificial situation on college campuses. You are dealing with two classes of college students, and that is something that is going to be very, very difficult to address. The only way to address it is by providing alternatives. All we can do is ask people. ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: I have one question for you. You mentioned that there is a dual standard when we talk about college drinking and non-college drinking. What do you think about that? What do you mean by that?

MR. CASTIGLIA: I certainly would say, being very candid, that in my own fraternity, certainly up until 1984, there was a sense among our chapters that, you know, even though we knew it was illegal-- We may not have known the specific penalties, but we certainly knew it was illegal. We felt that as long as we did it in our own fraternity house, we would somehow be immune from the law.

I can direct this Committee's efforts to what the State of Pennsylvania has done. Until a short time ago, enforcement of liquor control laws in the State of Pennsylvania was left to the LCB boards. From my own personal experience -- I went to college in Pennsylvania -- the attitude of the LCB board enforcement people was that as long as you didn't create a public problem, especially if you didn't invite townie people into your parties, they were not concerned that underage drinking was going on. The State of Pennsylvania has recognized that lax enforcement problem, and the laws in the State of Pennsylvania today are the responsibility of the State Police. The State Police have used the policy of undercover informants to try to enforce the liquor control laws. Although you may agree or disagree on the appropriateness of that policy, the threat that one of these students -- any student coming into your party could be an undercover agent for the State Police, has, in my fraternity's experience, drastically changed our chapter's drinking habits within the State of Pennsylvania.

Education is part of it, and that I understand. The enforcement is not your Committee's responsibility. However, I basically believe that you are not going to get a handle on this problem until enforcement is strengthened.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Very good. Thank you very much. There is one thing: If there is a dual standard about the enforcement of the drinking age, it is a dual standard in favor of the colleges. I will submit to you that we are beginning to find out that the standard is not enforced by the local cops, who say if it is a college problem, let the college take care of it. And the colleges are taking care of it in the least onerous way -- a slap on the wrist, a warning. If there is a double standard, it is a double standard as applies to the college.

MR. CASTIGLIA: I agree. I was very impressed with the testimony of the student from Stevens Institute, who indicated that his campus administration is very deeply and actively involved in alcohol abuse and enforcing their regulations. In my experience, speaking for the chapters -- the colleges where we have chapters out -- that is an exception, that kind of administrative problem.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Any questions, Mr. Spadaro, Mr. Duch? (no response) Thank you very much.

May I hear from Ms. Cindy Chalson, Eastern Province Alumni Chairman, Delta Gamma Sorority?

C I N D Y C H A L S O N: I thank you very much. As a parent of a college freshman, as the Province Alumni Chairman for Delta Gamma for the entire East Coast, and as a resident of Middlesex County in New Jersey, I am delighted, for the first time in six weeks, to have a chance to address publicly the fact that Greeks are not all they appear in the newspaper, and headlines and quotes are not necessarily as they appear. It has been a very, very difficult six weeks for me, for anyone who wears my badge across the world, and for all of my fellow Greeks. I am delighted that I was asked to speak here.

On the table in front of me -- before I begin -- I have three things I would like to be entered as exhibitions, if we could, please. One is a tape called "Options," which is on 300 college campuses. It is, of itself, a very small part of a very strong Alcohol Awareness Program developed by Delta Gamma, supplied to 300 college campuses. It has been on and in the Dean of Fraternities and Sororities' office at Rutgers University for two or three years.

Another is article 2 of the Delta Gamma Constitution, which speaks of the object of our being as a Greek fraternal group. The third thing is a letter to Dr. Paul Leath, who is the Provost of Rutgers University, listing the intrinsic value, not only of Delta Gamma-- As I speak here today -- and I am sure that those groups who differ from what I am going to say will let you know -- I speak, yes, as a Delta Gamma, but I think I represent many other strong fraternal groups in the United States and around the world.

I would like to say, first of all, that we are in total concert with the ideals, the philosophies, the academic and spiritual goals of any university in the United States. We are a small group there to enhance the academic, spiritual, philosophical, and cultural events of any student body. My particular group has 120 collegian chapters around the world, and 300 alumni groups. To be perfectly honest, most of our problems have occurred here on the East Coast. I believe that part of the reason is that in many other areas of the country, there are strong university regulations which mandate student behavior of all kinds, not only of Greeks.

When we, as an organization, are placed in a laissez-faire environment, it makes our job that much more difficult. My particular sorority has had a no drinking policy for collegians and alumni for three years. At Alumni Founder's Day celebrations, previous to three years ago, I will admit we used to have wine. We no longer do that for people over 21

years old. We mandate and enforce that any collegiate, or any activity at all, collegiate or not, in the name of Delta Gamma cannot provide alcohol to their participants thereof. Why? Liability. I am an officer, am liable. I, as a parent, am liable. It can be done, and it can be done with the group still existing.

I would like to address two other issues, and then I will -- unlike my collegian counterparts -- be very brief. I am concerned with two different things. First of all, I do have specific recommendations on what this Council and a university can do to make our lives easier. Secondly, you, sir, mentioned previously, that the possibility does exist for kicking all Greek groups off campus. I don't know. Possibly the Legislature is considering ridding the State of all Greek groups. I see three things happening if that occurs. First--

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Let me just tell you, that is not--

MS. CHALSON: It's not?

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: That has never been mentioned. It has been mentioned by one university that they thought that might be a possibility. It is not the intention of this panel. I, as the Chair, see a great deal of good being promoted through the Greek organizations. It really is the brotherhood and sisterhood--

MS. CHALSON: Thank you. I think there would be a problem with the amendments to the Constitution, number one, Four and Fourteen specifically. But I do see a number of things happening if Rutgers asks its Greeks to leave.

Number one, private groups meeting peaceably, by the Constitution of the United States, cannot be disbanded. So, by taking them off campus, what you would be doing, would be asking them to go sub rosa, or turn into bodies which are not governed by a strong alumni, by sessions for pledge education and seminars, and all of these things which we have worked so

very hard to do. You are taking the adult influence away, and I think we have all agreed today that if anything, the alumni and the adult influence is more important than ever. ~~Adult supervision~~ absolutely necessary; no doubt about it. You know what it is like, in times like today, when we are all working, as am I, and you have to give up four or five hours every evening during the week to supervise a Greek event. It's not pleasant, but it can be done, and it could be mandated.

Any group that can't meet any university requirements is only going to hurt the rest of the Greeks and the rest of society. We will punish our own, and ask to have a chapter taken off a college campus, hopefully before the college campus ever finds a problem with it, because they are representing us.

I have the following suggestions which may be suggested to universities to help the situation: A mandatory house director living in a house. This is executive policy for Delta Gamma. It is mandated on every college campus in every place. At Rutgers University, our group had to apply for a waiver not to have one, and it was granted. Why? Because no other group at Rutgers had one. How could we ask our girls to live with one, if no one else on campus was required to have one?

I think official housing on campus would help; official Rutgers-owned housing, that could be supervised, as the dormitories and as everything else. One zoning, one overall law for all students living in housing.

I think it may be very helpful to contact presidents of other universities. There is a gentleman by the name of Mr. Paul Pearson, who is now president of Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, on whose campus the Greeks and the student body and the university work together as a beautiful cohesive whole, not at each other's throats, but for the benefit of the student body, one and a whole. Dr. Pearson was president of Rutgers

University, previous to going to Miami of Ohio. I'll bet that what he has to say, as far as why was New Jersey different, why were things here different, versus what he is experiencing now-- I would love to hear how he feels it is handled differently. You know what it is like, in times like today, when

A gentleman by the name of Keith H. Brody, president of Duke University-- They also have Greek housing. Yes, they have problems. But, once again, they seem to work hand in hand -- the Greeks and the social life of the students and the university. Northwestern University is another prime example of housing owned by the university, all students, therefore, being under the regulations of the university.

I think also something that has not been done is-- If I as a Norwegian have a fault or a flaw, that does not mean that all Norwegians have that flaw. From what I have seen of the public view of the Greeks, one mistake in one place on one campus, and the Greeks only, and in total, have been blamed for that one mistake. Now, maybe because we chose to be members of fraternal organizations, we opened ourselves up for that, but neither the parents of my collegians nor my peers and alumni have anywhere had anyone stand up and say, "This is not true, and it will not happen to your child."

I thank you. I could go on forever and ever. I wish to keep it short. If there are any questions, I would be more than happy to answer them.

ASSEMBLYMAN SHUSTED: Thank you very much, Ms. Chalson. It's nice to hear that you are Norwegian, because there aren't many of us around. Does any member of the Committee have a question? (no response) Thank you very much.

The next witness will be Mr. Bayard M. Graf.

B A Y A R D M. G R A F: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am Bayard Graf, a member of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity; attorney general presently, and have been that for six years.

ASSEMBLYMAN SHUSTED: I wasn't even close on your name, I'm sorry. The New Jersey Chapter of Phi Kappa Psi has 97 chapters, three of which are located here in New Jersey. New Jersey Alpha is at Rider College; New Jersey Beta is at Monmouth College; New Jersey Gamma is at Rutgers University; and we have a new colony, New Jersey Delta at Trenton State.

I would like to start out with the language that was used by President Edward Bloustein at the time of the death of the freshman, James Callahan. He concluded his statement following the death, "Laws, rules, regulations, and policies are very important, but they alone are not sufficient to eliminate harm and risk. This tragic loss of young life, and the lifelong effects that this event will cause for all of us immediately connected with it, demonstrate so clearly the absolute need for all of us to see how our own behavior can contribute to a more supportive and productive environment. It is in the context of grief that we must turn our attentions to achieving the goal of a caring community."

Phi Kappa Psi would concur that it doesn't make any difference what laws. I think we have seen today. You have questioned the enforcement of the laws which already exist on the books of the State of New Jersey, and the young people who have been before you did not know what those laws were. They did not know what penalties they would have to pay if they violated those laws. But, more particularly, I would like to read the resolution of the National Inter-Fraternity Conference. Mr. Alter was here representing them.

This was a resolution adopted in December, 1983, unanimously, and it has been adopted by our fraternity -- the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity:

"WHEREAS, the NIC House of Delegates and its member fraternities are concerned about increasing consumption and abuse of alcoholic beverages on college campuses, and

"WHEREAS, the dangers of misuse of alcohol to individuals, to groups, to fraternity systems, and to the campus community are becoming increasingly evident, and ~~whereas~~ ~~these~~ of "WHEREAS are an affirmative program to deal with the problems will only be effective by common consent and unified action,

"NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the National Inter-Fraternity Council, that the following policies be adopted and be recommended to its member organizations for their adoption:

"1) That the possession, use, sale, and/or consumption of alcoholic beverages on the premises of any chapter, or at any entertainment or function of any chapter, shall be in compliance with all applicable laws;

"2) That moderation be encouraged during lawful consumption, and that chapters develop and support programs and those groups and organizations seeking to educate chapters on alcohol awareness;

"3) That open parties, meaning those with unrestricted access, where structured around the sale or consumption of alcoholic beverages, shall be prohibited;

"4) That nonalcoholic rush shall be actively promoted on all campuses;

"5) That there shall be no open solicitation or encouragement of alcoholic consumption by contests or promotion in any chapter."

Those, Mr. Chairman, are the principles which I would urge this Committee to recommend to the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, for incorporation in the laws of this State. Now, of course, they will have to be modified -- will have to be changed, in order to meet the needs and the true legislative standards which should be adopted. But, interestingly enough, I, myself, was at Cornell this past fall, when I attended an Alcohol Abuse Seminar. One of the documents

that was handed out to us said: "One in 10 drinkers will develop an alcohol problem, and one-half of all of them will do so before they are 25 years of age." This was a program presented at the District Council meeting of our fraternity, of which there are six throughout the country. This was presented by Randy Scott Stevens, Assistant Dean of Fraternities and Sororities at Cornell. Here is a substantial packet that was distributed to all of our members who attended, three of whom were from Rutgers.

I think the sum and substance of what I'm saying is, it comes -- and it has already been said many times today -- from education. The universities themselves, located in New Jersey and elsewhere, are going to have to educate. Students are not going to come voluntarily to be educated on these particular principles. It must be -- if you will excuse the expression -- jammed down their throats, so they are made aware, and so that when the Chairman asks students, "What is the penalty for failure to comply?" they will know. I would suggest to this Committee that perhaps maybe the education laws ought to be amended, in order to mandate that at all the colleges and universities throughout the State of New Jersey, there be an Alcohol Abuse Program.

It is not going to occur once. These boys went to Cornell one time. They will never return, and there will never be another Alcohol Abuse Program given by our fraternity to them. They've had it. When this will occur again, nobody knows. But, on the other hand, if this Committee recommends adoption of legislation that requires the universities and colleges within the State of New Jersey to make sure that the students are aware, I think you will have gone a long way.

Thank you very much.

ASSEMBLYMAN SHUSTED: Thank you very much. May we have a copy of that resolution for the record?

MR. GRAF: Yes, I will give it to you right now.

ASSEMBLYMAN SHUSTED: Is there any member of the Committee who has a question for Mr. Graf? Yes, Assemblywoman Farragher? They are 20 years of age." This was a program presented by ASSEMBLYWOMAN FARRAGHER: Just a comment on alcohol abuse education at the college level. I think that is too late. It is just my personal opinion, but I think it is too late.

MR. GRAF: Too late? It's never too late. It should be continuing.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN FARRAGHER: Oh, I agree that it is never too late, but I believe it has to start much younger. By the time they reach college, they should already be aware.

MR. GRAF: Well, you're probably right, but how are we going to do that?

ASSEMBLYWOMAN FARRAGHER: Well, I don't know. I also serve on the Select Committee for Drug Abuse, and I know we are considering some legislation right now that would set up an alliance for prevention in the State of New Jersey, which would be a model for the rest of the country, if we can ever finish getting it all together.

MR. GRAF: No doubt about it. I remember one time, when my children were in high school, we had people come before us who said, "Look, this drug problem and alcohol problem is going to start in junior high school." We were amazed.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN FARRAGHER: It already has; I might say, it already has. I can tell you that I am aware of children who have even begun abusing as young as nine and ten years old.

MR. GRAF: Yes.

ASSEMBLYMAN SHUSTED: I noticed also that Mr. Richard, from your fraternity, was here.

MR. GRAF: It was here, Mr. Chairman, but we are about to start a new chapter up at Brandeis University in New England and, unfortunately, that is today, and he had to go. So, he's gone.

ASSEMBLYMAN SHUSTED: Well, send him our best regards.

MR. GRAF: I will. Thank you, sir.

ASSEMBLYMAN SHUSTED: The next witness we will hear from is Mr. Dale Slavinski. Just a comment on alcohol abuse. Good afternoon. I am Dale Slavinski, Executive Director of Theta Chi Fraternity. I am a 1968 graduate of Duke University, which had a very strong Greek system. We are the only national fraternity with our headquarters here in Trenton, so I didn't have too far to travel to come to this hearing today.

We all share in the tragedy of the death of James Callahan. All fraternities have been affected by it. In my travels around the country since that time, it is just incredible the amount of publicity that death has gotten, not only in the fraternity world, but also among parents of undergraduates, and undergraduates in general.

We all, as national organizations, are working very hard to overcome the party image that I think perhaps we gained in the 1970s, through our educational conferences and conventions, and through our inter-fraternal associations. I have a number of resolutions; the one Mr. Graf just read is one of them. There are a number of resolutions against hazing and alcohol abuse, which my fraternity, the National Inter-Fraternity Conference, and the Fraternity Executives Association have published. I would like to leave those with you, if I may, as well as some alcohol and hazing programs we have introduced at our leadership conferences, just to give you an idea of the kind of work we are doing in that area.

It has become more apparent in our inter-fraternal meetings -- and I am talking about the Fraternity Executives Association in particular -- the need to get back to stressing values and ethics to our members. This has been something that I think we let slip by in the '70s and early '80s, and we are now focusing a lot of our attention on that -- getting back to

our true meanings as fraternal organizations, and getting back to the meaning of our rituals. I think that once we start developing programs in this area, it will certainly filter down to our student members.

The National Inter-Fraternity Conference has set up a Values and Ethics Committee, which is continuing to work and has put out a number of good articles, one of which is in a magazine of another national fraternity, Phi Kappa Psi, which I will leave with you. It is called, "We Are Prepared," getting back to the true purpose of our organizations.

I, too, think that education is a key. The one problem I see with our educational programs is that they are only reaching a limited number of our members at our conferences and conventions. Quite honestly, sometimes the members who most need to be presented with some of these programs, do not attend these conferences and conventions. So we have to rely, to some extent, on the local college community to educate in the area of alcohol abuse.

I would be happy to entertain any questions.

ASSEMBLYMAN SHUSTED: I would like to just ask one question. What kind of a rapport do you have, or do your fraternities have with the various administrations on campus? We're talking now about informing your members in the local houses about the laws, we'll say in New Jersey particularly. Do you promulgate to each house the laws as they may relate to alcohol abuse?

MR. SLAVINSKI: Since we are represented in almost every state in the Union, we do not go to each chapter and say, "The law states that this, this, this could happen to you," because it does vary in the different states. We certainly make them aware. We really approach it from the liability issue. We find that that scares them and makes them pay attention. That is really how we make them aware of the laws against drinking.

ASSEMBLYMAN SHUSTED: How about on the criminal side -- the criminal penalties they may incur for violations?

MR. SLAVINSKI: Yes, they are made aware of those. down to our ASSEMBLYMAN SHUSTED: You talked about liability. I assume you are referring to civil liability.

MR. SLAVINSKI: Personal liability and criminal liability, yes. In fact, we have four attorneys on our national board, and they delight in giving these sessions at our regional and national conferences. It is a good attention getter for the students. Our national vice president does a program, which is called, "Hazing on Trial." He is a prosecuting attorney, and he goes through the whole gamut of what would happen to you if you were a chapter president and there was a hazing death in your chapter, and how you would be treated by the law. It is an eye-opening experience.

ASSEMBLYMAN SHUSTED: Thank you very much, Mr. Slavinski.

The next witness we will hear from is Mr. Don Stohl, Executive Director of Kappa Delta Rho Fraternity, if he is here. (no response) Mr. Tom Phillips? (no response) Brian Guest? (affirmative response)

B R I A N M. G U E S T: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am the President of the Alumni Board of the Rutgers Chapter of Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity. I will try to keep my remarks brief. The day has gotten long for all of you, I'm sure.

I certainly agree with the comments I have heard about the need for stricter enforcement. I agree with the comments I have heard about the need for greater education. I think, in a large part, we are dealing with the problem of ignorance; not just ignorance of the law and its implications, but ignorance of the problems of alcohol abuse. I also agree with the comments I have heard that education has to start at a much younger age than college age, to really be truly effective.

One area I don't think has been much emphasized, is the need for university regulation and a cooperative relationship between local alumni boards and the university. I do not think that exists at Rutgers University. I think we have an administration there that does not appreciate the merits of the Greek system. After the incident with Mr. Callahan, we had a university president who called fraternities "centers of abhorrent behavior."

I have, over a number of years, attempted to get the dean of fraternities and sororities at Rutgers to send copies to me of the various directives and rules and notices that are being sent to our undergraduates, contemporaneously with those notices. I was told in response that there are 40 different fraternities at Rutgers, and that the postage costs were not in their budget. It is difficult to deal with these problems, when that is the attitude I, as a president of an alumni board, see.

Two and a half years ago, our particular chapter at Rutgers received a letter from the dean of students threatening us with social probation, because some of our members were out raising funds by selling risque posters on street corners; risque posters that were purchased at the University Book Store. And yet, the only education on alcohol awareness that I see in our chapter at Rutgers University, is that which is provided by our national and our alumni board. We have a 30-minute videotape that our national fraternity produced on alcohol problems and liability. It largely emphasizes civil liability, as opposed to criminal liability, but criminal liability is included in that. We have made that a mandatory part of our Pledge Education Program. It has been so for some three years now.

These are very serious problems. Something like what happened to James Callahan reflects on all of us. I think alcohol abuse is pervasive in our society. It is far beyond

fraternities; it is even far beyond college campuses. . . I do believe that education is the ultimate answer -- perhaps not the ultimate answer, but an ultimate requirement to reach an answer on this. We are not going to be able to change societal attitudes overnight, and we are certainly not going to be able to change them by closing down fraternities or just passing regulation upon regulation, when -- as you have heard here this morning -- the attitude of students is that they are going to drink anyway.

We have done a lot of things in our chapter to try to control alcohol abuse. We have used closed parties; checked I.D.s. We have party staffs that are specifically assigned to observe the attendees and ask anyone who is disruptive or clearly drinking too much alcohol to leave the party. We provide them with transportation, if they need it to get to where they came from. Many, many such things can be done to aid the situation. We try to have alumni present as much as possible at parties, but we are dealing with volunteers on the alumni board, and it is difficult to cover every situation.

ASSEMBLYMAN SHUSTED: You said you do not experience too good a rapport with some of the executive level at Rutgers. Do you know whether or not other fraternities have had similar experiences?

MR. GUEST: I have heard, thirdhand, that some other fraternities have had those kinds of experiences.

ASSEMBLYMAN SHUSTED: But you don't know that firsthand?

MR. GUEST: I don't know it firsthand; no, I do not. I, personally, for quite some time, have been very dissatisfied with the level of communication and cooperation between the university administration and the fraternities. It is my feeling that we should be on the same side of issues like this; that we should be cooperating in solving the problem. It is simply not the perception I am receiving in my position -- that there is a feeling of cooperation.

ASSEMBLYMAN SHUSTED: Have you noticed any change since the death of Mr. Callahan?

MR. GUEST: I don't know that there has been enough time for me to notice change. I had a luncheon with Dean Leonardson the Monday after Mr. Callahan's death, which had been previously scheduled at my request, to discuss some of these communication problems. Unfortunately, with that on our minds, we didn't much discuss the communication problems, as we did the problems with Mr. Callahan.

I might point out that in that discussion, I raised the question of the fact that Rutgers has a Center for Alcohol Studies of some good repute. I asked if they had available to us -- to be used by us in educating our members -- any resources for alcohol awareness education and the like. I was told -- and I was speaking to the man who was in charge of fraternities at Rutgers -- that he was unaware of whether they had any such information or not. I share Dr. Villane's frustration. This, to me, is not an active alcohol awareness policy when, you know, I can sit as the president of an alumni corporation, and not receive information from the university on what that policy is; when I can ask the dean in charge of fraternities and sororities whether there are programs or resources available I can use in my fraternity, or in my pledge program, and receive an answer that he doesn't know. Where is the program? It strikes me that that is one of the things this Committee should address.

ASSEMBLYMAN SHUSTED: Thank you very much. Are there any questions?

ASSEMBLYWOMAN FARRAGHER: I am very distressed to hear your comments about the relationship between the dean and yourself, because, just from a practical standpoint, it would seem to me that that is where direction should be coming from. The types of things you are looking for should be coming from there. If they are not coming from there-- I am not a regular

member of this Committee -- I am substituting today -- but I would hope, -- Mr. Chairman, that the regular members of the Committee will take that into consideration, and perhaps make some very strong suggestions to the Rutgers staff administrative staff people -- that they need to clean up their act before they start throwing stones at the fraternities.

MR. GUEST: I want to make it clear that I am not here to accuse any individuals of failures, but I really think that the individuals that are in these positions are not necessarily the ones who are directing dealing -- who are in the Office of Fraternity and Sorority Affairs that I have had personal contact with. It is not that I am being ignored in the sense that they don't want to deal with me. My impression is that they do not have the resources available; that they are not being supported by the higher echelons of their administration.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN FARRAGHER: My problem, I guess to define it more clearly, is, they should be demanding the resources at this point.

MR. GUEST: That is my feeling.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN FARRAGHER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

ASSEMBLYMAN SHUSTED: Mr. Duch, do you have any questions?

ASSEMBLYMAN DUCH: No, I do not. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

ASSEMBLYMAN SHUSTED: Thank you very much, sir.

MR. GUEST: Thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN SHUSTED: The next witness we will hear from is Mr. Vincent LeBlon.

V I N C E N T L e B L O N: Good afternoon. My name is Vincent LeBlon. I am the President of the Alpha Rho Alumni Association, which is the alumni fraternity corporation for the Chi Psi Fraternity organization at Rutgers University. With me is Michael Cialussi (phonetic spelling), who is a member of our national fraternity educational -- the Chi Psi Educational

Trust, which is a educational trust the fraternity established years ago, which provides an educational program, and such, in many areas, and which has done work on this subject. perhaps make some I suppose initially, just to deviate from what I originally planned to say. I differ, I think, from the view that has been presented by some of the members of fraternities and alumni corporations that have appeared that there is a great problem with the university's administration in terms of dealing with the alcohol problem at the university. I have a very good relationship with the dean and the administrative staff overall, not specifically on the alcohol policy. But I think you have to put into context the problem that has been existing and the way in which the university can deal with it. I think the two individuals from the national fraternity and the sorority who have indicated that they have programs, but maybe they didn't get support from the university-- It is a tragedy that they didn't get the assistance they looked for, but overall the university was faced with a situation where they had to deal with a change in the law allowing 18-year-olds to drink, now going to 21-year-olds. I think they would have very much been in favor of simply saying, "No more drinking at Rutgers," eliminating it altogether, but they were not in a position to enforce a policy like that given the budgetary constraints, or whatever -- public sentiment. I don't know. I think even, maybe not the groups who are here today, because they are the ones who are concerned about this problem, but the groups-- The number of other groups that are not present today, are the ones who would have resisted that type of change; would have resisted the university in the types of changes they would have liked to implement.

I don't know what their overall alcohol educational program was, but I know what the sentiments of the deans were-- I know one particular dean, when he came into office there -- because he was new to it a couple of years ago -- came

onto campus and found himself driving down College Avenue. He had the sun roof of his car open, and he had a beer tossed in on top of him. So, he is very much aware of the problem with alcohol and the types of things that are occurring on campus. I know he has tried very hard to deal with it. from the view

So, I do not agree totally with the sentiment that the university is at fault. I want to present you with my own perception of the problem, I suppose. I do believe that a problem does exist. I don't know that it is any greater than the problem that exists in society in general. I guess I would concur with a lot of the other witnesses in that regard. I, however, believe I have seen a change over the past five to ten years, again considering the change in the legal drinking age; improvement on campus in terms of the extent of the problem the university has had to deal with. I think there has been improvement.

Just to give you a little bit of my background, I suppose I got reinvolved. I graduated in 1977, and became reinvolved with the fraternity in 1980. I have been the president of the alumni corporation for, I suppose, three or four years now, so I have been able to see a change in direction over the past couple of years, from really, I suppose, irresponsible behavior in many instances to what I consider more responsible behavior on the part of the students. What is giving rise to that? I think one thing we have done, which was practical, and I think that goes to the Chairman's question which he posed to a number of the witnesses, "Do we have to make the college students more aware of the penalties?" I think you do. I can see one result in what we have been doing. That was instructing the undergraduates on the liability problems that can be incurred with any type of behavior, including alcohol. Given the insurance crisis we were suffering a couple of years ago, we started having an alumni who is an attorney go down to the

fraternity house and tell the fellows that there are a number of different legal ramifications that are going to affect you, possibly affect your family, and possibly result in the loss of the fraternity house. I think I have seen a very good response from the fellows to that type of a program. It.

Was it a "Scared Straight" type of program, where you told them they were going to lose everything they owned because of it? To some extent, it was. I think, Mr. Chairman, if you do make that type of information available to the students, it will have an effect on them, because it did in the instance we had. It wasn't simply limited to insurance, but it dealt with alcohol and with every other type of activity that could result in liability, and related, therefore, to the insurance issue.

Also, the question of mandatory education-- I am going to deter, for just a minute, to Mr. Cialussi, because he has been very active with our fraternity in the area of our fraternity's policies and education on alcohol. So, if I may?

M I C H A E L C I A L U S S I: Sure. One of the questions we are often asked, as members of our national fraternity, is, do you have a program in this, or a program in that? As a person who has been involved with the National Chi Psi Fraternity for a number of years, I am aware of what other fraternities do and what their programs are like, as well as what my own programs are like. As someone mentioned earlier, we all know the wonderful programs Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity has vis-a-vis the information. They have done an excellent job. In fact, some of the things they have were, indeed, taken up by other national fraternities.

Chi Psi uses alcohol education as a part of the total educational program, but we don't necessarily have something we can give you in a book that says, "This is our alcohol education program." One of the reasons why we do not is because we feel that any kind of program that we would support has got to be more than just information. It has to be more

than just scare tactics. We were interested in a program that would work. I think that some of my colleagues on my national feel that we want to try to arrive at a balance between giving undergraduates the sense that there is a responsibility without scaring them and, at the same time, let them understand that this is not something they should joke about. We don't want a program that is scoffed at either. I think the challenge for the Committee, if I may, is to implement a policy or a program that will merge the different sectors affecting the undergraduate chapter houses. I don't think undergraduate students are really aware, as much as they should be, of the current laws which exist in our State. If we can make the current laws, plus have continued cooperation with the administrations of our colleges and universities, and also involve the alumni, the way we have on our local level, and other volunteers, and bring them together in a partnership, I think college students will understand.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: You are kind of the interim age group, I think. You know, we have some people who are presently in fraternities. I guess you are both graduates and have been out for a number of years.

MR. CIALUSSI: Right.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: It seems to me that the attitude of the existing matriculating student, especially the young man from Rider, is that whether we like it or not, alcohol is, and always will be, a part of the fraternity scene, regardless of the age. Do you think that is accurate?

MR. CIALUSSI: My response to that would be the response that I heard alumni at Chi Psi say from the '20s, '30s, '40s, '50s, and '60s; that is, alcohol was around and, of course, there was beer and that type of thing, but it was not allowed in the fraternity house. There was a clear understanding of what the law was. I think it is somewhat understating the role, or the understanding that our current

criminal conviction, or have been involved in even an incident like this, I think they will think twice about it. They will think more than twice about it, and it will have an effect on them. MR. CIALUSSI: I'm not either.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: One of the remarks by a student, which was very well taken-- He said, "You know, if you close down the pub--" That was the reaction of the university when we raised the drinking age. They said, "Rather than have the hassle of sorting out who is 21 and who is not, let's close down the pub." What it did was close down a facility where there was an activity for a person to participate in. You know, if there is no place to go, you hang out or go to a bar, or you hang out in your room and drink. That's a good point. Maybe the universities ought to actively reinitiate the activities in the pubs a little better and a little more stringently. I think the Legislature has to be willing to provide that kind of a facility; someplace where people can go to get together and socialize.

MR. DeBLON: I just have one further comment on the question that was raised earlier -- some of the questioning about dual standards of enforcement.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Yes?

MR. DeBLON: I think that does occur. I think, you know, the students at Rutgers are insulated from the enforcement of the laws for alcohol and drugs.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Do you think that lessens the effect of a State law on a university student, if he thinks he is insulated from the local cops, and that the campus police will take care of it?

MR. DeBLON: Yes.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: It does?

MR. DeBLON: I think it does. You know, a simple answer to that would be simply to station a police officer on a local college street every night, and you could confront those

who appear to be drunk. I don't know that that is a solution. I do make the observation that it exists. I don't know that the solution is really arresting everyone who goes down the street drunk, and pursuing that, because I would then have a concern -- which really has not been mentioned -- what is going to be the effect on the universities and the colleges if they are forced to take on the role -- or if there is an increased presence of police on campus? Does it jeopardize the learning atmosphere, and such? I don't know.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: If you are drunk and disorderly in New Brunswick, you will probably get arrested. If you are drunk and disorderly on the campus of Rutgers, you will probably get a slap on the wrist by the campus police.

MR. DeBLON: So that you can't get to drive home.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: It is an interesting phenomena. Is there anything else? Any questions from the panel? (no response) Some of our members had to leave, and I apologize. But they put in a terribly difficult week. The legislators are here three or four times a week, and I asked them to come one extra time. So, some of them had other business commitments. But, thank you very much for being here.

MR. DeBLON: Thank you for the opportunity.

MR. CIALUSSI: Thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Is Mr. Robert Bavender here? (no response) How about Mr. Dan Davies? (affirmative response)

D A N I E L D A V I E S: Hi. I don't have a prepared statement. I came not knowing what we were going to go into exactly, although knowing very well what the topic is. I am listed, I think, a little bit improperly, in that you list me as representing the Rutgers Alumni Association. I represent Zeta Psi Fraternity Alumni Association, from Rutgers.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: We will correct that.

MR. DAVIES: Okay. I won't go too much into where we stand on all of this, because we stand where most fraternities

stand; that is, we have good policies, and we have good educational programs within ourselves. In fact, we show that tape which was very briefly mentioned of the vice-president of Theta Chi going through his hazing on trial. We show it every semester to every incoming pledge class, and it is mandatory. So, everyone gets that induction of our policy of where we stand. It takes a 30-minute, or a 35-minute tape and turns it into a two and a half hour knock down, drag out policy statement from us directly to the people coming in before they get a chance to be coerced, or--

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Intimidated.

MR. DAVIES: Right. It speaks to hazing, and it speaks to alcohol use and abuse.

I might address, however, the university's stand on the whole thing. I think their primary position is to protect themselves, in that they-- A couple of years ago, they required all of the fraternities to list them as additionally insured on our general liability policies for a million dollars, which is not a problem for us. We are a good size fraternity. We are strong; we carried that. We added them at some considerable expense. It's not a big deal. It is a harder thing for some other fraternities to do.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: What policy was that? Was that the liability policy?

MR. DAVIES: General liability, correct.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Rutgers asked that they be named as someone else covered under your--

MR. DAVIES: Additionally insured, correct.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Additionally insured, okay. That's interesting.

MR. DAVIES: I don't know how familiar you are with the whole Lambda Chi incident. It is my understanding -- it's hearsay, but it can probably be figured out factually from the right sources -- that on their policy where they had to name

Rutgers as additionally insured, they were not able -- or were not desirous of picking up that extra coverage -- it is quite expensive -- and they either indicated that they had and didn't, or got hit and canceled it, or something of that nature. That whole ban on all sorts of fraternity activities at Rutgers that came down after the death of James Callahan was not primarily as a result of the death of James Callahan, but as a result of someone at Rutgers doing a little investigative work and finding out that they were not covered by Lambda Chi. Now, those facts can be found out, I'm sure. But it is a little disturbing to me that the incident was not what caused their concern; it was their own well-being.

It seems to me that what needs to come out of Rutgers then, instead of something that protects them, is something that says, "You are incoming freshmen, and we understand that you have been drinking. Everybody goes to a high school party or two, and you drink at the prom. You drink wherever. Here is our policy. We are going to train you with respect to what the university policy is, with respect to what the State law is, with respect to what the policies of any social organization on campus is." Then they need to go further than that. They need to require it. Instead of making it available, they need to require it. Then they need to require that the jurisdictions of all of the fraternities are trained in also presenting that information, and are also required to present that information, so that the incoming freshmen, the sophomores, and all the people who are underage and not allowed to drink aren't just getting passive information; that they are being required to know, and are being trained on the proper rules and regulations and policies.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: That is a very good suggestion, and I thank you for it. I want to ask you a question, if you would help me. What would happen if we made these things clearer, and we said, "The rules at this college campus are

that you do not drink if you are under 21, and hazing is not permitted"? Then, if you informed the students, "If, indeed, you are caught drinking, or at a party providing drink for someone else, you will be prosecuted, under the laws of the State of New Jersey." What effect would that have at Rutgers, or at other colleges?

MR. DAVIES: Well, let's address hazing first. One of the reasons we show this videotape every semester, which goes through hazing on trial, is that we are trying to get someone who is being coerced to tell us, so that we can take action. We are not very good policemen. However, we can do a lot when we know what is happening. If someone who is being coerced to drink, or who is being hazed, will come and tell us -- us meaning the alumni, because we are certainly a different entity than the active chapter -- then we can correct that situation. Inasmuch as we have a policy that we don't haze, and we have a policy that we don't drink underage, and we established that, if no one tells us, or is willing to say that it is being violated, then there is not a whole lot we can do about it. But if we can educate people, require them to be educated as to what the policy is, and then if we can get someone to feed back to us that something to the contrary is happening, then perhaps we can do something about it, at least in our instance.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Thank you very much. Any questions? (no response) Thank you very much for staying all day and giving us your information.

MR. DAVIES: Thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Mr. Ted Phelan, President, Alumni Association Kappa Sigma, Rutgers University. I hope I pronounced your name correctly.

T E D P H E L A N: Yes, it's Phelan, as the Irish go.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My name is Ted Phelan. I am the President of the Board of Trustees for Kappa Sigma at Rutgers. One of the things I would have to comment on is that

alumni representation of Rutgers has probably been a model of some of the better houses on campus. Our leaders take pride in establishing policy and trying to make the others follow by the standard we set. You will be prosecuted under the laws of the State of Indiana. I also can appeal from a professional standpoint to the Assemblywoman regarding the difficulty we are having in the education of not only alcohol, but drug use. I, as a professional working for a very large pharmaceutical organization, am held with the responsibility of educating physicians. I can tell you that you are probably as good as your last discussion. You are as good as the openness and the amount of information they wish to obtain themselves. I think we are also at risk, or at difficulty with that problem at the university, with an age group where they are probably less attentive and have more attending to their needs, than at an older level, and a more professional level.

I am probably in an age group where I can open myself as a source for the group here. I am at a very close age to those who are undergraduates. I have also attained higher education, and have also worked very diligently with the group.

Probably, as has been talked about before, education is by far the most important thing. But, also, the positive side of fraternities is something that has to be received very well from the university standpoint. The university has to see that there are positives to the use of the fraternal organizations. I think until we do that, we are in a very difficult situation. We need to receive each other and work together. There are very many positives to a fraternity. People have become quite successful due to these opportunities.

One of the things also, is that there needs to be a publication of the positives, and not so much instilling of the negatives. The positives probably outweigh the negatives ten to one, yet the negatives make the front page of the newspaper, or sell someone's time on the six o'clock news, which, you know, many of us take great pains to listen to.

Also, as has been brought up, without a doubt, until you have other activities for university students, they will seek what is most easily accessible, what is most easy to do, and that is alcohol. Until you provide things-- Rutgers, and many of the other State institutions, are thought of as "suitcase institutions," where on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday it is time to go home, because there is nothing to do there. It was thought of that way when I was an undergraduate, and it is still thought of that way. Now, it makes it that much more desirable to attend institutions outside the State of New Jersey, because there are many other activities these students can participate in. I have visited many institutions, and have become familiar with that. It is probably something that suffers, because we have probably some of the best institutions in this country, yet many of our problems are, as the fact goes-- We need to nurture our students, as opposed to trying to create an adversarial situation.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: That is an interesting point you bring up about suitcase schools, and not keeping the students on campus during the weekend. That's interesting, because, you know, New Jersey is such a small State, you are so close to home. There is nowhere you can go in the State that you are not two hours away from your house.

MR. PHELAN: Exactly.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: What happens in the Legislature-- Our attempt is to keep New Jersey students -- qualified good students -- here in New Jersey. I guess that is a very important point, that there is nothing to occupy them on the weekend.

At Rutgers, for instance, if you have a football weekend, isn't there something -- an activity like that -- that keeps students on campus?

MR. PHELAN: I would say yes. I would say it would probably be more if it were a major institution. I can tell

you, I was a college athlete; I had many friends who were college athletes and are now pro athletes. When being recruited, there is no secret that winning athletic teams, whether it be football or basketball, build libraries, build institutions & other State institutions are thought of as

One of the biggest things we suffer in the State is really the activity, or the other activities to keep these students in the State. I have seen it from my friends who have left; from those who have gone on to be professional athletes. There is great pride in the alumni and in alumni support at many of the other institutions, where at Rutgers we suffer from the fact that-- We could really nurture the fact, if it were done properly from the university's standpoint, that the strongest body they have for alumni are the Greeks. They are in a difficult situation because they know that if they were to create an adversarial situation with the alumni who are Greeks, they would stand to lose a large amount of alumni support, which, at this point in time, they cannot afford to lose.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Especially right now.

MR. PHELAN: I agree with you 100%. I am there; I see the problems. I am there probably more than any alumnus because I work in close proximity, and also take the liability very personally in the position I am in. I can tell you that it is a painstaking effort to bring this to undergraduates on a daily basis. The monthly, or semester, or annual programs which are administered to the students-- As has been stated before, you will reach a small percentage of the students. It is something that needs to be developed into their program. They need to be confronted with it on a daily/weekly basis until it comes home. The problem, as we have seen in our alumni organization, is that the efforts of those people who do bring that in-- By the time they get their point across, they are so emotionally and physically worn, that they are not there to benefit the undergraduates who will be there in the future.

If that, something we are trying to address ourselves, was made a more comforting situation primarily from the university's standpoint, or just from a global standpoint, and the benefits were made something that were taking a higher priority than the social activities, we may see some positive results. But it is a very difficult thing on a day-to-day basis.

I can tell you exactly what goes on. They, not only confide in me, but I see what occurs. I am more likely to have a feel for what goes on than any other alumni, who chooses not to see it, or just does not see it.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Are there any questions for Mr. Phelan? (no response) I really appreciate your help. In fact, if we develop an area where we need some recommendations, we may be in touch with you about it, because you are so close to it. We appreciate your waiting all afternoon to be here with us.

MR. PHELAN: I appreciate it. I hope my employer feels that way, also.

ASSEMBLYMAN VILLANE: Tell him you were at the Legislature.

Is there anyone else in the audience who would like to be heard on this subject? (no response) If not, I want to thank the members of the Committee, and also the staff members. It has been a very long day without lunch, and we appreciate your help and dedication.

The hearing is adjourned.

(HEARING CONCLUDED)

APPENDIX

Good afternoon distinguished members of this committee and fellow students present for this public hearing. My name is Michael Rodak and I am the first student Trustee in Montclair State College history. Therefore, I come today to speak as a student with insight into the administrative side of handling this serious problem of drinking on campus. First, let me address the problem and the problems associated with the policy regarding alcohol on campus.

Sometimes you may hear a student mention that his or her campus is dry and no fun. Well, fun is relative but I can tell you that there is no such thing as a dry campus. Why? There are several reasons.

1 - By the time an individual student reaches the college level, they will have already taken a drink. Today there are reports that children as early as the age of ten (10) have already had a beer or wine cooler; and yet there still are other reports of teenagers being "wasted" at a party. Yes, high school students and earlier for the most part have already gotten drunk at least once before they enter college. Some unfortunately are victims of alcoholism.

2 - For years, drinking has been associated with fun. This is an inherited problem. Some students believe they must be drunk to enjoy the party. A side problem to this belief is the way in which advertisers are encouraging students to drink. A recent national magazine article stated that the wine industry coolers are packaging their product like some soft drink or bubble gum. So the kid at 12 years old thinks this is not a drink, it's okay to drink it. Beer companies

have the best advertising by far. Unfortunately they center around the party animal "Spuds McKenzie" and they tell us to drink to relax. Their goal is to center the social scene around alcohol and the only way you make friends is to have a "beer on me."

3 - Another inherited problem that a college faces is the under educational awareness that drinking has dangers associated with it. Drinking in excess is bad at any age. Not only before the legal age of 21, but all ages. Schools are not stressing this in the secondary level.

4 - Today, there is less restrictions put on children of all ages by parents. Partially because both parents must work to make a living and pay its bills. They also think that their child doesn't drink, nor are they interested if they do or not. Although most parents are involved with the outside education of their children, some still remain to be inactive parents on this important subject. I can venture to say that more parents today are less interested and further believe its okay if John has "one drink." There are some parents who drink regularly themselves and would encourage their kids to drink by buying it for them.

Now, those were some pre-college problems but now the everyday problem of on-campus drinking. Before I continue I would like to thank each of you and the entire assembly for looking into this matter. I also wish to thank the students who have spoken on this subject as well as the few concerned parents. All should be commended.

The problem of drinking on campus varies at each individual campus but I will try to encompass the most of them.

Secondly, in most cases students are classified as fun if they party. Although some don't drink, there are those who do because they want to feel part of the crowd.

Thirdly, the main fact of drinking on campus is because there is no other social setting to enjoy another person's company. Yes there are meetings and lectures on campus, but that's not the place for fun. The place for fun is when a concert is on campus or a comedy at the campus pub, or a dance. But these all cost megga dollars. Performers and staff cost money and it adds up.

Lastly, the enforcement. I consider my college to be enforcing the law and I don't see a major problem of drinking in comparison to other campuses, but it occurs. I'm not blind. At Montclair, if you are drinking you are immediately on probation or withdrawn from housing. In our Clove Road apartments we are limited to the size of a party and a request must be in writing in advance. For your information, the Clove Road apartments is the only portion that drinking is allowed because residents are of the legal drinking age. As I began this part I said enforcement is a problem. Students in dorms have a right to privacy as granted by the Constitution. If we do searches, is the legislature willing to go to court with us when we get a lawsuit? I sure hope so, because it will happen when we start to do searches. The RA and Preceptor system is an excellent system at each college but there are always a couple who do not enforce the rules. Let's be honest, would you go tell a fellow student not to drink at all? You don't want a bad

reputation and unfortunately the RA or Preceptor in some cases would rather let you drink quietly instead of reporting you.

As for myself, I don't know of any individual cases of RA neglect in the dorms at my campus but if I did get a complaint, I assure you I would report it.

Another problem associated with drinking on campus is the outside buyer. Merchants are knowingly selling to minors and bars are letting in underage drinkers. The most recent evidence was a WABC-TV New York report where 15 year olds tried to get into clubs and bars. In all cases they got in and not only that, but were never asked to show identification.

Local merchants would rather sell their stock and break the law for the trade is there as well as the dollars and cents. The law is just not strict enough to curtail merchants and club abuse. The market is there. Just go to any campus and nearby you will see a pub or liquor store. These places are vultures for the college trade.

With this there is one additional problem. Identifications for a long time have and can be altered. This is a business in itself. Companies and stores as well as students get a brisk trade.

Well, let me try to solve your dilemma by giving you a few suggestions.

First, there needs to be a different identification designed that cannot be altered.

Secondly, the laws must be stricter on local merchants, if they are caught not checking ID's or selling alcohol to a minor.

Lastly and most important, there needs to be a large sum of appropriations designed to meet this problem. The following

are suggestions:

A - To develop a concise program on the elementary and secondary levels to teach children drinking is harmful and may be fatal. We must educate the youth that the advertisers are wrong and so is alcohol. Students must be taught the proper values because if not, higher education will be faced with the continued same problem of today. Schools must take the place of parents for most are working today.

B - Fund community programs for the youth. There is no place for a kid to go in most towns other than a friend's house to "hang out" and drink. Local budgets just cannot finance a full student cultural program, therefore, the help of the state budget is needed now.

C - Find and locate those students who are drinking and establish clinics with funding that can assist these students individually.

D - On the college level, funding is needed to offer that cultural and "fun" type setting. Monies are needed in student activities budgets which have seen a drop or less in the last several years. We must reverse the trend and offer more activities outside the classroom setting.

E - Also on the higher education level, counselors are needed to assist students with a drinking or drug problem. Students must realize there is more fun in living than drinking and death.

In conclusion, I would like to thank this committee and I ask for your help now. I encourage any questions at this time.

Delta Gamma Constitution

ARTICLE II. OBJECTS

As provided in the Articles of Incorporation, the objects of this Fraternity shall be to foster high ideals of friendship among college women, to promote their educational and cultural interests, to create in them a true sense of social responsibility, and to develop in them the best qualities of character.



Delta Gamma Fraternity

Epsilon Psi Chapter

Rutgers University

New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903

February 27, 1987

Dr. Paul Leath
Provost Rutgers University
18 Bishop Place
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903

Dear Dr. Leath:

The Epsilon Psi Chapter of Delta Gamma would like to express our deepest regret to the family of James Callahan, the members of Lambda Chi Alpha, the students of Rutgers University and particularly to the administration of Rutgers University for the recent loss of a fellow student.

In response to the joint meeting of Rutgers Greek organizations and the Assistant Provost, Greek organizations were asked to provide material to ascertain the "intrinsic value" of Greek organizations to the Rutgers community.

We hope that the following questions will be answered by the enclosed material. "Why is Delta Gamma important today?" What are the benefits of belonging to a Greek organization at Rutgers University? What is different about the student who goes through college with membership in a Greek organization compared with the student who has no such opportunity? Will there be a difference in the students' development by the time each graduates? What kind of difference?

Here are some facts to help answer these questions.

PROGRAMMING

- Our OPTIONS alcohol awareness and education program continues to attract national attention as our office gets many requests for presentations. This program was presented at Rutgers on December 9, 1987 by Cathy Egley, a staff member of Delta Gamma

Executive Offices. Cathy made her presentation to the Alumni Intrafraternity Council at 8:00 p.m. and to the Junior Panhellenic Council at 9:00 p.m. Dr. Bloustein was invited to attend by letter and Roy Lenardson did attend. The Delta Gamma Foundation made it possible for us to give every National Panhellenic Council and National Intrafraternity Council group a copy of OPTIONS and the video "A Risk Worth Taking". Each of our collegiate chapters owns the program. Each college or university where there is a Delta Gamma chapter also has been given a copy.

- We are developing a wellness program called WELL AWARE to address issues of particular importance to women such as nutrition, stress management, date rape, eating disorders, etc. Look for the introductory article in our Fraternity magazine, the ANCHORA, which is available upon request at Bishop House 309.

- In February of this year, we held a seminar for all chapter programming advisors in Columbus, Ohio. They received expert training in programming for the collegiate level. Two advisors of the Epsilon Psi Chapter of Delta Gamma were in attendance and have already communicated many new ideas to the chapter.

- Delta Gamma offers all collegian chapters a four year leadership training program. Here at Rutgers University, we begin with the pledges by educating them and preparing them for leadership roles.

- As sophomores, the members join committees and learn to work as a group. They formulate programs and evaluate effective chapter programming.

- During their junior year, members assume prominent leadership roles within the chapter and on campus. As leaders they learn the effectiveness of delegation and motivation,

- As seniors, members are completing their college careers and are preparing for the working world. Seminars on resumes, interview process and networking are provided for them by Delta Gamma.

THE DELTA GAMMA FOUNDATION

- Helping others is a natural outreach of Delta Gamma. Once a bond of friendship is established, it is only natural to want to reach out to others.

- This year, over \$1,000,000 in funds have been raised by Delta Gammas.

- The Epsilon Psi Chapter is very involved in helping others. Some of the events we have organized are a campus blood drive and a Beautiful Eyes Contest, with all funds raised going to the Delta Gamma Foundation (Sight Conservation and Aid to the Blind).

- We also participated in making toys for the blind and have often joined forces with another fraternity to visit patients at Robert Wood Johnson Hospital.

- In addition we provide services to Rutgers students by reading to the visually impaired.

THE CABLE CONNECTION

- The Cable Connection is Delta Gamma's networking program.

This program is designed so that collegians can call upon alumnae for career information, alumnae can serve as mentors for others, and members entering or re-entering the work force can contact Delta Gammas within a specific profession and call upon them for support.

RITUAL

- Our ritual is not only a celebration of what we believe, it reinforces the ideals by which we all live.
- The ritual is what makes us different from other social groups. It is an affirmation of the high ideals that have been established by our founders in 1873. Distance and geography does not alter any of these beliefs. In fact these values and commitment still continue til the present.
- This commitment to the total development of each woman's potential is not only desired, but essential in our rapidly changing society. In a time of single-parent families and fluctuating roles for women, we must provide a vaule-based organization to foster the development of our college student. Delta Gamma is such an organization.

COLLEGIANS

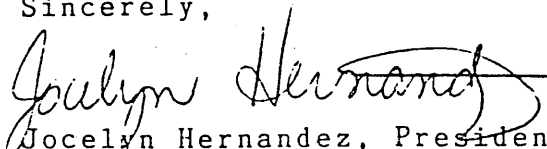
- We have 120 collegiate chapters and 2 colonies (Boston University and Southwest Texas State University).
- We pledged 4,489 women in 1987.
- We initiated 4,001 women in 1987.
- Our collegians are outstanding! Many collegians are members of Scarlet Key, Pre-Law Society, Rutgers Community Outreach Program, Marketing Society, New Student Orientation Program (one is the Assistant Coordinator of the program), Dean's List and various Departmental and General Honors Program, etc.

ALUMNAE

- We have 300+ alumnae groups around the world.
- We have alumnae who are very active in the Rutgers Greek Community. Dana Max is one example, she is Advisory Board Chairman for the Epsilon Psi Chapter and currently Secretary of the Alumni Intrafraternity Council.
- Our local Central Jersey Alumnae Association created, developed and distributed the Talking Books for Hospitals. They have also trained volunteers to implement this program in area hospitals. This program can presently be seen operating in Robert Wood Johnson University Hospital, St. Peter's Medical Center, Roosevelt Hospital in Edison and Princeton Hospital as well as in many other hospitals around the state. The local alumnae have also volunteered for and supported the N.J. Society to Prevent Blindness in Central N.J. during the past ten years.

Please be assured that we will assist the University in any way possible. Our National Representatives will be happy to meet with you to provide additional information

Sincerely,



Jocelyn Hernandez, President of the Epsilon Psi Chapter of Delta Gamma
Bishop House 309
New Brunswick, N.J. 08903

cc: Council of Delta Gamma Fraternity
Executive Offices of Delta Gamma
Dr. E. Bloustein, President of Rutgers University
Stayton Wood, Dean of Students
Roy Lenardson, Assistant Dean of Fraternity and Sorority Affairs
Joan Carbone, Associate Dean of Students
Linda Weber, Province Collegiate Chairman
Dana Max, Advisory Board Chairman
Cindy Chalson, Province Alumnae Chairman

The New Jersey State Assembly
Special Committee on College Alcohol Abuse and Hazing
Second Hearing - March 25, 1988
10:30 A.M., State House Annex, Room 424

Mr. Chairman and Committee Members, I am the Rev. Bob Bavender, Executive Director of the Council for Alcohol/Drug Education of New Jersey (CA/DE) and President of the New Jersey Christian Conference on Legislation (C.C.L.).

Over the past 41 years, the Council for Alcohol/Drug Education has provided to the public and parochial schools of New Jersey basic education programs as to how and when alcohol and other drugs affect the human body. Our teachers have worked in Elementary, Secondary, and College classrooms, sharing the latest, verified information lifting up the physical, mental and spiritual (12 steps) wisdom for an Alcohol/Drug Free life.

The Christian Conference on Legislation has for many years consulted with the Legislative Committees, Government Agencies, and Professional and Civic groups to bring about sound legislation that will strengthen the Religious, Moral and Social Order in the State of New Jersey.

Both CA/DE and C.C.L. were strong components of the 21 Drinking Age Coalition. Both did strongly urge the passage of Senate Bill 2224 to close the "private property" loop-hole in the 21 Drinking Law. The Assembly failed to bring this Bill to vote, leaving open the questionable door for underage drinking in dorms, apartments, and fraternity and sorority houses owned or chartered by state college and universities in New Jersey.

We have anguished deeply with the parents, friends and responsible, law abiding fellow students over the tragic death of Mr. James Colahan, only 18, at a hazing party drinking bout at Rutgers University. We are also seriously concerned about the same type of illegal, underage drinking activities at Princeton University at which a number of young drinkers

required medical treatment, perhaps preventing other deaths.

We are most grateful that this Legislative Committee is acting in search of the facts surrounding these tragedies.

Those of us within the "Drinking Age 21" coalition who remained firm in leadership over the eight long years to regain for New Jersey Youth the protective custody from beverage alcohol needed for the development of a mature, healthy brain, are indeed saddened by Mr. Colahan's death; but not at all surprised.

One of the major components, if not the leader of opposition to the raising of the drinking age was our State University's top Administrators including the President. Many of us will well recall sitting through long days of hearings waiting for the University representatives to show at the request of Legislative Committees. The apparent disrespect for the due process of law and the defiance of responsibility for keeping the law seems to continue in place at our state centers of higher education.

On April 22, 1986, an article by Michele L. Dailey in The Daily Targum, the University Community paper, is titled "RC Alcohol Policy Termed Ineffective". According to the article, frequent keg parties are held in the rooms. The resident hall preceptors whose task it is to supervise life on each floor openly admitted they do not report kegs seen in the rooms. This was also reported true at Richardsen Apartments. Bruce Jacobs, coordinator of residence life, stated, "No one from this office ever checks the dormitories". It is obvious that neither does his office check with his Residence Hall Counselors or Floor Preceptors.

This condition has not changed in the near two years that have passed. It appears instead, that the unchecked, underage drinking has grown more serious; and led to the open hazing of first year students, and now, the death of James Colahan.

Across this nation, university administrators are leading their students in acceptance of a strong alcohol/drug free environment for academic

excellence. The University of Wisconsin student body has accepted such a challenge and ruled out drinking parties on campus.

The Rutgers Administration has failed completely to move forward even in the basic fundamentals of expecting their students to live by the law. This has created a double standard where leadership is being trained. It appears that any responsible administration could make some headway in four years. Here at Rutgers we have a demonstration of complete failure. We are in need of new leadership that can bring about a climate of academic excellence in which our young men and women can live and learn.

The United States Secretary of Health and Human Services, Dr. Otis R. Bowen has lifted up another area of serious problem on our college campuses. At the National Conference on Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse on November 12, 1987 he stated, "According to the Wall Street Journal brewers and beer distributors spend \$15 - \$20 million each year in campus marketing. And I suspect they get a good return on their dollar. Alcohol use on college campuses is pervasive, contributing to poor grades, excessive vandalism, many injuries and not so infrequent, death."

"At least two states have restricted alcohol promotions on campuses and some schools have done the same on their own."

The American Council on Alcohol Problems (ACAP) has joined Dr. Bowen and Secretary William Bennett, U.S. Department of Education, in calling for State Legislatures to take action to restrict promotion of alcohol on college and university campuses.

CA/DE and C.C.L., New Jersey's state affiliate of ACAP, does herein urge this Committee to study this area in our state and to seek the passage of any needed legislation that will curtail promotion of drinking in campus papers and on campuses where the overwhelming majority are underage.

It is my conviction, with 40 years of work in the field of alcohol counseling, research analysis and education, that a full 80% to 85% of our young people will give us in lifestyle what we, their adult peers, expect and support. As this nation now spends billions of dollars attempting to

bring about a "Drug Free America", let us now take the basic steps of this dream by supporting tomorrow's leaders in freedom from the "wash" drug - alcohol.

