The Phoenix

The Manual of Sigma Alpha Epsilon



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Joseph W. Walt

First Edition, 1938
Second Edition, 1942
Fifth Edition, 1959
Sixth Edition, 1972
Seventh Edition, 1979
Eighth Edition, 1995
Ninth Edition, 2003
Tenth Edition, Rev. 2005

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PRINTED BY Lake County Press, Inc., Waukegan, Illinois

DESIGN BY

NeigerDesignInc, Evanston, Illinois

PHOTOS BY

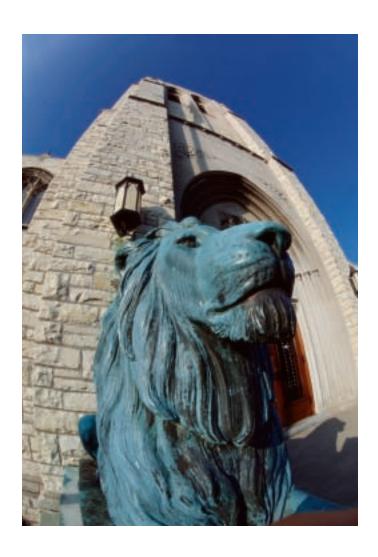
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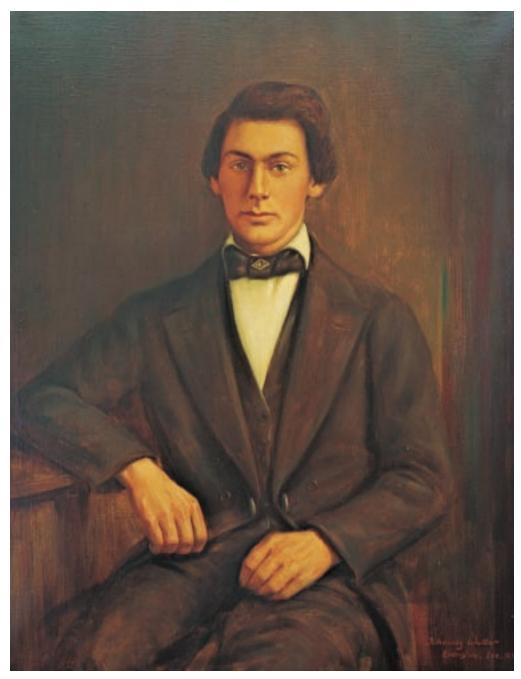
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TO THE ΣΑΕ UNDERGRADUATE

Who by the cultivation
of all that is pure
in man's nature
and character
will achieve the ideals
of his fraternity,
this book is
affectionately
dedicated.



NOBLE LESLIE DEVOTIE

Guiding spirit in the founding of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, scholar and valedictorian of his class, author of the Ritual of the Fraternity, gentlemanly exemplar of the highest ideals of fraternity, minister of the gospel and loyal patriot.

Foreword

One Hundred & Fifty Years and All is Well

It is truly a pleasure to dedicate this new edition of *The Phoenix* to all the members of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, past and present, who have helped to shape the experience all of us enjoy in the Fraternity today after a century and a half of leadership on the college and university campuses of North America.

Undergraduate Greek-letter fraternities are venerable institutions, some of them nearly as old as the colleges and universities that host them. On many of our campuses these societies are the most durable student organizations, and they are clearly the surviving ones that are still essentially student-managed and -directed.

Among the fraternities that continue to flourish, Sigma Alpha Epsilon may be counted among the leaders. And of these many Greek-letter societies, none is more conscious than is Sigma Alpha Epsilon of the importance of those men whose ideas and accomplishments have determined our history.

What is it that has shaped our destiny as an organization? What are the qualities and principles that have come to relate positively and creatively to those who have been fortunate enough to share membership in it?

The principles of the Fraternity, its commitment to the ideal of brotherhood, are set forth in the initiation Ritual originally created by founder Noble Leslie DeVotie. In that ritual he brought together major concepts of Greek philosophy and of

Judaeo-Christian tradition. While these ideals have been restated in new ways for each succeeding generation of our members, the basic principles that drive Sigma Alpha Epsilon are the same today as they were 150 years ago.

While our ideals underbid our existence as a fraternity, we are aware that in any society there is needed a constant commitment to translate these principles into action in the daily lives of our chapters and their members during and after their college lives. Through its determination to instill in its members the concept of "The True Gentleman," in its publications, in its alumni assistance and support for undergraduate chapters, and in its educational efforts in regional and national Leadership Schools, the Fraternity seeks in every way to reach the hearts and minds of all its members.

Thus we are grateful indeed to those young men at the University of Alabama who gathered together in March of 1856 to give new meaning to their affection and respect for each other. Little could they have dreamed of the immense, and indeed positive, influence their fraternity would have on more than 200,000 young men in the 150 years to come.

Let us indeed thank them for what they did for all of us.

Joseph W. Walt

(Tennessee 1947)

Editor and Fraternity Historian

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I

Why Fraternity?

By Joseph W. Walt

E ach fall season for decades, on campuses all over the country, thousands of young men, most of them fresh out of high school, have joined college fraternities. The vast majority of these new pledge members, happy with their choice of fraternity, have enjoyed their weeks or months of pledgeship and have been initiated into full active membership as a matter of course. Few of them have ever paused even for a moment to examine the reason — real or imagined — for adopting the badge of a particular Greek-letter organization, much less to ask themselves why they pledged a fraternity at all.

The generation of the new millennium is different. Many young men of this age are still joining fraternities, but they are more thoughtful, more deliberate, more inclined to reject the cliches once readily accepted as validators of fraternity membership. They are less guided by the herd instinct, less enamored of the prospect of four undergraduate years of fraternal hell-raising, and more anxious to "do their own thing." They disdain the image of the beer-guzzling, rac-

coon-coated, utterly irresponsible "frat men" of an earlier day as a pathetic caricature, which it is. They sense, nevertheless, that the fraternity experience may be worthwhile. At least they hope so, yet they are not at all sure. For many of them, joining a fraternity represents an act of faith.

"Why did I pledge a fraternity, anyway? Why should I join any college fraternity?" is a question heard more often nowadays on every campus. It is a legitimate question, and it deserves a thoughtful, honest answer.

Let us first define our terms. A college fraternity chapter is an organized group of undergraduate men bound together by ties of close friendship. Customarily the chapter is a part of a larger national, international or regional organization which includes in its membership other undergraduates and a body of alumni.

A college fraternity exists on the premise that man is by nature a social being and wants to associate with his fellow man. He cannot associate equally with all of them, or even many of them, but he may enjoy a

close relationship with some of them. And fraternity provides a structure, an environment in which intimate friendships can flourish. It is by no means the only kind of organization in which a student may find friends. Indeed, the typical student requires no organization at all to enable him to make friends, nor does anyone in a fraternity confine his friendships exclusively to fellow members of the group. But a fraternity does foster brotherhood in an extremely effective way, its members drawn together by shared goals and common experiences. It is also true, that more likely than not, a young man will find in a fraternity friends whose interests and background are different from his own. Learning to live in close relationships with members of a heterogeneous group is a thoroughly valuable experience. Social action anywhere requires organization, and on-campus fraternities are among the most effective promoters of group activity because they are organized.

Not everyone, to be sure, finds fraternity membership desirable. But fraternity should remain, for any student, a real option on the campus, an involvement and "lifestyle" worth serious consideration.

Fraternities are a peculiarly American institution. While comparable student organizations exist abroad, the college fraternity in the United States and Canada has grown up as a response to real needs among students in American institutions of higher education. Students created them, and they will survive so long as they serve the needs of undergraduates.

A college fraternity, not unlike any other worthwhile human institution, encourages its members to make a commitment to something outside themselves, to something larger than themselves. In fraternity the commitment is directed in part to the program of the organization, to the things the group does as a group, but mostly it is a commitment to people. To friends.

As students make their commitment to others, fraternity provides a structure within which this commitment can be acted out. Their dedication may be formalized in rituals of pledging and initiation, as well as a renewal of these vows in formal meetings from week to week. Nowadays there is a tendency to eschew ritual as an outdated carry-over of "19th century hocus pocus." But this writer has made the observation directly on today's campuses, large and small, that ritual, well done and seriously approached, makes a profound impact upon those who participate in it.

Ritual is but one way of expressing a fraternity's ideals and aspirations. Closely associated with it is symbolism. We all live much by symbols. They persist as graphic, comprehensible reminders of a man's commitments in life. A fraternity's name, badge, coat-of-arms, songs, publications, and choicest traditions, whether local or national, are symbolic and can have much importance if a member is willing to permit his life to be touched by them.

Fraternities make possible a unique experience in corporate living. The fraternity member knows that there are many things that only individuals can do, things for which no organization of people is necessary or even desirable. He knows too, however, that there are many worthwhile enterprises — on and off the college campus — that can be accomplished only, or best, by groups of people working together. Such cooperative effort is a hallmark of fraternity living. To be sure, fraternities are not the only campus organizations where one can find effective group action, but they are often the most natural ones, and are, in

many ways, supremely well-adapted to the life of the campus. And, most importantly, fraternities stand almost alone as groups organized by students and still exclusively run by students.

Because fraternities foster group involvement and emphasize group loyalty, they are commonly accused of imposing conformity on their members. Fraternity men, say critics of the system, are trapped in a lock-step of conformity in dress, attitude, and behavior. Sometimes this is true, but it is also true that nearly all students tend toward conformist appearance and behavior. In the 1950s nearly all college men wore crew cuts and dressed according to prevailing fashion; today hair styles are very individual but students still dress according to prevailing fashion. This is said neither to praise nor condemn; it is merely an observation. The point is that no one need be a conformist unless he wants to be, whether he is a fraternity man or a nonaffiliated student. Peer group pressure is powerful on the campus, and intensely so in fraternities, but the notion that fraternities force their members into a mold of homogenized conformity is largely myth.

In fact, a fraternity provides striking opportunities for self-development. Upon examination, members of the same fraternity prove to be remarkably diverse in tastes and talents, in thought and behavior. If for no other reason than that it is advantageous to the fraternity as a whole, members are encouraged to exercise their talents, make their personal unique contributions, to "do their own thing." Each of them can find ways to implement the potential within the chapter and to develop his own potential as a member of the group. Members are afforded an opportunity to give of themselves in their own way. This is the road to self-realization.

Because the fraternity is a structured organization, opportunities for leadership are many.

A fraternity can provide its members a means of finding a humanizing experience in the midst of the crowds and masses of modern-day institutions of higher learning. In fraternity they can find rich personal involvement in an increasingly depersonalized world.

Fraternity teaches. From fraternity the member can learn much that supplements the instruction he receives in the classroom. And what is learned is by no means frivolous. For, in addition to encouraging good scholarship, a fraternity helps the member to understand more about human relations and about himself. The lessons learned in this laboratory of social education can serve a man for a lifetime.

But after all has been said and done, friendship and brotherhood in the context of a meaningful, manageable group relationship are what a fraternity is all about. It should come as no surprise to anyone that fraternity's remarkable capacity to foster the making and keeping of friends is the chief reason for its existence and the best assurance of its survival.

WHY NATIONAL FRATERNITY?

All of the foregoing applies more or less equally to national as well as local fraternities. In America today there are sixty-six national men's collegiate fraternities. These fraternities account for more than 6,000 chapters on 800 campuses and represent more than 500,000 collegiate men. With a few notable exceptions, national fraternity chapters are healthier and survive longer than local groups. The reasons for this are fairly obvious.



A good national fraternity can and does provide its chapters with advice and assistance whenever it is needed. Fraternity consultants — we call them Assistant Executive Directors — call on chapters on a regularly scheduled basis and bring with them important skills in chapter management.

A national fraternity chapter has a far greater number of alumni members from which to draw advisers, house corporation members, and assistance in matters of rush, finance and other thoroughly practical areas.

The national office of a fraternity provides a remarkable array of chapter services ranging from publications and student loans to leadership training schools and library development.

To the individual the cost of national fraternity membership is minimal. Over a four-year period it amounts to considerably



less than one percent of the average total college cost. Put another way, belonging to a national fraternity for four years costs less than the outlay for one's automobile insurance for six months.

Most national fraternities grant their chapters a certain amount of autonomy, permitting them to adjust to local situations and encouraging them to build their own, unique local traditions.

Of course, a national fraternity lends the prestige of its name and the richness of its best traditions to chapter and members alike. But far beyond this, a national fraternity lifts its members out of the provincial, parochial interests of one chapter in one college. This is the chief, undoubted benefit of any kind of national organization. National involvement enables members to draw upon a nationwide pool of talent and ideas. In national conventions and leader-

ship schools exciting exchanges of ideas and techniques occur. At these meetings members are confronted with all of the variety of opinions that would naturally flow from representatives from all over the land. Fraternity members learn to relate to the concerns of a large, diverse membership, and they find new, exciting dimensions of fraternity life.

For both the chapter and the member, then, national affiliation extends the horizon and enlarges the vision, and because it does, fraternity becomes more than ever a liberating experience.

Dr. Joseph W. Walt, the Fraternity's historian, was pledged and initiated into ^aAE at UCLA and graduated from the University of Tennessee. After receiving his Ph.D. in history at Northwestern University in 1960, he was for many years chairman of the department of history at Simpson College in Indianola, Iowa.



150 Years of Reflection

 \mathbf{S} ince this tenth edition is a special commemorative run of *The Phoenix*, it seems only fitting to include some personal reflections on 150 years of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. These accounts come from the members, the heart and soul of the organization. The Founders may have had the original vision during their final years at the University of Alabama but the legacy of Σ AE continues today because of the work, zeal, and dedication from hundreds of thousands of brothers throughout a century and a half. If it had not been for their vision, Sigma Alpha Epsilon might not exist as we know it today.

Each member's story is unique because the fraternal experience changes from group to group, campus to campus. However different, though, Sigma Alpha Epsilon brothers share that same common denominator — the Ritual, the true measure of what it means to be an Σ AE. These are their reflections on 150 years of brotherhood, an accomplishment indeed.

Make History Live

The 150th Anniversary of the founding of Sigma Alpha Epsilon is a time and a reason for connecting ourselves and our values as brothers to the eight Founders and their values. In a recent book, the author, Dennis Hupchick, writes that "group identities always have been created to satisfy human social drives." And so it was with the Founders: they felt a need for deep and lasting friendships that had eluded them.

Acting on that need, they bonded together to create their unique and common identity in Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Their perseverance is all the more remarkable because they had no one to impress.

Most of us living members sought to join ourselves to Sigma Alpha Epsilon in a different historical context. For us, fraternities had a history, one not always pristine. To be sure, some have joined for less



TOUCHING THE HAND OF WISDOM

John O. Moseley poses with a statue of Minerva in Athens, Greece, in December 1921. Billy Levere, as editor of *The Record*, placed the photo on the cover of the May 1922 issue.



TRIO OF GUIDING LIGHT

The three luminaries of Sigma Alpha Epsilon: Brothers John O. Moseley (Oklahoma 1916), Judge Alfred K. Nippert (Cincinnati 1894), and Lauren Foreman (Emory 1901) are shown circa 1950. These three brothers served in the highest capacity of leadership for the Fraternity from 1925 through 1955.

weighty reasons than originally foreseen by the Founders. But the beauty and strength of Sigma Alpha Epsilon lie in its offering to us precisely the same things it offered to the Founders: deep and lasting friendships in the bonds. I dare say that Sigma Alpha Epsilon has fulfilled its potential for us no less than for them. And when Sigma Alpha Epsilon seems to falter in doing so for any individual brother, we should remember that the weakness lies in us humans, not in the institution itself. Our Founders likely had no special gift of prescience: they simply acted where it counts to create, enhance, and maintain their group identity. We can honor them and the Anniversary of the brotherhood they created by deciding to do more of the same — and by reaffirming with our brothers the wonderment of the bonds that we all share, thanks to the initiative, the audacity, of the eight original and very human brothers who created this opportunity for us.

Bob Hamrdla

(Stanford 1960) Past Eminent Supreme Recorder

Our Fraternity Will Prosper

Profound is the eternity of friendships that have proliferated through the last one hundred and fifty years. Although the road was never easy, the result of friendships, driven by idealism and ritual, with an eternal optimism for the future, has delivered us this celebratory opportunity. We must always give pause and remember the ultimate reasons we all should have for devoting service to Sigma Alpha Epsilon, the social and leadership development of the undergraduates of our collegiate institutions. Of course we will be disheartened at times, encouraged at others, and elated at still others. That is the nature of being associated with an ever changing dynamic

of individuals whose spirit, zeal, pathos, and even pride continue to shape our destiny. This must always be the perspective that leaders have, whether undergraduate or alumnus: the ability to encourage with enthusiasm; the courage to live with integrity; and the facility to discourage when necessary. Our Fraternity will prosper well into the next centennial with those guideposts intact. The life of the Fraternity will ever run true and wonderful as long as the associations we make in our chapter and in our world as an alumnus remain strong and true to our Ritual and the spirit by which it was originally intended.

Dr. Martin D. Wiglesworth (Centre 1984)

Eminent Supreme Herald

I myself was one of those who never thought they would join a fraternity. I wanted nothing to do with "frat life" or what I had thought being in a "frat" was like. But, never being one to let an opportunity slip by me without finding out more about it, I inquired more about the group that had knocked on my door and placed a recruitment letter into my hands.

What I eventually found was a group of gentlemen with values and ideals similar to my own that put my ideas of the stereotypical "frat" to rest. What I found was a second family. What I found was what would turn out to be one the greatest experiences of my life. What I found was a "fraternity." What I found was Σ AE.

Brad Kloha

(Central Michigan 2006)

Maintaining Our Brotherhood

Becoming a brother in SAE changed my life forever, and the principals upon which our Fraternity was founded 150 years ago still guide my life and influence me daily. The True Gentleman stands as a concrete measure of the man, "...an acute sense of propriety...whose deed follows his word...who thinks of the rights and feelings of others rather than his own..." These are compelling core values established many years ago, and for my lifelong brothers and me. They still ring true.

I am fortunate to have forged enduring friendships through ΣAE , and the tightness of brotherhood remains. In a world of constant change, one that yearns for instant gratification at every turn, this is truly one of the greatest gifts our founders provided us. Through the principals of Phi Alpha, my ΣAE brothers and I have faithfully remained a bond of brothers. We conduct regular communications and get-togethers and we hold a ceremonial annual reunion every year where old pals gather to cele-

brate and honor the friendships we still maintain these many years later.

Reflecting upon the rich heritage and tradition of Σ AE, it strikes me that we are truly the most unique of fraternities. Despite being founded in the Deep South just prior to the outbreak of the Civil War that almost permanently spilt our nation in two, Σ AE has survived and thrived. While our country has undergone radical change since 1856, we remain among the most visible and respected fraternities. Σ AE has more initiates than any other, and our men hold dear a commitment to the beliefs established so long ago by our Founders.

My Σ AE brothers and I respect and maintain our loyalty to one another and to the time honored traditions of our Fraternity. While I have only visited the grave of Noble Leslie DeVotie and obviously never had the chance to know him, I am highly confident that he would be most satisfied and proud of the state of our order these many years later.

Paul M. Sparrow (Mercer 1983)



A LEGACY'S GROUNDBREAKING

Brothers Alfred K. Nippert (Cincinnati 1894), Eric A. Dawson (Mississippi 1908), Judge Walter B. Jones (Auburn 1899), Arthur H. Knox (Northwestern 1902), lead architect shown with shovel, R.S. Uzell and George D. Kimball (Denver 1895) are shown at the ground breaking ceremony for the Levere Memorial Temple on June 22, 1929. The photo also appears in the *Era of Levere* on page 589.



THE BUILDING BLOCKS

On September 11, 1929, architect Arthur H. Knox (Northwestern 1902) (center) and Eminent Supreme Recorder Eric A. Dawson (Mississippi 1908) (right) laid the cornerstone for the Levere Memorial Temple. Inside the cornerstone, ESR Dawson placed 43 different pieces of memorabilia, including photographs, newspapers and books. To this day, the cornerstone remains unopened.

Filled with Pride

I remember very clearly one night during pledging when the pledge educators gathered our group of 28 in a dimly lit room to discuss pride and what it meant to be an Σ AE. We went from man to man saying those things in our lives that made us proud. The atmosphere quickly became emotional as each pledge invariably listed his affiliation with Σ AE as a source of tremendous personal satisfaction. I recall when it came my turn

to share, looking around the room and seeing men whom I'd known for a matter of weeks but towards whom I felt such a strong sense of camaraderie. I began by saying how proud I was each day to simply approach the house and have others on campus see me enter. Looking back, it sounds infantile, but at the time, I felt so alive with the energy of Σ AE and how I would soon become a real part of it. That, I knew, filled me with pride.

Matt Hannahan

(Miami Ohio 2001) 2002 True Gentleman of the Year

We Owe this to ΣAE

My comments are directed towards the future of our Fraternity. I could never sum up all of my feelings towards Sigma Alpha Epsilon in one paragraph. However, since I am limited, I would like to ingrain one thing into your minds. Do not be afraid to start this journey. It is a lot of work, to balance the fraternity life with your own existing life. It's worth it, though. Everything the active brothers have told you regarding the lifelong relationships you will form are true. You will form such strong bonds during your

college career with your brothers that the hardest part of college will be the day you graduate. Just know this. You are becoming a brother of Sigma Alpha Epsilon for life, not just for college. The same guys you relied on during your college days to console you about school, a bad relationship, family problems, or just a bad day will be the first guys you call when you get engaged, find out your wife is pregnant, or get a promotion. We owe all of this to Sigma Alpha Epsilon, and you will, too!

Schuyler M. Bennett

(Ferris State 2002)

Though I'm sure I would get an argument from most of the initiates that have been fortunate enough to participate in our Σ AE brotherhood, I truly believe I have been blessed with one of the more rewarding and multi-faceted experiences.

I don't suggest that others haven't enjoyed their undergraduate experience as much as I did, only that I was most fortunate to have it continue in so many special and unexpected ways.

As I think of it, I owe almost everything that is significant in my adult life to Sigma Alpha Epsilon. I met my wife (a Kappa Kappa Gamma) through the Fraternity. Most all of my best friends today are ΣΑΕs, many of whom are from outside my own Arizona State (Arizona Beta) chapter. My first job came about through the shepherding that I received from my chapter adviser. And finally, most of the early and ongoing professional development that I experienced

has come about through the wonderful leadership programs of ΣAE .

I've often wondered how much different my career might be today had I not had the incredible experiences at our Leadership School, both as an attendee, a long-time faculty member, and then with the incredible opportunity to serve as its director in the mid-eighties. In fact, the 16 consecutive summers spent in Evanston clearly are my fondest memories. Brothers Witzleben, Hotaling, Phelps, Kimball, Nygreen, and Moore were incredible mentors to me and have become life-long friends.

And isn't that the essence of what Sigma Alpha Epsilon is all about? The creation and cultivation of friendships that make our lives richer for the experiences that we share together?

The 133rd Psalm of David says it all — "...behold how good and how pleasant it is to dwell together in unity." How good indeed!

Ray Artigue

(Arizona State 1978)

The ΣΑΕ Experience is Unquantifiable

The institution of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. A Greek organization. A college fraternity. What draws young men to this viable organization; whether it is a quite path their father and grand fathers have groomed them to take or a spontaneous outreach, yearning for more from their college years? What begins as a social outlet grows in magnitude through shared life experiences on campus and years beyond. With these experiences comes growth, per-

sonal development, leadership, and friendship and where, among friends, does fun not always exist? The youthful exuberance of your first mixer, date party, formal, tailgate, or house party which over the years transitions to weddings, reunions, homecomings and, yes, even funerals. As the years pass from your initiation into Sigma Alpha Epsilon and your graduation from your alma mater, the memories become more cherished and the images more vivid



THE LION'S PRIDE

Noted sculptor Richard Thuss stands with one of the "Lions of Minerva" in front of the Levere Memorial Temple. The lions were cast in antique bronze by the Antioch Art Foundry of Antioch College of Yellow Springs, OH. The lions were reproductions from a large Nubian male at the Cincinnati Zoo and were a gift of an interested alumnus.



UNVEILED TO THE WORLD

Judge Alfred K. Nippert (Cincinnati 1894), Lauren Foreman (Emory 1901) and John O. Moseley (Oklahoma 1916) stand on the steps of the Levere Memorial Temple for the unveiling of the lions, on the opening day of the 81st Anniversary Convention, August 26, 1937. Moseley's daughter, Margaret, and son, John, assist with the unveiling.



RECALLING A CENTURY

The head table at the Σ AE Centennial in Tuscaloosa, AL, on March 9, 1956. More than 425 guests attended the banquet at the Alabama Union on campus. It was estimated that more than 20,000 alumni in 37 states heard the one-hour radio broadcast of the " Σ AE Story" program.



MOTHER MU MEMORIUM

Hundreds of guests and key dignitaries witness the dedication of the DeVotie Hall and the placement of the cornerstone at the Alabama Mu chapter house, as part of the Centennial celebration on March 9, 1956.

of the times that will be remembered as the best time of your life — never to relive and never to forget.

You and your family place your life in the hands of this venerable Fraternity for friendship, personal refinement, open dialogue, and personal growth. Joining Sigma Alpha Epsilon makes the campus a little bit smaller and the world a little bit bigger. Only with maturity will wisdom unveil itself of the impact this decision has had on your life, for ΣAE is an incubator for true friendships and rich life experiences. If it were not for a small minority, whose actions are in

conflict with our creed and Ritual, tarnishing the name and reputation of our noble order, would the Greek experience be questioned in higher-education, mainstream media and society in general. For the ΣAE experience is unquantifiable — the friendships formed, the memories created, the dollars given and the hours donated. It is truly an institution that repays those who are committed two fold. Sigma Alpha Epsilon will retain its position of success and prominence for another 150 years, as men are social animals by nature yearning for the camaraderie of their peers.

Christopher J. Mundy

(Michigan State 1996) Editor of *The Record*

A Leader Among Equals

 Σ AE provided me the opportunity to develop leadership skills that have carried with me throughout life. I was afforded the opportunity to be my chapter's eminent archon, although I was an undergraduate member of Leadership School, served the Fraternity as an E&L Consultant, as well as Director of Financial Affairs, and have also served in a voluntary role on the Σ AE Foundation Board of Directors. Learning to be a "leader among equals" in Σ AE has given me the tools to be an effective leader

in my business life, where I now serve as CEO of an international management consultancy. I will never forget the lessons that Σ AE has afforded me, including being patient, listening to the needs of others, knowing how to work effectively in teams, and seeking the advise and counsel of people more experienced than you. Active involvement in Σ AE is an educational experience within the larger educational experience of the university setting — and one of the most valuable.

David A. Poe (Idaho 1970)



Pledgeship

By John C. Perkins

More than a quarter million men have undergone the experience you have just begun. These men made the decision to pledge Sigma Alpha Epsilon, successfully completed the period of pledgeship and became brothers of ^aAE. Each of their experiences has been unique, just as yours will be.

Each man can tell how his fraternity experience shaped his life after college as a politician, business leader, physician or educator. If asked, each would say that the foundation of this experience that has affected his life to such a degree was his pledgeship.

More than 275,000 pledges have gone on to lead the Fraternity, touch millions of lives and leave indelible marks on society. What will be your role in Sigma Alpha Epsilon? Where will you go in your life after college? How will you leave your mark on this earth? The answers to these questions can only be answered by time. For what you make of your fraternity experience and your life is the product of many building blocks put in place along the way.

The great pyramids, for example, are a marvel of human ingenuity. But these awe-inspiring monuments were put together one building block at a time. A block is a block, so it is not the squares of stone themselves that make the pyramids great. It is simply the way that they are arranged.

It is true that the men who built the pyramids could have more easily used the building blocks to construct mere barns or houses. Instead, they had a much grander concept in mind. In their hands, the building blocks became wide and stable foundations, and on these foundations they added block after block until the pinnacles of their magnificent structures and imaginations were reached.

By becoming a pledge of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, you have made the decision to build something more out of your college years. It was easy to see when you first met them that the brothers of ^aAE were involved in something special, but you may wonder what events transpired to get them to this point.

At the beginning of his pledgeship, each brother of Sigma Alpha Epsilon is given a

gift. You have also received that same gift the very moment the brothers of your chapter pinned the pledge badge to your shirt. You watched, unaware that, by accepting the pledge badge, you were also accepting the greater gift that comes with it. For, at that moment, you accepted the greatest gift a young man can be given. You accepted the gift of building blocks.

As a pledge of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, you now have the essentials necessary to build a life enriched by brotherhood and guided by the principles of our Fraternity. You have been given the same building blocks that all pledges of ^aAE receive, but whether you use them to build a mere barn or an everlasting pyramid is up to you. Remember, it is simply the way they are arranged.

Keep in mind that an architect does not learn how to design a monument overnight and neither will you. View your period of pledgeship in Sigma Alpha Epsilon as your time to learn how the Fraternity can be your drawing board, your blueprint and your tool for constructing a life that is rich and full. Assemble the pieces of the Fraternity as you come to know them with forethought and care and, just as with the pyramids, the end result will inspire those around you.

Study ^aAE's building blocks of brotherhood, legacy, leadership, community service and ideals. Strive to understand the relationship that one building block has to another and work to incorporate each into its proper place in your life. If you do this, the result will be a foundation strong enough to hold the weight of the challenges and accomplishments that lie ahead. And, if you continue to rely on these building blocks throughout your life, as your last stone is laid, you will have successfully reached the pinnacle; you will have lived the life of a gentleman.

Your immediate goal at present is to finish pledgeship, but your mission is not to learn how to be a good pledge. Your mission is to learn how to be a good brother and, ultimately, to exemplify "The True Gentleman," the embodiment of all of your Fraternity's highest ideals. In order to be successful, you must come to know the many facets of the Fraternity. Pledgeship is the time to do this. It is the time in which you will design your own unique blueprint for brotherhood. If crafted properly, it will serve as your guide in the years to come.

In many ways, your blueprint has already begun to take shape. Although many men may desire to pledge, those chosen are believed to display the moral character, the academic potential and the social proficiency necessary to become a brother in ^aAE. It is a comment on your integrity that you are now among the few who have been given the opportunity to be one step closer to membership.

Your pledgeship will last several weeks. During this time, the brothers of your chapter will utilize their time with you in order to get to know you better. You will participate in the daily activities of the chapter as well as the special activities that may occur. Your time with the brothers should involve academics, sports, campus events, service to community and all other aspects of college and fraternity life. Working and socializing side by side with those who are already members of the Fraternity is a vital aspect of pledging. It is only through these times of interaction that friendships grow. Without friendship, brotherhood is a meaningless word.

It is for this reason among others that the Fraternity is so adamantly opposed to hazing.* Hazing puts a false sense of brotherhood before friendship. If hazing were an effective or good thing, you would hear

^{*}For a definition of hazing see page 249.

stories about how Noble Leslie DeVotie hazed Newton Nash Clements and the rest of the original initiates of the University of Alabama (Alabama Mu). Remember, Noble Leslie DeVotie was never hazed, Harry Bunting was never hazed and Billy Levere never even went through a pledge period. In truth, hazing is the last refuge of the ignorant and lazy Brother Zero. Hazing is easy and takes no work whatsoever, and it is cowardly to boot. Putting on an effective pledge program that teaches pledges the real value of hard work, dedication, friendship and, ultimately, brotherhood requires a meaningful effort. It is what every chapter should strive for. If you are being hazed, please contact the Fraternity Service Center through the toll free number at (800) 233-1856 and leave a message on the Hazing Hotline, ext. 399. Otherwise, hazing's presence will ultimately bring your chapter and, by extension, the entire Fraternity down.

The Fraternity also has the *Minerva's Shield* manual, which advises and assists members in the policies and procedures for a safe environment in the chapter house and with chapter programming.

It is true that brothers will be watching you as you begin to learn the role each of the building blocks play in ^aAE. However, do not view your pledgeship as a time in which you are merely on display. A meaningful pledge period is not a one-way street. For, as the brothers are getting to know you, you will be taking this opportunity to get to know the brothers. As you do, ask yourself whether these are the men with whom you want to shape your college memories. You may be living with these men, studying together, planning activities and, if you so desire, leading them as an officer of your

chapter. Are these men who share your mission and will be able to contribute to your ability to achieve it? Ask yourself these and other questions as you evaluate your decision to join Sigma Alpha Epsilon. For until you are initiated as a brother, you should always endeavor to evaluate whether ^aAE is truly for you.

As you go through pledgeship, another important group that will become an integral part of your life is made up of the men you now call pledge brothers. These men have also recognized the value of becoming part of your collegiate chapter and Sigma Alpha Epsilon as a whole. A pledge class, in many ways, is a microcosm of the chapter itself. By becoming actively involved in your pledge class, your blueprint will become clearer and you will hone the qualities necessary to allow you to become a good brother. You will have the opportunity to become involved in pledge class activities similar to those of the active chapter itself. Vigorous participation in these activities will teach you much about the firm placement of your fraternity foundation.

Just as the architect studies the buildings of the past, so should you take advantage of this time to delve into the history and legacy of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Our history is but one aspect of the Fraternity which truly makes it unique among all collegiate fraternities, and it will serve you as a source of inspiration for the rest of your life. You should take pride in knowing that you have pledged a Fraternity rich in history and meaningful in its past. Take this opportunity to find out where the Fraternity has been, and you will then know how best to lead it into the future (This applies to your chapter as well as the Order as a whole).

Look to the stories of the men who came before you. Look to "The True Gentleman,"



the role of ^aAEs in American history, the story of the phoenix, and the magnificent beauty of the Levere Memorial Temple. Embrace the longevity of brotherhood and endeavor to fathom and further the scope of ^aAE. Look to the years between 1856 and the present. Do this and you will grasp the real beauty of our Fraternity and, therefore, the meaning behind the badge you may someday wear.

And, finally, there is one more person you must know in order to successfully arrange your building blocks. Those who know this man would argue that he is the most valuable person a man can know. Use your time of pledgeship wisely, and you will end it knowing this man. You will end it knowing yourself.

Pledgeship is a time unlike most any other you will encounter in your life. You have agreed to become a part of a group and, yet, you basically know very little about the group and those who belong to it. The campus' and the community's perception of the group is now, to some extent, their perception of you. This fact, be it justifiable or not, increases the importance of your learning about the chapter, the members and the Fraternity at large.

As you go through the learning process, the desire to be accepted may tend to overshadow other aspects of your life. While you should not be subjected to external pressures to do so, you may experience some internal pressure to conform to the group's way of thinking. Balance this force by continually reviewing your life's blueprint that you have been forging since childhood. As you learn the principles of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, measure them against those instilled in you through your background. Are they consistent? Furthermore, ask yourself not only how aAE's principles will influence your life, but also how you can share your beliefs to benefit your future brothers. Both pledges and brothers bring



strength to the chapter by being individuals. If you seek out the ways in which ^aAE can assist you in being your own person, you will maximize your potential as a man, and ^aAE will have accomplished its ultimate charge.

The weeks of your pledge period will seem short, but, to more than a quarter million men, these weeks were the most important ones in their journey of brother-hood and of life. It is an exciting time of discovery, growing, knowledge and rewards. What's more, it is fun. You have been given the opportunity to explore the possibilities of membership in the largest and strongest fraternity in the country, one which has been building on the love and devotion of men such as yourself since

before the Civil War. It is not an honor to be overlooked, nor is your ultimate decision to become initiated one to be taken lightly.

The decision to build a lasting monument is never one that is made without proper thought and reflection. Hundreds of thousands have made the decision to take the gift given to them by Sigma Alpha Epsilon and build with it a monument; a monument to the ideals of brotherhood, to being a gentleman, to being a "True Gentleman" and, most importantly, to their own lives.

John C. Perkins, Jr., Western Kentucky 1980, served as Director of Risk Management and Housing in the Fraternity Service Center from 1988 to 1993.



The Member and the Fraternity

By Glen T. Nygreen

s our society becomes more complex and the world around us more crowded, we look back longingly to a simpler, less crowded time. We think of Thoreau at Walden Pond and the ideal of self-reliance he praised. We envy the time for exploration and awareness of the self. In our time privacy grows ever more scarce as we gather in urban complexes. The social problems confronting us now and in the future seem formidable, even insoluble. There is no escape from them, even though in emulation of Thoreau's retreat we seek out the rural areas and the mountains. To attack our problems requires a commitment we are loath to contemplate. The simple life, self-reliance, challenges of a more limited scope, and the capacity to limit our associations are all emotionally very appealing.

But the ideal of the totally self-reliant individual, functioning alone in the wilderness, is a false dream. Consider for a moment how easy it is in an economy based upon money to provide for our needs. We exchange money for goods in stores conveniently and quickly. We enjoy the products of others' efforts without thought of the source or the cost of someone else's labor. Of course, we crowd into towns and cities. Life there is rich with goods and services, excitement and opportunity, stimulus and company. A personality can grow and develop under these conditions, responding to new experiences and the possibility of achievement in new and unanticipated areas. Not so for an individual alone in the wilderness. He must spend so much time providing for his fundamental needs that there is no time left over for the development of skills and broad understandings.

Whether or not we will change it, you and I must function in a crowded and complex world. History is to be studied for the lessons it can teach us, not because we can ever recreate the past. The college student during the first decade of the new millennium will be at the peak of his career and influence in the year 2030. Then the world will be a very different place from what it is now. The population of the United States

will be more than 300,000,000. Crowding and complexity will be heightened. Then, more than ever before, we must look to consensus and a spirit of cooperation to enable such a society to function.

Coping in such a society is learned behavior. We refer to a person as mature when he is able to cope effectively with the problems and challenges which confront him. As society becomes more bureaucratic, we look increasingly to the ability to live cooperatively as a measure of maturity. A mature person is one who has grown beyond the stages of selfish aggrandizement and aggressive hostility or challenge to others. He respects the dignity and worth of others irrespective of their endowments or status. He seeks understanding and cooperation, eschewing ordering others as a way of getting things done. He is open to new knowledge. He is able to disagree openly with others, but disagrees in love, respecting the other. A mature man is, in short, a "True Gentleman."

How does one reach this stage of personality development? If maturity represents learned behavior, where does one go for these learnings? He seeks out opportunities for experiencing meaningful relationships with others in voluntary, intimate, interdependent settings. The fraternity experience provides one such a setting. By repeated experiences over a long period of time, attested to by a significant number of achieving persons, the Fraternity has proved to be a most effective learning setting.

Why must the learning setting be a voluntary one? Because people function most happily and productively when cooperation is freely given, not demanded or ordered. People work harder for credit, recognition, and affection than they ever do for money. Look around the world in which you move. In the family, in church and community, and in public service, you see people working harder at voluntary tasks than they do in their gainful occupations. Leadership comes to those who learn how to appeal to others and enlist their efforts in a meaningful cause. For you to learn the behaviors which work for you and others in achieving common objectives, you must have a learning laboratory, one in which you can try and fail, or try and succeed without reflecting permanently upon your own career patterns. The Fraternity is one such voluntary setting.

Why must the learning setting be an intimate one? Because one mark of maturity is to be able to place trust in another. To place trust means to take a risk, to make a leap of faith. You risk disappointment, heartache, betrayal, failure. You learn the magnificent possibilities in human relationships and how to give to another without thought of return. We learn our first lessons of placing trust in the family. In an intimate setting with persons of various family experiences, we can grow in understanding and competence. The Fraternity is one such intimate setting.

Why must the learning setting be an interdependent one? Because in a world with an overabundance of stimuli and potential experiences, we cannot grasp the richness and breadth of our world alone. Nor can we by ourselves fulfill our own chosen roles and dreams effectively. This is an easy point to grasp when we consider the occupational specialization of society. The point is just as crucial in the development of individual personality. We each have strengths and inadequacies. We need to learn how to ask and accept help from others when help is useful or needed. We need to learn how to give help without making others feel inadequate in accepting it. The Fraternity is one such

interdependent setting within which these ways can be learned.

There are obviously many different kinds of groups within which these behaviors can be learned. We mention fraternity because this is your interest and mine. We mention fraternity because numerous studies in social psychology and related fields have validated the usefulness of the Fraternity as such a learning laboratory.

The increasingly complex society we are building in these first years of the twenty-first century requires that we function, in large part, through groups, through cooperative associations, if we are to achieve our chosen goals. Our essential points are that the ability to do this is learned behavior, and that the Fraternity provides an effective setting for this learning.

But there is a catch! The group necessarily places some limits, some restrictions, on the behavior of its members. The group has a tendency to have an existence of its own. If these limits did not exist, one member could destroy the group. Ought one member who wishes to do so have the right to destroy the group's existence?

This is not an easy question. Balancing individual freedom and group continuity takes us right back to Thoreau and Walden Pond. The sometimes competing values of self-reliance and cooperation are with us again. The necessity for group bases for effective action and the freedom of the individual to act upon his conscience is a quandary like that of personal freedom and the need for community. Each of us must answer these questions before we undertake our career paths.

Tradition need not be a millstone and it can be an illuminating guide. Within the framework of the Fraternity many generations of college men have worked out answers for themselves to similar problems and thereby formed the patterns for future social change. We cannot anticipate all of the problems, but here are a few with which we are now grappling, in the Fraternity and in our society at large. How you view these questions will reflect on your positions on broader societal issues. In the terms we have been discussing, how do you view:

- 1. Personal honesty and trust in one's word as a viable ideal in a collective and corporate world?
- 2. The right to privacy of person in a violent and sex-conscious society?
- 3. Restricting fraternity membership to men only in a time when we question the social value of such restrictions?
- 4. Being concerned and responsible for one's parents in a society which institutionalizes the elderly and thus removes them from view?
- 5. Respecting the religious views of others, no matter how deviant, in a time when the secularization of society is almost complete?
- 6. Obeying the laws of the land even when you believe them to be mistaken and dangerous?
- 7. The responsibility of the spectator for incitement when merely watching others in riotous behavior?
- 8. The responsibility of the group for the behavior of its members?
- 9. Your responsibility to play the role of "the Good Samaritan" in a world where it may be inconvenient and even dangerous to get involved?

Glen T. Nygreen, Washington 1939, longtime Dean of Students at Lehman College, served as ^aAE's Director of Leadership Training from 1956 to 1972 and as Eminent Supreme Archon from 1963 to 1965.

THE TRUE GENTLEMAN

The True Gentleman is the man whose conduct proceeds from good will and an acute sense of propriety, and whose self control is equal to all emergencies; who does not make the poor man conscious of his poverty, the obscure man of his obscurity, or any man of his inferiority or deformity; who is himself humbled if necessity compels him to humble another; who does not flatter wealth, cringe before power, or boast of his own possessions or achievements; who speaks with frankness but always with sincerity and sympathy; whose deed follows his word; who thinks of the rights and feelings of others rather than his own; and who appears well in any company, a man with whom honor is sacred and virtue safe.

- John Walter Wayland (Virginia 1899)



The True Gentleman: Outmoded or Immutable?

By G. Robert Hamrdla

For many decades, ΣAE pledges have recited "The True Gentleman," and no other words, save perhaps those of the ritual of initiation, have more nearly represented the ideals of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. It may be that few members have ever been able to exemplify all the attributes set forth in the statement, but it does capture the perfecting objective of the Fraternity.

Many years ago Judge Walter B. Jones, past Eminent Supreme Archon of ΣΑΕ, came upon "The True Gentleman" and printed it in an Alabama Baptist quarterly, which he edited. He sent a copy of the magazine to John Moseley, who was powerfully struck by the elegant words which accorded with his own philosophy of gentlemanliness. Moseley started using it in the Leadership Schools in the 1930s, and it caught on quickly in chapters all across the land. Although John Moseley never claimed authorship, many came to believe that he had composed "The True Gentleman," Because ΣΑEs had no idea who the author was, The Phoenix indicated that the piece was simply "anonymous."

In the 1970s *Phoenix* editor Joe Walt discovered that "The True Gentleman" was also printed in a manual used at the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis and that its author was John Walter Wayland. It turns out that many years ago *The Baltimore Sun* conducted a competition for the best definition of a true gentleman. John Walter Wayland's submission was the winner. Thus it was printed in the Baltimore newspaper and was repeated in many publications thereafter.

No matter who the author, "The True Gentleman" reflects a major part of the substance of the ritual of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Pledges memorize it and are asked to recite it. Awards are given to brothers who are thought best to exemplify it. Why do we regard it so highly, and what's in it for you as members-to-be of Sigma Alpha Epsilon?

Every organization is strengthened by tangible forms of a ritual. Athletic teams have mascots; churches have written rituals. Commercial enterprises have slogans, and countless private organizations of individuals, who have chosen to belong for any variety of reasons, have statements of philosophy that define and express their beliefs. Not only does "The True Gentleman" remind each brother and pledge of his Fraternity's code of behavior; it also serves that same function for non-members. And since it is something every member and pledge of Sigma Alpha Epsilon have in common, it helps bond us, providing part of the glue that holds us together. After all, gentlemanliness is the starting point and the indispensable quality of lasting friendships.

That's a major part of the reason we memorize it, to keep that bond in the fore-front of our vision. Memorization, though, has a danger; the better we know the text by heart, the less inclined we may be to remember its meaning. If "The True Gentleman" is to remain a living and guiding bond for you, take time now and then to think again and again about its meaning.

For one thing, "The True Gentleman" is a virtually infallible guide for dealing with other people, whether members of Sigma Alpha Epsilon or not. It suggests that every person has a dignity and being that are to be acknowledged and respected by each of the rest of us. And it makes clear that we cannot count on that respect from others unless we are willing to give it first. To gain insight into how "The True Gentleman" asks you to relate to others, read through its phrases carefully. Even more importantly, if any of the guidelines makes you uncomfortable, ask yourself why, and don't be content until you've answered the question. If you need some help understanding what "The True Gentleman" is trying to tell you about your relationships with others, discuss it with your pledge educator, or another brother in your chapter whom you respect, or an alumnus.

At the same time, "The True Gentleman" is a powerful guide to our own behavior as



John Walter Wayland (standing), author of "The True Gentleman." Courtesy of the Fredd Barr Collection, Stewart Bell, Jr. Archives Room, Handley Regional Library, Winchester, VA.

individuals when it may not pertain directly and obviously to our relationships with others. It helps us establish guideposts for how we act. It encourages us to define our individuality on the foundation of good habits and traits rather than trendy and transitory ones. Read through its phrases carefully again, concentrating this time on finding guidelines for individual behavior.

You may well have said to yourself in the course of these two readings that "The True Gentleman" seems old fashioned or simply outmoded, overtaken by the times or simply irrelevant to the life of an undergraduate in the "modern" world. Wrong. In fact, one of the major virtues of "The True Gentleman" (and many other guidelines) is precisely its timelessness. Think about it. Are the various religious creeds and codes any less

relevant to believers today than when they were written? No. And "The True Gentleman" isn't either. We may find it more difficult to observe all of its suggestions in times when society seems to have fewer enforced norms for individuals. By the same token, however, we should reflect on the fact that fraternities are being called to account as they rarely have been in the past for behavior that society finds improper. The major constituencies with which undergraduates and pledges have traditionally been closely associated our collegiate institutions, our alumni, and our officers and Supreme Council - are coming down on us harder than they have in the past.

"The True Gentleman" is a major help in that respect, too, for it is just as relevant to problems in our society — for example, the use and abuse of alcohol and drugs as well as relationships with women — as it was to those of the time in which it was written (actually, the problems then were much the same, but they may not have been looked at in quite the same way as they are now).

For one thing, "The True Gentleman" tells us to be temperate. Moderation is the mark of virtually everyone whom you respect, isn't it? It is more than that; it is the mark of any and every genuinely intelligent human being. Moderation is the avoidance of extremes in thinking and behavior or, as the original Greeks called it, the "Golden Mean." The ideal of moderation is the direct antithesis of the modern "let-yourself-go" philosophy. Temperance means neither denial nor excess. It means simply that a man should be moderate in his habits.

The consumption of alcohol, as few other of life's challenges, involves pitfalls and calls just as much as any other behavior for moderation and understanding. Some would assert that the way to prevent alcohol's creating a problem lies in moderate social drinking. The admonition to "drink like a gentleman" has been repeated so often that it is trite. Is moderate drinking the answer? Clearly he who drinks moderately is less likely to have or create problems than the person who doesn't do so. That fact is impossible to deny and is enough in and of itself to keep our drinking moderate.

Secondly, the brother or pledge who observes "The True Gentleman" will go beyond mere moderation and give his support to the freedom not to drink. The freedom to drink has been established. Those who are of age are free to drink nearly everywhere and at nearly any time. The freedom not to drink is not so fundamental in the society of students. Many pledges are misled by others, even by other pledges and actives, to look upon the non-drinker as both socially unacceptable and holier-thanthou. He is left out of some gatherings as if he had the plague. The idea that the abstainer is socially uneducated or inept, or that he is dull or lacking daring, is as widespread as it is false. (It should be remembered that Billy Levere never drank an ounce of alcohol.) The abstainer merely asks for the freedom not to drink and the right to be accepted as a normal person. That's what he is - a normal person who doesn't want to drink. If "The True Gentleman" means anything to you, you will give him that right with respect - and perhaps even admiration.

And what about drugs? Whatever one's views toward them, there are realities one must face. Drugs are around and relatively easy to get. No matter what the user's or seller's or purchaser's age, the drugs — all of them from marijuana to heroin — are illegal. One may disagree with the appropriateness of the law, but, whether one likes



it or not, the handling or use of drugs can subject one to legal penalties. Secondly, it should be clear to anyone that drug abuse can cause serious physical and mental damage. Finally — and this point is crucial to our theme — one can hardly be self-controlled or "equal to all emergencies" when involved in drug use.

What does "The True Gentleman" say about our relationships with women? Since women are human beings just like men, it really doesn't say anything different about women. But in these days of sexual harassment, date rape, acquaintance rape, and so on, your Fraternity would be doing you a disservice not to ask you to examine your attitudes and behavior toward women.

Furthermore, Sigma Alpha Epsilon stands firmly and unequivocally on the side of treating women precisely as all human beings should be treated: with respect. Members and pledges of Sigma Alpha Epsilon who subscribe to "The True Gentleman" do not treat women (or men) as dehumanized objects. It's that simple. The corollary is equally clear: if you don't treat women with respect, you don't abide by "The True Gentleman."

"The True Gentleman" also calls upon us to remember three things that are often lost in the shuffle of life at the speed we live it. First, use common sense. There is little in "The True Gentleman" that every college or university student could not derive through



common sense anyway. Very few of us do not know in our heart of hearts what is right and what is wrong. "The True Gentleman" encourages, indeed admonishes us to follow the dictates of that common sense.

Second, our signature and our vows have meaning. How can a man who does not live up to his word be a brother? He cannot be one in the sense of fraternity or "The True Gentleman." It insists that there are conditions under which it is necessary to humble another or to be humbled ourselves. That is a part of life among brothers. But this point is one of the least observed. For example, when you are initiated into full membership in Sigma Alpha Epsilon, you will take a vow to pay your bills on time. Every brother has taken the same vow. Why is it, then, that some don't pay their bills on time? For the same reason that some broth-

ers do not offer women appropriate respect
— human nature is such that we don't
always live up to standards we set for ourselves or, worse yet, we deny that standards
are appropriate and thereby unilaterally
excuse ourselves from them for personal
convenience and self-indulgence.

Much more mysterious, though, is the reluctance of so many members to call their delinquent brothers to account. Chapter after chapter subsidizes brothers who have not paid their bills by not demanding that they do so and not enforcing a demand when it is finally made. Not only do those delinquent brothers disregard their vows; they get away with it because others in the chapter are unwilling — out of some misguided sense of loyalty or brotherhood — to suggest to them that their conduct is improper and unacceptable. The desire not

to be a tattle-tale and not to appear holierthan-thou is so strong among many students that it literally blinds them to the simple fact that they're missing the point.

The point is that, if a brother does not honor his signature or his vows, he does not deserve to be called a friend, much less a brother. He deserves to be held to account! It is not he who should be angry with us for disciplining him; it is we who should be angry with him for putting us in the position of having to do so. No one who is a friend or brother, and certainly no one who observes "The True Gentleman," puts others in the position of having to humble him, for that is one of the most unfriendly and unbrotherly acts one can commit.

Third, how does one respond to someone who says that "The True Gentleman" isn't worth memorizing or worrying about? That person's argument often is based on the notion that it isn't worth striving for something one cannot attain. Certainly no one of us can ever expect to live up to the demands of "The True Gentleman" in every instance. Then why bother at all?

Not to bother is a flagrant cop-out, the classic example of taking the easy way out. The person who thinks that way says that it is hypocritical to promise to try to live by standards that human beings with their imperfect natures cannot consistently observe. He cleverly exempts himself from trying and at the same time belittles those who do. He is satisfied with less than his best. And because he never tries to improve, he doesn't. Chances are his life will be characterized at best by mediocrity. Think about it. Is that how you want to live, held back by a self-imposed unwillingness to strive for the high ground? Do you want to be known as someone who is satisfied with less than his best?

No. If you were in that category, you wouldn't be joining Sigma Alpha Epsilon. You wouldn't be reading this book, and you wouldn't be adopting "The True Gentleman" as a guideline because you wouldn't want to bother with any guidelines that take effort to observe. "The True Gentleman" has a special place in the life of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. If you take it seriously, living it rather than just mouthing it, the rewards of your pledgeship and membership in ΣAE will be all the greater. And your life will be all the richer as a man with whom honor is sacred and virtue safe.

G. Robert Hamrdla, Stanford 1960, served ΣAE as Educational Advisor from 1971 to 1985 and as Eminent Supreme Recorder from 1992 to 1993. He also plays a significant role with editing The Record.



Minerva's Highway

By John O. Moselev

n these days when a Greek-letter organization sprouts on every hill and thrives on every backstair, it is no distinction merely to be a fraternity man. The honor lies in belonging to a good fraternity and being a good fraternity man. And that is as it should be. The one case that the chapter diagnosticians invariably pronounce hopeless is the young pledge or neophyte who believes that his pin or ribbon is a badge of merit and that simple possession of it would indicate that he must be good. Such a man would congratulate himself on his uniqueness and distinction in happening to belong to the human race. Far from being a guarantee of eternal salvation, that ribbon or pin is the expression of a Hope, the evidence of a Faith. The fraternity which bestows upon a man its name and insignia thereby indicates to him and to the world its belief that he has the stuff and the willpower to become a good fraternity man.

When a man enters a fraternity, he is confronted with three roads, down one of which he must travel. The choice is necessary and the route, once chosen (unless a miracle occurs), will be followed to the end. The three roads are close together at the start and look very much alike. The pathetic thing for both individual and organization is that the farther they are traveled, the wider they diverge. Those who travel road number one are known as Zero Fraternity men. Their value to the fraternity may be symbolized by a bunch of space encompassed by a thin rim. That rim corresponds to the badge. They are the men who believe that the badge guarantees all. Literally they hide behind the badge. They think that membership in the organization automatically makes them Slick Boys. With the true instincts of a cipher, they never stop to picture themselves with the rim ripped off. If this rim were bent into letters, they would spell complacency. This type of fraternity man you can neither insult nor inspire.

From the foregoing it will appear that the Zeroes in the chapter are not so good. And yet you cannot say that they are altogether bad. It is their nature that they must keep between the boundary lines of the positive and the negative. Cipher-like, they are useful in filling in the numbers. They really do well in making up a crowd. But woe to the chapter accidentally or maliciously electing one of them to an office, and it can happen here — and does. Reversing the digits is a favorite indoor sport of many a chapter on election night. A chapter that rates ten looks this way, .01, after electing to a high office a man unprepared for leadership by training, experience and prior demonstration of understanding of and devotion to the fraternity system.

But fortunately the cipher boys do not often care about being elected to office and only occasionally do they have to be. They are quite content to drape themselves around the furniture and make themselves as inconspicuous as possible, especially when there are guests to be entertained or any other fraternity work to be performed. And yet they make fairly good company. Many of them pay their bills with average regularity. A few of them actually graduate. And when they have gone, either by graduation or by quituation, there is not a mark or dent around the old organization that will ever betray the fact that they once existed there. They just vanish.

And a new alumnus is born! Since a cipher must follow his natural bent, it is very easy to plot the curve of his after relationship to his fraternity. Under new stimuli he may bend his rim into real units, or by the vicissitudes of that freakish lady deity Fortuna, who so dearly loves to tease, he may be pushed into riches and prominence. But for the fraternity he is still Brother Zero. He never answers a letter from his chapter. He never responds to a call. When he returns, he is greeted fraternally because of the badge he wears, but he always has to

leave right after the game. Often you see him at the best dances but never at the trying meetings. When he joined, he joined for life, so it is unnecessary for him to carry a card or pay dues to his local or national organizations. He can always finance an expedition for pleasure. His name and everuncertain address are carried on the books of chapter and national offices until finally that great leveler, death, wipes out all distinctions and triumphantly enrolls him in the Chapter Eternal.

Those who travel road number two are known as Nero Fraternity men. Nero fiddled while Rome was burning. And these brothers are fiddling while their chapters are burning. They are boys who are out strictly for Number One. Pleasure is their fiddle and their tune is loud and long. Unlike the cipher brethren, they do not stop at just doing nothing for the fraternity, but, if their own selfish interests are involved, they do not hesitate to do something against it. The Nero man is he who spends his allowance on himself and then lets the chapter board him a while. He is the boy who is invariably bored with the chapter meeting and tries to liven it up a little for himself with bright cracks and other forms of disorder. You can absolutely depend upon his vote to make the meeting informal or even to do away with it altogether upon the slightest pretext. He thinks idealism is bunk and that the ritualistic features of the meetings were designated by the founders for the express purpose of allowing him to display his talents for burlesque. The chapter songs to him mean just one more opportunity to put in his selfish and discordant note. It is absolutely impossible to make these Neroes understand that, if everybody brought liquor into the house and drank at will, chaos and extinction

would ensue. The thought never enters his head that the dances are given by 30 or 40 men, not by two or three. He is willing to live on the reputation of the entire group but not to abide by the rules of the group. He really doesn't believe that lasting friendship is built on character.

Unlike the Zero, Brother Nero actually seeks office. He wishes to impress his views and stamp his personality upon the organization. He passes out the word to the younger members that, if he is elected, all this tomfoolery about striving for objectives is going to cease and he will make a real fraternity of He-men out of them. You hear him remarking cynically that congeniality is all that is necessary in a fraternity. He actually believes that, if you get a group of young men together who think the same thoughts, wear the same brand of clothes, and have about the same habits that, automatically thereby, a bond is created which will impel these men to work together and fight for each other and stick to one another throughout their lives!

Let us imagine that "Bud" Nero Esquire has been elected to high office in his chapter. You will find him there often the second semester. Watch the axes begin to grind. New control is assumed of the social committee. The rushing committee is likewise bolstered up a bit and the tracks are greased for the railroading in of a few hometown pets who have until now been courageously blackballed. A spring drive is launched to initiate the flunkers "just before we go home." Announcement is made that the next dance is going to be a real one. The treasury surplus from the previous semester is invariably raided to provide a little entertainment for the farewell party. If the surplus happens to be large a few very select rushing parties attended by

the officers, rushing committee, several recent "one year" alumni, and two rushees, can be given. Brother Nero makes a careful survey of the chapter's standing by questioning a few girls who are being rushed out of their socklets, a few of the town non-collegiate hangers-on, and some of the slick boys in other frats with whom invitations to the big formals have been traded, and proudly announces that dear old Alpha Falpha is on top of the pile.

And then comes June! And active man Nero, to the accompaniment of unpaid bills, unformed rushing plans, dirt-covered house, and broken radio, forgotten social obligations, lowered scholarship, and shattered ideals, becomes Alumnus Nero. Again, unlike Brother Zero, this alumnus keeps up his interest. He is forever bringing up to school some weak-chinned, thin-chested rushee who does not have an outside chance to pass in his work or, if he should make his grades, will retire after one year and live on the interest of his capital investment in the fraternity. The Nero Alumnus is always loudest in his blame for some little mistake or oversight made by the chapter. You never fail to see him at the games, and the bigger the load he has aboard, the greater is his hurry and determination to get to the house so the younger men can enjoy his jag. Since during all of his fraternity life his vote and voice have been against every forward-looking movement, it seems natural to hear him expressing opinions without facts, making judgments without evidence, and having no convictions without prejudice. When he joins the Chapter Eternal he performs even that service to his fraternity reluctantly. Of course, there is in our ranks no such composite Nero. Let us contemplate him as a fearful warning.

There is one other road to travel — the broad highway of Minerva — for the Hero



Fraternity man. While Pledge Zero is gold bricking on the details and Pledge Nero is openly defying the chapter traditions of pledge service, Pledge Hero is doing and overdoing all fraternity tasks assigned to him by those in lawful authority. Every time he polishes a floor and hangs a picture and polices a room, he does it with a distinct sense of loyalty and devotion. Even when some over-bearing sophomore orders him to perform a purely personal service, he does it with a smile and a silent prayer that fraternity will not make a bully out of him. He regards the house as his home and stays in it as much as possible in order to get

acquainted with those whom he is to call brothers. In their characters and personalities he sees only the finest and best and hopes that some day he will wear a badge which will stamp him with those traits.

As Brother Hero — the Sophomore — his development is continued and carried on under the mystic influence of those worthy upperclassmen whom he now idealizes and idolizes. The right attitudes, carried over from his pledge service, impel him to seek ways of strengthening his chapter. Hospitality to him is a pleasurable service instead of a burdensome duty. He takes pride in the history of his local and nation-

al organizations and strives to hand down to others the written and picture records of his own times. Remembering unsavory episodes of his freshman year, he uses foresight in preventing their recurrence.

As Junior and Senior the man traveling this third road comes into his own. Although Brother Zero is apathetic and at times critical, inwardly he admires one who is destined for leadership; and, although Brother Nero has consistently tried to make a donkey out of him, he discovers suddenly that the ears are on his own head. Brother Hero now realizes that the only reward for fraternity work is paid at the moment of performance, namely, the satisfaction of seeing the job done; and the only thanks he will ever get is the knowledge that he has been true to the ideal. And in this spirit he accepts chapter office and responsibility. He never quits under fire. He never lies down when things go wrong. He never lets up when things go right. He harbors no grudge and pets no peeve. He never sulks.

Above all, Senior Hero remembers those first troublesome years in the chapter when he was trying to find out what it is all about. He recalls that finally he had to interpret fraternity, brotherhood, and friendship, not in terms of books and songs and furniture, but in terms of flesh and blood and spirit. He strives hardest to be the kind of Hero



BROTHER HERO

to the young and plastic members of the chapter which he, in the rosy dreams of youth, worshiped.

The transition from Hero Active Man to Hero Alumnus is easy and sure. From mere force of habit he answers Minerva's every call. Ingrained so deeply into his being are the many components of fraternity and friendship that to neglect or to injure her blessed name would to him be unthinkable.

And yet this road, like the others, leads to the Chapter Eternal where all are equal, where all distinctions are wiped away. Then what is the use? There are two answers to that question. The Fraternity is not only like life; it is life. Service to its cause — if that cause be just — pays a certain recompense on the spot. And like the coral who is orthodox enough to deliver up his life to the reef rather than flit away on individual paths, the Hero has the satisfaction of knowing that he is building for future generations and at the same time is fulfilling his own destiny.

When Heracles was a young man he was travelling in Argos and came to forked roads. On each road stood a beautiful woman. Goddesses in disguise beckoned him. The entire life and labors of this great Hero are explained by his free choice of Minerva and her path of virtue instead of the path of pleasure of Venus, who was chosen by Paris, princely son of King Priam of Troy. Brother Fraternity man, every act and thought of every day of your Fraternity life is a choice. May you always be a loyal son of Minerva. May our chapter halls be thronged with Hero ^aAEs.

John O. Moseley, Oklahoma 1916, was Eminent Supreme Archon (1935-1937), Director of Leadership Training (1935-1955), and Eminent Supreme Recorder (1950-1955).



VII

The Story of the Phoenix

By Joseph W. Walt

Like many of the richest traditions of our literary heritage, the origins of the story of the phoenix are lost in antiquity. As it has come to us through the ages, the phoenix lore is a kind of composite of Egyptian, Greek, and Roman mythology. It is a part of that vast store of ancient metaphysics which made an attempt to explain understandably those abstract and intangible forces and ideals of life which have become the foundation stones of our civilization.

The phoenix is said to have been a large and magnificent bird, much like an eagle, with gorgeous red and golden plumage. The Greek word "phoenix" means "bright colored." It is first known to have been sacred to the Egyptian sun god, Ra, and was especially worshiped at Heliopolis in Egypt. Apparently, then, from the very first the phoenix was associated with the sun.

According to tradition, however, the phoenix lived not in Egypt, but in Arabia, which was indeed a land of the sun. The bird was always male and was reputed to live for 500 years. Never more than one phoenix was alive at a time. During its long life the phoenix strove ever sunward, but, as its span of life was nearing an end, it built a large nest of twigs of spice trees and myrrh. Then the phoenix set the nest on fire and was consumed by the flames. Out of the ashes came forth another phoenix, as beautiful and strong as the old, to live another five hundred years. As soon as the young phoenix reached maturity, he took up the remaining ashes of his father, covered them with spices, and flew to Heliopolis in Egypt, where he deposited them with reverence on the altar of the sun.

Thus the phoenix, born of fire out of the ashes, became the symbol of resurrection and eternal life. To the Hellenic Greeks the phoenix represented everlasting life, and by Hellenistic times it came to signify glory and might of majesty as well. The Romans were ardent in their veneration of the phoenix, and they saw in it a promise of life after death, which had meant so much to



the ancient Egyptians. In the second century after the death of Christ, early Christian theologians, keenly aware of the powerful attraction of the idea of the phoenix, attempted to transmute the symbol of the phoenix to the symbol of the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ.

To this day there is no more powerful aspiration of mankind than the hope and promise of eternal life. Out of the rich traditions of antiquity from which the fraternity draws much of its inspiration, the phoenix is the finest symbol of the permanence and everlasting qualities of fraternity.

VIII

Being Your Brother's Keeper

By Thomas G. Goodale

ne of the many virtues of membership in our Order is learning from one another. As we were born in 1856 to ensure the opportunity to bond together for a common purpose, we must remain firm in our conviction that "The True Gentleman" symbolizes adherence to high ideals.

John Masefield, a poet, wrote in his latter years a rather poignant statement that rings true today. Within these words is the theme of this treatise:

There are few earthly things more beautiful than a university

It is a place where those who hate ignorance may strive to know...

Where those who perceive truth may strive to make others see...

Where seekers and learners alike, bonded together in the search for knowledge, will honor thought in all its finer things

Will welcome thinkers in distress or exile, will uphold ever the dignity of thought and learning, and exact standards in all these things.

They give to the young in their impressionable years, the bond of a lofty purpose

shared, of a great corporate life whose likes shall not be loosed until they die.

They give to young people that close companionship for which youth longs...

And that chance for endless discussion of themes which are endless — without which youth would seem a waste of time.

There are few earthly things more splendid than a university...

In these days of broken frontiers and collapsing values...

When dams are down and the floods are making misery...

 $When \ every \ future \ looks \ somewhat \ grim...$

And every ancient foothold...

Has become something of a quagmire.

Wherever a university stands it stands and shines...

Wherever it exists, the free minds of men urged on to full and fair inquiry, may still bring wisdom into human affairs.

-JOHN MASEFIELD

College is both the time and place for trying new things. Our Fraternity provides so much to help you realize your full potential. You came to your school to get an academic



education. In your formal education thus far you've had a directed experience. In other words, there have been others responsible for getting you this far — parents, teachers, coaches, your clergy and friends. College is, for the most part, "self-directed." What happens to you is largely a result of the choices you make.

Let's take a collective look back. You came into this world 100 percent on the receiving end. Since then, you've experienced life and have progressively become more independent and more interdependent. During your time in aAE, you'll be nurtured in the ways of the ideals that proceeded from our eight founders. As brothers, we share in this common heritage, and it is this that bonds us. Therefore, the power of a peer in your experiences during college is seductive. We want to be accepted, liked and a part of the group. At the same time, however, we must fall back on those values that have sustained us thus far. If we are true to these guideposts in our decision making, then we will have little to worry about. And if remaining true to ourselves means deviating from the path that others would mark out for us, then so be it. By the same token, we need to constantly question our values and how they shade our relations with others. In this way we guard against becoming so myopic that we end up traveling a road characterized chiefly by narcissism.

Knowing yourself very well is a key to success. Don't exceed your own limitations unless you assess the risks carefully. Remember the consequences of your actions, and take measure of what those might be. Over the years, if you are good to yourself, you'll benefit over time. Membership in Sigma Alpha Epsilon is for life, and it helps us emulate the finest of virtues of what we can be, thus helping us to be good to ourselves. College is one plateau; there will be many more beyond the time you spend in the chapter collegiate. Keep in mind that what follows is not a panacea to that success but, rather suggestions that have been tested with time and practice.



The choices you need to make in college and beyond will come to you in a fast-paced environment that bombards you with information. Satellites, cables, microprocessors, and data bases bring the world instantly to you whether it is in your room, the classroom, the student union or at home. You are learning more from visual images and less from printed materials than your predecessors. As a result, you may learn what to do more from seeing than reading. Consequently, what you see is different from what some authority figure may tell you.

You see, you've gotten this far by watching your friends, parents, community leaders and public figures and observing in action a value system that often differs from the one you're told to follow by other segments of society. "Just Say No" to sex, alcohol and drugs seems simple enough to older adults who may be in charge. But you confront a continuous barrage of cultural messages that often challenge and usually undermine the behavioral instruction you've received so far.

Finding solutions for promoting healthy and productive choices, therefore, is much more complicated than just disseminating information. I suggest three critical processes you'll need to face as you work your way through the undergraduate experience.

BUILDING SKILLS

Making choices is not easy. Anyone who's been there (and this is everybody) knows that saying "no" is not simple. Through practice and reinforcement you can figure how to handle difficult situations, negotiate for safer behavior and get yourself out of threatening experiences. For example, you need to know less about the specifics of a sexually transmitted disease, and more about what to do in a tough spot on a Friday night.

NURTURING SELF-ESTEEM

By now, you've got a pretty good idea of who you are. Do you have a clear, conscious sense of what you're capable of, though? College years are times to try new and different things, to test the limits of your abilities. It is



in this way that our sense of self, or self-esteem, is both built and bolstered.

With this independence, however, comes the need to take responsibility for your actions. You will be confronted with many situations that will cause you to clarify your values and beliefs. Defining and finding intimacy, building relationships and communicating effectively are clearly among some of the most important challenges you will face at your college or university.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon can be a useful component in this learning enterprise. *The Phoenix* is but one feature of that component. Look to brothers for help. Be assertive, trust your intuition and the values that have brought you this far. Respect your limits — whether it be in the capacity to extricate yourself from self-destructive behavior or, conversely, to move ahead proudly and with conviction and say, "This is what I have done."

BUILDING YOUR OWN NETWORK

Building a healthy sense of community is crucial to building skills and nurturing selfesteem. You want to fit in and feel that you are involved with a group of people who care about each other. Find ways to come together rather than simply act, talk and dress alike, and then find value in your connectedness. Developing this kind of community will give you a flexible network of support that will serve you well now and in the future. This is the gift of our Fraternity and it will sustain you always.

We are not telling you what to do. Rather, your fraternity's hope is to encourage you to make your own decisions based not on popularity but on what is right for you.

Ultimately, this will serve you by giving you, as Masefield said, "that close companionship for which youth longs."

Tom Goodale, Iowa State 1962, is the Eminent Supreme Recorder. He has previously served the Fraternity as chair of the Alcohol and Drug Task Force, as well as National Educational Advisor. He has served as a faculty member of several Leadership Schools.



Our Guiding Star: the Ritual of ΣAE

By Joseph W. Walt

Livery initiate," proclaimed the introduction to ^aAE's 1888 ritual, "should be impressed at the start with the dignity, the beauty, and the everlastingness of the order into which he has been received." The 32-year-old Fraternity was at that time engaged in one of its periodic bouts of self-examination, concerned that its ritual speak appropriately and meaningfully to its new members.

They understood, just as we seek to understand today, that the ritual was and is the Fraternity's conscience. Not only does it set forth the ideals and principles of the order, but it also represents that important element that sets a fraternity apart from all other student organizations or movements. The ritual is meant to convey to members what a fraternity is all about.

Rituals, and the accompanying visible symbols, are, of course, as old as human history. One has but to think of the rich ceremony of the Jewish synagogue, the impressive liturgy of the Christian church, the initiation rites of the Masonic movement, the solemn celebration of a presidential inauguration, a royal coronation or a university commencement. All of them combine the restatement of cherished traditions with the freshness of commitment or recommitment to a powerful set of ideals.

It was such powerful ideals that were in the forefront of the minds of Noble Leslie DeVotie and his close friends as they strolled along the banks of the Black Warrior River during those fall and winter months in 1855-56, all of them dreaming and planning the fraternity they were about to create. Then, as DeVotie distilled those ideals and committed them to written form in o's first ritual, he sought to incorporate into a relatively brief ceremony a carefully crafted statement of the principles by which his close band of brothers might live. In one way DeVotie was the idealist, setting forth lofty standards toward which young aAEs should strive. He was, at the same time, a realist who understood that those ideals reflected a perfecting purpose, not necessarily an accurate reflection of the day-to-day behavior of his brothers.

The 1856 Ritual was by no means a lengthy document, but it contained most of the elements one finds in the present ceremony of initiation. To be sure, DeVotie, armed with the traditional classical education common to the colleges and universities of the nineteenth century, was well equipped to produce the Ritual. In it he drew upon classical models and Holy Writ for inspiration. And from that day forward, the Fraternity has mixed Christianity with Greek mythology in a pleasant and easygoing ecumenicity.

The first Ritual, and several revisions that followed, was combined with the Fraternity's rules and regulations in what was called the "constitution." It was proposed at the first meeting on March 9 that a constitution be drafted, although it is evident from the record that DeVotie had already composed it, and a committee of three — their names were never recorded — was appointed to present the constitution at the next meeting. Whoever they were, they did so, and the document including the ritual was adopted on March 15, 1856.

When the Fraternity, reeling from its near-extinction in the Civil War, adopted a new constitution in 1869, it included a Ritual apparently unchanged from the one composed by DeVotie. And two decades later, as the never-say-die spirit of Harry Bunting and his brothers was beginning to infuse new life into the Fraternity, a revised Ritual of 1888 was incorporated into yet another new constitution.

In 1891 the Fraternity's national convention wisely decided to separate the 1888 Ritual from the national laws, for everyone realized that the laws were a quasi-public document and the ritual a secret one. Historian William C. Levere praised this action in his polychromatic Victorian style.

The laws of aAE, he wrote, would change as times change, "but the expression of the fraternity's congenite inhesion, as it came white-hot from Noble Leslie DeVotie's heart, continues and cannot help but continue to be the same."

Well, almost the same. In 1898 the National Convention adopted practically an entirely new ritual, the work of Charles T. Tatman, Harvard 1894 (Massachusetts Gamma). Tatman had understood that he was to write an entirely new document. Although it was a "worthy production," it bore no relationship whatever to the old Ritual. Still, Tatman's popularity and "cleverness" won the day, and the convention adopted his ritual. Levere later recalled that the Tatman Ritual "ought not to have carried," for during the following months "the Fraternity (chapters) utterly refused to have it," and continued to use the old Ritual. Mercifully, the 1900 convention voted unanimously to go back to the old "DeVotie Ritual."

Meanwhile, recognizing the need for a proper coat-of-arms for ^aAE, the Fraternity in 1894 appointed William Leslie French, Trinity 1893 (Connecticut Alpha), a brilliant young man who was well versed in heraldry, to draw up a design. Adopted in 1896, the new coat-of-arms was a magnificent piece of heraldic artistry. French's design, to be sure, illustrated the basic ideals of the Fraternity in a general way, but its rich heraldic detail went far beyond what was contained, or even alluded to, in the printed Ritual.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon members in 1896 had a fine coat-of-arms, but they were really not sure what to do with it. Not until Billy Levere became ESA in 1902 was there even an attempt made to illustrate it in the Fraternity's publications. The first such drawing, a simple pen and ink sketch, was prepared by Dean Taylor, Mount Union





1902 (Ohio Sigma), a newspaperman from Fairfield, Iowa, at Levere's request. It was published in *Phi Alpha* early in 1904. That same year Taylor worked up a handsome, detailed rendering in full color, based directly on French's design, heraldic description and color indications. Levere had a color plate made of this and published it as a frontispiece in the 1904 catalog of the national fraternity's membership.

French's coat-of-arms and the DeVotie ritual seemed to say different things. Hence, there was plenty of room for misunderstanding, confusion and disputed interpretation. Somehow the coat-of-arms and the Ritual had to be brought together.

In early 1905 Dean Taylor was appointed chairman of a committee to revise the Ritual, incorporating a description of the coat-of-arms as a major part of the initiation ceremony. Soon Taylor was at work on his revision that would bring together every detail of French's heraldic symbolism into the basic, time-honored ideals of the Fraternity as enunciated by DeVotie. Others offered their assistance, but it was essentially a one-man job, and the work went slowly.

Not until 1910 was Taylor's committee able to bring in the completed Ritual to the Kansas City convention for approval. It was adopted with enthusiasm.

The 1910 revision was the most thoroughgoing ever of aAE's Ritual. Since that time there have been refinements and a few modest additions. In 1947, a number of songs were included, some of which had been used informally since the early 1920s. That same year the over-long part of the eminent archon in the initiation ceremony was divided between the EA and the new eminent preceptor. Two years later a few other portions of the EA's part were assigned to the eminent recorder and eminent chronicler. Most of these changes were the work of Dr. John O. Moseley, Oklahoma 1916 (Oklahoma Kappa), probably the most accomplished ritualist in the history of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. It was perhaps no accident that Dr. Moseley, a one-time Rhodes scholar, was thoroughly educated in classical languages. Moseley also wrote and introduced to the Fraternity a formal pledging ceremony (non-secret, 1947) and a memorial service which was





formally adopted in 1959, three years after his untimely death.

While there is, at nearly every convention, some sentiment to alter the ritual in one way or another, very few substantive changes have been made during the past several decades. In 1969 a bit of the language in the initiation ceremony was modernized and a few procedures simplified. In 1982 and again in 1989, a bit of editing of the text and clarification of directions was accomplished. More recently, as the importance of colonies to our extension effort has increased, pledging, installation and initiation ceremonies unique to the colonies were also created.

In further recognition of the increased importance of the Ritual to ^aAE, the 1981 National Convention created a Permanent Committee on the Ritual, initially chaired by Q. Todd Dickinson, Allegheny 1974 (Pennsylvania Omega), to provide guidance and oversight and develop additional programming in this area.

What is most gratifying at present is the marked improvement in the use of the ritual in our chapters collegiate, owing primarily to the emphasis placed on it at the Fraternity's annual Leadership Schools in Chicago. Alumni ritual counselors are available to assist chapters as they seek to improve the quality of their initiatory ceremonies. Chapters are taking pride in accumulating proper equipment for the Ritual; officers are learning their parts by heart; neophytes are being properly prepared for the ceremony. The Supreme Council has also authorized a new award, the DeVotie Award for Excellence in Ritual, to recognize excellence in the use of the Ritual by a chapter and to encourage all chapters to continue to improve. Thus as never before, the Ritual is having a profound effect on the lives of thousands of undergraduate members from coast to coast.

Most recently, a new ceremony has been prepared by the Ritual Committee for seniors as they conclude their college careers and look toward life beyond the walls of their alma mater. There is every reason to believe this new enrichment of our ritualistic work will find acceptance throughout the realm of Minerva.



Appearing Well in Any Company

By Joseph W. Walt

any years ago, when I was a green freshman, our ^aAE pledge manual contained an article entitled "Good Taste," which set forth the basic fundamentals of proper etiquette and behavior. As I recall, we took fairly seriously the advice it contained and acted upon it, at least most of the time, for its precepts were essentially those we memorized in "The True Gentleman" and took to heart.

In the 1960s and early 1970s, during the turbulent years of the student rebellion, with its emphasis on individual expression and freedom from all constraints, good manners were at a premium. Etiquette was disdained as campus life coarsened, and regrettably the caricature of "Animal House" reflected all too often the behavior exhibited in most of the nation's fraternity chapters.

Times have changed, and we're all relieved and happy that they have. In recent surveys, the one glaring deficiency ^aAE undergraduates found in *The Phoenix* was the lack of an article on good manners on the campus, at the chapter house and at the table.

The following paragraphs represent an attempt to comply with their suggestions.

Good taste is a mark of gentility, not to mention quality and character. And good manners are a sign of good taste. They are the lubricant that smooths our interaction with other people. Courtesy and politeness help to make our human relationships pleasant and meaningful. To that end we offer a few suggestions, representing tried and true principles and practices that have been found indispensable. Because we know a gentleman "thinks of the rights and feelings of others rather than his own," we recognize that, in everything we say here, we are simply concerned with consideration for the people with whom we come into contact, not only those whom we meet casually, but also those with whom we live in a close relationship.

CHAPTER HOSPITALITY

When a visitor arrives at the house, he should be met promptly at the door and should be ushered into one of the main rooms of the house where he can meet members and pledges. If the visitor is male, the members need not rise until introduced. If the visitor is a woman, all men in the room should rise and remain standing until introduced. In either case, the guest should be introduced to small groups, not led around the room like a prize animal on display. The purpose of the introductions is to make the whole procedure one of grace and ease.

INTRODUCTIONS

Proper introductions are truly important. The male is always presented to the female; the younger person is always presented to the older one. The person being presented is mentioned second. For example: "Jane Smith, I would like you to meet my fraternity brother, Bob Brown," or "Professor Blake, I would like you to meet my roommate, Nate Johnson." When introducing yourself to anyone, it is best to give both your first and last name. It is disconcerting to have someone say, "I'm Tom," even if the intention is to be pleasantly informal.

If the person to whom you are being introduced is a male, present your right hand and give a good, vigorous handshake. Nothing is more of a turn-off than a limp handshake. Of course, it is not necessary to engage in a bone-crushing demonstration of your raw animal strength either. Moderation is the key, especially with women. Shake hands — with moderate firmness — with a woman only if she offers her hand first.

As one is getting acquainted, it is a good idea to keep the conversation pleasant and informal, remembering always that you make the best impression when you talk about a subject your new acquaintance enjoys, not when you indulge in the pleas-

ure of demonstrating either your knowledge or your wit, however marvelous both may be.

DRESS

If one is indeed to "appear well in any company," one dresses appropriately for the company, the place or the event. Nowadays, almost everywhere jeans or khakis or slacks are appropriate for daily wear on campus. It is more important that your clothes be clean and neat than that they be particularly fashionable. In fact, it's a good idea economically to avoid extreme fashion, for what may look "cool" this year may be completely out of style next year. The secret to proper campus dress is to be relatively conservative, avoiding the latest craze in campus garb.

A word about hats or caps. Nowadays most college men wear baseball or "tractor" caps a lot. Just a reminder: these are fine for informal outdoor wear, but they should not be worn indoors, especially in the classroom or in someone's private residence.

Most men have few problems with campus wear, but too often they are not certain what is appropriate for formal or semi-formal occasions. Your wardrobe, however limited it is, should contain at least one sport jacket and, if possible, one dress suit. The best bet is a navy blue blazer. It can be worn just about anywhere. Two pair of pants, including one pair of khakis, a couple of dress shirts — plain or button-down collar — and a couple of nice, fairly conservative ties will enable you to move about "with a touch of class."

Personal cleanliness is a must. A regular shower is one of life's joys. The freshscrubbed look never hurt anyone. However you wear your hair, you'll want to keep it clean and neat. I can recall that my mother insisted that I wear clean underwear every day, lest I be embarrassed if I were in a dreadful accident. I think she was right.

TABLE MANNERS

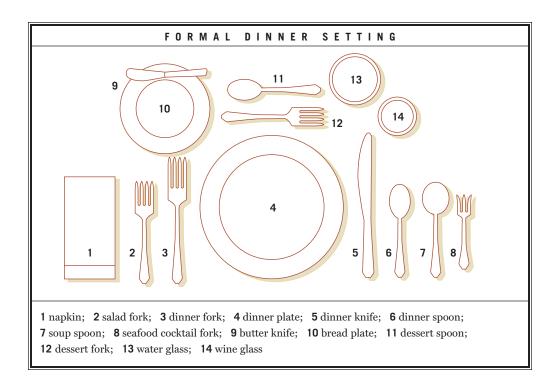
Recently a prominent alumnus commented after having dinner at one of our chapters: "At the <u>aAE</u> house they don't dine; they feed." Regrettably, his observation was more truth than jest, and in many chapters a lot of improvement can be made. And none of these improvements is terribly painful.

First, we need to take time to eat. Bolting our food in five minutes is unhealthy. Perhaps we don't want to imitate the French two-hour dinner, but we should avoid unnecessary hurry. Slow down a bit. Enjoy your food — and the company of your brothers or guests.

The dining table has been called "the Waterloo for those who don't know." We all know that the process of obtaining bodily sustenance is none too beautiful a performance at its best, and it is therefore essential,

for the ease of mind and disposition of others, that it be made as inoffensive as possible. Every refinement and every consideration, whether or not it has become established through tradition as an accepted formality, should therefore be cultivated. In the new millennium, college students are gradually becoming aware that good table manners are practical, indeed indispensable, if one is to move into the corporate or professional world with confidence. New entrepreneurial enterprises have sprung up lately all over the U.S. and Canada, offering students crash courses in etiquette, especially proper usage at the table. Some of them are charging \$500 to \$5,000 per day for instruction topics like "Survival Techniques at the Banquet Table," something fraternity men can learn free in their own chapter houses if the brothers are willing to inform themselves of proper table decorum and share it with each other.

But now to specifics. Probably the most intimidating element of table etiquette is the



moment one is confronted by the place setting with its array of silverware of unfamiliar function. A general rule of thumb is to use the silverware from the outside toward the plate (see illustration). If you are still not sure which piece to pick up first, you should watch the host or hostess, who will almost certainly do the right thing. One holds the fork or spoon or knife gently and deftly much as one holds a pencil, not gripping it with the fist lest it somehow get away. If you are righthanded, you hold the knife in the right hand and the fork in the left to cut meat. The knife is held with your index finger resting on the back of the blade. Europeans tend to keep their knife in the right hand at all times; Americans tend to lay the knife down, switch the fork to the right hand before conveying food to the mouth. Either way is acceptable.

When you lay a knife down while eating, place it on the edge of your plate, not gangplank style between the plate and the table. When the main course is completed, lay your knife and fork across the center of the plate.

One eats soup, fruits, breakfast cereals and soft things like puddings with a spoon; the fork is used for nearly everything else, including salads and most desserts. Do not attempt to cut meat, however tender, with a fork. Use your dinner knife for that purpose. If a butter knife is provided, use it to spread butter or jam on a roll or piece of bread. Bread and rolls should be broken, not buttered all at once. Be careful in eating to cut only one or two morsels of meat at a time and to avoid spearing or stabbing what's on your plate.

Some things, to be sure, must be eaten with the fingers. This applies to corn on the cob, artichokes, and the like; but it is usually improper to use the fingers when regular table implements can be employed. When eating fried chicken, for example, one is well advised to use a knife and fork unless the host insists otherwise.

Food is customarily served to the seated diner from the left; clearing is from the right. Bowls and plates of food are passed from left to right.

If men and women are to be seated together at the table, it is appropriate for the gentlemen to stand until all women have been seated. If you are dining with a female guest at a large table, it is appropriate for you to assist her being seated at your right.

Conversation at the table should be in a moderate tone and should be confined to agreeable and reasonably refined subjects. The point here is that vulgarity and coarse language have no place in the dining room. Needless to say, heated arguments at the table should never be permitted. Not only are they embarrassing to your fellow diners, they are terrible for everyone's digestion.

While it is said the Chinese admire the guest who belches appreciatively after a fine meal, such a practice is not widely accepted in North America. The same goes for sneezing or coughing without using one's napkin. The idea is to make dining as inoffensive, pleasant and decorous as possible.

One should not leave the table until all are through eating. This is simply common courtesy. One should try to regulate his eating so that he will finish at about the same time as his companions. For most of us, this means eating a bit more slowly. If it is necessary to leave the table before the conclusion of a meal, permission to do so should always be obtained from the host, the housemother or the man at the head of the table, as the case may be.

TELEPHONE MANNERS

Answering the telephone — don't let it ring more than three times — should be simple,

direct, clear and polite. Whoever answers should avoid pretentious or silly phone identification. It is enough to say, "This is the Sigma Alpha Epsilon house. May I help you?" If the brother or pledge being called is not available, a message should be taken, including the name of the caller, the day and time, and a short message, including the number at which the caller may be reached. If you receive such a message, you should return the call as promptly as possible.

Nowadays most college men have a cellphone with voice mails and phones in their rooms with answering machines. Because students are often away from their rooms, the new technology is very helpful. One word of caution: on your phone answering messages, the rules of etiquette still apply. No one should get an impolite, frivolous or obscene message when calling your phone.

Be considerate in your use of the telephone, allowing your roommate(s) ample time to make and receive calls.

TWENTY-FOUR HOUR COURTESIES

Here are just a few reminders:

- Help keep the fraternity house or rooms neat and clean, picking up and disposing of trash and clutter whenever you see it around the place. The same attention should be given to your own room. Keep your room as neat as you keep yourself.
- Keep the noise level down. You may enjoy playing your music at high volume, but others may not like your choice of music. Others may be trying to study or sleep. Be considerate of others by holding down shouting, loud laughter and the music.
- A man's possessions in the fraternity house are inviolate. If you must borrow anything, never do so without getting express permission from the man him-

- self. And if you do borrow, always return the item in as good or better condition than it was in when you received it. For example, if you borrow a brother's dress suit, have it cleaned and pressed before returning it.
- Watch your language, even around the guys. Promiscuous vulgar language is a telling sign of ignorance, ill breeding and lack of self-control. It really isn't necessary to prove that you are "macho" by using foul language. The real trouble is that the habit is hard to break, and you'll find yourself using the wrong language when you really don't intend to.
- "The True Gentleman" is one "whose self-control is equal to all emergencies."
 All — not some. Keep your temper under control. Always.
- Give someone a compliment today. The talent of giving and receiving compliments is not inborn; it's learned. Never give a dishonest or phony, undeserved compliment, but take the time to find a real reason to compliment a friend or acquaintance. Do it now, and do it sincerely. And when you are given a compliment, receive it graciously, without hesitation or excessive modesty. A simple "Thank you" is just right.
- Be a good correspondent. Letter writing used to be an art form. Nowadays, with telephones and e-mail and other electronic gadgetry, we tend to write much less than we once did. Yet all of us enjoy receiving personal mail. Writing to parents and relatives and friends in distant places is really a pleasant duty, and those you write to are delighted to hear from you. Business letters, always typewritten, require a certain formality like using the person's full name appropriately. And to be sure to write



notes of appreciation to people who have sent a gift or have taken the time to perform an act of kindness. These notes should be handwritten. It doesn't take much time, and the dividends in friendship are immense.

COURTESY WITH WOMEN

Today, whatever the role of feminism or women's liberation, it is still important to treat women with courtesy and consideration. Few would doubt that women are favorably impressed with a young man who "appears well in any company," who is sensitive about appropriate behavior, whether in formal or casual situations. There are a few tips on good manners with women that should prove to be helpful.

- When walking down the street with a woman, the man usually should be on the side nearest the curb, or in any case on the side nearest the greatest danger.
- When ascending or descending a staircase, the woman should always be in the "upstairs" position. If walking side by side, the woman should be next to the stair rail.

- In buying flowers for a woman, be sensitive to what she likes and how she might display them. If purchasing a corsage, be sure you know the color and style of the dress she will wear.
- As already pointed out in relation to introductions, when a woman enters the room, the men rise and remain standing until the woman is seated or indicates that they should take their seats.
- A gentleman who "does not boast of his own possessions or achievements" will refrain from discussing his intimate relationship with a woman. Foregoing such a boost to his ego, the young man will save himself and the young woman a great deal of pain and possible embarrassment.

There is much more to good manners and etiquette than the brief outline provided here. On your campus are a number of people who are well qualified to be helpful in suggesting appropriate behavior, recognizing that customs of conduct can vary from place to place and from time to time. Let them be helpful to you and your chapter as you sincerely try to put into practice the ideals of "The True Gentleman."



The Undergraduate Chapter

By John N. Endrud

The undergraduate chapter and its successful management relies on several factors. Therefore, it is important the chapter recognizes the support that is available and, most importantly, utilizes this support. This section is intended to define an effective internal organization for an undergraduate chapter and how the organization can be supported by alumni, the Fraternity Service Center, the university and the surrounding community.

INTERNAL STRUCTURE OF THE UNDERGRADUATE CHAPTER

The undergraduate chapter is directed by elected officers. It is important that these officers be responsible and organized to ensure the success of the chapter and that their roles be adequately defined so the chapter operates effectively. In addition to his own role, it is fundamental that each officer understands the other officers' responsibilities.

THE OFFICERS

Eminent Archon

The eminent archon (EA) holds the highest position within the chapter. It is his job to ensure the chapter has clearly defined goals and is successfully meeting its objectives. Also, the most important job of the EA is to maintain contact with the support network that is in place to assist the chapter. This includes the Fraternity Service Center, alumni, the house corporation, advisors, the university and parents. The EA is ultimately responsible for the overall success or failure of the chapter. It is important for him to recognize the support available to him and utilize it as best he can.

Eminent Deputy Archon

The eminent deputy archon (EDA) is also instrumental in the success of the chapter's goals and objectives. He is responsible for overseeing the executive, or upper council of the chapter. It is also his responsibility to oversee the actions of the other officers and ensure they are accomplishing their most important functions. He works closely with the EA to guarantee that the objectives of the chapter are being met by all officers of the chapter. Chapters utilize this position in a variety of ways; however, there is great success for chapters that can have two effective leaders, the EA and EDA, overseeing the activities of the chapter.

Eminent Treasurer

The eminent treasurer (ET) is responsible for overseeing the finances of the chapter. His responsibilities include writing the budget, overseeing expenditures of each officer and working with the financial advisors to ensure financial stability. He reports all pledges and initiates to the Fraternity Service Center and collects all monies from the members of the chapter. He should develop a budget before each semester and work closely with the EA, the house corporation and financial advisors.

Other Officers

The remaining officers of the chapter are instrumental in helping the chapter to operate effectively. Each officer must accomplish all his responsibilities to ensure the chapter's success. These responsibilities are defined in the Fraternity Laws and in the by-laws of your chapter. Refer to these sources to see what the most important functions of these officers are and implement them in your chapter. Downloadable resources are available at www.thetgi.net.

Officer Transition

One of the most important things a chapter can do to ensure stability and continued success is to have an adequate officer transition. It is crucial that newly elected officers have the opportunity to meet with outgoing officers. This time should be spent evaluating the position and helping the new officer gain an understanding of the present responsibilities for the position. In order to facilitate this exchange, the chapter should hold an officer retreat. The officer retreat should include an opportunity for the entire executive, or upper, council to establish goals for both the individual positions and the chapter as a whole. In addition, it is important that past officers be present to share their experiences. Also, to further ensure adequate transition, officer notebooks should be maintained by each officer. These notebooks should contain all information pertinent to the office, such as phone numbers, contacts, evaluations of events, IFC and Fraternity reports, etc. If you wish more information on effective transition, contact your regional coordinator at the Fraternity Service Center or visit www.thetgi.net.

THE SUPPORT NETWORK FOR

THE UNDERGRADUATE CHAPTER

Each chapter has a wealth of resources at its disposal. If your chapter is lacking in any area of support, it is important you take a proactive approach toward increasing the support network. Remember, support is always available for those who seek it.

Advisers

The success of any chapter is directly related to the support it receives from alumni advisers. The chapter is required to have a primary chapter adviser who can work with the chapter on the myriad issues which will arise throughout the year. In addition to the



primary advisor, a financial advisor is important for maintaining financial stability. The successful management of financial resources is critical for the success of the chapter. Aside from these two advisors, the chapter can also utilize alumni in other areas of internal management, such as pledge education, scholarship, and alumni and faculty relations. Remember, it requires a proactive approach to enlist quality advisors who are willing to assist the chapter's programming. Take the time to seek alumni who are dedicated to the chapter.

House Corporation

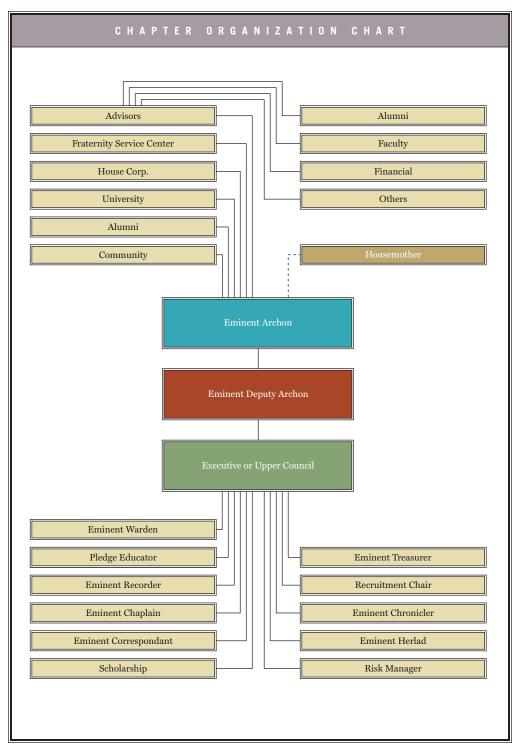
The primary responsibility of the house corporation is to ensure the long-term continuity of the chapter. If the chapter owns a house, the house corporation acts as the title-holder and maintains the physical plant with monies collected from the chapter. It also plans and conducts capital improvements to the existing structure. If the chapter does not own a house, the house corporation reviews all lease agreements, determines feasibility of future ownership and develops a long-term plan for housing. It is important for the undergraduate chapter and house corpora-

tion to work together to develop a long-range vision for the chapter, as well as maintain the current structure. The best house corporations are led by eight members: five alumni, and three undergraduates, including the EA and ET.

University and College

There are many resources the university or college provides that benefit the overall success of the chapter. Greek advisers are a valuable resource to any chapter that takes advantage of their support. Through this adviser the chapter can find speakers and share in valuable programs from other chapters and fraternities. Also, aside from the Greek adviser, academic institutions provide many services that are designed to help student organizations. Take advantage of free tutoring for members low in scholarship, speakers to assist your member-education program, and counselors or advisors for personal conflict and difficulties within the chapter.

John Endrud, Minnesota 1993, was Chapter Operations Manager at the Fraternity Service Center until 1995.



As stated in the 2003 Fraternity Laws, Section 51.



Parliamentary Procedure

We present here the fundamental elements of parliamentary procedure. For a more extended treatment one can consult *Roberts Rules of Order* or Marie H. Suthers *Primer in Parliamentary Procedure*.

INTRODUCTION OF BUSINESS

The business of the chapter is introduced at meetings by means of main motions, committee reports, or communications.

I. Main Motions

The steps leading to the adoption of a main motion are: 1. obtaining the floor; 2. making the motion; 3. seconding the motion; 4. stating the motion; 5. discussing the motion; 6. putting the motion; 7. voting.

To obtain the floor, rise, address the chair (the presiding officer), who recognizes the member by calling him by name. Then, and not before, the member states his motion. If several members rise at the same time, the

chair decides which rose first and is thus entitled to the floor.

To make the motion, say "I move that-." Do not say, "I make a motion that-," "I want to make a motion that-," or "I move you, Mr. Chairman-." A motion must always be in the affirmative form.

To second the motion say "I second the motion." It is not necessary to rise or to be recognized by the chair.

Discussion: Before allowing any discussion of the main motion, the chair must state, that is repeat, the motion. Until the chair has stated the motion, the maker can withdraw or alter it without asking the consent of the meeting.

After the chair has stated the motion, the maker may ask permission to withdraw or amend it, and such permission is granted by the chair if there is no objection offered. If there is any objection, a motion to withdraw or amend may be made. After the chair has stated the motion, he asks, "Is there any discussion?" The maker of the motion has the right to speak first, and should be recognized by the chair, even if another member has risen first and addressed the chair. Speakers must address their remarks to the chair. If a member desires to ask a question of the speaker, he rises, says, "May I ask a question?" In cases of an emergency a member rises, and without being recognized, says, "I rise to a question of privilege." The chair interrupts the member who has the floor and says, "State your question." It may be to have better ventilation, to have disorder, such as whispering among members, checked. It may be a request for information as to some statement made by a speaker. When the questions of privilege have been settled, the member who was interrupted continues the discussion.

The discussion must be relevant to the motion.

Voting: The discussion may be closed by the chair, who asks, "Are you ready for the question?," or by a call from the floor. This is usually done in small bodies by a call of "Question."

When the members are ready to close debate (end the discussion), the chair puts the question, that is, restates it. Exception: if a motion is simple and plainly understood by the members, the chair can call for a vote without putting the motion.

As soon as the chair has put the motion, he must call for the vote. "All those in favor of the motion say 'Aye," or "Stand," or "raise the hands." If the

meeting seems closely divided in opinion, the chair should call for a rising vote. After those in favor of the motion have voted, the chair must call for the negative vote, "Those opposed...," even though he thinks the vote unanimous.

If the vote is by "Ayes" and "Nays," and the chair is not sure of the result, he should call for a second vote, asking for a rising vote. The members must remain standing or hold their hands raised until the chair announces the result by saying, "The motion is carried (or lost)."

If a member doubts the result of the vote as announced by the chair, he can ask to have it retaken by calling, "Division." He need not rise to make this call. It needs no second. It calls for a rising vote.

A vote by ballot is a secret, written vote. Unless called for in the by-laws, it can be ordered by "general consent." That is, without waiting for a motion, the chair says, "If there is no objection, the vote will be by ballot." If there is any objection, the chair may ask for a motion, or a member may make such a motion.

The motion to vote by ballot cannot be debated, and as soon as the motion is made and seconded, the chair must call for the vote. This motion should be used in all cases where the question is such that members would hesitate to express their viewpoints openly.

The chair does not vote, except in case of a tie, or, when the vote is by ballot. While there can be only one main motion before the meeting at a time, we see that there can be two motions, a main motion, and the motion to vote by ballot.

There are several "secondary" motions that can be made when a main motion is before the meeting: vote by ballot, amendments, motion to refer to a committee, and the motion to adjourn.

Amendments: Any motion can be amended by:

- 1. Adding or inserting.
- 2. Striking out.
- 3. Striking out and inserting.

Examples: The motion before the meeting is "That we buy a Jones radio."

I move to amend the motion.

- (a) by inserting the word "walnut" before the work "Jones."
- (b) by adding the words "and stand" after the word "radio."
- (c) by striking out the word "Jones" before the word "radio."
- (d) by striking out the word "Jones" before the word "radio" and inserting the word "Smith."

An amendment must be germane to the main motion. The above motion could not be amended by striking out the words "Jones radio" and inserting the word "refrigerator."

A pending question is one that has been stated, but has not been put by the chair.

An immediately pending question is the one last stated by the chair. A vote on the immediately pending question must always be taken before the vote on the pending question.

The amendment to a motion is the immediately pending question, and

must be discussed and put to a vote before any discussion of, or action on, the main motion. Discussion must relate to the amendment only. If the motion concerns the purchase of a radio, and the amendment would substitute the word "rent" for the word "buy," the discussion must be confined to the question as to whether if you have a radio, you rent or buy it.

When the chair is ready to put the motion, he asks for the vote on the amendment.

If the amendment is carried, there follows a discussion of, and a vote on, the amended motion.

If the amendment is lost, another amendment may be offered, or there follows a discussion of and vote on the main motion. Note that a favorable vote on the amendment does not do away with a vote on the main motion.

Postponement: If a main motion needs to be studied more carefully than is possible in the meeting, the motion to commit should be made. "I move to refer the motion to a committee." This motion can be debated, but the discussion must refer strictly to the desirability of having the motion considered by a committee. The motion can be amended.

If the motion is in the simplest form, as above, the chair asks for suggestions as to the number of members on the committee, and as to when they shall report. The suggestions made can be treated as amendments.

The motion to commit may take the complete form: "I move that the question be referred to a committee of five, to

be appointed by the chair, with instructions to report at the next meeting."

The member making the motion to commit is usually made chairman of the committee.

II. Committee Reports

The committee report may be placed on file if it merely gives information to the meeting. If it contains specific recommendations, the committee chairman, as soon as he finishes reading the report, should move that it be adopted.

III. Communications

All letters to the chapter, concerning chapter business, are read by the eminent recorder. They are disposed of as follows:

- Placed on file. This is done if they give information but require no chapter action.
- 2. Referred to a committee. This is done if they require action and need to be more carefully studied than is possible at the meeting.

3. Made the basis of a main motion. If the letter requests information, a motion to furnish the information should be made. If the letter requires the taking of some action by the chapter, a motion to that effect should be made.

IV. Adjournment

A motion to adjourn may be made at any time. It becomes the immediately pending question. It cannot be amended or debated. It must at once be put by the chair. But remember — the meeting is not adjourned until the chair makes an announcement to that effect.

V. Summary

Some of the rules of a seemingly more technical nature, involving the priority of motion, etc., are simplified by the chart below.

The majority of this chapter is derived from the pledge manual of Gamma Phi Beta Sorority.

TYPE OF MOTION	PURPOSE	REQUIRES SECOND	DEBATABLE	MAY BE AMENDED	REQUIRED FOR PASSAGE
MAIN (Ordinary)	To introduce business	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
MAIN (Privileged)	To raise question of privilege	No	No	No	No
	Regarding question of privilege	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	To adjourn	Yes	No	No	Yes
	To fix time or place which to adjourn	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
SUBSIDIARY	To amend	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	To amend a proposed amendment	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
	To refer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	To postpone indefinitely	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	To limit debate	Yes	No	Yes	2/3
	To call for the previous question	Yes	No	No	2/3
	To lay on the table	Yes	No	No	Yes
	To withdraw a motion	No	No	No	Yes
	To raise a point of order	No	No	No	Yes
	To determine manner of voting	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes



The Leadership School

By Michael Tschirret and Kenneth R. Johnson

To believe deeply in something, to care passionately, is not as easy as one may think. Caring is a matter of spirit, a quality that comes from experience. Many people live on the surface of experience, neither taking great meaning from life, nor giving freely or completely of themselves on others' behalf. We are surrounded by individuals without a cause; those who will not stand for what is right lest they suffer for their principles and beliefs. It is easier to take the road that opposes a cause. It is much harder, however, to take the one that leads to standing for something. Standing for beliefs and convictions takes leadership, but leadership does not stop there. True leaders share their knowledge with others to guarantee that, with their passing, the cause does not die. It also helps to ensure, by extension, that new causes are adopted every day.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon was conceived as an undergraduate educational fraternity. It seeks to use opportunities provided by the fraternal experience to make the collegiate years more meaningful for its members. These experiences, in turn, are what start the undergraduate on the path his life will take beyond the walls of his alma mater, toward leadership in his chosen field and toward alumni participation in his beloved fraternity. Thus, Sigma Alpha Epsilon is for life.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon also stands for a mission comprised of several principles of personal conduct and group responsibility. This mission is essential to achieve and uphold the Fraternity's unparalleled status in the world of Greek-letter societies. The men who communicate these principles have an opportunity to give guidance, counsel, and support. They further the cause. The Leadership School represents the zenith of this opportunity.

The Leadership School was created by a young college instructor with vision and a cause. John O. Moseley believed in the learning experience provided by a fraternity. He was a leader in World War I, a Rhodes Scholar, a professor of classical languages, a tennis coach at the University



of Oklahoma, dean of students at the University of Tennessee and president of the University of Nevada-Reno. He showed by his example the value of fostering the idealistic natures of young men who would later become leaders. Moseley was a champion of individual worth and dignity, and was experienced in taking responsibility for more than personal fortune and enjoyment. Rather, he responded to the call of duty. He noticed that some chapters placed people in positions of leadership who emphasized degrading and demeaning behavior. He saw that the Leadership School could show them a better way. Conversely, some chapters built thoughtful and courageous leaders, and the Leadership School would improve upon these strengths as well. Moseley set out to engender individual and group leadership in the Realm because of his zeal for the Fraternity.

In the early and mid-1930s, he was the national president of the Fraternity. He would come to meetings at the Levere Memorial Temple, and at one of these meetings in the early 1930s, he said to his colleagues on the Supreme Council, "Brothers, we have here in this Temple a magnificent school house; why couldn't we have here a school?"

On the evening of January 21, 1935, during a banquet in Oklahoma City, Brother Moseley spoke of his dream for a national Leadership School. Among those in attendance were Brothers Grover D. Strother, Leo S. Cade and C.M. Mackey, all Oklahoma (Oklahoma Kappa) alumni. These men formed a committee to inform other Oklahoma City members of their plan and to give them an opportunity to help. Funds were raised through their efforts, and 58 actives and alumni from Oklahoma were credited with making the first Leadership School possible. One hundred sixteen men from 75 chapters attended this first school, which was dreamed of, developed, planned and, for the most part, taught by John Moseley, a man with a cause.

It was the first leadership school ever held by any college fraternity or sorority. And if imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, then ^aAE is to be flattered, for indeed virtually every college fraternity and sorority currently has some kind of workshop or leadership school for its undergraduate members.

Since 1935, more than 25,000 men have earned their Leadership School diploma. The form, content, and timing of the School has changed throughout the years, but it has always remained near the Levere Memorial Temple in Evanston, IL. Most recently, the school is held at the Q Center, Andersen Consulting's former training facility, in St. Charles, IL.

Undergraduates, alumni faculty, and Fraternity staff converge at the School to focus on leadership, learning, and Fraternity. Smaller versions of the School have been presented on a regional scale and many provinces hold their own version of the Leadership School.

The Leadership School offers undergraduates many different and exciting avenues for undergraduates. Each year, graduates of the Leadership School are invited to address the School and to be formally inducted into the Leadership School Hall of Fame. They share their experiences as undergraduates and alumni are recognized for their success. These Hall of Fame inductees, along with faculty members and other alumni presenters, serve as role models for Leadership School delegates and exemplify the ideals of the organization.

Additionally, chapter award winners are recognized and celebrated at the School. Chapters can learn from each other about how to lead their chapter with successful programs and initiatives. The Leadership School Honor Initiate program provides a Fraternity-defining experience for select neophytes to experience a special program during the School and to be initiated by the

Leadership School Ritual Team. The entire School has the rare chance to see the ceremony conducted from memory.

The driving force behind the School itself is comprised of three parts: the Leadership School Planning Committee, the Leadership School faculty, and the Fraternity staff. Each year, the Planning Committee, headed by the Director of Leadership School, plans and implements the changes and additions in an effort to continually improve the program. The faculty is selected by the Planning Committee, and they comprise the backbone of the Leadership School experience: they teach. Alumni who demonstrate superior teaching abilities and communication skills profoundly affect the lives of more than 400 undergraduates each summer in Chicago and Evanston. Finally, the Fraternity staff makes it all happen during eight months, working to ensure that the school comes together smoothly and effectively. Those who have been fortunate to work in this capacity can attest to the rewards such a concerted effort brings.

Dr. Glen T. Nygreen, Washington 1939, Director of Leadership Training for 17 years, emphasized three dimensions of the Leadership School. They were: (1) the practical art of administering the affairs of an effective chapter, (2) teaching the principles of leadership, and (3) the Fraternity itself. These principles were the thoughts and beliefs of the Founders and Fraternity leaders throughout the years, and they still serve as the basis of the undergraduate learning experience.

The first dimension includes presentations and discussion of practical, no-nonsense ideas that assist in promoting successful chapter management, and avoiding the pitfalls that endanger a chapter's effectiveness.



The second dimension teaches the principles of leadership through precept, example, and the insights that come from research and reflection upon the essentials of leadership. There are many effective outlets at the School to learn the art of leadership, and they include: the ambassador program, general Leadership School sessions, chapter meetings, seminars, special interest groups and the honor initiate program. All are specifically designed to make the delegate a more effective fraternity man as he seeks to effect change and communicate with his peers.

The Fraternity itself comprises the third dimension and is made of two parts. The first is the thinking of ^aAE's Founding Fathers, whose beliefs gave leadership to the Fraternity in its formative years. The

second is the view of the fraternity experience held today by those who guide and nurture it on the campuses across the country. All are brought to bear on our contemporary experiences.

While the School has historically offered a blend of personal and chapter development topics, it now focuses on personal development topics because other Fraternity programming provides information about chapter development topics. The foundation for the experience is the chapter meetings. In these meetings, 15 undergraduate delegates meet approximately five times during the School with alumni faculty members to discuss the Leadership School curriculum, speakers, other sessions, and other related issues. Delegates frequently remark the

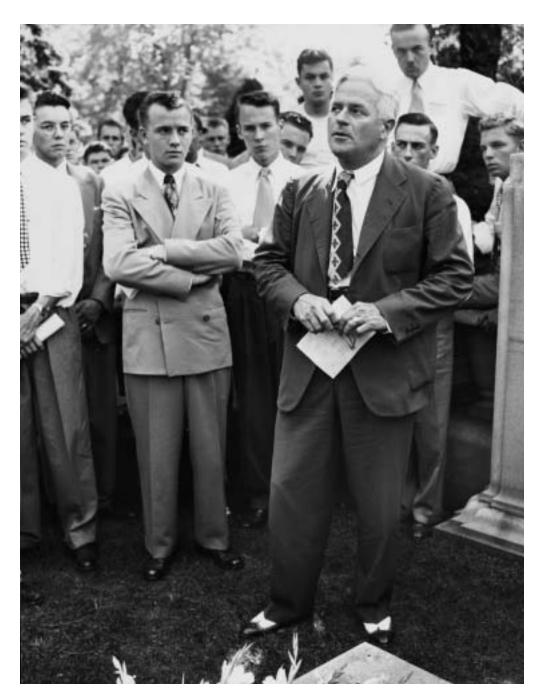
chapter meeting experience is a highlight of the School due to the sharing, learning, and brotherhood-building that takes place. The chapter meeting makes the School come alive and allows delegates an opportunity to apply the concepts to their personal experiences.

It is clear that our alumni who have risen to prominence in public service and their chosen professions tend to have had an experience in their lives that is not unlike that of a successful fraternity chapter. To be sure, not all lessons learned during one's collegiate years are comfortable ones. Learning to take knowledge from these experiences and then applying it to other situations for a successful outcome is indeed a virtue. The close associations and friendships formed at Leadership School teach delegates how to function in an increasingly complex environment. Challenges such as the job market and remaining true to the ideals envisioned by the Founders are only a few facing our undergraduates.

The men who have graduated from Leadership School know how to meet these challenges head on. They present serious evidence of grace under pressure, purpose, virtue and ideals that are unparalleled anywhere. To be a leader, one must learn to care deeply. Fraternity and Sigma Alpha Epsilon are about caring for others. The educational experience of caring for one's brothers, learning to stand on principle, and being willing to suffer for an ideal all characterize "The True Gentleman." The foundation for these precepts begins with one's association with Sigma Alpha Epsilon, and the event that strengthens this is Leadership School — four days which will change the lives of brothers forever.

Dr. Nygreen once said, "John O. Moseley had a vision — that the Fraternity is a great teaching movement. Hundreds of men have followed in his footsteps, giving freely of their time and talent to make the Leadership School of Sigma Alpha Epsilon a continuing expression of that vision. Your chapter and the experiences you have within it are the fruit of that dream." Be a part of the vision, for there is nothing else like it.

Michael Tschirret, Florida State 1990, previously served as Director of Educational Programs. Kenneth R. Johnson, California State - Fresno 1983, is a past Director of Leadership Training.



JOHN OHLEYER MOSELEY

Initiated by Oklahoma Kappa (University of Oklahoma), Class of 1916, Eminent Supreme Archon (1935-1937), Honorary Eminent Supreme Archon (1937-1939), Eminent Supreme Recorder (1950-1955), Founder of the Leadership School of Sigma Alpha Epsilon in 1935, teacher, philosopher, ritualist, and leader of men; died at Evanston, Illinois, October 10, 1955.



Alumni Life in Sigma Alpha Epsilon

By Richard C. Nero

Fraternity membership is for life. Although a man may experience four years of intensive undergraduate activity as a member of an ^aAE chapter, many years of activity as an alumnus still await him.

The strength of Sigma Alpha Epsilon lies not only in the excellence of its collegiate chapters collegiate, but also in the continuing dedication of its alumni members. One example of this continuing relationship with the Fraternity is found in the alumni associations of ^aAE, located all over North America and foreign lands where groups of ^aAEs have banded together for mutual fellowship and service.

Following graduation, all members of ^aAE are encouraged to affiliate as active members in an alumni association. Over the years the Fraternity has chartered more than 270 alumni associations. Affiliation with an alumni association is an essential part of the continuing participation in Sigma Alpha Epsilon. It is important to

note that there are two types of alumni associations: chapter and area.

CHAPTER ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS

Of the many programs a fraternity chapter may implement, no program could be as farreaching as a solid and consistent chapter alumni association. This organization is designed to draw its membership solely from the alumni of one chapter, regardless of residence. These members pay annual dues, receive regular publications from the chapter and/or association, and attend activities and meetings sponsored by alumni. The benefits of this type of association are two-fold: (1) the alumni are assured regular news and possible activities, thus keeping them affiliated with the chapter; and (2) the chapter will receive assistance from the Fraternity Service Center which can enhance its own alumni relations program. For those chapters that do not have an alumni association and would like to imple-



ment one, please contact the Fraternity Service Center for more information.

AREA ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS

An area alumni association is an organization that functions within an area of high alumni concentration. Although it can serve a variety of purposes, an area association is designed primarily to provide fellowship among aAEs from any chapter who reside within that area. The Detroit, San Diego, Pasadena and Memphis area associations are but four examples of different alumni associations across North America and the world. Each of these organizations openly welcomes brothers who reside within its particular geographic location. You may find that no alumni association exists in the town where you live. Alumni associations are easy to get started. It only requires ten alumni in good standing. Please contact the Fraternity Service Center for more specific information regarding developing an area alumni association.

After graduation many brothers allow their fraternity to become only a memory. Some, those whose loyalty stamps them as leaders of men, will happily remain active in their fraternity and will contribute time and money to its worthwhile causes. These individuals will serve as advisors to chapters, as province officers, Supreme Council members, trustees, and Fraternity Service Center leaders. They will put back into ^aAE some of the profits and dividends they received as undergraduates. They will do these things because they care. They believe in aAE and they want to see it continue to grow and flourish. Let us hope you will be one of these brothers.

Richard C. Nero, Kent State 1993, served as Alumni Development Coordinator at the Fraternity Service Center from 1994-95.

AREA ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS

Albany, NY Miami, FL Naples, FL Albuquerque, NM Anchorage, AK Nashville, TN New Orleans, LA Annapolis, MD Arkansas Area Orange County, CA Baltimore, MD Palm Beach, FL Big Rapids, MI Pasadena, CA Pensacola, FL Boston, MA Central Florida Philadelphia, PA Central Iowa/Des Moines, IA Phoenix, AZ Central Massachusetts/Worcester Portland, OR

Central Massachusetts/Worcester Portland, OR Central Mississippi Raleigh, NC

Charleston, SC Redwood Empire, CA

Charlotte, NC Reno, NV
Chestertown/Easton, MD Rochester, NY
Chicago, IL Sacramento, CA

Greater Cincinnati, OH

College Park, MD

San Diego North County, CA

San Diego North County, CA

Dayton, OH

San Diego, CA

Denver, CO

San Francisco, CA

Detroit, MI

Santa Barbara, CA

Frederick County, MD

Savannah, GA

Ft. Worth, TX

Greater Atlanta GA

Shoals AL

Greater Atlanta, GA Shoals, AL Greater Cleveland, OH Shreveport, LA Greater Grand Rapids, MI Sioux Falls, SD Greater Kansas City, MO Southern Colorado Greater New York City, NY Southern Nevada Greater Orlando, FL St. Louis, MO Greenville, SC Terre Haute, IN Houston, TX Toledo, OH

Indianola, IATuscaloosa, ALKnoxville, TNTwin Cities, MNLong Beach, CAValdosta, GAMacon, GAWashington, D.C.Memphis, TNWestminster, MD

Huntington, WV

There are many alumni associations that operate successfully, but do not pay dues to the Fraternity Service Center. Non-dues-paying associations do not have a vote at the convention.

Troy, AL

CHAPTER ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS

California Gamma

California Iota (Cal State - Fresno)

California Lambda

California Pi (Cal State - Fullerton)

California Zeta (San Jose University)

Connecticut Beta (Connecticut)

Connecticut Lambda (Harford)

Delaware Alpha (Delaware)

Florida Delta (South Florida)

Georgia Epsilon (Emory)

Georgia Eta (Oglethorpe) Georgia Phi (Georgia Tech)

Illinois Delta (Millikin)

Illinois Epsilon (Bradley)

Illinois Psi-Omega (Northwestern University)

Illinois Tau-Alpha (Illinois State)

Indiana Delta (DePauw)

Indiana Zeta (Ball State)

Iowa Beta (Iowa)

Iowa Delta (Drake)

Iowa Gamma (Iowa State)

Kansas Beta (Kansas State)

Kansas Delta

Kansas Gamma (Wichita State)

Kentucky Gamma (Moorehead State)

Kentucky Kappa (Centre College)

Maine Alpha

Maryland Beta (Maryland - College Park)

Maryland Omicron-Pi

(Maryland - Baltimore County) Maryland Phi (Johns Hopkins)

Maryland Sigma (Salisbury)

Michigan Alpha

Michigan Epsilon (Kettering)

Michigan Gamma

Michigan Iota-Beta (Michigan)

Mississippi Sigma (Southern Mississippi)

Mississippi Theta (Mississippi State)

Missouri Alpha (Missouri)

Nebraska Iota (Creighton)

Nebraska Lambda-Pi (Nebraska)

New York Alpha

New York Delta (Syracuse)

New York Epsilon (Rensselaer Polytechnic)

North Carolina Theta

Ohio Alpha (Youngstown State)

Ohio Kappa (Bowling Green State)

Ohio Lambda (Kent State)

Ohio Phi

Oregon Alpha (Oregon State)

Pennsylvania Chi-Omicron (Pittsburgh)

Pennsylvania Epsilon

South Carolina Gamma (Wofford)

South Carolina Sigma (Winthrop)

South Carolina Upsilon (College of Charleston)

South Dakota Theta (South Dakota State)

Tennessee Alpha (East Tennessee State University)

Tennessee Beta

(Middle Tennessee State University)

Tennessee Delta

(Tennessee Technological University)

Tennessee Lambda

Tennessee Nu

Tennessee Tau (University of Tennessee - Martin)

Texas Rho (Texas - Austin)

Texas Sigma

Virginia Kappa (William & Mary)

Virginia Tau (Richmond)

Virginia Zeta (Virginia Polytechnic)

Washington Alpha

Washington Beta (Washington State)

Washington City Rho

(George Washington University)

Washington Gamma (University of Puget Sound)

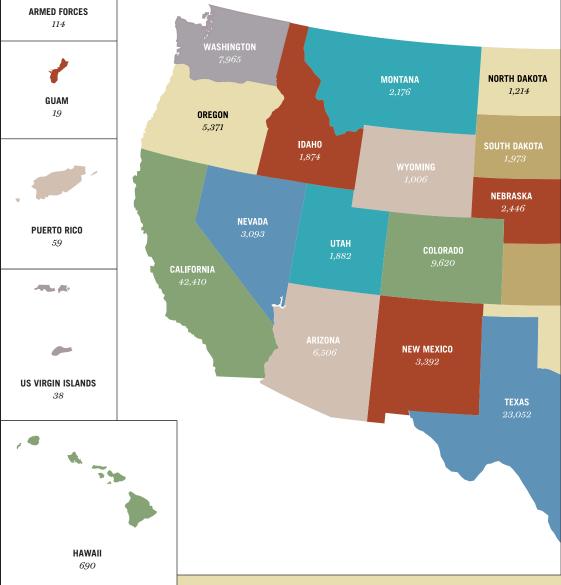
There are many alumni associations that operate successfully but do not pay dues to the National Fraternity. Unchartered associations do not share in the governance of the Fraternity.

ALUMNI MAP

On average, the statistics for each state underestimate, by more than 10%, the total number of initiates residing in each state or foreign area. The numbers used here represent only that number in each area for whom the Fraternity Service Center has a correct current address.

Visit www.saeforum.net to update your address.







Prominent Brothers of Sigma Alpha Epsilon



JAMES "STEVE" FOSSETT Stanford 1966 Explorer / Adventurist



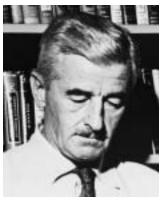
DR. ROBERT BALLARDSanta Barbara 1965
Explorer / Founder of the Titanic



BRADLEY SCHUMACHER
Pacific 1997
Summer Olympic Gold Medalist



ELIOT NESS Chicago 1925 Prohibition Agent



WILLIAM C. FAULKNERMississippi 1919
Famous Author



BOBBY JONES Georgia Tech 1922 Legendary Golfer

GOVERNMENT & CIVIL SERVICE

William McKinley, Mount Union 1869, 25th president of the United States; Max Baucus, Stanford 1963, U.S. senator - Montana, (1978-present); John Sununu, Jr., Massachusetts Institute of Technology 1986, former Congressman and current senator - New Hampshire; Doug Bereuter, Nebraska 1961, U.S. representative -Nebraska (1978-2004); David Bonior, Iowa 1967, U.S. representative - Michigan (1976- 2003); Allen Boyd, Florida State 1969, U.S. representative - Florida (1997-present); Jay Dickey U.S. representative, Arkansas (1992-2000); Peter Dominici, New Mexico 1955, U.S. senator - New Mexico, (1978-present); David Dreier, California-LaVerne 1974, U.S. representative - California (1980-present); Paul Gillmor, Miami of Ohio 1961, U.S. representative - Ohio, (1988-present); Steven L. Henry, Western Kentucky 1976, Lt. Governor, Kentucky (1995-2004); Johnny Isakson, Georgia 1966, U.S. senator - Georgia (2004-present); Peter Fitzgerald, Dartmouth 1982, U.S. senator - Illinois (1999-present); Gary Johnson (New Mexico); Governor -New Mexico (1994-2004); William Livingwood, Michigan State 1961, U.S. House of Representatives Sergeant-at-Arms; Richard Riley, Furman 1954, U.S. Secretary of Education (1992-2000); Robert Ray, Drake 1952, Fiveterm governor of Iowa; Ralph Regula, Mount Union 1948, U.S. Representative - Ohio (1972-Present); Brian Sandoval, Nevada-Reno, Nevada Attorney General (2002present); John Shadegg, Arizona 1972, U.S. representative - Arizona (1994-Present); Charles Stenholm, Texas Tech 1961, U.S. representative - Texas (1978-2004); Jim Guy Tucker, Harvard 1965, former Governor of Arkansas; Mark F. Taylor, Emory 1979, lieutenant governor -Georgia; James Ziglar, George Washington 1968, former commissioner of Immigration and Natural Services; Rick Tempest, Wyoming 1972, Wyoming State representative; Donald Evans, Texas 1969, U.S. Secretary of Commerce, (2001-2004).

HIGHER EDUCATION

Neal Berte, Cincinnati 1962, past president of Birmingham-Southern College; Thomas Hearn, Birmingham Southern 1959, past president of Wake Forest; Stephen G. Jennings, Simpson 1968, president of



GENERAL RICHARD MYERS Kansas State 1964 Chairman of the Joint Chiefs



HALEY BARBOUR Mississippi 1969 Governor of Mississippi



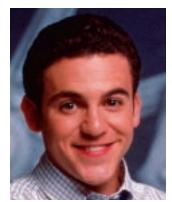
GEORGE W. BODENHEIMERDenison 1980
President ESPN, ABC Networks



WILLIAM D. PEREZ Cornell 1969 CEO & President Nike, Inc.



HENRY M. PAULSON, JR. Dartmouth 1968 CEO Goldman Sachs Group



FRED SAVAGE Stanford 1998 Actor

University of Evansville; Robert Wagner, South Dakota State 1954, past president of South Dakota State University; Bruce F. Grube, California-Berkeley 1962, president of Georgia Southern; Dr. Luis M. Proenza, Emory 1966, president University of Akron; Dr. John V. Griffith, Dickinson 1969, president of Presbyterian College; James M. Simmons, Memphis 1964, president of Lamar University.

BUSINESS SCHOOLS

J.B. Fuqua, Hampden-Sydney 1984, Fuqua School of Business- Duke; Ralph Owen, Vanderbilt 1928, Owen School of Management-Vanderbilt; William R. Kenan, North Carolina 1894, Kenan School of Business-North Carolina; Dennis J. Barsema, Northern Illinois 1977, Dennis and Stacey Barsema Hall — College of Business at Northern Illinois.

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

James H. Blanchard, Georgia 1963, CEO Synovus Finl; Scott T. Ford, Arkansas 1984, CEO Alltel; Jackson W. Moore, Alabama 1970, CEO Union Planters; Gary L. Neale, Washington 1962, CEO NiSource: Howell Raines, Birmingham Southern 1964, former executive editor New York Times; James R. Tobin, Harvard 1966, CEO Boston Scientific; Frederick J. Kleisner, Michigan State 1966, chairman and CEO Wyndham International; John Bard, Northwestern 1963, Chief Financial Officer, Wrigley Corporation; William S. Stuckey, Jr., Georgia 1956, chairman of the Stuckey's Corporation; Monte Zweben, Carnegie Mellon 1985, CEO Blue Martini Software; Ross Levin, Minnesota 1982, financial planner and sports agent; Edward C. Johnson III, Harvard 1954, former CEO Fidelity Investments; Gary L. Cowger, Kettering 1970, former president General Motors North America; William B. Dunavant, Jr., Vanderbilt 1954, Chairman Dunavant Enterprises; Taylor Smith, Georgia 1976, former owner of the Atlanta Falcons; Charles Mooty, Minnesota 1983, president Dairy Queen, Inc.; Donald Bently, Iowa 1949, founder and CEO Board of Bently Nevada Corporation; H. Ross Perot, Jr., Vanderbilt 1981, president Hillwood Development Corp.; James Ukrop, William & Mary 1960, Founder & President Ukrop's Super Markets; Paul T.



DAVID SPADE Arizona State 1988 Actor, Comedian



BOBBY HATFIELD Long Beach 1962 Singer - Righteous Brothers



PHIL JACKSON North Dakota 1967 NBA Head Coach



ROBERT K. GOEN
San Diego State 1976
Host of Entertainment Tonight



BEAU BRIDGES UC – Los Angeles 1964 Actor



BOB BAFFERT Arizona 1977 Kentucky Derby Winner

Jones, Virginia 1976, philanthropist; Pat Robertson, Wasington & Lee 1950, CEO Christian Broadcasting Network; T. Boone Pickens, Jr., Oklahoma State 1951, founder ENRG Corp.; Glen McLaughlin, Oklahoma 1956, CEO Venture Leasing Associates and Business Ethicist; William Osborne, Northwestern 1969, CEO Northern Trust Bank.

MEDIA & ENTERTAINMENT

Glen Ballard, Mississippi 1975, producer and song writer; Lloyd Bridges, UC - Los Angeles 1935, actor; Danny Clark, San Jose State 1986, actor; Roger Corman, Colorado/ Stanford 1944, Motion picture producer; Sam Elliott, Oregon 1966, actor; Terry Gilliam, Occidental 1962, motion picture director/ screen writer, actor; Bobby Hatfield, California State-Long Beach 1962, singer; James Kilpatrick, Missouri 1941, commentator/columnist; Richard Kind, Northwestern 1978, actor; Ross Porter, Oklahoma 1960, sports broadcaster; Larry Patterson, Cincinnati 1966, television producer; Michael Rosenabuam, Western Kentucky 1994, actor; Pete Jones, Missouri 1992, screenwriter/producer; Nick Lachey, Miami of Ohio 1996, singer; Anthony Zuiker, California – LaVerne 1990, executive producer CBS; Robert H. Waterman, Colorado School of Mines 1958, author (*In Search of Excellence*); Carmen Finestra, Pennsylvania State 1969, television producer; David McFadzean, Evansville 1969, television producer.

ATHLETICS

Football coaches: William "Mack" Brown, Florida State 1974, University of Texas; Dennis Erickson, Montana State 1969, former San Francisco 49ers coach; Pete Carroll, Pacific 1973, Southern California; Bo Schembechler, Miami of Ohio 1951, former University of Michigan coach; Barry Switzer, Oklahoma 2000, former University of Oklahoma and Dallas Cowboys coach.

Football players: Ed McCaffrey, Stanford 1990; John Offerdahl, Western Michigan 1986; Todd Peterson, Georgia 1993; Timm Rosenbach, Washington State 1988; David Treadwell, Clemson 1988; Fran Tarkenton, Georgia 1962 (Hall of Fame quarterback).

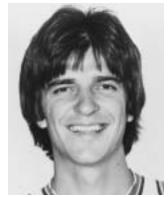
Basketball: Mike Gminski, Duke 1980, NBA player; C.M. Newton, Kentucky 1952, former coach and athletic



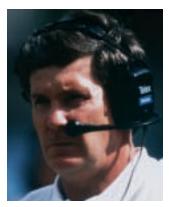
SCOTT BORAS Pacific 1975 Professional Baseball Agent



TONY BOSELLI Southern California 1995 Former NFL Offensive Lineman



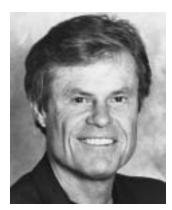
"PISTOL PETE" MARAVICH Louisiana State 1970 NBA Basketball Legend



WILLIAM "MACK" BROWN Florida State 1974 Head Football Coach - Texas



PETE C. CARROLL
Pacific 1973
Head Football Coach - USC



DAVID CAMPBELL Michigan 1964 ESPN Baseball Analyst

director University of Kentucky; Jud Heathcote, Washington State 1949, former coach Michigan State, Mike Montgomery, California State-Long Beach 1965, Golden State coach.

Professional Baseball: Kevin McClatchy, Santa Barbara 1985, CEO and general manager - Pittsburgh Pirates; Gregg Olson, Minnesota 1985; Walt Terrell, Morehead State 1980; Ernie Harwell, Emory 1940, Detroit Tigers Hall of Fame announcer.

Tennis: J. Howard Frazer, Cincinnati 1947, former President of U.S. Tennis Association; Patrick McEnroe, Stanford 1988, U.S. Davis Cup Coach; Jonathan Starks, Stanford 1993, French Doubles title winner.

Golf: Andy Bean, Florida 1975; Bob Gilder, Arizona State 1977; Gary Koch, Florida 1974; Bill Kratzert, Georgia 1974; Paul Purtzer, Arizona State 1970; Tom Purtzer, Arizona State 1973; Tommy Valentine, Georgia 1971.

Other: Pat Dye, Jr., Auburn 1984, professional sports agent; Mark Richardson, Clemson 1983, Carolina Panthers - head of operations; Ron Mason, St. Lawrence 1964, Michigan State athletic director, Edward Leland, Pacific 1970, Stanford athletic director; Thomas Butters, Ohio Wesleyan 1964, former Duke athletic director.

CHAPTER ETERNAL HALL OF FAME

Avery Brundage, Illinois 1909, American Olympics Committee president; Ken Caminiti, San Jose State 1985, baseball player; George Gallup, Iowa 1922, pollster; Dr. Robert Goddard, Worcester Polytechnic Institute 1908, physicist; Eliott Ness, Chicago 1924, law enforcement; Walker Percy, North Carolina 1937, author; Ernie Pyle, Indiana 1932, correspondent; Jack Elway, Washington State 1953, football coach; L.B. Maytag, Iowa State 1910, founder of Maytag Corporation; Joseph Strauss, Cincinnati 1892, chief engineer and architect of the Golden Gate Bridge; Rudy Vallee, Maine 1925, famous musician; Robert Consodine, George Washington 1933, war correspondent/ columnist/author; Chester "Chet" Huntley, Montana State 1930, journalist; Dick Powell, Occidental 1924, actor; Robert Young, Southern California 1937, actor; William T. Young, Kentucky 1939, philanthropist.

AUTHORS/ARTIST

John Jakes, DePauw 1953, author; Carl Van Doren, Illinois 1907, author/editor/historian



The Realm of Sigma Alpha Epsilon

The following list shows the Chapters Collegiate of <u>aAE</u> in the order of their founding, the institution and where it is located, and the year each was founded. For the 82 inactive chapters, the years in which they became inactive are shown in **bold** within parentheses.

1

INSTITUTION: University of Alabama
CHAPTER: Alabama Mu
LOCATION: Tuscaloosa, AL
ESTABLISHED: March 9, 1856
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ———
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: The Founders

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1831 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,979

2

INSTITUTION: Vanderbilt University
CHAPTER: Tennessee Nu
LOCATION: Nashville, TN
ESTABLISHED: January 17, 1857
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ———
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Joseph Harris Field
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1873
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 2,283

3

INSTITUTION: University of North Carolina CHAPTER: North Carolina Xi LOCATION: Chapel Hill, NC ESTABLISHED: February 14, 1857 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ———— INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: John M. Fleming UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1789 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,333

4

INSTITUTION: Georgia Military Institute
CHAPTER: Georgia Pi
LOCATION: Marietta, GA
ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): February 23, 1857 (1865)
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ———
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: John Lanier
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1851
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 39

5

INSTITUTION: Union University
CHAPTER: Tennessee Eta
LOCATION: Jackson, TN
ESTABLISHED: July 4, 1857
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ———
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Henry P. Halbert
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1834
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,530

6

INSTITUTION: College of William & Mary CHAPTER: Virginia Kappa LOCATION: Williamsburg, VA ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): December 12, 1857 (2004) LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ———— INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Thaddeus Forniss UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1693
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,163

INSTITUTION: Hampden-Sydney College INSTITUTION: University of Virginia CHAPTER: Virginia Omicron CHAPTER: Virginia Upsilon LOCATION: Charlottesville, VA LOCATION: Hampden-Sydney, VA ESTABLISHED: December 19, 1857 ESTABLISHED: October, 1860 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: —-LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: -INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Junius B. French INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: George P. Tarry UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1819 UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1776 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,341 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 379 INSTITUTION: Bethel College INSTITUTION: Centenary College CHAPTER: Kentucky Iota снартея: Louisiana Tau LOCATION: Russellville, KY LOCATION: Jackson, LA ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): April, 1858 (1920) ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): Fall, 1860 (1861) LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ----LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ---INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Virgil Garnett INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Thomas C. Robertson UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1854 UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1825 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 228 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 3 INSTITUTION: Baylor University INSTITUTION: Kentucky Military Institute CHAPTER: Texas Theta снартея: Kentucky Chi LOCATION: Waco, TX LOCATION: Farmdale, KY ESTABLISHED: October, 1858 ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): December, 1860 (1887) LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: --LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: --INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Timothy Dunklin INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Charles S. Shorter UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1845 UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1846 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 727 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 162 INSTITUTION: George Washington University INSTITUTION: University of Georgia CHAPTER: Washington City Rho CHAPTER: Georgia Beta LOCATION: Washington, DC LOCATION: Athens, GA ESTABLISHED: November 8, 1858 ESTABLISHED: December 31, 1865 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: --LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ---INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Jewett DeVotie INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: S. Spencer, G. Goetchius & J. McCleskev UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1821 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,559 UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1785 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 2,889 INSTITUTION: Oglethorpe University CHAPTER: Georgia Eta INSTITUTION: University of Mississippi LOCATION: Atlanta, GA CHAPTER: Mississippi Gamma ESTABLISHED: January 23, 1859 LOCATION: Oxford, MS LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: --ESTABLISHED: January, 1866 INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Grigsby Thomas LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ---INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: William C. Marshall UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1835 UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1844 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 370 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 2,301 INSTITUTION: Cumberland University CHAPTER: Tennessee Lambda INSTITUTION: Louisiana State University LOCATION: Lebanon, TN CHAPTER: Louisiana Epsilon ESTABLISHED: October, 1860 LOCATION: Baton Rouge, LA LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: —— ESTABLISHED: 1867 INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: W. A. Cooper & G. P. Bondurant LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ---INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Charles H. Read UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1842

NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,004

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1860

NUMBER OF INITIATES: 2,197

INSTITUTION: Washington & Lee University INSTITUTION: Carolina Military Institute СНАРТЕЯ: Virginia Sigma CHAPTER: North Carolina Rho-Rho LOCATION: Lexington, VA LOCATION: Charlotte, NC ESTABLISHED: October 16, 1867 ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): May, 1876 (1877) LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: — LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: —-INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Frank Bell Webb INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Clarence Clark NUMBER OF INITIATES: 12 UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1749 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,498 INSTITUTION: Forest Academy INSTITUTION: Furman University CHAPTER: Kentucky Alpha CHAPTER: South Carolina Phi LOCATION: Anchorage, KY LOCATION: Greenville, SC ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): December, 1877 (1878) ESTABLISHED: Fall, 1868 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: --INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Wilbur F. Kirkbride LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ----INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Joseph F. Deans UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1877 UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1826 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 10 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,204 INSTITUTION: Auburn University INSTITUTION: Mississippi College CHAPTER: Alabama Alpha-Mu снартек: Mississippi Zeta LOCATION: Auburn, AL LOCATION: Clinton, MS ESTABLISHED: June 15, 1878 ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): November, 1869 (1972) LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: —-LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ---INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: John E. D. Shipp INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: (Unknown) UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1872 UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1850 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 2,667 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 15 INSTITUTION: Birmingham-Southern College INSTITUTION: Mercer University снартек: Alabama Iota CHAPTER: Georgia Psi LOCATION: Birmingham, AL ESTABLISHED: November 23, 1878 LOCATION: Macon, GA ESTABLISHED: September, 1870 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: —-LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ----INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: John E. D. Shipp INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: J. P. Jones, T. F. Stubbs & UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1856 W M Jordan NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,660 UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1833 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,504 INSTITUTION: University of Tennessee CHAPTER: Tennessee Kappa INSTITUTION: Howard College LOCATION: Knoxville, TN CHAPTER: Alabama Beta-Beta ESTABLISHED: June 18, 1879 LOCATION: East Lake, AL LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: --ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): December 5, 1870 (1876) INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: John E. D. Shipp & J. W. Horton LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ----UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1794 INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: George D. Bancroft NUMBER OF INITIATES: 2,503 UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1842 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 27 INSTITUTION: North Georgia College and State University CHAPTER: Georgia Delta

INSTITUTION: Virginia Military Institute
CHAPTER: Virginia Theta
LOCATION: Lexington, VA
ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): Fall, 1874 (1911)
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ———
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Charles R. Kearns
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1839
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 155

LOCATION: Dahlonega, GA

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1872

NUMBER OF INITIATES: 128

ESTABLISHED: October 8, 1879

LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: --

INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Roland Lyon

INSTITUTION: College of Charleston INSTITUTION: Rhodes College CHAPTER: South Carolina Upsilon CHAPTER: Tennessee Zeta LOCATION: Charleston, SC LOCATION: Memphis, TN ESTABLISHED: Apr. 9, 1881 ESTABLISHED: November 10, 1882 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: --LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: --INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: S. Y. Tupper & J. H. Armstrong INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Samuel B. McGlohon UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1848 UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1785 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 415 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1.592 INSTITUTION: Davidson College INSTITUTION: University of the South CHAPTER: North Carolina Theta CHAPTER: Tennessee Omega LOCATION: Davidson, NC LOCATION: Sewanee, TN ESTABLISHED: August 20, 1881 ESTABLISHED: May 20, 1883 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: -LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: --INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: William R. Walker INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Edwin G. Seibels UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1857 UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1837 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,319 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,599 INSTITUTION: Emory University INSTITUTION: Gettysburg College CHAPTER: Georgia Epsilon CHAPTER: Pennsylvania Delta LOCATION: Atlanta, GA LOCATION: Gettysburg, PA ESTABLISHED: Fall, 1881 ESTABLISHED: June 4, 1883 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ---LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: —— INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Walter R. Brown INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Russell H. Snively UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1836 UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1832 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 2,077 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1.305 INSTITUTION: University of Texas INSTITUTION: South Carolina Military Academy CHAPTER: Texas Rho CHAPTER: South Carolina Lambda LOCATION: Austin, TX LOCATION: Charleston, SC ESTABLISHED: February 9, 1882 ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): December 13, 1883 (1895) LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: --LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ---INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: T. A. Ferris & R. S. Goss INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Henry L. Scarborough UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1883 UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1842 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 2,565 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 33 INSTITUTION: University of South Carolina INSTITUTION: University of Florida CHAPTER: South Carolina Delta CHAPTER: Florida Upsilon LOCATION: Columbia, SC LOCATION: Gainesville, FL ESTABLISHED: March February 28, 1882 ESTABLISHED: February 11, 1884 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: —— LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: -INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: James G. Glass INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Milton Bryan UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1801 UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1853 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,795 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 2,939 INSTITUTION: Centre College INSTITUTION: Emory & Henry College СНАРТЕЯ: Virginia Pi

INSTITUTION: Centre College
CHAPTER: Kentucky Kappa
LOCATION: Danville, KY
ESTABLISHED: March 4, 1882
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ———
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Charles W. Welch
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1819
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,218

LOCATION: Emory, VA

LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: --

INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: A. J. Smith UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1837

ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): April 26, 1884 (1896)

INSTITUTION: University of Missouri
CHAPTER: Missouri Alpha
LOCATION: Columbia, MO
ESTABLISHED: May 27, 1884
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ———
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: James C. Preston

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1839 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 2,381

44

INSTITUTION: University of Richmond CHAPTER: Virginia Tau LOCATION: Richmond, VA ESTABLISHED: October 15, 1884 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ———— INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Robert A. Wilbur UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1830 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1.150

45

INSTITUTION: Erskine College
CHAPTER: South Carolina Mu
LOCATION: Due West, SC
ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): November 29, 1884 (1894)
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ———
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: William D. Douglas
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1841
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 47

46

Institution: South Kentucky College
Chapter: Kentucky Alpha-Epsilon
Location: Hopkinsville, KY
Established (Inactive): February 5, 1885 (1887)
Local Society Chartered: ———
Installed or Founded by: W. O. Cutliff, A. D. Morris &
G. C. Williams
University Founded: 1881
Number of Initiates: 6

47

INSTITUTION: Mt. Union College
CHAPTER: Ohio Sigma
LOCATION: Alliance, OH
ESTABLISHED: April 4, 1885
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Sigma Boys
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Richard J. Owen
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1846
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,718

48

INSTITUTION: Wofford College
CHAPTER: South Carolina Gamma
LOCATION: Spartanburg, SC
ESTABLISHED: October 16, 1885
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ———
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: James C. Jeffries
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1851
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,265

49

INSTITUTION: Thatcher Institute
CHAPTER: Louisiana Zeta
LOCATION: Shreveport, LA
ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): September 9, 1886 (1888)
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ———
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Thomas C. Barrett
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 19

50

INSTITUTION: Adrian College
CHAPTER: Michigan Alpha
LOCATION: Adrian, MI
ESTABLISHED: January 22, 1887
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Sigma Society
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: John H. Focht
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1859
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,282

51

INSTITUTION: Allegheny College
CHAPTER: Pennsylvania Omega
LOCATION: Meadville, PA
ESTABLISHED: March 5, 1887
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: C.O.V.
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: J. H. Focht & W. S. O'Neal
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1815
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,629

52

INSTITUTION: Buffalo Gap College CHAPTER: Texas Theta (II)
LOCATION: Buffalo Gap, TX
ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): March 7, 1887 (1888)
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ———
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: John M. Wagerstaff
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 6

53

INSTITUTION: Mississippi State University CHAPTER: Mississippi Theta LOCATION: Starkville, MS
ESTABLISHED: March 12, 1887
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ———
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Lem E. Oldham UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1878
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,859

54

INSTITUTION: Southwestern University
CHAPTER: Texas Psi
LOCATION: Georgetown, TX
ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): November 12, 1887 (1888)
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ———
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: T. M. Taylor & F. L. Hawkins
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1840
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 9

INSTITUTION: Ohio Wesleyan University CHAPTER: Ohio Delta LOCATION: Delaware, OH ESTABLISHED: November 16, 1888 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ——— INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Ira Leighley UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1842

NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1.603

NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,956

56

INSTITUTION: University of Michigan
CHAPTER: Michigan Iota-Beta
LOCATION: Ann Arbor, MI
ESTABLISHED: January 12, 1889
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ———
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Frederic G. Caldwell
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1817

57

INSTITUTION: Simpson College
CHAPTER: Iowa Sigma
LOCATION: Indianola, IA
ESTABLISHED: May 25, 1889
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Lambda Mu
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: E. L. McMillan
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1860
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,033

58

INSTITUTION: University of Cincinnati
CHAPTER: Ohio Epsilon
LOCATION: Cincinnati, OH
ESTABLISHED: November 22, 1889
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ———
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Henry Dannenbaum
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1819
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 2,340

59

INSTITUTION: Georgia Institute of Technology CHAPTER: Georgia Phi LOCATION: Atlanta, GA ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): March 8, 1890 (2000) LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ———— INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: George Freeman UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1888

NUMBER OF INITIATES: 2.145

60

INSTITUTION: Dickinson College
CHAPTER: Pennsylvania Sigma-Phi
LOCATION: Carlisle, PA
ESTABLISHED: October 11, 1890
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ———
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Chester N. Ames
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1773
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,237

*6*1

INSTITUTION: University of Colorado
CHAPTER: Colorado Chi
LOCATION: Boulder, CO
ESTABLISHED: April 11, 1891
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ———
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Harry S. Bunting
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1876
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1.828

62

INSTITUTION: Cornell University
CHAPTER: New York Alpha
LOCATION: Ithaca, NY
ESTABLISHED: April 22, 1891
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ———
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Elmer Higley
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1865
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1.881

63

INSTITUTION: University of Denver
CHAPTER: Colorado Zeta
LOCATION: Denver, CO
ESTABLISHED: December 18, 1891
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ———
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: P. M. North & H. P. Layton
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1864
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,915

64

INSTITUTION: Franklin College
CHAPTER: Indiana Alpha
LOCATION: Franklin, IN
ESTABLISHED: February 10, 1892
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ————
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Ernest D. McCafferty
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1834
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1.464

65

INSTITUTION: Stanford University
CHAPTER: California Alpha
LOCATION: Palo Alto, CA
ESTABLISHED: March 5, 1892
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Encina
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: W. Mack & E. DuBose Smith
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1891
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1.860

66

CHAPTER: Massachusetts Beta-Upsilon
LOCATION: Boston, MA
ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): April 29, 1892 (2003)
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ———
LOSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: H. C. Burger and G. K. Denton
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1869
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1.622

INSTITUTION: Washington University INSTITUTION: Purdue University CHAPTER: Missouri Beta снартек: Indiana Beta LOCATION: St. Louis, MO LOCATION: Lafayette, IN ESTABLISHED: April 30, 1892 ESTABLISHED: May 18, 1893 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Knights of the Green LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ---INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Harold U. Wallace Umbrella & R.S.R. INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Curtis Hayden UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1869 UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1853 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 2,267 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,723 68 INSTITUTION: University of Nebraska INSTITUTION: Pennsylvania State University CHAPTER: Nebraska Lambda-Pi LOCATION: Lincoln, NE CHAPTER: Pennsylvania Alpha-Zeta LOCATION: State College, PA ESTABLISHED: May 26, 1893 ESTABLISHED: May 13, 1892 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: —-LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ---INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Arthur J. Tuttle INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: H. H. Cowan & S. M. Rinehart UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1869 UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1855 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 2,366 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,455 75 69 INSTITUTION: Bucknell University INSTITUTION: Ohio State University CHAPTER: Pennsylvania Zeta CHAPTER: Ohio Theta LOCATION: Lewisburg, PA LOCATION: Columbus, OH ESTABLISHED: June 14, 1893 ESTABLISHED: June 3, 1892 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: —-INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: J. I. Robinson & J. M. Vastine LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ----INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: William L. Cleland UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1846 UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1873 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1.821 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,934 INSTITUTION: Worcester Polytechnic Institute 70 INSTITUTION: Trinity College CHAPTER: Massachusetts Delta CHAPTER: Connecticut Alpha LOCATION: Worcester, MA LOCATION: Hartford, CT ESTABLISHED: July March 10, 1894 ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): November 11, 1892 (1899) LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Tech Co-operative Soc. LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ---INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Mass. Gamma & Mass. INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Lewis J. Doolittle Beta-Upsilon UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1823 UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1865 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,585 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 39 INSTITUTION: Massachusetts Institute of Technology INSTITUTION: University of Arkansas CHAPTER: Massachusetts Iota-Tau CHAPTER: Arkansas Alpha-Upsilon LOCATION: Cambridge, MA LOCATION: Fayetteville, AR ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): November 25, 1892 (2000) ESTABLISHED: July 9, 1894 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ----LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ----INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: H. C. Burger & C. C. Long INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: George H. Bunting UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1861 UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1872 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,361 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 2,822

INSTITUTION: Harvard University CHAPTER: Massachusetts Gamma LOCATION: Cambridge, MA ESTABLISHED: March 17, 1893 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: —-INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: H. C. Buckminster & W. Brackett UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1636

NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,550

INSTITUTION: Northwestern University CHAPTER: Illinois Psi-Omega LOCATION: Evanston, IL ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): October 17, 1894 (1997) LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ---INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Harry S. Bunting UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1851 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,795

INSTITUTION: University of California at Berkeley CHAPTER: California Beta

LOCATION: Berkeley, CA

ESTABLISHED: November 24, 1894 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ————

INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Vance C. Osmont

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1868 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,631

80

INSTITUTION: Columbia University CHAPTER: New York Mu LOCATION: New York, NY

ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): February 21, 1895 (1960)
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Manhattan Club
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Caskie Harrison

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1754
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 615

81

INSTITUTION: Bard College CHAPTER: New York Sigma-Phi LOCATION: Annandale, NY

ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): February 21, 1895 (1942)

LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Sigma Phi INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Caskie Harrison

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1860 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 358

82

INSTITUTION: Tulane University
CHAPTER: Louisiana Tau-Upsilon
LOCATION: New Orleans, LA
ESTABLISHED: January 22, 1897
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ———
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: George H. Bunting
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1834

NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,694

INSTITUTION: University of Illinois CHAPTER: Illinois Beta

ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): January 28, 1899 (2004) LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Red Ribbon Society INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: William C. Levere

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1868 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,990

LOCATION: Urbana, IL

84

INSTITUTION: University of Kentucky
CHAPTER: Kentucky Epsilon
LOCATION: Lexington, KY
ESTABLISHED: February 10, 1900
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: E.S.
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: G. Hendree Harrison
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1866
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 2,543

85

INSTITUTION: University of Pennsylvania
CHAPTER: Pennsylvania Theta
LOCATION: Philadelphia, PA
ESTABLISHED: February 9, 1901
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Upsilon Pi
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: G. Hendree Harrison
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1740

NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,720

86

INSTITUTION: University of Maine
CHAPTER: Maine Alpha
LOCATION: Orono, ME
ESTABLISHED: February 22, 1901
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Iota Phi
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: James A. Stetson
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1863
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1.480

87

INSTITUTION: University of Minnesota
CHAPTER: Minnesota Alpha
LOCATION: Minneapolis, MN
ESTABLISHED: January 27, 1902
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Alpha Kappa Pi
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: William C. Levere
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1851
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 2,092

88

INSTITUTION: Colorado School of Mines
CHAPTER: Colorado Lambda
LOCATION: Golden, CO
ESTABLISHED: January 30, 1903
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: The Lofters
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: George D. Kimball
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1874
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1.487

89

INSTITUTION: University of Wisconsin CHAPTER: Wisconsin Alpha LOCATION: Madison, WI ESTABLISHED: February 7, 1903 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Phi Phi INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: William C. Levere UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1849

NUMBER OF INITIATES: 2.178

90

INSTITUTION: University of Kansas
CHAPTER: Kansas Alpha
LOCATION: Lawrence, KS
ESTABLISHED: February 14, 1903
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Zeta Tau
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: William C. Levere
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1864
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 2.112

INSTITUTION: University of Chicago
CHAPTER: Illinois Theta
LOCATION: Chicago, IL
ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): March 9, 1903 (1941)
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Gamma Rho
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: William C. Levere
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1891
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 355

92

INSTITUTION: University of Iowa
CHAPTER: Iowa Beta
LOCATION: Iowa City, IA
ESTABLISHED: February 11, 1905
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Alpha Iota
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: William C. Levere
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1847
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,633

93

INSTITUTION: Case-Western Reserve University CHAPTER: Ohio Rho
LOCATION: Cleveland, OH
ESTABLISHED: February 18, 1905
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Sigma Rho
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: William C. Levere
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1880
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,593

94

INSTITUTION: Iowa State University
CHAPTER: Iowa Gamma
LOCATION: Ames, IA
ESTABLISHED: June 3, 1905
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Dragon Fraternity
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: William C. Levere
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1858
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 2.013

95

INSTITUTION: University of Washington
CHAPTER: Washington Alpha
LOCATION: Seattle, WA
ESTABLISHED: May 30, 1906
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Klatow
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Robert P. Oldham
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1861
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 2.160

96

INSTITUTION: Indiana University
CHAPTER: Indiana Gamma
LOCATION: Bloomington, IN
ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): January 18, 1907 (2002)
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Dywyki
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: William C. Levere
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1820
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 2,469

97

INSTITUTION: Syracuse University
CHAPTER: New York Delta
LOCATION: Syracuse, NY
ESTABLISHED: February 22, 1907
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Orange Club
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Clarence W. Stowell
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1870
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1.457

98

INSTITUTION: Dartmouth College
CHAPTER: New Hampshire Alpha
LOCATION: Hanover, NH
ESTABLISHED: May 2, 1908
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Chi Tau Kappa
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Clarence W. Stowell
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1769
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 2,025

99

INSTITUTION: University of Oklahoma
CHAPTER: Oklahoma Kappa
LOCATION: Norman, OK
ESTABLISHED: October 23, 1909
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Iota Tau
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: William C. Levere
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1892
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 2,499

100

INSTITUTION: Millikin University
CHAPTER: Illinois Delta
LOCATION: Decatur, IL
ESTABLISHED: January 14, 1911
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Alpha Sigma Theta
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Elmer B. Sanford
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1903
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1.707

101

INSTITUTION: University of South Dakota
CHAPTER: South Dakota Sigma
LOCATION: Vermillion, SD
ESTABLISHED: January 27, 1911
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: P.H.P.
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: William C. Levere
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1882
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1.864

102

INSTITUTION: Kansas State University
CHAPTER: Kansas Beta
LOCATION: Manhattan, KS
ESTABLISHED: January 25, 1913
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Alpha Theta
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: William C. Levere
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1863
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1.852

INSTITUTION: University of Pittsburgh CHAPTER: Pennsylvania Chi-Omicron

LOCATION: Pittsburgh, PA ESTABLISHED: March 10, 1913

LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Chi Omicron

INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Marvin E. Holderness

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1787 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1.623

INSTITUTION: Beloit College CHAPTER: Wisconsin Phi LOCATION: Beloit, WI

ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): February 13, 1915 (1996) LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Epsilon Pi

INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Don R. Almy

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1846 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 971

INSTITUTION: Washington State University

CHAPTER: Washington Beta LOCATION: Pullman, WA

ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): March 9, 1915 (2002)

LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Upsilon INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: William C. Levere

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1890 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,786

INSTITUTION: Oregon State University снартея: Oregon Alpha

LOCATION: Corvallis, OR ESTABLISHED: March 19, 1915

LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Delta Omega INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: William C. Levere

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1872 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,877

INSTITUTION: University of Wyoming

CHAPTER: Wyoming Alpha LOCATION: Laramie, WY ESTABLISHED: January 26, 1917

LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Sigma Beta Phi INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: George D. Kimball

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1887 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,767

NUMBER OF INITIATES: 2,190

INSTITUTION: Colorado State University

CHAPTER: Colorado Delta LOCATION: Fort Collins, CO ESTABLISHED: February 3, 1917 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Sigma Theta Pi INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: George D. Kimball UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1870

109

INSTITUTION: University of Arizona

CHAPTER: Arizona Alpha LOCATION: Tucson, AZ ESTABLISHED: March 2, 1917

LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Sigma Pi Alpha INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: William C. Levere

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1885 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 2,185

INSTITUTION: University of Nevada снартея: Nevada Alpha

LOCATION: Reno, NV

ESTABLISHED: March 9, 1917

LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: T.H.P.O.

INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: William C. Levere

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1874 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,910

INSTITUTION: University of New Hampshire

CHAPTER: New Hampshire Beta

LOCATION: Durham, NH

ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): March 10, 1917 (2002) LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Zeta Epsilon Zeta INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Don R. Almy

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1866 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,576

INSTITUTION: St. Lawrence University

CHAPTER: New York Rho

LOCATION: Canton, NY

ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): September 26, 1919 (1999)

LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Chi Zeta Sigma INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Don R. Almy

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1856 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1.814

INSTITUTION: Denison University

CHAPTER: Ohio Mu

LOCATION: Granville, OH

ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): October 2, 1919 (2001) LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Omega Pi Epsilon INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Arthur J. Tuttle

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1831 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1.457

INSTITUTION: Miami University

CHAPTER: Ohio Tau LOCATION: Oxford, OH ESTABLISHED: October 4, 1919

LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Alpha Delta Sigma, Phi Alpha Psi

INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: A. J. Tuttle & W. C. Levere

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1809 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 2,279

INSTITUTION: Carnegie-Mellon University

CHAPTER: Pennsylvania Phi LOCATION: Pittsburgh, PA ESTABLISHED: October 4, 1919

LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Zeta Lambda Epsilon Installed or Founded by: T. Gibson Hobbs

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1900 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1.480

116

INSTITUTION: Lafayette College CHAPTER: Pennsylvania Gamma

LOCATION: Easton, PA

ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): October 6, 1919 (1998)
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: The Friars
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: William C. Levere

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1826 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,036

117

 ${\tt INSTITUTION:}\, Montana\,\, State\,\, University$

CHAPTER: Montana Alpha
LOCATION: BOZEMAN, MT
ESTABLISHED: OCTOBER 29, 1919
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Kappa Nu
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: William C. Levere
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1893

118

INSTITUTION: University of Idaho
CHAPTER: Idaho Alpha
LOCATION: Moscow, ID
ESTABLISHED: November 1, 1919
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Zeta Chi Alpha
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: William C. Levere
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1892

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1892 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,689

NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1.847

119

INSTITUTION: University of Oregon
CHAPTER: Oregon Beta
LOCATION: Eugene, OR
ESTABLISHED: November 8, 1919
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: U-Avava Club
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: William C. Levere
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1872
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1.612

120

INSTITUTION: Drake University
CHAPTER: Iowa Delta
LOCATION: Des Moines, IA
ESTABLISHED: February 5, 1921
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Sigma Beta Kappa
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: William C. Levere
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1881

NUMBER OF INITIATES: 2,011

12

INSTITUTION: University of Southern California CHAPTER: California Gamma LOCATION: Los Angeles, CA ESTABLISHED: February 19, 1921 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Delta Beta Tau INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Arthur J. Tuttle

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1880 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 2,078

129

INSTITUTION: Southern Methodist University CHAPTER: Texas Delta
LOCATION: Dallas, TX
ESTABLISHED: March 9, 1923
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Alpha
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: William C. Levere
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1911
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 2.165

123

INSTITUTION: University of North Dakota
CHAPTER: North Dakota Alpha
LOCATION: Grand Forks, ND
ESTABLISHED: April 13, 1923
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Alpha Lambda Rho
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: William C. Levere
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1884
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1.522

124

INSTITUTION: University of Montana
CHAPTER: Montana Beta
LOCATION: Missoula, MT
ESTABLISHED: February 12, 1927
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Sigma Alpha
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Rene P. Banks
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1893
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1.437

125

INSTITUTION: Michigan State University
CHAPTER: Michigan Gamma
LOCATION: East Lansing, MI
ESTABLISHED: February 19, 1927
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Columbia Literary Society
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: A. K. Nippert & A. J. Tuttle
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1855
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,706

126

INSTITUTION: Norwich University
CHAPTER: Vt. Alpha-Sigma-Pi
LOCATION: Northfield, VT
ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): February 19, 1927 (1960)
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Alpha Sigma Pi
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: O. K. Quivey
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1819
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 692

INSTITUTION: University of Rhode Island CHAPTER: Rhode Island Alpha

LOCATION: Kingston, RI

ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): February 23, 1929 (1995)

LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Zeta Pi Alpha INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: O. K. Quivey

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1892 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,004

128

INSTITUTION: University of Vermont

CHAPTER: Vermont Beta LOCATION: Burlington, VT

ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): March 2, 1929 (1999)
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Sigma Alpha Chi
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: O. K. Quivey

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1791 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,329

129

INSTITUTION: University of California at Los Angeles

CHAPTER: California Delta
LOCATION: Los Angeles, CA
ESTABLISHED: March 9, 1929
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Chi Alpha
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: George D. Kimball

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1919 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,869

130

INSTITUTION: Oklahoma State University

CHAPTER: Oklahoma Mu LOCATION: Stillwater, OK ESTABLISHED: February 14, 1931 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Chi Beta

INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: George D. Kimball

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1891 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 2,052

131

INSTITUTION: Duke University CHAPTER: North Carolina Nu LOCATION: Durham, NC

ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): February 20, 1931 (2002)
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Psi Delta Sigma
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Alfred K. Nippert

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1853 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,557

132

INSTITUTION: Occidental College
CHAPTER: California Epsilon
LOCATION: Los Angeles, CA
ESTABLISHED: March 7, 1931
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Delta Beta Tau
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: A. K. Nippert & J. O. Moseley

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1887

NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,358

133

INSTITUTION: St. John's College CHAPTER: Maryland Rho-Delta LOCATION: Annapolis, MD

 ${\tt ESTABLISHED\,(INACTIVE):\,March\,10,\,1935\,(1943)}$

 ${\color{blue} \text{Local Society Chartered: } Theta\ Psi} \\ {\color{blue} \text{Installed or founded by: } John\ O.\ Moseley} \\$

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1696 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 98

NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1.318

134

INSTITUTION: North Dakota State University
CHAPTER: North Dakota Beta
LOCATION: Fargo, ND
ESTABLISHED: April 6, 1935
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Alpha Sigma Tau
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Lauren Foreman
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1889

135

INSTITUTION: University of Massachusetts
CHAPTER: Massachusetts Kappa
LOCATION: Amherst, MA
ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): October 30, 1937 (1982)
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Kappa Epsilon
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Charles F. Collins
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1863
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 749

136

INSTITUTION: Utah State University
CHAPTER: Utah Upsilon
LOCATION: Logan, UT
ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): October 29, 1939 (1989)
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Kappa Iota
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Lauren Foreman
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1890
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1.212

13

INSTITUTION: New Mexico State University CHAPTER: New Mexico Phi LOCATION: University Park, NM ESTABLISHED: February 23, 1941 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Chi Psi INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Lauren Foreman UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1889 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,260

138

INSTITUTION: University of Connecticut
CHAPTER: Connecticut Beta
LOCATION: Storts, CT
ESTABLISHED: October 9, 1943
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Sigma Phi Gamma
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Charles F. Collins
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1881
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1.026

INSTITUTION: University of Maryland

CHAPTER: Maryland Beta LOCATION: College Park, MD

ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): October 24, 1943 (2004)

LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Pi Kappa INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Fred H. Turner

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1807 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,505

140

INSTITUTION: Bowling Green State University

снартек: Ohio Kappa

LOCATION: Bowling Green, OH

ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): May 26, 1945 (2000)

 ${\tt LOCAL\,SOCIETY\,CHARTERED:\,Five\,\,Brothers} \\ {\tt INSTALLED\,\,OR\,FOUNDED\,\,BY:}\ Fred\,\,H.\ Turner$

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1910 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,576

141

INSTITUTION: University of New Mexico

CHAPTER: New Mexico Tau
LOCATION: Albuquerque, NM
ESTABLISHED: February 9, 1946
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Alpha
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Lauren Foreman

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1889 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,302

142

INSTITUTION: University of Miami
CHAPTER: Florida Alpha
LOCATION: Coral Gables, FL
ESTABLISHED: February 22, 1946
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Sons of Minerva
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Cobb C. Torrence

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1925 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,343

NUMBER OF INITIATES: 870

143

INSTITUTION: North Carolina State University CHAPTER: North Carolina Alpha LOCATION: Raleigh, NC ESTABLISHED: October 25, 1947 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Alpha INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: G. A. Ginter UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1889

...

INSTITUTION: San Jose State University
CHAPTER: California Zeta
LOCATION: San Jose, CA
ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): November 1, 1947 (1994)
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Gamma Phi Sigma
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: G. A. Ginter
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1862
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1.013

145

INSTITUTION: University of Texas-El Paso

CHAPTER: Texas Gamma

LOCATION: El Paso, TX

established (inactive): November 9, 1947 (2000)

LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Nu Kappa Sigma INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: G. A. Ginter

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1913 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 995

146

INSTITUTION: DePauw University
CHAPTER: Indiana Delta
LOCATION: Greencastle, IN
ESTABLISHED: February 25, 1949
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Alpha
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: L. Foreman & G. A. Ginter
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1837
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1.002

147

INSTITUTION: Florida State University
CHAPTER: Florida Beta
LOCATION: Tallahassee, FL
ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): March 5, 1949 (2000)
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Alpha
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: G. A. Ginter
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1857
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1.486

148

INSTITUTION: Willamette University
CHAPTER: Oregon Gamma
LOCATION: Salem, OR
ESTABLISHED: March 19, 1949
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Alpha
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: G. A. Ginter
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1842
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1.085

149

INSTITUTION: University of Utah
CHAPTER: Utah Phi
LOCATION: Salt Lake City, UT
ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): March 26, 1949 (1996)
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Kappa Iota
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: G. A. Ginter
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1850
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 791

150

INSTITUTION: University of California at Santa Barbara CHAPTER: California Eta LOCATION: Santa Barbara, CA ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): April 2, 1949 (1999) LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Gamma Sigma Pi INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: G. A. Ginter UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1891 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,108

INSTITUTION: Westminster College
CHAPTER: Missouri Gamma
LOCATION: Fulton, MO
ESTABLISHED: April 23, 1949
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Gamma Sigma
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: G. A. Ginter

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1851

159

INSTITUTION: San Diego State University
CHAPTER: California Theta
LOCATION: San Diego, CA
ESTABLISHED: October 8, 1949
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Epsilon Eta
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Emmett B. Moore
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1897
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,721

153

INSTITUTION: California State University, Fresno Chapter: California Iota Location: Fresno, CA established: October 15, 1949 Local Society Chartered: Zeta Mu Installed or Founded by: Emmett B. Moore University Founded: 1911 Number of Initiates: 1,447

154

INSTITUTION: Florida Southern College
CHAPTER: Florida Gamma
LOCATION: Lakeland, FL
ESTABLISHED: November 12, 1949
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Rho Epsilon Chi
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: L. Foreman & J. O. Moseley
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1885
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 718

155

INSTITUTION: University of Puget Sound
CHAPTER: Washington Gamma
LOCATION: Tacoma, WA
ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): November 3, 1951 (2000)
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Pi Tau Omega
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Robert R. Aurner
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1888
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 942

156

INSTITUTION: Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
CHAPTER: New York Epsilon
LOCATION: Troy, NY
ESTABLISHED: December 8, 1951
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Lambda Alpha Epsilon
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: John O. Moseley
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1824
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 839

157

INSTITUTION: University of California at Davis CHAPTER: California Kappa LOCATION: Davis, CA ESTABLISHED: February 16, 1952 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Alpha Iota INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Robert R. Aurner UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1905
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 832

150

INSTITUTION: University of Toledo
CHAPTER: Ohio Nu
LOCATION: Toledo, OH
ESTABLISHED: March 22, 1953
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Alpha Phi Omega
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Robert R. Aurner
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1872
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1.084

159

INSTITUTION: Ohio University
CHAPTER: Ohio Gamma
LOCATION: Athens, OH
ESTABLISHED: April 17, 1953
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Gamma Gamma Gamma
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: John O. Moseley
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1804
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1.245

160

INSTITUTION: Texas Technological University
CHAPTER: Texas Alpha
LOCATION: Lubbock, TX
ESTABLISHED: October 3, 1953
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Adelphean
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: John O. Moseley
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1923
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1.678

161

INSTITUTION: University of Memphis CHAPTER: Tennessee Sigma LOCATION: Memphis, TN ESTABLISHED: November 14, 1953 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Alpha INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Chester D. Lee UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1909 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,077

162

INSTITUTION: Marshall University
CHAPTER: West Virginia Alpha
LOCATION: Huntington, WV
ESTABLISHED: November 21, 1953
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Tau Alpha
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: John O. Moseley
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1837
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 880

INSTITUTION: Kent State University CHAPTER: Ohio Lambda

LOCATION: Kent, OH

ESTABLISHED: December 5, 1953 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Sigma Delta INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: John O. Moseley

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1910 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 921

NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,357

164

INSTITUTION: California State University, Long Beach CHAPTER: California Lambda
LOCATION: Long Beach, CA
ESTABLISHED: November 5, 1955
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Sigma Epsilon Chi
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Edward G. Hathcock
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1949

165

INSTITUTION: Texas Christian University
CHAPTER: Texas Beta
LOCATION: Fort Worth, TX
ESTABLISHED: December 10, 1955
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Alpha
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Edward G. Hathcock
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1873
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1.080

166

INSTITUTION: University of Houston
CHAPTER: Texas Epsilon
LOCATION: Houston, TX
ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): February 4, 1956 (1991)
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Kappa Delta Kappa
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Howard P. Falls
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1934
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 582

167

INSTITUTION: University of Evansville
CHAPTER: Indiana Epsilon
LOCATION: Evansville, IN
ESTABLISHED: December 14, 1957
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: PI Epsilon Phi
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Leo S. Cade
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1854
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 915

168

INSTITUTION: Ripon College
CHAPTER: Wisconsin Beta
LOCATION: Ripon, WI
ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): February 15, 1958 (1980)
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Delta Sigma Psi
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Leo S. Cade
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1851
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 218

169

INSTITUTION: Youngstown State University
CHAPTER: Ohio Alpha
LOCATION: Youngstown, OH
ESTABLISHED: December 5, 1959
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Gamma
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Falls
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1908
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 614

170

INSTITUTION: Western Michigan University
CHAPTER: Michigan Delta
LOCATION: Kalamazoo, MI
ESTABLISHED: October 7, 1961
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Alpha
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Arthur L. Beck
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1903
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1.042

171

INSTITUTION: Arizona State University
CHAPTER: Arizona Beta
LOCATION: Tempe, AZ
ESTABLISHED: December 9, 1961
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Alpha
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Gurnett Steinhauer
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1885
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,177

172

INSTITUTION: East Tennessee State University CHAPTER: Tennessee Alpha LOCATION: Johnson City, TN ESTABLISHED: October 26, 1963 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Alpha INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Glen T. Nygreen UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1911

173

INSTITUTION: Monmouth College
CHAPTER: Illinois Alpha
LOCATION: Monmouth, IL
ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): November 16, 1963 (1981)
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Alpha
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Gurnett Steinhauer
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1853
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 228

174

INSTITUTION: Eastern New Mexico University CHAPTER: New Mexico Alpha LOCATION: Portales, NM
ESTABLISHED: December 14, 1963
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Alpha
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Glen T. Nygreen
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1934
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 667

INSTITUTION: Western Kentucky University CHAPTER: Kentucky Beta LOCATION: Bowling Green, KY ESTABLISHED: October 2, 1965 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Delta Kappa Nu

LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Delta Kappa Nu INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Gurnett Steinhauer

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1907 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 935

176

INSTITUTION: University of Arkansas-Little Rock CHAPTER: Arkansas Beta LOCATION: Little Rock, AR ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): October 9, 1965 (1980) LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Alpha Beta INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Roy L. Miller UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1927
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 257

177

INSTITUTION: California State University, Los Angeles CHAPTER: California Mu
LOCATION: Los Angeles, CA
ESTABLISHED: October 23, 1965
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Beta Chi
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Gurnett Steinhauer
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1947
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 625

178

INSTITUTION: Lewis and Clark College
CHAPTER: Oregon Delta
LOCATION: Portland, OR
ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): October 30, 1965 (1994)
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Alpha
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Roy L. Miller
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1867
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 340

179

INSTITUTION: Kettering University
CHAPTER: Michigan Epsilon
LOCATION: Flint, MI
ESTABLISHED: November 6, 1965
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Tau Alpha
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Roy L. Miller
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1919
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 998

180

INSTITUTION: University of Northern Iowa
CHAPTER: Iowa Chi
LOCATION: Cedar Falls, IA
ESTABLISHED: November 13, 1965
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Alpha Chi Epsilon
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Roy L. Miller
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1876
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1.013

181

INSTITUTION: University of Southern Mississippi CHAPTER: Mississippi Sigma LOCATION: Hattiesburg, MS
ESTABLISHED: December 11, 1965
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Alpha
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Gurnett Steinhauer
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1910
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 972

189

INSTITUTION: Northern Illinois University
CHAPTER: Illinois Gamma
LOCATION: DeKalb, IL
ESTABLISHED: January 29, 1966
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Delta Phi Beta
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Gurnett Steinhauer
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1895
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 714

183

INSTITUTION: Bradley University
CHAPTER: Illinois Epsilon
LOCATION: Peoria, IL
ESTABLISHED: September 30, 1967
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Alpha
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Roy L. Miller
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1896
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 687

184

INSTITUTION: Wichita State University
CHAPTER: Kansas Gamma
LOCATION: Wichita, KS
ESTABLISHED: October 7, 1967
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Alpha
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Roy L. Miller
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1895
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 542

185

INSTITUTION: Ball State University
CHAPTER: Indiana Zeta
LOCATION: Muncie, IN
ESTABLISHED: October 28, 1967
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Beta Gamma Nu
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Roy L. Miller
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1918
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1.123

186

INSTITUTION: Randolph-Macon College CHAPTER: Virginia Alpha LOCATION: Ashland, VA ESTABLISHED: November 11, 1967 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Alpha INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Roy L. Miller UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1830 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 437

INSTITUTION: Mankato State College

CHAPTER: Minnesota Beta LOCATION: Mankato, MN

ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): November 18, 1967 (1974)

LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Beta INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Roy L. Miller

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1867

188

INSTITUTION: California State University, Northridge CHAPTER: California Nu

LOCATION: Northridge, CA

ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): December 9, 1967 (2003)

 ${\small \begin{array}{c} \text{LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Pi Kappa Tau} \\ \text{INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Roy L. Miller} \\ \end{array}}$

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1958 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 569

189

 ${\tt INSTITUTION:}$ California State University, Sacramento

CHAPTER: California Xi LOCATION: Sacramento, CA

ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): December 16, 1967 (1999)

LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Alpha INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Roy L. Miller

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1947 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 628

190

INSTITUTION: University of Louisiana at Lafayette

CHAPTER: Louisiana Alpha LOCATION: Lafayette, LA ESTABLISHED: January 13, 1968 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Alpha INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Roy L. Miller

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1898 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 565

191

INSTITUTION: University of South Florida

CHAPTER: Florida Delta
LOCATION: Tampa, FL
ESTABLISHED: January 20, 1968
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Enotas
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Roy L. Miller

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1960 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 1,092

192

INSTITUTION: Creighton University

CHAPTER: Nebraska Iota LOCATION: Omaha, NE ESTABLISHED: February 17, 1968

LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Iota Kappa Epsilon Installed or founded by: Roy L. Miller

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1878
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 717

193

INSTITUTION: University of San Francisco

CHAPTER: California Sigma LOCATION: San Francisco, CA

ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): September 20, 1969 (2004)

LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Alpha INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Paul B. Jacob, Jr.

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1855
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 428

194

INSTITUTION: California State University, Fullerton Chapter: California Pi

LOCATION: Fullerton, CA

NUMBER OF INITIATES: 744

ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): September 27, 1969 (2003) LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Sigma Chi Epsilon INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Joseph A. Mancini UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1957

105

INSTITUTION: University of Hartford
CHAPTER: Connecticut Lambda
LOCATION: Hartford, CT
ESTABLISHED: October 18, 1969
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Lambda Phi Alpha

INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Robert P. Van Blaricom UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1877

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1877 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 180

196

INSTITUTION: Indiana State University
CHAPTER: Indiana Sigma
LOCATION: Terre Haute, IN
ESTABLISHED: October 25, 1969
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Alpha
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Robert P. Van Blaricom
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1870
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 720

197

INSTITUTION: Bethany College
CHAPTER: West Virginia Beta
LOCATION: Bethany, WV
ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): November 1, 1969 (1983)
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Alpha
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Robert P. Van Blaricom
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1840
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 194

198

INSTITUTION: Tennessee Technological University CHAPTER: Tennessee Delta LOCATION: Cookeville, TN ESTABLISHED: November 22, 1969 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Sigma Phi Delta INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Paul B. Jacob, Jr. UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1915

INSTITUTION: C.W. Post College CHAPTER: New York Beta LOCATION: Greenvale, NY

ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): November 29, 1969 (1977) LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Sigma Beta Epsilon INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Paul B. Jacob, Jr.

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1954
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 112

NUMBER OF INITIATES: 51

200

INSTITUTION: Adelphi University
CHAPTER: New York Sigma
LOCATION: Garden City, NY
ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): November 29, 1969 (1974)
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Chi Sigma
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Paul B. Jacob, Jr.
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1896

201

INSTITUTION: Middle Tennessee State University
CHAPTER: Tennessee Beta
LOCATION: Murfreesboro, TN
ESTABLISHED: December 13, 1969
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Lambda Psi
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Paul B. Jacob, Jr.
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1911
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 959

202

INSTITUTION: University of Northern Colorado CHAPTER: Colorado Alpha LOCATION: Greeley, CO ESTABLISHED: January 10, 1970 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Alpha INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Paul B. Jacob, Jr. UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1890

203

NUMBER OF INITIATES: 573

INSTITUTION: University of the Pacific CHAPTER: California Rho LOCATION: Stockton, CA ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): January 17, 1970 (1998) LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Alpha INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Joseph A. Mancini UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1851
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 702

204

INSTITUTION: Clemson University
CHAPTER: South Carolina Nu
LOCATION: Clemson, SC
ESTABLISHED: April 11, 1970
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Numeral Society
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Paul B. Jacob, Jr.
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1889
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 826

205

INSTITUTION: South Dakota State University CHAPTER: South Dakota Theta LOCATION: Brookings, SD ESTABLISHED: February 27, 1971 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Alpha INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Joseph A. Mancini UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1881

206

INSTITUTION: University of South Alabama CHAPTER: Alabama Chi LOCATION: Mobile, AL ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): May 8, 1971 (2003) LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Alpha Chi INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Paul B. Jacob, Jr. UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1964
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 299

207

INSTITUTION: Drexel University
CHAPTER: Pennsylvania Epsilon
LOCATION: Philadelphia, PA
ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): September 18, 1971 (1998)
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Sigma Alpha Theta
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Russell P. Heuer
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1891
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 415

208

INSTITUTION: Morehead State University
CHAPTER: Kentucky Gamma
LOCATION: Morehead, KY
ESTABLISHED: October 23, 1971
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Sigma Gamma Sigma
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Robert P. Van Blaricom
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1922
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 897

209

INSTITUTION: New Mexico Highlands University CHAPTER: New Mexico Sigma LOCATION: Las Vegas, NM
ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): November 6, 1971 (1975)
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Sigma Phi Alpha INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Joseph A.Mancini UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1893
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 41

210

INSTITUTION: Rockhurst College
CHAPTER: Missouri Delta
LOCATION: Kansas City, MO
ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): March 18, 1972 (2001)
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Alpha Epsilon
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Joseph A. Mancini
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1910
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 596

INSTITUTION: University of Tennessee at Martin

CHAPTER: Tennessee Tau
LOCATION: Martin, TN
ESTABLISHED: September 30, 1972
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Alpha
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Joseph A. Mancini

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1900
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 560

212

INSTITUTION: Weber State College
CHAPTER: Utah Sigma
LOCATION: Ogden, UT
ESTABLISHED: November 4, 1972
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Sigma Delta Pi
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Robert P. Van Blaricom
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1889
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 304

213

INSTITUTION: University of West Florida
CHAPTER: Florida Sigma
LOCATION: Pensacola, FL
ESTABLISHED: January 27, 1973
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Alpha Epsilon
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Robert P. Van Blaricom
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1965

214

NUMBER OF INITIATES: 625

INSTITUTION: University of Central Florida
CHAPTER: Florida Epsilon
LOCATION: Orlando, FL
ESTABLISHED: February 3, 1973
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Alpha Epsilon
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Robert P. Van Blaricom
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1968
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 981

215

INSTITUTION: Ferris State College
CHAPTER: Michigan Zeta
LOCATION: Big Rapids, MI
ESTABLISHED: September 15, 1973
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Sigma Tau Beta
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Joseph A. Mancini
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1884
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 514

216

INSTITUTION: Valdosta State College
CHAPTER: Georgia Sigma
LOCATION: Valdosta, GA
ESTABLISHED: October 13, 1973
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Alpha
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Joseph A. Mancini
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1906
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 714

217

INSTITUTION: Eastern Kentucky University

CHAPTER: Kentucky Delta LOCATION: Richmond, KY ESTABLISHED: October 27, 1973

LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Beta Omicron Gamma INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Joseph A. Mancini

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1906 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 616

218

INSTITUTION: Northern Arizona University
CHAPTER: Arizona Gamma
LOCATION: Flagstaff, AZ
ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): September 27, 1975 (2001)
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Alpha
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Russell P. Heuer, Jr.
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1899
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 433

219

INSTITUTION: Oklahoma City University CHAPTER: Oklahoma Tau LOCATION: Oklahoma City, OK ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): October 18, 1975 (1986) LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Alpha INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Russell P. Heuer, Jr. UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1904 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 101

220

INSTITUTION: Virginia Polytechnic Institute
CHAPTER: Virginia Zeta
LOCATION: Blacksburg, VA
ESTABLISHED: October 25, 1975
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Delta Pi Zeta
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Russell P. Heuer, Jr.
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1872
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 617

22

INSTITUTION: Salisbury State College
CHAPTER: Maryland Sigma
LOCATION: Salisbury, MD
ESTABLISHED: November 12, 1977
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Alpha
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Louis E. Smith
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1925
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 467

222

INSTITUTION: Troy University
CHAPTER: Alabama Epsilon
LOCATION: Troy, AL
ESTABLISHED: May 24, 1980
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: **AE Colony
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Richard F. Generelly
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1887
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 505

INSTITUTION: Texas A & M University

CHAPTER: Texas Tau

LOCATION: College Station, TX ESTABLISHED: April 11, 1981

LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: AAE Colony INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Richard F. Generelly

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1876 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 854

INSTITUTION: University of North Carolina at Wilmington

CHAPTER: North Carolina Delta LOCATION: Wilmington, NC ESTABLISHED: September 26, 1981 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: DKT INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: James D. Peterson

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1947 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 292

INSTITUTION: Towson State University

CHAPTER: Maryland Alpha LOCATION: Towson, MD ESTABLISHED: October 17, 1981 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: AAE Colony INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: James D. Peterson UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1865 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 384

INSTITUTION: University of Southern Indiana

LOCATION: Evansville, IN ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): July 17, 1982 (1984) LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: aAE Colony INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: James D. Peterson

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1965 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 38

CHAPTER: Indiana Theta

INSTITUTION: University of Tampa

снартек: Florida Chi LOCATION: Tampa, FL

ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): October 23, 1982 (1991)

LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: AAE Colony INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: James D. Peterson

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1931 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 122

INSTITUTION: Louisiana Technological University

CHAPTER: Louisiana Rho LOCATION: Ruston, LA ESTABLISHED: April 16, 1983 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: AAE Colony INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: James D. Peterson UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1894 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 481

INSTITUTION: Loyola University of Chicago

CHAPTER: Illinois Alpha-Omega LOCATION: Chicago, IL ESTABLISHED: August 8, 1983 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: AAE Colony

INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: John B. Warren, Jr. UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1869

NUMBER OF INITIATES: 291

NUMBER OF INITIATES: 320

INSTITUTION: Princeton University CHAPTER: New Jersey Alpha LOCATION: Princeton, NJ ESTABLISHED: November 5, 1983 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: AAE Colony INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: John B. Warren, Jr. UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1746

INSTITUTION: California Polytechnic State University снартея: California Tau LOCATION: San Luis, Obispo, CA ESTABLISHED: March 31, 1984 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Alpha Tau Omicron INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: John B. Warren, Jr. UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1901 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 624

INSTITUTION: Alma College CHAPTER: Michigan Delta-Tau LOCATION: Alma, MI ESTABLISHED: April 7, 1984 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Delta Gamma Tau INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: John B. Warren, Jr. UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1886 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 331

INSTITUTION: University of LaVerne CHAPTER: California Upsilon LOCATION: LaVerne, CA ESTABLISHED: January 19, 1985 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Eta Omega Delta INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: John B. Warren, Jr. UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1891 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 316

INSTITUTION: University of Nevada at Las Vegas снартек: Nevada Beta LOCATION: Las Vegas, NV ESTABLISHED: October 12, 1985 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: AAE Colony INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: J. Clarke Houston III UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1955

NUMBER OF INITIATES: 365

INSTITUTION: SUNY-Binghamton
CHAPTER: New York Omega
LOCATION: Binghamton, NY
ESTABLISHED: November 1, 1986
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ^aAE Colony
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: J. Clarke Houston III

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1946
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 396

236

INSTITUTION: Santa Clara University
CHAPTER: California Phi
LOCATION: Santa Clara, CA
ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): November 22, 1986 (2000)
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ^aAE Colony
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: J. Clarke Houston III
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1851
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 390

237

INSTITUTION: Winthrop College
CHAPTER: South Carolina Sigma
LOCATION: Rock Hill, SC
ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): February 14, 1987 (2004)
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ⁸AE Colony
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: J. Clarke Houston III

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1886
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 280

238

INSTITUTION: University of Maryland-Baltimore County
CHAPTER: Maryland Omicron-Pi
LOCATION: Baltimore, MD
ESTABLISHED: October 10, 1987
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: *AE Colony
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Ben L. Allen

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1966

239

INSTITUTION: University of California at San Diego Chapter: California Chi Location: San Diego, CA established: October 24, 1987 Local Society Chartered: ^aAE Colony Installed or Founded by: Ben L. Allen University Founded: 1964
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 358

240

INSTITUTION: University of California at Irvine CHAPTER: California Psi LOCATION: Irvine, CA ESTABLISHED: November 21, 1987 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ^aAE Colony INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Ben L. Allen UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1965 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 4443

24

 ${\tt INSTITUTION:}\ North\ Texas\ State\ University$

CHAPTER: Texas Kappa LOCATION: Denton, TX

established (inactive): March 5, 1988 (2003) local society chartered: a AE Colony installed or founded by: Ben L. Allen

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1890 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 412

249

INSTITUTION: Yale University
CHAPTER: Connecticut Omega
LOCATION: New Haven, CT
ESTABLISHED: April 9, 1988
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED:

AE Colony
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Ben L. Allen
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1701

NUMBER OF INITIATES: 369

243

INSTITUTION: University of North Alabama
CHAPTER: Alabama Nu
LOCATION: Florence, AL
ESTABLISHED: February 11, 1989
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ^aAE Colony
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Ben L. Allen
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1872
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 246

24

INSTITUTION: University of California at Santa Cruz Chapter: California Omega
Location: Santa Cruz, CA
ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): October 7, 1989 (1993)
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ^aAE Colony
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: David M. Lance
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1965
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 54

245

INSTITUTION: Christian Brothers University CHAPTER: Tennessee Rho
LOCATION: Memphis, TN
ESTABLISHED: November 11, 1989
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ⁸AE Colony
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: David M. Lance
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1871
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 216

246

INSTITUTION: Illinois State University
CHAPTER: Illinois Tau-Alpha
LOCATION: Normal, IL
ESTABLISHED: April 7, 1990
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ———
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: David M. Lance
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1857
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 392

INSTITUTION: University of California at Riverside

CHAPTER: California Omicron LOCATION: Riverside, CA

ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): April 21, 1990 (2001)

LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ^aAE Colony INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: David M. Lance

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1954
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 178

248

INSTITUTION: Sonoma State University
CHAPTER: California Alpha-Alpha
LOCATION: Rohnert Park, CA
ESTABLISHED: April 28, 1990
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: *AE Colony
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: David M. Lance

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1960
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 282

249

INSTITUTION: Millsaps College
CHAPTER: Mississippi Delta
LOCATION: Jackson, MS
ESTABLISHED: May 31, 1990
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ^aAE Colony
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: David M. Lance

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1890 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 268

NUMBER OF INITIATES: 256

NUMBER OF INITIATES: 193

250

INSTITUTION: SUNY-Albany
CHAPTER: New York Pi
LOCATION: Albany, NY
ESTABLISHED: November 10, 1990
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: *AE Colony
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: David M. Lance
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1844

251

INSTITUTION: Georgia Southern University CHAPTER: Georgia Alpha LOCATION: Statesboro, GA ESTABLISHED: May 18, 1991 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: *AE Colony INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: David M. Lance UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1907 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 413

252

INSTITUTION: Frostburg State University
CHAPTER: Maryland Delta
LOCATION: Frostburg, MD
ESTABLISHED: October 12, 1991
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ^aAE Colony
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: William C. Chapman
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1898

253

INSTITUTION: University of Western Ontario CHAPTER: Ontario Alpha LOCATION: London, Ontario ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): October 17, 1992 (2003) LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ^aAE Colony INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: William C. Chapman UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1878
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 152

254

INSTITUTION: California State Polytechnic
University, Pomona
CHAPTER: California Alpha-Beta
LOCATION: Pomona, CA
ESTABLISHED: February 27, 1993
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ^aAE Colony
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: William C. Chapman
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1938
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 189

255

INSTITUTION: James Madison University
CHAPTER: Virginia Mu
LOCATION: Harrisonburg, VA
ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): October 23, 1993 (2002)
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ^aAE Colony
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: M. Ronald Doleac
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1908
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 191

256

INSTITUTION: Villanova University
CHAPTER: Pennsylvania Eta-Gamma
LOCATION: Villanova, PA
ESTABLISHED: April 16, 1994
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ^aAE Colony
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: M. Ronald Doleac
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1842
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 300

257

INSTITUTION: Southwest Texas State University CHAPTER: Texas Sigma LOCATION: San Marcos, TX ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): October 1, 1994 (2004) LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ^aAE Colony INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: M. Ronald Doleac UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1899 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 368

258

NUMBER OF INITIATES: 132

INSTITUTION: SUNY-Buffalo
CHAPTER: New York Phi
LOCATION: Buffalo, NY
ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): April 8, 1995 (2002)
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED:

AE Colony (Alpha Sigma)
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Ben L. Allen
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1867

INSTITUTION: Albright College CHAPTER: Pennsylvania Sigma-Mu

LOCATION: Reading, PA

ESTABLISHED: November 18, 1995 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ^aAE Colony INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Ben L. Allen

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1856 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 157

NUMBER OF INITIATES: 188

260

INSTITUTION: Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University
CHAPTER: Florida Rho
LOCATION: Daytona Beach, FL
ESTABLISHED: December 15, 1995
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ^aAE Colony
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Ben L. Allen
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1926

261

INSTITUTION: Duquesne University
CHAPTER: Pennsylvania Xi
LOCATION: Pittsburgh, PA
ESTABLISHED: October 19, 1996
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: *AE Colony
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Ben L. Allen
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1878
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 135

262

INSTITUTION: East Carolina University CHAPTER: North Carolina Sigma LOCATION: Greenville, NC ESTABLISHED: November 8, 1996 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: &AE COlony INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Ben L. Allen UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1909

NUMBER OF INITIATES: 204

NUMBER OF INITIATES: 110

NUMBER OF INITIATES: 202

263

INSTITUTION: University of Akron Chapter: Ohio Phi Location: Akron, OH ESTABLISHED: March 8, 1997 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ^aAE Colony INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Ben L. Allen UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1870

264

INSTITUTION: University of Delaware CHAPTER: Delaware Alpha LOCATION: Newark, DE ESTABLISHED: April 19, 1997 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ^aAE Colony INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Ben L. Allen UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1833

26

INSTITUTION: Johns Hopkins University
CHAPTER: Maryland Phi
LOCATION: Baltimore, MD
ESTABLISHED: October 18, 1997
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: **AE Colony
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: J.L. (Jim) Pope
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1876
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 187

266

INSTITUTION: DePaul University
CHAPTER: Illinois Delta-Pi
LOCATION: Chicago, IL
ESTABLISHED: November 8, 1997
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: *AE Colony
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: J.L. (Jim) Pope
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1898
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 156

267

INSTITUTION: Oakland University
CHAPTER: Michigan Sigma-Sigma
LOCATION: Rochester, MI
ESTABLISHED: March 28, 1998
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Sigma Alpha Sigma
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: J.L. (Jim) Pope
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1957
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 113

260

INSTITUTION: Chapman University
CHAPTER: California Alpha-Delta
LOCATION: Orange, CA
ESTABLISHED: November 14, 1998
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED:

AE Colony
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: William B. Woods
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1861

269

INSTITUTION: University of Louisville CHAPTER: Kentucky Sigma LOCATION: LOUISVILLE, KY ESTABLISHED: March 17, 1999 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: **AE COlony INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: J.L. (Jim) Pope UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1798

NUMBER OF INITIATES: 218

270

INSTITUTION: California State University, San Marcos CHAPTER: California. Alpha-Gamma LOCATION: San Macos, CA ESTABLISHED: April 17, 1999
Sigma Phi Delta, ^aAE Colony
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: J.L. (Jim) Pope UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1989
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 145

INSTITUTION: SUNY-Oswego
CHAPTER: New York Zeta
LOCATION: Oswego, NY
ESTABLISHED: April 24, 1999
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ^aAE Colony
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: J.L. (Jim) Pope
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1861

NUMBER OF INITIATES: 102

NUMBER OF INITIATES: 97

979

INSTITUTION: University of South Carolina-Spartanburg
CHAPTER: South Carolina Beta
LOCATION: Spartanburg, SC
ESTABLISHED: March 25, 2000
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: AE Colony
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: William B. Woods
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1967

273

INSTITUTION: Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University
CHAPTER: Arizona Delta
LOCATION: Prescott, AZ
ESTABLISHED: April 15, 2000
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: **AE Colony
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Richard M. Hopple
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1925
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 109

274

INSTITUTION: University of Alaska-Anchorage CHAPTER: Alaska Alpha LOCATION: Anchorage, AK ESTABLISHED: September 23, 2000 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ^aAE Colony INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: William B. Woods & Thomas G. Goodale

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1954
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 129

275

INSTITUTION: Fort Hays State University
CHAPTER: Kansas Delta
LOCATION: Hays, KS
ESTABLISHED: November 4, 2000
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ^aAE Colony
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: William B. Woods
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1902
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 74

276

INSTITUTION: Appalachian State University
CHAPTER: North Carolina Epsilon
LOCATION: Boone, NC
ESTABLISHED (INACTIVE): February 24, 2001 (2002)
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED:

AE Colony
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: William B. Woods
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1903
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 28

277

INSTITUTION: Hofstra University
CHAPTER: New York Chi
LOCATION: Hempstead, NY
ESTABLISHED: May 5, 2001
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: *AE Colony
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: William B. Woods
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1935
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 79

278

INSTITUTION: Emerson College
CHAPTER: Massachusetts Epsilon
LOCATION: Boston, MA
ESTABLISHED: April 13, 2002
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: *AE Colony
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Richard M. Hopple
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1880
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 49

279

INSTITUTION: University of Texas at Dallas CHAPTER: Texas Chi LOCATION: Dallas, TX ESTABLISHED: February 22, 2003 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ^aAE Colony INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Richard Hopple UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1961 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 101

280

INSTITUTION: St. Louis University
CHAPTER: Missouri Zeta
LOCATION: St. Louis, MO
ESTABLISHED: November 22, 2003
LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ^aAE Colony
INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Marty Wiglesworth
UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1818
NUMBER OF INITIATES: 79

28

INSTITUTION: West Chester University CHAPTER: Pennsylvania Tau-Gamma LOCATION: West Chester, PA ESTABLISHED: April 3, 2004 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: *AE Colony INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Tom Bower UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1871 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 78

282

INSTITUTION: Central Michigan University CHAPTER: Michigan Delta-Omega LOCATION: Mt. Pleasant, MI ESTABLISHED: April 24, 2004 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: ^aAE Colony INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Tom Bower UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1892 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 84

INSTITUTION: John Carroll University

CHAPTER: Ohio Beta

LOCATION: University Heights, OH ESTABLISHED: May 1, 2004

LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: Phi Beta Phi INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Tom Bower

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1886 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 71

INSTITUTION: Western Carolina University CHAPTER: North Carolina Omicron LOCATION: Cullowhee, NC ESTABLISHED: January 29, 2005 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: AAE Colony INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Tom Bower UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1889

NUMBER OF INITIATES: 39

INSTITUTION: University of North Florida CHAPTER: Florida Nu LOCATION: Jacksonville, FL ESTABLISHED: February 12, 2005

LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: AAE Colony INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Tom Bower

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1972 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 32

INSTITUTION: Nicholls State University

CHAPTER: Louisiana Chi LOCATION: Thibodaux, LA ESTABLISHED: March 5, 2005

LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: AAE Colony INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Mike Scarborough

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1948 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 45

INSTITUTION: Wake Forest University CHAPTER: North Carolina Chi LOCATION: Winston-Salem, NC ESTABLISHED: Mach 19, 2005 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: AAE Colony INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Tom Bower UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1834 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 34

INSTITUTION: Rochester Institute of Technology CHAPTER: New York Tau-Gamma LOCATION: Rochester, NY ESTABLISHED: April 30, 2005 LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED: The True Gentleman's Club INSTALLED OR FOUNDED BY: Tom Bower

UNIVERSITY FOUNDED: 1829 NUMBER OF INITIATES: 33

Colonies

Does not include Phoenix colonies, which are revivals of former chapters.

INSTITUTION: Tusculum College CHAPTER: Tennessee Gamma LOCATION: Greeneville, TN COLONIZED: September 18, 2004

INSTITUTION: Boise State University

CHAPTER: Idaho Beta LOCATION: Boise, ID

COLONIZED: October 26, 2004

INSTITUTION: Mansfield University CHAPTER: Pennsylvania Beta-Phi LOCATION: Mansfield, PA COLONIZED: November 9, 2004

INSTITUTION: The College of New Jersey CHAPTER: New Jersey Tau-Gamma

LOCATION: Ewing, NJ

COLONIZED: December 11, 2004

INSTITUTION: Indiana University - Purdue University, Indianapolis

снартек: Indiana Iota-Pi LOCATION: Indianapolis, IN COLONIZED: February 5, 2005 INSTITUTION: Virginia Commonwealth University

СНАРТЕЯ: Virginia Chi LOCATION: Richmond, VA COLONIZED: March 24, 2005

INSTITUTION: St. Leo University CHAPTER: Florida Alpha-Mu LOCATION: Tampa, FL COLONIZED: April 20, 2005

INSTITUTION: University of Missouri - Kansas City

CHAPTER: Missouri Kappa-Chi LOCATION: Kansas City, MO COLONIZED: April 22, 2005

INSTITUTION: University of Wisconsin - LaCrosse

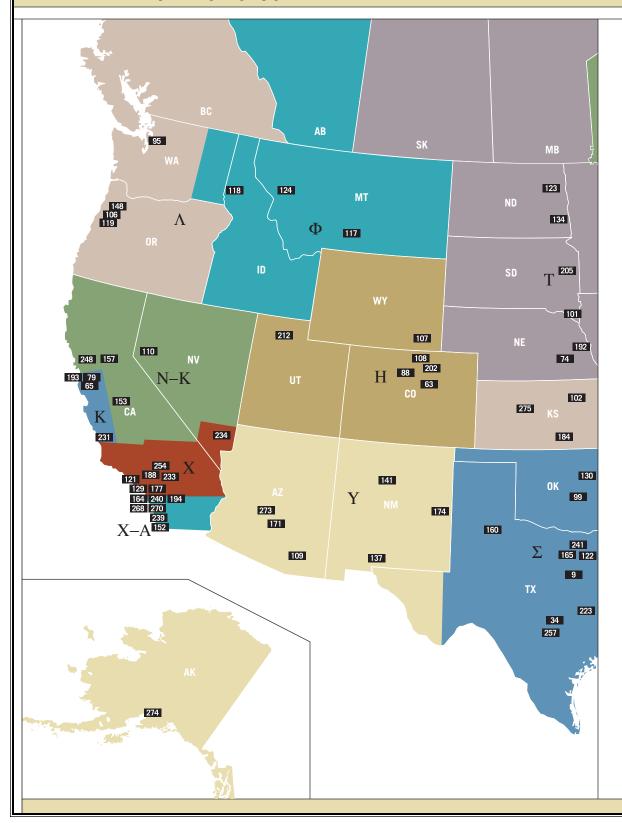
CHAPTER: Wisconsin Lambda-Chi

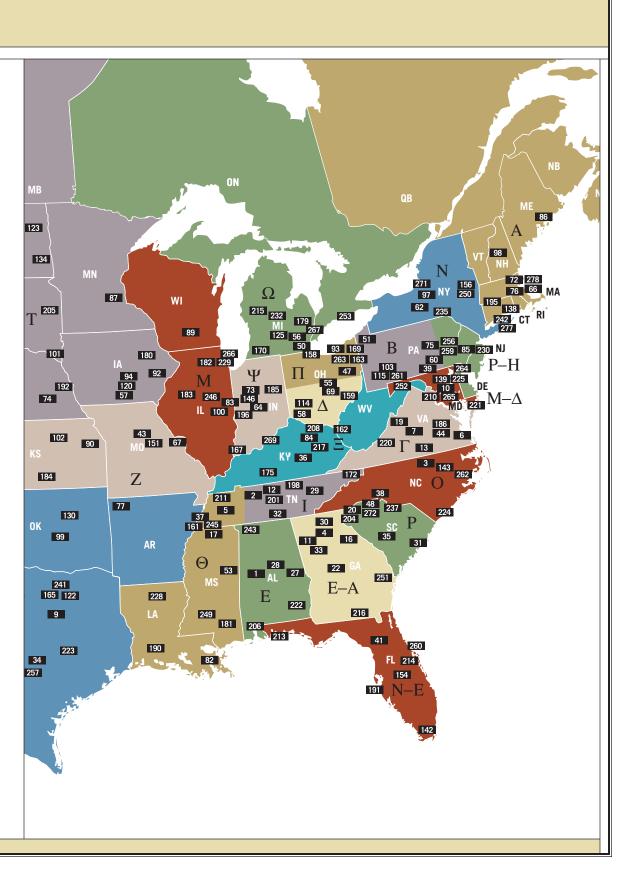
LOCATION: LaCrosse, WI COLONIZED: April 27, 2005

	THE GREEK ALPHABET	
ALPHA al-fah	$\displaystyle \operatorname*{BETA}_{bay-tah}$	$\prod_{\substack{ ext{GAMMA}\ gam-ah}}$
DELTA del-tah	EPSILON ep-si-lon	Z ZETA zay-tah
H ETA ay-tah	THETA thay-ta	IOTA eye-o-tah
KAPPA cap-ah	LAMBDA lamb-dah	IVI MU mew
NU new	XI zzeye	OMICRON omm-e-cron
PI pie	P RHO row	SIGMA sig-mah
TAU taw	UPSILON oops-i-lon	$igoplus_{ ext{PHI}}^{ ext{PHI}}$
X CHI keye	$\displaystyle \mathop{\Psi}_{\scriptstyle ext{PSI}}_{\scriptstyle sigh}$	OMEGA o-meg-ah

ACTIVE CHAPTERS OF SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON

Numbers correlate with chapter list beginning on page 88.







The Governance of our Fraternity

By G. Robert Hamrdla

An important part of membership in Sigma Alpha Epsilon is understanding its government and organizational structure as outlined in the Fraternity Laws. Just as democracy can't work if we don't keep informed, the vitality of our Fraternity depends on the educated participation of all its undergraduates and alumni. From the day he becomes a pledge, each brother should know how and where to make his opinions and efforts count.

The Fraternity Laws of Sigma Alpha Epsilon state that "the government of the Fraternity is vested in the following bodies, ranked in the order named: Fraternity Convention, Supreme Council, Province Conventions, Chapters Collegiate and Alumni Associations."

THE FRATERNITY CONVENTION

The Fraternity Convention is the ultimate governing and legislative body of the Fraternity. The following comprise the official delegates to the Convention, and each of them has one vote: (a) past Eminent Supreme Archons who have served at least 23 months, (b) the Honorary Eminent Supreme Archon, (c) members of the Supreme Council, (d) the Eminent Supreme Recorder, (e) one member of the Board of Directors of aAE Services, (f) the province archons, (g) one delegate from each Chapter Collegiate in good standing and (h) one delegate from each alumni association in good standing. To cast his vote each member of the Convention must be present at its sessions; no proxies are allowed. The Convention meets biennially at the time and place designated by the Supreme Council. The outgoing Eminent Supreme Archon presides over the sessions of the convention.

The chief matters of business that come before each Fraternity Convention are: (1) extension (i.e. the granting of charters to new or reestablished chapters); (2) amendments to the Fraternity Laws; (3) financial matters (audits, budgets, appropriations, etc.); (4) election of the Supreme Council, Trustees of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Foundation and Directors of ^aAE Services;

(5) educational matters; (6) projects, rules and regulations to promote the general welfare of the Fraternity, including resolutions; and (7) awards in recognition of distinguished service and achievements by both undergraduates and alumni brothers.

Since each of them was the supreme governing body of Sigma Alpha Epsilon at its time, the Fraternity Conventions held since the founding of the Fraternity have been the most important gatherings in its history:

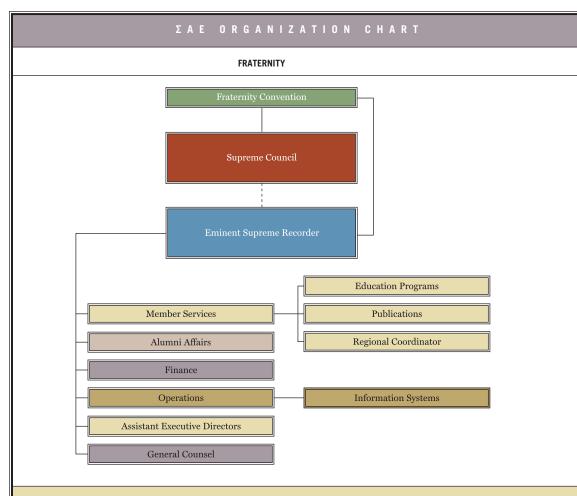
- 1. 1858 Murfreesboro, Tennessee
- 2. 1860 Nashville, Tennessee
- 3. 1867 Nashville, Tennessee
- 4. 1868 Oxford, Mississippi
- 5. 1869 Athens, Georgia
- 6. 1870 Memphis, Tennessee
- 7. 1871 Nashville, Tennessee
- 8. 1872 Atlanta, Georgia
- 9. 1873 Louisville, Kentucky
- 10. 1874 Augusta, Georgia
- 11. 1875 Nashville, Tennessee
- 12. 1877 Richmond, Virginia
- 13. 1878 Augusta, Georgia
- 14. 1879 Nashville, Tennessee
- 15. 1881 Atlanta, Georgia
- 16. 1882 Augusta, Georgia
- 17. 1883 Louisville, Kentucky
- 18. 1884 Athens, Georgia
- 19. 1885 Nashville, Tennessee
- 20. 1886 Atlanta, Georgia
- 21. 1887 Columbia, South Carolina
- 22. 1888 Nashville, Tennessee
- 23. 1889 Charlotte, North Carolina
- 24. 1890 Cincinnati, Ohio
- 25. 1891 Atlanta, Georgia
- 26. 1892 Chattanooga, Tennessee
- 27. 1893 Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
- 28. 1894 Washington, District of Columbia
- 29. 1896 St. Louis, Missouri
- 30. 1898 Nashville, Tennessee
- 31. 1900 Boston, Massachusetts
- 32. 1902 Washington, District of Columbia

- 33. 1904 Memphis, Tennessee
- 34. 1906 Atlanta, Georgia
- 35. 1909 Atlantic City, New Jersey
- 36. 1910 Kansas City, Missouri
- 37. 1912 Nashville, Tennessee
- 38. 1914 Chicago, Illinois
- 39. 1916 Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
- 40. 1919 Buffalo, New York
- 41. 1920 St. Louis, Missouri
- 42. 1922 Detroit, Michigan
- 43. 1924 Atlanta, Georgia
- 44. 1926 Boston, Massachusetts
- 45. 1928 Miami, Florida
- 46. 1930 Evanston, Illinois
- 47. 1932 Los Angeles, California
- 48. 1934 Washington, District of Columbia (78th Anniversary)
- 49. 1937 Chicago, Illinois (81st)
- 50. 1939 Chicago, Illinois (83rd)
- 51. 1940 Fort Worth, Texas (84th)
- 52. 1943 Evanston, Illinois (87th)
- 53. 1945 Chicago, Illinois (89th)
- 54. 1947 Mackinac Island, Michigan (91st)
- 55. 1949 Los Angeles, California (93rd)
- 56. 1951 Chicago, Illinois (95th)
- 57. 1953 Chicago, Illinois (97th)
- 58. 1955 Chicago, Illinois (99th)
- 59. 1957 Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (101st)
- 60. 1959 Highland Park, Illinois (103rd)
- 61. 1961 Yellowstone Park, Wyoming (105th)
- 62. 1963 Chicago, Illinois (107th)
- 63. 1965 Atlanta, Georgia (109th)
- 64. 1967 Minneapolis, Minnesota (111th)
- 65. 1969 San Francisco, California (113th)
- 66. 1971 Richmond, Virginia (115th)
- 67. 1973 New Orleans, Louisiana (117th)
- 68. 1975 Denver, Colorado (119th)
- 69. 1977 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (121st)
- 70. 1979 Newport Beach, California (123rd)
- 71. 1981 Kansas City, Missouri (125th)
- 72. 1983 Minneapolis, Minnesota (127th) 73. 1985 Atlanta, Georgia (129th)
- 74. 1987 Portland, Oregon (131st)

- 75. 1989 Cincinnati, Ohio (133rd)
- 76. 1991 San Diego, California (135th)
- 77. 1993 New Orleans, Louisiana (137th)
- 78. 1995 St. Louis, Missouri (139th)
- 79. 1997 Phoenix, Arizona (141st)
- 80. 1999 Las Vegas, Nevada (143rd)
- 81. 2001 Orlando, Florida (145th)

- 82. 2003 Cleveland, Ohio (147th)
- 83. 2005 Nashville, Tennessee (149th)

Some conventions were omitted or canceled, especially during the Civil War. Furthermore, they changed from annual to biennial along the way, making it difficult to number them



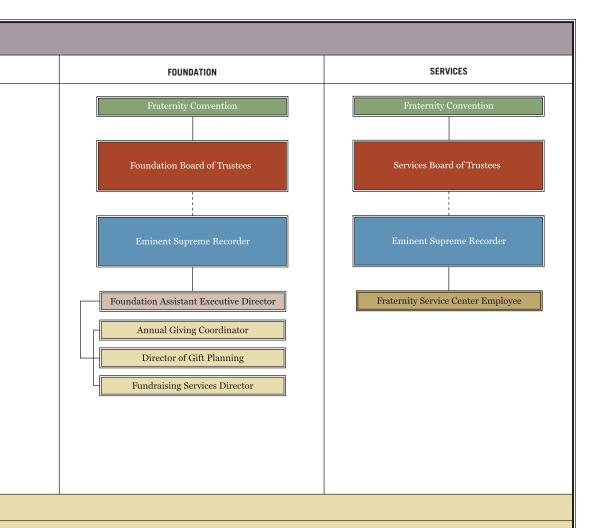
ROLE OF THE FRATERNITY SERVICE CENTER STAFF:

Thirty full-time staff members are dedicated to serving our 10,000 undergraduate members and 175,000 living members. Twenty-five of them are based in Evanston, Illinois, at the Levere Memorial Temple. The staff represents and works for all three entities of ^aAE: Sigma Alpha Epsilon

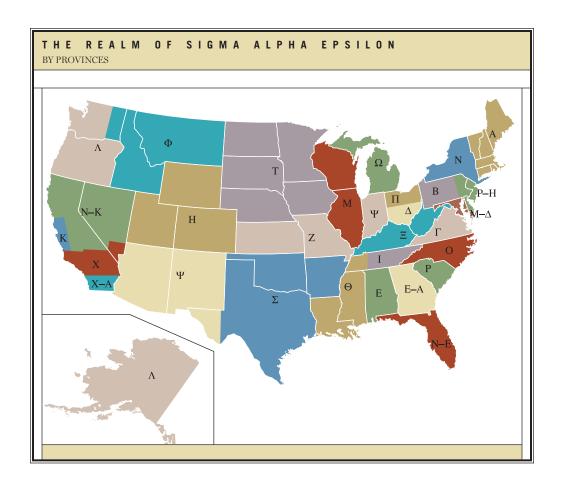
Fraternity, ^aAE Foundation, and ^aAE Services. Five staff members are field-based, including the Assistant Executive Directors, who live in their specific regions to provide better service and to be more accessible to the chapters in their region. The staff is professionally trained and qualified to assist

sequentially and consistently. To meet this situation, the Supreme Council in 1934 decided that conventions should be known by the number of years since the founding of the Fraternity, and the Washington Convention of 1934 was consequently styled the "Seventy-eighth Anniversary Convention."

All delegates from the chapters collegiate, all province archons, and certain members of Sigma Alpha Epsilon's "official family" share in the convention fund that is set aside to assist in paying the expenses of their attendance. Each chapter's delegate shares in the fund, which is prorated



members with questions regarding chapter management, risk management, chapter housing issues, media relations, academics and scholarship, leadership development, volunteer activities, and financial donations or contributions. The staff manages the Fraternity's three websites, its publications, Leadership School, the Levere Memorial Temple, the Foundation scholarship and loan funds, and the endowment of ^aAE Services. The staff is directed by the Eminent Supreme Recorder, who serves as the executive director.



according to the distance he travels. His chapter should cover whatever additional funding is needed to cover the total cost of travel, registration fee, and accommodation. Any member of the Fraternity who does not share in the convention fund is eligible to attend any of the Fraternity's conventions, but he must then cover all of his own expenses including registration for the convention itself.

The composition of the voting delegates to the convention reflects a central principle of your Fraternity: that undergraduates have the principal voice in making policy. Delegates from the chapters collegiate generally control a much higher number of votes than that of all the other delegates combined. Yet it would be a mistake to assume that undergraduates and the other constituencies oppose each other, for such "block voting" is virtually non-existent.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL

The Supreme Council is composed of the following officers elected at each regular Fraternity Convention: Eminent Supreme Archon (president), Eminent Supreme Deputy Archon (vice-president), Eminent Supreme Warden (supervisor of finances), Eminent Supreme Herald (no specific duties), Eminent Supreme Chronicler (no specific duties), and Honorary Eminent Supreme Archon (no specific duties). The Supreme Council literally acts as a Board of Directors for the Fraternity and meets in person several times a year and more often

by telephone. The Supreme Council has general supervision and control over the affairs of the Fraternity in the interim between Fraternity Conventions, and its prime duty is to carry out the policies set by the conventions.

There are numerous matters of Fraternity business that require attention and action by the Supreme Council, and chief among these are: (1) regulation of the budget and major expenditures of the Fraternity; (2) decisions on major policy matters in the operation of the Fraternity Service Center; (3) installation of new chapters; (4) approval of chapter visitation programs; (5) disciplinary matters involving infractions of the Fraternity Laws, local laws, school regulations and sound risk-management practices; and (6) granting charters to alumni associations.

The Supreme Council invites the province archons to selected regular meetings for the purpose of acquainting them with the affairs, progress and problems of the Fraternity together with hearing from them reports on the state of affairs in their respective provinces. The members of the Supreme Council serve without pay but are reimbursed for their expenses.

PROVINCE CONVENTIONS

Provinces are districts into which the territory of the Fraternity is divided for convenience of grouping and governance as well as for facilitating interaction between chapters. The government of each province is vested in a Province Convention held in the interim years between the biennial Fraternity Conventions. The officers of each province are stated in the Fraternity Laws and typically include province archon, deputy archon, recorder-treasurer, and alumni secretary. They are elected for two-

year terms at the Province Conventions. The Province Convention also attends to the welfare of the chapters and alumni associations in its jurisdiction and enacts such rules and regulations as are needed so long as they do not conflict with the Fraternity Laws.

In practice, many provinces hold a convention each year, but only the ones held in the years between the Fraternity Conventions are considered official. Meetings are usually rotated so that each chapter in the province has a periodic opportunity to act as host to the Province Convention. Often Province Conventions are conducted with regional or province leadership schools, combining the usual business of the Province Convention with educational programs and athletic events.

CHAPTERS COLLEGIATE

The Chapter Collegiate is organized by virtue of a charter granted by the Fraternity. It is composed of those duly initiated members of the Fraternity who are regularly enrolled at the collegiate institution where a charter has been granted and who are entered upon the chapter's roll as active members. The charter reflects the chapter's pledge to obey and uphold the laws of the Fraternity.

Its officers are also determined by the Fraternity Laws and, as of 2005, numbered 13: eminent archon (president), eminent deputy archon (vice-president), eminent recorder (recording secretary), eminent correspondent (corresponding secretary), eminent treasurer, eminent chronicler (historian), eminent warden (sergeant-at-arms), eminent herald (ritualist), eminent chaplain, chapter pledge educator, chapter recruitment chairman, chapter risk manager and chapter scholarship chairman. They are elected at a time set by the chapter and may serve no longer than one year. The Chapter



Collegiate may enact such laws and by-laws for its own government as are not in conflict with the Fraternity Laws.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS

An alumni association is a unit of the Fraternity organized by at least ten alumni who reside in the same city or locality or at least ten alumni of a specific chapter. Existing by virtue of a charter granted by the Supreme Council, these associations hold meetings and social events that contribute to bringing and keeping alumni together. Many also promote significant contact between alumni and undergraduates. Like the other groups, alumni associations may enact by-laws provided they are not in conflict with the Fraternity Laws. Unofficial alumni associations may exist without being

chartered, but they have no right to vote at the Fraternity Convention.

Under the Fraternity Laws other entities of the Fraternity are recognized as follows:

THE SAE FOUNDATION AND SAE SERVICES

There are two other very important legal entities. First is the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Foundation, which performs various charitable functions, including maintenance of the Levere Memorial Temple, granting scholarships and student loans, and supporting the Leadership Schools. Please see Chapter XVII for a full discussion. Second, ^aAE Services provides services and builds assets for Sigma Alpha Epsilon with a focus on chapter housing.

YEARS NAME CHAPTER AND YEAR DEATH	
VIOLEN ON THE COLUMN TERM	
1885-90 Thomas S. Mell Georgia 1878 Mar. 28	3, 1948
1890-91 John G. Capers S. C. Military 1886 Sept. 5,	1919
1891-94 J. Washington Moore Vanderbilt 1891 Jan. 2,	1965
1894-98 Albert M. Austin Ohio Wesleyan 1894 July 1, 1	1963
1898-00 Floyd C. Furlow Georgia Tech 1897 Apr.26,	, 1923
1900-02 G. Hendree Harrison Georgia Tech 1895 Jan. 27,	, 1936
1902-06 William C. Levere Northwestern 1898 Feb. 22	, 1927
1906-10 George D. Kimball Denver 1896 July 8,	1936
1910-12 William W. Brandon Alabama 1892 Dec. 7,	1934
1912-14 Marvin E. Holderness Vanderbilt 1902 Jan. 20	, 1975
1914-19 Don R. Almy Cornell 1895 Oct. 23	, 1927
1919-22 Arthur J. Tuttle Michigan 1892 Dec. 2,	
1922-24 T. Gibson Hobbs Virginia 1909 June 30	0, 1942
1924-28 Lauren Foreman Emory 1901 Feb. 8,	1966
1928-30 O. K. Quivey Purdue 1912 July 21,	, 1949
1930-32 Alfred K. Nippert Cincinnati 1894 Aug. 6,	1956
1932-34 Walter B. Jones Auburn 1910 Aug. 1,	1963
1934-37 John O. Moseley Oklahoma 1916 Oct. 10	, 1955
1937-39 Charles F. Collins Boston 1912 Jan. 15,	, 1960
1939-40 Arthur E. Brown Ohio Wesleyan 1902 Nov. 27	
1940-43 George N. Short Ohio Wesleyan 1905 Feb. 14	, 1952
1943-45 Fred H. Turner Illinois 1922 Sept. 6,	, 1975
1945-47 Cobb C. Torrance Georgia 1921 Mar. 21	l, 1965
1947-49 G. A. Ginter Cincinnati 1897 July 23	, 1971
1949-51 Emmett B. Moore Montana State 1924 Aug. 3,	
1951-53 Robert R. Aurner Iowa 1920 Dec. 17,	
1953-55 Chester D. Lee Iowa State 1927 Feb. 4,	
1955-57 Edward G. Hathcock UCLA 1931 Nov. 13	
1957-59 Leo S. Cade Oklahoma 1922 Jan. 10.	
1959-61 Howard P. Falls Richmond 1933 Feb. 8,	
1961-63 Arthur L. Beck Carnegie-Mellon 1922 Dec. 27	, 1971
1963-65 Glen T. Nygreen Washington 1939 –	1000
1965-67 Gurnett Steinhauer Denver 1931 May 8,	
1967-69 Roy L. Miller Drake 1927 June 19 1969-71 Paul B. Jacob, Jr. Mississippi State 1944 —), 1981
,	1000
1 0, 1	
1 1 1	
1975-77 Russell P. Heuer, Jr. Pennsylvania 1955 Apr. 18,	, 1909
	2 1000
	, -
II	, 1900
1983-85 John B. Warren, Jr. Emory 1959 — 1985-87 J. Clarke Houston III Colorado State 1966 —	
1985-87 J. Clarke Houston III Colorado State 1906 — 1987-89 Ben L. Allen Miami of Ohio 1960 —	
1989-91 David M. Lance Cincinnati 1956 —	
1991-93 William C. Chapman Oklahoma 1957 —	
1993-95 M. Ronald Doleac Southern Mississippi 1970 —	
1995-97 Ben L. Allen Miami of Ohio 1960 —	
1997-99 J.L. "Jim" Pope Southern Mississippi 1973 —	
1999-01 Col. William B. Woods Colorado State 1958 —	
2001-03 Richard M. Hopple Cincinnati 1970 —	
2003-05 Thomas Bower Creighton 1970	

THE CHAPTER ALUMNUS, QUIESCENT, ETERNAL

The Chapter Alumnus is composed of any member of the Fraternity who has ceased to be an active member of a Chapter Collegiate (usually by graduating) and has kept in good standing as an alumnus by the payment of (1) an annual gift of at least \$10 or (2) cumulative gifts of at least \$100. The members whose cumulative gifts total at least \$100 is designated a member at various levels of giving to recognize his contributions. For example, once a member has given at least \$1,000, he becomes a Founder Member of the aAE Foundation. Alumni who do not qualify in one of those two ways are designated as members of the Chapter Quiescent. When a member dies, he passes into the Chapter Eternal.

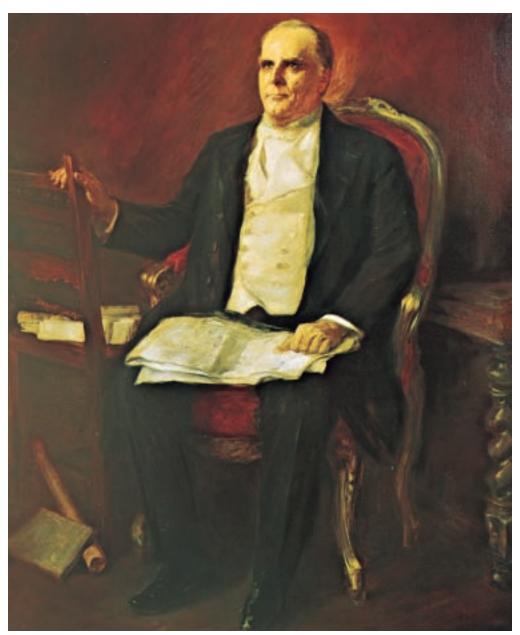
THE FRATERNITY SERVICE CENTER

The main offices of the Fraternity, Foundation, and Services are located at the Levere Memorial Temple, 1856 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Illinois 60201 (P.O. Box 1856, Evanston, Illinois 60204). It is under the direction of the Eminent Supreme Recorder, who is the Executive Director of both the Fraternity and the Foundation. The Fraternity Service Center prepares and distributes supplies among the chapters, alumni, and officers of the Fraternity; collects all dues and fees; prepares many publications; keeps account of all receipts

and disbursements; and administers the visitation of active chapters. Several directors report to the Executive Director of the Fraternity and Foundation, and additional staff report to them. The Executive Director also serves as the Chief Operating Officer of ^aAE Services. In all, about twenty five people work at the Levere Memorial Temple, while their are approximately seven staff members who serve in the field.

The Fraternity Service Center is charged with the day-to-day administration of the affairs of ^aAE. Its staff operates as the primary link between the chapters and alumni and their various groupings. It is all the name implies: a vital, active service center where much of the business of the Fraternity is transacted.

The Fraternity prides itself on offering the opportunity for undergraduates and alumni to participate fully in its governance, and the degree to which they can set the Fraternity's destiny is limited only by their unwillingness to participate. As in any body governed democratically, it is up to the members to exercise their franchise or forfeit their influence. All of your officers want you to be involved, and Sigma Alpha Epsilon can be what you want it to be only if you take an active role in governing it. To make sure you are familiar with the current structure of governance, ask to see a copy of the Fraternity Laws published after the most recent Fraternity Convention.



PRESIDENT WILLIAM MCKINLEY

Initiated by Ohio Sigma, Mt. Union College, Alliance, Ohio; Governor of Ohio; 25th President of the United States of America. At his inauguration, his only insignia was the badge of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Recipient of the highest honors in the power of his country to bestow, President McKinley was shot by an assassin on September 6, 1901, and died on September 14, 1901.



The ΣΑΕ Foundation

By Donald Souhrada and Matt Spencer

The Salvation Army. The United Way. The Sigma Alpha Epsilon Foundation. What do these organizations have in common? They are all public charitable and educational foundations. Just as your chapter raises money to support charities, which in turn help people, the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Foundation raises money to help you and to preserve the Levere Memorial Temple.

As a public foundation, the <u>aAE</u> Foundation is distinct from the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity because of its status with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) as a 501 (c)(3) public foundation. Contributions made to the Foundation are tax-deductible.

The Foundation's function as a charitable and educational foundation is the primary reason for its existence. Although the Fraternity is also a not-for-profit organization, the IRS does not allow tax-deductible gifts to be used for Fraternity-building activity. Therefore, the Foundation maintains distinct programs from the Fraternity and is permitted by the IRS to provide support for Fraternity activities that are charitable and educational.

So what do gifts to the Foundation do? They prepare, provide and preserve.

1. Prepare undergraduate brothers for life as an alumnus.

The ^aAE Foundation funds programs that will better prepare undergraduate brothers for life after college.

LEADERSHIP SCHOOLS

Every college or institution where an ^aAE chapter exists does an outstanding job of educating students. However, the Fraternity offers leadership and character development training that are not offered in the classroom.

The Foundation sponsors a number of programs that build on these attributes: leadership, service and character development based on the ideals of "The True Gentleman."

The marquee educational program sponsored by the Foundation is the John O. Moseley Leadership School held annually each summer. In addition, the Foundation sponsors a series of annual regional leadership schools. These schools focus on the

basics of fraternity management, leadership training and personal development.

While delegates pay tuition to attend the leadership schools, tuition alone does not cover the expense to conduct each school. In fact, an annual Foundation grant supports Leadership School, while a portion of an undergraduate's fraternity dues subsidize the event and keeps the tuition low. Donations from alumni make the Foundation grant possible.

THE TRUE GENTLEMAN INITIATIVE PROGRAM

In addition to Leadership Schools, the Foundation funds the educational portions of The True Gentleman Initiative (TGI). By providing a framework for chapter and personal success, this program is intended to help the undergraduate better himself mentally, emotionally and physically. The TGI is designed to foster partnerships among undergraduate chapters, alumni, host institutions and the Fraternity Service Center.

The TGI has 12-core areas with which a chapter can structure activities: chapter management, recruitment, pledge education, continuing education, ritual, scholarship, community service/philanthropy, risk management, campus/interfraternity leadership, alumni relations, financial management and housing. The TGI has its own website with resources for all of the core areas at www.thetgi.net.

A college education is an investment in money and time. The TGI also offers brothers resources to enhance their college experience, while also helping them increase the return on their investment. To do so, the TGI offers The Portfolio, a framework that helps each brother develop to his full academic potential, stay involved on campus, in the chapter and in the community, and most importantly, maintain balance in his life.

2. Provide financial support through scholarships and loans.

Individuals attend college for a variety of reasons, but the focus always returns to academics. The ^aAE mission promotes the highest standards of scholarship, and the Foundation supports this ideal by awarding numerous international and chapter scholarships annually to deserving undergraduates. Specific awards are offered for specific disciplines such as medicine and history. The total annual value of these scholarships is more than \$100,000.

Scholarship applications are sent to each chapter's eminent archon and are also available at www.thetgi.net. They can also be obtained by contacting the Fraternity Service Center. The deadline for receipt of completed applications is the end of April each year.

With annual tuition increases and cutbacks in federal aid, some brothers need more financial assistance than their institution can provide. The ^aAE Foundation also offers student loans to any sophomore, junior, senior or graduate student with a 3.0 grade point average according to need. A qualifying brother may apply for up to \$5,000 per year for a total of \$20,000 with payments deferred until after graduation. The interest rate on these loans is only slightly higher than the rate of a government-subsidized Stafford Loan. The Fraternity Service Center will provide applications for student loans upon request.

On average, the Foundation has nearly \$1.5 million in outstanding student loans.

3. Preserve the Levere Memorial Temple and the artifacts it houses.

In 1920 Billy Levere had a vision for a landmark building that would house the Fraternity headquarters, a memorial temple, and the priceless artwork and archives of the Fraternity. In 1930, less than four years after his death, his dream was realized and the Levere Memorial Temple was named in his memory, serving as a tribute to Levere and to all our brothers who have made the ultimate sacrifice in service to our country.

Today, the Temple, with its chapel, library, museum, archives and meeting rooms for the public houses the Fraternity Service Center. It serves the Fraternity much the way Levere had envisioned. The grand building was built for less than \$400,000 but could not be replaced today — considering the embellishments, fixtures and furnishings—for less than several millions of dollars.

The Temple requires significant attention and ongoing maintenance. Major renovations have taken place in the last several years. For example, in 2001, the Temple's roof was replaced, preserving the original slate where possible. This project cost more than \$200,000. In 2002, a comprehensive tuckpointing project removed weak mortar between the stones and replaced it with new mortar. The project cost nearly \$75,000 and ensured that the building is waterproof. Then, in 2004, workers refurbished parts of the chapel and removed protective shields from the windows to allow more natural light into the room. Without alumni support these projects would not have been possible.

The Levere Memorial Temple houses priceless and irreplaceable artifacts of ^aAE's history. Foundation support helps to preserve these artifacts for future generations. For example, the original minutes are on display in the Temple. This precious document penned by Noble Leslie DeVotie was deteriorating due to the natural acids in the paper, but Foundation support funded a conservation project that will preserve the document for many years to come.

The Foundation would not be able to prepare, provide or preserve without the support of brothers and friends of aAE. Your Fraternity has a history of brothers stepping forward when called upon to support initiatives that advance the cause of the Fraternity. Were it not for generous alumni, especially Alfred K. Nippert (Cincinnati 1894) the Levere Memorial Temple would not have been built. There would be no such thing as Leadership School if a number of Oklahoma Kappa alumni had not donated the funds to make the first school possible in the midst of the Great Depression. Even the many aAE chapter houses across the country would not exist had it not been for alumni brothers doing what was necessary to provide housing.

Since 1927, tens of thousands of alumni and friends have supported the Foundation. In order to continue to preserve the Levere Memorial Temple and to lead the Greek community in educational programming and financial aid available, it is essential that alumni continue to support the Foundation. To thank and recognize our generous contributors, the Foundation bestows recognition levels based both on lifetime and annual giving.

LIFETIME GIVING LEVELS

Any gift made to the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Foundation for any educational purpose is added to a brother's lifetime giving total. Benchmarks tailored to the stage in our brothers' lives provide recognition when reached.

Undergraduates are encouraged to begin their support of the Foundation by joining the Phi Alpha Club with a gift of \$25. These brothers are listed in the Foundation's Honor Roll of Donors and in the Joseph W. Walt Library. They also receive a Phi Alpha Club lapel pin and certificate. Young alumni (brothers who have graduated in the last ten years) may join the Founder Associate Society when their lifetime giving reaches \$100.00. Brothers at these levels will receive a signed certificate of appreciation.

Traditional alumni may receive recognition for their lifetime support when cumulative giving reaches \$1,000. Brothers who reach Founder Member status and each succeeding level are pictured in *The Record*, receive the corresponding lapel pin and certificate and have their name placed on a permanent plaque in Nippert Hall of the Levere Memorial Temple.

The following is a complete list of lifetime giving levels:

Phi Alpha Club

\$25+ Phi Alpha Club Member

Founder Society Associates (Young Alumni)

\$100 - \$249 Century Member

\$250 - \$499 Moseley Member

\$500 - \$999 Levere Member

Founder Society (Traditional Alumni)

\$1,000 - \$2,499 Founder Member

\$2,500 - \$4,999 Phoenix Society

\$5,000 - \$9,999 Bunting Society

\$10,000 - \$24,999 Nippert Society

\$25,000 - \$49,999 DeVotie Society

\$50,000 - \$74,999 Rudulph Society

\$75,000 - \$99,999 McKinley Society

\$100,000+ Foundation Fellow

ANNUAL GIVING LEVELS

The Foundation classifies gifts into two categories: restricted and unrestricted. A restricted gift may only be used, in accordance with the contributor's wishes, to provide support for a specific chapter or region of the country. These gifts are applica-

ble to lifetime giving levels but not for annual giving levels. Unrestricted gifts benefit the Fraternity as a whole even if specified for a project such as Leadership School or the Levere Memorial temple. When a donor's total unrestricted giving for a fiscal year (July 1 – June 30) reaches \$250 or more, he will qualify for membership in the Foundation's 1856 Society for that year. Young alumni will be recognized for annual giving of \$118.56 during the same period.

Brothers who reach the Foundation's annual giving club, the 1856 Society, will receive a level-specific lapel pin and an 1856 Society Plaque and recognition in *The Record*.

The 1856 Society giving levels are as follows:

\$118.56 - \$249 Young Alumni Gold

250 - Gold Level Traditional alumni

\$500 - \$999 Pearl Level

\$1,000 - \$2,499 Ruby Level

\$2,500 - \$4,999 Diamond Level

\$5,000 - \$9,999 Emerald Level

\$10,000+ Platinum Level

SPECIAL RECOGNITION CLUB

The Heritage Society

Hundreds of brothers have made significant gifts by including the Foundation in their will or trust or by naming the Foundation as a beneficiary in their insurance policy or pension fund.

These brothers are recognized in the Heritage Society. The Heritage Society recognizes the type of gift rather than the amount.

Keepers of the Tower

To ensure the preservation of the Levere Memorial Temple, the Keeper of the Tower program was created to recognize brothers who have made an outright gift of \$25,000. Since its creation, more than 25 brothers have become Keepers of the Tower. In recognition

of their generosity, members receive a symbolic key to the Tower Room in the Levere Memorial Temple.

Chapter Funds

Nearly 80 chapters have various funds set up for their benefit through the Foundation. These funds are either a Chapter Education Fund or a Chapter Allocation Fund. A Chapter Education Fund requires an initial gift of \$5,000 from a chapter or its alumni to create. After a full year of investment it will produce spendable income equal to 6% of the principle. These funds can be used to fund Leadership School tuition and travel expenses, provide scholarships to deserving brothers or fund educational improvements to chapter

houses. They may also be more restrictive, in accordance with the wishes of the donor.

Because the Internal Revenue Service does not allow tax deductions for fraternity houses, a house corporation may establish a Chapter Allocation Fund so the Foundation may collect funds on the chapter's behalf and offer alumni tax-deductibility. The "allocation" is an amount of tax-deductible gifts the chapter may receive based on a formula of total square feet divided by the square feet reserved "for wholly educational purposes." An example would be a study room.

Chapter Allocation Funds require significant documentation to establish and are generally used for comprehensive house renovations or building projects.

FOUNDATION FUNDS

BY CHAPTER

Chapter House Allocation Funds

(in alphabetical order by state)

- AR Arkansas Alpha Upsilon Chapter House Allocation Fund
- California Iota Chapter House Allocation Fund
- Connecticut Omega Chapter House Allocation Fund
- DC Washington City Rho Chapter House Allocation Fund
- FL Florida Alpha Chapter House Allocation Fund
- FL Florida Delta Chapter House Allocation Fund
- Florida Epsilon Chapter House Allocation Fund
- Florida Upsilon Chapter House Allocation Fund
- GA Georgia Phi Chapter House Allocation Fund TΑ
- Iowa Gamma Chapter House Allocation Fund
- IA Iowa Beta Chapter House Allocation Fund
- Iowa Chi Chapter House Allocation Fund IA
- ID Idaho Alpha Chapter House Allocation Fund
- ILIllinois Beta Chapter House Allocation Fund
- IN Indiana Epsilon Chapter House Allocation Fund
- IN Indiana Alpha Chapter House Allocation Fund
- Indiana Beta Chapter House Allocation Fund IN IN
- Indiana Gamma Chapter House Allocation Fund Kansas Beta Chapter House Allocation Fund
- Louisiana Tau-Upsilon Chapter House Allocation Fund
- MN Minnesota Alpha Chapter House Allocation Fund
- Mississippi Gamma Chapter House Allocation Fund
- North Carolina Xi Chapter House NC Allocation Fund

- NE Nebraska Lambda-Pi Chapter House Allocation Fund
- OH Ohio Theta Chapter House Allocation Fund
- Ohio Gamma Chapter House Allocation Fund
- Oklahoma Mu Chapter House Allocation Fund
- OK Oklahoma Kappa Chapter House Allocation Fund
- Pennsylvania Alpha-Zeta Chapter House Allocation Fund
- South Dakota Theta Chapter House Allocation Fund
- TN Tennessee Sigma Chapter House Allocation Fund
- TNTennessee Beta Chapter House Allocation Fund
- TNTennessee Omega Chapter House Allocation Fund
- Texas Rho Chapter House Allocation Fund TX
- Texas Delta Chapter House Allocation Fund
- Texas Tau Chapter House Allocation Fund

Miscellaneous SAE Foundation Funds

Levere Memorial Temple Fund

G. Robert Hamrdla Scholarship Fund

Dennis & Stacey Barsema Scholarship Fund for Illinois Gamma

W. Emil Forman Scholarship Fund

George Barkhurst Leadership School Fund

George Collier Memorial Fund

Warren Poslusny Scholarship Fund

Jones-Laurence Scholarship Fund Dr. Charles A. Preuss Medical Award Fund

John O. Moseley National Leadership School

Operating Fund

Hummell Scholarship Fund for Virginia Kappa

To check whether your chapter has one of these funds, see the list above, or to establish one, contact the assistant executive director of the ^aAE Foundation at the Fraternity Service Center.

Donald Souhrada, Iowa 1993, served as the assistant executive director of the ^aAE Foundation from 2001–2005. Matt Spencer, Willamette 1999, worked for the Foundation as the Director of Annual Giving for several years.

ΣAE FOUNDATION FUNDS

BY CHAPTER

Chapter Education Funds

(in alphabetical order by state)

- AL Casey Lee Houston Chapter Education Fund for Alabama Epsilon
- AZ Arizona Beta Chapter Education Fund
- CA California Iota Chapter Education Fund
- CA San Francisco Area Alumni Association Education Fund
- CA Violet A. Lueker Chapter Education Fund for California Alpha
- CA California Delta Chapter Education Fund
- CA California Pi Chapter Education Fund
- CA California Gamma Chapter Education Fund
- CA California Tau Chapter Education Fund
- CO Violet A. Lueker Education Fund for Colorado Zeta
- CO Colorado Delta Chapter Education Fund
- CO James Mercier Chapter Education Fund for Colorado Lambda
- FL Central Florida Alumni Association Education Fund
- FL Florida Alpha Chapter Education Fund
- FL Adam Tyler Slott Chapter Education Fund for Florida Upsilon
- IA Iowa Sigma Chapter Education Fund
- IA Iowa Delta Chapter Education Fund
- ID Idaho Alpha Chapter Education Fund
- IL Illinois Gamma Chapter Education Fund
- IL Illinois Beta Chapter Education Fund
- IL Illinois Psi-Omega Chapter Education Fund
- IN Indiana Gamma Chapter Education Fund
- IN Indiana Alpha Chapter Education Fund
- KS Kansas Beta Chapter Education Fund
- KS Kansas Alpha Chapter Education Fund
- LA Louisiana Epsilon Chapter Education Fund
- MA Massachusetts Epsilon Chapter Education Fund
- MA Massachusetts Gamma Chapter Fund
- MA Massachusetts Iota-Tau Chapter Education Fund
- MD Maryland Alpha Chapter Education Fund
- MD Maryland Beta Chapter Education Fund
- MD Maryland Omicron-Pi Chapter Education Fund
- MD Maryland Sigma Chapter Education Fund
 MI Warren Poslusny Chapter Education Fund fo
- MI Warren Poslusny Chapter Education Fund for Michigan Epsilon
- MN Kevin Denslow Chapter Education Fund for Minnesota Alpha
- MO Missouri Beta Chapter Education Fund
- MS Mississippi Sigma Leadership School Endowment Fund
- MS Richard G. Wilkinson Education Fund for Mississippi Chapters
- NC North Carolina Theta Chapter Education Fund
- ND Frederick E. Martin Chapter Education Fund for North Dakota Beta

- NH Park W. Stickney Chapter Education Fund for New Hampshire Alpha
- NM New Mexico Alpha Chapter Education Fund
- NV Nevada Beta Chapter Education Fund
- NY Farkouh-Hier Chapter Education Fund for New York Epsilon
- NY New York Alpha Chapter Education Fund
- OH Lanning P. Porterfield Chapter Education Fund for Ohio Theta
- OH Ohio Sigma Chapter Education Fund
- OH Helen M. Cook Chapter Library Fund for Ohio Delta
- OH Ohio Epsilon Chapter Education Fund
- OH Horace L. Griley Chapter Education Fund for Ohio Mu
- OH Ohio Nu Chapter Education Fund
- OH Lanning P. Porterfield Chapter Education Fund for Ohio Theta
- OK Helen M. Cook Chapter Education Fund for Oklahoma Kappa
- OK Al Smith/Kathryn C. Woods Chapter Education Fund for Oklahoma Mu
- OR Peter B. Underwood/Daniel C. Booze Chapter Education Fund for Oregon Gamma
- OR Oregon Alpha Chapter Education Fund
- PA R.P. Heuer, Jr. Chapter Education Fund for Pennsylvania Theta
- PA Warren Weber Chapter Education Fund for Pennsylvania Zeta
- SC Capers Bouton Chapter Education Fund for South Carolina Delta
- SD South Dakota Theta Chapter Education Fund
- SD Evelyn "Mom" Raymond Chapter Education Fund for South Dakota Sigma
- TN Tennessee Kappa Chapter Education Fund
- TN Billy F. Simmons Chapter Education Fund for Tennessee Rho
- TX Brent Goodfriend Chapter Education Fund for Texas Alpha
- TX Texas Theta Chapter Education Fund
- UT Mark Peterson Chapter Education Fund for Utah Phi
- VA Virginia Omicron Chapter Education Fund
- VA Virginia Sigma Chapter Education Fund
- VA Virginia Tau Chapter Education Fund
- WA Washington Gamma Chapter Education Fund
- WA Washington Alpha Chapter Education Fund
- WA Washington City Rho Chapter Education Fund
- n/a Province Zeta Education Fund
- n/a William Fiscus Education Fund for Province Omega



ΣAE Services

By Thomas G. Goodale

The Fraternity Endowment Fund (FEF) is a fund that has been a significant source of revenue for Fraternity operations since being created at the 1920 St. Louis Anniversary Convention. Initially, the Fund was referred to as the "National Endowment Fund" and was administered by the Σ AE board of trustees in New York City. At that time, the board also managed the "Record Life Subscription Fund," which was established in 1912 to assist with the ever-increasing publishing costs of The Record.

The Era of Levere, written by Fraternity Historian Joe Walt, describes in great detail the original mission of the national endowment: to "give the Fraternity the financial muscle to expand its program, enlarge its influence and enhance its prestige." Past Eminent Supreme Archon Don Almy, Cornell 1895, described the scenario by stating that "the trouble with ^aAE is that it is 14 percent active and 86 percent dead." He proposed resurrecting the dead by selling the Fraternity to its alumni. For the first time ^aAE was asking its alumni to support

the Fraternity's general program financially. The national endowment was initially established with "Founder Members," who contributed \$1,000 to the fund, "Life Members," who contributed \$50, and "Annual Members," who paid \$3 per year.

As of 1930 the fund had grown to \$115,635. With the creation of the aAE Foundation in 1927 and the construction of the Levere Memorial Temple in 1929, \$89,273 was transferred to the Foundation to cover costs of construction of the Temple. The Life Subscription Fund was transferred at the 1971 Richmond Convention into the Educational and Leadership Fund. Through the years, the various endowments operated, accomplished their mission, and served the needs of the organization. Only the voting convention can modify the name or mission of an endowment.

The National Endowment Fund name was modified with the installation of the Western Ontario (Ontario Alpha) Chapter in 1993. As the national and international moniker was debated, the fund became



The Kentucky Epsilon chapter house at the University of Kentucky, built in 1999.

known as the "Fraternity Endowment Fund" at the 1993 New Orleans Anniversary Convention. The Fraternity was directed by the convention to grow the corpus of the FEF by transferring a third of the annual undergraduate dues collected into the fund. The objective was to grow the fund to \$7 million. Establishing a true endowment of this size would allow for a percentage of the income from each fiscal year to be transferred to the Fraternity to cover expenses of *The Record*, Leadership School, and the E&L Consultant program.

At the 2001 Orlando Convention, the adopted strategic plan "2006...and Beyond" called for a modification in Fraternity Law to alter the formal endowments agreement and mission. The law change created Sigma Alpha Epsilon Services, Inc. The sevenmember board of directors of ^aAE Services oversees and invests the FEF. Investments include stocks, bonds, and loans to house corporations for chapter house construction and renovations. As of May, 2005,

approximately \$2.6 million is currently invested in first and second mortgages and loan guarantees to chapter houses. Nearly 30 chapters benefit from this program.

An additional \$2 million is invested in stocks and cash. ^aAE Services is an IRS 501(c) (7) not-for-profit corporation, as is the Fraternity. Services is not the ^aAE Foundation; the Foundation is a separate organization set up as an IRS 501(c) (3) educational and charitable organization.

The Board of Directors of ^aAE Services is composed of five "at-large" members in good standing of the chapter alumni. The Eminent Supreme Archon and the Eminent Supreme Recorder are ex-officio voting members of the board. Each serves for a term of four years, two elected at the biennial convention with three members at the next Biennial Convention.

The ESR and the staff of the Fraternity Service Center carry out the directives of the Services Board.



The Policies of ΣAE

By Joseph W. Walt

Within any organization of major size, there are certain policies that provide the broad standards or guidelines for the operation of that organization. Certainly Sigma Alpha Epsilon is no exception. The origin of the various policies of Sigma Alpha Epsilon stem from a number of sources including specific wording of the Fraternity Laws, written policy statements by the Supreme Council, the ritual of the Fraternity, or generally accepted operating practice by the Fraternity Service Center.

It would not be possible or perhaps worthwhile to attempt a comprehensive analysis of all policies of the Fraternity. Rather, it would seem appropriate to make some comment about a few policy areas which seem to have the greatest need for clarification in light of the contemporary society in which we live.

MEMBERSHIP SELECTION

Sigma Alpha Epsilon exists to provide an opportunity for the individual to develop as a person and as a part of a group of broth-

ers who have chosen to live together. It is hoped that, while assisting each individual's growth, the group will also benefit. Historically, national social fraternities have not been known for the diversity of their membership regarding the inclusion of individuals representing various races, colors and creeds.

If we are to carry out the primary purpose for existence as defined in the preamble of the Fraternity Laws, "To form a more perfect brotherhood, promote the intellectual and spiritual welfare of our members, increase the educational standards of our chapters, ... secure for ourselves as well as the youth of our universities and colleges the blessings of these ideals, and aid in establishing their perpetuity...," it is obvious that we cannot discriminate in membership selection on the basis of artificially established standards. Although specific records regarding race, color and creed are not maintained about individual members of the Fraternity, Sigma Alpha Epsilon has initiated members who represent all races, colors and creeds. It is fair

to say that just as society has overcome many of its problems related to discriminatory practices, so has Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Similarly, just as society continues the process of working to eliminate discrimination on the basis of artificial criteria, so must the general Fraternity as it carries out its policy of nondiscrimination in membership selection.

PLEDGE PROGRAM AND ACTIVE STATUS

The purpose of the pledge program is to provide an opportunity for the student to become adjusted to both the university and to the local chapter. This should be an educational adjustment, and any mental or physical hazing to create a subordinate role for a pledge is not condoned by the Fraternity or by mature active members and has no place in a pledge program. It should be kept in mind that pledging is a time to develop and gain good brothers, not good servants.

Almost everyone has heard of incidents related to the outdated concept of "hell week." It is interesting to note that this type of experience did not appear until the 1920s. Prior to that time, individuals were pledged and initiated, usually after a relatively brief period of time in which the primary activity was that of the pledge learning the history and operation of the Fraternity. This pledge experience frequently culminated in the writing of an essay about the meaning of the Fraternity experience. The Fraternity has taken a strong stand against any kind of hazing activity. Emphasis in pledging should be on a program which prepares men to be active during their total college career rather than one which emphasizes the time of pledging. It is the belief of the Fraternity that the difference in status between a pledge and an active undergraduate member is negligible.

USE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

It is recognized that regulations of a local, state and federal nature only partially deal with the problems of drugs and alcohol as they emerge in a chapter setting. Under Section 210 of the Fraternity Laws, the use of intoxicating liquor is not condoned at house functions. However, this does not seem to rule out the moderate use of alcoholic beverages that are not discouraged by the administrative authorities on our various campuses. The use of drugs or alcohol is referred to again in Section 186 of the Fraternity Laws which deals with summary expulsion. "No member of any student organization, the program of which is primarily devoted to or includes the use of narcotics and marijuana, over-indulgence in the consumption of alcoholic beverages..., shall be eligible to membership in the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity." Furthermore, it states that "any member who violates the law shall be expelled from the Fraternity."

Members are reminded that the excessive use of alcohol or the use of drugs may be evidence of the need for psychological assistance. Members of the Fraternity are encouraged to seek out the resources available on the local campus to assist those individuals who may be having difficulty with alcohol or drugs. Such conferences with university psychologists and counselors are considered privileged information by these individuals who are available to assist students in these matters and could lead to the solution of a serious problem for a brother.

USE OF INSIGNIA

Another area which needs some discussion is that of the use of the insignia of the Fraternity. As found in Section 204 of the Fraternity Laws, the membership badge is

considered a loan by the Fraternity to each initiate in good standing. Membership badges are to remain the property of the Fraternity and for due cause, communicated in writing to a member, may be recalled by the Fraternity. Until a person becomes an initiated member, he shall not be permitted to wear or display the coat-of-arms of Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

AUTONOMY FOR LOCAL CHAPTERS

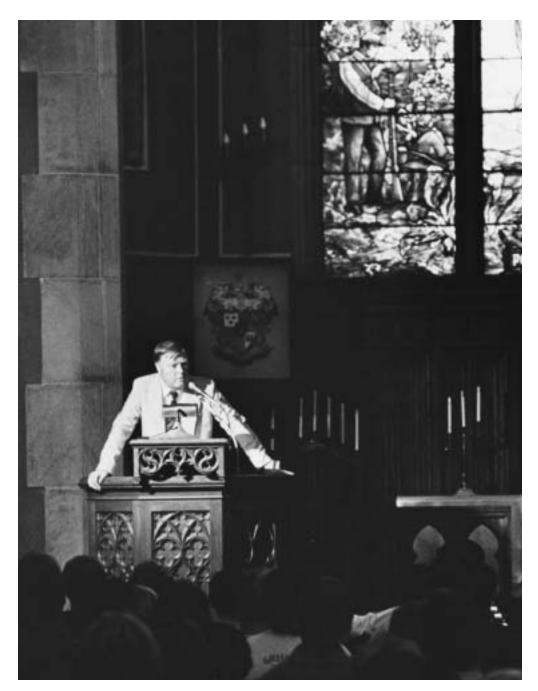
Sigma Alpha Epsilon operates on the basic philosophy of maximum autonomy for local chapters. This philosophy may be seen in practices related to rush, pledge programs, chapter management, and many other aspects of fraternity living. Certainly each chapter of aAE exists on a campus which has its own unique environment and regulations. Therefore, maximum decision-making opportunity is given to each local chapter to decide on issues as related to the particular surroundings of each individual campus. In other words, each chapter is given the primary responsibility for creating, maintaining and stimulating its existence within the framework of the Fraternity.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon is dedicated to the intellectual, social, and moral development of students. The Fraternity is concerned with the total development of the student and recognizes that there may be a diversity of opinion in such a large organization as to what the settled course or policy should be on particular issues. Membership in Sigma Alpha Epsilon carries with it certain responsibilities. As a condition for membership in any organization, members agree to abide by the policies, rules and regulations of that organization as a part of membership. The evolution of the various policies of the Fraternity through changes in the Fraternity Laws, practices of the Fraternity Service Center or statements by the Supreme Council over the years represents the ability of an organization to change with the times. Anyone requesting specific information about the policies noted in this chapter or additional policy areas should contact a member of the Fraternity Service Center in Evanston.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk management is the term the Greek world uses to describe the practice of keeping members and guests safe. Essentially, risk management is managing the risk of the Fraternity through safety measures, policies, and individual responsibility. Sigma Alpha Epsilon has created a manual to promote these actions called *Minerva's Shield* and serves as the guidelines for our members to follow.

Minerva's Shield has three parts: general guidelines, event planning, and crisis management. The general guidelines section reviews Sigma Alpha Epsilon's policies on alcohol, drugs, sexual assault, and hazing. Event planning reviews the necessary components of hosting any event by the chapter. Crisis management covers the important steps to take during any chapter emergency. Minerva's Shield was created to support all members and as a reminder to make good decisions. Risk management presentations are conducted at regional events, province leadership schools and conventions, and the national Leadership School. The Minvera's Shield manual is distributed to chapters in the fall, at national events, by request, or by downloading it at www.thetgi.net under the Risk Management Core Area. Each undergraduate member is charged \$156 a year risk management program fee to fund the Minerva's Shield program, general liability insurance, and legal fees.



DR. JOSEPH W. WALT

Initiated by Tennessee Kappa, 1947; Fraternity historian for Sigma Alpha Epsilon since 1960, editor of *The Phoenix* pledge manual, teacher and adviser; recipient of the Merit Key Award and the Distinguished Service Award; known for his presentation at Leadership Schools of the a AE Story. Shown here in the chapel at the Levere Memorial Temple telling the story to a captivated undergraduate audience.



The Finances of ΣAE

By Thomas G. Goodale

A large fraternity such as ^aAE recognizes the importance of sound financial policies and practices at a personal, chapter, and national level. While the cost of Fraternity membership to the individual is not great, the sum of money involved in the aggregate is very large.

YOUR CHAPTER AS A BUSINESS ORGANIZATION

Your chapter is essentially a brotherhood of men who live and work together in the bonds of a fraternal association while they are students. But the chapter is more than that. It is also a business organization where, in a normal year, thousands of dollars are handled. Your chapter has a responsibility in the community and within the Fraternity for efficient management. It has a credit rating to maintain as well as a name for fraternal fellowship and mutual helpfulness.

Fraternity membership is a privilege, but it also carries responsibilities, one of which is the obligation of each pledge and active member to pay his way. The fraternal side and the business side of chapter life cannot be separated. In the words of former ESA Jim Pope, "Brotherhood begins when the bills are paid."

It is assumed that an active member of the Fraternity will pay dues and the risk management program fee for all his undergraduate years. He will also meet his obligations to the chapter for room and board or for any other services provided him. In many chapters, by far the largest part of the cost is for room and board. Members must live and eat somewhere, and it is logical to assume that payment of these charges will have absolute priority. Other costs are moderate. Your chapter should not desire to make a profit, but merely to meet its obligations.

It may be admirable for a chapter to regard a financially incompetent member charitably, but when one does not pay his full share, he is in no position to make demands or to criticize. He must remember that no exceptions can be made for him which could not be applied equally in the case of any other member individually or all members collectively. The best basis for truly fraternal

FRATERNITY'S ANNUAL BUDGET for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2004 FRATERNITY SUPPORT AND REVENUES 32.5% Risk Management Program \$1,328,107 17.8% Initiation Fees \$726,229 C 16.1% Annual Dues \$657,576 12.4% Net Administrative Fees -Foundation and Services \$503,710 В Ε 7.6% Pledge Fees \$309,150 Other 5.5% \$224,655 5.2%Grants, bequests and gifts \$213,993 Merchandise and Royalties 2.2%\$88,942 0.7% Investment \$29,541 FRATERNITY OPERATING EXPENSES 53.4% General and Administrative \$2,068,389 28.9% Risk Management Program \$1,121,812 9.3% Membership Services \$359,862 Leadership School 6.6% \$254,603 Awards and Scholarships 1.5% \$58,876 0.3% Convention Fund \$11,842 Numbers may not add to 100 percent because of rounding. As audited by Ness & Company.

associations is one in which all contribute to the chapter equally and in which all may therefore expect equal privileges.

PLEDGE FEE

At the time that you were pledged, you were required to pay a pledge fee. The pledge fee due to the Fraternity is \$75*.

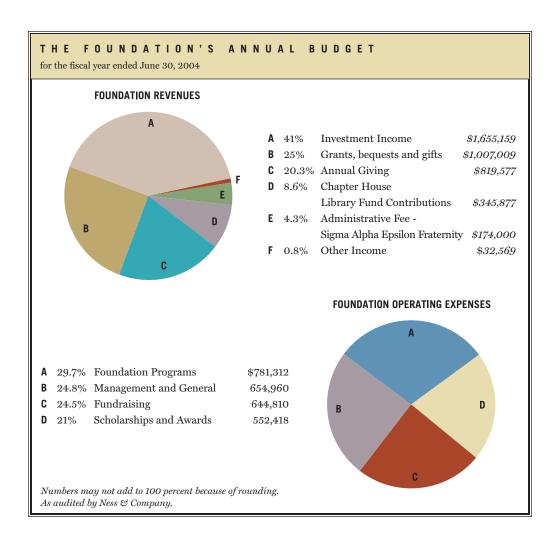
INITIATION

At the time of your initiation, you will be required to pay an initiation fee. The initiation fee due to the Fraternity is \$215*. Your

chapter is obligated to pay the non-refundable \$215 for each man initiated. The Fraternity Service Center will supply each new initiate with a handsomely engraved membership certificate, a membership card, his ^aAE badge, and a number of other services.

Your fees help to pay for the chapter operations department of the Fraternity Service Center, a part of the cost of the annual Leadership School, risk management, regional leadership schools and many other services for your chapter, as

^{*}Fees as of April 2005 as approved by the Convention. These fees are subject to change based on voting in a convention.



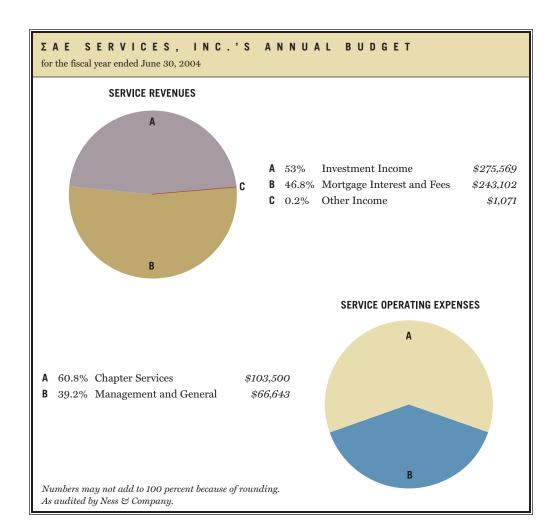
well as to help fund the general operations of the Fraternity.

ANNUAL DUES

The Fraternity Laws state that "Every chapter collegiate is subject to annual Fraternity dues for each active member in the form of a cashier's check made payable to The Eminent Supreme Recorder...as reported in the latest Form C due in the Fraternity Service Center the previous November 15th." Annual dues are collected at the rate of \$90* per brother.

RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM FEE

Under the Fraternity Laws, every officially recognized body of the Fraternity and Foundation is covered by a liability insurance policy provided by Sigma Alpha Epsilon. The per-man cost of this coverage is based upon each year's premium cost to the Fraternity, the costs of claims paid under the deductible, allocation of management and membership services expenses relative to maintaining the program and other risk factors. This coverage is an absolute necessity in today's litigious society.



CHAPTER DUES

Most chapters collect an extra initiation fee to give to the house corporation to pay for and maintain the chapter house, and to set aside a reserve fund for future renovations or construction. Chapters establish local dues and budgets based on the prioritized needs of operation and the fluctuating membership of the chapter.

HOW ΣΑΕ STANDS FINANCIALLY

Because of the foresight of the leadership in years past, your Fraternity today sits on a solid financial base. To continue to maintain this solid base, each brother must continue to meet his financial obligations.

Some points of clarification need to be made immediately, however. First of all, a chapter that owns property has the title to such held by a local corporation of alumni. Millions of dollars of real estate and other property are represented, and this has been accumulated over the years by dedicated members of your chapter and others in ^aAE, both undergraduate and alumni. You, too, will share the responsibility of proper

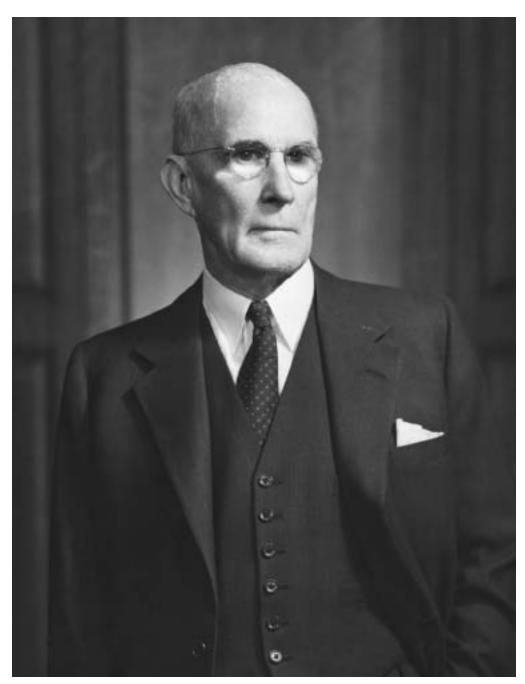
care and management of chapter property for future use.

Second, the wealth of ^aAE is primarily represented by various funds and the Levere Memorial Temple. The Fraternity Service Center receives initiation and pledge fees and annual dues and uses all of the income received to provide services to members and chapters. As with the description of the chapter organization above, the Fraternity Service Center has no desire to make a profit, but merely to meet its obligations. All alumni giving is directed into the ^aAE Foundation for funding programs such as Leadership School, student loans and for the upkeep of the Levere Memorial Temple.

The above charts represent the ways in which Fraternity funds are collected and allocated. Notice that on the "revenue" side, initiation and pledge fee income, annual dues and risk management program fees account for a little more than 80 percent of the total annual income. Alumni contributions (through an annual giving program and bequests or gifts) play a significant role

in the operating budget of the <u>aAE</u> Foundation, and it must be noted that the Fraternity is able to maintain its programs and services as a result of the continuing support of its alumni and the Foundation. Other areas of income include investment income, registration fees for leadership schools and conventions, and income from all merchandise sales.

General and administrative expenses include employee benefits of the office staff, maintenance of the Levere Memorial Temple (which is owned by AE and the ^aAE Foundation together), and all related costs of operating the Fraternity Service Center. "Member Services" includes the regional assistant executive director program (primarily consulting chapters), alumni services, the cost of all printed material to chapters, and the costs of badges and membership certificates. In the area of "Publications," slightly less than ten percent of the annual budget is earmarked toward the publication of our quarterly magazine, The Record.



ALBERT M. AUSTIN Ohio Wesleyan 1894 (Ohio Delta), who became Eminent Supreme Treasurer of the Fraternity in 1892 and can be called the father of a AE's financial system.



The Communications of ΣAE

By Christian T. Coon

E ffectively communicating the message and history of Sigma Alpha Epsilon is vital to this Fraternity. ^aAE uses a variety of media: print, electronic, and video.

Whether they're learning about the Fraternity in the 1920s or the latest risk-management programs, Sigma Alpha Epsilon alumni and undergraduates have a number of publications to read.

THE RECORD

As the Fraternity's official magazine, *The Record* plays an integral part in shaping policies, informing constituents and evoking pride among members. A statement from the inaugural issue simply states the goal that every editor of the publication has tried to follow since then: "In the first place, as this is the official organ of the Fraternity, gathered by it, and by it to be supported, its first allegiance is, and ever shall be, due to the Fraternity. Our columns shall contain a record of the order's progress as the years roll by."

According to Volume I of *The History of Sigma Alpha Epsilon*, published in 1911 by

William C. Levere, the first appearance of that *Record* was an event of great importance.

"One March day," wrote Levere, "the Fraternity awoke to find it had a magazine." To quote the very first words of the publication: "The Sigma Alpha Epsilon Record is a fact." That first issue, published in March of 1880, was edited by R.H. Wildberger. The subscription price was "One Dollar Per Annum" and it had 40 pages exclusive of cover.

Today *The Record* is a quarterly four-color publication and consists of a variety of articles including profiles of alumni and chapters, articles about significant events and features on issues that affect ^aAE's future. *The Record* will be sent to your parents while you are in school and to you for life after you graduate, provided that you keep the Fraternity Service Center advised of any change of address and attain a minimum giving level to the Foundation.

Approximately 185,000 alumni receive the annual report issue and more than 40,000 undergraduates, alumni, parents, and advisers receive every issue of *The Record*.

Throughout 122 years of constant publication, there have been 31 editors of *The Record*. After the Centralization Plan adopted in 1920, the editing job was left in the hands of the Eminent Supreme Recorder, who served as editor-in-chief of publications until 1993 when the "editor-in-chief" title was removed. The ESR now supervises all the fraternity publications and designates an editor or associate editor to carry out their publication.

OTHER NEWSLETTERS

There are a number of audiences within the ^aAE community that need to be informed on specific issues that may not be of interest to the general ^aAE public. Because of this, a variety of newsletters are produced by the Fraternity Service Center to communicate to these audiences.

The *e-Recorder* is created monthly. It is distributed via e-mail to the ^aAE Official Family, which includes the Supreme Council, Trustees, Directors, Past Eminent Supreme Archons, Province Archons, Committee Chairs, as well as Eminent Archons and past and present staff. It is also distributed to chapter advisors, house corporation presidents, alumni association presidents and any member who requests it.

Various brochures are also published by the Fraternity Service Center for a variety of purposes including publicizing the ^aAE Foundation and supplying chapters with recruitment materials.

CATALOG AND DIRECTORY

Fourteen editions of the catalog and directory of the membership of the Fraternity have been issued. They are updated as needed, usually every two to four years. For many years the excessive expense of printing a new catalog and directory of the membership of the entire Fraternity, together with

the fact that thousands of members changed their place of residence every year, made the publishing of a new edition inadvisable. Nevertheless, the demand for a complete directory, together with new money-saving printing techniques and computerization, persuaded the Supreme Council to issue a new complex catalog of membership in 1981, 1986, 1991, 1995, 2001, and 2005.

Individual chapters have frequently published directories of their own membership.

THE SONGBOOK

Sigma Alpha Epsilon is fortunate in possessing so many beautiful Fraternity songs. These have been collected at different times, and published in volumes called *The Songs of Sigma Alpha Epsilon*. These volumes have appeared in 1891, 1892, 1906, 1915, 1921, 1929, 1948, 1961, 1988 and 1993.

THE HISTORY

Much of Sigma Alpha Epsilon's history has been recorded in superb form. The monumental *History of Sigma Alpha Epsilon* by William C. Levere was published by the Fraternity in 1911. This comprehensive history of Sigma Alpha Epsilon from its founding up to the time of publication is profusely illustrated. The Fraternity is publishing a two-volume history which will bring the story of ^aAE from 1910 to 1956, the time of its centennial. These volumes are the result of years of research and writing by Joseph W. Walt, Tennessee 1947. The first volume, *The Era of Levere*, was published in 1973.

THE HUSTLER AND PHI ALPHA

The Hustler was the first esoteric, or private, publication of the Fraternity. It appeared September 1, 1892, founded and edited by George and Harry Bunting of Rhodes College (Tennessee Zeta). This was a very lively mag-

azine and carried much news of great interest to members of the Fraternity. In February, 1894, *The Hustler* was changed to *Phi Alpha*. Today, *Phi Alpha* is the newsletter sent to voting delegates prior to Convention. The *e-Phi Alpha* is the electronic version of the newsletter, which lists updates and news during Convention. The *e-Hustler* is the updates and news medium used daily during Leadership School.

CHAPTER PUBLICATIONS

The Fraternity Laws require each chapter to publish at least one newsletter for its alumni each year. Many chapters issue two or more such publications in a year. These contain news of interest to alumni, other chapters of the Fraternity and prospective members. Some chapters print their newsletter in newspaper format, while others choose to issue a magazine-type publication. A number of these newsletters have been published continuously for several decades and are excellent in their news, editorial, and pictorial content.

THE INTERNET

Sigma Alpha Epsilon entered the internet era in the fall of 1994 with the leadership of undergraduates from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (New York Epsilon) Chapter. The official ^aAE website was hosted and maintained by volunteers until November of 1999; the site has evolved over the years and is currently located at www.sae.net. The sae.net site is informational and provides a general overview of the organization and its many benefits of membership.

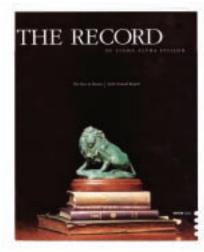
The award-winning www.tgi.net site was launched in 2001 and is the focus of The True Gentleman Initiative Program (TGI). The TGI program offers a framework for chapter operations and personal development through the 12-core areas and Portfolio section. The tgi.net site provides numerous resources, links, online officer notebooks, and downloadable files for our chapters and members to operate in the most efficient manner. The site has been evaluated by our peers and industry professionals, winning awards for design and functionality.

The organization's third website, www. forumsae.net, is a members-only portal that allows brothers the ability to access to their individual member record (including address updates), on-line registration forms for events, and private information that is critical to the operations of the Fraternity.

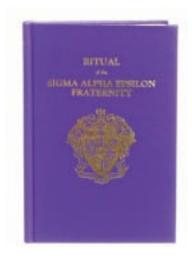
OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Other publications of Sigma Alpha Epsilon include the following: The Original Minutes of Alabama Mu, first published in 1904; the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Manual, edited by Dr. George H. Kress, Cincinnati 1896, assisted by Herbert B. Moyer, Bucknell 1897, which was the most comprehensive history up to that time; and *aAE* in the World War, written by William C. Levere and published in 1928. Also published about the Fraternity were: The Paragraph History of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, designed for pledge training by Levere; The Sigma Alpha Epsilon Pledge Manual, compiled by O. K. Quivey and first published in 1938; The Saga of the Bunting Brothers, also published in 1938; and The Keynoter, published since 1945 by the ESR William C. Levere was the author of five more Fraternity books: The ABC of aAE, The aAE Chap Book, Who's Who in AE, Leading Greeks, and The Memory Book of Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

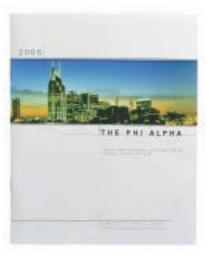
Christian T. Coon, Simpson 1990, served as managing editor of The Record from 1992 to 1994.



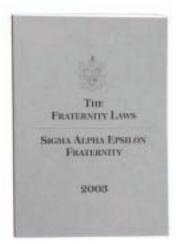
THE RECORD



THE RITUAL OF ΣΑΕ



THE PHI ALPHA



THE FRATERNITY LAWS



www.sae.net



www.thetgi.net



Fraternity Programs and Services

Through the various programs and services offered by the ^aAE Fraternity Service Center, chapters and alumni can receive assistance and materials on all areas of Fraternity programming. The Fraternity Service Center, located at the Levere Memorial Temple, includes the departments of Member Services, Foundation, and Internal Operations. These departments are designed to provide beneficial services and to serve as information centers for the Fraternity.

AWARDS AND CERTIFICATES

Certificate of Distinction

The Distinguished Service Award

You will read in detail about the Fraternity's awards in another chapter in *The Phoenix*. All certificates, plaques, and other awards can be acquired through the regional coordinators. The following are some of the awards that the Fraternity Service Center coordinates: 25-year Membership Certificate 50-year Membership Certificate Certificate of Appreciation

Foundation Giving Levels
Membership Shingles
The Merit Key Award
Order of the Lion
Order of the Phoenix
Order of the True Gentleman
Scholarship Certificates
The Highest Effort Award

Badges and Pledge Pins

All active badges and pledge pins are purchased through the Fraternity Service Center. You should contact your regional coordinator.

DATA PROCESSING

The names and addresses of all initiated members are filed on the Fraternity's database. Directories and self-adhesive labels can be generated in several formats: alphabetically, by zip code, by chapter, by class year and by badge number. Lists of members of a single chapter, alumni living in a specific geographic area, alumni within a range of class years, or almost any combination can be supplied. Chapters, alumni associations,

and province archons may receive one set of labels or a directory free of charge from the Fraternity Service Center every fiscal year (July 1 through June 30). After the free set is provided, labels and directories must be purchased in advance of their delivery. Such lists can be helpful to chapters and alumni in the mailing of newsletters, directories, and fundraising appeals, and also in formulating chapter and regional alumni associations. Alumni directories can be ordered for distribution to alumni. This directory can be composed of members of a chapter of aAE residing in a certain geographic location. The directory can list members three ways: alphabetically, geographically, or by class year in chronological order. For more information, visit www.saeforum.net.

FLAG

The ^aAE flag can be purchased online. Visit www.sae.net.

JEWELRY

In addition to your badge or pledge pin, if you are interested in purchasing Fraternity jewelry, the Fraternity Service Center works with various companies in providing quality jewelry, including watches. Please contact your regional coordinator for more information.

PUBLICATIONS

Aside from regular publications as *The Record* (published quarterly), *Phi Alpha* (published periodically), and *the e-Recorder* (e-mailed monthly), the Fraternity Service Center also has numerous pamphlets and brochures dealing with a wide variety of subjects. These range from copies of the *Fraternity Laws* to manuals on chapter management or full-color brochures about the Fraternity and Foundation. The manuals are available online at www.thetgi.net and include tips on the twelve core areas of

The True Gentleman Initiative.

RITUAL EQUIPMENT

All ritual equipment can be purchased through the Fraternity Service Center.

SCRAPBOOKS

Each chapter of Sigma Alpha Epsilon has its own scrapbook at the Levere Memorial Temple. Members are encouraged to send in photographs, newspaper clippings, and other materials so they can be included in their chapter's scrapbook.

SONGBOOK

Come Sing With Sigma Alpha Epsilon, the Fraternity's songbook with accompanying cassette tape, can be purchased through the Fraternity Service Center or online at www.sae.net.

SPEAKERS

If you would like a prominent ^aAE official to speak at your Founders' Day or major alumni event, contact the administrative assistant to the Eminent Supreme Recorder for more information. The availability of speakers is limited, so it is important to plan ahead.

SPORTSWEAR

The ^aAE Fraternity Service Center works with a few sportswear companies that can supply a wide range of quality ^aAE clothing. You can shop at the ^aAE website or at www.greeklicensing.com.

VIDEOS

The Fraternity Service Center offers a number of videos. Topics range from ^aAE history to leadership instruction to the dangers of club drugs. Contact your regional coordinator for more information.



Fraternity Awards & Foundation Scholarships

By Daniel Brunnert

Recognition is an important aspect of any well-run and healthy organization. Sigma Alpha Epsilon has established, through the years, a number of awards for recognition of exceptional achievement, loyalty, and excellence among its individual members, chapters and alumni associations. As with any honor worth having, an award in AE is one not to be sought, but to be earned. Presented here are descriptions of the awards granted by the Fraternity or available for chapter or province presentation.

Undergraduate chapter awards coincide with the 12 Core Areas of the True Gentleman Initiative. Most chapter awards connect with a particular Core Area of the True Gentleman Initiative. The awards that do not coincide with a particular Core Area recognize outstanding achievement as an entire organization.

UNDERGRADUATE CHAPTER AWARDS

John O. Moseley Zeal Award for Fraternity Zeal Since 1956, the John O. Moseley Award for Fraternity Zeal has been granted annually at Leadership School to the chapter which best exemplifies loyalty, zeal and devotion. A Certificate of Distinction is presented to those chapters nominated for the award.

Bunting Outstanding Colony Award

This award recognizes the one colony that best exemplifies the qualities on which the Fraternity was founded. All areas of a colony's operations are considered when selecting the winner of this award.

Chapter Achievement Award

This award recognizes chapters of ^aAE that perform at a level beyond normal expectations, exemplifying the strength of the Fraternity on their respective campuses. Any number of chapters may receive this award in a given year. A continually strong chapter may receive it more than once. This award is intended to build a winning tradition in ^aAE chapters.

Most Improved Chapter Award

Designed to encourage chapters to evaluate their past performance, set realistic goals for improvement, and then embark on courses to meet their expectations, this award recognizes chapters that have made significant improvement in the current academic year over the previous academic year. Multiple chapters may receive this award.

Rex A. Smith Award for Chapter Efficiency

Named for an outstanding Past Eminent Supreme Recorder, this award is presented to the chapter that has been most efficient in delivering timely reports and fees to the Fraternity Service Center during the previous academic year.

K. Martin Huffman Communication Award

In honor of a dedicated and loyal brother whose service to the Fraternity in this area was outstanding, this award recognizes the chapter that produces the best communication pieces. Examples include chapter websites, newsletters, scrapbooks, slide shows, videotapes, posters, t-shirts, and recruitment materials.

Robert L. Cousins Recruitment Award

This award recognizes the chapter that best performs above and beyond normal expectations in recruitment. The winning chapter will exemplify excellence in attracting and selecting quality members into the Fraternity. This award is not based on chapter or school size, on numbers pledged, or money spent. This award is given in honor of an outstanding ^aAE who dedicated himself to developing one of the best rush programs in the country.

John H. Baugh, Jr. Award for Outstanding Pledge Programming

Established to perpetuate the memory of an outstanding traveling consultant and the ideals by which he lived, this award, presented annually, is intended to encourage and recognize constructive pledge programs that are supportive of social growth, leadership skills, academic excellence and strong personal values. Chapters are recognized for pledge programs that reflect orientation and assimilation of new members in a positive, stimulating, creative and meaningful manner.

Continuing Education Award

Just as the John H. Baugh Jr. Award for Outstanding Pledge Programming identifies the chapter that delivers the best pledge education program, this award recognizes the chapter that delivers the best continuing education program for its members. Effective continuing education helps member extract the most out of the resources available in the chapter and on campus while members progress toward their degree. Winning chapters develop partnerships with alumni members, host institution resources, and community contacts to have them share information and support to the chapter. Mentoring opportunities, educational workshops, chapter activities, campus programs, and guest speakers are all elements of a meaningful continuing education program.

Noble L. DeVotie Award for Excellence in the Ritual

This award recognizes the chapter that best displays the values and ideals expressed in the Ritual of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Winning chapters will have demonstrated excellence in the performance, implementation and development of the ritual in the chapter's day-to-day activities.

Kimball-Phelps Award for Best Chapter Singing

Named in honor of brothers Fred Phelps and Carl Kimball, who have been devoted to continuing the tradition of songs and singing as part of the brotherhood, this award recognizes the chapter that attains a degree of excellence, harmony, and fervor in group singing, especially of ^aAE songs.

Scholarship Excellence Award

Each year, the Excellence in Scholarship Award is presented to the chapter which has maintained the best scholarship of all ^aAE chapters during the previous academic year. The winning chapter will have demonstrated consistent emphasis on fulfilling the Fraternity's objective of promoting scholarship among its members. This emphasis has resulted in individual and collective respect for educational and scholastic endeavors.

Joseph A. Mancini Award for Community Relations

Named for an outstanding past Eminent Supreme Archon, this award is presented to the chapter which excels in community service and philanthropic programs during the previous year.

The Risk Management Award

This award was established in 1989 to recognize chapters that best exemplify the spirit and philosophy of the risk management policies of Sigma Alpha Epsilon to keep members and guests safe. This award is intended to encourage and recognize effective risk management programs that reduce the liability of the chapter and its members.

The Campus / Interfraternity Leadership Award Host institutions are a main stakeholder of ^aAE chapters. Recognizing the value of partnering with these institutions of higher learning, this award identifies the chapter that exceeds expectations for campus and IFC involvement. Encouraging all members to be involved in other campus organizations,

organizing campus events, maintaining a positive campus image, being an active participant in IFC, and having members assume leadership positions in campus activities are all aspects of winning chapters.

The Alumni Relations Award

Alumni are a major stakeholder in any chapter. Providing support, advice, and a link to the past, alumni nurture and support undergraduate chapters. The Alumni Relations Award recognizes that undergraduate chapters can proactively develop their alumni ties. This award identifies the chapter that best communicates and interacts with alumni.

The Financial Management Award

Maintaining financial responsibility is not only part of the membership oath, but well-managed financial activities are also part of strong chapters. The Financial Management Award recognizes the chapter that most effectively manages its finances and ensures financial stability for future years.

Outstanding Chapter Housing Award

This award recognizes the undergraduate chapter of ^aAE that best maintains the physical structure of its house. Members of the winning chapter will have a house maintenance program that runs effectively and efficiently throughout the academic year. They will exhibit an exceptional level of pride and respect for their house. And the winning chapter will display a good working relationship with the chapter's housing corporation.

INDIVIDUAL UNDERGRADUATE AWARDS

The True Gentleman Certificate

Many chapters require their pledges to memorize "The True Gentleman" as a part



of pledge education. At an appropriate time, the pledges individually recite "The True Gentleman" in the presence of the entire active chapter. Each pledge whose recitation is perfect is able to receive this certificate. The pledge educator or eminent archon must make a formal request to the Fraternity Service Center to receive these certificates.

Certificate for Outstanding Academic Performance

This certificate is awarded by a chapter to individual members in recognition of outstanding scholastic performance. To receive one of these certificates, the chapter scholarship chair must make a formal request to the Fraternity Service Center.

Eminent Archon Badge and Certificate

Many chapters or provinces honor retiring eminent archons with a certificate or an EA's badge, or both. The badge is identical to the one worn during the EA's term of office. Visit www.sae.net to order an eminent archon badge. Certificates are available by contacting the Fraternity Service Center.

Outstanding Eminent Archon Award

This award recognizes undergraduates who have exhibited outstanding leadership and zeal as eminent archons of their chapters. Recipients of this award have met the highest challenges, demonstrated clear thinking in problem situations and have inspired the general membership with enthusiasm, self-lessness and humility. The recipients will have shown diligence, conviction and integrity through service to both their chapters and to the Fraternity.

Outstanding Eminent Treasurer Award

Maintaining a chapter's finances requires the attention and dedication of a committed eminent treasurer. The Outstanding Eminent Treasurer Award recognizes eminent treasurers who have performed above the normal expectations for their position and have ensured the long-term financial stability of their chapter.

The Province Undergraduate of the Year Award

Nominated by chapters with a letter of recommendation from the province archon, this award recognizes one undergraduate brother from each province who has made substantial contributions to the Fraternity as well as to his university community. Winning brothers also excel academically.

Order of the Phoenix

This honor is presented to an undergraduate brother who has performed a noteworthy service or who has been outstanding in his devotion and loyalty to the Fraternity.

The Besser-Lindsey Award

This award, established in 1924 by Edwin E. Besser, Jr. and J. Frank Lindsey, is presented to only one senior from any collegiate chapter each year. It recognizes senior men who have excelled in every area of college life; on the athletic field, in the classroom, and in campus organizations. The winner must meet three qualifications: have a "B" average during his four years in college; must hold two varsity letters in some college sport; and have held chapter and/or campus offices.

The True Gentleman of the Year Award

As the highest award an undergraduate can receive, this award is presented annually to an undergraduate who has been determined to be the most outstanding collegian of the Fraternity. Selection criteria include the following categories: Fraternity service and involvement, scholarship, extracurricular activities, responsibility to self and others, and conduct according to the highest

standards of ethics and integrity. Each chapter in good standing is encouraged to nominate a brother deserving of this honor.

INDIVIDUAL UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS

G. Robert Hamrdla Award

Past ESR Bob Hamrdla established this award for brothers in any major with transcripts that reflect considerable study of 19th and 20th century history. Applicants with interest in modern German history or the two World Wars will receive preferred consideration. A cumulative GPA of 3.5 on a 4.0 scale is required.

Jones-Laurence Award for Outstanding

Scholastic Achievement

Established originally by past Eminent Supreme Archon Walter B. Jones and Philip Laurence, this scholarship award is given to the undergraduate member who excels in academics and has a positive effect on the scholarship of his chapter. All chapters are encouraged to nominate one member for consideration.

Dr. Charles A. Preuss Medical Scholarship

Named for and established through the generosity of an outstanding brother in the medical profession, this award is a scholarship available to any brother who is currently attending or plans to attend medical school or is enrolled in a course of study related to the medical profession. The winner must be deeply committed to the study of medicine and possess high moral and ethical standards. The candidate must also have demonstrated service to his community and fellow man.

The Warren Poslusny Award for

Outstanding Achievement

Named for and established through the generosity of an outstanding ^aAE graduate

of GMI Engineering and Management Institute, now Kettering University, the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Foundation presents this award to encourage outstanding academic achievement, campus leadership, and community service. Candidates must demonstrate academic achievement, fraternity zeal, leadership ability, moral character and ethical standards at the undergraduate or graduate level.

W. Emil Forman Award for Community Service

Deceased University of Pennsylvania brother W. Emil Forman established this award for brothers who have shown extraordinary commitment to their community and fellow man as demonstrated by community service work. Academic achievement is also required.

Ivan Allen Jr. Leadership Award

Established in memory of deceased brother Ivan Allen Jr., this award was created by Atlanta-area brothers. The award is given to the brother whose leadership in the chapter and community demonstrates the spirit of Allen, a former Atlanta mayor. Academic achievement is also required.

ALUMNI GROUP AWARDS

Stuart Zoock Outstanding Advisory Board

This award recognizes the advisory board that has given outstanding assistance and guidance to a collegiate chapter or colony. The nominated advisory board should be diligent and enthusiastic in handling responsibilities. Advisory boards should assist chapters in becoming as self-sufficient as possible. Additionally, advisory boards should attend both executive council and regular meetings on a consistent basis and advise the chapter on the 12 Core Areas of the True Gentleman Initiative. If a

house corporation exists, the advisory board should collaborate with it.

Outstanding House Corporation Award

This award recognizes the house corporation that has demonstrated a superior level of organization and activity. The corporation receiving this award generally has experts in finance, maintenance, construction, law, insurance, and other fields related to the management of a fraternity house or lodge as members, holds regular meetings throughout the year and is in frequent contact with the chapter leadership and alumni.

Outstanding Chapter Alumni Association Award

This award recognizes the chapter alumni association that has made an outstanding contribution of time and energy to its respective chapter, exemplifying consistent dedication to enhancing the experience of the undergraduates as well as alumni.

William Fiscus Outstanding Area Alumni Association Award

This award recognizes the area alumni association that has made outstanding contributions of time and energy in the name of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. The winning association will exemplify commitment and dedication to enhancing the membership, growth, and stability of the association and the Fraternity.

Outstanding Alumni Association

Communication Award

The Outstanding Alumni Association Communication Award recognizes the group that most effectively communicates their various messages to specific audiences. Content, design, effectiveness of messages, and production quality are all



considerations for the award. Examples of communication mechanisms include websites, newsletters, invitations, and awards.

INDIVIDUAL ALUMNI AWARDS

Certificate of Distinction or of Appreciation

These certificates are available from the Fraternity Service Center and can be customized to show recognition and appreciation for any kind of honor and service to the Fraternity. Contact the Fraternity Service Center to request a certificate.

True Gentleman Plaque

This award is a bronze plaque which can be presented by any chapter, alumni association or province to any member who merits an honor for his service. Contact the Fraternity Service Center for ordering information.

Chapter Adviser Certificate of Appreciation

This certificate can be presented by a chapter to show appreciation for the service and dedication given by their chapter adviser. Interested chapters need to contact the Fraternity Service Center to request a certificate.

Outstanding Chapter Adviser Award

Presented by the Fraternity, this award recognizes the chapter adviser who has given outstanding assistance and guidance to a collegiate chapter. The adviser is diligent and enthusiastic in administering his responsibilities, which include continually striving to help the chapter become as self-sufficient as possible. He attends executive council meetings and chapter meetings on a regular basis, advises the chapter on finances, scholarship, discipline, recruitment, pledging, alumni and campus relations, chapter unity and loyalty and, if he is a member, the Ritual.

The Province Archon of the Year Award

This award is given to the province archon who displays excellence in communicating with the chapters and advisors in his province and schedules events that are beneficial to all members of the province. The Supreme Council selects the recipient of this award.

25 Year Certificate

These certificates are presented to alumni who have been members of the Fraternity for 25 years or more.

50 Year Certificate

A feature of Founders' Day banquets throughout the country is the awarding of these certificates to alumni members who have been initiates for 50 years or more. In this way, the Fraternity honors its "Golden Sons" for their years of active membership and devotion to the ideals of Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

75 Year Certificate

In addition to receiving certificates, 75-year members of the Fraternity are listed in *The Record*.

T. H. E. (The Highest Effort) Award

Started in 1977 by the New York City Alumni Association and continued by the Fraternity Service Center, this award recognizes men who have brought honor to themselves and to the Fraternity through their successful professional lives. Through their professional achievements, recipients display the ideals of the Fraternity as well as "The True Gentleman" and have set an example for other members to follow.

Order of the Lion

This award is given to an alumnus who has demonstrated outstanding commitment and loyalty to the Fraternity.

Order of Minerva

This award is given to an alumnus for outstanding commitment and loyalty to the Fraternity over an extended period of time on various levels. The recipient should have already been awarded the Order of the Lion.

The Merit Key Award

As the second highest award an alumnus can receive, the Merit Key Award recognizes alumni who are especially active in the alumni work of ^aAE. Recipients of this award display faithfulness and continuing activity to the Fraternity. This award is presented by the Supreme Council.

Distinguished Service Award

As the highest honor bestowed by Sigma Alpha Epsilon upon any individual member, this award is granted to those members who, through a lifetime of service to the Fraternity, deserve the most distinguished award the Fraternity can give. The Supreme Council selects the recipients of this award.

Daniel Brunnert, Rockhurst 2000, serves as the Manager of Educational Programs, overseeing The True Gentleman Initiative program, Leadership School, and the Fraternity's awards and Foundation's scholarship programs.



The Insignia of ΣAE

The badge is rhomboid shaped and arranged in a vertical position. In the upper corner are the Greek letters ${}^{\underline{a}}AE$ and immediately beneath are the goddess Minerva and a lion. In the lower corner are the Greek letters ΦA on a white background and surrounded by a wreath. All figures are in gold on a background of Nazarene blue. The beveled edges and back of the badge are gold. The official badge is unjeweled.

The Original Badge is similar to the active badge, but of larger size, being one-and-a-half inches long and fifteen-sixteenths of an inch wide. The background behind the Greek letters ΦA is blue like the rest of the badge. This badge is customarily worn by the eminent archon of an active chapter or by the archon of a province.

The pledge badge is a rhomboid of gold, arranged vertically, with a blue face upon which appear the Greek letters ΦA on a white background and surrounded by a wreath.

Minerva is the patron goddess of the Fraternity. Many representations of her exist. Minerva is the Roman name for the Greek goddess Athena, the patron goddess of the polis of Athens, where the Parthenon was built to her honor.

The seal of the Fraternity is circular, around the outer edge of which is the name Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity. Inside this border appear the date 1856 above, the words Great Seal across the center, and the words Phi Alpha below.

The recognition pin is a monogram in gold of the letters $\underline{a}AE$.

The flower of the Fraternity is the violet.

The colors of the Fraternity are royal purple and old gold.

The coat-of-arms is a shield quartered. In the first quarter are three red crosses on a gold background; in the second quarter is a lamp on an ermine background; in the third quarter is a fleur-de-lis; and in the fourth quarter is a phoenix. The border of the shield is purple with twenty-two fleur-de-lis. The inescutcheon pictures the sun and clouds on a black background. A helmet, mantling, and a crest surmount the shield. The crest depicts Minerva, a lion, and the Greek letters ΦA in a wreath. Beneath the shield is a scroll bearing the name of the Fraternity in Greek.

In 2001 "The True Gentleman" was adopted as our "official" creed and this logo was created to symbolize our identity. The logo is used on all materials created by the Fraternity Service Center.

The flag is rectangular in form, the length being roughly one-and-a-half times the width. The background of the flag is royal purple. In a field of gold in the upper left corner of the flag appear the Greek letters PA in royal purple. Beneath the field are eight gold five-pointed stars, seven of which are arranged in circular form around the eighth. The Greek letters "aAE" appear in an ascending diagonal arrangement across the right side of the flag.



BADGE



ORIGINAL BADGE



PLEDGE BADGE



MINERVA



ΣAE SEAL



RECOGNITION PIN



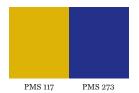
THE FLAG



COAT-OF-ARMS



THE TRUE GENTLEMAN LOGO



THE COLORS OF ΣAE



Songs of Sigma Alpha Epsilon

The traditions and aspirations, the humor and seriousness, the fun and the sentiment of ^o are found in its songs. The Fraternity is fortunate in having many beautiful songs that are sung throughout the land.

When of first established chapters in the North, it was assumed that, while the Fraternity had an excellent reputation in the South, it would not be able to compete with the old and entrenched rival organizations in the North. Pioneer members of those early Northern chapters were enthusiastic and irrepressible. The essence of their sentiment was expressed in a rousing and time-honored song of the Fraternity written by Alfred K. Nippert and George Kress, both of whom were early members of Ohio Epsilon at the University of Cincinnati when they composed the words and music to Sing, Brothers, Sing. They produced a fighting march, to the melody of which o entered, met, and held at bay its rivals in the Northland.

There is an aura of romance about the writing of the lovely song, Friends. Many years ago a student of Purdue University sat alone in the o chapter house on a Saturday night, basking in the mellow afterthoughts of a wonderful day. The University of Illinois had played football at Purdue that afternoon, and after the game several os from Illinois had visited their brothers at Indiana Beta to strengthen the bond of friendship between these two great chapters. After a beautiful dinner by candlelight, train-time arrived, and the boys from Illinois left for the station, accompanied by most of the men from the Purdue chapter. One lone boy, remaining behind in the empty house, could still feel the warmth and congenial fellowship that had been generated that evening. He sat down at the piano, put pencil to paper, and in 45 minutes expressed his thoughts in the form of one of o's best beloved songs. This boy, Oliver K. "Ken" Quivey, later became Eminent Supreme Archon of the Fraternity and subsequently became ^aAE's greatest songwriter. Of all the songs he composed, he loved especially *IAm Yours In The Bonds*.

In 1913, H. R. Green and Harold V. Hill, both of Illinois (Illinois Beta), composed a student operetta at the University of Illinois. After the operetta was produced, they saved one song which became the best known song that has ever been written for \circ — *Violets*. Perhaps no other song better expresses the sentimental attachment of a brother to his fraternity.

These same two members of Illinois Beta produced one other song which has become duly famous. On the spur of the moment Green and Hill composed the song *Hail to the Purple*, which became so enormously popular at the University of Illinois that the authorities of the school adopted the melody as its Alma Mater. Few students, even at the University of Illinois, know that *Hail to the Orange, Hail to the Blue* was adopted from an ^o song, and not the other way around.

We have included here the words to a number of o's best-known songs and the music for a few of them. For the words and music to still other songs, you may consult the latest edition of *Come Sing with Sigma Alpha Epsilon*.



Oliver K. "Ken" Quivey, aAE's greatest songwriter.

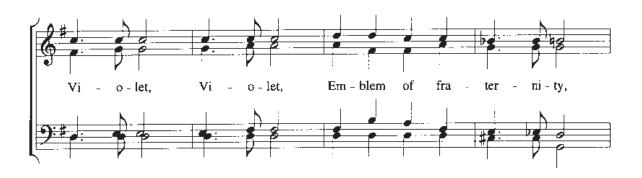
Hail To The Purple



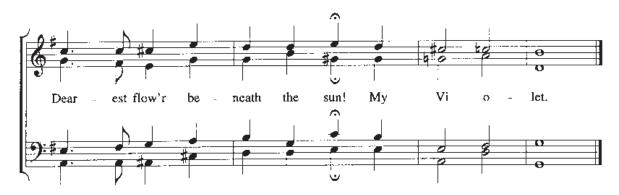
Violets

Four-part arrangement by William J. Connor (Minnesota 1939) Leroy S. Merrifield (Minnesota 1939) Words and music by H.R. Green (Illinois 1912) H.V. Green (Illinois 1911)









Yours In The Bonds



Friends



(Illinois Theta) Marching (Song)



Sigma, Sigma Alpha

Words and music by Ruth E. Reeves, Zeta of Delta Delta Delta



My Fraternity



THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

Francis Scott Key (1814)

Oh, say! Can you see, by the dawn's early light,

What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?

Whose broad stripes and bright stars,

Thro' the perilous fight,

O'er the ramparts we watch'd

Were so gallantly, streaming?

And the rockets' red glare,

The bombs bursting in air,

Gave proof thro' the night and our flag was still there.

Oh, say, does that star spangled banner yet wave

O'er the land of the free, And the home of the brave?

O CANADA

Sir Adolphe-Basile Routhier (1880)

O Canada!

Our home and native land!

True patriot love in all thy sons command.

With glowing hearts we see thee rise,

The true North strong and free!

From far and wide, O Canada,

We stand on guard for thee.

God keep our land glorious and free!

O Canada, we stand on guard for thee.

O Canada, we stand on guard for thee.

ΣAE YELL

Albert M. Austin, Ohio Wesleyan 1894

Phi Alpha Alicazee,

Phi Alpha Alicazon,

Sigma Alpha, Sigma Alpha, Sigma

Alpha Epsilon

Sigma Alpha Epsilon

You got an S-I-G-M-A

You got an A-L-P-H-A

You got an E-P-S-I-L-O-N

Sigma Alpha Epsilon

Rah, Rah, Bon Ton, Sigma Alpha Epsilon

Rah, Rah, Bob Ton, Sigma Alpha Epsilon

Rah Rah, Ruh Rah, Ruh Rah, Ree

Ruh Rah, Ruh Rah, aAE (yeah)

ΣAE GRACE

Words by William C. Levere, Northwestern 1898

Music by O.K. Quivey, Purdue

Ye ancient Father of our clan

We bow our hearts to thee.

We offer thanks for bread and meat

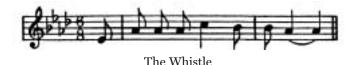
And for our aAE.

Bless Brothers all we humbly pray

Tho far on land and sea,

And keep us true to high ideals

We ask for aAE.



HERE'S TO SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON

Written by Camille Robert
Here's to Sigma Alpha Epsilon,
Here's to the royal purple and the gold,
And to all the brothers strong and true
Who are gathered in the, gathered in
the fold.

Here's to Minerva, mother of us all May we e'er be faithful to her call, May the violet ever fragrant be, ^aAE, our beloved fraternity.

Hail to the purple, hail to the gold, Hail to Phi Alpha, motto of old. Minerva's true, the lion too, We're loyal sons of ^aAE.

Here's to Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Here's to the royal purple and the gold, And to all the brothers strong and true Who are gathered in the, gathered in the fold.

Here's to Minerva, mother of us all May we e'er be faithful to her call, May the violet ever fragrant be, ^aAE, our beloved fraternity.

THE PLEDGE SONG

Words by Albrecht F. Leue, Cincinnati 1898 I'm pledged to dear old ^aAE, ^aAE, And there's no place I'd rather be, rather be, Than in the deal old chapter hall, With those whom brothers I will call.

Chorus

Fare thee well, for I must leave thee,
Do not let this parting grieve thee,
For I'm going to the very best fraternity.
Adieu, ye other frats, adieu, adieu,
Adieu,
I do not care to come with you, come
With you,
For I've been bid by jolly ^aAE,
And that's the only frat for me.

I'll wear the purple and the gold,
And the gold
And in the ranks I'll be enrolled, be
Enrolled
And ever loyal I will be
To dear beloved AE — Chorus

If you're a man of proper ways,
Proper ways
And wish for happy college days,
College days
There is but one fraternity
For you to join; that's ^aAE — Chorus

PHI ALPHA BORN

I'm Phi Alpha born And I'm Phi Alpha bred And when I die, I'll be Phi Alpha dead So rah, rah, Phi Alpha, Alpha Rah, rah, Phi Alpha, Alpha Rah, rah, Phi Alpha ^a-A-E!

SONS OF FAMED MINERVA

Sons of Famed Minerva Brothers loyal and mighty Sing your praise of ^aAE. With your light before us, We will join chorus. Fighting we will stand for thee.

Hail her! Hail her!
Proud Fraternity
Longer, stronger
Her bond will ever be.
Roar ye mighty Leo,
Guard of old Phi Alpha
Live and die for ^aAE
(Repeat from the beginning)

COME SING TO SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON (MEDLEY)

Come sing to Sigma Alpha Epsilon
And to Minerva who will lead us on
And to Phi Alpha with its guiding light
And to the lion who will fight, fight, fight
And when in years to come we'll tell
our sons
About the very best fraternity.
We'll sing of Sigma alpha Epsilon,
swing along
With ^aAE.

Hail to the purple, hail to the gold, Hail to Phi Alpha, motto of old. Minerva's true, the lion too, We're loyal sons of ^aAE

We're marching one by one
To Sigma Alpha Epsilon
Honor loyally, her name as we go
marching on,
Ever shall we stand, as brothers in our
mighty band
Phi Alpha, hail to thee,
And sing to dear old ^aAE.
Phi Alpha!



The Greek-Letter Fraternity In America

By Joseph W. Walt

Sigma Alpha Epsilon is one of a large number of Greek-letter organizations found in most of the leading colleges and universities of the land. Unique among the educational institutions of the world, American college fraternities are as old as the nation itself. They arose in response to a need for close personal relationships among students, and they have provided an opportunity for supplemental education beyond the formal curriculum of the college.

PHI BETA KAPPA

It was only five months after the signing of the Declaration of Independence that Phi Beta Kappa, the first American Greek-letter fraternity, was founded by five students at the College of William and Mary in old Williamsburg, Va., on the night of December 5, 1776. It is said to have grown out of a society of somewhat uncertain nature called "The Flat Hat," which had existed at William and Mary since about 1750. The expressed objective of Phi Beta Kappa was to foster friendship, morality,

and literature. In its early days Phi Beta Kappa developed most of the characteristics associated with the college fraternity: secrecy, a ritual of initiation, oaths of allegiance, a motto, a grip, a badge, a seal, passwords, a background of high idealism, and a strong tie of friendship.

Soon the parent chapter authorized expansion to other colleges. In 1780 the Alpha of Connecticut was planted at Yale, and in 1781 the Alpha of Massachusetts at Harvard. In 1831, influenced by popular nationwide agitation against secret societies, the Harvard chapter disclosed its secrets. From that time on Phi Beta Kappa became strictly an honorary organization, membership in which is conferred upon scholars who achieve distinction in liberal arts studies. With more than 240 active chapters, and more than 600,000 living members, Phi Beta Kappa is today the largest Greek-letter society. While it is purely honorary in character and competes in no way with social fraternities, nevertheless Phi Beta Kappa was the progenitor of the whole fraternity system as it is known today.



THE UNION TRIAD

In 1817 Phi Beta Kappa organized a chapter at Union College, in Schenectady, New York. Eight years later, on November 26, 1825, Kappa Alpha Society was founded, either in imitation of or opposition to the antecedent society. Kappa Alpha is thus the oldest of the social fraternities as they exist today, and is generally recognized as the parent of the present vast system of American college fraternities. Kappa Alpha Society has remained very conservative, and maintains today only eleven active chapters and has a total of fewer than 14,000 alumni.

Kappa Alpha Society, though exceedingly small, met with much opposition, but was secretly popular with students. Soon it was imitated by the founding of Sigma Phi, on March 4, 1827, and of Delta Phi, on November 18, 1827. These three fraternities compose what is often referred to as the "Union Triad," and they set the pattern for the American fraternity system. After a few years the "Union Triad" met with faculty opposition, but the defense of fraternities was taken up by Delta Phi, and John Jay Hyde of the class of 1834, as spokesman, presented the case before the faculty and trustees, stating the aims and objects of fraternities so convincingly that they were permitted to continue at Union College. Subsequently three other national fraternities had their origin at Union: Psi Upsilon in 1833, Chi Psi in 1841, and Theta Delta Chi in 1847. Union can honestly bear the title of "Mother of Fraternities."

FRATERNITY EXPANSION

Sigma Phi was the first of the Union fraternities to establish a second chapter, planting it at Hamilton College in 1831. It was only natural that this action brought about the founding of a rival, Alpha Delta Phi, at Hamilton in 1832. In 1833 and 1834 respectively, Kappa Alpha and Sigma Phi entered Williams College in Massachusetts. Almost immediately Delta Upsilon arose at Williams in 1834 to oppose the two secret fraternities. Delta Upsilon was created as a non-secret fraternity and has retained this character to the very present.

Thus the fraternity system was at that time confined to two states, New York and Massachusetts, and to three colleges, Union, Hamilton and Williams, when Alpha Delta Phi boldly planted its second chapter in 1833 at Miami University, in Oxford, Ohio, beyond the Alleghenies.

THE MIAMI TRIAD

Alpha Delta Phi existed for several years at Miami without a rival, but in time one arose to challenge Alpha Delta Phi's control of campus leadership. This was Beta Theta Pi, established in 1839, the first fraternity to be founded west of the Alleghenies. The two fraternities shared honors at Miami until 1848, when a student prank, the so-called "snow rebellion," started as a frolic and ended in open defiance of college authorities. Students heaped great quantities of snow in the entrances of the college buildings, and the faculty members were unable to enter the classrooms for two days. When college administration summarily expelled 20 stu-

dents from the university, there were no members of Alpha Delta Phi and only two members of Beta Theta Pi remaining on the campus. Both fraternities became inactive until 1852. Meanwhile Phi Delta Theta was founded in 1848. Without competition for a few years, it was able to gain a foothold at Miami before its rivals were reestablished.

Delta Kappa Epsilon, founded at Yale in 1844, created a chapter at Miami in 1852. Later six of the Δ KE members disagreed with their chapter over the election of a representative in a college oratorical contest. Their dissent led to the withdrawal of the six members who subsequently founded a fraternity of their own, Sigma Chi, in June, 1855.

Beta Theta Pi, Phi Delta Theta, and Sigma Chi are generally known as the "Miami Triad." As the "Union Triad" fathered the conservative fraternity system of the East, so the "Miami Triad" a generation later extended in all directions, reflecting the more liberal attitude of the West. Among them these three fraternities have established more than 500 chapters.

GROWTH IN THE EAST AND MIDWEST

As the eastern fraternities continued to create new chapters in New England and the seaboard states, new societies arose as rivals. Alpha Sigma Phi was founded at Yale in 1845, Delta Psi at Columbia in 1847, and Zeta Psi at New York University in 1847. Phi Kappa Sigma arose at Pennsylvania in 1850 after two other fraternities had placed chapters there, and Chi Phi was conceived at what is now Princeton University in 1854 as the ninth fraternity on that campus.

Beta Theta Pi established a chapter at Jefferson (now Washington and Jefferson) College in Pennsylvania in 1845. Soon rivals arose in the form of Phi Gamma Delta (1848) and Phi Kappa Psi (1852). These two fraternities are often called the "Jefferson Duo."

FRATERNITIES IN THE SOUTH

The first Greek-letter fraternity founded in the South was Sigma Alpha Epsilon, established at the University of Alabama on March 9, 1856. It is the only general fraternity with continuing existence founded in the South before the Civil War. A number of northern fraternities had established chapters in a few southern colleges and universities, and Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Gamma Delta had placed chapters at Alabama in 1847 and 1855 respectively. A chapter of Alpha Delta Phi had existed at Alabama for a few years after 1850, but was virtually extinct before the founding of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. By the time of the outbreak of the Civil War, Sigma Alpha Epsilon had planted 15 chapters in the leading institutions of the South.

During the war between the North and South, collegiate activity everywhere was weakened, and in the South it was virtually suspended. It was not uncommon for whole fraternity chapters in the South to enlist as a body to defend the cause of the Confederacy. In a few cases fraternity chapters tried to hold together in military units. In the war some schools in the South closed forever, and most of the rest suffered from the ravages of war and from the decimation of their student ranks.

POSTWAR SOUTHERN FRATERNITIES

After the Civil War, the persistence of bitter sectional feeling and the unhappy state of many southern colleges remained serious. For some years there was little inclination on the part of northern fraternities to reorganize their southern chapters, and there was often even less inclination on the part of the



Founding of Phi Beta Kappa at the Raleigh Tavern, Williamsburg, VA, in 1776.

South to accept them. It was perhaps only natural, then, that new fraternities of distinctly southern character should arise. At Virginia Military Institute Alpha Tau Omega was founded in 1865, Kappa Sigma Kappa in 1867, and Sigma Nu in 1869. The Kappa Alpha Order (not to be confused with the old Kappa Alpha Society at Union) was born at Washington and Lee in 1865. And at the University of Virginia Pi Kappa Alpha arose in 1868, and Kappa Sigma in 1869. Some vears later the northern fraternities reentered the South, and the southern fraternities gradually extended northward. One notable exception was Kappa Alpha Order, which until recently chose to restrict its chapters to the southern and western states.

THE EVOLUTION OF FRATERNITIES

In their early days, fraternities possessed features both of social organizations and literary societies. Most educational institutions at that time existed primarily to train young men for the clergy and the learned professions. Much emphasis was placed upon classical studies in education, notably Greek and Latin. When the fraternities came along, it was perhaps only natural that they should draw upon the rich classical Greek tradition for much of their inspiration, ritual, and nomenclature. Phi Beta Kappa set the pattern, and with few exceptions this standard was imitated by the Greek-letter societies thereafter. Generally literary exercises were a part of all fraternity meetings, where the presentation of essays or debates was customary. Chapter conversations and papers were sprinkled liberally with Greek and Latin quotations, and the subjects were philosophical and scholarly. Meetings were held at first in rented rooms, but soon the chapters acquired halls which they furnished as clubrooms for more permanent use.

Gradually more and more men began to enter college. With increasing enrollments the colleges expanded their curricula and moved away from the classical tradition. Some colleges grew into universities which began to offer degrees in many fields. The strong church affiliation of many colleges became tenuous and was dropped by some colleges altogether. New institutions were established, and the state-supported universities grew to fulfill the need for mass education. This process of democratization in education altered both the aims and the process of higher education in America. These changes had a great effect on the position of the college man, and they exerted a profound effect on the college fraternity.

As colleges expanded, fraternities also expanded. New chapters were installed far and wide. The size of individual chapters increased substantially. New fraternities were founded to meet the needs of the times. As chapters grew larger, they found it possible and desirable to provide quarters where their members could be housed together. Soon the fraternity house became a common sight in college towns.

With the expansion of the college and its curriculum, the old emphasis on classical studies diminished and gradually disappeared, and the classical literary exercises of the college fraternity likewise disappeared. With increased membership came a broad extension of fraternity activities as extra-curricular supplement to the academic program of the college. As fine chapter houses began to dot the land, the fraternity chapter became a vital center of corporate living.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

The development of fraternities after 1900 was phenomenal. Old fraternities expanded at a rapid rate, and new fraternities were

established, absorbing hundreds of local societies. Some of the new national fraternities were notable for their liberal expansion policies. Three of these were especially noteworthy. Tau Kappa Epsilon, founded at Illinois Wesleyan in 1899, did not establish a second chapter until 1909, but expanded rapidly thereafter. In a virtual explosion of growth TKE has added many new chapters since World War II. Sigma Phi Epsilon was born at the University of Richmond in 1901, and Lambda Chi Alpha at Boston University in 1909. These three twentieth century fraternities are among the largest of all Greek-letter social societies at the present time.

World War I restricted the activities of fraternities to a great extent, but it had none of the disastrous effects on the system that had been suffered in the Civil War. Due in part to the limited duration of American participation in the war, and also to the greater financial and human resources at the disposal of the fraternities, they weathered the storm. The 1920s saw an enormous increase in college enrollments, and with it came a huge expansion of fraternity membership. Old fraternities expanded further, and new societies mushroomed. With the economic boom came large-scale building of fraternity houses to accommodate the unprecedented flood of students.

Then came the financial crash of 1929 and the paralyzing depression that followed. Colleges and fraternities were hit with terrifying force. Enrollments fell, chapter house building virtually ceased for several years, and some chapters perished outright. Whole national fraternities disappeared overnight. On some campuses, many local fraternities died quietly or sought a charter of a national organization, or even merged with struggling national chapters on the same campus.

Several national fraternities merged their entire memberships. The fraternities weathered this storm too, as well as the great conflagration to come.

The Second World War forced suspension of activity in most of the fraternity chapters across the nation. Houses were taken over by the government for conversion into military or naval barracks, and many chapters either struggled along with a handful of members or ceased to exist altogether "for the duration." Remarkably, however, few fraternities lost many chapters permanently as a result of the war.

After 1945 the fraternities faced the problem of swollen enrollments, over-crowded housing, and huge chapter memberships which did not fall back to normal until after some chapters counted over 150 members. In the 1950s many of the fraternities once again undertook large building projects and continued to maintain relatively large chapters. Some of them expanded their chapter rolls as never before.

WOMEN'S FRATERNITIES

As American colleges and universities began to admit women in large numbers, the women organized societies modeled after men's fraternities. The oldest of the national women's fraternities was the I. C. Sorosis, founded at Monmouth College in 1867. In 1888 the I. C. adopted its present name of Pi Beta Phi and is today one of the largest of the women's societies. Kappa Alpha Theta was created at DePauw University early in 1870, and Kappa Kappa Gamma arose that same year at Monmouth. Delta Gamma was organized at the Lewis School in Oxford, Mississippi, in 1872, but its early expansion was primarily in the North. At Syracuse University two women's fraternities were born: Alpha Phi in 1872 and Gamma Phi Beta in 1874. Gamma Phi Beta was the first women's organization to call itself a "sorority" and may properly be credited with the honor of giving the word "sorority" to the English language.

Alpha Chi Omega was founded at DePauw in 1885, Delta Delta Delta at Boston University in 1888, and Chi Omega at Arkansas in 1895. Delta Zeta, established at Miami University in 1902, has, like some of the newer men's fraternities, expanded vigorously. Through mergers with other organizations Delta Zeta has grown to more than 175 chapters. In 1904 two old women's secret societies at Wesleyan College, Macon, Georgia, assumed the Greek-letter names of Alpha Delta Pi and Phi Mu. These were the Adelphean founded in 1851 and the Philomathean founded in 1852.

With the growth of co-education and the development of state-supported higher education, the sororities expanded and flourished. They experienced some of the vicissitudes of the men's organizations, but were considerably less affected by wartime national emergencies. Like the fraternities, the sororities continue to expand both in the size of individual chapters and in number of chapters.

OTHER TYPES OF FRATERNITIES

Hundreds of specialized collegiate Greekletter organizations exist as honor societies, professional fraternities, and recognition or departmental societies. They do not compete with the general social fraternities, and membership is open to all students who meet their respective qualifications.

An honor society is an association in a college or university of recognized standing which receives into membership those who achieve high scholarship and fulfill additional requirements in leadership or some broad field of culture. These societies elect

students to membership irrespective of their membership or affiliation with other organizations. They confer membership solely on the basis of character and specified eligibility, and normally not until the middle of the junior year, except in the case of a few societies for lower-classmen. Typical of the honor societies are Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi for outstanding scholarship; Phi Eta Sigma and Alpha Lambda Delta for freshman scholarship; Sigma Xi for outstanding achievement in science; Tau Beta Pi in engineering; and Omicron Delta Kappa and Mortar Board, service honoraries.

A professional fraternity is a specialized organization which confines membership to a specified field of professional or vocational education and maintains mutually exclusive membership in that field, but may initiate members of general social fraternities. Typical of these organizations are Delta Sigma Pi in business; Phi Delta Phi in law; Phi Alpha Theta in history; Phi Rho Sigma and Nu Sigma Nu in medicine; and Phi Delta Kappa in education.

A recognition or departmental society is one which confers membership in recognition of a student's interests or achievements in a restricted field of collegiate, professional, or vocational education, with less distinction of membership than is prescribed for the honor society.

TO SUM UP

The American college fraternity, founded when America was a wilderness, has kept pace with the economic and spiritual growth of the American people. Its alumni are leaders of thought and expression in almost every field of activity, particularly in education, business, government, religion and the professions. These men have been influenced by the wealth of comradeship they received from their educated leaders whose characters have been molded in an atmosphere of human love and friendship.

The college fraternity has its human ends and purposes. It has come to stay, to progress, to improve with the passing years. As an institution it is human. It has had and still has its faults, but these have been admittedly more of methods of application than in its underlying principles. In instances connected with college life, it has responded to generous and constructive criticism. It still seeks to be never above criticism that is wholesome and constructive. It promises to profit by its errors, to avoid repetitions of wrongs and indiscretions, and at the same time to serve its members and the colleges with which they are affiliated in a wholesome and honorable way.

AMERICAN COLLEGE GENERAL FRATERNITIES

NATIONAL INTERFRATERNITY CONFERENCE 2004-2005

NAME	FOUNDING	PLACE OF FOUNDING
Acacia	1904	University of Michigan
Alpha Chi Rho	1895	Trinity College
Alpha Delta Gamma	1924	Loyola University (Chicago)
Alpha Delta Phi	1832	Hamilton College
Alpha Epsilon Pi	1913	New York University
Alpha Gamma Rho	1904	Ohio State University
Alpha Gamma Sigma	1922	Ohio State University
Alpha Kappa Lambda	1914	University of California
Alpha Phi Delta	1912	Syracuse University
Alpha Sigma Phi	1845	Yale University
Alpha Tau Omega	1865	Virginia Military Institute
Beta Sigma Psi	1925	Champaign, IL
Beta Theta Pi	1839	Miami University
Chi Phi	1854	Princeton University
Chi Psi	1841	Union College
Delta Chi	1890	Cornell University
Delta Kappa Epsilon	1844	Yale University
Delta Phi	1827	Union College
Delta Psi	1847	Columbia University
Delta Sigma Phi	1899	CCNY
Delta Tau Delta	1859	Bethany College
Delta Upsilon	1834	Williams College
Farmhouse	1905	University of Missouri
Kappa Alpha Order	1865	Washington & Lee University
Kappa Alpha Society	1825	Union College
Kappa Delta Rho	1905	Middlebury College
Kappa Sigma	1869	University of Virginia
Lambda Chi Alpha	1909	Boston University
Phi Delta Theta	1848	Miami University
Phi Gamma Delta	1848	Jefferson College
Phi Kappa Psi	1852	Jefferson College
Phi Kappa Sigma	1850	University of Pennsylvania
Phi Kappa Tau	1906	Miami University
Phi Kappa Theta	1889	Brown University
Phi Lambda Chi	1925	Arkansas State Teachers College
Phi Mu Delta	1918	Connecticut Agricultural College
Phi Sigma Kappa	1873	Massachusetts Agricultural College
Pi Kappa Alpha	1868	University of Virginia
Pi Kappa Phi	1904	College of Charleston
Pi Lambda Phi	1895	Yale University
Psi Upsilon	1833	Union College
Sigma Alpha Epsilon	1856	University of Alabama
Sigma Alpha Mu	1909	CCNY
Sigma Chi	1855	Miami University
Sigma Nu	1869	Virginia Military Institute
Sigma Phi	1827	Union College
Sigma Phi Epsilon	1901	University of Richmond
Sigma Pi	1897	Vincennes University
Sigma Tau Gamma	1920	Central Missouri State College
Tau Delta Phi	1910	CUNY-Brooklyn
Tau Epsilon Phi	1910	Columbia University
Tau Kappa Epsilon	1899	Illinois Wesleyan University
Theta Chi	1856	Norwich University
Theta Delta Chi	1847	Union College Penesselsor Polytechnia Instituto
Theta Xi	1864	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Triangle	1907	University of Illinois
Zeta Beta Tau	1898	CCNY Novy York University
Zeta Psi	1847	New York University

A M E R I C A N C O L L E G E G E N E R A L S O R O R I T I E S NATIONAL PANHELLENIC CONFERENCE 2004-2005			
NAME	FOUNDING	PLACE OF FOUNDING	
Alpha Chi Omega	1885	DePauw University	
Alpha Delta Pi	1851	Wesleyan College	
Alpha Epsilon Phi	1909	Barnard College	
Alpha Gamma Delta	1904	Syracuse University	
Alpha Omicron Pi	1897	Barnard College	
Alpha Phi	1872	Syracuse University	
Alpha Sigma Alpha	1901	Longwood College	
Alpha Sigma Tau	1899	Michigan State Normal College	
Alpha Xi Delta	1893	Lombard College	
Chi Omega	1895	University of Arkansas	
Delta Delta Delta	1888	Boston University	
Delta Gamma	1872	Lewis School	
Delta Phi Epsilon	1917	New York University	
Delta Zeta	1902	Miami University	
Gamma Phi Beta	1874	Syracuse University	
Kappa Alpha Theta	1870	DePauw University	
Kappa Delta	1897	Longwood College	
Kappa Kappa Gamma	1870	Monmouth College	
Phi Mu	1852	Wesleyan College	
Phi Sigma Sigma	1913	Hunter College	
Pi Beta Phi	1867	Monmouth College	
Sigma Delta Tau	1917	Cornell University	
Sigma Kappa	1874	Colby College	
Sigma Sigma Sigma	1898	Longwood College	
Theta Phi Alpha	1912	University of Michigan	
Zeta Tau Alpha	1920	Longwood College	

For more information on the North-American Interfraternity Conference (NIC), visit www.nicindy.org or call (317) 872-1112. For more information on the National Panhellenic Conference (NPC), visit www.npcwomen.org or call (317) 872-3185. Both organizations are located in Indianapolis, IN.



Historic Sites of ΣAE

By Joseph W. Walt

An important precept of Sigma Alpha Epsilon is that we do honor to those who have gone before us. As we respect the lives and deeds of those who made ^aAE a great national fraternity, we attempt to commemorate their contributions and sacrifices in a fitting manner. Thus one can find in a number of places in the country monuments, plaques, or buildings which stand as memorials to the members of ^aAE. Most of the historic sites are found in the South, for that is the land where ^aAE was born, but perhaps the most majestic of all fraternity memorials stands near the shores of Lake Michigan.

THE LEVERE MEMORIAL TEMPLE

At the St. Louis Convention of 1920, Sigma Alpha Epsilon adopted the plan for a national headquarters building in which the handling of all its administrative affairs would be centralized and which would also serve as a memorial to those ^aAEs who had died on the battlefields of France during

World War I and in other wars since the founding of the fraternity in 1856.

This plan was largely the creation of William C. Levere, then Eminent Supreme Recorder, and he immediately arranged for the purchase of property at 1856 Sheridan Road in Evanston, IL, and set about raising funds among the Fraternity's alumni for the erection of the building.

Construction of the building was in sight when, on February 22, 1927, Billy Levere died, leaving \$25,000 to the Fraternity without restriction as to its use. At a special meeting the Supreme Council decided to apply this gift to the erection of the building and to call it the "Levere Memorial Temple." Arthur Howell Knox, Northwestern 1902, was named as architect and Lauren Foreman, Emory 1901, then Eminent Supreme Archon, appointed a Building Committee, consisting of Judge Alfred K. Nippert, Cincinnati 1894, Chairman, Arthur Knox, Northwestern 1902, and Eric A. Dawson, Mississippi 1908, then Eminent Supreme Recorder.

The plans of this committee were presented to the Miami Convention of 1928 by Judge Nippert and were unanimously approved. Ground was broken June 22, 1929, by O. K. Quivey, Purdue 1912, then Eminent Supreme Archon; the cornerstone was laid September 11, 1929; and the completed building was dedicated December 28, 1930, during the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary National Convention. The dedicatory address was delivered by General William G. Everson, Franklin 1903, with Eminent Supreme Archon Quivey presiding at the exercises. An event never to be forgotten by those fortunate enough to be present was the dedication of this beautiful edifice, this cathedral of Gothic arches and stained glass. ^aAE was the first fraternity to build its own national headquarters.

Besides housing the Fraternity Service Center of aAE where all the business of the Fraternity is centralized, the building contains the most comprehensive college fraternity library in the country, the largest college fraternity museum in the land, and a cycle of portraits and mural paintings which portray the history of aAE. The greater part of the artwork was done by Johannes O. Waller, Northwestern 1935, who was brought from Munich in 1930 and who devoted his extraordinary talents to the beautification of the Temple until just prior to his death in 1945. His last project was the embellishment of the Chapel. He was initiated into aAE while taking graduate work at Northwestern University.

The Memorial Chapel with its stained glass windows by Tiffany of New York City has been called the most beautiful in the Midwest. Visitors find equal interest in the Panhellenic Room with its historic murals and the seals of 39 fraternities and 20 sororities in fresco on its ceiling; in the windows of the Supreme Council Room, Library and Museum displaying stained-glass seals of all the institutions in which there have been ^aAE chapters shown in the windows; and in the attractive Nippert Hall with its heavy Gothic tables and 100 chairs, each one bearing the name of a member of the Fraternity, while on the walls are photographs of a galaxy of ^aAE leaders.

No one had more to do with the erection of the Levere Memorial Temple than did Alfred K. Nippert, whose tireless efforts as chairman of the Building Committee made the building more than an enduring monument of stone and glass. With loving care he handled every detail of the construction of the building. Lauren Foreman, Eminent Supreme Archon of ^aAE at the time the Temple was planned, said of Judge Nippert many years later:

"I want to pay tribute to the man who made a great dream of Billy Levere's come true. The dream was a beautiful, functional National Headquarters for our Fraternity. And the man who brought it to reality was Brother Alfred K. Nippert. In a rare burst of wisdom, I appointed Judge Nippert chairman of the building committee when I was ESA. Work? You never saw anybody devote himself to a job like that Nippert! And thanks to his tireless labors, the Levere Memorial Temple was completed and occupied by the National Headquarters within three years, and the financial obligation disposed of in 15 years."

Judge Nippert himself summed up the meaning of the Temple to loyal members of Sigma Alpha Epsilon when he said in 1956:

"Many of us feel a deep personal attachment to that Gothic structure which stands opposite Northwestern University in



The Levere Memorial Temple at 1856 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Illinois.

Evanston, Illinois, the Levere Memorial Temple. And, strangely enough, we who have been most intimately concerned with the mundane problems of its planning, financing, and building, who have seen its component parts clearly for what they are: stone, steel, wood and glass, feel most keenly the spell — the presence — of the Temple. And this points up a natural phenomenon. When a building is conceived in a spirit of devotion, planned with affection, and built

with beauty as the ultimate end, it is, when it stands completed, something larger than its physical dimensions, something more alive than the inanimate materials of its construction — and something more thrilling than the vision that preceded it. The Temple is a fitting memorial to a man like Billy Levere. It has dignity as he had. Part of it is devoted to hard work for ^aAE, as he was, part of it to study, part of it to comradeship, music, and the worship of God.

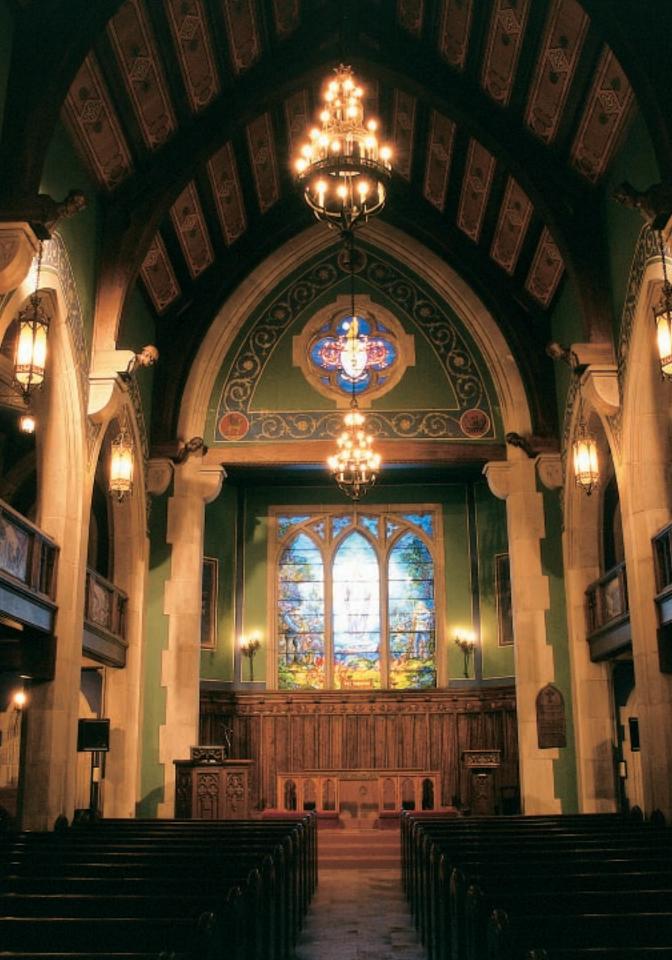


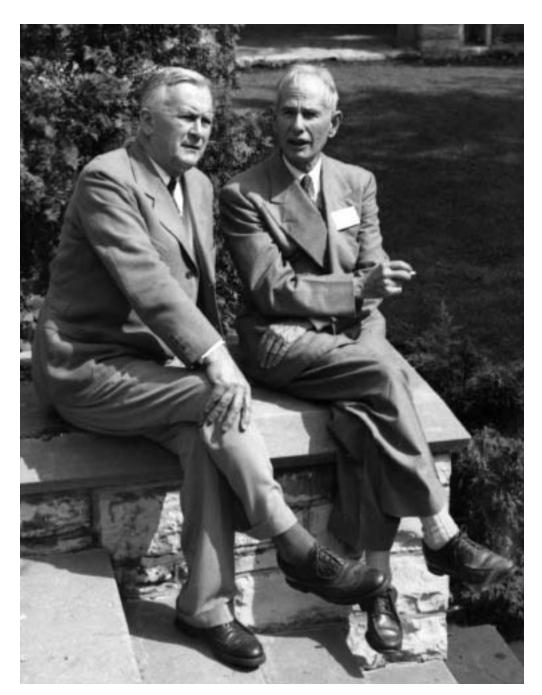
Panhellenic Room at the Levere Memorial Temple.

These were in Billy's nature too. And all of it is dedicated to the men who have served this nation in time of war. Billy's great service in this quarter is world-renowned. I hope that you will visit this impressive shrine of our Fraternity. Then you will discover for yourselves its greatest quality — which also was a quality of Billy Levere — the power to warm, inspire, and strengthen you."

THE DEVOTIE MEMORIAL

At the Los Angeles Convention in 1949, the Fraternity decided to help Alabama Mu chapter meet the cost of erecting a suitable memorial chapter house at the University of Alabama in time for the celebration of the Fraternity's centennial on March 9, 1956. The magnificent house, in gracious southern colonial style, was completed in ample time, and one wing of the house is set apart as a memorial to Noble Leslie DeVotie and the





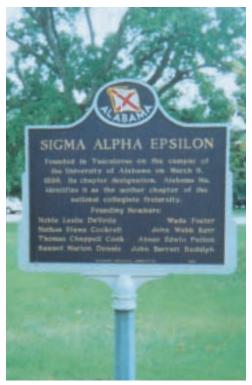
ALFRED KUNO NIPPERT

Initiated in the Class of 1894 at Ohio Epsilon, University of Cincinnati; Eminent Supreme Archon, 1930-1932; Honorary Eminent Supreme Archon, 1932-1934; Chairman of the Building Committee of the Levere Memorial Temple; honored jurist, benefactor of his National Fraternity and Chapter Collegiate; Founder Member of the Levere Memorial Foundation; devoted husband, father and friend, he died at Asheville, N.C., on August 6, 1956. Brother Nippert is shown here (left) on the back steps of the Levere Memorial Temple with Harry Bunting.

Opposite: The Peace Window in the chapel at the Levere Memorial Temple.



Mother Mu Chapter House and DeVotie Memorial at Tuscaloosa, Alabama.



Alabama state marker commemorating the founding of Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

other seven founders of the Fraternity. It contains a museum of irreplaceable Fraternity memorabilia, portraits of the eight founders, and is furnished with superb taste,



the carpeting and drapes being of rich purple and gold. The members of Mother Mu, always known for their friendly hospitality to all visiting members of the Fraternity, maintain the DeVotie Memorial at Tuscaloosa as a shrine to be visited by every ^aAE.

THE MANSION HOUSE

A second shrine of aAE is located in Tuscaloosa at the Mansion House (shown left), where the Fraternity was founded on March 9, 1856. An appropriate marker stands by the house, which has been extensively remodeled and is now used as a



Gravesite of Noble Leslie DeVotie in Columbus, Georgia.



Gravesite of William C. Levere in Skokie, Illinois.

church. The Mansion House has also been known as Johnson's School House.

GRAVE SITES

As memorials to ^aAE leaders several monuments have been erected by the Fraternity. The grave of Noble Leslie DeVotie is marked by a monument in the Linwood Cemetery in Columbus, Georgia. In Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, Virginia, a special marker has been placed on the grave of Abner Edwin Patton. John Webb Kerr's grave is likewise marked in the Mount Olivet Cemetery at Nashville,

Tennessee. In the small hamlet cemetery of Pleasant Hill, Alabama, is the marked grave of John Barratt Rudulph. Samuel Dennis's grave is at Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery in St. Louis, MO. Another historic site of the Fraternity is the grave of Lucy Pattie at Frankfort, Kentucky.

In the Memorial Park Cemetery at Evanston, Illinois, lie two great ^aAE leaders: William C. Levere and John O. Moseley. The memorials to each of them are visited frequently by the men of the Leadership School, who also conduct a service in honor and memory of Levere and Moseley.

XXVIII

The True Story of Paddy Murphy

Paddy Murphy is perhaps the most well-known and recognized event held by Sigma Alpha Epsilon chapters. Over the years, numerous stories have circulated as to the history of Paddy Murphy. Some versions say Paddy was hiding out in a chapter house from the police during prohibition while other stories tie Paddy to Al Capone and the Mob. One of the most common brotherhood traditions within the Realm of Sigma Alpha Epsilon is the Paddy Murphy Irish wake. This is one social event that alumni brothers fondly remember and undergraduates anticipate.

There are as many versions of the story as there are chapters in ^aAE. This commemorative edition of *The Phoenix* aims to set the record straight and share the true history behind this legendary tale. The Fraternity's version — the real story — comes from Jim Mottern (Idaho 1966) and Roger Moran (Northwestern 1945) who have researched the issue and have first-hand knowledge of the traditions. These are their stories of how Paddy Murphy came to light. But however you believe in the legend, Paddy Murphy celebrates friendship and creates common memories within our fraternal bonds.

By Jim Mottern (Idaho 1970)

The Irish brought the song "Paddy Murphy" to America sometime in the 1800s and sang it as they worked with other immigrants to help build the infrastructure of America. The song's popularity is evidenced by its

survival over the last 200 years and the many different versions that can be found around the country and on the Internet.

The University of Idaho (Idaho Alpha) chapter possibly has the longest Paddy



The "funeral" procession for the Paddy Murphy celebration at Northwestern University.

Murphy tradition in all of ^aAE as the chapter has been singing the song and holding an Irish wake party for more than 80 years. The song probably arrived on the Moscow campus from the many Irish immigrants working in the rich Coeur d'Alene mining district in northern Idaho. Dr. Earl Bennett, former dean of the Idaho School of Mining, confirms that beginning soon after the college was established in 1894, mining students had close interaction with Irish workers during field trips and summer jobs in the mines.

It is possible that the Zeta Chi Alpha (ZXA) local fraternity learned the song from Edwin Peterson (1921) who grew up in the mining district. Peterson was a leader in the local fraternity that was described by its chapter advisor as "a collection of live wires." The local chapter petitioned ^aAE for a charter in 1919. A second individual who may have introduced the song to ^aAE is Alfred Anderson (1923), who received his undergraduate degree in 1923 and graduate degree in 1925 from the University of Idaho School of Mines.

Older alumni brothers and one widow tell us that the Paddy Murphy song and party was an annual Idaho Alpha social event as early as the mid 1920s. Harry Yost (1931) and Win Jones (1936) know the song well. The celebration remained a popular event until the late 1930s when the party was discontinued due to the need for members to reduce personal expenses during the Great Depression. Since singing is free, Paddy Murphy remained a popular song in the chapter. Fred Siegfriedt (1943) shared that brothers sang the Paddy Murphy song almost every day when they were together during the war years.

Paddy Murphy always began at Idaho Alpha with the mourning procession threading its way through campus. The procession is led by six fortunate chapter members who have the honor to be Paddy Murphy's pallbearers for the year's "Murf." Close behind is the funeral band led by a bass drum and the traditional odd assortment of brass instruments. The band plays the most sober funeral dirges that they collectively know. Band practice prior to a Murphy



The University of Idaho Greek community mourns the "loss" of Paddy Murphy.

procession is a requirement to create the necessary musical mood. Following the band is the entire chapter with brothers dressed in dark outfits with many carrying black opened umbrellas to shield themselves and their dates from the sorrow of the occasion. The procession would stop at each sorority house for members to pick-up their dates.

When all dates have been collected, the procession returns to the chapter house. The coffin is very respectfully placed between the chapter's two gold lions "Phi" and "Alpha" in front of the main entrance. Depending on the effectiveness of the advanced preparation, the funeral ceremony is either open- or closed-casket. The eulogy is given by an

eloquent upper classman who is not required to be an ordained member of the clergy. Traditionally this brother always praises Paddy Murphy's good-hearted personality and how he naturally did his best to protect virtue whenever he found it. The service ends with a rousing rendition of the Paddy Murphy song sung by all in attendance. Finally, the brother delivering the eulogy provides directions to the confidential location of the Paddy Murphy afternoon picnic somewhere in the Palouse (the name Nez Perce Indians called the surrounding area).

Idaho Alpha has been singing the same version of the Paddy Murphy song since the 1920s and perhaps earlier.

By Roger F. Moran (Northwestern 1945)

Ireland produced thousands of Paddy Murphies over the years, but the subject of Illinois Psi-Omega's (Northwestern) song was quite fictional. In fact, the Paddy featured in our song was as fictional as "Danny Boy."

In the years immediately following WWII, Northwestern, and all other American colleges and universities, were flooded with students. Therefore, schools established temporary housing units or Quonset huts. Our chapter was blessed with a mix of veterans, transfer students and freshmen, and our chapter's pledge classes were terrific in both quantity and quality.

To let off steam and to get to know each other better in our overcrowded living con-

ditions, I, as pledge leader, with other oldtimers at the Northwestern chapter, put together a number of fun events. Our "Wild West" and "Ship Wreck" socials were basically costume parties but always popular and envied by the other fraternity chaps. Paddy Murphy, based on the song, provided an excuse to celebrate St. Patrick's Day.

Illinois Psi-Omega's Paddy Murphy party started on St. Patrick's Day weekend in 1947. All the brothers dressed appropriately in Irish costumes, as did dozens of our sorority dates. 1947 was the first year we had a coffin, which we hauled around campus on the back of my Buick convertible to The Little Club with ten or more mourners hanging on. Paddy Murphy began with an Irish wake, and there were songs, stories, and laughter by almost 100 brothers and their dates gathered around Paddy's coffin. Evanston did not allow alcohol in those days. Then, at the proper time, led first by "Father" Bob Beddow and later by "Father" Ted Heinlein, the formal funeral possession began. Paddy was put to rest in an empty field somewhere in Skokie, a suburb of Evanston, and all the mourners then returned to The Little Club for post-wake festivities. Those seemingly silly parties strengthened the ties that bind brothers. The Paddy Murphy party was just a skein in the fabric of Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

From 1948-50, the Paddy Murphy party evolved into an institution, the envy of other fraternities and a much-sought-after event for sorority members. The wake began earlier, the number of mourners grew, and many wore outfits from professional costumers. A hearse was rented to carry Paddy's remains more properly and respectfully. Over time, brothers who had transferred to other colleges or were teach-

ing at other universities began to spread the word of this great ${}^{\underline{a}}AE$ tradition.

Why has Paddy Murphy caught on, transcended 50 years, and become popular on campuses all over the country? Simply because it was, and is, good, clean fun. It became a great celebration, more so than our traditional parties. The reason, I believe, the tradition has been so durable and has spread to a number of other campuses is because Paddy Murphy had a song, a theme, a plot, and a focus in which all brothers could participate. Paddy Murphy was a chance to dress up, clown around, sing your heart out, and laugh until it hurt. It was an opportunity to share and to strengthen the bonds of brotherhood. That was important back then when we were all trying to forget the war and what it had done to our young lives. It is gratifying to learn that Sigma Alpha Epsilon brothers continue the tradition today. And there is one final reason for the half-century success of Paddy Murphy parties and one with which Barry McNulty did heartily agree: everyone would like to be Irish, if only for one memorable day a year.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

The Northwestern story appeared in the Spring 2001 Record. McNulty, who graduated from Northwestern in 1945, served as one of the first ESL Consultants for the Fraternity. It is believed that in his chapter visits, he visited Idaho Alpha and brought the tradition back to Northwestern.

The Fraternity Service Center respects the individual traditions of chapters that are positive in nature and reinforce our founding principles and mission. The Paddy Murphy tradition has grown since its inception. The Fraternity Service Center supports Paddy Murphy events that are related to philanthropic activities, such as fundraising, community service or alumni reunions and those that follow good risk management practices.



The History of Sigma Alpha Epsilon

By Joseph W. Walt

M embers of Sigma Alpha Epsilon have always placed great importance upon the history and traditions of their fraternity. For that reason a substantial section of *The Phoenix* is given over to the story of the Fraternity's founding and development.

In 1916, five years after Billy Levere published his monumental three-volume *History* of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, he prepared an abridged version of it for the use of pledges. He called it *The Paragraph History of Sigma Alpha Epsilon*, and the little volume, which

passed through many editions, was used by pledges for 30 years. In 1947 the *Paragraph History* was incorporated into *The Phoenix* and was thus retained in substantially its original form down to the present time.

Those who want to read a more detailed account of the Fraternity's history are referred to Levere's aforementioned three-volume work, covering the period from 1856 to 1910, and The *Era of Levere*, by Joseph W. Walt, which recounts the Fraternity's history from 1910 to 1930.

1 The Founding and the Founders

The Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity was founded March 9, 1856, at the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa. Its founders were eight young men, five of them seniors at the university; the other three were juniors. The leader of the eight was Noble Leslie DeVotie, a young Alabamian of splendid promise. The original idea to found a new Greek-letter fraternity was clearly DeVotie's. His

motive was simple: to perpetuate through the organization the warm friendships he and his friends had already formed on the campus of the university.

THE FOUNDERS

Noble Leslie DeVotie

Noble Leslie DeVotie was born in Tuscaloosa, AL, January 24, 1838. He spent his early life



The Black Warrior River in Tuscaloosa, AL, where Noble Leslie DeVotie discussed the idea for a fraternity with several of his closest friends.

in Marion, AL. He entered the University of Alabama in October, 1853, in the sophomore class, having spent two years at Howard College. All through his university course he brilliantly maintained his intellectual supremacy. His grade average for his entire course at Alabama was 96 3/4. He graduated as valedictorian at the head of his class July 17, 1856. In the fall of 1856 he entered Princeton Theological School, from which he graduated in 1859. Then he became pastor of the First Baptist Church at Selma, AL. In 1861 he enlisted as chaplain in the CSA when the Independent Blues and the Governor's Guard of Selma were sent to Fort Morgan. On February 12, 1861, as he was about to board a steamer at Fort Morgan, AL. he made a misstep and fell into the water. Three days later his body was washed ashore. He was the first Alabamian to lose his life in the Civil War.

Nathan Elams Cockrell

Nathan Elams Cockrell was born at Livingston, AL, September 27, 1833. He entered the University of Alabama in 1854 and was graduated July 7, 1856. He managed his father's plantation and later became editor of the *Livingston Messenger*. He was the first founder to die — June 3, 1859 — and is buried at Sumterville, AL.

Samuel Marion Dennis

Samuel Marion Dennis was born at Richmond, AL, December 24, 1834. In his senior year at college he attended Princeton University from which he was graduated in 1857. He studied law and located in Columbus, Texas. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he joined "Terry's Texas Rangers" and served in Company K, 8th Texas Cavalry, CSA. He was captured by Union soldiers near Murfreesboro, TN, placed on a steamboat, and sent northward to St. Louis and confined in a military prison. Clothed in his wet garments, he contracted pneumonia and died January 28, 1863.

John Barratt Rudulph

John Barratt Rudulph was born in Benton, AL, October 10, 1837. He was graduated in 1856 and married Miss Virginia Blount July 2, 1856. He was a delegate to the state convention of 1861, known as the secession convention of Alabama. He enlisted as captain in the 10th Alabama regiment of cavalry in 1862 and rose to the rank of Major and later Colonel, November 27, 1864. He lost his left arm at the battle of New Hope Church on May 27, 1864. After the war he moved to Pleasant Hill, AL, where he was Justice of the Peace for Dallas County, AL, and Tax Assessor



The Founding of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, as depicted by an artist.

in 1890-92. He became president and also a trustee of the Pleasant Hill Academy. He attended the Atlanta Convention in 1906 and the Atlantic City Convention in 1909. He died at Pleasant Hill, AL, April 13, 1910, and was buried there.

Abner Edwin Patton

Abner Edwin Patton was born in Knoxville, AL, September 14, 1835. He spent his early life in Greene County, AL. He entered the University of Alabama, October 4, 1854, and was graduated in 1857. At the Fraternity's first meeting he was elected president of the chapter. He entered the Confederate Army as a private with the 11th Alabama regiment in the Army of Virginia, where he was made Adjutant of the regiment. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Gaines Mill, July 13, 1863, and died in a hospital in Richmond, VA, where he was buried.

Wade Foster

Wade Foster was born March 7, 1838, at Fosters, Tuscaloosa County, AL. He was graduated in 1856, and went to Starkville, MS, to become principal of the high school. On November 11, 1857, he married Sara Bell at Starkville and in 1860 moved to DeSoto Parish, LA, where he began the life of a cotton planter. During the Civil War he was a private in Company D, Second Alabama Cavalry, under General Forrest in Ferguson's brigade. His Company surrendered at Washington, GA, while acting as escort for Jefferson Davis. After the war he engaged in business at Marshall, Texas, and died there February 15, 1867. He is buried in a private family plot in Fosters, AL.

Thomas Chappell Cook

Thomas Chappell Cook was born in Fairfield, AL, September 19, 1836. He entered the



Noble Leslie DeVotie 1838-1861



Nathan Elams Cockrell 1833-1859



Samuel Marion Dennis 1834-1863



John Barratt Rudulph 1837-1910



Abner Edwin Patton 1835-1863



Wade Foster 1838-1867



Thomas Chappell Cook 1836-1906



John Webb Kerr

University of Alabama, October 5, 1853, and remained there until January 1, 1856. Later he attended Princeton University and was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1859. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted as a surgeon in the 1st Texas heavy artillery. After the war, he returned to Weimar, TX. He was a member of the 19th Legislature of Texas in 1885-1886. He was County Physician of Colorado County, Texas. President Cleveland appointed him medical examiner of the U.S. Army and Navy in the Pension Department in 1889-1893. He died at Weimar, TX, February 18, 1906.

John Webb Kerr

John Webb Kerr was born March 7, 1835, at Greensboro, AL. He entered the University of Alabama, October 19, 1852. He was elected first secretary of the Fraternity. After graduation in 1856 he began the study of law in the office of Chief Justice Peck of Alabama. In the fall of that year he entered the law department of Cumberland University at Lebanon, TN. He left shortly and entered Harvard Law School where he received his LLB in 1858. He died in St. Louis, MO, September 14, 1898.

It is not recorded when DeVotie first conceived the idea of establishing a fraternity, but it is known that during the autumn days of 1855 he talked about it with a few of his closest friends as they walked along the banks of the Black Warrior River that edged the campus. In the months that followed, DeVotie revealed to the other seven his conception of a new fraternity. A few preliminary meetings were held at the Tuscaloosa home of one of them, John Webb Kerr. By late winter their plans matured. So it came about that, in the late hours of a

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SECRETARY'S BOOK

First page of the old secretary's book, recorded in the handwriting of Wade Foster the minutes of the first meeting of the Mother Chapter on March 9, 1856.

stormy night, the friends met in an old schoolhouse and by the flicker of dripping candles organized Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

Eight men founded Sigma Alpha Epsilon. In addition to DeVotie there were John Barratt Rudulph, John Webb Kerr, Nathan Elams Cockrell, and Wade Foster of the Class of 1856, and Abner Edwin Patton, Samuel Marion Dennis, and Thomas Chappell Cook of the Class of 1857.

When the founders met at what was then called the Mansion House on the evening of March 8 — it would be the early hours of March 9 before they adjourned — only seven men were present. One of them, Thomas C. Cook, had left the University in January to enter Princeton University, but was a few weeks later voted a founding member and sent a ritual that he might initiate himself. He has always been considered one of the founders.

The minutes of that first meeting, recorded in the flourishing penmanship of Wade Foster, contain at least the bare bones of an account of the birth of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Since these are really all we have to tell us of that night, they are worth recording here:

Johnson's Tuscaloosa, March 9th, 1856.

On Saturday night, the 9th of March, a portion of the students of the University of Alabama assembled for the purpose of organizing a Fraternity, to be called Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Mr. N. L. DeVotie was called to the chair. Having called the assembly to order he stated the object of the meeting. A motion was made that no one be considered a member of the Σ AE Fraternity, except those present, which was seconded and unanimously adopted. Those present who constituted the new band of brethren were as follows: N. E. Cockrell; S. M. Dennis, N. L. DeVotie, W. H. Foster, J. W. Kerr, A. E. Patton, J. B. Rudulph. Moved, seconded and carried, that the officers of this Fraternity be called by the English names respectively and not by the Greek names designating them. The design of the Σ AE badge having been mentioned, a motion was made that the badge, as thus delineated, be received. It was unanimously adopted. Moved that a committee of three be appointed to write the Constitution. This was adopted and the committee appointed, consisting of

Moved that a president and a secretary be appointed, or elected, whose term of office shall continue till the adoption of the Constitution. E. A. Patton was chosen president and John W. Kerr secretary. Moved that pro tem, we meet every Saturday night at 7 o'clock. Moved that a committee be appointed to select a room for the Σ AE Fraternity. The motion was carried and S. M. Dennis, W. H. Foster and John W. Kerr constituted the said committee. Moved that the number of members of this society exceed not the ratio of 13 to every 100 connected with the college. This motion was adopted unanimously, and no further business being before the assembly, it adjourned.

W. H. Foster, Secretary

*never entered by secretary

It is difficult for the modern college student to realize how limited was the extent of higher education, especially in the South, during the period when ΣAE was founded. Even the largest universities had an enrollment of only a few hundred students, and the curriculum was devoted to the liberal arts and the preparation for theology, law, and medicine. Emphasis was on the classics in undergraduate education. As a consequence, the founders of ΣAE were familiar with Greek and Latin language and literature. "Greek-letter" fraternities, with their rich symbolism and elaborate rituals, drew heavily from the traditions of Greek mythology, for this was well-known to their members. So it was with ΣAE . DeVotie and his fellow founders were Greek scholars, and the name of the Fraternity, its Ritual, and its fundamental ideals were rooted in the great traditions of classical Greece.

Not only were colleges small, educating a privileged elite for the professions, but fraternity chapters were relatively small, too. A chapter of more than 12 or 15 men was regarded as exceptionally large in those days.

In 1856 the University of Alabama counted at most only a few hundred students in its student body. Only 13 seniors graduated in the spring of 1856, and five of these were founders of ΣAE .

By 1856 four fraternities had established chapters at Alabama, but one of these had already died before ΣAE was organized. Old Kappa Alpha — not to be confused with either the Kappa Alpha Society or the southern Kappa Alpha Order — had established a chapter at Alabama in 1848, but it dissolved in the spring of 1855 because of internal dissension. The majority faction of that group accepted a charter of Phi Gamma Delta in

the fall of 1855. Delta Kappa Epsilon (1847) and Alpha Delta Phi (1850) had chapters at Alabama in 1856. It is believed that none of the Σ AE founders was a member of defunct Kappa Alpha or of any other fraternity prior to their organizing Σ AE, although a number of them had been invited to join other groups, and DeVotie, the top scholar in his class, had been invited to join all of the Alabama fraternities.

The badge of Σ AE, diamond-shaped like the badges of Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Gamma Delta, was designed by John B. Rudulph; and it is said to have caused a sensation when it first arrived on the campus. "Everyone was talking about the lady making the lion behave," recalled John B. Rudulph years later. Early Fraternity badges were much larger than those of the present day, and Σ AE's first badge measured an inch and a half long and fifteen-sixteenths of an inch in width.

During the earliest meetings the founders hammered out a constitution for the Fraternity. This was especially important because the term "constitution" included not only the laws to govern the Fraternity but also its ritual. Although DeVotie had practically completed the laws and ritual during the months before the first formal meeting, the new organization amended and ratified the document he had prepared. Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, was made the patron of the Fraternity.

In some ways 19th century college fraternities imitated the older literary societies which were so much a feature of campus life in those days. One such practice, provided for in Σ AE's first constitution, was the *topos*, or academic subject on which a member was to write a series of literary essays for oral pres-

entation to the chapter. Each member selected his *topos*. Collectively these literary efforts were called *topoi*, and this system was one of the cardinal points in the constitution. For a number of years this literary work was carried on faithfully in the mother chapter and throughout the Fraternity as it extended from college to college.

At their second meeting on March 15, 1856, the founders elected permanent officers, decided it was time

to inform the President of the University, Dr. L. G. Garland, of the establishment of ΣΑΕ, and, most important, elected their first new member.

There was a boy of rare promise on the campus; a young man sought by all the fraternities. His name was Newton Nash Clements. The new Fraternity was as anxious to have him as were its older rivals, but one or two of the ΣAEs doubted the expediency of inviting him. To them it seemed a risky venture to tempt fate so soon with their first "bid." The rest of the members, however, led by DeVotie, Kerr, and Rudulph, insisted that Clements should be given the opportunity of refusing them. The invitation was given, and it was accepted. A week later Clements was initiated. It is a measure of the quality of their first pledge member that Clements in later years served as Speaker of the Alabama House of Representatives and as U.S. Congressman for his district.

From the beginning ΣΑΕ was planned as a national fraternity. The founders never once even mentioned the possibility or desirability of seeking a charter from an



The University of Alabama as it appeared in 1856.

established national organization. Although a dozen northern fraternities had already organized chapters in the South, sectional feeling was running so high in the 1850s that extension into that region began to slow. Only one other purely Southern fraternity existed, a local society called WWW at the University of Mississippi, the existence of which was probably not known to ΣΑΕ's founders. More important, however, was the conviction of DeVotie and his associates that their Fraternity was somehow different, that it had a destiny that lay beyond the confines of Tuscaloosa or Alabama. At their third meeting — the one at which they initiated Clements — they urged "that those members of the SAE Fraternity who may have trustworthy friends in other colleges, South, have written communication with them, if they choose, for the purpose of organizing Chapters of the SAE Fraternity in their respective institutions." DeVotie was elected corresponding secretary, the officer in charge of communications with potential petitioners from other colleges.

While the early members were beginning to look to the extension of ΣAE , they

were thoroughly enjoying themselves on the campus at Tuscaloosa. Their formal meetings were almost always held on Saturday evenings in what they soon came to call the "ΣΑΕ Hall," a schoolroom in the Mansion House. Frequently their meetings were followed by a "feed." After the second meeting on March 15, 1856, "The society retired to the college, where it regaled itself with a roast turkey and warm coffee." And when the meeting of May 31 was over, the secretary recorded that the "members returned to the university where they feasted their physical appetites on the fat thighs of a Shanghai gobbler."

Often they would have the old servant who provided for them secure a fine roasted 'possum. It was at a feast after one of the meetings of the first months that Kerr designed to deliver an oration over the remains of a 'possum; and the word "remains" is used advisedly, for the boys had stripped it to the bones and were feeling exceedingly comfortable. Kerr's professor in zoology had that week been holding forth on the anatomy of 'possums and had explained how they, differing from many kindred animals, had embrocated jaws. "Fraters of Sigma Alpha Epsilon," began Kerr, swelling with dignity, amid all sorts of greetings and salutations from his fellows. "Fraters of Σ AE, we have before us the last sad remains of a marsupial mammal. It differs from many of the familiar animals on account of its embrocated jaws," and as he delivered his recently gained knowledge, Kerr grandly reached for the skull of the animal and displayed it in his most impressive manner. Suddenly his eyes snapped and he looked closer; his compatriots followed his stare. This 'possum, at least, had no embrocated

jaws. Further investigation followed, to be ended by summoning the cook. At first he temporized, but to no avail, and so at last, driven to a corner, he confessed. No 'possum had been obtainable that day, and believing the fraternity boys would never discover the difference, he had procured a fat tom cat and had served it to them.

Too often we forget that these were young college undergraduates who organized ΣΑΕ. At 22 years of age Cockrell was the "old man" of the group; Kerr and Dennis were 21; Patton was 20; Cook (already at Princeton) was 19; and DeVotie, Rudulph and Foster were only 18. Yet DeVotie and Rudulph were seniors in class rank.

It was a good thing the founders were planning to extend ΣAE to other colleges, for in mid-1856 the board of Trustees of the University of Alabama abolished fraternities. Eighteen months later the mother chapter was forced to disband, having initiated only 22 men including the founders.

In the immediate years which followed the abolition of fraternities at the University of Alabama, the institution almost collapsed under the lawlessness which existed. The public press of the state was full of reports of the lamentable conditions prevailing at Tuscaloosa. One student was stabbed to death in a college fight. Hundreds quit the institution and others were afraid to enter as students. By 1859, when the enrollment had dropped to 83, the Board of Trustees adopted the astonishing standard of 25 percent as passing in scholarship.

In this atmosphere the little band of ΣAEs at Tuscaloosa could scarcely have been expected to develop a strong fraternity. Yet they managed to survive the 1856-57 academic year. In fact, they flourished.

UHITERSITY OF ALABAMA.

25th ANNIVERSARY.

July 1902 Tan.

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PRESIDENT'S REPORT AND THE CONFERRING OF DEGREES.



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UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA COMMENCEMENT PROGRAM

Program of the 1856 Commencement at the University of Alabama. The names of DeVotie, valedictorian of the class, and founders Cockrell, Kerr, Foster and Rudulph are shown.

It was a miracle that Sigma Alpha Epsilon survived its infancy. When the University of Alabama began its college year in October, 1856, Σ AE faced complete destruction. To the other three fraternities at Alabama the decree of the Trustees meant the loss of a charter. To Σ AE it could have meant the death of the whole Fraternity.

Of the eight founders, only Abner Patton remained in college at Tuscaloosa in the fall of 1856. He was elected president, and his right hand man in the chapter was Jewett DeVotie, brother of Noble. These two, together with eight others initiated the previous spring, made up the chapter. It was not until the end of the year that they initiated one additional member, because university opposition made it very difficult to recruit. Small wonder, then, that Patton and Jewett DeVotie at Tuscaloosa and Noble DeVotie, Thomas Cook, and Samuel Dennis, who were all at Princeton, were ardent in their desires to see the Fraternity spread to other colleges.

Their desire became reality when ΣΑΕ established its second chapter at the



Seal of the Georgia Military Institute where Georgia Pi was established in 1857, from the stained glass windows in the Levere Memorial Temple in Evanston.

University of Nashville — now Vanderbilt University — in Tennessee on January 17, 1857. Joseph Harris Field was the leader at Nashville who gathered his companions in the military department of the university to form the new chapter.

Field survived to be the oldest living member of the Fraternity before he died in 1915.

Meanwhile Cook and DeVotie were corresponding with John M. Fleming, a student at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, about the formation of a chapter there. It was on February 14, 1857, that the mother chapter, already designated the Grand Chapter, voted to send the constitution to the petitioners at the University of North Carolina. Only nine days later a fourth chapter was planted at the Georgia Military Institute.

The Fraternity had only four chapters but there were those in it who wanted to expand widely. John M. Fleming of the North Carolina chapter raised the question of extending ΣΑΕ into the North. Thomas Cook wrote to Fleming from Princeton in March, 1857, that the "constant agitation of the slavery question" would preclude harmony between northern and southern chapters of a fraternity. For this reason, he explained, ΣAE's first constitution had restricted the Fraternity to those states south of the Mason and Dixon line. The mother chapter continued to oppose northern extension but agreed that the matter should be aired at the first National Convention, to be held as soon as the Fraternity had eight chapters.

They would not have to wait very long. By the time it was scarcely two years old, Σ AE established its eighth chapter, for during the 1857-58 academic year four new

charters were granted. The first of these was at old Union University at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. The second was organized at storied William and Mary College at Williamsburg, Virginia, the college second only to Harvard as the oldest academic institution in the country. The third was established at the University of Virginia, regarded as the best university in the South in ante-bellum days. The fourth for that year — Σ AE's eighth chapter — located at little Bethel College at Russellville, Kentucky.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon's first National Convention was held at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, August 6, 1858, at the Lytle Hotel under the auspices of the chapter at Union University. Disappointingly, only four chapters were represented, and one of those, the mother chapter at Alabama, had already been forced to disband on January 9, 1858. "We adjourned to meet no more," read the minutes of its last meeting. The delegate from Alabama, Newton Nash Clements, was joined by representatives from the chapters at Chapel Hill, Murfreesboro, and the Georgia Military chapter. The other four chapters, including even the nearby Nashville chapter, sent no representatives. Despite its poor attendance, the convention was successful.

This first convention had a number of important matters to consider. First the practice of naming chapters after the town where they were located was awkward, so the convention decided to give each chapter a Greek-letter name, commencing with "Mu" for the "Mother" chapter at Alabama and continuing through the Greek alphabet with the letters following and preceding Mu in order. In a rough and ready way this system worked, at least for a few years. Thus the Nashville chapter became "Nu," the Chapel Hill chapter "Xi," the Georgia Military chapter "Pi," the Murfreesboro chapter "Lambda"



The earliest chapter stationery device employed in the correspondence of the Fraternity.

(later changed to "Omega," then "Eta"), the Williamsburg chapter "Kappa," the Charlottesville chapter "Omicron," and the Russellville chapter "Iota."

Second, the Murfreesboro convention selected the North Carolina chapter to be Grand Chapter, granting it at least nominal jurisdiction over the Fraternity as a whole. The Grand Chapter was a very important feature of Fraternity government in those early days before there were any national officers. It served as a clearing house and coordinating agent for the Fraternity at large. During the 29 years (1856-1885) that ΣΑΕ was governed by the Grand Chapter system, eight chapters served in that important function: Alabama Mu (1856-58), North Carolina Xi (1858-60), Virginia Kappa (1860-61), Virginia Omicron (1867-69), Georgia Beta (1869-75), Virginia Sigma (1875-77), Kentucky Chi (1877-83), and Tennessee Omega (1883-85). During the war years and until 1867 no general conventions were held and no chapter was designated as Grand Chapter.

Third, extension, meaning the growth of the Fraternity by organizing new chapters, was a topic of lively discussion at Murfreesboro, as it would be at every convention from that day forward. Everyone was in favor of growth in the South, especially to keep pace with the northern fraternities that seemed to be flooding into southern colleges. Delta Kappa Epsilon, Phi Gamma Delta, Beta Theta Pi, Phi Kappa Psi, and Phi Kappa Sigma had been especially active in establishing southern chapters, and young Σ AE seemed determined to meet them on every major campus, if possible. The further question of northern extension was debated at length, but no action was taken. Many years and many debates lay ahead before Σ AE would decide to move into the North.

The new grand chapter at Chapel Hill was given the task of publishing the Fraternity's first directory of membership. Such a list of members was very important in an era when there was so little means of communication among chapters. The little catalog, a slim volume of 19 pages bound in a purple paper cover, appeared early in 1859. It listed 165 members in ten chapters, two new chapters having been established between the time of the Murfreesboro convention and the publication of the catalog.

These two chapters were Texas Theta at Baylor University, located in those days in Independence, Texas, and Washington City Rho at Columbian College, later George Washington University, in the nation's capitol. Both of these chapters were established in the fall of 1858, the latter founded by Jewett DeVotie. It was considered perfectly acceptable to establish a chapter in the

District of Columbia, for Washington was very much a southern city. And a good thing, too. Washington City Rho would be the only chapter of the Fraternity to survive the Civil War.

Georgia Eta was organized January 13, 1859, at Oglethorpe University in Midway, Georgia. The college has since moved to Atlanta. That same year a second National Convention was called, to be held at Columbia, South Carolina, but only the general secretary appeared for the meeting. South Carolina was not a wise choice, since ΣAE as yet had no chapter in that state.

A convention did meet in Nashville in 1860, with 30 delegates present, and proved to be highly successful. Its sessions were held in the assembly chamber of the Statehouse. So bitter was the enmity between North and South that no one raised the question of extension into the North.

But Σ AE continued to extend in the South. Four new chapters appeared in the autumn months of 1860: Tennessee Lambda at Cumberland University, Virginia Upsilon at Hampden-Sydney College, Louisiana Tau at Centenary College, and Kentucky Chi at the Kentucky Military Institute. Each of these chapters was established with real strength, but before the academic year ended the nation was rent asunder by that most tragic of all wars. Each of these chapters, like nearly every other chapter of Σ AE, was decimated as its members answered the call to arms.

4 Sigma Alpha Epsilon in the Civil War

"EAE was born, grew and thrived," wrote the Fraternity's great historian, Billy Levere, "and five years passed. Then the war came, days of iron and blood, and into that war the

Fraternity went, and there was hardly a battlefield in all the republic where some bright-faced, courageous youth who wore its badge did not perform deeds worthy of men of steel. It might well be said that into that conflict the entire Fraternity went, for the percentage of men who did not go was so small that there was scarce a boy who had donned the purple but now wore the gray or blue. We write gray first because most of Σ AE enlisted in the Confederate Army. This was natural, for every chapter of the Fraternity was in the South."

College students in the South responded with astonishing alacrity to the cause of the Confederacy. Within a matter of weeks after the firing on Ft. Sumter, thousands were in uniform.

There has been a tradition of long standing in Σ AE that Georgia Pi at Georgia Military Institute was the "chapter that went to war." Its men, who maintained their chapter for three years as cadets, left their little college in the dark hours of a May night in 1864, as the long roll of the drum was sounded through the dormitory. The cadets went from their beds to the scene of action. Importantly, and uniquely in Σ AE, the Georgia Pi men continued the life of their chapter in the camps of the Confederate Army and at Resaca won great glory.

But Georgia Pi was not really the only chapter whose every man went to war. We know that every single member of the chapters at Oglethorpe, Hampden-Sydney, and the Kentucky Military Institute went to war, and it is highly probable that every member of the chapters at Virginia, William and Mary, Nashville, Cumberland, North Carolina, and Baylor entered military service.

The record of the Mother Chapter was remarkable. Of the eight founders, one — Cockrell — was dead when the war began. Six of the seven living founders enlisted in the Confederate Army. Three of the six died in the service, DeVotie while on duty, Patton on the battlefield, and Dennis while in a Federal

prison. Noble Leslie DeVotie, the Fraternity's chief founder, will always be remembered as the first Alabamian to lose his life in the Civil War. In addition to the founders, the Mother Chapter had initiated 14 men. Every one of them served in the war. Of the 22 total initiates of ante-bellum Alabama Mu, ten gave their lives for the Confederacy.

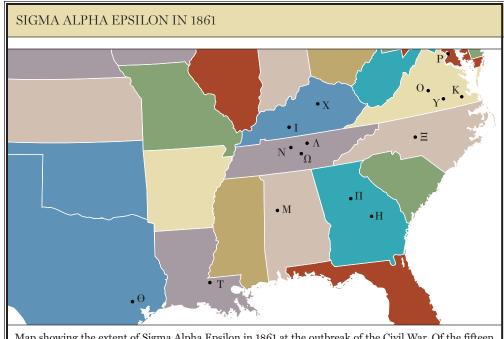
In all, 70 of the 369 Σ AEs who went to war for the Confederacy were killed in service. Many more died before their time as a consequence of their wounds and the ravages of war. Seven Σ AEs served in the Union Army. Washington City Rho and Kentucky Iota contributed men to both armies.

While the Civil War ravaged the South and drained the entire divided nation of its men and its substance, the tragedy was relieved by acts of heroism and devotion, and by quiet expressions of loyalty and love.

It was such an act of loyalty and devotion that gave ΣAE its only woman member.

Kentucky Chi at Kentucky Military Institute was only a few months old when the War came. It was a chapter full of young cadets gathered from all parts of the South. Among the most outstanding of these Σ AEs was a young man named John B. Kent.

Less than a thousand feet from the old K.M.I. campus was the home of the Pattie family, long-time residents of the country and known and respected far and wide. Their home was a favorite place for the young cadets and with none more so than John B. Kent and his close friend, Ben Marston, both devoted to the interests of Kentucky Chi. At the Pattie home the boys could be comfortable to enjoy respite from the rigors of military discipline. There they met the Pattie children, young Coleman who would himself be an ΣAE in future years, and dark-haired Lucy. Kent was older by several years than little "Miss Lucy," but



Map showing the extent of Sigma Alpha Epsilon in 1861 at the outbreak of the Civil War. Of the fifteen ante-bellum chapters, only one—Washington City Rho (George Washington)—survived the war.

he was fond of her and loved to talk to her about his Fraternity. To her he was a tall, handsome prince out of a storybook.

The war came in April. Within a matter of days K.M.I. was virtually emptied. The boys of Kentucky Chi scattered, each member going to a different part of the country to enlist. Kent and Marston were the last to leave, as there were matters they had to arrange. Because the Institute had closed down, they stayed with the Patties for two or three weeks while completing their preparations. To Kent had been left all the affairs of the chapter, and he was understandably very solicitous concerning the constitution, ritual, and other papers of Kentucky Chi. As the day drew nearer for him to leave, he felt more strongly the need to provide for the care of these documents. He finally determined to entrust them to young "Miss Lucy." He knew her well, and he was certain she would keep and protect them through the time of war.

There was a rustic bench near an ancient stile on the family farm, and here Kent explained the importance of the papers to Miss Lucy and handed them to her. She promised to seal them safely and hide them "where neither friend nor foe might find them."

The years passed, but Lucy Pattie never forgot the solemn injunction with which John Kent entrusted the papers to her: "Keep them, Lucy, 'til I come back, but if I never come again, give them to no one unless he can give you this grip of the hand."

These were years of anguish and sorrow as the blood of the sons of North and South were shed in the worst of all conflicts, a brothers' war. Two years passed, and one dark day there came the word to the Pattie farm that John Kent had fallen in the cruel charge at Shiloh. Those were sad hours beneath the blue Kentucky sky.



"THE SPIRIT OF THE CONFEDERACY"

General J. Colton Lynes, initiated by North Carolina Rho-Rho (Carolina Military Institute). This portrait of General Lynes, who served many years as Inspector General of the United Confederate Veterans, was presented to Sigma Alpha Epsilon by the artist, Mrs. B. King Couper, and hangs in the Levere Memorial Temple.



THE WARRIOR SONS OF SIGMA LPHA PSILON
HO GAVE THEIR LIVES HIGHTING WITH PEROIC COURAGE
IN THE

RMIES OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY

R. R. ALLEN	KY. I	JOHN C. HAMLETT	WAO
THOMAS R. ARGYLE	VA. K	THOMAS C. L. HATCHER	WC. P
MARTIN L. ARNOLD	JA. II	ELIOT M. HEALY	VAO
WILLIAM A. ARNOLD	TENN. H	JOSEPH J. D. HODGES	N.C. E
ROBERT E. ATKINSON	NY. I	GEORGE C. HOLCOMBE	QA II
EDWARD BAGBY	WCP	THOMAS R. IRWIN	BY I
GEORGE M. BLOUNT	OA. II	AURELIUS C. JONES	N.C. E
FRANCIS W. BOYD	WAT	JOHN B. KENT	KY X
ANDREWS B. BRISCOE	KY: I	J. O. MARSTON	KY X
SAMUEL B. BROOKS	QA.II	FINNIE MAXIE	TEX. @
JAMES A. BULLOCK	ALAM	JAMES D. MCLAUGHLIN	ALA.M
D. S. BUTTS	TENN. N	JAMES HOWARD MEADE	0A. 11
THOMAS B. CALDWELL	KY I	FRANCIS W. MIDDLETON	TENN. H
CHARLES E. CASSETT	VA. O	JAMESON H. MOORE	OA. II
CHARLES E. CLAY	VA. IC	MATTHEW R. MYERS	TENN. N
WILLIAM HENRY CLAY	VA. O	THOMAS L. M. OWEN	ALA. M
J. C. CORTSON	TEX. 0	ABNER E. PATTON	ALA. M
THOMAS B. DAVIDSON	NC.E	JOHN M. PENDLETON	TENN. H
SAMUEL T. DEAN	OA. H	PRESTON W. PERRY	TEX. @
HARRISON J. DELAUNAY	TENN. N	ENOCH P. RILEY	ALA M
SAMUEL M. DENNIS	· ALA.M	DANIEL SAFFRON	TENN. A
NOBLE LESLIE DEVOTIE	ALA.M	GEORGE L. SCOTT	KYX
TIMOTHY L. DUNKLIN	TEX. 0	JESSE SPARKS	TENN. H
EDWIN E. DUNN	KY: 1	EDWARD O. SYDNOR	wc. P
JAMES W. FLEMING	N.C. E	GEORGE F. TODD	GA. II
THADDEUS K. FORNISS	VA.K	M. VANDERHURST	TEX. 0
JACOB F. FOSTER	N.C. I	TRAVIS EPPS VAUGHN	VA.T
JUNIUS B. FRENCH	VA. O	GEORGE B. WALKER	VA.T
JOHN O GAILLARD	BY: N	JOHN WATSON	TEX. 0
BENJAMIN C. GARLINGTON	VAO	ROBERT K. WELLS	ALAM
WILLIAM E. GOETCHIUS	OA.H	JOHN W. WHEELER	W.C. P
J. HODGES GOLSON	ALA.M	ROBERT C. WHITFIELD	KV. I
OILES GOODE	QA II	JOHN WINSTON	TENN. A
KENNEDY GROGAN	VA.O	GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS WYNNE	ALA. M
HENRY P. HALBERT	TENN. H	WILLIAM S. WRIGHT	WC.P
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BATE DENIED THEM VICTORY, BUT GAVE THEM A GLORIOUS IMMORTALITY."

At last the drama of the civil strife was ended. Back to old K.M.I. came young faces that were new, and the thread of life was taken up where it had been dropped a few years before. Kentucky Chi, too, revived as a few of its old members returned. More than one of them walked over to the Pattie farm to talk to Miss Lucy about the secret papers, but she adamantly refused to hand them over until one of the cadets would give her the proper grip of the hand. Only when she was finally satisfied by an embarrassed and hesitating young man named Albert McMahan, did she return the documents. She had been faithful to her trust.

The gratitude and delight of the young brothers at her devotion and care of their ritual and other private papers was so great that at their first meeting they voted Lucy Pattie a member of the Fraternity and gave her the badge. From that day on she was the belle of the chapter. Although she did not participate in the business meetings of the chapter, she attended all of their social gatherings and was always spoken of by the boys of Kentucky Chi as "our only woman member."



Lucy Pattie receiving the secret papers of Kentucky Chi from Lt. John B. Kent in 1861.

We have given much space to this tale with its touches of chivalry, pathos, and heroism. Such a century-old story may appear to be an excessive ladling out of Victorian romanticism. Yet, the events did transpire, these people were real human beings, and, above all, to them it mattered.

5 Out of the Ashes

The phoenix holds a prominent place in the symbolism of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Like the phoenix of antiquity the Fraternity rose out of the ashes of war's destruction in 1865.

As soon as the war was over, some of the members of Σ AE began to take account of their Fraternity's destruction. Throughout the South were the wrecks of the colleges where Σ AE chapters had flourished before the conflagration. Crippled as they were, their buildings burned and their resources gone, the southern colleges — most of them

— reopened their doors. Faculties resumed their duties and students returned to the classrooms. Among the students were a number of Σ AEs who four years before as boys had taken up arms and who now, as mature men, scarred and hardened by war, put aside their weapons and took up their books. It was to these undergraduates returning from the battlefields that the task of reviving Σ AE fell.

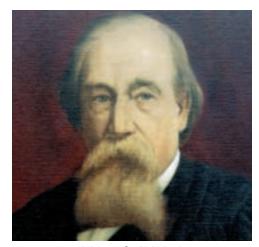
Of the 15 ante-bellum chapters, only one survived the war. Washington City Rho still

lived, but its existence was either doubted or unknown to most ΣAEs. The last to die had been Georgia Pi which disbanded when its unit of the Confederate army was mustered out in May, 1865.

As the fall term of 1865 began, Sigma Alpha Epsilon was at its nadir. A handful of undergraduates carried on at Washington City Rho. Every other chapter was dead. If there were Σ AE members in a number of universities, no communication existed among them. The situation was chaotic.

Then an early initiate of Washington City Rho, John Bagby, together with a Virginia Kappa man named Robert Atkinson, entered the University of Virginia. Both had been fighting for four years in the Confederate army. Bagby fortunately knew that his old chapter in Washington was alive, and he told Atkinson about it. Atkinson urged Bagby to send at once to the Washington chapter to obtain the constitution. This Bagby did, and soon the necessary papers arrived so that the two of them could reorganize the Virginia chapter. With the initiation of 15 strong undergraduates, Virginia Omicron became at once a strong influence on its campus.

That same fall three Georgia Pi men entered the University of Georgia. Their former chapter could not have continued since the Georgia Military Institute had been burned to the ground by General Sherman during his march through Georgia in 1864. Sherman called the place a "hatchery for young rebels." Their school destroyed, the three young Confederate veterans, Samuel Spencer, George Goetchius, and James McCleskey, determined to bring Sigma Alpha Epsilon to the University at Athens. All of them believed that every chapter in Σ AE was dead. For that reason they called the new chapter they organized



L.Q.C. Lamar, initiate of Mississippi Gamma, Congressman from Mississippi four terms, U.S. Senator from Mississippi (1868-80), Secretary of the Interior (1884-87), Justice of the United States Supreme Court (1887-93).

on December 31, 1865, Georgia Alpha; the "Alpha" to signify "first." Soon, however, they discovered that the Virginia chapter had revived a few months earlier, so they changed the name of their chapter to Beta, by which name this outstanding chapter has been known to this day. Georgia Beta further recognized Virginia Omicron as "acting Grand Chapter" until a general convention could be held.

Still another ΣAE, Thomas B. Manlove, an early initiate of Tennessee Nu at Nashville, returned from the war to his home in Vicksburg, MS, believing that every ΣAE chapter was dead. He, too, determined to revive his Fraternity. A close friend of his was William Champe Marshall, who was a student at the University of Mississippi. Manlove, who knew the Fraternity's ritual by heart, initiated Marshall in January, 1866. In turn Marshall gathered a group of outstanding young men at "Ole Miss" and created the Mississippi Gamma chapter. Among its early initiates were Frank Bell Webb, cousin

of founder John Webb Kerr, and the great law professor, L. Q. C. Lamar, later a Supreme Court Justice of the United States.

The next year another Tennessee Nu man, Charles Read, obtained a charter from the Grand Chapter to organize a chapter at what was then called the East Louisiana State Seminary of Learning at Alexandria. With seven charter members among the cadets there, Read organized the chapter and called it Louisiana Epsilon. For three years the chapter flourished, but in 1870, the year the institution moved to Baton Rouge and came to be called LSU, the members were summoned before the superintendent of the school and told that Louisiana Epsilon must cease operation because a military college was no place for a secret society. The chapter would not be revived until 1897.

With the revival of Tennessee Lambda at Cumberland in early 1867, Σ AE could count five active chapters. That summer a national convention, the first since the 1860 gathering, was held again at Nashville with 15 delegates in attendance. Virginia Omicron was selected Grand Chapter and directed to publish a catalog, an almost impossible task because the records of so many chapters had been lost during the war. The Fraternity was reorganized, and the delegates even discussed northern expansion, a

remarkable subject in view of the fierceness of fratricidal strife that had taken place so recently between North and South.

During the next few years ΣΑΕ established several new chapters and revived some old ones. Virginia Sigma was organized in 1867 at Washington and Lee by Frank Bell Webb. South Carolina Phi at Furman University was founded in 1868 and Mississippi Zeta at Mississippi College in 1869. These new "kephs," as chapters were called in those days, were joined by the creation of Tennessee Eta at West Tennessee College (later Union University and inheritor of the old Murfreesboro College and chapter), and by the revival of Kentucky Chi. When the Fraternity's second catalog was issued in 1870, it showed that ΣAE had ten active chapters: Virginia, Georgia, K.M.I., Washington and Lee, Ole Miss, West Tennessee, LSU, Cumberland, Mississippi College, and Furman.

Conventions were held in 1868, 1869, and 1870. In 1869 they voted to permit northern extension, but repealed the action the next year. The 1870 conclave, recognizing the weakness of its national structure, elected Σ AE's first national officer. They created the office of Grand Treasurer and elected to that position Isaac T. Heard of Georgia Beta. It was a good idea, but he did not collect much money.

6 The Lean Years

The Fraternity had revived but it was not thriving. The 1870s proved to be difficult years for ΣΑΕ. To be sure, they were years of desperation for all the South, for the reconstruction devastated that region as surely as had the war. To most southerners "reconstruction" was a tragically misbegot-

ten term. Although the malaise of ΣAE in those years cannot be entirely accounted for by the policies of the federal government — the Fraternity was responsible for many of its own failures because of its members' misjudgments, carelessness, laziness or sheer folly — still, the atmosphere of the

South during that sorry decade was hardly conducive to creative development.

In those colleges where ΣΑΕ had chapters the standard of quality was high, but the colleges suffered from low enrollments and the chapters from excessively low membership. During the decade, nine new chapters were established: Georgia Psi at Mercer (1870), Alabama Beta-Beta at Howard (now Samford) (1870), Virginia Theta at Virginia Military Institute (1874), North Carolina Rho-Rho at Carolina Military Institute (1876), Kentucky Alpha at Forest Academy (1877), Alabama Alpha-Mu at Alabama Polytechnic Institute (now Auburn) (1878), Alabama Iota at Southern Birmingham-Southern) Tennessee Kappa at the University of Tennessee (1879), and Georgia Delta at North Georgia Agricultural College (1879). In addition, Tennessee Nu and the Murfreesboro chapter, both of ante-bellum days, were revived.

The decade had begun with ten active chapters on the roll, to which 11 new chapters were added or revived during the 1870s. But when the national convention met at Nashville in the closing days of 1879, it counted only nine active chapters. Many of the new chapters died a year or so after they were founded. Old chapters died and were revived and died again. Georgia Psi at Mercer died so many times, everyone stopped counting. Only two chapters were really large and powerful: Georgia Beta and Kentucky Chi. Without their leadership and perseverance, Σ AE would probably have passed into oblivion.

A number of conventions met during that decade but they all refused to sanction extension into the North, an act that might have infused new strength into the Fraternity. The convention of 1871 met at Nashville; of 1872 at Atlanta; of 1873 at Louisville; of 1874 at Augusta, GA; of 1875 again at Nashville. At the last of these there were only 13 delegates present. Sigma Alpha Epsilon awoke in 1877 to find that the 1876 national convention had not met at all. Perhaps it is more accurate to say that Kentucky Chi awoke and sounded an alarm. On February 18, 1877, the men of the K.M.I. chapter fired off an "address" to the Grand Chapter, Virginia Sigma. In view of the desperate conditions of that day and the results achieved, it may be said that this address was one of the most important papers ever issued by an SAE chapter. It correctly declared the Fraternity in imminent danger of extinction and arraigned the chapters for their negligence so severely that a convention was called, to be held in Richmond, VA, July 9, 1877.

The Richmond convention at least saved Σ AE from death. Five of the six active chapters were represented, Kentucky Chi by energetic Robert H. Wildberger who emerged the natural leader of the Fraternity for the next few years. The K.M.I. chapter was selected Grand Chapter, a position it would hold for six important years. Securely at the helm of the frail Σ AE craft, Kentucky Chi issued a catalog in 1877, collected national dues from chapters for the first time, and attempted to keep lines of communication open among undergraduate Σ AEs.

After a lackluster convention at Augusta in 1878, the chapters gathered for their convention of 1879 in Nashville at Christmastime. Even though only five of the nine chapters sent delegates, the convention did important work in its decision to provide for a fraternity magazine, of which Robert Wildberger was elected editor. The convention also passed a resolution to the effect that Σ AE would under no circumstances unite or

allow itself to be absorbed by any other college fraternity, north or south.

Such a resolution was inspired by an invitation from Beta Theta Pi to unite Σ AE and B Θ II. Kentucky Chi had announced the proposition to the Fraternity on November 21, 1879, a month before the Nashville convention, and had indicated that the Grand Chapter looked with favor on the plan. The communication aroused a storm of protest from every other active chapter. The Georgia chapters were incensed. Everyone knew that union with B Θ II meant absorption into that larger and older fraternity and the end of Σ AE.

ΣAEs might be angered, but they should not have been surprised. The Fraternity was struggling to keep alive; yet it had several very strong and desirable chapters. Both these elements made it attractive to another fraternity that wanted to acquire, at the stroke of a pen, some good chapters of aristocratic reputation.

The irrevocable decision of the convention to reject any overture of amalgamation did not slow down the offers. In 1880 Delta Tau Delta proposed union: "How would you look on a project to unite our two fraternities?" The word "unite" was a euphemism, for Delta Tau Delta claimed 23 chapters and would absorb ΣAE 's nine. "I don't know just your numbers," wrote $\Delta T \Delta$, "but most of them are in good colleges and occupy high positions." The Delts really did not know much about ΣAE except that it was reputed to be a high quality organization in deep trouble.

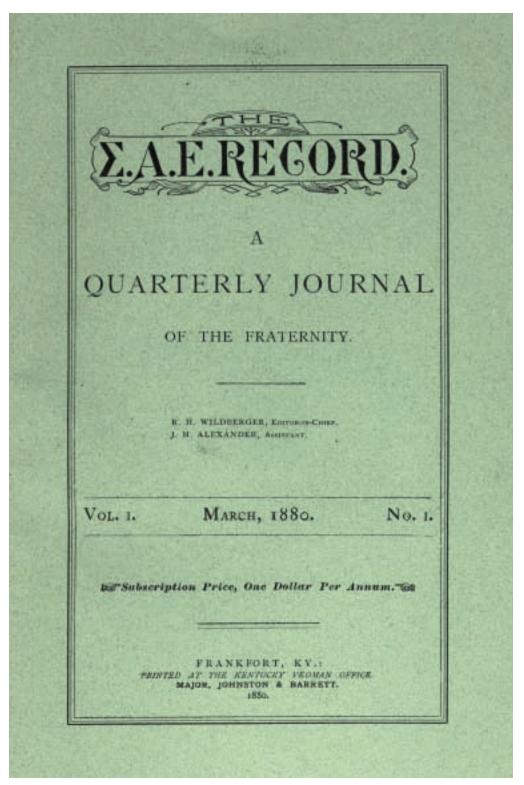
Then in February, 1881, Wildberger heard from Alpha Tau Omega: "We heard that your fraternity at large contemplates disbandment or merger into some other fraternity. If such be the case, the High Council of the Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity

would like to treat with the authorities of ΣAE . We have eight large and energetic chapters and five alumni chapters." In view of the fact that, like ΣAE , more of the $AT\Omega$'s chapters were dead than alive, it was not really a very attractive offer.

A few months later, William Raimond Baird, the formidable leader of Beta Theta Pi, wrote again to Wildberger, saying that in ΣΑΕ "there is neither life nor enterprise, and the Fraternity seems dying. Now, sir, I put it to you candidly, would it not be better for you to enter a fraternity as a body, so that your alumni could go with you, than to stand by and see your order go to pieces?" A few days later he was writing: "The addition of your chapters would strengthen us where we do not exist," and still later: "A committee of three from ΣAE and three from $B\Theta\Pi$, meeting in Louisville, Nashville, Berkeley, or White Sulphur Springs could settle the whole thing in a day."

Wildberger, now himself firmly opposed to amalgamation with any other fraternity, did not even mention Baird's proposition at the 1881 convention, for he did not want to unleash another torrent of protest within ΣΑΕ. Instead, as editor of the Fraternity's new magazine, The Record, he wrote: "There are several fraternities waiting around to pick the bones of ΣAE ; but we will go to some of their funerals yet! ΣΑΕ is not dead, and not going to die; please don't forget that. We are not even sick. It's very complimentary always receiving offers of union with other similar bodies, but it's very destructive to a Fraternity which means to live to sit down and discuss such offers, or to listen to them. SAE henceforth will hear nothing of such offers...we simply want to be let alone."

There were no further propositions of union.



The first issue of *The Record*, the official publication of Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

When *The Record* first appeared in March 1880, few realized immediately the immensely salutary effect this journal would have on Σ AE. It was full of news, ideas and suggestions for the chapters, and it was eagerly read by undergraduate members. Its advent marked the beginning of a distinct upturn in the fortunes of Σ AE. This is not to say that these were halcyon days; they were not. The period of dying chapters was by no means over. Some new chapters were established in colleges of questionable reputation. Yet the worst was over, and nearly all Σ AEs looked to the future with a real measure of confidence.

The question of northern extension continued to occupy the attention of ΣAEs everywhere. When the national convention met at Atlanta in 1881, Oliver Mitchell of Georgia Beta presented a resolution "that every chapter...be urgently requested to abolish the old custom of confining this Fraternity to exclusively southern states, and that they be urged to press on their work, knowing no South, no North, no East, no West." William B. Walker of Georgia Beta spoke in favor of the resolution, but the convention voted it down, Between 1881 and 1883, ΣΑΕ entered a number of southern institutions: the College of Charleston (1881), the University of the South at Sewanee, TN (1881), Emory (1881), Marvin College - later at the University of Texas (1882), South Carolina (1882), Centre in Kentucky Southwestern Presbyterian at Clarksville, TN (1882), Davidson in North Carolina (1883), and South Carolina Military - The Citadel (1883). During that same period it revived Tennessee Nu at Vanderbilt and Tennessee Eta at Union for the fourth time.

Then in 1883, without authorization from anyone, the Grand Chapter surprised

all of ΣAE by announcing the establishment of a chapter in the North at what was then known as Pennsylvania College - today called Gettysburg. Even the Grand Chapter must have been surprised at itself when it realized it had founded the new chapter. Attendance at a Panhellenic gathering in Philadelphia had profoundly impressed the Grand President with the strength of the northern fraternities, and he was in accord anyway with the idea of northern expansion. Soon after this, when an application for charter came from a group of young men at Gettysburg, the Grand Chapter sent its vice president, Russell H. Snively, to Gettysburg to investigate with full power to act. Snively was so impressed with the petitioners that he initiated them. That was June 4, 1883.

The convention of 1883 at Louisville seemed not to react at all to the fact of northern expansion, as if the delegates were all in a state of shock. But by 1884 the opponents of the move into the North were organized and vocal. Georgia Beta hosted the 1884 convention at its hometown of Athens, and it was Georgia Beta men who led the attack against northern chapters. The convention turned back the attack and endorsed northern extension, but the Pennsylvania Delta delegate felt so discouraged by the chilling reception he found in Athens that he returned home to urge his chapter brothers to return their charter.

The new Grand Chapter after 1883, Tennessee Omega at the University of the South, unqualifiedly favored northern extension, and when another opportunity arose to plant a chapter in the North, it responded quickly. Northern extension became a settled fact with the founding of Ohio Sigma at Mt. Union College in



To raise money to build Σ AE's first chapter house, members of Tennessee Omega at the University of the South at Sewanee, TN, contracted to carry the mail for the U.S. Government.

Alliance. Born on April 4, 1885, Ohio Sigma would be Σ AEs true pioneer chapter in the north, the progenitor of a whole line of chapters from coast to coast.

A number of favorable circumstances made it propitious for ΣAE to enter the North after 1885. In many colleges and universities there existed only a few chapters, in some only one or two, when ΣAE founded its chapter. Even more important, however, than the lack of rival chapters was the remarkable increase in attendance at most of the northern colleges during the years after 1885. Colleges which enrolled two hundred or three hundred students became universities with more than a thousand, or in some extreme cases, even 2,000 students. There was room for ΣAE to grow.

Meanwhile, ΣΑΕ hardly neglected the South, its homeland. Between 1884 and 1886 it added eight more chapters in that region: The University of Florida (1884), Emory and Henry College in Virginia (1884), University of Missouri (1884),

University of Richmond (1884), Erskine College in South Carolina (1885), Wofford College in South Carolina (1885), and Thatcher Institute, a not-very-promising school in Louisiana (1886).

By 1885 ΣAE had recovered astonishingly well from its sorry state only five years earlier. In that short time its chapter roll had trebled and its individual chapters had, for the most part, grown much stronger. With some thirty active chapters to manage, the governance of the Fraternity had become more complex. Thus, when the convention met in Nashville in 1885, James G. Glass, the president of the Grand Chapter — he was then called the Eminent Grand Archon stated that his chapter at Sewanee should no longer hold the reins of government over the Fraternity. "The varied duties," he said, "and the constant and unwearied attention which the management and supervision of 35 [a slight exaggeration] chapters, spread over a section of country extending from Missouri to Texas, from Florida to Ohio, entails upon



The very first ΣAE chapter house at the University of the South.

the officers of the Grand Chapter more work than they can perform as college students." Glass recommended the adoption of what was called the Supreme Council system of government, a system that has continued substantially to the present time. The 1885 plan called for the election of a Supreme Council of six members, the chairman of which would be the official head of the Fraternity, and also its national secretary and treasurer. His title was to be Eminent Supreme Archon, and the five other members of his council were to be residents of the same city in which he lived. Hence the ESA was the sole administrative officer, the remaining members of the Supreme Council having very little to do with the control of affairs. In later years the members of the Supreme Council would be elected from all over the country, and the duties of Fraternity governance were more nearly equally divided among them. The 1885 convention elected as the first ESA Thomas S. Mell, an outstanding alumnus of Georgia Beta.

The 1885 convention, a landmark meeting, voted for the first time to divide the Fraternity into provinces, or districts, a system of Fraternity regional administration which continues to the present time.

Tennessee Omega, the last Grand Chapter of the Fraternity (1883-85), was the first in Σ AE to build a chapter house, the cornerstone of which was laid in the fall of 1886.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon was manifestly beginning a solid recovery by the time the fall term began in colleges across the land in 1886. At the same time, no one in ΣΑΕ could have realized, and no one did, that a youngster entering one of its smallest chapters down in Tennessee would take hold of his small sectional Fraternity and catapult it in a few years into a position of national power in the college and fraternity world. It was on the evening of September 18, 1886, that Tennessee Zeta at Southwestern initiated a 16-year-old preparatory department boy named Harry Bunting. After that night, ΣΑΕ would never be the same again.

The emergence of ΣAE from sectional obscurity to national prominence in the astonishingly brief period of eight years can be credited primarily to the work of Harry Bunting. While he was assisted and encouraged by his brothers Frank, William, and especially George, it was the irrepressible Harry who dreamed, planned and executed the bold campaign that carried the banner of ΣAE into the North and East and West.

Harry Bunting's enthusiasm for ΣΑΕ's growth was kindled the day he was initiated. Out of respect for his older brothers, Frank and William, who were already members of Tennessee Zeta, Harry was pledged and initiated as soon as he entered Southwestern as a sub-freshman preparatory student, or as he put it himself, "before I knew the difference between ΣAE and YMCA." Impressed by the solemn ceremony of initiation, young Harry felt "a new life had opened up to me. I felt I had discovered the reason why I had been born, for suddenly life had new meaning and purpose...As I went out from the chapter hall that night with my brothers, William and Frank, I felt like we were the reincarnation of Noble Leslie DeVotie."

From that day forward Harry Bunting consecrated much of his life to ΣAE . It was an honest commitment, not the only one he ever made, but it was the first and thus bore in his life pride of place. Personal and group loyalty, pride in himself and the things with which he was associated, gnawing dissatisfaction with the status quo, and a vision of what he hoped to accomplish — these were the ingredients that made Harry Bunting a successful revolutionary. Still more important, Bunting had the practical knowledge and realistic good sense to translate his idealism into action. He



Harry Stanhope Bunting, Rhodes College 1891, as a freshman at Southwestern in 1887 when he began his national extension efforts as assistant chapter correspondent and aide to *The Record*.

possessed the right equipment: striking good looks, an engaging personality, and a remarkable way with words.

When Harry Bunting entered ΣΑΕ, he found that the Fraternity had 27 living chapters, although a third of them were more dead than alive. He counted 22 ΣAE tombstones. Most of this he discovered through writing letters, hundreds of them. The Record was not much help for a boy who wanted hard facts, for most of the chapter letters went on about how they preferred "quality to quantity," which euphemism commonly explained why so many chapters had so few members. Or the chapters sang the undying praises of Minerva, a nice sentiment but not informative. Harry Bunting wanted to know about membership, success against rivals, finances, relations with the faculty, and other such unsentimental data. He got his information, but he had to dig for it.

He didn't like what he learned. He fired off letters to chapters urging them to increase their membership. The number he usually suggested was 20, a figure which appeared to be positively shocking to those chapters whose pseudo-aristocracy had them wondering whether their tiny membership would permit them to reopen next fall semester. The real aristocrat, Georgia Beta, had 27 members. No problem there.

Strengthening the internal development of existing chapters, halting the "galloping consumption" which had seen old chapters die as fast as new ones were established, was complemented by a bold plan to extend the Fraternity rapidly into the North and West.

In Harry Bunting's college room, headquarters of the campaign for all the Bunting brothers, the boy general had a large map on the wall on which were marked all the finest colleges and universities of the North which would house future chapters. The roster of ΣΑΕ was to boast a hundred chapters. The Buntings confided their ambitious extension plans only to their most intimate Fraternity associates. Had their ultimate objective been widely known, they would have been declared mad and carted off somewhere. Harry, and later his younger brother George, would get their chapters, one or two at a time from the Supreme Council. Those were days before the time when only conventions could grant charters.

Conventions were cooperative because they caught the spirit of a guiding ideal of Harry Bunting: to help somehow to heal the breach between North and South. "We had a consciousness," said Bunting in later years, "that Σ AE as a great American brotherhood, bringing the finest young men of the North and South together in fraternal affection, would prove a factor in making fratricidal war impossible. This patriotic

motive added a sort of religious fervor to our passion for northern extension."

The results of the Bunting campaign were almost incredible. During the sevenyear period from 1887 to 1894 - Harry Bunting was still an undergraduate until $1891 - \Sigma AE$ established 29 new chapters, 24 of which were in the North, and revived six chapters that were dead in 1886. During that same period eight chapters died. Hence between 1887 and 1894 ΣΑΕ's net chapter size precisely doubled, from 27 to 54. It is true that not every chapter planted during this period was the work of Harry and George Bunting, but most of them were either directly or indirectly a consequence of the general movement for extension they advocated and carried through.

In order of their establishment, chapters were organized in 1887 at Adrian, Allegheny, Buffalo Gap — a comic-opera little college in Texas where the chapter mercifully died the next year — and Southwestern in Texas; in 1888 at Ohio Wesleyan; in 1889 at Michigan, Simpson, and Cincinnati; in 1890 at Georgia Tech and Dickinson; in 1891 at Colorado, Cornell, and Denver; in 1892 the great extension year — at Franklin, Stanford, Boston, Washington in St. Louis, Pennsylvania State, Ohio State, Trinity, and MIT; in 1893 at Harvard, Purdue, Nebraska, and Bucknell; and in 1894 Worcester Polytechnic, Arkansas, Northwestern and California.

By 1894 the work of the Buntings was by no means completed, but after that the process of extension slowed markedly as it became increasingly regularized and institutionalized. After 1894 new charters were authorized only by a vote of the Fraternity's biennial national convention, a complex process which quite naturally slowed Σ AE's growth.

THE HUSTLER

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SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON.

A SECRET QUARTERLY BULLETIN FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, COMPARISON OF METHODS AND PROPA-GATION OF NEW IDEAS.

Vol. I. Atlanta, Ga., September 1, 1892.

No. 1.

AMONG OUR CHAPTERS.

A Review of Chapter Methods, Conditions and Policies, Sup-

First page of the first edition of *The Hustler*, edited, set in type, printed, and sent far and wide to the members of the Fraternity by Harry Bunting. *The Hustler* is the progenitor of Sigma Alpha Epsilon's existing private publication, the *Phi Alpha*.

Remarkably, the Bunting period in Σ AE was marked not only by a doubling of the number of chapters; membership in chapters also increased. The Fraternity experienced, during this same period, substantial internal development. Both external growth and internal strengthening were dramatically reflected in two catalogs of membership, one produced in 1886, the other issued in 1893. The 1886 catalog — actually published in 1887 — was a slim volume, well gotten up, but reflecting the limited extent of Σ AE, while the 1893 catalog was a huge tome, replete with helpful historical information and records of chapters from coast to coast.

Conventions were still held annually during the Bunting period, in Columbia, SC, in 1887, Nashville in 1888, Charlotte, NC, in 1889, Cincinnati in 1890, Atlanta in 1891, Chattanooga in 1892, Pittsburgh in 1893, and Washington, DC, in 1894. After 1894 conventions would normally be held biennially. Attendance at conventions grew from a handful in 1887 to more than a hundred in 1894.

To promote the extension cause and anything else he had in mind, Harry Bunting started printing a little publication called The Hustler, "a secret quarterly bulletin for the conservation of energy, comparison of methods and propagation of new ideas." Its first issue appeared in September 1892. So valuable was this esoteric journal that it was continued down to the present day. Since 1894 it has been called the *Phi Alpha*.

Another Bunting coup was the discovery of the original minutes of the mother chapter at Alabama. Harry Bunting was in Tuscaloosa in 1891 reviving Alabama Mu again. He was also intent upon digging up any information he could about the earliest days of SAE history. Few knew anything about the founding. "Everything," wrote Bunting later, "was tradition, and there was about the same divergence in the views of the deeds of the early members as is found in the Four Gospels." But he talked with as many old members as he could find. There were not many of them. The most helpful, to be sure, was Newton Nash Clements, ΣΑΕ's first pledge, who still lived in his old home in Tuscaloosa. As Bunting asked first one question and then another, he discovered almost by accident that Clements was in possession of the original minutes of the mother chapter. Or at least so Clements recalled; he hadn't seen them for years. At Bunting's insistence, the two of them climbed to the attic of the old house, and there on the floor was the old minute book, most of its pages covered with colorful decals. It had been used by Clement's daughter as a scrapbook, "its patient face pasted over with pictures, its priceless words thumb-stained, candy-stuck and penciled over." Bunting clasped the battered relic to himself and resolved never to let it go. He made a number of promises both to Colonel Clements and to his daughter in order to carry off this historical treasure. Years later Bunting said, "If I lied to that good man and gentleman of the old school, I hope that his shade owes me no grudge, for I would have pawned my soul, I think, to escape from Tuscaloosa with the minutes of Mother Mu in my keeping." He turned the volume over to the Fraternity's officers who had it cleaned and restored, its contents copied and printed for distribution to all ΣAE members who were interested.

Harry Bunting also gave ΣAE some of its future leaders. In 1890 he wrote to the infant chapter at Ohio Wesleyan, informing them that a Chattanooga boy named Albert Austin was in college and a very desirable prospect. This resulted in the initiation of Austin in January, 1891. The very next year the convention was held in Austin's hometown, and there he was elected Eminent Supreme Treasurer of the entire National Fraternity. Therewith Sigma Alpha Epsilon entered a new era in the Fraternity's national prosperity. As an institution ΣΑΕ had always been relatively poor. Chapter dues to the National Fraternity were so low that it could not always meet its obligations. The Record, subscribed to by members for a dollar a year, was perennially low on funds. When Austin was elected at Chattanooga, he was handed the



William C. Levere as a student at Northwestern University.

entire treasury of ΣAE in a cigar box, and the total balance on hand was less than \$20. From that day forward Austin gave freely of his time and talents to building ΣAE 's financial prosperity. When his work was done, he had developed well-conceived legislation for the conservation of the Fraternity's financial resources, had increased the balance in the treasury to an incredible degree, and he left ΣAE a sound financial policy which eventually made it one of the wealthiest fraternities in the land.

By all odds the most important deed Harry Bunting ever did for Σ AE happened when he singlehandedly founded the Illinois Psi-Omega chapter at Northwestern University.

In 1894 Bunting was a cub reporter in Chicago and had an opportunity to go on an assignment to nearby Evanston where, incidentally, he had always hoped to see an Σ AE chapter. Early on he won to his cause an engaging young man named Jimmy Chapman, and with Chapman he stood one day in the shade of a giant oak tree at a main campus gate and surveyed the students as

they hurried along to their classes. He and Chapman selected on sight several young men who were not already members of the Northwestern fraternities. They would, he hoped, be the charter members of Σ AE. Then down the path walked a roly-poly lad who really didn't look very promising.

"Who's he?" asked Bunting.

"Billy Levere," replied Chapman, "but he is the strongest anti-fraternity man on the campus, leader of the Barbs [non-affiliated students]."

"Is he really a strong leader?"

"Probably the strongest at Northwestern," said Chapman, "but ---"

"Let's talk to him."

Thus Billy Levere was selected for ΣAE . And it is a measure of Harry Bunting's persuasiveness that he helped influence the leader of the anti-fraternity forces to become a charter member of a new fraternity.

Levere proved to be the greatest ΣAE of all time. From the day of his initiation until the day of his untimely death in 1927, the Fraternity was deeply affected by the force of his mind and personality. And it was Harry Bunting who gave Levere to ΣAE .

9 Consolidation

The initiation of Levere coincided with ΣΑΕ's emergence from burgeoning adolescence to vigorous maturity. For one thing, the era of rapid extension was over, and the Fraternity paused to consolidate its gains. While during the seven years before 1894 there had been a net increase in chapters from 27 to 54, the similar period of seven years from 1894 to 1901 witnessed a net growth of only three chapters. Although seven new charters were granted and one dead chapter was revived, five chapters died. Specifically, the Fraternity entered Columbia University and St. Stephen's (later Bard) College in 1895, Tulane in 1897, Illinois in 1899, Kentucky in 1900, and Pennsylvania and Maine in 1901. The Louisiana State Chapter was revived by George Bunting in 1897. But the death of the chapters at South Carolina, Emory and Henry, Furman, Trinity and Simpson reduced ΣΑΕ's net growth significantly. As if slightly embarrassed by its "breakneck" growth during the Bunting days, the Fraternity entered a period of hard-headed selectivity in its acceptance of new chapters.

As chapters consolidated their strength, they began to adopt new characteristics, as did fraternities everywhere. Little by little the old literary society features of the fraternity were dropped, in large part because colleges and universities were now performing these functions as a part of the curriculum. For their part, fraternities were developing more and more into residential living groups. College enrollments were growing, and because few universities boasted large residence halls or thought it necessary to do so, fraternities stepped into the breach as major providers of student housing. At first, the fraternity house was commonly a rented large family dwelling, the kind of building that could be found in abundance in most college towns. No sooner did most chapters occupy a house, however, but they hit upon the idea of providing board as well as room. Such facilities demanded increased membership for economic reasons, if for no other, and chapters grew substantially in size.

Many ΣAE chapters either occupied houses or were planning to do so at the turn

of the century. Most could only afford to rent a house; some of the affluent, well-managed chapters were able to purchase a house, and a handful could look toward building a house of their own. The publications of the Fraternity were full of talk about houses and dreamed-of house building, a phenomenon that would occupy an inordinate amount of Fraternity attention during the first half of the 20th century.

There were other signs of ΣΑΕ's maturity. The abandonment of expensive annual conventions in 1894 made it advisable for the provinces, or district organizations of the Fraternity, to meet. The first such convention was held in Province Delta chapters in the Midwest - with the Cincinnati chapter as host, and the other six provinces likewise began to meet. This regional development of ΣΑΕ proved to contribute importantly to its robust health. Still another mark of health was the growing wealth of the national treasury. With expenses but slightly increased and the chapter rolls swollen from the Bunting acquisitions, the Fraternity found itself with a surplus in the treasury. This was so unheard of that EST.Albert Austin became alarmed. Austin and his successor, Champe S. Andrews, a graduate of the Auburn chapter, worked out a plan for the investment of the Fraternity's surplus funds, resulting by 1900 in the creation of the ΣAE Board of Trustees, a body of five alumni residing in the New York City area. The funds administered by the Board of Trustees would be used primarily to assist chapters building new houses.

More and more, the officers of the Fraternity adopted standards and procedures that emphasized the national unity of Σ AE, a distinct contrast to earlier days when the organization seemed to have been a

loose federation, or conglomeration, of chapters. One step in this direction was the proposal by Albert Austin in 1895 that each new Σ AE member be presented a plain gold badge at the time of his initiation. Badges would be numbered serially for the entire Fraternity. The Austin proposal was adopted the next year at the St. Louis national convention, whereafter every initiate received a numbered, uniform badge. As a consequence of adjustment in numbering in order to account for all initiates prior to 1896, the number of a man's badge today represents the order of his initiation into Σ AE since the day of the Fraternity's founding.

The St. Louis convention of 1896 welcomed one of the three surviving founders of SAE, John W. Kerr, as the first of the original members to attend a national convention. "Brothers of ΣΑΕ," said Kerr when he spoke to the whole assembly, "to roll back 40 years of a busy life is not an easy thing to do, but you have carried me back that far, to the long past years when we were boys together in Alabama and gathered together in friendship and fashioned the bonds of brotherhood, founding this Fraternity. Forty years ago was the last time I attended an initiation or took any active part in ΣAE. Yet when I met you today, I was borne backward to those good times when I, too, was a youth full of hope and ambition and never dreamed that I would become as a sere and yellow leaf." Of the early men of Alabama Mu, he said, "We remain scattered to all points of the wind. But we carried in our hearts a better and nobler spirit for the bond with which we had bound ourselves."

The convention adopted a coat-of-arms designed by William Leslie French of the Trinity Chapter. Based on the traditions and ideals incorporated in the Σ AE Ritual,

French's heraldic rendering won instant acceptance and was continued unaltered from that day to this. Only four years earlier the Fraternity had adopted a flag, designed by H. H. Cowan, a charter member of Michigan Alpha at Adrian.

The St. Louis convention was able to note with pleasure that a member of Σ AE, William McKinley, had been elected President of the United States. McKinley, an initiate of Ohio Sigma at Mt. Union, was an honorary member, one of relatively few initiated by Σ AE chapters in a day when nearly all fraternities elected such men. That McKinley did identify with Σ AE and considered himself as full-fledged a member as any other man is evidenced by his wearing prominently his studded Σ AE badge — and no other insignia — at his inauguration on March 4, 1897.

In the wars at the end of the 19th century
— the Spanish-American War, the Philippine

insurrection, the Boxer Rebellion, and the Moro uprising — America's imperial adventures of that time, 187 members of Σ AE served in the armed forces. These conflicts, however, exerted almost no influence on American colleges or on Σ AE as an institution, beyond the evident support given to American policies abroad by an overwhelming majority of young college men.

In 1900, at the century's end, ΣAE found itself immensely stronger than it had been at any time. From its nadir in the 1870s to the explosion of activity in the late 1880s and early 1890s, the Fraternity had come a long way. They could sing their battle song, "When we came up from Dixie land a score of years ago, our rivals met us with a band; they thought we were a show." But by 1900, their rivals were taking ΣAE very seriously indeed and discovered, sometimes rather late, that they had a competitor worthy of their steel.

10 The Era of Levere

William C. Levere — everyone called him "Billy" unless they were angry at him, and that was rare — committed his life to Σ AE. While the Fraternity was not his only activity — he served his city as a magistrate and editor, his state as a member of the Illinois legislature, and the reading public as a historian and novelist — it became the passion, indeed the obsession of his life.

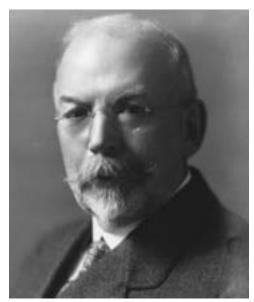
One may well ask why. The answer appears simple. Levere believed heart and soul in the idea of the college fraternity, that at its best it could offer to young men an opportunity for self-development, for leadership and, above all, for rich and lasting friendships. He never believed that fraternity had a monopoly on those qualities, but he was convinced that for college men it provided potentially the best environment

for personal growth. He dedicated his efforts to translating the potential of fraternity into reality. In the course of his career he made ΣAE a formidable institution and therewith helped to revolutionize the American college fraternity. In the era of Levere, the college fraternity became the most powerful and influential undergraduate institution on the campuses of America, holding a position of relative prominence not reached before or since. To be sure, Levere was hardly responsible singlehandedly for the importance of fraternities, a phenomenon that had many causes, but he was nevertheless conceded by all to be the most brilliant and creative fraternity man of his day, if not of all times. He was a man whose time had come.

It did not take long for ΣAE to recognize Levere's talents. The Boston convention of 1900 elected him Eminent Supreme Deputy Archon and the Washington convention two years later elected him Eminent Supreme Archon, or national president of ΣAE . By an unprecedented vote of confidence he was re-elected ESA in Memphis in 1904 and presided at the Fraternity's golden anniversary convention in 1906 at Atlanta.

In more ways than one, Levere made the 1906 convention a thoroughly enjoyable one, for three years earlier he had discovered one of ΣAE's original founders, Col. John B. Rudulph, living on a plantation in Pleasant Hill, AL. Rudulph, who had as completely lost touch with the Fraternity as it had with him, was brought to the Atlanta convention as a guest of honor. The old gentleman enjoyed himself thoroughly but was astonished at how ΣAE had developed from a tiny band of brothers at Alabama to a large national institution. In a quiet moment of that convention he said to one of the young ΣΑΕ officers as he thought back to the days of 1856: "We never dreamt of this."

Among Levere's many contributions to ΣΑΕ, none was more important than his writing. He saw to the publication of a catalog of membership in 1904, a pocket directory in 1912, a volume called Who's Who in ΣAE in 1912, and another catalog in 1918. In 1904, he edited and published the original minutes of Alabama Mu. Although he was no musician, he edited an **EAE** song book and published it in 1907. But unquestionably his most outstanding work as an author was his monumental three-volume History of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity, published in 1911. It was an exhaustive study of the history of the Fraternity, and the task of doing the research and writing had required Levere's full-time effort for the better part of four years.



George D. Kimball, University of Denver 1895, Eminent Supreme Archon (1906-1910), who served in many positions of the Supreme Council, and whose tenure in that body of 36 years stands as a record in the history of Σ AE.

Fortunately, Levere's work had been preceded in 1904 by a little book called the $Sigma\ Alpha\ Epsilon\ Manual$, written by Dr. George H. Kress, a remarkable compendium of Σ AE information crowded into a volume of small format. One says fortunately because Kress, an indefatigable researcher, did much of the spadework that enabled Levere to move ahead with his own historical research. How Kress did all this while carrying on a busy medical practice in Los Angeles was a source of wonderment to Σ AEs everywhere.

From the time that Levere came into prominence until the entry of the United States into the First World War, the Fraternity continued to grow at a wholly satisfactory rate, about at the same rate as its chief rivals, such fraternities as Phi Delta Theta, Sigma Chi, Beta Theta Pi, and Phi Gamma Delta. New chapters were established at Minnesota (1902), Colorado School of Mines, Wisconsin, Kansas, and



WILLIAM COLLIN LEVERE

Initiated by Harry S. Bunting as one of the founding members of Illinois Psi-Omega at Northwestern University in the Class of 1898; Eminent Supreme Archon (1902-06) and Eminent Supreme Recorder (1912-27) of the Fraternity; author or editor of nearby every Σ AE publication issued in his lifetime; he served his home city of Evanston in high office; he served his state as elected representative of the people in the Legislature; he served his nation as director of overseas services of the YMCA during the First World War; he served his Fraternity as an indefatigable, self-sacrificing, and devoted worker; and he served well the generations of Σ AE youth that would follow.



Members of ΣAE in Germany at the close of the first World War initiated Lloyd Brown, a pledge of Wisconsin Alpha, at Andernach Castle on the Rhine, February 18, 1919.

Case-Western Chicago (1903), Iowa, Reserve, and Iowa State (1905), Washington in Seattle (1906), Indiana and Syracuse (1907), Dartmouth (1908), Oklahoma (1909), Millikin and South Dakota (1911), Kansas State and Pittsburgh (1913), Beloit, Washington State, and Oregon State (1915), and Wyoming, Colorado State, Arizona, Nevada, and New Hampshire (1917). During these same years the Fraternity revived inactive chapters at George Washington, Florida, VMI, and South Carolina, but lost four, including the VMI and South Carolina revivals, together with Wofford and Mississippi.

The loss of the chapters in South Carolina and Mississippi were a consequence of anti-fraternity laws passed in the legislatures of those two states. Arkansas also enacted such legislation, which forced the Arkansas chapter underground for two years. Although upheld in the U.S. Supreme Court in 1915, these odious laws were ultimately all repealed by 1927.

In addition to the conventions mentioned above at Washington, Memphis, and Atlanta in 1902, 1904, and 1906 respectively, ΣΑΕ gathered at Atlantic City in the summer of 1909 with John B. Rudulph again present. The last of the founders was dead, however, by the time the next convention met at Kansas City in 1910. It was the Kansas City convention that adopted a thoroughly revised Ritual, substantially the same as the one in use today. In 1912, the convention met for the ninth time at Nashville, electing Levere Eminent Supreme Recorder, or executive secretary, and in 1914, it gathered at Chicago. The 1916 conclave was at Pittsburgh. Although these conventions were enjoyable social affairs, their time came to be occupied more and more by the growing business affairs of a fraternity growing more complex by the year.

When America entered the First World War in 1917, more than 8,000 ΣAEs responded to the call to arms. They ranked from major general to doughboy, from

admiral to apprentice seaman. They fought in the trenches of Flanders, on the high seas, and in the air. Some sweated it out in the dusty cantonments in the States, where the enemy was not the Germans but boredom.

Billy Levere was determined to join the thousands of ΣAEs at the front. Intensely patriotic, he believed he could not stand by and watch others go off to war. Although he was 44 years old and overweight by more than a hundred pounds, he spent weeks trying in vain to convince some branch of the service to accept him. Finally he heard of the important work the YMCA was doing with American troops at the front, signed up at once, and by September, 1917, was on his way to France. There he served throughout the war, at or near the front in France, and later with the army of occupation in the Rhineland.

Levere served as ΣAE 's full-time executive secretary from 1912 until his death in 1927. While he was in France during the war, however, his place in Evanston was

taken by Marvin E. Holderness, Vanderbilt 1902, who acquitted himself splendidly as acting Eminent Supreme Recorder.

Not only was there considerable alumni activity among SAEs who were in France during the war, but also two remarkable initiations of former pledge members were conducted by the alumni. The first initiation of a neophyte into an American college fraternity on European soil was held at Tours, France, December, 1918, when Walter Jepson, a pledge of the Nevada Chapter, was regularly initiated. The second was held at Andernach, Germany, February 18, 1919, when Lloyd Brown, a pledge from the University of Wisconsin, was inducted. The initiation at Tours took place in an ancient mansion of the city, while the ceremony at Andernach was conducted in a most romantic setting, the ruins of an old castle, the ancient palace of the Palatinate with its round tower ten centuries old.



The first national headquarters of Sigma Alpha Epsilon was in this building (*right*) at 1856 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Illinois, in 1923.

When the war was over, Σ AE chapters found themselves stronger than ever. The mood of the Fraternity, like that of the nation at large, was optimistic, expansive, confident. When the National Convention met at Buffalo in the summer of 1919, it granted an unprecedented eight charters to local fraternities at St. Lawrence, Denison, Miami of Ohio, Carnegie Tech (now Carnegie-Mellon), Lafayette, Montana State, Idaho, and Oregon. All these new chapters were installed during the autumn of 1919.

Inspired by the virtual worship of business and business practices, ΣAE determined to adopt a more efficient, businesslike national organization. Although the Fraternity had maintained a kind of central office in Evanston since 1912 when Levere became ESR, many functions of ΣAE 's management were still carried on all over the country, depending on where the national officers resided. A new plan for centralizing the work

of the Fraternity was hammered out in 1920 and adopted by the St. Louis national convention in December of that year.

The adoption of the centralization plan was unquestionably a progressive achievement of real importance. Centralization entailed a fundamental redistribution in the duties of the national officers. The Supreme Council became in effect a board of directors for the Fraternity, with the Eminent Supreme Recorder (Levere) working at the home office (Evanston) under their general supervision. The office of Eminent Supreme Treasurer and Editor of The Record were dropped, and these duties were assigned to the ESR. Two new officers were added to take their places in the Supreme Council, one called the Eminent Supreme Warden and the other, the Eminent Supreme Herald. Further, in order to put the Fraternity on a sounder financial basis, a plan was adopted called the National



The Levere Memorial Temple under construction in 1929.

Endowment, providing for alumni annual dues of \$3 and a "life membership" in the "Chapter National" of \$50. One might become a "founder member of the Chapter National" by a contribution of \$1000 to the endowment fund. What all this meant was that instead of the active undergraduate members in the chapters supporting the entire Fraternity as had heretofore been the case, the alumni should be given the privilege and opportunity of helping. This was generally considered fair in view of the fact that part of the work done by the Fraternity was in connection with alumni affairs.

The results of both centralization and the endowment fund were immensely gratifying. Evanston became, and remains today, the hub of Σ AE activity.

The worship of the goddess of business was but one of the important forces that shaped the decade of the twenties. It was the age of prohibition, prosperity, the flapper, the flivver, the Charleston and the Black Bottom, of jazz and raccoon coats and the big bull market. America was youthcrazy, car-crazy, and sports-crazy. And in some ways the symbol of all that was carefree in those days was the college youngster, especially the fraternity boy. One says "boy" rather than "man," for there was too much that was irresponsibly adolescent about the "frats" of the 1920s. Or perhaps it is fairer to say that the image, if not the reality, of the Fraternity was hardly one of sober maturity. That image would cling to fraternities long after it ceased to have any relevance whatever to the realities of fraternity life.

Men like Levere worked indefatigably to combat the forces of irresponsibility and license that inevitably affected ΣAE , and for the most part they were successful, as the record of the Fraternity during that decade demonstrates.



The last photograph ever taken of Billy Levere — January, 1927.

During the decade from 1920 to 1930, extension slowed considerably. Only ten new chapters were organized: Drake and Southern California (1921), Southern Methodist and North Dakota (1923), Montana, Michigan State and Norwich in Vermont (1927), and Rhode Island, Vermont, and UCLA (1929). The Norwich Chapter was remarkable in that it absorbed the very old Alpha Sigma Pi local fraternity founded in 1857. During the decade four inactive chapters were revived — Wofford (1923), William & Mary (1925), Mississippi (1926), and South Carolina (1927) - three of them as a consequence of the repeal of anti-fraternity legislation in Mississippi and South Carolina. The William & Mary revival was especially gratifying, for old Virginia Kappa had been one of the ante-bellum chapters. One chapter, Kentucky Iota at Bethel, became inactive in 1920 when the institution lost its standing as a senior college.

Following the St. Louis convention of 1920, when the centralization and endowment plans were adopted, the Fraternity's next several conventions seemed almost anti-climactic. They met at Detroit in 1922, in Atlanta in 1924, at Boston in 1926, at Miami in 1928, and in Evanston in 1930.

During these years Billy Levere continued as ESR, editor of The Record, visitation officer, lecturer, historian and, if need be, janitor in the central office in Evanston. He engineered the purchase of a large house for the Fraternity's national headquarters, fronting 200 feet on Sheridan Road, edging the campus of Northwestern University. There he established a library, museum, and offices for SAE's national work. He worked too hard, especially while attempting, in addition to his other duties, to put together an enormous volume entitled the History of ΣΑΕ in the World War, which would contain an incredible amount of detail about every member who served in that conflict.

He took on more than any man could do. He became ill late in 1926, was unable to attend the Boston convention that December, and went back to work in January although not yet fully recovered. In February he suffered a relapse and died on Washington's birthday.

Shortly after the death of Levere, Marvin Holderness, past ESA and close friend of Billy, wrote a simple and gracious "in memoriam" for the man who had meant more to the Fraternity than any since Noble Leslie DeVotie. These were his words:

"It is a common habit to review the lives of great men, to recall this incident or that achievement, to appraise some signal service, and to measure piecemeal the value of such lives to the community. It is far more interesting to review a life as a whole; to search out the moment when the dream of greatness was dreamt, and to follow that dream through until it becomes a reality. The thrill of such retrospection comes when one reaches the end of the last chapter, and suddenly wakes up to the thought that nothing happened by accident; that there was a ruling passion through a well-ordered

and progressive plan of life, and a relentless pressing forward to a high goal.

"Was it the prompting of a great heart or was it destiny that led the unusual youth to break away early from his native moorings, taking with him all those qualities of heart and mind which heredity could give him through birth in a sturdy old New England home, and to push away into a far country where this heredity could combine with the environment of a Western atmosphere, there to prepare himself and to adapt himself to a great and growing civilization? The answer is unimportant, but the question is significant in the light of his future course, for barely had he completed his preliminary training when he sought out and allied himself with a movement that would broaden his field of activities to include the South, the far West, and every other section of his native land. It was no accident that he selected the Fraternity as the agency through which he could make his life touch with a kindly and helpful service the lives of his fellowmen in whatever land or clime. It can not be positively declared that he foresaw the World War, but those who were close to him when we entered the conflict know how promptly he accepted world-wide service as his duty, and how quickly he applied his vision of world-service through the Fraternity which he had years before elected with an apparently prophetic intuition.

"It is doubtful whether Levere's days in the academy at Evanston will ever be described in detail, or fully appreciated as a chapter in his life except by those who were privileged to associate with him at that time. It is worthy of mention here that this early his democratic spirit was manifesting itself, for he was willing to perform the most humble service for his fellow-students, and this he was well able to do while retaining for himself their respect and also their admiration. It is also a significant fact that in his academy days he sought through the selection and pursuit of his studies to relate himself to the world in which he was to work.

"One cannot hope ever to portray adequately or fully understand what his college days meant to him, to those who mingled with him, and to his Alma Mater he loved so well, but it is a beautiful tribute to realize that no one has ever written or told a story of his college days that was not couched in terms of affection or approval.

"In his maturity he entered the political life of his city with courage and conviction, and demonstrated that in city, state or national politics in all of which he also took an active interest, one may serve without provoking rancor or bitterness.

"As one who traveled extensively and observed closely, it was but natural that the urge to literary effort should manifest itself, and the works that fell from his pen were not without merit. It is a matter of regret that he was not spared for the production of a masterpiece in literature which he undoubtedly had in his mind, and which he had only to reduce to writing. Even here let us not regret, for now he will be remembered chiefly as a friend and leader of college men, and after all that was his own choice.

"William C. Levere never drank intoxicating liquors, used tobacco, or indulged in any of the vices common to the average young man. He abhorred profanity and was as modest as a virgin. He was a man of broad sympathies and he detested intolerance. He was a scholar, but he was a student to the end. He liked the road where the going was rough, and he could never understand how any red-blooded American could seek the sheltered life.

"Levere's life was so many-sided, his interests so all-embracing, his activities so diverse, and his accomplishments achieved in so many fields of endeavor, it is difficult to select a setting for a character picture that would satisfy all.

"Many will remember him best as he towered above his fellowmen in convention hall. They will see him selling symbols in the ante-room, with a boyish fervor and fun - a few minutes later he will be reading to the delegates reports and statistics so complete in detail and exhaustive in extent that one can hardly believe it to be the work of one man; a little later one will hear him in debate, fighting for a cause, commanding, eloquent, and convincing. When convention days are done, and brothers gather around the banquet table for the farewell, Billy Levere's name is called and the walls of the building echo with the loud acclaim of a hero and an idol, ere the college boys from the four corners settle into an entranced silence to listen to the enchanting and thrilling stories Levere had collected through years of travel and intimate contact with life.

"Another will recall him best delivering his 'Illustrated Lecture on Sigma Alpha Epsilon.' How he loved to tell the stories of DeVotie and Rudulph! Those early days had a fascination for him that never grew less with the passing years. His innumerable slides, sometimes marking high points in the development of the Fraternity, and sometimes only interesting personal observations or local incidents, were woven by his matchless art into a story that not only charmed his audience but in which he even seemed to lose himself, so vividly did he live those experiences all over again.

"Those who were so fortunate as to visit him in his Evanston home, from the days he lived over the bakery, until he settled himself in the Fraternity home at 1856 Sheridan Road, will perhaps have their most lasting picture of him in his library, surrounded by books he had gathered through the years, curios and souvenirs he had collected in his extensive travels, and Fraternity insignia hung alongside drawings and paintings illustrative of men and deeds that were significant to him in the work to which he was devoting his life.

"He leans against the grill at the Davis Street Station, and watches the train pull out, taking his associates to the Convention for which he prepared but which he did not attend. A sadness permeates his soul, and no one will ever know the emotions that coursed at that moment through every nerve and fibre of his being. He was thinking of all the things he wanted to do at Boston; he was thinking of the Memorial Hall; he was checking through his mental file the thousand and one things which nobody else would do for the Fraternity, but which he would do, because everybody else was busy. Perhaps he knew better than we think that the malady was drawing a tighter hold upon him, as he sadly wended his way back to his room, but he was cheerful and brave in the face of it all, and he well deserved the rest from his labors when a few weeks later he was called to his reward.

"At his passing in 1927, he left the major part of his estate toward his favorite project: the plan for a War Memorial Building, which we have since erected and honored with his name. Looking over his life, we can sum it up no more succinctly and truly than he once did when he remarked, 'Well, it has all been for ΣΑΕ."

Levere's death was, of course, a stunning blow to ΣΑΕ. Yet so well had he done his work that the tasks of the organization could be carried on without serious interruption. The Supreme Council appointed Eric A. Dawson, Mississippi 1908, as ESR in Levere's place, and Dawson continued in that office for six years.

Fortunately ΣAE was headed in 1927 by an able Georgian by the name of Lauren Foreman, Emory 1901. Foreman had been a member of the Supreme Council since 1920, rising to the position of ESA in 1926. At this point, the Fraternity needed a strong hand at its helm, and there was none stronger than Foreman.

In an outpouring of sentiment in memory of Levere, and in a determination to create a fine headquarters building and memorial to ΣΑΕ's war dead, the Fraternity decided to build a handsome structure on its Sheridan Road property in Evanston. They would call it the Levere Memorial Temple. Foreman appointed Alfred K. Nippert, Cincinnati 1894, chairman of the building committee. Nippert, a prominent judge in Cincinnati and a man of broad interests and affairs, proved to be the perfect choice for the position. He threw himself into the planning of the Temple, contributed both time and money to its erection, and in every way put the stamp of his remarkable personality on the building. Designed by Arthur H. Knox, Northwestern 1902, The Levere Memorial Temple at 1856 Sheridan Road in Evanston was erected during 1929 and 1930 at a cost of approximately \$400,000. It would contain the most complete fraternity-sorority library in existence and a museum filled with memorabilia of great historical interest to ΣAEs .

With the completion of the Levere Memorial Temple, the centralization of Σ AE was complete. A magnificent structure which would be visited by thousands of members of the Fraternity, it was the first national headquarters building ever built by a college fraternity.

It was good thing that the Levere Memorial Temple was built when it was; had the project been delayed, it might never have been undertaken at all. The financial collapse of 1929 and the depression that followed struck the entire nation with terrifying force. No institution remained unaffected by the economic constriction, and certainly fraternities suffered along with the colleges of which they were a part. Among the Greekletter organizations ΣΑE was extremely fortunate. Its financial position was excellent at the beginning of the 1930s. Revenues of the national fraternity decreased, but expenditures were kept within income, so that ΣAE weathered the storm. Extension slowed considerably, with fewer new chapters installed than in any decade since the 1870s. The Fraternity could be grateful for one thing, however: it did not lose a single chapter as a consequence of the Depression. Some chapters found themselves, nevertheless, in lamentable condition. Membership declined seriously in some chapters, only slightly in others. Chapter house building slowed almost to a standstill.

As the nation began to recover at the end of the decade, ΣAE , like everyone else, licked its wounds and moved ahead. By the end of the 1930s, the Fraternity was as active and prosperous as it had ever been.

In the period between the onslaught of the Depression and America's entry into the Second World War in 1941, the Fraternity established eight new chapters: Oklahoma State, Duke, and Occidental (1931), St. Johns in Maryland and North Dakota State (1935), Massachusetts (1937), Utah State (1939), and New Mexico State (1941). During that same period, ΣAE revived three dead chapters: Furman and Mississippi

State (1932) and Richmond (1938). Regrettably the Fraternity lost its chapter at the University of Chicago in 1941, a casualty of the Hutchins regime. In mid-1941, then, Σ AE had 113 chapters on its roll, which was the largest number in any national fraternity.

Biennial conventions continued to be held in spite of hard times. The Fraternity met at Los Angeles, site of the Olympic Games, in 1932; at Washington in 1934; Chicago in 1937 and again in 1939; and at Ft. Worth in 1940.

The installations of new chapters and a mere listing of conventions were not the really important national developments in Σ AE during that difficult decade. Rather, that period saw the emergence of three men into leadership roles in Σ AE, each man in his own way contributing immensely to the Fraternity's growth.

Lauren Foreman, who was ESA at the time of Levere's death, was a man of great



Lauren Foreman, Emory 1901, Eminent Supreme Archon (1924-1928), Eminent Supreme Recorder (1933 to 1950) and Archivist (1950 to 1962).



Members of the first Leadership School, the first such training school held by a college fraternity, in 1935. The photograph was taken at the grave of Billy Levere in Skokie, IL.

strength, of unquestioned devotion to ΣAE , and above all a hard-headed realist known for his organizational acumen and inordinate good sense. So valuable were his talents that when Eric Dawson resigned as ESR in 1933, Lauren Foreman was asked to accept the position. That he did accept it was to be ΣAE's good fortune during the two decades Foreman superintended the management of SAE affairs at Evanston. He carried the Fraternity through the latter years of the Depression and the bleak years of the Second World War, all the while developing business procedures and services to chapters which bound ΣAE together most successfully.

Foreman insisted that especially during difficult times the chapters needed effective visitation, a practice started by Billy Levere but carried on only sporadically. The Supreme Council, on Foreman's urging, selected Albert J. Schoth, Oregon 1918), as

Traveling Secretary in August, 1936. So successful was Schoth's example that when the Second World War ended, the Fraternity would vastly expand its visitation program. As Schoth visited chapters from coast to coast, driving from one place to another in his battered Packard car, he brought practical help and sound advice to chapter members who much appreciated this evidence of their tie with "national." When he came to town he could fix the furnace or bolster a sagging rush program, leaving both in sound condition when he drove away.

Foreman and Schoth were practical "nuts and bolts" men who saw to it that the national Fraternity and its chapters operated smoothly. Theirs was an achievement of superb business efficiency and flawless attention to detail.

While Σ AE and its chapters were thus functioning impressively, a man named John O. Moseley brought to the Fraternity a new



Reproduction of Raphael's "School of Athens" by Johannes Waller, Northwestern 1935, artist of the Levere Memorial Temple. Appropriately this great work of art is to be seen in the Panhellenic Room of the Temple, where many of the sessions of the Σ AE Leadership School have been held.

dimension of service, one of teaching and learning. Struck with the latent power of the Fraternity's idealism, its potential as a "manmaking" organization, the richness of its traditions, together with the need and desire to communicate practical know-how to undergraduates, John Moseley hit upon the idea of a short-term summer training program for undergraduates. A teacher himself, Moseley was a professor of Classics at the University of Oklahoma, a former Rhodes Scholar and humanist philosopher. He was certain that the Fraternity had much that was worthwhile to teach its undergraduates, and even more that the undergraduates could teach each other if they could come together in an atmosphere of fraternal learning. Moseley, who was then ESA of the Fraternity, pointed out that the Levere Memorial Temple, with its large meeting rooms and chapel and library, made possible



"So long, buddy."

such a gathering. "We have the schoolhouse; we need the school."

Such a training session would cost money, and that commodity was undeniably scarce in the mid-1930s. Undaunted by such mundane considerations, Moseley set about convincing a group of Oklahoma City alumni that they should contribute a sum sufficient to pay the cost of the first Leadership School. A measure of Moseley's persuasive gifts is that he was able to raise the money from a brace of tight-fisted businessmen for what seemed to many of them to be a very fragile enterprise. If anything was ever built on vision and faith and a modest amount of cash, this School was it.

The First Leadership School met at Evanston from the 26th to the 30th of August, 1935, with 116 undergraduates present from 76 chapters, and when the week was over, there were no remaining

skeptics about the value of this educational experience for undergraduates. Willingly, the national Fraternity assumed the financing of the school, which has met annually every year since that time, save one year during World War II. More than 30,000 young men have attended sessions of the school through the years, and probably no other activity of the Fraternity has done so much to improve chapter standards, strengthen personal loyalties, or promote interaction of its members across the nation. Sigma Alpha Epsilon was the first national fraternity to conduct a leadership school, and if imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, SAE should be pleased to see that nearly every national fraternity today has such a school or workshop. All of this was the consequence of the vision and concern of John Moseley who, although he held impressive administrative posts in universities and in the Fraternity, will be best remembered in ΣAE as a gifted teacher.

The Foreman-Schoth-Moseley thrust properly emphasized the educational side of fraternity, as fraternities assumed a changing role in colleges and universities. More and more they were seeking to become adjuncts to higher education, aligned with and not merely incidental or, worse, irrelevant to the central aims of the academic institution. The Leadership School, of course, was a part of this impulse. The Fraternity also published the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Pledge Manual in 1938, edited by former ESA O. K. Quivey, the man who, as an undergraduate, had composed one of the Fraternity's favorite songs, "Friends." This volume, together with Billy Levere's Paragraph History, published in many editions since its original appearance in 1916, was an invaluable educational tool in introducing the new member to the Fraternity.

The nation's entrance into the Second World War with the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor sounded a new call to sacrifice for all chapters and members of ΣAE , as it did for all Americans. Gradually, between early 1942 and mid-1943, the chapters dwindled in size as their members went off to war. Not many chapters managed to remain active, even with a handful of members, throughout the war. Even fewer would have survived had not the Navy agreed that cadets in its units on campuses might join fraternities. By 1944, those few chapters that had substantial membership were made up in large part of men in blue. At the same time, chapter houses were taken over, and often their mortgages rescued, by campus units of the armed services.

Quite naturally ΣAE curtailed its activity both at the national and chapter level. A national convention was held in Evanston in 1943; it was poorly attended. The 1945 convention was not held until December, after the war was over. Surprisingly, in view of limited Fraternity activity, ΣAE granted three charters during the war: Connecticut and Maryland (1943), and Bowling Green (1945). Only two existing chapters were not revived after the war — Bard, which died in 1942, and St. Johns, which became inactive in 1943. Interestingly, no national fraternities at all have existed at either of these institutions since the war.

When the United States entered the Second World War, members of ΣAE flocked to the banner of their country. Hundreds and then thousands answered the call to the colors. It would require volumes to describe the record of service, the acts of heroism and deeds of valor performed by members of the Fraternity during the arduous campaigns of the War. It is enough to say that 18,920 men of ΣAE went to arms in

the military service. Of these many who went away to war, 870 made the supreme sacrifice. This record of service was unequaled by any other fraternity. On the great service flag, which hangs in the Levere Memorial Temple, the blue and gold stars are recorded. The loyalty of the men in service to the ideals of their Fraternity and their country was heartwarming. The lore of wartime experiences and exploits of members of the Fraternity became a part of the honorable tradition of ΣAE . The temptation is great to recount some of the stories which came out of the war, but in the interest of brevity it is possible to present only one, which may be taken as typical of the bravery, courage, the daring and the loyalty to ΣΑΕ in the hearts of its warriors of the 1940s.

A few months after the end of World War II, the Fraternity came into possession of a most remarkable document, the minutes of the meetings of a group of ΣAEs who were prisoners of war in the Philippine Islands at Cabanatuan. These men were among the heroes of Bataan who were captured after holding out against overwhelming odds in 1942. Twenty ΣΑEs who had served together at Bataan and Corregidor were among the men interned at Cabanatuan. In defiance of Japanese regulations, which forbade any meetings of prisoners, the 20 XAEs met on the night of Sunday, February 21, 1943, and organized what they termed "Cabanatuan Alpha Alumni Chapter of ΣΑΕ, the first, to our knowledge, ever formed in a military prison camp." Lt. Richard P. Fulmer, UCLA 1941, one of the 20, told of the reason for founding the chapter when he wrote: "Sigma Alpha Epsilon was conceived in a pre-war era. The spirit that moved its eight Founders has since survived two great conflicts and exists even more strongly within

the hearts of its present day members. We in Bataan and on Corregidor have found comfort and respite from war's horror in our Fraternity relations. The wretched conditions of prison camp life are no bar to the rekindling of this spirit in our hearts as we meet in secrecy, telling in whispers, and singing softly our Fraternity songs.

"A man's perspective becomes very distorted after months of war, but the memory of pleasanter days in the past revived in fraternal reminiscence brings on a restoration of our faith in mankind. It gives us a strong incentive to live and to return to our homes and our families when privation and suffering would urge us to give up the ghost by taking the easy course. Our indomitable pride and self-respect is bolstered by the recollection of our college days when we extolled the virtue of membership in our Fraternity and pointed to the splendid records of its members. We, of ΣΑΕ, take pride in our respective war records as emblematic of adherence to the ideals four order. May it serve to urge those who follow us to greater display of patriotism and an even greater reluctance to compromise any of our principles. We need have no fear of the world of law and order being overthrown as long as men cherish such ideals as we in ΣAE hold to be dear and are willing to forfeit our lives to protect and preserve. Our eight Founders met originally in secrecy; now we in a Japanese prison camp must also gather surreptitiously with the threat of punishment, if discovered, hanging over our heads. Each member here in camp dreams of home, food, and the renewal of friendships. On the following pages we have set down our respective war histories and the notes of our meetings. This is, to our knowledge, the first alumni chapter of SAE ever established within a military prison camp."

In the course of time, eight other members of the Fraternity joined with the original 20 as members of the chapter during its months of organization. Between February 21 and October 1, 1943, the chapter held 11 meetings, all secret. They elected officers, and in an act of true brotherhood, assessed those members who were officers a small amount each month in order to provide help to those who were enlisted men, since officers received a small allotment and enlisted men did not.

The most striking act of this chapter was the pledging and initiation of a young man in the prison camp, Captain Philip H. Meier, who graduated from Pomona College in 1939. Meier was duly elected, pledged, and instructed in the history and ideals of the Fraternity. In order to provide a badge for Meier, the chapter decided to make one by hand from an old silver Philippine peso which had fallen into their hands after it had been recovered from Manila Bay by the Japanese. Work on the badge required several months, and had to be done at night in utmost secrecy. When the badge was finally completed, "E.A Bro. Ellis (Capt. John C. Ellis, Nebraska 1936) informed the chapter that Neophyte Philip Meier had been duly pledged to Sigma Alpha Epsilon and had satisfactorily passed his pledge examination, and that the meeting was now open for the purpose of conferring the initiation ceremony." Thus, on October 1, 1943, the members of the chapter, repeating the Ritual of the Fraternity from memory, duly initiated Meier and further instructed him "as to his

obligations to the Deity, his country, his Fraternity, and to himself." The initiation was conducted "in the hospital chapel, a nipa covered bahai set in a flower and vine-covered surrounding. The ceremony was conducted in the dark as no meetings or lights were allowed by the Japanese."

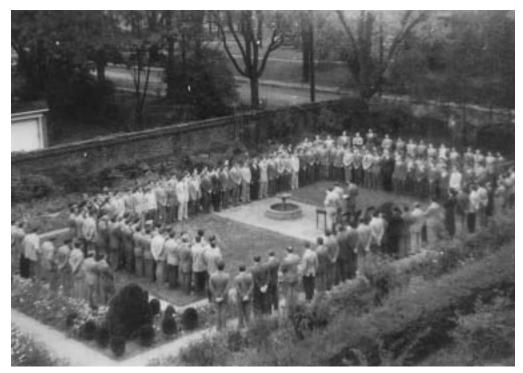
Conditions at the prison camp became worse and regulations even more strict. The last words about the band of Σ AEs was written by Capt. Ellis on February 26, 1944. Of the 28 men who were recorded as members of the chapter, only 12 returned from the war. The other 16 paid the supreme sacrifice for their country, most of them lost on Japanese ships sunk while carrying them away from the Philippines.

It would be difficult to find a more fitting illustration of the loyalty, brotherhood, and courage of members of the Fraternity than is found in the true story of these ΣAEs amid the horror and destitution of a prison camp. If space would permit, many more accounts of valor could be told, but perhaps this one may speak for all those brothers who served their country and laid down their lives for it, and be an honor to their memory.

From 1941 to 1945, the Fraternity had its share and more of the top ranking officers in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and many undergraduate members volunteered for service and within a short time brought honors upon themselves. Many of these members, overseas, returned to their chapters after the war.

13 Prosperity and the Centennial

When the members of the Fraternity returned to their college after the War, they picked up the thread of Fraternity life where they had left it during the war years. The chapter houses were alive again. While the veterans of the war were mature beyond their years and seriously devoted to their education, they carried on their fraternity life



When the men of Tennessee Kappa, bursting with a huge membership of returning G.I.'s, pledged a record 56 men in the fall of 1946, they had to move the ceremony to the chapter house garden to accommodate the crowd.

with renewed vigor. There were prophets of doom in the educational world who said that the veterans would have no interest in their chapters after the war, and that veterans who were beginning their college training would not care to pledge. But they were proved wrong. Fraternity had a real place in the lives of those who had served their country well. But the chapters of ΣAE faced new problems. In contrast to war years when chapter memberships were depleted or wiped out entirely, chapters were overcrowded almost to the breaking point in some places. Yet the chapters functioned well and amazed even the most skeptical observers of fraternity life.

Let the experience of one ΣAE chapter serve as an example. When Tennessee Kappa at the University of Tennessee opened in the fall of 1946, it found to its amazement and consternation that the chapter had 159 active members. The

University enrolled a record-breaking freshman class that year, and Tennessee Kappa pledged 56 of its choicest members. Its active chapter of 215 members and pledges made it one of the largest chapters of any college fraternity in all time. The problems of housing and dining facilities for its members were tremendous, but the chapter survived the difficulties of its unwieldy size and made a fine record. Many other chapters were similarly affected, and it was several years before the size of most chapters settled back to something near normal.

The return of thousands of veterans to colleges and universities brought the establishment of a record-breaking number of local fraternities. During the post-war years and up to the time of Σ AE's centennial in 1956, the Fraternity was besieged by applications for charters. Responding to the growth in number and size of universities, Σ AE expanded by

establishing during these 11 years 26 new chapters: New Mexico and Miami in Florida (1946), North Carolina State, San Jose State, and Texas — El Paso (1947), DePauw, Florida State, Willamette, Utah, California at Santa Barbara, Westminster in Missouri, San Diego State, Fresno State, and Florida Southern (1949), Puget Sound and Rensselaer (1951), California at Davis (1952), Toledo, Ohio University, Texas Tech, Memphis State, Marshall, and Kent State (1953), Long Beach State and Texas Christian (1955), and Houston (1956). During that same period only one chapter was lost: old Tennessee Lambda at Cumberland, the chapter sharing the vicissitudes of the institution itself, which a few years later became for a time a junior college.

The Fraternity's conventions during these years were businesslike and well attended. Chicago hosted the 1945 convention and Mackinac Island was the scene in 1947. In 1949 ΣΑΕ met in Los Angeles, and met in 1951, 1953, and 1955 in Chicago.

In 1950, Lauren Foreman stepped down as ESR, accepting a position as Archivist. In his place the Fraternity elected John O. Moseley, who had recently resigned as president of the University of Nevada.

With John Moseley were a series of able ESAs — brilliant Emmett B. Moore (1949-51), articulate Robert R. Aurner (1951-53), businesslike Chester D. Lee (1953-55), and idealistic Edward G. Hathcock (1955-57). Together these men charted a course for the Fraternity through times of real prosperity.

Yet the postwar world was beginning to feel the winds of change. Incomprehensible and threatening to some, progressive and humane to others, these changes would, in time, convulse the nation as it stumbled uncertainly toward greater democratization and egalitarianism. Every social institution in the nation felt the demands for change,

sometimes subtle, at other times strident. And no social institution was more exposed to or more sensitive to the imperatives of change than was the university. The Fraternity, explicitly social in its nature, was quite naturally caught up in the swift currents of the times, and ΣAE was hearing from people outside and from members inside that it must respond creatively to the social issues that confronted it.

The Fraternity responded as creatively as time and the reconciliation of widely disparate views would permit. Specifically the Fraternity declared clearly that membership in ΣAE was open to any young man who was a student at the domicile of an established chapter of the Fraternity, that there were no restrictions whatever based on race, creed, and religion. This was no pro forma empty declaration, for in time chapters in all parts of the country were acting on the spirit as well as the letter of the declaration. While in many institutions fraternity chapters were banned from the campus because of discrimination against minority groups, it is a matter of record that ΣAE never lost a chapter for that reason. All the while ΣAE made it clear that the undergraduates in its chapters have the ultimate and exclusive right in selecting their members.

It was in the midst of an atmosphere of change, then, that the Fraternity prepared for its centennial. Yet the plans for that happy event were marred by tragedy.

John O. Moseley died October 10, 1955, while busy with the plans for the centennial. The Fraternity had been so infused with his spirit that his death was a personal blow to everyone who had known him. He had contributed enormously to the success of the Fraternity, had inspired Leadership Schools and "Greek Week," had written copiously on every aspect of Fraternity life, had held virtu-

ally every office and received every honor it was the Fraternity's to give him, and had proved the vitality of idealism in an age when it was said that idealism was dying. He was happiest in his role as a teacher of youth, and in that capacity he was without peer.

Lauren Foreman stepped, for a few months, into the breach as Acting ESR until the appointment of Rex A. Smith, Nebraska 1924, to the permanent position. Meanwhile, the Fraternity commemorated its birth with an impressive centennial celebration on March 9, 1956.

Members of the Fraternity from all over the nation joined in the centennial celebration with Alabama Mu at Tuscaloosa, and a nationwide telephone net broadcast the proceedings to Founders Day celebrations in a hundred cities all over the country. During the celebration in Tuscaloosa more than 1,200 people visited the DeVotie memorial, recently reconstructed, and the new Alabama Mu chapter house. As more than 10,000 members listened to the words spoken from Tuscaloosa that night, they heard something of the history, the hopes and aspirations of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. It was with awe that they heard the last words uttered that historic night:

"One hundred years and all is well. One hundred years are gone and the minutes of this meeting will be with the mellow pages of the past. Our possessions, our work, our songs, our very lives — in our turn — we shall surrender to time.

"But something our eyes never saw, our hands never touched, but which we fed with our hearts shall live for us beyond our days.

"As it dwells among us — shining and real at this moment — the treasure which Sigma Alpha Epsilon keeps for the men who follow: Friendship, Scholarship, Gentlemanliness, Patriotism, Leadership, and Honor. And they shall find — as we do now — this treasure blesses those who keep it safe — for those who defend the nobility of man touch the hand of God."

14 Happy Days: 1956-1965

As the Fraternity entered its second century, it appeared to be in an unassailable position as a leader in the Greek-letter world. This was the era of the 1950s, the time that a later generation would call the "happy days." And at least for college fraternities, these were good times. It was not so much that youthful irresponsibility and fun were glorified; rather, it was that the mood of most Americans was affirmative. People approved of their institutions and enjoyed them. The Korean War was over, the force of McCarthyism was spent, and few had heard yet about a place called Vietnam.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon counted 139 active chapters at the time of the Fraternity's centennial, and most of these chapters were very strong. At the national level the new century brought new management in ΣΑΕ's National Office in Evanston. In July, 1956, Rex A. Smith, Nebraska 1924, was installed as Eminent Supreme Recorder, or executive secretary, an office he would hold for the next 13 years. Businesslike, practical, self-effacing Smith would become well-known for solid, no-nonsense management of the Fraternity's affairs. Supreme Council member Glen Nygreen, Washington 1939, assumed the

position of Director of Leadership Training. Lauren Foreman, former ESR, carried on as Archivist.

During the decade after the 1956 centennial the Fraternity continued to grow, but its expansion during the late 1950s was relatively slow. In 1957 the old Simpson Chapter was revived after many years of inactivity. Next, chapters were chartered at Evansville (1957) and Ripon (1958). Only one chapter, Youngstown, was organized in 1959, and two, Western Michigan and Arizona State, in 1961. The pace of growth picked up in 1963 with new chapters at East Tennessee, Monmouth, IL, and Eastern New Mexico; then it fairly exploded with the chartering of eight new chapters in 1965-66 at Western Kentucky, Arkansas - Little Rock, California State at Los Angeles, Lewis and Clark, General Motors Institute (now Kettering University), Northern Iowa, Southern Mississippi, and Northern Illinois.

By the early 1960s it was clear that the Fraternity was running hard to keep pace with exploding enrollments on the nation's campuses. While many old colleges and universities were bursting at the seams, new institutions were being created at an astonishing rate. More and more students were enrolled in urban institutions and commuted to their classes. The tree-shaded campus of a small-town liberal arts college ceased to be a symbol of American higher education.

As enrollments soared, ΣAE planted a considerable number of new chapters in new and old institutions, and most of them were on large state and urban campuses. By the end of the decade, ΣAE 's roster of chapters numbered 152.

During the 1956-65 decade the Fraternity lost two chapters — Norwich in 1960 and Furman in 1965 — because national fraternities were banned at these institutions.

The loss of these two chapters was considered to be very serious. The Norwich Chapter, chartered as Vermont Alpha-Sigma-Pi in 1927, had enjoyed a distinguished career. Founded originally as Alpha Sigma Pi in 1857, it was a 70-year-old local fraternity when it became a chapter of Σ AE. The institution, however, because of its predominantly military character and the wishes of a new college administration, banned fraternities from the campus. All fraternities were forced to close, including the mother chapter of Theta Chi.

It was with a tragic sense of loss that South Carolina Phi at Furman University was forced to give up its existence as a chapter. On June 1, 1965, the charter was formally returned to the Supreme Council for safekeeping. Closed by edict of the religious body which controlled the school, the chapter had been one of the strongest in the Fraternity and was a model of gentlemanly conduct. Its loss would be keenly felt. A few months earlier, one of its members, Samuel B. Phillips, 1964, looking toward the day when the chapter would be no more, conveyed with eloquence and emotion the sentiments of the members of his chapter when he said: "With Minerva's flame...hotly burning in my breast, it is with great fear and apprehension that I see the hand of doom heavily hanging over the future of South Carolina Phi Chapter of ΣΑΕ; however, with every depression, every gloom, and every despair, I am consoled with the fact that the mystic bonds of Sigma Alpha Epsilon can never be broken or destroyed. You are forever an ΣΑΕ."

There is a sequel to the South Carolina Phi story. Because only national affiliation was banned at Furman, the Σ AEs reformed their chapter into an organization called the Centaur Club. By special dispensation of the Fraternity, delegates from the club were welcomed at the Leadership

Schools, and Σ AE kept in close contact with the Furman men. Finally, the chapter was fully revived on April 14, 1984.

During these years the Fraternity sought to put first things first. In 1957, the Levere Memorial Foundation announced and implemented a program aimed to provide each chapter of the Fraternity a small but very useful basic library, including especially valuable reference works. Within a very few years, more than a hundred chapters qualified to receive these libraries.

The first years of **\SigmaAE**'s second century saw the regrettable loss of some of the Fraternity's old, stalwart leaders. Judge Alfred K. Nippert died in 1956. Past ESA Charles Collins passed away in 1960 and relatively young Past ESA Ed Hathcock that same year. Albert Austin, the man who had created ΣΑΕ's financial system in the 1890s, died in 1963, while Past ESA Judge Walter B. Jones, outstanding jurist and loyal Alabamian who loved to be known as the "most unreconstructed Confederate" in the South, died in August of that same year. In 1965 Cobb Torrance, Past ESA, succumbed, and ΣΑΕ's "Grand Old Man," J. Washington Moore, who had been ESA from 1891 to 1894, died in Nashville, TN, at the age of 98, at that time the oldest living member of the Fraternity.

In 1958, ΣAE became the first fraternity in the nation to initiate 100,000 members

when Anthony Dold, George Washington 1961, was inducted on February 2.

During the post-centennial decade the Fraternity enjoyed excellent leadership. ESA during the Centennial celebration was Ed Hathcock, UCLA 1931. Those who followed him in that office were Leo S. Cade, Oklahoma 1922 (1957-59), Howard P. Falls, Richmond 1933 (1959-61), Arthur L. Beck, Carnegie-Mellon 1922 (1961-63), and Dr. Glen T. Nygreen, Washington 1939 (1963-65). National conventions were held at Oklahoma City in 1957, Highland Park, IL, in 1959, Yellowstone National Park in 1961, Chicago in 1963, and Atlanta in 1965.

A reflection of the success of the Fraternity in its chapters was the prosperity of the annual Leadership School. Each year chapter delegates gathered at Evanston for a week of instruction, workshops, inspiration, and fun. So popular was the school that since 1950 it had been necessary to split it into two sessions of one week each over a two-week period. During the post-centennial decade the Leadership School attracted an average of more than 400 delegates each year. It is certain that the School continued to exert a powerful influence for good in the undergraduate chapters. By all odds, it was the most successful enterprise of the Fraternity at the national level.

15 Revolt on Campus: 1965-1973

By mid-1965 the chapters of ΣAE were becoming increasingly, and painfully, aware of growing student discontent on the campuses of America. What had begun in the fall of 1964 as the Free Speech Movement at the University of California at Berkeley spread like wildfire across the country.

Within the next few years first one and then another campus saw angry demonstrations, mass meetings, peace vigils, confrontations of students and police, riots and mass violence, even deaths.

While the causes of the campus revolt were numerous and complex, nearly every-

one was surprised by the intensity of the movement and the stridency of the demands the students were making. It was clear, however, that foremost in the minds of student protesters was the Vietnam War, surely the most unpopular conflict in American history. But other issues were important too: the depersonalization of the huge university or "multiversity" as Berkeley president Clark Kerr called it, a sense of frustration in a world of computers and machines, and a sharp awareness of deprivation of individual liberty.

These concerns led to a number of student demands: withdrawal from the Vietnam War as they chanted "Hell no, we won't go!"; participation in the campus process of making those decisions that affected them; the right to hear controversial speakers on campus. Students also identified powerfully with the civil rights movement. They saw the "military-industrial complex" as the root of much of America's malaise, and by extension they distrusted all elements of the nation's "establishment." Because those who controlled the institutions of society were from their parents' generation, these youths urged their fellow students: "Don't trust anyone over 30."

While the aims of the protesters were often reduced to simplistic, mindless slogans, the roots of their discontent were important and many of their aims were worthy.

What struck college authorities and the general public, not to speak of many of their fellow students, was the appearance and behavior of the campus rebels. Slovenly dress, long hair, drug use and flouting most of the rules of civilized conduct — all calculated to shock the "establishment" — led many to oppose the demands of the protesters because they could not see past their outward appearance.



Paul B. Jacob, Jr., Mississippi State 1944, Eminent Supreme Archon 1969-1971.

The campus revolt attacked all institutions of society: government, the church, the economic system, the university, and virtually all organizations. It was perhaps inevitable that on campus the fraternity, an "establishment" organization, would come under fire.

Between 1965 and 1973 — two student generations — the fraternities could see themselves as an embattled minority on most campuses. While fraternities had grown, they had not kept pace with the explosive growth of academic institutions and were hence relatively smaller than they had been 20 years earlier. Now they would lose still more members as a consequence of the student revolt. Many chapters went under; in countless others membership declined disastrously.

Many fraternity men responded to the student freedom movement by dismissing it as a communist-inspired conspiracy. It was nothing of the sort. Most of the aims of the students were utterly antithetical to the aims of communism.

In ΣAE the response of undergraduates, officers and alumni varied greatly. Nobody panicked. No chapters were so caught up in the movement that they mutinied. Relatively few individual members deserted their chapters. Rather, the Fraternity continued the pattern of progress it had been pursuing for a number of years. There is no doubt that the student revolt influenced the pace and the style of ΣAE 's development for a period of time, but the substance of change was probably not affected to a marked degree.

What did SAE do during this turbulent era? First, there was the matter of fraternity governance. In local chapters, of course, the undergraduates were sovereign. The Fraternity had already dealt with the issue of membership selection, and it was already clear that chapters, without any outside interference or influence, could select their own members without restriction as to race or creed, and chapters were acting upon that principle. At the national level, however, undergraduates did not actively run the Fraternity, although they held the overwhelming majority of votes in a national convention. Here Sigma Alpha Epsilon did not merely respond to undergraduate demands; it anticipated them. A highly perceptive observation of the changing dynamics of an **SAE** national convention was written by Past ESA Fred Turner, Dean of Students at the University of Illinois:

"Fraternity conventions," declared Turner in the article appearing in *Banta's Greek Exchange*, "have been part of the total fraternity program for many years. Every two or three years the officers gather in some central, pleasant place, meet, convene, socialize, brag, commiserate, consider, compare, act, reconsider, act some more, debate mildly, debate angrily, bury the hatchet, and adjourn. I have been attending fraternity

conventions for nearly 40 years and, in general, the pattern has been pretty much the same...but...I have attended a fraternity convention that was different, and the difference can be specifically designated. In the past, the conventions of this organization have been planned by officers and alumni, and while active chapters representatives have always controlled the majority of voting delegates, the conventions have been pretty well directed by alumni. But those who planned this convention adopted a new operating procedure... This convention...was organized with 17 convention committees, every committee with a student and an alumnus as co-chairmen. The student co-chairman directed the committee work in most instances, or shared it equally with the alumnus co-chairman. Every committee report to the entire convention was made by the student chairman...How did it work? Perhaps some of the student chairmen were not quite as smooth as alumni might have been; perhaps they did not always use technical language alumni might have used; perhaps the student chairmen were blunt and direct in their comments. But it worked, and it worked well." Turner perceived rightly the growth of the influence of the undergraduate in the conventions and the between-conventions functioning of the Fraternity. Four years later in 1969, the convention voted to create a permanent Collegiate Council, further accentuating the importance of student involvement in the ongoing national direction of ΣAE . Things would never be the same again, and a good thing, too.

The Leadership School continued to be a vital factor in dealing with rapid change in the years of the student revolt. The issues of the day were confronted head-on, and nothing of importance was beyond discussion. At



At Simpson College in Iowa, students planted a cross on campus for every serviceman from Iowa who died in the Vietnam War.

the same time, however, attendance at the Leadership School declined from a high of 548 in 1966 to 333 in 1972. In 1973, therefore, the School returned to a one-session format, partly because of lower attendance and partly because of cost and the difficulty of recruiting the teaching staff for two weeks.

Chapter membership declined during these years, but by less than 15 percent. Initiations nationwide declined from 4,161 during the 1965-66 year to 3,219 in 1971-72, but they were up again to 3,857 in 1972-73.

On the positive side, the Fraternity instituted in 1968 a tutor-in-residence program, funded by the Σ AE Leadership Foundation, whereby graduate resident tutors would serve in a number of chapter houses, in an effort to improve scholarship among undergraduate members. Then, in 1969, a summer internship program was inaugu-

rated, in which a number of undergraduate members could receive grants to explore unique career opportunities. Both of these programs were instantly successful.

The Record, the Fraternity's quarterly journal, reflected — and in some cases helped to generate - change. When William F. Lohrer, Ohio 1961, took over the editorship after the retirement of longtime editor Don Gable, Ohio Wesleyan 1935, the publication was changed from a news magazine to a combination news-feature journal. The Record became an exciting forum of ideas, some of which were highly controversial. Dozens of articles, interviews and round-table discussions explored the problems that beset the Fraternity in the era of student revolution. Letters to the editor were published, many of them irreverent and all of them interesting. It was obvious that *The Record* was being read.

During the 1965-73 period, ΣAE lost only three chapters: New York Delta at Syracuse, suspended because of repeated misbehavior; Connecticut Beta at Connecticut, one of 16 chapters to quit at that university in the same year; and Wisconsin Phi at Beloit where a new academic calendar had made it exceptionally difficult for Greek organizations to persist.

During this same period the Fraternity chartered an unprecedented number of new chapters: Bradley, Wichita State, Ball State, Randolph-Macon, Mankato State, San Fernando State, and Sacramento State (1967); Southwestern Louisiana, South Florida, and Creighton (1968); San Francisco, California State at Fullerton, Hartford, Indiana State, Bethany, Tennessee Tech, C. W. Post, Adelphi, and Middle Tennessee (1969); Northern Colorado, University of the Pacific, and Clemson (1970); South Dakota State, South Alabama, Drexel, Morehead State, and New Mexico Highlands (1971); Rockhurst, Tennessee at Martin, and Weber State (1972); West Florida, Florida Tech, Ferris State, Valdosta State, and Eastern Kentucky (1973).

In addition Σ AE revived two ancient antebellum chapters in 1971, Virginia Upsilon at Hampden-Sydney and Georgia Eta at Oglethorpe. Thus in 1973 Σ AE reported 184 active chapters, 30 inactive chapters, and a total initiated membership of 153,978.

Conventions met at Minneapolis in 1967, San Francisco in 1969, Richmond in 1971, and New Orleans in 1973. The Fraternity's leadership during this era of rapid change included a succession of capable ESAs in Gurnett Steinhauer (1963-65), Roy L. Miller (1967-69), Paul B. Jacob, Jr. (1969-71), and Robert P. van Blaricom (1971-73). In 1969 ESR Rex A. Smith became executive secretary of the Levere Memorial Foundation, his position as ESR assumed by Jack R. Hotaling, who had served several years as Assistant ESR. Smith retired in 1972.

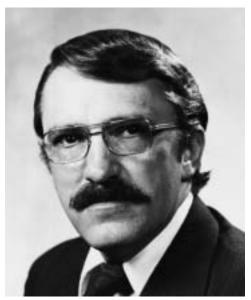
In 1966, Past ESA Fred Turner was elected president of the National Interfraternity Conference for a year. The second ΣAE to hold that post, Turner worked many years in the interfraternity movement prior to his elevation to the presidency.

16 Years of Rebuilding: 1973-1980

In 1971, as the campus revolt was beginning to wind down, syndicated newspaper columnist Sydney Harris confidently pronounced the impending demise of the entire fraternity system: "One of the unmourned — at least by me — casualties," he wrote, "of the new college life style is the fraternity-sorority system. It is going in most colleges, and almost gone in others. In my time, it seemed as permanent as a dean's pipe; now it surely will not survive the decade." Not unlike many doomsayers of past years, Mr. Harris was a trifle premature in his prediction of the death of fraternities.

Fraternities did survive. Some were battered and chastened and much more sensitive to the world around them than ever before, but they began to rebuild.

The end of the campus revolt came because its principal immediate aims had been met: the Vietnam War was brought to an end, however ignominiously for the United States, and students gained access to seats of power in the university. Another explanation, however, offered by two Emory University administrators in *The Record* in February, 1973, pointed to the "monumental conceit" of the student pro-



Jack R. Hotaling, Syracuse 1953, who served as Eminent Supreme Recorder from 1969 to 1978.



Robert C. Hamrdla, Stanford 1960, Eminent Supreme Recorder from 1992 to 1993.

testers, or campus "New Left," as represented by such groups as the SDS (Students for a Democratic Society). It was an irony that while the rebels were "attacking" fraternities as elitist and conformist, they were themselves adopting many of the standard fraternal hallmarks, without any of the redeeming qualities that fraternities have developed over the years. In other words, to suit their own purposes, they were selective, groupy, and self-congratulatory. They were elitist (philosophically and politically), separatist, and snobby. Typically they were implacable, irreverent, and non-positive. In short, they were as boring as they claimed Fraternities to be. They created arenas of special privilege. They shared many of the worst stereotyped aspects of fraternal life but developed none of the better qualities. Thus, because of their failure to develop a positive purpose, they began to suffer bad rushes, declining membership, and failure."

Such a harsh indictment of the New Left on campus was almost superfluous, for soon the movement gave way to a considerably more positive campus atmosphere.

During the next few years, ΣΑΕ moved ahead very well. Membership remained fairly stable, alumni became more involved than ever, and leadership remained strong. Four ESAs guided the Fraternity through a time of continuing, if not revolutionary change: Joseph A. Mancini (1973-75), Russell P. Heuer, Jr. (1975-77), Dr. Louis E. Smith (1977-79), and Richard F. Generelly (1979-81). National conventions, held at Denver in 1975, at Philadelphia in 1977 and Newport Beach, California, in 1979, were well attended. In 1978 ESR Jack Hotaling resigned to enter national politics, his place at Evanston ably filled by long-time staff member, Kenneth Tracey.

Quite deliberately Tracey and the members of the Supreme Council decided to give priority to the Fraternity's internal development, to heal the wounds that had been inflicted during the years of campus unrest. As a consequence, the chartering of new

chapters slowed considerably. New chapters were established at Northern Arizona, Oklahoma City University, and Virginia Polytechnic in 1975 and at Salisbury State in 1977. An ante-bellum chapter, Texas Theta at Baylor University, was revived in 1977. It would be three years before another chapter was born, that one at Troy State in mid-1980.

At the same time, however, a new colonization system for new chapters, authorized in 1969 but not implemented until 1975, was beginning to function and was rich with promise for the future. In the meantime the Fraternity regrettably lost more chapters in the 1973-80 period than it chartered. Among these were several very young — and perhaps inadequately established — chapters and one very old one: Adelphi, Hartford and New Mexico Highlands were lost in 1974, Mankato State in 1975, Weber State in 1976, C.W. Post in 1977, the venerable Harvard chapter in 1979, and Arkansas at Little Rock and Ripon in 1980. By mid-1980, the Fraternity counted 181 chapters, 41 inactive chapters and a total of 178,276 initiated members.

The Fraternity's publications were improved markedly during the 1970s. The Record, edited nominally by the Eminent Supreme Recorder, was in fact produced by a series of "associate editors" who were customarily accorded the dignity of the editorial title. Michael D. Thomas, UCLA 1971 (1973-75), edited the journal as a full-time publications director in Evanston. Thomas, fresh out of college, decided to shake things up a bit. His work delighted, shocked, infuriated, and stimulated his readers. They began writing letters - lots of them - some pro and some con. Between 1975 and 1979 Joseph W. Walt (1975-78) and Ray Artigue, Arizona State 1976, (1978-79) edited The Record from Indianola, IA, and Phoenix, AZ, respectively on a part-time basis, whereupon the editorship was returned to Evanston as John March, Oklahoma 1973, took over in May, 1979, on a full-time basis. Under March the magazine improved in every way, especially in graphics, presenting a clean, crisp appearance. Especially noteworthy was a special issue celebrating the centennial of *The Record*. Circulation of the annual report issue that year exceeded 121,000.

The Phoenix, which underwent a major revision in the sixth edition and appeared in 1972 continued to be used almost universally by chapters of the Fraternity. More than 58,000 copies of that edition, updated and reprinted each biennium, would be sold during the next 15 years.

In the fall of 1973 the Fraternity published a volume of ΣΑΕ history, *The Era of Levere*, by Joseph W. Walt. This 660-page work chronicled the history of the Fraternity from 1910, the year when Billy Levere's three-volume *History of Sigma Alpha Epsilon* was published, to 1930, when the Levere Memorial Temple was completed.

During the 1970s the Fraternity was not without its problems. Alcohol abuse in chapters mirrored the trouble with excessive drinking on campuses generally and throughout American society. Hazing persisted in some chapters despite valiant efforts to curb it. The appearance of popular films like "Fraternity Row," a serious attack on hazing, or "Animal House," a boisterous caricature of the most mindless lunacies of fraternity behavior, not to speak of a whole spate of less worthy imitators, left in the mind of too much of the public the notion that fraternities were at their worst, evil and, at their best, probably irremediable.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon's leaders, especially through the annual Leadership Schools,



Youngest ESR in ΣAE history was Kenneth D. Tracey, Eastern New Mexico 1970, who took office in the Fraternity's top professional post in mid-1978 and served until 1992.

responded with a whole series of programs aimed at the altering for the better the behavior of its undergraduate chapters. They would not fail for want of trying.

At the same time, there were noteworthy positive developments, remarkable change was taking place in most chapters as membership was truly democratized. Discrimination barriers on the basis of race, religion or national origin fell in chapter after chapter. The Fraternity had been non-discriminatory by law for decades; now it was becoming truly non-discriminatory in practice.

The nation's bicentennial in 1976 was celebrated throughout the realm of Σ AE, and a special prize-winning commemorative issue of *The Record*, which the editor called a "brief tribute to the bicentennial of the Union by weaving into it the story of the American college fraternity (which, like the nation, was born in 1776) and of Sigma Alpha Epsilon."

So intense was ΣΑΕ's drive to bring about positive change that in 1977 it with-



Richard L. Lies, Northwestern 1967, Eminent Supreme Recorder from 1993 to 2000.

drew from the National Interfraternity Conference (which it had helped organize in 1909), citing that organization's inability to come to grips with some of the threats and challenges that faced fraternities. A few years later, after several other fraternities had joined ΣAE in dropping out of NIC, that organization took heed of the spreading disaffection and began to respond to the cries for change, whereupon ΣAE happily took up its membership once again.

Throughout the 1970s the Leadership School continued to be the most important influence of the national Fraternity on its undergraduate chapters. Remarkably, one in every ten undergraduate members came to Evanston at least once in his college years to learn about ΣΑΕ. Bursting enrollments, taxing the facilities at the Levere Memorial Temple, provided the national staff with a happy sort of problem. Success begets success, and regional leadership schools, bringing together larger chapter delegations in one or more provinces for activity-packed

weekends, grew into a major new phenomenon. In this movement Province Tau in the Midwest led the way.

During these years the Fraternity lost a number of its "old workhorses," prominent members with a long record of service. Temple architect Arthur Knox died in 1973; past ESA Marvin Holderness, who had served as acting ESR during the first World War; Fred Turner, past ESA and long-time Dean of Students at the University of Illinois and John Baugh, who had served nearly a quarter century as "dean" of the chapter visitation officers, in 1975; past ESR Rex A. Smith in 1977 and past ESA Leo S. Cade in 1979.

17 The Perils of Prosperity

That Sigma Alpha Epsilon experienced a new burst of growth in the 1980s was largely a consequence of the new colonization program, which enabled the Fraternity to direct its extension more positively than ever before. No fewer than 24 new chapters were chartered: Texas A & M, North Carolina-Wilmington and Towson State (1981), Indiana State-Evansville and Tampa (1982), Louisiana Tech, Loyola of Chicago and Princeton (1983), California Poly-San Luis Obispo and Alma (1984), La Verne and Nevada-Las Vegas (1985),SUNY-Binghamton and Santa Clara (1986), Winthrop, Maryland-Baltimore County, California at San Diego and California at Irvine (1987), North Texas State and Yale (1988), and North Alabama, California at Santa Cruz, Christian Brothers and Illinois State (1989). Nine more chapters that had been inactive were revived during the decade. Unfortunately, during that same ten years the charters of 14 chapters were suspended because of low membership or behavior incompatible with the standards of the Fraternity. Even with these regrettable losses, by the end of 1989, Sigma Alpha Epsilon could count a record total of 201 chapters in 46 states and the District of Columbia. And in 1989 the Fraternity had six colonies scheduled soon to become active chapters. During the 1980s the Fraternity had initiated its 200,000th man, Nikola "Sam" Painovich, at Drake University.

Conventions were held in 1981 at Kansas City, 1983 at Minneapolis, in 1985 at Atlanta, 1987 at Portland, and in 1989 at Cincinnati. At the Kansas City convention, The Record's subscription policy underwent a major change. A new plan was put into effect whereby the future initiate would receive The Record regularly during his college years and for five years after graduation. After that he could renew his subscription by giving at least \$10 each year to the Fraternity's annual giving program. A lifetime subscription would be granted once the active or alumnus gave \$100 or more in total support to the general Fraternity. Regardless of subscription status, the Annual Report issue of the magazine would be sent to every initiate for whom the Fraternity Service Center had a good address. Then, by a Supreme Council vote in 1982, the designation of the four issues of the magazine was changed to a seasonal one: Spring, Summer, Fall, and Winter.

In 1981 Ray Artigue succeeded Richard L. Moore as Director of Leadership Training, the man in charge of planning and leading the annual Leadership School. Artigue would serve through 1985, passing the torch to Darrell Gibson, Ball State 1972.



Ben L. Allen, Miami of Ohio 1960, as Eminent Supreme Archon from 1987 to 1989 and 1995-1997.

By convention vote the Fraternity adopted a requirement of a 2.2 grade point average for initiation of undergraduates. Such action was driven by the substantial "grade inflation" that had taken place in recent years at virtually every college and university in the country.

A number of important commemorations took place during these years. The Levere Memorial Temple's 50th anniversary was celebrated with the publication of a handsome brochure in color, produced as an insert in the 1980 Annual Report issue of *The Record*. The quasquicentennial, or 125th anniversary of the founding of ΣΑΕ was celebrated throughout the country, and on that occasion the Fraternity published its first directory of membership in more than 50 years, a large volume listing all the living members with good addresses from among ΣΑΕ's 178,300 initiates from 1856 to 1981. In 1985, ΣAE celebrated the centennial of the beginning of the Supreme Council



J. L. (Jim) Pope, University of Southern Mississippi 1973, Eminent Supreme Archon from 1997 to 1999.

system of fraternity government and the 50th anniversary of the Leadership School.

A number of Σ AE stalwarts joined the chapter eternal during the 1980-88 period: past ESA Roy L. Miller died while attending the 1981 Kansas City convention, past ESAs James D. Peterson in 1983, Emmett Moore in 1986, Richard F. Generelly in 1988, and Russell P. Heuer, Jr. in 1989, Robert L. Cousins, probably the best-known Σ AE in the South, and Norman H. Pritchard, the Fraternity's legal counsel with a tenure of 62 years in that position, at the age of 100 (1985), and past Honorary ESA Lindley Bothwell in 1986.

Two unique enterprises took place during the mid-1980s. In 1985, a number of ΣAE undergraduate participants in a Simpson College study-abroad program initiated two pledges: Thomas Wright and Francis "Chip" Wittern, 1988, at Athens, Greece, in the shadow of the Parthenon. These were the first initiations ever held by any Greek-letter

society in Greece and added to the handful of overseas initiations conducted by ΣAE through the years. At the same time they formally pledged freshman Brian Schultes, 1988, the first undergraduate ever pledged by ΣAE abroad. Schultes later served his Iowa Sigma Chapter as eminent archon.

Two years after the Athens initiation, Florida Sigma at West Florida on March 14, 1987, initiated Nat Rudulph, Jr., a former pledge at Alabama Alpha-Mu at Auburn and great-grandson of founder John Barratt Rudulph. Nat Rudulph's father was initiated at Alabama Alpha-Mu in 1924. "It is a great honor," said Nat Jr., "to be able to follow in my great-grandfather's footsteps, not only because of the tradition, but because of what Σ AE is, the greatest fraternity in the land."

"The Campaign for ΣAE," announced by the Supreme Council in late 1985, was intended to raise a fund of more than \$6 million to endow several of the Fraternity's important programs and services to undergraduates. Kicking off the fund drive was a record contribution of \$1.1 million from past ESA Joseph A. Mancini. The campaign was marvelously successful, exceeding its goal in less than three years.

Apart from the major fundraising campaign, another endowment program was inaugurated quite informally when it was announced that Richard A. Koella, the venerable advisor of Tennessee Kappa at the University of Tennessee, had established, with a gift of \$5,000, an endowed scholarship for members of that chapter who attend the Leadership School in Evanston. Koella thus pioneered the creation of such endowed Leadership School scholarships, and within just a few years a number of other chapters would be beneficiaries of similar grants.

In 1986 E. Wesley Ely, Jr., Tulane 1985, a medical student, won first place and \$5,000 in competition for the Balfour Scholarship, the top academic scholarship in the Fraternity world. Of his undergraduate experience at Louisiana Tau-Upsilon, Ely wrote that "during the past five years, the Fraternity has provided me a blessed treasure of friendships as well as a rich source of personal growth." He would complete his medical training at Tulane University Medical School.

While in almost every way Sigma Alpha Epsilon during the 1980s was growing in strength, it was struck a severe blow during the decade when insurance rates for liability soared into the stratosphere. The liability crisis was, to be sure, a national phenomenon, and fraternities were by no means the only victims of it. Physicians saw their malpractice premiums rise phenomenally; day care centers could hardly afford insurance coverage; manufacturers feared that product liability costs could drive them out of business. All this was a consequence of ever-higher dollar awards in the courts for plaintiffs in liability cases. America in the 1980s had become a much more litigious society than ever before. Fraternities were particularly vulnerable because of alleged alcohol abuse, hazing, and sexual misconduct. When one or two national fraternities were financially crippled by huge liability judgments, premiums for liability insurance soared, and in some cases insurance was unobtainable.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon's response to the liability crisis was swift. A chapter risk management policy was instituted in order to lessen the risk of chapters, house corporations, officials and the Fraternity Service Center. New, sometimes Draconian, legislation was adopted by the national organization and enacted by every chapter. Above all, the general Fraternity, through



Col. William B. Woods, Colorado State University 1958, Eminent Supreme Archon from 1999 to 2001.

both law and education, sought to ensure that the behavior of chapters and their members was always beyond reproach. Severe penalties were imposed on chapters and individuals who placed the Fraternity at risk, and in more than one case chapters were closed because of failure to observe the letter and spirit of the law.

In one respect the liability crisis had a positive impact. Offending chapters "cleaned up their act" or were closed. As ESA Clarke Houston, III, put it in 1987, "We do not take lightly these disciplinary measures. However, a chapter that falls far below our minimum standards and expectations, and whose leadership fails to take that chapter into the right direction, presents too great a risk to Sigma Alpha Epsilon at large." Soon enough members of the Fraternity began to see that behavior in accordance with the precepts of the "True Gentleman" after all made a lot of sense. By 1988, the situation was improving, but the best that could be said about the future could be couched in terms of guarded optimism.



Richard M. Hopple, Cincinnati 1970, Eminent Supreme Archon from 2000 to 2003.

In addition to and apart from the crucial matter of risk management, the ΣΑΕ Leadership School continued during the 1980s to be the Fraternity's most important service to its undergraduates. In the summer of 1986, the 51st Leadership School drew a record 707 delegates, and to be sure the facilities of the Temple and Northwestern University were strained to handle that huge number. The 1987 School attendance numbered 662 in the hottest, steamiest summer Evanston could remember. And because of housing limitations the number of delegates from each chapter was limited to three for the 1988 School.

At the final banquet of the Portland National Convention in June, 1987, a beautifully wrought bust of a Vietnam War veteran, the likeness of ESA J. Clarke Houston who had served as a Marine Corps Captain in Vietnam, was presented and unveiled by a Marine honor guard. The bust, which would be displayed permanently at the Levere Memorial Temple, who have inscribed on its base the names of

those ΣAEs who gave their lives in the Vietnam War. A preliminary list of 54 Gold Star members was published in *The Record*

for the Winter issue of 1987, and it was expected that information about others would come to light in the near future.

18 The Nineties and Into a New Millennium

During the century's last decade, Sigma Alpha Epsilon continued to grow substantially. By the end of 1994 the Fraternity had added a dozen new chapters: California at Riverside, Millsaps, Sonoma State, S.U.N.Y.-Albany and Illinois State (1990), Georgia Southern and Frostburg State (1991), Western Ontario (1992), California Poly-Pomona and James Madison (1993) and Villanova and Southwest Texas State (1994). Several inactive chapters were revived, but a record number of 11 charters were suspended, primarily because of failure of undergraduates in some chapters to take seriously the standards of behavior imposed by the general Fraternity. While most of these chapters were scheduled for revival during the next five years, the Fraternity's total number of active chapters in early 1995 had only inched ahead in half a decade.

The chartering of Ontario Alpha at the University of Western Ontario brought Sigma Alpha Epsilon to Canada for the first time. Discussed frequently over the years, extension into Canada was stalled for two reasons. One was the tendency of many ΣAEs to take too literally Harry Bunting's ringing 1886 challenge: "Let the bounds of the Fraternity be the bounds of the nation." Harry Bunting's zeal had vaulted Sigma Alpha Epsilon into the North, but the Fraternity did not venture beyond the bounds of the United States. A further deterrent had been the practice of Canadian universities to deny formal recognition of fraternities, accepting no responsibility for the chapters on their campuses. When some U.S. universities in the



Thomas G. Goodale, Iowa State 1962, Eminent Supreme Recorder from 2000 to present.



Thomas C. Bower, Creighton 1970, Eminent Supreme Archon from 2003 to 2005.



The 1985 Simpson College ΣAEs initiate two of the chapter's freshmen while studying abroad in Athens.

1980s and 1990s also denied formal recognition to Greek societies, the principal obstacle to Σ AE's extending into Canada fell. Other fraternities — nearly all of Σ AE's chief rivals — had long since entered Canada, following the lead of Zeta Psi which had established a chapter in Canada as early as 1879. Officers and members of our Fraternity adjusted to the internationalization of Σ AE with ease. At conventions and leadership schools the maple leaf flag flew alongside the stars and stripes and young men sought valiantly to learn the words to "O, Canada." The name of the "national office" became the Fraternity Office and later the

Fraternity Service Center, and the "national laws" are now the "Fraternity Laws." By 2000, the only question members were asking about Canada was "why did we wait so long?"

Conventions were held in 1991 at San Diego and in 1993 at New Orleans. The 1995 convention met in St. Louis, the 1997 conclave at Phoenix, 1999 at Las Vegas, 2001 at Orlando, 2003 at Cleveland, and 2005 in Nashville. At San Diego, delegates voted to ban the "Little Sisters of Minerva" auxiliary collegiate women's groups that had originated a generation earlier. Although the Little Sisters groups were

extremely popular with most undergraduate ΣAE chapters, they were decidedly unpopular with national sororities. Many chapters were initially reluctant to close down their Little Sisters groups; the threat of litigation by some young women who were demanding full initiation into ΣAE membership convinced chapters that the ban had to be enacted.

The convention of 1993 saw a major transformation in the Fraternity's leadership as three of the five Supreme Council seats were challenged, the challengers winning the election. Such a wholesale change in top leadership was not without precedent. It had happened in 1949 and again in 1969. One reason for the change was the unexpected retirement in 1992 of Kenneth D. Tracey as Eminent Supreme Recorder. Filling in for one year (1992-1993) as ESR was Stanford graduate G. Robert Hamrdla. The new ESR elected at New Orleans was Richard Lies, Northwestern 1967, who had a distinguished record in the business world. Lies would serve until May 2000, when the position was assumed by Dr. Thomas G. Goodale, Iowa State 1962.

The Fraternity was saddened by the deaths of six past ESAs: Robert P. Van Blaricom and Dr. Robert R. Aurner (1990), Dr. Chester D. Lee, Joseph A. Mancini and Gurnett Steinhauer (1993), and Howard P. Falls (1994). And Σ AE mourned the loss of two great Kentuckians, 48-year-old Martin Huffman, the nearest thing the Fraternity had to an official photographer, and 96-year-old H. Grady Sellards, former Honorary ESA.

The number of initiates in the early 1990s sagged below the record numbers of the 1980s, a phenomenon seen throughout the fraternity world. Alumni giving, however, was up, and the Fraternity's finances remained stable. The Supreme Council

authorized the new ESR, Richard Lies, to undertake a thorough restructuring of the personnel and services in the Fraternity Office, with an eye to doing a better job at a somewhat reduced cost. By early 1995 most of the reorganization had been completed.

In early 1991, *The Record* listed a large number of members who served in the Desert Shield and Desert Storm actions occasioned by Iraqi Saddam Hussein's aggression against Kuwait.

That autumn, consequent to enabling legislation at the 1991 San Diego convention permitting the initiation — in very special circumstances — of former members of other college fraternities, Gordon Timpany, long-time adviser of Iowa Chi at the University of Northern Iowa was formally inducted by that chapter.

By the mid-1990s the Fraternity could count 208 active chapters, but by 2002 the number dropped to 207, the loss a consequence of the regrettable necessity to close some chapters because of either behavioral or financial dereliction. In the case of each suspended chapter a cooperative effort was undertaken by the Fraternity's staff and chapter alumni who work closely with college and university authorities to bring about the restoration of the chapter. At the same time, everyone in Σ AE was devoutly hoping that fewer chapters would need to be subject to corrective action in the future.

After the term of ESA Jim Pope, Southern Mississippi 1973 (1997-1999), the National Convention at Las Vegas, Nevada, elected Col. William B. Woods, Colorado State 1958, as ESA, and he served from 1999 to 2001. At Orlando, Florida, the 145th Anniversary Convention elected as ESA Richard M. Hopple, Cincinnati 1970, who would serve from 2001 to 2003. And Thomas Bower, Creighton 1970, was elect-



All of the Distinguished Service Award (DSA) recipients at the 2001 Las Vegas Convention.

ed in Cleveland, OH, to serve in the role from 2003 to 2005.

At the Orlando Convention in 2001 a number of changes were made in the Fraternity's organization and governance. In an effort to provide more effective assistance to chapters throughout the Realm, a new regionalization of chapter services was created, each region served by a mature, full-time alumnus whose obligation it was to work with members in his area, specifically undergraduate chapters, province officers and alumni associations. The positions replaced the former Education & Leadership Consultants.program. A special concern of the regional directors was to

assist in the recruitment of alumni members to serve the undergraduate chapters.

The problems encountered by ΣAE in the 1990s and the first years of the new century were similar to those confronting its rival fraternities and indeed most undergraduate men on most of the campuses of the United States and Canada. The Fraternity, willingly and creatively, indicated its desire to work with college and university officials, ΣAE alumni and undergraduates to eliminate all dangerous and unwise practices among its members and to rededicate itself to the principles on which it was founded and which are in accord with the aims of men of good will everywhere.



Frequently Asked Questions

Tollowing are a number of questions commonly asked of ΣAE Fraternity and province officers. The answers given here will prove to be helpful to undergraduates.

1. What requirements must pledges fulfill before they can be initiated?

For detailed information on pledge requirements see the Fraternity Laws, Article 22, sections 66 through 69, stipulating a pledgeship from four to eight weeks during which a complete course of education prescribed by his chapter shall take place. The Fraternity Laws simply state that the education should include orientation on the history, laws and traditions of ΣAE on both national and local levels. Also included is instruction as to standards, culture and gentlemanliness which are expected of a member of ΣAE . The Fraternity Laws do not require any written or oral examinations at any time during, before, or after pledgeship.

2. What do undergraduate dues pay for?

Undergraduate dues pay for a number of

functions of the Fraternity: the Member Services Department at the Fraternity Service Center, the assistant executive director program, a portion of the costs of the annual Leadership School, TGI Institutes, risk management services, upkeep of the Levere Memorial Temple, operating costs of The Record, and many other general services provided by the Fraternity Service Center. The dues also cover the raw costs of your *Phoenix*, badge, shingle (membership certificate), and membership card.

3. What is The True Gentleman Initiative (TGI) program?

The TGI is an ΣΑΕ Foundation program that delivers resources to the undergraduate members and chapters. The program focuses on uniting stakeholders to support the chapter, including the host institution, alumni, Fraternity Service Center, and undergraduate chapter. The TGI is a key component of continuing member education past the pledge period with a focus on internet and campus resources. The TGI develops its resources around the 12 Core Areas of chapter operations. Visit www.thetgi.net for more information.

4. Who do I contact for chapter management problems?

There are several sources of information about chapter management. Your Fraternity Service Center contact is your province archon and your assistant executive director (AED). Local alumni may also be able to answer questions about chapter management. Remember your advisors; they should be your first source of information. Second, many chapters successfully call upon university administrators, including greek advisers and deans of students, to assist with problems and planning.

5. Who can attend Leadership School?

Any initiate may attend the Leadership School. Each chapter is sent information and registration forms in early spring in which costs and the fee structure for that year's school are explained. The tuition includes room and board while attending the school and all registration materials. It does not cover travel expenses. Each chapter should select potential leaders who could benefit most from the school. Chapters may send pledges to be initiated at Leadership School, but this requires written approval from the chapter through the eminent archon, the province archon, and the host institution with certification from the school's dean or fraternity adviser attesting to the pledge's scholastic standing. Each pledge must pay his pledge fee, initiation fee and Leadership School registration fee in advance of the school. Chapter advisors, house corporation officers and other alumni are eligible to attend; in fact, they are encouraged to participate in specific programs designed for alumni in addition to regular activities. When returning the registration forms, the registration fees must accompany the applications to guarantee the reservation.

6. How do I get a list of our alumni?

Alumni lists should be requested from the Fraternity Service Center through your regional coordinator. Please note, alumni lists are not provided for personal, business, or political use.

7. How do I get a new badge if I lose mine?

Order replacement badges online at www.sae.net.

8. Can I affiliate with another chapter of ΣΑΕ if I transfer to another college or university?

See the Fraternity Laws for full details on the affiliation requirements. (Article 23, Sections 71, 72, and 73.) If you transfer to another institution where there is an ΣAE chapter, you automatically become an active member of the SAE chapter upon presentation of a transfer card. The transfer card may be obtained upon leaving your old chapter if you are a member in good standing and can be found in the Fraternity's database of members. A chapter may impose an affiliation fee not to exceed one-half of its initiation fee. A chapter may also require that you be a student at the institution for at least six months, and that you meet their scholarship requirements before accepting you as an affiliate.

9. How do I apply for a student loan?

The Sigma Alpha Epsilon Foundation has available loans of up to \$5,000 per year (with a maximum outstanding of \$20,000), at variable interest, payable over a four-year period. Interest is paid monthly, and principal payment starts six months after the member leaves school. The student applicant must

have a 3.0 minimum GPA to qualify for a loan. Loans are available to sophomore, junior, senior, and graduate Σ AE student members in good standing. Visit www.thetgi.net to download the application or call (800) 233-1856 for more information.

10. How does our chapter order initiation equipment?

All initiation and ritual equipment, except the Ritual book, is ordered directly from the manufacturer or at www.sae.net. Price lists and instructions for ordering are available online.

11. How can our chapter get a loan for a new house, or for remodeling or refurnishing our present house?

Contact the president of your house corporation and have him call the Fraternity Service Center for a copy of the regulations and loan forms issued by Σ AE Services, which controls the funds for making the loans.

12. How can I become active in alumni affairs after I graduate?

Assisting a chapter as a chapter adviser or house corporation member is one of the most beneficial ways for you to assist the fraternity or join an alumni association. If there is not an alumni association in your area, you are encouraged to organize one. You may also desire to organize a chapter alumni association for your chapter. Contact the Fraternity Service Center, which can provide lists of Σ AE members residing in your area and printed information on starting an association and assistance in these efforts.

13. How do I get an interpretation of a Fraternity Law?

The Eminent Supreme Archon is the only one entitled to interpret the Fraternity Laws. A request for an interpretation can either go to the ESA directly or to the ESR, who can request his interpretation.

14. What is the leading interfraternity publication?

The publication is *Baird's Manual of American College Fraternities*. The most recent edition was published in 1991 under the editorship of Jack Anson and Robert Marchesani. It can be ordered from the Baird's Manual Foundation, Inc.; 3901 W. 86th St., Suite 390; Indianapolis, IN 46268-1791; telephone: (317) 872-1112.

15. How can an undergraduate get involved in the affairs of the Fraternity?

Involvement in ΣAE on a national level can take place through the Fraternity Convention and the Leadership School. Fraternity Convention delegates can participate on one of several committees, and Leadership School graduates may apply for the teaching faculty for the following year.

16. Who can attend a Fraternity Convention?

Any initiated ΣAE in good standing can attend a Fraternity Convention. Each chapter in good standing may send one official delegate and one alternate. Each alumni association in good standing may send one official delegate. For detailed information, see Title II of the Fraternity Laws.

17. How do we submit articles for publication in *The Record?*

Send news items (on a quarterly basis) about chapter activities, alumni events, community projects, achievements, etc. with pictures if you have them. This can be done by any brother, but is the responsibility of the eminent correspondent. Items should be of wide interest rather than just describing individ-

ual members' accomplishments. Send these and news items, announcements of province meetings, and the like to the editor of *The Record* or submit online at www.sae.net. Digital images must be shot or scanned at 300 dpi (dots per square inch) to be published. All submitted materials become property of the Fraternity Service Center and are forwarded to the chapter's scrapbook.

18. How do we get a speaker for Founders' Day or other chapter events?

If your chapter desires a speaker for any event from either the Supreme Council or Fraternity Service Center, your request must be in writing to the ESR well in advance. He will check their availability and reply.

19. What reports does the Fraternity require of its chapters, and when are they due?

Listed below are the reports required, when due and by whom they should be completed:

- Initiation Report within ten days after initiation; paid within 30 days; treasurer
- Eminent Archon Report December 15 and May 15; eminent archon
- Chapter Management Report each semester; treasurer
- Election of Officers Report due immediately after election; eminent archon
- *Pledge Form* due within ten days after pledging; paid within 30 days; treasurer.
- Annual Budget October 15; treasurer
- Copy of IRS Form 990 Before tax reporting deadline; treasurer

20. How can we order an ΣΑΕ flag?

Flags can be ordered online at www.sae.net.

21. Who can use the insignia of ΣAE ?

The Fraternity Laws Title XII, Article 61, Sections 204, 205, 206; and Article 72, Sec.

226 provide detailed information on this question. The membership badge is loaned to each initiate and may be worn only by a brother in good standing. The use of the membership badge, or its design, upon any article of jewelry is forbidden, except by authorization of the Supreme Council. The official pledge pin shall be of the form and design designated in the Pledge Ritual. Pledges shall not be permitted to wear or display the coat-of-arms of the Fraternity.

22. How can we submit amendments for the Fraternity Laws?

Any member in good standing can submit an amendment. It must be in writing and submitted to the ESR by the December 31 prior to the Fraternity Convention at which it will be considered. See Fraternity Laws Article 66, Sec. 215.

23. Does the Fraternity provide resources for recruitment and rush?

The communication department provides brochures and posters to every chapter at the beginning of each fall semester. These materials are to complement what chapters do on the local level. Fraternity related images and logos are available to download from www.sae.net. Any time a member of your chapter attends a Fraternity Convention, Leadership School or province meeting, have him take pictures for your display. *The Record* and the Fraternity's websites are additional resources that should be used during rush to educate prospective members on the benefits of joining Σ AE.

24. What is the difference between a house corporation and an alumni association?

The house corporation is a corporation (incorporated under the laws of the state in which it is located) that has vested ownership and responsibility for the chapter house. The house corporation board of trustees may be composed of ΣAE and non-ΣΑΕ alumni and active members of the chapter. The members may or may not live in the area where the chapter is located. The regional alumni association is an organization of brothers who live within a certain area. They meet together for social reasons, to continue fraternity friendships, and to make new acquaintances among ΣΑΕs. They also aid any chapters in their area. The chapter alumni association is an organization of members of one specific chapter, regardless of residence. The purpose of this association is to assist the active chapter by providing contact with its alumni and also to host alumni events at the chapter.

25. What is an alumni commission?

An alumni commission is a group of alumni formed to assist a chapter that fails to accept responsibility for maintaining the good name and high standing of the Fraternity. Upon recommendation of the province archon, the Supreme Council appoints a group of local alumni and transfers to them the authority necessary to return the chapter to good standing in operations, scholarship and attitude. When it is clear that the chapter is entirely capable of directing its own affairs with the proper leadership and concern for the entire group, the alumni commission, upon recommendation of the province archon, is removed by the Supreme Council.

26. Where can we get information for revising our chapter by-laws?

The Fraternity Service Center has outlines of the articles that should be included in your chapter by-laws. Contact your regional coordinator or visit www.thetgi.net.

27. What is the process for a non-student initiation?

To initiate a dedicated father, faculty member, community figure, or chapter adviser into your chapter you need to secure three-fourths vote approval by the chapter and have the province archon write a letter of recommendation. If the individual belongs to another college social fraternity, the initiation is then considered "special" and needs the aforementioned documents and a letter of recommendation from the Eminent Supreme Recorder and a majority vote of the Supreme Council.

28. What is hazing?

Hazing is defined as any action or situation created intentionally, whether on or off fraternity premises, to produce mental or physical discomfort, embarrassment, harassment or ridicule. Such activities and situations include: paddling in any form, creation of excessive fatigue; physical or mental shocks; quests, treasure hunts, scavenger hunts, road trips or any other such activities carried on outside the confines of the house; wearing, publicly, apparel which is conspicuous and not normally in good taste; engaging in public stunts and buffoonery; morally degrading or humiliating games and activities; late work sessions which interfere with scholastic activities; and any other activities which are inconsistent with fraternal law, ritual or policy or the regulations and policies of the educational institution.

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