

**SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON
PLEDGE MANUAL**



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THE PLEDGE MANUAL
of
SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON

Compiled by

O. K. QUIVEY

PAST EMINENT SUPREME ARCHON

Assisted by

LAUREN FOREMAN, EMINENT SUPREME RECORDER;
FRED H. TURNER, EMINENT SUPREME DEPUTY ARCHON;
AND ALBERT J. SCHOTH, CHAPTER SUPERVISOR



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FRATERNITY



TO THE NEOPHYTE
*who, by the cultivation of all that is pure
in man's nature and character
will achieve the ideals of
His Fraternity*



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GEORGE BANTA PUBLISHING COMPANY

P R E F A C E

*A*LTHOUGH THE *Sigma Alpha Epsilon Manual*, edited by Dr. George H. Kress, *Ohio E '96*, which was published in 1904, was among the first of such publications and the three-volume *History of Sigma Alpha Epsilon* by William C. Levere, *Ill. Ψ-Ω '98*, is one of the most complete of such works, there has long been a feeling that the Fraternity should issue a hand-book, combining information shown in both the *Manual* and the *History* with that available from other sources, a copy of which could be placed in the hands of each pledge.

To meet this demand, the author while he held the office of Eminent Supreme Archon prepared the material for such a hand-book and presented it to the Evanston National Convention of 1930 by which it was approved. For various reasons publication was delayed but the demand for it persisted and the Eighty-First Anniversary National Convention, held in Chicago, August 26-28, 1937, recommended that the new manual, as presented to the Evanston Convention, with necessary revisions to bring it up to date, be published in time to be available for the use of pledges during the college year, 1938-39.

In accordance with this recommendation, the Supreme Council arranged for the publication of the *Sigma Alpha Epsilon Pledge Manual* which is herewith presented. Necessarily, material has been taken from many sources but the thanks of the author are extended especially to Dr. John O. Moseley, *Okla. K '16*, Past Eminent Supreme Archon; Dr. Fred H. Turner, *Ill. B '22*, Eminent Supreme Herald; Eric A. Dawson, *Miss. Γ '08*, Past Eminent Supreme Recorder; Dr. Carl E. Seashore, *Iowa B '05*; Rev. A. Brown Caldwell, *Pa. Γ '13*; Carl P. Olsen, *Wis. A '30*; Doan Hauck, *Ohio E '38*;

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and to Lauren Foreman, *Ga. E'OI*, Eminent Supreme Recorder, and Albert J. Scoth, *Ore. A'18*, Chapter Supervisor, who furnished some of the routine and statistical material and did the final work of preparation for the printer; and to the George Banta Publishing Co. for helpful suggestions.

It is the hope of the author and his collaborators that the *Sigma Alpha Epsilon Pledge Manual* will prove of real assistance to the Chapters Collegiate in their pledge training and a source of inspiration to the pledges. Doubtless, it has imperfections which can be cured with additions and corrections in future issues so that in time ΣAE may have the ideal pledge manual to place in the hands of its future members.

O. K. Q.

Baltimore, Md., July 15, 1938

A D D E N D A

The cordial welcome given the *Sigma Alpha Epsilon Pledge Manual* having resulted in a demand which has completely exhausted the first edition, the second edition is herewith presented with changes necessary to bring it up to date and to comply with suggestions made by the Chapters Collegiate, notably for the inclusion of a short narrative history of the Fraternity.

O. K. Q.

Baltimore, Md., July 15, 1942.



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INDIVIDUAL PLEDGE RECORD

I accept this Pledge Manual as a guide in the acquisition of facts about Sigma Alpha Epsilon, and shall keep it so that in after years it shall remain a source of information and an inspiration to stimulate continued loyalty to my Fraternity and its ideals.

I entered

on

I was pledged to Chapter of Σ AE
on by

My pledge training in charge of

I received my first pledge degree on

I received my second pledge degree on

I received my third pledge degree on

When initiated on I was assigned
Badge No.

The officers initiating me were:

Eminent Archon

Eminent Chronicler

Eminent Recorder

Eminent Herald

Eminent Warden

.....
Signature of Initiate

RECORD OF FRATERNITY EXAMINATIONS

Examination No.	Date	Grade	Signature of Examiner
1.
2.
3.
4.

Pledge Manual Appearance

Average for the course

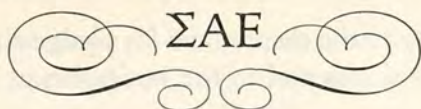
THE ATHENIAN OATH

THE FOLLOWING OBLIGATION, known as the "Ephobic Oath," was taken by the young men of Athens at the beginning of their military service:

"I will not violate my service oath nor will I desert my comrade in the ranks. I, alone or with many others, will defend the sacred and holy places. My native land I will transmit in no worse state but greater and better than I found it. I will obey those in authority, and I will observe wholeheartedly the laws now in force and whatever others the people may pass. And, if any one seeks to annul the laws or refuses to obey them, I will not heed him but, alone or with many others, I will defend them. And I will honor the religion of my fathers. All this I swear by the gods."



LEVERE MEMORIAL TEMPLE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS
THE NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS OF
SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON



THE FRATERNITY AND THE PLEDGE

BY DR. FRED H. TURNER, ILL. B '22, EMINENT SUPREME
DEPUTY ARCHON

WHEN A STUDENT accepts a bid from a college chapter of ΣΑΕ and becomes one of its pledges, he immediately takes his place as an important factor in the life of the Fraternity of his choice and, as such, has certain definite opportunities and responsibilities which he should recognize from the start.

Among the opportunities which are opened to the student as the result of his having become a pledge of ΣΑΕ may be listed:

(1) Life as a member of a fraternally-minded group during a probationary period during which he will be fitted for full membership in The Fraternity, if he completes his course of training satisfactorily and meets his responsibilities;

(2) The assistance of upper-class members of the chapter in getting himself properly oriented into college and fraternity life, learning how to study, and the selection of those extra-curricular activities for which he is best fitted;

(3) Having a part in the selection of the men who are to be his fraternity brothers during his college life by assisting in rushing and bringing desirable prospects to the attention of members of the chapter;

(4) Enjoying association with a band of brothers—the essence of true fraternity living—as an integral member of the group, not to be considered a “goat” or a “scurve.”

Responsibilities of the pledge include:

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(1) Loyalty to the chapter and his pledge class in carrying out his pledge duties and to the institution at which he is a student;

(2) Adopting the proper attitude toward the members of the chapter, his fellow pledges, other students and members of the faculty; recognizing that a fraternity house is not a boarding house and realizing his duty toward the preservation of chapter property;

(3) Exercise of good taste, refinement and courtesy in his relations with others and particularly in showing hospitality to guests in the fraternity house;

(4) Doing honest scholastic work so as to fulfill the purpose for which he has been sent to college, realizing that the fraternity house is a part of the college community to be devoted to the cultivation of his mental and moral faculties and not a loafing place;

(5) Meeting his financial obligations to the chapter promptly so as to do his proper part in paying for the life he is enjoying and so that others will not have to pay for him;

(6) Taking part in activities for which he is fitted so far as this can be done without interfering with his studies;

(7) Showing a keen interest in the general life of the chapter and a willingness to perform such fraternity duties as are assigned to him.

When a student is pledged to Σ AE, he takes a serious step. The formal pledging is in reality a social contract in which the pledge agrees to devote himself loyally and faithfully to a group of men who term themselves a fraternal group, or a band of brothers; in return the chapter to which the pledge vows allegiance agrees to receive the pledge into its brotherhood, after a period of probation, and during that period to help him to fulfill certain obligations which all members of the fraternity before him have fulfilled.

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In taking advantage of the opportunities and meeting the responsibilities heretofore listed, the serious-minded pledge who wishes to get the greatest possible good out of his period of probation will have found the answers to the following questions which should be uppermost in his mind:

(a) What may a pledge expect of the members of the chapter and of his pledge brothers?

(b) What may the Fraternity expect of its pledges?

Sigma Alpha Epsilon is a fraternity which is rightfully classed as one of the oldest and strongest of such organizations. It has a background of tradition and sentiment, a membership of fame and distinction, and in every way its members have every right to feel honest and genuine pride in membership. If its success is to be continued, the pledges of its chapters are the men on whom this hope for the future rests.

The fraternity provides a home for the student away from home. It permits the man to associate with a group of like-minded people. It gives him the opportunity to establish strong and intimate friendships which persist far beyond college days. It provides an opportunity for indulgence in high group and personal ideals, and to formulate sane social ideals based on temperate living with normal men. The fraternities propagate true college spirit and provide an opportunity to make friends in other colleges and associations after college days are over. The fraternity offers a side of education which the classroom can never impart, that of living with a group of individuals on a social plane which will make for better citizenship after graduation.

The pledge must remember that at the same time he was considering joining a fraternity, the fraternity was considering certain qualities which he may possess which may make him undesirable or desirable for the particular group. Σ AE, or any other fraternity, has no place for the man who is lack-

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ing in principles. The man who drinks, who gambles, or is loose morally, will never make a successful member of Σ AE. It has no place for the boaster, the braggart, the self-centered egotist, or the smart aleck. The extravagant and showy person will never find himself a pledge. The man who is sullen and pessimistic can never add to a chapter. The loafer and idler might better never become a candidate, for most surely he can never complete his part of the pledge contract. The man who cannot accept responsibility is equally undesirable. And the most undesirable of all is the man who has no respect for his parents, his elders and for the girls with whom he will associate.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon looks for certain qualities which are the opposite of these undesirable ones. Naturally, the first appearance carries some weight, and with that go neatness, moderation, modesty and good manners. Add to this congeniality which was surely considered. Before the man was considered personally, certain facts will have been obtained about him such as his previous reputation, the social standing of his family, his ability in scholarship, and the financial standing of his family. His future possibilities as regards the likelihood of graduation, participation in activities, efficiency in the affairs of the house, and the like will be considered. His individual accomplishments will have been listed, and his character investigated. The pledge must realize that before being pledged he has been subjected to a very careful investigation of all the qualities which go to make up desirable members of Σ AE and in making these investigations the fraternity is likely to be quite cold-blooded and careful.

The pledge of Sigma Alpha Epsilon has every right to expect certain things of the chapter which he is joining. What are these things? First of all, he has a right to expect a homelike and pleasant atmosphere of living, a home

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away from home, and one to which he can bring his family and friends with pride. He has a right to expect a warm and honest welcome among friends both in the active chapter and among the alumni. He is entitled to an atmosphere of living in which idealism plays an active part. He may rightfully expect scholastic help and encouragement, assistance into college activities, and training for leadership. He may expect good use of leisure time in social living and pleasant relations. He has every right to resent abuse, selfish use by upperclassmen, hazing and rough-housing. He is entitled to the help, encouragement and co-operation of his brothers and pledge brothers at all times.

Finally, to meet the real obligations of pledgship, the freshman should realize that Sigma Alpha Epsilon expects certain things from him. The fraternity expects its members to have character, and in this character should be included ability, reliability, initiative, industry, judgment and diversified interests. The pledge should be prompt, faithful and regular. He should be co-operative, loyal and responsible. He should have good habits and refrain from drinking, gambling and associations with questionable characters. His personal conduct should be above reproach. In the house he should be courteous to house guests and his brothers, and, in the classroom, courteous to his instructors. He must realize that individual indiscretions lead to evil reflections on his fraternity.

He must learn that fraternity is based on co-operation, that his pledge duties must be met with a respectful attitude, a willingness to concede, and a submission to reasonable restrictions. He must realize that scholarship is the foundation on which the future existence of the chapter must rely. Any failure on his part to meet his financial obligations will necessarily impair the activity of the chapter and this is a most serious matter with some pledges. He

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must find his place in activities, but not at the expense of scholarship or chapter activity. He must give a certain amount of his time to fraternity interests, and discourage any petty factionalism or jealousy which might be derogatory to the best interests of the fraternity. He must grow in habits, noble living and ideals. Finally, he must realize that though he is privileged to belong to Sigma Alpha Epsilon, he is not to be intolerant of his fellow students in other fraternities and not in fraternities.

If the qualities which Sigma Alpha Epsilon desires to find in its members were to be summed up they would result in the following

1. The pledge must be a gentleman in every sense of the word.
2. He must be a scholar.
3. He must be a good member of society.

The life of the pledge is not easy. He is often placed in situations which may cause him embarrassment, sometimes even resentment. But he must remember that he is being tried before taking a final step, and that is taking the vows of the brotherhood.

If all freshmen who are pledges of Sigma Alpha Epsilon would by these questions take stock of themselves, they would find that on them falls a great responsibility. On them rests the future of the fraternity. If the fraternity is to continue and advance, then the pledges must enter into the pledge life, with a true and sincere hope for the fraternity. The fraternity of tomorrow rests squarely on the pledges of today.

ΣAE IN THE WARS

OF THE APPROXIMATELY 500 members who had been initiated by Sigma Alpha Epsilon at the time of the Civil War, 377 saw service, 370 in the Confederate Army and Seven in the Union Army. In the Confederate Army there were one ΣAE general, 2 brigadier generals, 17 colonels, 4 lieutenant colonels, 13 majors, 7 adjutant generals, 50 captains and 30 lieutenants. Of the 7 ΣAEs in the Union Army, one became a colonel and 2 were majors. Over 60 were killed.

There were 187 ΣAEs who fought in the foreign wars at the close of the nineteenth century, including the Spanish-American War, the Philippine insurrection, the Boxer rebellion and the Moro uprising.

Over 8,000 sons of ΣAE took part in the World War, serving on land and sea in every rank from doughboy to major general and from gob to admiral. Full details are given in the *History of Sigma Alpha Epsilon in the World War*, the last work of William C. Levere. Of those who saw service, 156 made the supreme sacrifice.

Up to July 1, 1942, the names of 2,640 ΣAEs serving in the armed forces of the United States in World War II had been reported; 48 had given their lives either in actual combat or while in training and 15 had been reported as prisoners of war or missing.

GOOD TASTE

GOOD TASTE is the mark of gentility, not to say quality and character. Good manners are a sign of good taste. Good manners are, therefore, essential to every member of ΣΑΕ as a society which stands not only for fraternity but for culture and well-rounded manhood.

No matter how well a college man may have been trained at home in the niceties of social life, when he comes to college he is confronted with the new situation of having no one to take particular concern about drilling him in good manners, although there will be plenty of interested persons who may be concerned about the manners themselves. The tendency of a freshman leaving home restraints for the first time and finding himself removed suddenly to the freedom of the fraternity house is to let go and take the easier course of gradually increasing carelessness about matters of good taste. This fact is too well known to be disputed. Traveling contact officers and alumni who keep in touch with their chapters find a chapter well schooled in the refinements of hospitality and good taste generally a rare delight, and there is no doubt about the great value of enforcing the proper standards of good taste as it affects the individual members and the atmosphere and reputation of the chapter.

DRESS

A whole chapter is occasionally branded in the public eye as being made up of cake-eaters or fourflushers or may even be assigned some more loathsome and unprintable epithet merely because of the over-dressing of a few oily-haired "sheiks" or, perhaps, on the other hand, a couple of long-haired and baggy-trousered bohemians.

The first secret of good dress is restraint in the selection of cut, color and pattern; the second is simply proper care

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of one's clothes. Flashy garments and extreme styles are out of place everywhere, except possibly where sport models are worn, and even in sports clothes, one sees a sharp line of demarcation between the deliberately showy and the artistic and dignified display designed to harmonize with the spirit of real sportsmanship. For ordinary campus and classroom wear, a plain business suit is the thing. For athletic events, sports clothes or the same business garments are in place. Informal social affairs will require a business suit (preferably dark at night) or, if this is the prevailing local mode, light trousers and a blue coat. Full dress is almost never used nowadays except at formal receptions and weddings, having been supplanted by the tuxedo, which, of course, requires black vest, tie and studs.

Proper care of one's clothes costs very little, but there are few who appreciate the great return for the small investment. Suits should always be neatly pressed. Shoes should always be carefully shined.

A gentleman's finger nails are always clean and his teeth regularly brushed. "Collegiate" slouchiness may set off the college man as a distinct species, but it adds nothing to the respect with which intelligent people regard him, and, worse yet, has a more pronounced effect on the formation of careless habits of dress than he may realize. Dress is a thing about which almost everyone is so sensitive that few people will tell their best friend that he has on a soiled collar or that the soup spots do not show up well on the background of his vest. One should be constantly on the lookout to see that he has not thoughtlessly failed to give proper attention to these simple but important matters.

T A B L E M A N N E R S

The dining table has been called "the Waterloo for those who don't know." The process of obtaining bodily

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sustenance is at best none too beautiful a performance and it is essential, for the ease of mind and disposition of others, that it be made as inoffensive as possible. Every little refinement and every little consideration, whether or not it has become established through tradition as an accepted formality, should therefore be cultivated.

One way to make meals a social as well as a digestive success is to avoid unnecessary hurry. Meals should be taken in as leisurely a fashion as possible. Any established formalities which cause deliberation are therefore to be encouraged. Members should go to the dining room only at the sound of the second bell and should then remain standing behind their chairs until all are at their places or until a signal to be seated is given by the man at the head of the table. If ladies or other guests are present, they, of course, should be permitted to seat themselves before the members are seated. The man sitting on the left of a woman should withdraw her chair for her and replace it as she is seated.

Grace is the second step in a noonday or evening meal, and, incidentally, a pledge should always be prepared to say a blessing when requested to do so.

Surely there is not a college man who has not been instructed at home in the ways of handling tableware, yet one can attend any gathering of more than a score of university students and find one or two at least using the "banjo grip" on their forks, buttering bread on the table cloth, leaving spoons in their coffee cups or otherwise furnishing the material for a scene to be entitled, "What's wrong with this picture?" For those who have not given sufficient care to such matters, the following suggestions are offered:

The spoon should be held somewhat the same as a pencil, but at a different angle, of course, the handle passing between the first two fingers, and the thumb resting on the

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upper side. Food should be taken from the side of the bowl of the spoon, not from the end, and the spoon, especially in the case of soups, should not be taken into the mouth. It is of course unnecessary to take large spoonfuls. The spoon is used for liquids, cereals and desserts such as ice cream, fruits, etc. It is not used for salads or vegetables, whether served in "side dishes" or otherwise.

As an undergraduate authority on table manners writes, "When the fork is held in the right hand, it is used for 'shoveling' foods, but not with a 'shovel grip.'" The fork should be held the same as the spoon when used to raise food to the mouth, but when held in the left hand for use with the knife in cutting, the prong extends downward, the index finger extends along the upper part of the handle, the thumb steadies the handle from underneath, and the other fingers close around the handle. Food should not be "speared" to be carried to the mouth. The fork should be placed underneath the morsel which should then be lifted as with a spoon. Food when carried to the mouth by means of the fork, is *always* held in the right hand. Food may be cut with the fork if soft enough to be handled readily in this way, and, when this is convenient, the fork rather than the knife should be used. The fork should be used for all vegetables, fish, salads, entrees, etc. and all soft desserts such as cake, cream puffs, fruits, etc. A fairly reliable guide is, "When in doubt, use the fork." When not in use, the fork should be rested on the edge of the plate.

The knife has only one function—cutting. It is highly improper to use the knife for such a purpose as digging the substance out of a baked potato, and the fame of the "sword swallower" is so well established that no further mention need be made of this engaging side show performer. The knife is held just as the fork is held in the left hand, the index finger resting on the back of the blade. When not in use, the knife should be laid on the side of the plate with

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the edge turned in, not merely with the blade resting on the plate and the handle running at an angle to the table cloth "like a gangplank." When one has finished eating, both the knife and the fork should be rested close together across the plate with the handles turned to the right. Care should be taken to place them so that when the plate is removed, they will not slip off. Where there is an imposing array of spoons and forks, the rule is to use these in order, beginning at the outside. There is usually a separate small butter knife for spreading.

Table manners do not as a rule appear artificial and inconsistent if one will but consider the basis of all formal etiquette, which is consideration for the rights and sensibilities of others. One with a natural bent for courtesy would need give little heed to the formal rules of table behavior, for it would be in harmony with his way of doing things to eat quietly and calmly, ever thoughtful of the needs and feelings of his comrades. One should strive to cultivate such manners and temperamental inclinations at meals as will make him an agreeable and pleasant table companion. "Inhaling" one's soup, yawning, speaking with a mouthful of food, holding morsel in the cheek, bending over one's plate, coughing and sneezing without holding a napkin to the face and asking pardon, leaning on one's elbow, toying with unused silver, marking on the table cloth, spilling bits of food, nibbling at an overfilled fork or spoon, etc., are all fairly common offenses which make one an unwelcome guest at the table. One should never spit anything out upon one's plate, fork or spoon. Fish bones or fruit seeds may be removed from the mouth with the thumb and finger and placed upon the plate, but the careful eater will relieve himself of this embarrassing operation by seeing that he takes no such substances into his mouth.

Some things must be eaten with the fingers. This applies to corn on the cob, artichokes, etc.; but it is highly im-

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proper to use the fingers when the regular table implements can be used, as in the case of chicken.

Conversation at the table should be in a moderate tone and should be confined to agreeable and reasonably refined subjects. Vulgar talk of any nature is out of place at the table. Heated arguments and loud laughter verge close to the borderline of vulgarity. Discussion of women should not be indulged in at the table.

Manners always differ slightly in different places, and one should always take care to observe the prevailing custom before permitting himself to make a "break" either of omission or commission. For instance, at all but public places it is usually proper to fold the napkin when one is through eating, but if one is entertained in a home where this is not done, it is best to conform to the prevailing standard. Likewise, even though one does regard a finger bowl as *passee*, if one is at a place where a finger bowl is placed before him, he should use it. The proper procedure is to dip the tips of the fingers in the water, moisten the lips with the dampened fingers, and then wipe gently the lips and fingers with the napkin.

One should not leave the table until all are through eating. It is coarse and a sign of inadequate self-control for one to jump up and rush out immediately after taking the final gulp. One should try to regulate his eating so that he will finish at about the same time as his companions. If it is necessary to leave the table before the conclusion of a meal, permission should always be obtained from the man at the head of the table.

At the evening meal it is always best to sing a few Σ AE and college songs before leaving the dining room.

TWENTY-FOUR-HOUR COURTESIES

Too frequently, fraternity men conclude that courtesy is put on and discarded like a dinner jacket, only for the oc-

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casation, but the lack of an atmosphere of mutual respect and courtesy *at any time* in a fraternity house at once brands that house as being deficient in the standards of genuine good breeding.

It is helpful to bear in mind that the fraternity house is one's home while in college, or, if one does not himself reside there, at least the home of one's collegiate companions. In the latter case, especially if one resides at the home of parents or relatives in the college town, especial care should be taken to do nothing seriously to interfere with the comfort and regular life of those staying at the fraternity house. This is most important at "city college" chapter houses where there may be a few men residing in the chapter house while the large majority of the members live with their parents. In such cases "city" men are all too prone to forget that the house is the home of those who live there, and to romp through living and sleeping rooms with the same freedom as is used in the parlors. Where the town membership is proportionately large, this places a heavy burden on the house men, and may make living in the house almost unbearable. The "city" men owe an extra debt to the house men for bearing the inconvenience as well as the expense of maintaining the house in such cases.

Usually a chapter employs a woman to clean the rooms, but whether or not this is the custom, every member and pledge should feel bound to do all he can to keep the place tidy and sanitary by disposing of whatever muss he may have caused, by putting away his books, clothes and other belongings, by keeping his toilet articles in a regular place in his room, and by doing everything possible to make his room cheerful and attractive in appearance. Vulgar pictures and posters have no place on the walls of a fraternity house.

One must be on the alert at all times not to make himself offensive to those with whom he lives by little discourtesies and inconsiderate actions which might come very naturally

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to a thoughtless person. It is the obligation of everyone in the house to aid in preserving absolute quiet during study hours, and at no time should a pledge permit his behavior to become so boisterous or inconsiderate in any way as to be offensive to those living in the house. It is courteous always to knock on a study room door and to wait for an answer before walking in, and wearing another's ties, shirts, etc., without permission is an inexcusable violation of personal rights.

A national officer, who has had long experience in chapter affairs, offers the following advice to freshmen in this connection:

"A man's possessions in a fraternity house are inviolate. Do not borrow a dress suit, a necktie, a musical instrument, a book, a cigarette, a match box—*anything*, in fact, without getting *express permission from the man himself*. A fraternity house in which things may be taken from members without permission is a school for petty larceny.

"Any damage to borrowed articles must at once be repaired. If you borrow a dress suit, for example, you should have it pressed on returning it. Other examples will be evident.

"Don't form the habit of 'bumming' small articles—cigarettes, for example, or tobacco. It makes you look cheap.

"Never lay a cigarette on a mantelpiece or any varnished surface, as a table top, chair-arm, etc. When you have finished smoking, *extinguish* the cigarette by overturning on a surface that will not be damaged, and twisting slightly, then *drop* (do not throw) the butt into an ash-receiver or fireplace. Never drop a cigarette butt into a waste basket, laundry chute or other places where fire may result. Never drop an *unextinguished* cigarette anywhere in the house. Remember that inconvenience, damage to property and even loss of life have resulted from the careless disposal of cigarettes, etc."

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Surely there should be no need to emphasize the offensiveness of leaving rings in the bath tub, scattering cigarette butts about the house, leaving one's clothing strewn about downstairs, etc. Upperclassmen or special committees are authorized in most chapters to censure and otherwise discipline freshmen for misbehavior of this sort, and those so authorized are thoroughly justified in holding misplaced books and clothing for a fine, or taking other steps to promote discipline and cleanliness.

A gentleman not only acts but *talks* like a gentleman, and a gentleman does not find it necessary to fill the air with profanity or smut. Promiscuous cursing is disgusting and a sure sign of ignorance, ill breeding and lack of control. It is further entirely unnecessary and indicates a lazy as well as a vulgar mental habit.

Here are a few more hints on "twenty-four-hour courtesies" taken from the pledge manual of another fraternity:

"Respect the other fellow's right. If he has work to do, carry your playfulness somewhere else. A chronic tease may be tolerated, but he is never thoroughly liked. Don't insist on carrying your noisy card game into the room where someone is digging into some deep reading or trying to work off a case of the blues by playing soft, sweet music on the phonograph. And, also, the latter person would be lacking in consideration if he started his machine in the same room where someone else was already playing the piano. Plain good sports are always more popular than the practical jokers. Keep both your high spirits and your temper a little under control, especially the latter. When things go against you, whether in fun or in earnest, in a card game or a fraternity election, be the cheerful loser. There is nothing succeeds like success—except, now and then, a good failure."

CHAPTER HOSPITALITY

Hospitality is the full-blown blossom of the well regulated chapter. Fraternity among members is the sap of the vine, so to speak, but the fine art of charming courtesy to the visitor is in many ways the most splendid outward evidence of good chapter influences one may hope to see. Hospitality is a sure sign of good breeding, and, if sincere and genuine, may be regarded also as the mark of a true fraternal feeling in the broadest sense. Each pledge should feel it his duty to contribute his part toward the chapter's reputation for real hospitality, and should give eager attention to any and all customs and traditions of the chapter which work toward that end.

Guests and visitors are frequent in most fraternity houses. Hospitality, while very charming and worthy for its own sake, is also essential unless the chapter is to become known as a troop of bashful bumpkins or a crowd of inconsiderate boors. Pledges at first may find it difficult to be at their ease and to extend a genuine welcome to the variety of visitors who make a fraternity house their Mecca, but the very ordeal of acquiring the poise of self-possession necessary under such circumstances is an invaluable experience in social schooling which relatively few are privileged to receive.

A fundamental thing about successful hospitality is its naturalness and voluntary character. Nothing is so crushing to a guest as to be received in an obviously forced and artificial way. One can, if one will, generate a truly kindly feeling toward almost anyone, and in this lies the secret of a pleasingly hospitable attitude which, while universal, is not at all hypocritical. Assuming this attitude aids greatly in cultivating a genuinely attractive personality.

Globe-trotting alumni whose after-college lives have been full of adventure, brilliant graduates who have "made good" in business and the professions, boresome Babbitts,

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“go-getting” cynics who have surrendered college ideals—these and many others, the jewelry salesman with his “line,” kindly professors, inquisitive deans, suspicious fraternity politicians, Sunday afternoon dates, mothers and fathers, all pay homage to the fraternity hearth. And all leave to spread some conclusions regarding chapter hospitality. But “a guest is a guest,” be he dull or brilliant, and to slight any guest is a crude and stupid procedure. All members and pledges share equally in the chapter’s general responsibility to receive and entertain guests with courtesy. As is stated in the pledge manual of a contemporary: “One of the tragedies of entertainment is the lone brother who is left with an unresponsive guest on his hands, while the others, with a sort of mild form of cowardice, go out of their ways to avoid a meeting.”

When a guest arrives at the house, he should be met promptly at the door, and, if he is not already accompanied by a member or pledge who may perform the courtesies of a host, his baggage should be taken into the house, his hat and coat should be hung for him, and he should be ushered into one of the downstairs rooms, to meet the members and pledges.

Members and pledges need not all arise when a male guest enters the room, especially if the guest is conversing with another guest or members or pledges. For a whole room full of men to arise under such circumstances would probably surprise and confuse the guest. Only those in a small group which the guest may approach should arise anticipating an introduction. The others remain seated, continuing their conversation, until the guest is brought over to them to be introduced. This rule would not hold in the case of an elderly or distinguished person or a feminine guest, of course. A guest should not be led around the room “like a prize animal” circling the judging pavilion at a country fair, but should be gradually introduced to small

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groups so that some conversation is possible with the introductions, so that names may be remembered, and so that the whole procedure is one of grace and ease.

Introductions should usually be formal. This simple formula is entirely sufficient:

“Mr. Guest—Mr. Member.”

Seldom is the old fashioned “pleased t’ meetcha” heard in college circles. The proper response is simply: “How do you do?” The guest and the man to whom he is introduced then shake hands. The smoking car or pool hall introduction, “Shake hands with Mr.———,” is strictly taboo. Polite conversation may ensue, after which the member or pledge who is escorting the guest about may conduct him to another group while the men he has been talking with gracefully permit his withdrawal by continuing their conversation. It is most impolite to bolt from the room whenever a guest appears, leaving only one or two to entertain him, or for a group to file out immediately after an introduction. If by chance any member or pledge is overlooked in the process of introductions, that individual should walk up to the guest, if a man, extend his hand and introduce himself. This may be done by saying something of this sort:

“I believe I have not met you. I am Robert Stone.”

One should never interrupt a conversation to introduce.

When ladies are entertained, the most extreme courtesy is required. When a woman guest enters the room, all arise and remain standing until she is seated or has passed through the room. Introductions are made the same as in the case of a male guest, thus:

“Mrs. Guest—Mr. Member.”

Or especially if the lady is elderly or distinguished, a more formal introduction is appropriate. One may say, for instance:

“Mrs. Guest, may I present Mr. Member?”

When introduced to a woman, a man never shakes hands

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unless the former extends her hand first. A lady may or may not extend her hand, just as she chooses. If one has been overlooked while a lady is being introduced, the best thing for him to do is to ask someone who has met her to introduce him. He may, however, introduce himself, especially if the lady is elderly. In such a case, of course, the man does not extend his hand unless the lady extends hers first. When a lady is seated and men are introduced to her, she remains seated.

College men occasionally overdo entertaining in an offensive way. One of the most common examples of this fault is playing the house orchestra with all possible lung power and elbow energy or running the Victrola with a loud needle so that the music (?) makes conversation painful even though sometimes possible. Guests ordinarily want to learn something about the members, and will usually prefer an atmosphere conducive to conversation rather than the deafening din of an amateur orchestra. This is especially true in the case of elderly people. Care should be taken not to devote too much attention to the Fraternity, however, for it is not becoming to talk too much about oneself or one's own interests. This should be guarded against in talking to rushees. In entertaining visitors, one should try to lead the conversation along lines which are of interest to the guests, not to oneself especially.

SOCIAL FUNCTIONS

Chapter social functions are of a varied nature from intimate informal smokers to formal balls. In all, however, a certain degree of good breeding should be in evidence, and pledges should strive to assist in establishing for their chapters a high code of courtesy and good taste whenever guests are entertained.

There are all kinds of dances from the barn variety

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upward, but fraternity dances should set a standard for refinement and good manners. Fraternity dances, when properly conducted, are dignified, quiet and free from shouting and stamping. Drinking at a fraternity dance is inexcusable, and a chapter is thoroughly justified in putting intoxicated members or pledges or guests off of the floor and denying them the privilege of attending additional functions until they can control their appetites. A man's attitude toward the Eighteenth Amendment has nothing to do with drinking at dances. Coming to a dance with the smell of liquor on one's breath has always been considered crude and is a vulgar insult to all others present, especially to one's dancing partner. No gentleman would publicly humiliate his dancing partner by thus imposing upon her and so deliberately disrespecting her rights. Nothing spreads the reputation (good or bad) of a chapter like a dance—everybody talks about it and regards it more or less as a symbol of chapter breeding. Chapters cannot afford to permit their good names to be damaged by carelessness of any sort at dances, and pledges, to do their part, should give particular thought to avoidance of any unbecoming action. One fraternity manual states tersely regarding this matter: "Shouting above high C, making marks with the heel in the floor, and behaving in general like a colt in pasture is more appropriate at a political convention. If you don't know the bounds of decency, it is best to play safe and stay well inside of them."

Introductions at a dance are in the same form as elsewhere, except that at a *formal* dance, or any formal affair, for that matter, the "may I present" formula is always used. A gentleman is always presented *to* a lady, and a young person to an elderly one. When the older of two persons of different sex is an elderly or distinguished man, it is proper to say:

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"Mr. Guest—Mr. Member," but never:

"Mr. Member—Mrs. Guest."

The lady's name should always be mentioned first.

When arriving at a dance or other social function, the first thing to do after wraps have been disposed of is to introduce oneself and one's partner to the chaperon. At a formal reception this is of course taken care of by a receiving line, but at informal affairs or formal dances where there is no receiving line, great care should be taken to see that this courtesy is paid to the chaperon. Chaperons are really super-guests, and as such *must* be shown every possible courtesy. It is proper to dance with the chaperons and to sit out a dance now and then, to see that they are given proper attention in conversation or otherwise if any courtesies whatever can be extended. It is the duty of every pledge and member to see that they thoroughly enjoy the chaperon's hospitality.

In exchanging dances, first consideration should be given to one's partner. One should make allowances *first* for partners whom she desires. In making out a program, one should not forget the chaperons and should avoid dancing too many numbers with one's partner. It is bad form to ask for more than one exchange with any couple. One should also avoid constant dancing with a certain clique and should take particular pains to see that no couples are neglected in completing their programs, even though the prospect of dancing with them may be anything but inspiring. Regarding "cut in" dancing, a contemporary has this to say: "Enter into the spirit of it and don't act as though your partner and you were the Siamese twins."

When leaving a dance where one has been a guest, the final duty is to look up the hostess and thank her graciously for a pleasant time. One should also speak to the chaperons at the conclusion of a dance.

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CAMPUS ETIQUETTE

Especially in large universities, where traditional courtesies have been submerged more or less in the maelstrom of activity and over-population, the charming and never-to-be-forgotten niceties of the "small" college are seldom seen. Nevertheless, no university is too large to warrant the constant application of common courtesy. One should be constantly on the alert to recognize and speak to acquaintances, and should be ever ready to perform little every-day kindnesses for their own sake, even where no previous acquaintance exists.

The pledge manual of another fraternity covers this subject rather carefully. Following is the advice which it gives to its pledges:

"The first couple of months on a college campus, which in this case must include the inside as well as the outside of the buildings, are probably the most important in your whole four (five or six) years' conquest of the place. In that time the new man not only establishes, to a large extent, his relations with classmates and others, but unconsciously he lays out the course of action he will follow all the way. A bad start is a hard thing to overcome. In most cases a man simply does things as he has been used to doing them before. If he has been a nonentity in high or 'prep' school, he will probably continue his seclusion in college.

"Now a fraternity wants men who do things, and if you are lucky enough to be asked to join one it means that you have been looked over and show promises of being something more than a house decoration. The question is: 'Will you turn out a disappointment, as some do?' Even if you haven't chosen any particular line of activity, when pledged, it is then high time for you to be up and doing. Don't be a sleeping beauty!

"First of all, make friends everywhere—in the class-

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room, on the campus, in the town. This doesn't mean to advertise yourself in an offensive way, but simply not to hang back when there is a chance of making an acquaintance. Don't walk out of classes by yourself, but say something to a congenial-looking classmate, and you will find that he is as anxious for company as you. Every friend you gain is a new one for the Fraternity. Invite, now and then, your close friends to dinner and to dances, and do the same with some of your 'profs.' The latter is of very great advantage to you, in that you get to know them well, and to the Fraternity in that it becomes favorably known in faculty circles. Mix with men all the time you are among them, and if you want to be alone any time, take a walk in the woods. Learn to know by sight, and if possible personally, all the college celebrities, the famous and notorious in the faculty, the student leaders, the athletes, and the town's best barber. If the school is co-educational it might be well to get acquainted with a few of the girls, though most do that soon enough.

"Learn also the campus traditions and customs and respect them, since they are the life and character of the place. Support campus activities in athletics, dramatics, class affairs, etc., and subscribe to school publications. They are more worth supporting than the movies or billiard parlors."

College and fraternity life, like life generally, is a test in the art of living. One may be selfish and inconsiderate and reap as his reward the perpetual dissatisfaction of the cynic. Or one may train himself in kindness and tolerance and be repaid with the peace of mind which comes only from human understanding. Endeavoring to cultivate good taste in all relations will aid greatly in one's adjustments to the fullest and most satisfying life at college.

(We are greatly indebted to the *Pledge Manual of Delta Sigma Phi* for the substance of this article, "Good Taste.")

WHAT IS THE COLLEGE FOR?

AN OPEN LETTER TO A COLLEGE FRESHMAN

(From *Psychology in Daily Life*, by DR. CARL E. SEASHORE, Iowa B '05)

THE FIRST YEAR opens a new vista before you, a vista full of new situations which will call for critical decisions. It is the period of the big and practical questions in your life. For many years I have been interested in these problems of adjustment, and have arrived at certain general conclusions which I know will interest you. These conclusions pertain to such homely questions as, "What shall I be?" "Is this a good institution for me?" "How shall I show my loyalty?" "How hard shall I work?" "How far shall I go?" "How shall I choose a job?" "Will my education pay?" Let us settle down for a little while to talk over each of these issues in turn.

WHAT SHALL I BE?

Since education is a preparation for life, you naturally ask: What shall I prepare for? What shall be my life-work, my job, my occupation, my profession, my career? Perhaps you have already decided to be a farmer, a merchant, a doctor, a lawyer, a scholar, an artist. Such decisions or semi-decisions are important; yet they do not answer your present question, but merely make it more specific; such as, What kind of a farmer, merchant, doctor, lawyer, scholar, or artist, shall I be?

If you ask me what a certain machine, tool, or invention should be or do, I must first know what it is. If I know that it is an elevator, a spark-plug or a dictionary, then I

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can say what it should be or do. So, to answer your first question, you may begin by asking yourself "What am I?" An inventory of yourself would probably reveal something like this:

I am a bodily being. My body is a carefully constructed system of systems. There are head, trunk, limbs, internal organs and sense organs. There are transportation apparatus, heating apparatus, ventilating apparatus, communicating apparatus, a chemical laboratory, and a governing organization, all highly perfected systems working within me. For this body I must eat, sleep, breathe, and exercise. The first that I knew of myself was my body. I can see it and feel it. I am sure that I am a bodily being.

I am an intellectual being. I am a mind capable of knowing. As an intellectual being I can see, hear, taste, smell, imagine, remember, form ideas, make judgments, reason to conclusions, be guided by rational feelings, and act intelligently. I can do these things as surely as I can eat and run. Indeed, I contrast myself with the idiot and the insane and rejoice in the fact that I am a rational being. My work is intellectual; my avocations are intellectual; my aspirations are intellectual. Even in my physical labor it is my intellect that guides and governs my movements. I am in large part what I know.

I am a social being. I am a member of a family which I love. I am a member of a social group by co-operation in occupation. I am a free and active citizen of a commonwealth and a nation. What makes life worth living? Friends!—things to do for friends, the appreciation of friends, the rewards of friendship, and social achievements. I am dependent upon social co-operation for protection, sustenance, happiness, and development. I cannot think of myself as not caring for anybody, not helping anybody, not being helped by anybody. My capacities and my purposes are social, and the essence of my social life is mental. I know love, fear, hatred, aspiration, generosity, truth, sympathy,

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malevolence, benevolence—a medley of social feelings, attitudes and acts. Truly, I am a social being.

I am a moral being. I have many ideas of what is right and what is wrong. I demand justice, equity, kindness, truth, and safety. I hate injustice, unfairness, meanness, and falsehood. I take pleasure in doing right and feel remorse after having done wrong. I fear temptation, and I struggle continually toward a fairly high goal of life. My friends are my friends because they can trust me. My business intercourse rests upon the assumption of moral integrity. True, I am not able to reach such ethical standards as I entertain. My whole life is a moral struggle. My loves, interests, achievements, friendships, and influences, are moral affairs. For good or for evil, I am a moral being.

I am an esthetic being. My joy of living comes from a sense of beauty. I derive pleasure from flowers, fields, air, water, mountains, and skies, as though they had their existence for my pleasure. I am moved by the beauty of a human figure, face, smile, or tear; by human tact and taste, even by outward dress and manners. The ugly in nature and art repels me. Music kindles my emotions; pictures not only give information, but they inspire me with a joy of living. My home, my dress, my playground would be cold and barren were it not for their appeal to my sense of beauty. Bodily, intellectual, social, and moral life get their greatest sweetness and give their fullest sense of luxury when they are beautiful.

I am a religious being. True, I realize my great shortcomings, but this very realization of the sense of obligation and a craving for a higher life is proof of my religious nature. I feel religious impulses. I have something in common with the great religious leaders. I have a sort of practical creed in the process of development as I live it. I am a religious being.

Assuming your approval of this inventory, which is applicable to every normal young man, let us see if we can predict what you *ought to be* from this analysis of what you *are*. Would you agree to this? "My aim, therefore, should be to

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make the most of my physical, my intellectual, my social, my moral, my esthetic, and my religious natures in a well-developed whole and balanced personality." That is what wise men in all ages have meant when they said, "Be a man!" If you agree that this is what a man with the opportunities of a college education should be, we are forced to consider whether you are now ready to change the verb *should* to the verb *shall*, and to say with the proud and firm conviction of virile youth:

"I shall be a man!"

A man's physique—free as possible from physical ailments; clean, strong, agile, graceful in posture and action; with red blood, a steady nerve, facility for skill, and the enjoyment of physical power and prowess in work and play.

A man's intellect—free from the burdens of crass ignorance, prejudice and old-fogyism; trained to observe, remember, imagine, think, and plan accurately, consistently and with the power of sustained application; equipped with some ready facts, but trusting mainly to my ability to think—rejoicing in progress.

A man's social nature—free from the embarrassments of a sense of inferiority, helplessness, and failure; respecting others as I respect myself; ready to put myself in the place of another, to meet friend or foe, to be a leader through my mastery of knowledge, social amenities, self-control, a whole-hearted altruism, and a wholesome view of social relations pertaining to home, country, work, and play.

A man's moral nature—free from immoralities and perversions; conscious of moral law as based on the mental and physical laws of nature, possessing a trained will to know the right, love the right, and do the right, in accordance with the dictates of a healthy-minded conscience.

A man's esthetic nature—free from childish crudities and raw callousness; with a mind responsive to pleasure, refined in tastes and judgments, expressive of appreciation, and capable of feeling and dreaming of the beauty in art and in nature, within or without, in poverty or in affluence.

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A man's religious nature—free from superstition and fear, from irreverence and negative-mindedness; conscious of an attitude toward a Supreme Being which shall reveal itself in a progressive realization of truth, goodness, and beauty in my life.

There are three types of attitude a student can take toward this decision (1) an attitude of manly *striving*, realizing shortcomings but honestly and earnestly determining to make good; (2) an attitude of *vacillation* and procrastination, characteristic of the weakling; and (3) a negative attitude, trampling upon ideals and scornful of what the college has to offer. A student with the first type of attitude has the makings of a successful college man, which means a man of success in the world, and the college will be a boon to him. A student with the second attitude is at the mercy of the winds, a burden to himself and to the college; his education may not be worth the investment. This is the commonest source of freshman failures. A student who takes the third attitude has been admitted to college by mistake and should have but a short time to face about or get out. The college is not a reformatory.

The choice of a particular job and the specific training for skill in that job are of very minor importance in comparison with this fundamental choice. The job we shall consider later.

IS THIS A GOOD INSTITUTION FOR ME?

One of the greatest rewards of college life is the realization of a hearty conviction that "This is a right good institution, and I am fortunate in being here." This conviction, however, often rests upon very narrow and ill-founded reasons; such as, that it is the institution of our fathers with hoary traditions; that it is big or little; that it is exclusive or democratic; that it is conservative or enterprising; that it is known or is not known for its athletics; that one has found a chum or

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followed a chum, or that parents and teachers have pronounced it a good institution.

You must answer this question about your college gradually from day to day on the basis of first-hand experience. You will probably set up certain standards in terms of which you evaluate the institution as you gradually get acquainted with it. Suppose, for example, that you evaluate it in terms of your own *needs*, which are determined by what you have just decided to be. Then you can rate the college progressively on the basis of standards like these:

Physical education—Does this college have a definite program, environment, atmosphere, and aim for an effective physical education of its students? Does it subscribe to a slogan of physical exercise for pleasure, in fresh air, for every student every day in the year? Starting with a thorough medical examination, does it follow this up with insistence upon corrective treatment whenever a physician's care is indicated? Does it make the sickly, dyspeptic, and neurotic student apologize for his existence, unless he has taken every precaution to prevent this calamity? Does it prevent students from carrying an excess schedule at the expense of nerve strain? Does it discourage overtraining for a few and cultivate a system of pleasurable athletics and sports for all? Does it definitely recognize, persistently follow up, and consistently praise development in refinement of action and mastery of the body through physical education? Does it put health first?

Scholarship—Has this college adequate facilities in libraries and laboratories? Does it have proper standards? Is the pursuit of knowledge the chief aim of its student body? Are the teachers themselves scholars at first hand, or do they merely handle second-hand goods? Are they enthusiasts for learning? Do they give promise of intellectual comradeship?

Activities—Is it the aim of this college to make leaders of men? Is it so socialized that I shall gradually acquire, through my daily intercourse, habits of social amenities, grace, natural-

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ness, self-confidence, facility in co-operation and leadership, a sense of power, ease and effectiveness, and inspiration to achieve as a scholarly man?

Character building—Does this college aim to teach the art of living through history, science, philosophy, literature, and art? Does it recognize and reach the individual, inspire confidence, place responsibility, reward goodness, and enforce high moral standards?

Refinement—Does this college bring to you a sense of pleasure and a love of the beautiful through its excursions into nature, literature, and art? Does it embody an appreciation of the beautiful in its equipment and environment, its programs, its prevailing tone of life? Does it stress the beauty of simple, ever-present and common acts, things, thoughts and ideals?

Religion—Professedly a religious institution or not, does this college cultivate an intelligent and reverent attitude toward religion and aim to inculcate in you a progressive embodiment of the religion of an educated man?

No institution will score one-hundred per cent on this standard, which is something of an ideal. But only one which ranks high on these standards is good enough for you.

HOW SHALL I SHOW MY LOYALTY AS A STUDENT?

You realize, of course, that an institution is not only what the founders, the alumni, the trustees, and the faculty make it; but, more conspicuously, what the students make it. Loyalty to the college takes the form of an effective recognition on the part of each student, of what the institution should be and a determination of each one to do his share in its realization. Let us now map out a program for you in sports, in scholarship, in social activities, in character building, in refinement, and in reverence; because the college, through its faculty and equipment, can achieve ideals in these respects

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only as they are realized in the lives of individual students of whom you are one. You set your own standards.

Athletics and sports—The chances are small that you will be a member of an intercollegiate team; but, if you are, train scientifically as a good sportsman, and play to win—without sacrifice of health or studies. Maintain yourself in one athletic sport, as a rule, all the time that you are in college. This sport may advantageously change from season to season and from year to year. Whatever your sport for the time, tackle it as a student in sport, attempting to acquire the fine points of the game from the beginning. Favor sports which take you out of doors, furnish both relaxation and exercise, bring the whole body into action, have social charm, develop the spirit of cooperation, and give you a genuine pleasure. Avoid those that cause overstrain of any organ.

Assuming that you are through with mere corrective work, all your physical exercise should take the form of play or sport. From one to two hours of exercise each day in good air, including time for dressing and bath, should keep you in the prime of health, with good and well-regulated appetite, sound sleep, and a clear mind in your studies. Unless he gets the equivalent of it through agreeable work as a means of earning a livelihood, no serious-minded student can afford to do without this. Do not worry about the “rah-rah” boosting. There are plenty of bleacher-warmers who can’t do anything else. See a good game once in a while, and “root” for your college; but don’t hesitate to stay away from the bleachers to play in your own sport. This will take you into all sorts of inter-group competitions and associations which will train you in the ability to handle yourself and will furnish some of the most cherished friendships and affections of your life.

Studies and scholarship—This is your scholarly period. Scholarship is the primary object of the college; everything else is accessory. The old saw has it that “you can lead a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink.” The faculty

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can offer you knowledge, but you yourself can determine whether or not you shall learn. In the end, the student makes or unmakes the college as a scholarly institution. You are thrown largely upon your own responsibility, with new methods of study, new subjects, new standards, new aims and ideals.

Are you going to uphold scholarship? If so, make yourself a fairly definite schedule of study-hours. Eight hours a day spent in concentrated and well-directed study, including the time spent in the classroom, should enable you to bring scholarly returns. But time counts very little; the more serious factor is application. In the classroom, do not remain passive, but observe, listen, organize aggressively, and digest the matter that is being presented. In your study, do not dawdle, fritter away your time, or pore vacantly over your books; while you work, work hard, just as in play, play hard. If fatigue or boredom come over you, shut your eyes and take a five-minute nap, or get up and exercise for a few moments, or both. This will give you a fresh start and will be a great time-saver. In studying, do not forget to "hit hard." Study as if you were wrestling and every twitch counted, and then relax completely. The mark of a great man is that he works hard when he works, plays hard when he plays, and rests completely when he rests.

Throughout your college course learn to use books as tools and as sources of information. Remember that books contain the published experience of mankind. Take time regularly each week to read on subjects entirely aside from your regular work. In addition to knowing books as tools and as sources of information, learn to know books as friends. Experience the sheer joy of reading and the inspiration that comes from intimate contact with the great minds of all ages.

Your studies involve not only the assigned lessons, but suggested readings and reading which you pursue of your own initiative for mere pleasure. Light reading and study

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involved in college activities should be done mainly in recreation time, outside of the fixed schedule. But, let me repeat, it is not the time you put in, but how good an intellectual wrestler you are, that counts. Learn early to study and you will use your time effectively and thereby show your loyalty and bring in laurels to your college, your home, and yourself.

Use of free time—We have set aside eight hours for regular schedule of study, eight hours for sleep, and two hours for athletics. There are free periods totaling six hours for eating, sociability, amusement, and free activity. In this free activity, you will reveal what you are or shall amount to—your fortes and your faults—most strikingly. Here it is that initiative and leadership crop out. The men who succeed best in life are the men who make the best use of the odd moments at college.

A natural leader is born a leader and leads from the cradle to the grave. College men are or should be selected leaders. The ability of a leader depends, first of all, upon his intelligence and knowledge of his opportunity, but with these he may fail utterly if he has not acquired, through persistent practice, habits of confidence in himself, confidence in the other fellow, mastery of his body and mind in meeting the other fellow, readiness in the rules of the game of life, charm and personality, and the ability of inspired loyalty.

This social power is acquired through college life more rapidly and more effectively than in any other period of life, and no one can afford to postpone this training until after college. It is acquired in the routine work of classroom and playground but is especially favored in the so-called activities and social life of the institution. The time that should be allowed especially for such activities depends in large part upon their nature. Debate, oratory, and all other sorts of intellectual and artistic competitive exercises partake of the nature of study and should dovetail into the time schedule for the regular studies, expanding it within reasonable bounds, but

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not so as to cause overstrain or serious neglect of regular work.

The student who maintains that he has no time for social activities is the student who does not know how to make use of them, and is, therefore, more desperately in need of this type of development. But leadership does not consist necessarily in presidencies and honors. Indeed, the man who is continually in search of distinction and fritters away his time in petty offices will be the ward-heeler type of leader.

Social engagements of all kinds in the college fail either if they are undertaken as work, or run to excess. Many kinds of work offer excellent sociability. Eating is a splendid opportunity for sociability. The art of conversation may be one of the finest exercises for the acquiring of the higher sentiments. But avoid being a "lounge lizard," a "cake-eater," a loafer, a floater, a fusser, one who merely sits or strolls and gabs. Do not hang on the telephone; do not stay after you have paid your visit; stay away from the smoke house, the corner drug store, the commercial pool hall, and your friend's study room.

Character building—From one point of view the object of all education is to build character. Health, scholarship, leadership, refined tastes, and an attitude of reverence are all traits of character. Thus character is more than merely freedom from immorality, more than obedience to the Ten Commandments, more than obedience to the rules of society. A good character is a system of refined and reliable habits. It presupposes the avoidance of such acts as cheating, lying, stealing, and murder, and consists in a positive system of habits involving health, intelligence, sociability, good taste, and devotion. A good character is one which may be depended upon in these respects.

A man needs to have for his ideal not only a hero but also a heroine; for, as Dean Briggs of Harvard has well said, "If you live so that in a few years you will be a fit companion of an intellectual, high-minded, and pure-hearted woman, you

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will not go far wrong." Such an attitude is the logical sequence and complement to another ideal:

MY MOTHER'S WORDS

Do you know that your soul is of my soul such part,
That you seem to be fiber and core of my heart?
None other can pain me as you, son, can do;
None other can please me or praise me as you.
Remember the world will be quick with its blame
If shadow or stain ever darkens your name.
Like mother, like son, is saying so true
The world will judge largely of mother by you.
Be this then your task, if task it shall be,
To force this proud world to do homage to me.
Be sure it will say, when its verdict you've won,
She reaps as she sowed. This man is her son.

STONE

Students often have a false notion that character is something which can be assumed at will when there is a demand for it, and that it lies in great deeds. One or both of these fallacies have wrecked millions of potentially great men, for character is not character unless it is lived all the time. It is not judged by outstanding and rare great deeds, but by what you can count upon as a certainty in everyday life. The college cannot make such characters; it can only give each individual like yourself an opportunity to do his share.

The sense of beauty—The human mind has three aspects: intellect, will, and feeling. Scholarly education is scholarly training in all of these. Education of the intellect furnishes knowledge; education of the will furnishes morality; and education of the feelings furnishes culture and refinement, the power of pleasure, and the art of being attractive and of giving pleasure.

Many a man graduates from college a boor, with his eyes closed and all his sensibilities shriveled and cold to a world of beauty—utterly unlovely and incapable of loving nature or art. For this the college should be justly blamed and scorned;

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but here, again, this type of culture cannot be forced upon a man. Born in a sensitive soul, it must be developed by an aggressive attitude on his part, expressing itself in thrills of pleasure in what he knows, what he does, and what he feels. For this loyalty of each student the college gets the credit. It is not a thing in itself, but comes through the joys and satisfactions which you feel in the charm, and absorption you find in the lives of great men, in the fathomless wonders of physical nature, in the realization of the marvelous powers of your own mind and those of others, in all humanizing associations, and in the representation of these in art.

A European visiting this country said, "You have no art; and the proof of it lies in the fact that you make a show of what you have." Just so in the individual, the proof of esthetic development comes in the absence of flashes and the persistence of a natural glow and warmth in his affections. Do not think that art and sentiment and refinement are for the fastidious. Without these you will not be a man.

Personal religion—It is perhaps a good thing that Catholic, Jew, and Protestant each thinks that his religion is the best. It is a form of loyalty to what one believes. But college life presents a strategic challenge for each man to give a reason for the faith that is in him. If you are concerned about how to be religious or non-religious, do not spend your time shooting dead crows. Do not try to keep your religion in one pocket and your science and business in the other. Do not try to believe anything that you do not believe. But with open mind meet the situation of life as it is. Seek knowledge of nature, of man, and of God; live in daily intercourse with these; hold yourself responsible to them for what you do; let your mind be full of wonder, and let your heart throb with the sense of the sublime in nature, man, and God. Then, realizing how little you know of nature and of man, it will not seem strange to you that your knowledge of God should be so incomplete.

Or, put it another way: do not make religion a mere creed,

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a system of knowledge, or a fetish. Do not make religion a thing in itself; but in the course of your college day, know, love, and live truth; know, love, and live goodness; know, love, and live beauty, and not only will the world regard you as a deeply religious man, but you will really be just that.

Thus, you face the stern reality of what it means to be a loyal college student. You will fall short in many of these ideals, but the consciousness of shortcomings is often the best evidence of achievement. There is comfort in knowing that this type of loyalty brings its own reward. It comes naturally and, for the youth who is healthy-minded, is far easier to live than the cheap, shilly-shally attitude of the irresponsible, worthless, and degrading life of the college student who refuses to take college loyalty seriously.

HOW HARD SHALL I WORK?

This question is to be faced anew in the freshman year, because the standards of work in college are different from those in the secondary schools, and because a radical change in attitude is taking place in the colleges today. In helping you answer this question, I want to give you a little inside information in terms of modern psychology of individual differences.

There is a story in the Bible of a man who was going abroad and gave his servants some funds to be invested. To one he gave one talent, to another two talents, and to another five, with the instruction to make good investments; that is, he gave to one servant five times as much as he gave to another. This story has its application in college education in that nature has endowed us with different amounts of capital in the form of power to achieve. Modern psychology demonstrates that the differences among college freshmen are not only as great as one to five, but, in the extremes, very much greater. That is, you will find in the ordinary classroom one student who has a single unit of ability, another who has two, another

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who has five, and so on at least up to ten—whether you count it in terms of quantity or quality of college work or both.

Now the slogan upon which the modern college faculty works is that it is the teacher's business to keep each student busy at his highest natural level of successful achievement. That is, the one who comes to college with one talent should invest one, the one who comes with two should invest two, and the one who comes with five should invest five. The faculty finds a good deal of opposition to this theory in terms of what might be called the student labor-union spirit, which takes the form of reducing the output to the passable minimum, and which expects the same output of all. This keeps the good student from doing justice to himself.

This attitude, I regret to say, is fostered to a considerable extent by prevailing types of examination and standards of achievement. The result is that, since abilities are distributed on a scale, let us say, of five, the average standard of achievement is a low average because it is impossible to get the persons of one or two talents to invest more than one or two, and it is entirely feasible to tolerate a two-unit performance on the part of the scholars of four or five talents. On this problem there is a crisis in all the colleges today, but the theory that each man should invest capital in accordance with what he has is certain to win out wherever an honest day's labor is to be performed. Here is where your loyalty as a student will get a critical test.

Place yourself as quickly as you can on the scale of abilities, on the basis of what you know from your earlier studies, intelligence tests, college qualifying examinations, and other ratings, and gradually form a concept of yourself as a one-, two-, three-, four-, or five-talented student. Then select those of your classmates whom you consider to be of your level and set out in an energetic competition with these, forgetting all others above and below.

If you find yourself to be one-talented and the teacher

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blames you for not performing on a two-talented basis, do not be discouraged. If you are a four- or five-talented student, and the teacher praises you for performing on the basis of two talents, express your indignation and cultivate your self-respect.

If, however, you have very low talent, you may well consider the advisability of choosing some other path of education than that of college. If you are above the average, you will find numerous opportunities for working at your level, by getting into superior sections, by choosing courses in which individual progress is recognized, by securing the privilege of working by yourself or in a small voluntary group in a given subject, by being excused from taking a subject which you already know and, best of all, by doing work on your own initiative beyond the minimal requirement of the class. Remember you are not working for pay; you are just working for yourself, and you get every whit that you earn.

Keep accurate record of how your time is spent for forty-eight consecutive hours, and you may get some interesting light on the situation. Is it a wise distribution of your time?

Your reasonable answer, then, to the question "How hard shall I work?" is this: for each day I should put in an honest day's labor, so that the output may be proportional to my ability. This habit, when carried into future life, will give you the recognition you deserve.

HOW FAR SHALL I GO?

The more thoughtful a student is, the more seriously he considers from time to time the question of how far he should go in higher education. The answer, at which you should arrive gradually as a result of observation and thought, will be based largely on two natural laws.

The first of these laws is the law of supply and demand of men in scholarly occupations. There is at the present time a grand in-rush of college students on a popular program of

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higher education for democracy, which is certain to bring us to a crisis, as a result of this natural law. For example, there is an effort on the part of the professional schools in the country to increase their enrollment each year by about five or ten per cent. Now, the fact is that at the present time there is approximately a balance of supply and demand in the standard professions. There are in the country about as many engineers, doctors, lawyers, etc., in proportion to the population as the country is willing to pay for at the rate of the cost of their education. But, if there should be a cumulative increase of one hundred per cent in ten years, it is easy to predict that many men trained in the professions would be forced to find outlets or go begging. The country does not demand any great increase in the proportion of these learned men in the community.

The other law is the law of supply and demand of brains; that is, the capacity for learning. Masses of children find their upper limit in the grades, other masses in the high school; a large percentage of college students fail in the first year or two because they do not have college mentality; others find their limit at the end of a four-year course, while still others may have the capacity to proceed to a higher academic degree and profitably engage in intensive training for five or ten years after graduation from college.

Now the answer to your question should be based upon these two laws, which operate mercilessly and cannot be defied. In general, it would seem safe to say that there will be opportunity in all the higher fields of learning for the abler man. That is, for example, if you are a one-talented person and working on a one-talent basis, your chance of success in a learned career will be very much smaller in the future than it is now; whereas, if you rank high in achievement, the chances are correspondingly good, bearing in mind all the time that talent does not mean merely intelligence, but relative capacity for being a whole man.

Likewise on the second law it may be wise for you to stop early in proportion to the smallness of your talent and turn to some more practical field of training. The length of your higher education should reasonably be somewhat proportional to the talent that you have to invest. Fortunately, one of the safest guides in this matter is the genuineness of the satisfaction and joy of achievement that you feel in your school work from year to year.

But in all this note that talent, ability, or capacity for achievement, lie not only in intelligence: character, often thought of as personality, is especially essential for true success and must therefore be a large factor in the decision.

HOW SHALL I CHOOSE A JOB?

We are now ready to face more specifically the question of a job. In choosing a learned occupation five factors should be kept in mind: (1) your natural and genuine *liking* for the occupation; (2) your fitness for this occupation in terms of *ability as a student* in training for it; (3) the type of *personality* which counts for success; (4) the types of *satisfaction* to be gained from the occupation; and (5) full and accurate knowledge of opportunities and requirements in the occupation.

The best job in the world is that in which you would engage regardless of whether or not your bread and butter depended upon it. That is, you must like or learn to like the occupation if you are to be a success. A bright, normal boy has the capacity for success in hundreds of different types of learned occupations. He should, therefore, have his free choice. Your liking, when well founded, will gradually be an indication of your natural aptitude for it. This will reveal itself partly in the ease with which you can acquire the type of training required. Of fully equal importance is the natural type of personality which may be demanded for success in a given occupation. Select a small group of the men whom you regard as

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the best representatives of the occupation you have in mind, and observe these men carefully in order to learn the traits which contribute to their success; then gradually check up to see if you have these qualities. In considering the value of an occupation from the point of view of pay, remember that in the learned occupations the pay in dollars and cents is not the entire reward for labor and may even be utterly insignificant in comparison with greater rewards. One of the most valuable "activities" in college is a voluntary group organized for the intensive study of vocations as they are today and the meeting of professional men in this group.

Vocational guidance leading to the higher learned occupations will probably never be very specific. In general, it takes the form of warning a person against entering an occupation for which he is not fitted by reason of a lack of physical, intellectual, social, moral, or esthetic qualities in personality against occupations which are in themselves deadening to the finer sensibilities, degrading, overtaxing, and unreasonably hazardous, or are overcrowded. There is no necessity for making a hasty decision in the choice of an occupation, as further college training of a general nature is essential to all, and you will have abundant opportunity in your courses next year to study yourself and the enlarging fields of opportunities open to you in the theory and practice of the various arts and sciences.

WILL MY EDUCATION PAY?

The mere laborer can be paid in dollars and cents for his labor; but, as parents cannot be paid for love and devotion to their children, so they cannot be paid merely in dollars and cents for the education of their children—although the financial reward must not be overlooked.

Statistics show that as a rule educated men are paid somewhat in proportion to their education; the educated man has very great advantage in the attainment of good positions. I

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should be disposed to say, however, that, for the future, the man who is simply looking for bread and butter may get it more easily through other channels than through a learned career. But your answer must not rest upon these facts alone, for the pay or reward for a college education cannot be measured in terms of money wages earned. The privilege of a higher education introduces the educated man to the possibility of earning things which may be infinitely more valuable than bread and butter or dollars and cents. If you seek the rewards which come to a man who dedicates his life to a highly learned occupation, you will find your great and immeasurable rewards in such things as these: The gratitude of humanity for service; the adventures, thrills, and triumphs of exploration in science, art, and industry; the pleasure of self-expression and satisfaction in the promulgation of your own ideas, as in teaching; the acquisition of social status; and the opportunity for satisfying your intellectual ambitions, for which many a man would pay a fortune.

Now you have done some hard thinking. You have taken yourself seriously. The world is yours. Prepare for life by living. In the language of the late President Hyde, "To be at home in all lands and all ages; to count Nature a familiar acquaintance, and Art an intimate friend; to gain a standard for the appreciation of other men's work and the criticism of your own; to carry the keys of the world's library in your pocket, and feel its resources behind you in whatever task you undertake; to make hosts of friends among the men of your own age who are to be leaders in all walks of life, to lose yourself in generous enthusiasms and co-operate with others for common ends; to learn manners from students who are gentlemen, and form character under professors who are Christians—this is the offer of the College for the best four years of your life."

MINERVA'S HIGHWAY

BY DR. JOHN O. MOSELEY, PAST E.S.A.,
OKLA. K '16, CALIF. A '30

*I*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 will-power 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 travelled 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.

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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 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 quitation, 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

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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 ever uncertain 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 the 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 in the house and

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drank at will that chaos and extinction would ensue. The thought never enters his head that the dances are given by thirty or forty 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 tom-foolery 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 home town 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

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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 doesn't have a Chinaman's 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 overbearing sophomore orders him to perform a purely personal service

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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 national 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 travelling 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 lays 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 FRA-

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

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 Hercules was a young man he was travelling in Argos and came to forked roads. On each road stood a beautiful woman, a Goddess in disguise who beckoned to 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 ΣAEs.



THE GREEK-LETTER FRATERNITY IN AMERICA

*I*T WAS IN 1776, the year that means so much to every citizen of the United States, that Phi Beta Kappa, the first American college Greek-Letter fraternity, was born. Soon after, however, it became and has since remained a purely honorary society with high scholastic attainment in liberal arts as the prerequisite for membership.

The Kappa Alpha Society (Northern Kappa Alpha), therefore, is the oldest secret fraternity of a social character which has had a continuous existence in American colleges and, as such, is often recognized as the parent of the present vast system of American college fraternities. It was founded at Union College, Schenectady, New York, on November 26, 1825. Though more than one hundred years' old, it has chartered but ten chapters, two of which are now inactive, and has a total of less than 3,000 alumni.

Kappa Alpha, though exceedingly small, met with much opposition, but was secretly popular with the students, who paid it the sincere compliment of imitation by the foundation in the same college of Sigma Phi, March 4, 1827, and of Delta Phi, November 18, 1827.

These three fraternities, often referred to as the "Union Triad," were 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.

Sigma Phi was the first to establish a second chapter, placing it at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, in 1831, which act probably had much to do with the foundation at

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the same college, one year later, of Alpha Delta Phi. Just one year later, in 1833, Alpha Delta Phi placed its second chapter at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

It is interesting to note the extent of the fraternity system at that time. Kappa Alpha, the pioneer of the system, had but two chapters—Union and Williams. Delta Phi and Psi Upsilon, the latter founded in 1833, were still but local societies at Union, while Sigma Phi had two chapters at Union and Hamilton. 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, as stated, Alpha Delta Phi boldly planted its second chapter at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, beyond the Alleghenies. Thus, Ohio was the third state and Miami the fourth institution to serve as a home to Greek-letter fraternities.

The act of Alpha Delta Phi in establishing its second chapter at Miami was important in its results, as opposition to it led to the formation, on August 8, 1839, of Beta Theta Pi, the first fraternity to originate west of the Alleghenies, while a few years later, December 26, 1848, saw the birth of Phi Delta Theta at Miami University, and, finally, in June, 1855, a disgruntled faction of the chapter of DKE, at Miami, organized Sigma Chi, thus completing what is known as the "Miami Triad." Though the three mother chapters of the Miami Triad were dormant during the inactivity of Miami University from 1873 until 1886, yet all three fraternities have extended in all directions and in each of the three organizations the number of charter grants have exceeded one hundred.

While the "Miami Triad" was being completed by the organization of Sigma Chi, in June, 1855, a group of eight students at the University of Alabama were giving consideration to the reorganization of another new brotherhood, with the result that, on March 9, 1856, Sigma Alpha Epsilon was born, the first Southern Greek-Letter fraternity.

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During the Civil War, collegiate activity everywhere was weakened, and in the South practically suspended.

After the war, the state of affairs in the South was so uncertain that the reestablishment of chapters by the northern fraternities was not at once generally undertaken. It was natural, therefore, that new southern fraternities should be created and more especially at institutions made prominent by their military character. Thus at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., Alpha Tau Omega was born in 1865, Kappa Sigma Kappa in 1867, and Sigma Nu in 1869; Kappa Alpha (Southern) was founded at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., in 1865. In 1867, Alpha Gamma was founded at Cumberland University, and Kappa Sigma at the University of Virginia.

Fifty years ago, the fraternities were classified quite generally according to the place of their origin, as Eastern, Western and Southern. Such classification no longer holds good. The only classification based on geographical distribution which now can properly be made is to divide the fraternities into national fraternities and sectional fraternities.

The national fraternities include those generally represented in all sections of the country, such as Alpha Tau Omega, Beta Theta Pi, Delta Tau Delta, Kappa Sigma, Phi Delta Theta, Phi Gamma Delta, Phi Kappa Psi, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Sigma Chi and Sigma Nu. The sectional fraternities are Eastern and Southern. The Eastern group consists of Alpha Delta Phi, Delta Phi, Theta Delta Chi, Sigma Phi, Psi Upsilon, Kappa Alpha (Northern), Delta Psi and Alpha Chi Rho. The Southern group includes Kappa Alpha (Southern order), Pi Kappa Phi and Pi Kappa Alpha, although the latter has placed its most recent chapters in the North. Delta Kappa Epsilon, Zeta Psi, Chi Phi, and Chi Psi, originating in the eastern states, have had what might be termed a limited national development. Alpha Tau Omega, Kappa Sigma,

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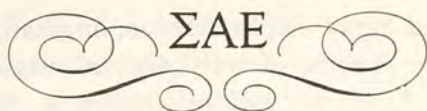
Sigma Nu, and Sigma Alpha Epsilon, originally distinctively Southern, have become of truly national classification.

Thus the American college fraternity, founded when America was a wilderness, has kept pace with the economic and spiritual growth of our people and has furnished them with examples and advice at every step of the way.

Its alumni are leaders of thought and expression in almost every field of activity, particularly in education, 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 moulded 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 coming years. As an institution it is human. It has had and still has its faults, but these have been 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 at the colleges with which they are affiliated and their own kind in a wholesome and honorary way.





HISTORY OF SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON

BY LAUREN FOREMAN, GA. E '01, EMINENT SUPREME RECORDER

SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON was established at the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala., March 9, 1856, by eight close friends, all natives of Alabama. The leader was Noble Leslie DeVotie, recognized as the principal founder, who was the first man to lose his life in the War between the States, having been drowned March 12, 1861, while serving as chaplain to Confederate troops, stationed at Fort Morgan, below Mobile, Ala.

The second chapter, Tennessee Nu, now located at Vanderbilt University, was established at the University of Nashville in January, 1857, and the third at the University of North Carolina, February 14, 1857. Fourteen chapters had been established prior to the outbreak of the war, all of them at distinctly Southern institutions, with the exception of Columbian University (now George Washington University) at Washington, D.C., which was the only one of the fourteen still functioning when the war closed in 1865.

With the reopening of the University of Virginia in the fall of 1865, Virginia Omicron at that institution was reorganized; Georgia Beta at the University of Georgia was organized December 31, 1865, by three survivors of the famous Georgia Pi chapter at the now defunct Georgia Military Institute whose members had gone into the Confederate Army as a body; and Mississippi Gamma at the University of Mississippi was organized early in 1866 under the guidance of Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, later United States Senator, Secre-



Pledge Button



Sister Pin



Official Badge



Original Badge



Alumni Charm



Recognition Pin



Official Badge

SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON OFFICIAL JEWELRY

(Courtesy of L. G. Balfour Co., Attleboro, Mass., sole official jewelers to ΣΑΕ)

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tary of the Interior under President Cleveland, and Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Other chapters were organized or reorganized as the educational institutions of the South were reopened and the Fraternity led an active but precarious life for some years, due to the disturbed conditions which prevailed in the South from the close of the war until after 1876. Despite these obstacles, the Fraternity forged ahead and in March, 1880, established its quarterly magazine, *The Record*, which has been published continuously since that date.

June 11, 1883, saw the establishment of the first college chapter outside the South at Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa. However, this chapter was not influential in further extension and the real movement to make Σ AE a truly national fraternity followed the founding of Ohio Sigma at Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio, April 4, 1885. Establishment of chapters at Adrian College, Adrian, Mich.; Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.; Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio; University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; and the University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, quickly followed and by the close of 1889 the foundation had been laid for the spread of the Fraternity throughout the territory north of the Ohio river.

Establishment of Tennessee Omega at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., August 20, 1881, had fruitful results for Σ AE. This chapter gave the Fraternity its first chapter house, the cornerstone of which was laid October 23, 1886; and it produced two able administrators, the late Bishop William A. Guerry, and the late Rev. James G. Glass, D.D., who recognized the deficiencies of the grand chapter system and recommended the plan for a Supreme Council which was adopted by the Nashville Convention of 1885.

Thomas S. Mell, *Ga. B '78*, was chosen as Eminent Supreme Archon and took over the affairs of the Fraternity under the Supreme Council system on November 15, 1885.

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Rev. Samuel B. McGlohon, one of the members of Tennessee Omega, established Tennessee Zeta at Southwestern University from which came a remarkable quartet of brothers, the Buntings, to whose work the progress and present high standing of Σ AE as one of the great outstanding national fraternities is in large measure due.

They accomplished almost unbelievable things. Harry S. Bunting, the leading spirit of the quartet, set about to make Σ AE a power in the college fraternity world and has had the satisfaction to live to see the glorious fulfillment of his hopes and dreams. He was instrumental in establishing chapters from the University of Boston to the University of Denver, in reestablishing the mother chapter at the University of Alabama on a permanent basis, and in bringing new life to various chapters in the South which had been content to follow a ruinous laissez faire policy. With dramatic intuition he discovered the original records of the mother chapter and thus dispelled forever the doubts as to the early history of the Fraternity which had existed. Holding no official position, he commissioned himself as a corresponding crusader and, while working as a linotype operator on the Atlanta, Ga., *Constitution*, issued a series of broadsides, fashioned by his own hands, which fired the Fraternity with his own boundless energy and enthusiasm.

The year, 1892, saw Σ AE established at Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif., on the Pacific Coast, as well as at Boston University, Boston, Mass., and at six other institutions. Another of the Bunting brothers, George H., had been instrumental in the establishment of Pennsylvania Alpha-Zeta at Pennsylvania State College in that year.

In 1894 Harry Bunting transferred his operations to Chicago and immediately looked around for new worlds to conquer for Σ AE. He hit upon Northwestern University where he established Illinois Psi-Omega and in so doing

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gave the Fraternity William C. Levere, one of the greatest fraternity workers of all time.

Levere was just the man to take over the ambitious plans of the Bunting brothers who, by reason of their growing personal business responsibilities, found it impossible to give as much time to ΣAE as they had done in the early nineties. From the date of his initiation, he threw himself into the development of ΣAE and soon made this his life work. At the Boston Convention of 1900 he was elected to the Supreme Council on which he served almost continuously until his death. He wrote the Fraternity's history, served as its first traveling secretary, assisted in the establishment of many chapters, and was placed in charge of the National Office at Evanston, Ill., when this was established in 1921.

In the meantime, the financial affairs of the Fraternity had been put on a firm basis. Albert M. Austin, *Ohio* Δ '94, while serving as Eminent Supreme Treasurer and later as Eminent Supreme Archon, had introduced business methods; a Board of Trustees to supervise the investment of endowment funds had been established at the suggestion of Champe S. Andrews, *Ala.* A-M '94; and George D. Kimball, *Colo.* Z '95, had entered upon a long tenure of office as Eminent Supreme Treasurer in which he rendered conspicuous service.

The St. Louis Convention of 1920 had provided for the establishment of the National Office and also for a National Endowment Fund, the main purpose of which was the erection of a national headquarters building. This was accomplished through the erection of the Levere Memorial Temple at Evanston, Ill., under the direction of a Building Committee consisting of Judge Alfred K. Nippert, *Ohio* E '94, chairman; Arthur H. Knox, *Ill.* $\Psi\text{-}\Omega$ '02, architect; and Eric A. Dawson, *Miss.* Γ '08, Eminent Supreme Recorder. Ground was broken by Eminent Supreme Archon O. K. Quivey, *Ind.* B '12, on June 22, 1929, and the building was completed and dedicated on December 28, 1930.



A CHRONOLOGICAL OUTLINE OF SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON

March 9
1856 Sigma Alpha Epsilon was founded at the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala., by Noble Leslie DeVotie, John B. Rudolph, John W. Kerr, Nathan E. Cockrell, Wade Foster, Abner Patton, Samuel Dennis and Thomas C. Cook. At that time Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Gamma Delta were the only fraternities at the University. The first meetings were held in Johnson's School House, now destroyed. The eight students, led by Noble Leslie DeVotie, planned the Fraternity days before, but the first meeting was not held until March 9, 1856. John B. Rudolph had designed the badge which was adopted at this first meeting. One week later the constitution was adopted and Minerva was made the goddess of the Fraternity.

January
1857 The second chapter, Tennessee Nu, at the University of Nashville, was installed.

January 9
1858 Alabama Mu, the mother chapter, disbanded. Fraternities at the University of Alabama had been banned by the Board of Trustees of the University.

August 6
1858 The first national convention was held at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

1859 The first catalogue was issued by North Carolina Xi, containing the names of 165 members.

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- 1861 Over sixty members gave their lives for the Southern cause in the Civil War. The record of the Fraternity was most honorable. From its ranks came many generals and high officials. Seven members were in the Union Army. The Civil War resulted in the depletion of many chapters and the extinction of many colleges where chapters had been located.
- 1864 The chapter of Georgia Pi at Georgia Military Institute went to war.
- 1868 The initiation of Lucy Pattie, the only woman member of the Fraternity, took place.
- 1871 The first alumni association was organized at Atlanta, Ga.
- November 1877 The general catalogue published by Kentucky Chi contains the names of 806 members.
- March 1880 The first number of *The Record* appeared, edited by Robert H. Wildberger, Ky. X '71.
- June 11 1883 The first Northern chapter, Pennsylvania Delta, established at Gettysburg College.
- August 14 1883 Revised constitution adopted and William A. Guerry, *Tenn.* Ω '83, later Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church for South Carolina, elected as first Eminent Grand Archon.
- 1883 Old Gold added, making the colors of the Fraternity Royal Purple and Old Gold.
- April 4 1885 Ohio Sigma at Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio, established, making Northern expansion a settled fact.
- October 20 1885 Supreme Council system adopted by Nashville Convention and Thomas S. Mell, *Ga.* B '78, elected as first Eminent Supreme Archon.

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- October 23
1886 Cornerstone of first Σ AE chapter house laid by Tennessee Omega at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. The members of the Chapter earned the money to build the house by carrying the U.S. mail between the railway station and the postoffice.
- August 25
1891 Alabama Mu was revived by Harry S. Bunting, Tenn. Z '91. The original minutes were found by Harry Bunting at Tuscaloosa.
- September
1, 1892 George and Harry Bunting published *The Hustler*. It later came to be called *Phi Alpha*.
- December
29, 1896 The rule of giving an official numbered badge to each initiate was adopted at the suggestion of Albert M. Austin, Ohio Δ '94, E.S.A.
- March 4
1897 William McKinley, Ohio Σ , took the oath of office of President of the United States.
1897 The official coat-of-arms was adopted.
- March 25
1900 The Board of Trustees, consisting of five members, was organized by Champe S. Andrews, Ala. A-M '94.
- December
1904 The *Sigma Alpha Epsilon Manual*, edited by Dr. George H. Kress, Ohio E '96, appeared.
- March 9
1906 Sigma Alpha Epsilon was incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois.
1906 The fiftieth anniversary of the Fraternity was celebrated everywhere, especially at the National Convention in Atlanta, Ga., where Col. John B. Rudolph, the last of the Founders, was a special guest.
1907 The first song-book was published.

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- February 11, 1909* George D. Kimball, *Colo. Z '95*, presented resolutions at a religious conference in Chicago, Ill., which resulted in the formation of the National Interfraternity Conference.
- July 1910* "Violets" written by Harold V. Hill, *Ill. B '11* and Howard R. Green, *Ill. B '12*.
- May 1911* The three-volume *History of Sigma Alpha Epsilon*, by William C. Levere, was published.
- April 1912* "Friends" written by O. K. Quivey, *Ind. B '12*.
1912 Standard Accounts for chapters adopted.
- December 26, 1912* The Life Subscription plan of *The Record* adopted.
- 1917-1919* Over 8,000 members of $\Sigma A E$ served their country in some capacity during the World War. One hundred and fifty-six gave the supreme sacrifice. The Fraternity, under the leadership of Don R. Almy, *N.Y. A '97*, Eminent Supreme Archon, and Marvin E. Holderness, *Tenn. N '02*, Acting Eminent Supreme Recorder, carried on bravely during these trying times.
- December 4 1918* Initiation of Walter C. Jepson, *Nev. A '16*, by the Tours (France) Alumni Association.
- February 18 1919* Initiation of Lloyd Brown, *Wis. A '21*, in a ruined castle at Andernach, Germany.
- December 1920* The plan for a Central Office was adopted at the St. Louis Convention. Chapter National Dues of \$3.00, Life Members at \$50.00, and Founders at \$1,000.00, were approved.
- December 1926* Nazarene blue was substituted for black as a background on the badge, on motion of O. K. Quivey, *Ind. B '12*.

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- February 22* William C. Levere, *Ill.* Ψ - Ω '98, one of the
1927 Fraternity's most devoted workers, passed to
the Chapter Eternal.
- April* Publication of *Sigma Alpha Epsilon in the*
1928 *World War*, by William C. Levere.
- June 22* Ground broken at 1856 Sheridan Road, by O. K.
1929 Quivey, E.S.A., for the Levere Memorial
Temple.
- August 15* A general catalogue and directory, containing
1929 33,729 names, was published.
- September* The cornerstone of the Levere Memorial Tem-
11, 1929 ple was laid.
- December* Monument erected at Columbus, Ga., over the
29, 1929 grave of Noble Leslie DeVotie.
- December* The Levere Memorial Temple was dedicated
28, 1930 by General William G. Everson, *Ind.* A '03.
Judge Alfred K. Nippert, *Ohio* E '94, Chairman
of the Building Committee, and Arthur Howell
Knox, *Ill.* Ψ - Ω '02, the architect, were honored.
- August 26* First Leadership School of Sigma Alpha Epsi-
1935 lon, held at Evanston, Ill., at the suggestion
and under the direction of John O. Moseley,
E.S.A.



Founders of Sigma=Alpha=Epsilon

University of Alabama,
❖ March 9, 1856 ❖



John Webb Kerr
1835 - 1895



Samuel M. Dennis
1834 - 1864



Noble Leslie DeVette
1838 - 1861



Wate Foster
1838 - 1865



Thomas C. Cook
1836 - 1903



Nathan S. Cockrell
1833 - 1859



John B. Rudolph
1835 - 1915



Abner S. Patton
1838 - 1863

Paintings by
Johannes O. Waller, III, ♣-R '25



FOUNDERS OF SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON

(BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES)

NOBLE LESLIE DEVOTIE

was born in Tuscaloosa, Ala., January 24, 1838. He spent his early life in Marion, Ala. He entered the University of Alabama in October 1853 in the sophomore class, having spent one year at Howard College. All through his university course he brilliantly maintained his intellectual supremacy. His grade for his entire course at Alabama was 96 1/3. He was graduated as valedictorian at the head of his class July 18, 1856. In the fall of 1856 he entered the freshman class at the Princeton theological school. He was graduated from there in 1859. Then he became pastor of the First Baptist Church at Selma, Ala. In 1861 he enlisted as chaplain in the C. S. A. 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 Mobile he made a misstep and fell into the water. Three days later his body was washed ashore. He was the first man to lose his life in the Civil War. He is buried in Linwood Cemetery at Columbus, Ga., where Sigma Alpha Epsilon erected a monument at his grave in 1929.

NATHAN ELAMS COCKRELL

was born at Livingston, Ala., September 27, 1833. He entered the University of Alabama in 1854 and was graduated July 18, 1856. 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 Livingston, Ala.

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SAMUEL MARION DENNIS

was born at Richmond, Ala., December 24, 1834. In his senior year at college he attended Princeton University, where he was graduated in 1857. Studied law and located in Columbus, Texas. At the outbreak of the Civil War he joined "Terry's Texas Rangers" and fought for three years in the Army of the Missouri. He was captured by Union soldiers at the battle of Stone River, Mo., January 2, 1864. They placed him on a steamer and sent him northward to St. Louis where he was placed in a military prison. Clothed in his wet garments, there he contracted pneumonia and died a few days later. He was buried in St. Louis.

WADE FOSTER

was born March 7, 1838 at Fosters, Tuscaloosa County, Ala. He was graduated in 1856, and went to Starkville, Miss. to become principal of the high school. On November 11, 1857 he married Miss 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 was buried at Marshall.

JOHN WEBB KERR

was born March 7, 1835 at Greensboro, Ala. He entered the University of Alabama, October 19, 1852. He was elected first president 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, Tenn. He left shortly and entered Harvard Law School where he received his L.L.B. in 1858. After graduation he moved to St. Louis,

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Mo. Married Miss Minnie Holmes on October 31, 1882. He died of heart failure in St. Louis, Mo., September 14, 1898, and is buried there.

JOHN BARRATT RUDULPH

was born in Benton, Ala., October 10, 1837. Was graduated in 1856. 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 removed to Pleasant Hill, Ala., where he was Justice of the Peace for Dallas County, Ala., and Tax assessor in 1890-92. President and also a trustee of the Pleasant Hill Academy. Attended Atlanta Convention in 1906 and Atlantic City Convention in 1909. He died at Pleasant Hill, Ala., April 14, 1910, and was buried there.

ABNER EDWIN PATTON

was born in Knoxville, Ala., September 14, 1835. He spent his early life in Greene County, Ala. He entered University of Alabama, October 4, 1854 and was graduated in 1857. Helped early extension. He studied law at Cumberland University and was graduated from there in 1859. For a time he traveled in Canada and in the northern states. Later he practiced law at Eutaw, Ala., and entered the Confederate Army as 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.

THOMAS CHAPPELL COOK

was born in Fairfield, Ala., September 19, 1836. He entered

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the 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, Texas. 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, Texas, February 18, 1906, and was buried there.

PROGRESS OF THE
FRATERNITY

Year	Chapters	Total Membership
1859	10	165
1870	17	450
1877	17	806
1886	30	1,890
1893	46	3,604
1904	62	8,500
1918	83	20,000
1927	99	32,856
1929	103	33,729
1936	109	44,962
1938	111	48,632
1942	113	56,337



ΣΑΕ LEADERS IN AMERICAN LIFE

AMONG THE MEMBERS of Sigma Alpha Epsilon who have held high place in the government of the United States and the various states, the Army and Navy, in the Church, on the bench, in the professions, business and other activities are the following:

President of the United States

William McKinley, *Ohio* Σ.

U. S. Supreme Court

Justice L. Q. C. Lamar, *Miss.* Γ '66.

Cabinet Members

John G. Carlisle, *Ky.* X '58, Secretary of the Treasury, 1893-97; L. Q. C. Lamar, *Miss.* Γ '66, Secretary of the Interior, 1884-87; William L. Wilson, *W.C.* P '67, Postmaster General, 1893-97; Jacob M. Dickinson, *Tenn.* N '71, Secretary of War, 1909-11; Philander C. Knox, *Ohio* Σ '72, Attorney General, 1901-04, Secretary of State, 1909-13; Daniel C. Roper, *S.C.* Γ '88, Secretary of Commerce, 1933-39.

United States Senators

John H. Bankhead, *Ala.* M '91, Alabama; Richard B. Russell, Jr., *Ga.* B '18, Georgia.

FORMER SENATORS: Nathan L. Bachman, *Tenn.* Z '95, Tennessee; J. C. W. Beckham, *Ky.* K '88, Kentucky; John G. Carlisle, *Ky.* X '58, Kentucky; William A. Harris, *W.C.* P '60, Kansas; Byron Patton Harrison, *La.* E '02, Missis-

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ssippi; John N. Heiskell, *Tenn.* K '93, Arkansas; Richard C. Hunter, *Neb.* A-II '09, Nebraska; William M. Kavanaugh, *Ky.* X '85, Arkansas; Philander C. Knox, *Ohio* Σ '72, Pennsylvania; L. Q. C. Lamar, *Miss.* Γ '66, Mississippi; Alva M. Lumpkin, *S.C.* Δ '08, South Carolina; Key Pittman, *Tenn.* Z '88, Nevada, (President Pro Tem); Alfred Evan Reames, *Va.* Σ '93, Oregon; Augustus O. Stanley, *Ky.* A-E '88, Kentucky; Thomas E. Watson, *Ga.* Ψ '76, Georgia.

Members of Congress

REPRESENTATIVES: Edward Eugene Cox, *Ga.* Ψ '02, 2nd Georgia; Clifford Davis, *Miss.* Γ '18, 9th Tennessee; Peterson B. Jarman, *Ala.* I '12, 6th Alabama; Lawrence Lewis, *Colo.* X '01, 1st Colorado; Charles A. Plumley, *Vt.* A-Σ-II '96, Vermont at Large; Jared Y. Sanders, *La.* E '12, 6th Louisiana.

FORMER REPRESENTATIVES: William W. Arnold, *Ill.* B '01, Illinois; Walter Will Bankhead, *Ala.* M '18, Alabama; George W. Blanchard, *Wis.* A '06, Wisconsin; Charles H. Brand, *Ga.* B '81, Georgia; Joseph E. Brown, *Tenn.* Λ '03, Tennessee; Thomas H. B. Brown, *Va.* O '67, Virginia; Robert R. Butler, *Tenn.* Λ '03, Oregon; John G. Carlisle, *Ky.* X '58, Kentucky; Walter C. Chandler, *Tenn.* K '09, Tennessee; James R. Claiborne, *Mo.* A '21, Missouri; Newton Nash Clements, *Ala.* M '58, Alabama; George H. Combs, *Mo.* A '21, Missouri; Cleveland Dear, *La.* E '14, Louisiana; Stanley H. Dent, *Ala.* I '86, Alabama; George K. Denton, *Ohio* Δ '91, Indiana; Politte Elvins, *Mo.* A '99, Missouri; William H. Fleming, *Ga.* B '75, Georgia; Henry D. Flood, *Va.* Σ '86, Virginia; General George W. Gordon, *Tenn.* N '59, Tennessee; Byron Patton Harrison, *La.* E '02, Mississippi; General George P. Harrison, *Ga.* II '61, Alabama; Arthur D. Healey, *N.H.* A '12, Massachusetts; Victor Heintz, *Ohio* E '96, Ohio; Patrick Henry, *Tenn.* N '62, Mississippi; Hugh S. Hersman, *Tenn.* Z '90, California;

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Joseph C. Hutcheson, *Va.* O '66, Texas; Hinton James, *N.C.* Θ '06, North Carolina; Frank L. Kloeb, *Ohio* Θ '11, Ohio; L. Q. C. Lamar, *Miss.* Γ '66, Mississippi; John W. Lawson, *Va.* O '61, Virginia; William McKinley, *Ohio* Σ, Ohio; James R. Mitchell, *Tenn.* Λ '04, Tennessee; Samuel J. Montgomery, *Okla.* K '17, Oklahoma; Gilbert B. Patterson, *N.C.* Ξ '86, North Carolina; William P. Price, *Ga.* Δ '65, Georgia; Hiram Heartsill Ragon, *Va.* Σ '08, Arkansas; Byron N. Scott, *Kan.* A '24, California; Albert G. Simms, *Ark.* A-Y '03, New Mexico; Thomas U. Sisson, *Tenn.* Z '89, Mississippi; Augustus O. Stanley, *Ky.* A-E '88, Kentucky; James W. Stokes, *Va.* Σ '76, South Carolina; Oscar W. Swift, *Mich.* I-B '92, New York; William N. Vaile, *Colo.* X '01, Colorado; Earl W. Vincent, *Iowa* B '12, Iowa; Thomas E. Watson, *Ga.* Ψ '76, Georgia; William L. Wilson, *W.C.* P '67, West Virginia.

Governors of States

Keen Johnson, *Ky.* E '21, Kentucky; Payne H. Ratner, *Mo.* B '20, Kansas; Harold E. Stassen, *Minn.* A '29, Minnesota.

FORMER GOVERNORS: Teller Ammons, *Colo.* Z '23, Colorado; William Yates Atkinson, *Ga.* B '77, Georgia; J. C. W. Beckham, *Ky.* K '88, Kentucky; William W. Brandon, *Ala.* M '92, Alabama; Albert W. Gilchrist, *N.C.* P-P '76, Florida; Andrew W. Hockenhull, *Mo.* A '01, New Mexico; William McKinley, *Ohio* Σ, Ohio; Richard B. Russell, Jr., *Ga.* B '18, Georgia; Vernon Henry Vaughan, *Ala.* M '60, Utah; Clifford M. Walker, *Ga.* B '97, Georgia.

Other State Officers

Greek L. Rice, *Tenn.* Λ '11, Attorney General of Mississippi; Thomas S. Lawson, *N.C.* Θ '26, Attorney General of Alabama; Alfred Merritt Smith, *Nev.* A '00, State Engineer of Nevada; Robert A. Allen, *Nev.* A '14, State Highway Engineer of Nevada.

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Federal Judges

John D. Martin, *Va.* O '05, Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals; Campbell E. Beaumont, *Tenn.* Λ '10, California; Wayne G. Borah, *Va.* O '14, Louisiana; Bower S. Broaddus, *Mo.* A '12, Oklahoma; Elmer D. Davies, *Tenn.* N '22, Tennessee; Arthur D. Healey, *N.H.* A '13, Massachusetts; Milton J. Helmick, *Calif.* A '09, China; Archibald B. Lovett, *Ga.* Ψ '01, Georgia; Frank L. Kloeb, *Ohio* Θ '11, Ohio; Robert L. Russell, *Ga.* B '22, Georgia; Arthur J Tuttle, *Mich.* I-B '92, Michigan; Henry Hitt Watkins, *S.C.* Φ '83, South Carolina.

High State Courts

Chief Justice Wayne W. Bayless, *Okla.* K '17, Supreme Court of Oklahoma; Justices Thomas L. Gibson, *Tenn.* K '02, Supreme Court of Oklahoma; Robert N. Gorman, *Mass.* Γ '18, Supreme Court of Ohio; Clyde G. Jeffers, *Iowa* B '05, Supreme Court of Washington; Thomas E. Knight, *Ala.* I '87, Supreme Court of Alabama; Michael Schenck, *N.C.* E '97, Supreme Court of North Carolina; Taylor H. Stukes, *N.C.* Θ '13, Supreme Court of South Carolina; Charles F. Wennerstrum, *Iowa* Δ '12, Supreme Court of Iowa; John Dunne Wickhem, *Wis.* Φ '10, Supreme Court of Wisconsin; Edward J. Daly, *N.Y.* A '14, Superior Court of Connecticut; Hugh J. MacIntyre, *Ga.* B '03, Georgia Court of Appeals; James W. McClendon, *Tex.* P '95, Chief Justice, Texas Court of Civil Appeals; Robert T. Simpson, *Ala.* M '15, Alabama Court of Appeals; Joseph E. Warner, *Mass.* Γ '06, Superior Court of Massachusetts.

Federal Boards

Clifford J. Durr, *Ala.* M '19, and Paul A. Walker, *Ill.* Θ '05, *Okla.* K '12, Communications Commission; Ronald Ransom, *Ga.* B '03, Federal Reserve Board; William W. Arnold, *Ill.* B '01, and John A. Tyson, *Tenn.* H '94, Board

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of Tax Appeals; Vincent M. Miles, *Va.* Σ '07, Social Security Board; William W. Paddock, *W.C.* P '06, President, Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

Diplomat

Jefferson Caffery, *La.* T-Y '06, Ambassador to Brazil.

Army

Lieutenant General Stanley H. Ford, *Ohio* Θ '98; Major Generals Walter R. Weaver, *Va.* Θ '04; Barton K. Yount, *Ohio* Θ '06; Brigadier Generals George M. Alexander, *Va.* Θ '09; Robert S. Beightler, *Ohio* Θ '13; Albert L. Cox, *N.C.* Ξ '04; Thomas Jackson Christian, *Va.* Θ '09; Philip R. Faymonville, *Calif.* A '09; Alvan C. Gillem, *Tenn.* Ω '12; Carl R. Gray, Jr., *Mo.* B, *Ill.* B '11; Adjutant General Sion B. Hawkins, *Ga.* B '08, Georgia; Judge Advocate General Douglas A. Castle, *Nev.* A '27, Nevada.

Confederate Army

General Edmund Kirby-Smith, *Tenn.* Ω; Brigadier General George W. Gordon, *Tenn.* N '59; Brigadier General George Paul Harrison, *Ga.* Π '61.

Navy

Rear Admirals John H. Towers, *Ga.* Φ '06, Chief of Bureau of Aeronautics, Commander of First Trans-Atlantic Flight—1919; Chas. St. John Butler, *Va.* Π '95; George Franklin Neal, *Tenn.* K '00.

Marine Corps

Major General General William P. Upshur, *Va.* Θ '02.

College and University Presidents

Chancellor A. Benjamin Butts, *Miss.* Θ '11, of the University of Mississippi; Vice Chancellor Alexander Guerry, *Tenn.* Ω '10, University of the South (Sewanee); Presidents Bowman F. Ashe, *Ohio* Σ '07, University of Miami; Henry G. Bennett, *Okla.* M '07, Oklahoma A. & M. College; Wal-

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ter C. Coffey, *Ind.* A '01, University of Minnesota; William G. Everson, *Ind.* A '03, Linfield College; Frank Ever-sull, *N.D.* B '12, North Dakota State College; Charles E. Friley, *Iowa* Γ '19, Iowa State College; Ralph C. Hutchinson, *Pa.* Γ '18, Washington and Jefferson College; August LeRoy Strand, *Mont.* A '17, Montana State College; William E. Martin, *Ala.* I '96, Sullins College; Theodore Hen-ley Jack, *Ala.* I '01, Randolph-Macon College for Women; Howard E. Rondthaler, *N.C.* Ξ '93, Salem College.

Editors and Publishers

Merle Thorpe, *Calif.* A '05, *Nation's Business*; Wilson L. Hicks, *Mo.* A '18, *Life*; Paul Hutchinson, *Pa.* Γ '11, *Chris-tian Century*; George Horace Gallup, *Iowa* B '22, *America Speaks*; Carl Van Doren, *Ill.* B '07, *Scribner's*; Floyd W. Smith, *N.Y.* P '09, *Town and Country*; Harry S. Bunting, *Tenn.* Z '91, *Business Promotion*; Louis H. Brush, *Ohio* Σ '93, *Brush-Moore Syndicate*; Harry Hansen, *Ill.* Θ '09, *New York World-Telegram*; Mark F. Ethridge, *Miss.* Γ '18, *Louisville, Ky., Courier-Journal*; James T. Williams, *S.C.* Φ '00, *Universal News Service*; Lyle C. Wilson, *Okla.* K '21, *Washington Bureau of United Press.*

Authors

John Anderson, *Va.* O '19; Vereen Bell, *N.C.* Θ '32; Thomas Blake Clark, *Tenn.* H '29; Charles G. Daughters, *Ohio* Θ '19; John W. T. Faulkner, III, *Miss.* Γ '29; Wil-liam Faulkner, *Miss.* Γ '19; Frank S. Goodwin, *Wash.* A '25; Harry Hansen, *Ill.* Θ '09; S. Burton Heath, *Vt.* B '26, Pulitzer Prize Winner, 1940; Harlan H. Horner, *Ill.* B '01; Dr. Rudolf Kagey (Kurt Steel), *Ill.* B '26; Edward Kimbrough, *W.C.* P '40; Augustus White Long, *N.C.* Ξ '85; Dr. Matthew Luckiesh, *Ind.* B '09; Dr. George Lyman, *Calif.* A '05; Max Miller, *Wash.* A '23; Parker Morell, *Mass.* I-T '28; John Russell, *Ill.* Ψ-Ω '07; Philip Light-

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foot Scruggs, *Va.* O '23; William Adams Simonds, *Wash.* A '12; Wilbur Daniel Steele, *Colo.* Z '07; Lothrop Stoddard, *Mass.* B-Y '08; Harold Titus, *Mich.* I-B '11; Carl Van Doren, *Ill.* B '07, Pulitzer Prize Winner, 1939.

The Church

Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church: Rt. Rev. Middleton S. Barnwell, *Ky.* K '04, Georgia; Rt. Rev. William T. Capers, *S.C.* Δ '88, West Texas; Rt. Rev. Wallace J. Gardner, *N.Y.* Σ-Φ '06, New Jersey (Coadjutor); Rt. Rev. Leopold Kroll, *N.Y.* Σ-Φ '97, Liberia; Rt. Rev. Benjamin M. Washburn, *N.H.* A '07, Newark, N.J.; Rt. Rev. John Moore Walker, *Ga.* Ψ '09, *Ga.* B '10, *Tenn.* Ω '13, Atlanta; Rt. Rev. John C. White, *N.Y.* Σ-Φ '88, Springfield, Ill. Bishops of the Methodist Church: Rev. Brenton T. Badley, D.D., *Iowa* Σ '96, India; Rev. George R. Grose, D.D., *Ohio* Δ '94; Rev. Ivan Lee Holt, D.D., *Tenn.* N '04; Rev. Edwin F. Lee, D.D., *Ill.* Ψ-Ω '08, Malaya; Rev. Charles C. Selecman, D.D., *Mo.* A '98. Bishop of the Southern Province of the Moravian Church: Rev. J. Kenneth Pfohl, D.D., *N.C.* Ξ '88.

Railroad Executives

Thomas Mayhew Cunningham, *Ga.* B '88, President, Central of Georgia Railway; Carl R. Gray, Jr., *Mo.* B '11, Executive Vice President, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway; John B. Hyde, *Va.* O '12, Vice President, Southern Railway System; Henry R. Safford, *Ind.* B '95, Vice President, Missouri Pacific System; Isaac B. Tigrett, *Tenn.* H '98, President, Gulf, Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Business Executives

Frank W. Abrams, *N.Y.* Δ '11, Director, Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey; John D. Biggers, *Mo.* B '09, President, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.; Burton C. Budd, *Mich.* I-B '15, President, Packard Motors Export Corp.; Charles F. Collins, *Mass.* B-Y '12, Agency Secretary, New England

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Mutual Life Insurance Co.; George Oliver Curme, Jr., *Ill.* Ψ-Ω '09, President, Carbide and Chemical Co.; Arthur C. Dorrance, *Mass.* I-T '14, President, Campbell Soup Co.; Alfred C. Fuller, *Mass.* B-Y '32, President, Fuller Brush Co.; Robert M. Hanes, *N.C.* Ξ '13, Past President, American Bankers Association; Gordon B. Hattersley, *Ohio* E '23, Vice President, Sears-Roebuck Co.; Ernest W. Hill, *Ohio* Δ '01, Vice President, Electric Bond and Share Co.; Frank K. Houston, *Tenn.* N '04, President, Chemical National Bank of New York; Eric G. Johnson, *Pa.* X-O '23, Vice President, Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.; Holgar J. Johnson, *Pa.* X-O '22, President, Life Insurance Institute; Chester H. Lang, *Mich.* I-B '15, Advertising Manager, General Electric Co.; James F. Lincoln, *Ohio* Θ '07, President, Lincoln Electric Co.; Lewis B. Maytag, *Iowa* Γ '10, President, Maytag Co.; Alexander E. Patterson, *Pa.* X-O '17, Executive Vice President, Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York; Henning W. Prentis, *Mo.* A '03, President, Armstrong Cork Co.; James H. Rand, Jr., *Mass.* Γ '08, President, Remington-Rand Co.; Arthur Roeder, *N.Y.* A '07, President, Colorado Fuel and Iron Co.; Frank B. Shields, *Ind.* A '05, President, Barbasol Co.; Leon C. Stowell, *Mass.* Γ '14, Vice President, Underwood-Elliott-Fisher Co.; Edward N. Wentworth, *Iowa* Γ '07, Director, Armour's Live Stock Research Bureau; Seaborn T. Whatley, *Ala.* M '07, Vice President, Aetna Life Insurance Co.

The Arts

ARTISTS: James Irza Arnold, *N.Y.* Δ '11, etcher; Byron B. Boyd, *Ill.* Ψ-Ω '10; W. Gerald Bywaters, *Texas* Δ '25; Norwood H. McGilvary, *N.C.* Θ '96; Remington Schuyler, *Mo.* B '06; Johannes O. Waller, *Ill.* Ψ-Ω '35.

MUSICIANS: Harold L. Denman, *Ind.* A '23; Gerald L. Duppler, ("Tommy Tucker"), *N.D.* A '24; Herbert P. Kaumeyer ("Herbie Kay"), *Ill.* Ψ-Ω '25; Alfred J.

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Kvale, *Wis.* Φ '23, orchestra leaders; Harold M. Triggs, *Ill.* Θ '22, and Dr. Chas. Clifton Draa, *Mich.* A '91, pianists.

STAGE AND SCREEN: Jack Holt, *Va.* Θ '09, Clifford Porter Hall, *Ohio* E '11, Richard ("Dick") Powell, *Calif.* E '24; Robert G. Young, *Calif.* Γ '33, cinema actors; Delmar L. Daves, *Calif.* A '26, playwright; Laurence G. Schwab, *Mass.* Γ '14, producer; Oliver E. Hinsdell, *Ill.* Ψ-Ω '13, outstanding coach for cinema stars.

Radio

Hubert P. ("Rudy") Vallee, *Maine* A '25; Conrad Nagel, *Calif.* Γ '27; Hal Totten, *Ill.* Ψ-Ω '24; Earnie Harwell, *Ga.* E '40.

Sports

ATHLETES: Robert Tyre ("Bobby") Jones, II, *Ga.* Φ '22, all-time international golf champion; Bernard E. Berlinger, *Pa.* Θ '31, and James A. Bausch, *Kan.* A '31, winners of the Sullivan Award in 1930, '31 and '32; Bryan M. ("Bitsy") Grant, Jr., *N.C.* E '33, member of Davis Cup team, named by American Lawn Tennis Association; Thomas D. Bridges, *Tenn.* K '30, ace pitcher of Detroit American League team; Stuart Smith, *Pa.* Z '37, Pittsburgh Pirates.

COACHES: (Football) John H. ("Hobbs") Adams, *Calif.* Γ '26, Kansas State College; Isaac J. Armstrong, *Iowa* Δ '23, University of Utah; Joshua C. Cody, *Ky.* I '15, University of Florida; John L. ("Paddy") Driscoll, *Ill.* Ψ-Ω '18, Chicago Bears; Jennings F. Gillem, *Tenn.* Ω '14, University of the South (Sewanee); Robert Green ("Bobby") Hooks, *Ga.* B '29, Mercer University; Stanley C. Kostka, *Ore.* B '35, North Dakota State College; Kermit Laabs, *Wis.* Φ '28, New Mexico State College; Adrian Lindsey, *Kans.* A '17, University of Kansas; Gerald A. Oliver, *Calif.* E '21, University of Oregon; John H. Rowland, *Tenn.* N '26, South Carolina Military College; Francis A. Schmidt, *Neb.* Λ-II

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'07, University of Idaho; Fred C. Thomsen, *Neb.* Λ -II '22, University of Arkansas; James J. Yeager, *Kans.* B '30, University of Colorado; Robert J. Waldorf, *Mo.* B '40, Simpson College; and Robert H. Whittaker, *Ohio* T '29, Bowling Green (Ohio) University.

TRACK: Leo T. Johnson, *Ill.* Δ '19, University of Illinois.

BASKETBALL: Forrest B. ("Frosty") Cox, *Kans.* A '31, University of Colorado.

SWIMMING: Donald K. Park, *Ore.* B '25, University of California at Los Angeles.

DIRECTORS: Calvin Eugene Sutherd, *Ill.* Δ '18, James Millikin University; Townsend Otto Hoagland, *Wash.* A '20, University of Montana; Lloyd P. Jordan, *Pa.* X-O '23, Amherst College; Robert D. Wright, *Ohio* T '22, Mount Union College; Earle Holmes, *Nev.* A '32, Compton College, Calif.

ASSOCIATION PRESIDENTS: Avery Brundage, *Ill.* B '09, American Olympic; Dr. J. W. Provine, *Miss.* Γ '88, Southern Intercollegiate Athletic.

Leaders in Varied Fields

Dr. Howard B. Andervont, *Ohio* Σ '24, Cancer Specialist; Dr. Charles Armstrong, *Ohio* Σ '10, Infantile Paralysis Specialist; Harry E. Barnard, *N.H.* B '99, National Farm Chemurgic Council Director; Dr. Cyrus E. Burford, *Mo.* A '99, President American Urological Society; Dr. Edgar G. Ballenger, *N.C.* Ξ '99, Past President, American Urological Society; Walter C. Chandler, *Tenn.* K '09, Mayor of Memphis, Tenn.; Robert D. W. Connor, *N.C.* Ξ '99, U.S. Archivist; Francis T. Crowe, *Maine* A '05, Dam Builder; Clinton J. Davisson, *Ill.* Θ '08, Winner of Nobel Prize in Physics, 1937; John B. Gage, *Kans.* A '07, Mayor of Kansas City; Dr. Carl Seashore, *Iowa* B '05, Psychologist; Dr. David E. W. Wendstrand, *Ill.* Ψ - Ω '98, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company Medical Director.

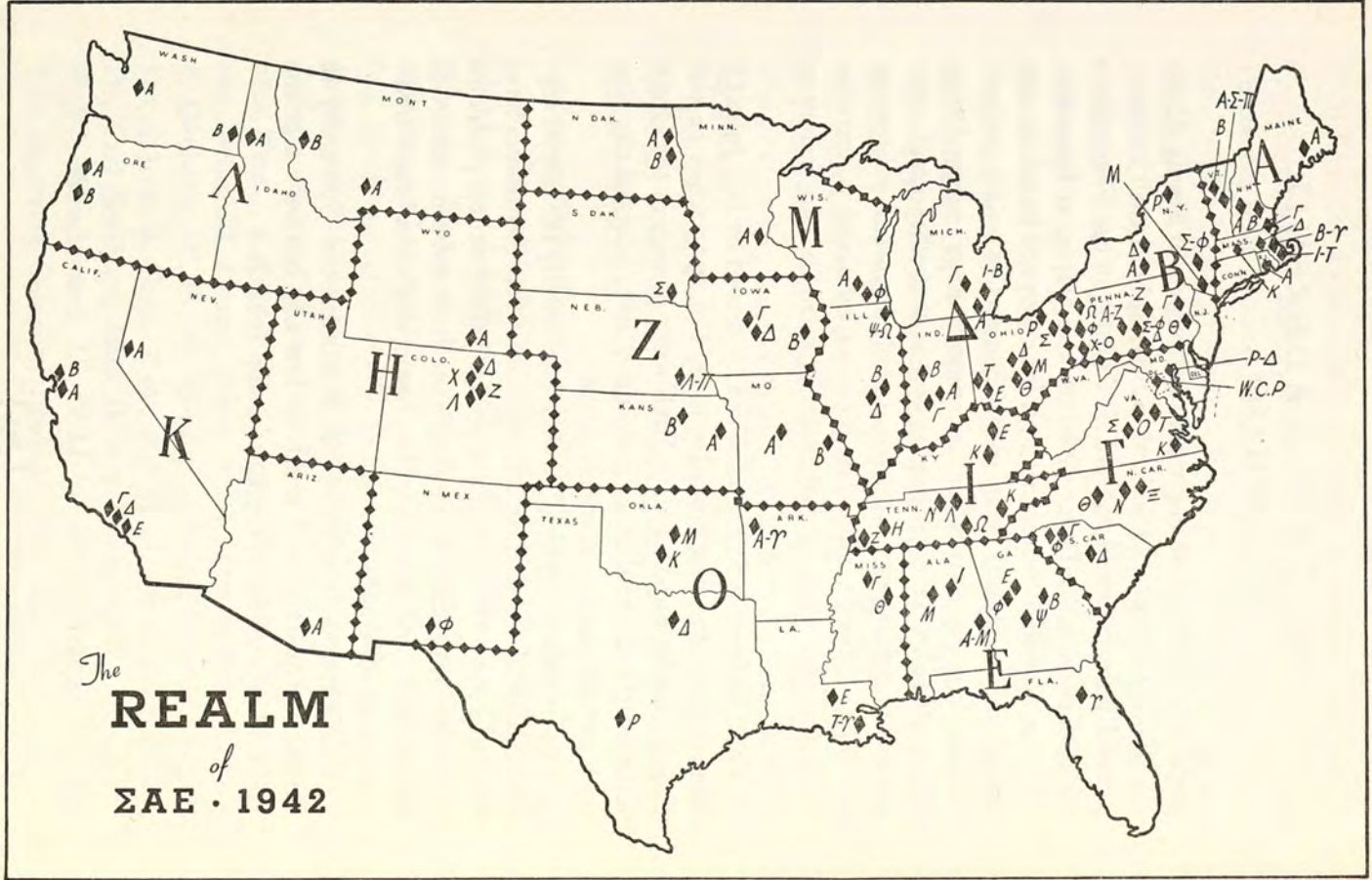
THE ΣΑΕ LEADERSHIP SCHOOL

*A*MONG THE most important institutions of Sigma Alpha Epsilon is the annual Leadership School, held each summer, generally during the last week of August, in the Fraternity's national shrine, the Levere Memorial Temple, at Evanston, Ill. The National Fraternity pays for room and board for one official representative from each Chapter Collegiate and additional representatives are accommodated at nominal cost. Those attending receive training by national officers and other outstanding fraternity workers on such important subjects as rushing, pledge training, the initiation, scholarship, finances, house management, alumni interest, publicity and fraternity history.

The Leadership School idea was conceived by Dr. John O. Moseley and the first School was held in 1935 when he was E.S.A. In adopting this plan, ΣΑΕ was a pioneer in the Greek letter world. Several other fraternities have adopted the plan with various degrees of modification.

The incoming Eminent Archon is generally the official representative of his chapter but additional representatives have the same opportunity to get training in the practical problems of chapter management, to absorb the fraternal atmosphere of the Temple, and to learn of the Fraternity's ideals and traditions from its alumni.

The generous cooperation of Northwestern University in furnishing quarters and meals at low cost has been a prime factor in the success of the Leadership Schools.



The
REALM
of
ΣΑΕ · 1942

CHAPTER ROLL OF SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON

ARRANGED IN ORDER OF DATE OF
ESTABLISHMENT

1. Ala. Mu	University of Alabama	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	1856
2. Tenn. Nu	Vanderbilt University	Nashville, Tenn.	1857
3. N.C. Xi	University of North Carolina	Chapel Hill, N.C.	1857
4. Va. Kappa	College of William & Mary	Williamsburg, Va.	1857
5. Ga. Pi	Georgia Military Institute	Marietta, Ga.	1857-1865
6. Tenn. Eta	Union University	Jackson, Tenn.	1857
7. Va. Omicron	University of Virginia	Charlottesville, Va.	1857
8. Ky. Iota	Bethel College	Russellville, Ky.	1858-1920
9. Tex. Theta	Baylor University	Independence, Tex.	1858-1861
10. Ky. Chi	Kentucky Military Institute	Farmdale, Ky.	1858-1887
11. Wash. City Rho	Geo. Washington University	Washington, D.C.	1858
12. Ga. Eta	Oglethorpe University	Milway, Ga.	1859-1863
13. Tenn. Lambda	Cumberland University	Lebanon, Tenn.	1860
14. Va. Upsilon	Hampden-Sydney College	Hampden-Sydney, Va.	1860-1861
15. Ga. Beta	University of Georgia	Athens, Ga.	1865
16. Miss. Gamma	University of Mississippi	University, Miss.	1866
17. La. Epsilon	Louisiana State University	Baton Rouge, La.	1867
18. Va. Sigma	Washington & Lee University	Lexington, Va.	1867
19. S.C. Phi	Furman University	Greenville, S.C.	1868
20. Miss. Zeta	Mississippi College	Clinton, Miss.	1869-1876
21. Ga. Psi	Mercer University	Macon, Ga.	1870
22. Ala. Beta-Beta	Howard College	Marion, Ala.	1870-1876
23. Va. Theta	Virginia Military Institute	Lexington, Va.	1874-1911
24. N.C. Rho-Rho	Carolina Military Institute	Charlotte, N.C.	1876-1877
25. Ky. Alpha	Forest Academy	Anchorage, Ky.	1877-1878
26. Ala. Alpha-Mu	Alabama Polytechnic Institute	Auburn, Ala.	1878
27. Ala. Iota	Birmingham-Southern Coll.	Birmingham, Ala.	1878
28. Tenn. Kappa	University of Tennessee	Knoxville, Tenn.	1879
29. Ga. Delta	N. Georgia Agricultural Coll.	Dahlonega, Ga.	1879-1888
30. S.C. Upsilon	College of Charleston	Charleston, S.C.	1881-1882
31. Tenn. Omega	University of the South	Sewanee, Tenn.	1881
32. Ga. Epsilon	Emory University	Emory Univ., Ga.	1881
33. Tex. Rho	University of Texas	Austin, Tex.	1881
34. S.C. Delta	University of South Carolina	Columbia, S.C.	1882
35. Tenn. Zeta	Southwestern University	Memphis, Tenn.	1882
36. Ky. Kappa	Centre College	Danville, Ky.	1882
37. Pa. Delta	Gettysburg College	Gettysburg, Pa.	1883
38. N.C. Theta	Davidson College	Davidson, N.C.	1883
39. S.C. Lambda	South Carolina Military Acad.	Charleston, S.C.	1883-1895
40. Fla. Upsilon	University of Florida	Gainesville, Fla.	1884
41. Va. Pi	Emory and Henry College	Emory, Va.	1884-1895
42. Mo. Alpha	University of Missouri	Columbia, Mo.	1884
43. Va. Tau	University of Richmond	Richmond, Va.	1884
44. S.C. Mu	Erskine College	Due West, S.C.	1884-1894
45. Ky. Alpha-Epsilon	South Kentucky College	Hopkinsville, Ky.	1885-1887
46. Ohio Sigma	Mt. Union College	Alliance, Ohio	1885
47. S.C. Gamma	Wofford College	Spartanburg, S.C.	1885
48. La. Zeta	Thatcher Institute	Shreveport, La.	1886-1888
49. Mich. Alpha	Adrian College	Adrian, Mich.	1887

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50. Pa. Omega	Allegheny College	Meadville, Pa.	1887
51. Miss. Theta	Mississippi State College	State College, Miss.	1887
52. Tex. Psi	Southwestern University	Georgetown, Tex.	1887-1888
53. Tex. Theta	Buffalo Gap College	Buffalo Gap, Tex.	1888-1888
54. Ohio Delta	Ohio Wesleyan University	Delaware, Ohio	1888
55. Mich. Iota-Beta	University of Michigan	Ann Arbor, Mich.	1889
56. Ohio Epsilon	University of Cincinnati	Cincinnati, Ohio	1889
57. Iowa Sigma	Simpson College	Indianola, Iowa	1889-1898
58. Ga. Phi	Georgia School of Technology	Atlanta, Ga.	1890
59. Pa. Sigma-Phi	Dickinson College	Carlisle, Pa.	1890
60. Colo. Chi	University of Colorado	Boulder, Colo.	1891
61. N.Y. Alpha	Cornell University	Ithaca, N.Y.	1891
62. Colo. Zeta	University of Denver	Denver, Colo.	1891
63. Ind. Alpha	Franklin College	Franklin, Ind.	1892
64. Calif. Alpha	Stanford University	Stanford Univ., Calif.	1892
65. Pa. Alpha-Zeta	Pennsylvania State College	State College, Pa.	1892
66. Mo. Beta	Washington University	St. Louis, Mo.	1892
67. Mass. Beta-Upsilon	Boston University	Boston, Mass.	1892
68. Ohio Theta	Ohio State University	Columbus, Ohio	1892
69. Conn. Alpha	Trinity College	Hartford, Conn.	1892-1899
70. Mass. Iota-Tau	Massachusetts Inst. of Tech.	Boston, Mass.	1892
71. Mass. Gamma	Harvard University	Cambridge, Mass.	1893
72. Ind. Beta	Purdue University	Lafayette, Ind.	1893
73. Neb. Lambda-Pi	University of Nebraska	Lincoln, Neb.	1893
74. Pa. Zeta	Bucknell University	Lewisburg, Pa.	1893
75. Mass. Delta	Worcester Polytechnic Inst.	Worcester, Mass.	1894
76. Ark. Alpha-Upsilon	University of Arkansas	Fayetteville, Ark.	1894
77. Ill. Psi-Omega	Northwestern University	Evanston, Ill.	1894
78. Calif. Beta	University of California	Berkeley, Calif.	1894
79. N.Y. Sigma-Phi	Bard College	Annandale-on-Hudson, N.Y.	1895
80. N.Y. Mu	Columbia University	New York, N.Y.	1895
81. La. Tau-Upsilon	Tulane University	New Orleans, La.	1897
82. Ill. Beta	University of Illinois	Champaign, Ill.	1899
83. Ky. Epsilon	University of Kentucky	Lexington, Ky.	1900
84. Pa. Theta	University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	1901
85. Me. Alpha	University of Maine	Orono, Me.	1901
86. Minn. Alpha	University of Minnesota	Minneapolis, Minn.	1902
87. Colo. Lambda	Colorado School of Mines	Golden, Colo.	1903
88. Kan. Alpha	University of Kansas	Lawrence, Kan.	1903
89. Wis. Alpha	University of Wisconsin	Madison, Wis.	1903
90. Ill. Theta	University of Chicago	Chicago, Ill.	1903-1941
91. Iowa Beta	University of Iowa	Iowa City, Iowa	1905
92. Ohio Rho	Case School of Applied Sci.	Cleveland, Ohio	1905
93. Iowa Gamma	Iowa State College	Ames, Iowa	1905
94. Wash. Alpha	University of Washington	Seattle, Wash.	1906
95. Ind. Gamma	Indiana University	Bloomington, Ind.	1907
96. N.Y. Delta	Syracuse University	Syracuse, N.Y.	1907
97. N.H. Alpha	Dartmouth College	Hanover, N.H.	1908
98. Okla. Kappa	University of Oklahoma	Norman, Okla.	1909
99. Ill. Delta	Jas. Millikin University	Decatur, Ill.	1911
100. S.D. Sigma	University of South Dakota	Vermillion, S.D.	1911
101. Pa. Chi-Omicron	University of Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1913
102. Kan. Beta	Kansas State College	Manhattan, Kan.	1913
103. Wis. Phi	Beloit College	Beloit, Wis.	1915
104. Wash. Beta	Washington State College	Pullman, Wash.	1915
105. Ore. Alpha	Oregon State College	Corvallis, Ore.	1915
106. Wyo. Alpha	University of Wyoming	Laramie, Wyo.	1917
107. Colo. Delta	Colorado State College	Fort Collins, Colo.	1917
108. Ariz. Alpha	University of Arizona	Tucson, Ariz.	1917
109. Nev. Alpha	University of Nevada	Reno, Nev.	1917

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110. N.H. Beta	New Hampshire State Coll.	Durham, N.H.	1917
111. N.Y. Rho	St. Lawrence University	Canton, N.Y.	1919
112. Ohio Mu	Denison University	Granville, Ohio	1919
113. Ohio Tau	Miami University	Oxford, Ohio	1919
114. Pa. Phi	Carnegie Inst. of Technology	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1919
115. Pa. Gamma	Lafayette College	Easton, Pa.	1919
116. Mont. Alpha	Montana State College	Bozeman, Mont.	1919
117. Idaho Alpha	University of Idaho	Moscow, Idaho	1919
118. Ore. Beta	University of Oregon	Eugene, Ore.	1919
119. Iowa Delta	Drake University	Des Moines, Iowa	1921
120. Calif. Gamma	Univ. of Southern California	Los Angeles, Calif.	1921
121. Tex. Delta	Southern Methodist Univ.	Dallas, Tex.	1923
122. N.D. Alpha	University of North Dakota	Grand Forks, N.D.	1923
123. Vt. Alpha-Sigma-Pi	Norwich University	Northfield, Vt.	1927
124. Mich. Gamma	Michigan State College	East Lansing, Mich.	1927
125. Mont. Beta	University of Montana	Missoula, Mont.	1927
126. R.I. Alpha	Rhode Island State College	Kingston, R.I.	1929
127. Vt. Beta	University of Vermont	Burlington, Vt.	1929
128. Calif. Delta	Univ. of Calif. at Los Angeles	Los Angeles, Calif.	1929
129. Okla. Mu	Oklahoma A. and M.	Stilwater, Okla.	1931
130. N.C. Nu	Duke University	Durham, N.C.	1931
131. Calif. Epsilon	Occidental College	Los Angeles, Calif.	1931
132. Md. Rho-Delta	St. John's College	Annapolis, Md.	1935
133. N.D. Beta	North Dakota State College	Fargo, N.D.	1935
134. Mass. Kappa	Massachusetts State College	Amherst, Mass.	1937
135. Utah Upsilon	Utah State College	Logan, Utah	1939
136. New Mexico Phi	New Mexico State College	State College, N.M.	1941

The foregoing table shows the Chapters Collegiate of Σ AE in the order of their founding, the year in which each chapter was founded and the institution in which it is located. For the twenty-three chapters now inactive, the years in which they became inactive are also shown. Five of the institutions in which these inactive chapters were located have gone out of existence; six have anti-fraternity regulations; and four have lost their collegiate standing. The ravages of the Civil War and the disturbed conditions which prevailed in the South during the ensuing years account for the demise of the majority of the inactive chapters.





THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FRATERNITY

*T*HE SUPREME POWER of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity is vested in the National Convention, composed of all of the Past Eminent Supreme Archons who have served a full term of office, the Honorary Eminent Supreme Archon, members of the Supreme Council, the Secretary, the Treasurer, a delegate from the Board of Trustees, Province Archons or Province Deputy Archons, a delegate from each Chapter Collegiate in good standing, and a delegate from each Alumni Association in good standing.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION meets biennially at a time and place designated by the last preceding session. Special sessions may be called by the Eminent Supreme Archon with the advice and consent of the Supreme Council. The National Convention grants or revokes charters, elects officers of the Fraternity, alters or amends the Constitution and National Laws, provides for the creation and disbursement of the revenues of the Fraternity and enacts any rules and regulations necessary to promote the welfare of the Fraternity.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL is composed of the Eminent Supreme Archon, Eminent Supreme Deputy Archon, Eminent Supreme Warden, Eminent Supreme Herald and Eminent Supreme Recorder. Only a member of a Chapter Collegiate or of the Chapter National in good standing is eligible to a National Office in the Fraternity. The Supreme Council meets twice a year, usually in January and July. It has general supervision and control over the af-

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fairs of the Fraternity in the interim between conventions, regulates the budget of the National Office and passes upon petitions submitted to it by members of the Fraternity.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRUSTEES is composed of five members in good standing of the Chapter National, residents of New York City or else residing within a radius of fifty miles of the boundary line of that city. The term of office of each member is for ten years. Its duties are: to receive, hold, invest and conserve the National Endowment Fund of the Fraternity; receive, hold, invest and conserve the Record Life Subscription Fund of the Fraternity; submit a full report to each National Convention covering the state and condition of all funds administered by the Board, together with a full description of each investment and such further information as may be desired.

PROVINCES are districts into which the territory of the Fraternity is divided for the convenience of supervision. The government of each province is vested in a Province Convention, which is held in years alternating with the National Conventions. The officers are: Province Archon, Province Deputy Archon, Province Recorder, Province Treasurer, and any other officers deemed necessary. The Province Convention attends to the welfare of the chapters of its particular Province and enacts such rules and regulations as are not in conflict with the National Laws of the Fraternity.

THE CHAPTER COLLEGIATE is organized or reorganized by virtue of a charter granted by the National Convention. It is composed of the active members of the Fraternity in college, pursuing courses in the institution where a charter has been granted. Its officers are: Eminent Archon, Eminent Deputy Archon, Eminent Recorder, Eminent Correspondent, Eminent Treasurer, Eminent Chronicler, Eminent Warden, Eminent Herald and any other officers deemed necessary. A Chapter Collegiate may enact such laws

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and by-laws as are not in conflict with the National Laws of the Fraternity.

THE CHAPTER NATIONAL is composed of all alumni who have kept in good standing by the payment of annual Chapter National dues of \$3.00 or who have become Life Members by paying \$50.00 or Founders by paying \$1,000.00. Every member of a Chapter Collegiate automatically becomes a member of the Chapter National when he leaves his chapter permanently and assumes the status of an alumnus. Living members of the Fraternity, not in good standing in the Chapter National by reason of non-payment of dues, are designated as members of the Chapter Quiescent.

THE LEVERE MEMORIAL FOUNDATION is a corporation, not for profit, organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, for the purpose of erecting and maintaining the Levere Memorial Temple and for the other purposes set out in its charter which are stated in the National Laws of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Its trustees are at all times the members of the Supreme Council. The Student Loan Fund is administered by the trustees of the Foundation while its Secretary who is the Eminent Supreme Recorder manages the Library and Museum which are housed in the Levere Memorial Temple.



THE NATIONAL CONVENTIONS OF ΣAE

BY LAUREN FOREMAN, EMINENT
SUPREME RECORDER

*A*S THE supreme governing body of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, the forty-nine national conventions, held since the founding of the Fraternity, have been the most important gatherings in its history.

The first national convention met at Murfreesboro, Tenn., then the seat of Union University, the domicile of Tennessee Eta, on August 6, 1858, with delegates from four chapters, as follows: University of Alabama (Ala. Mu), Newton Nash Clements; University of North Carolina (N.C. Xi), Vernon H. Vaughan, an initiate of the Mother Chapter who had affiliated at North Carolina; Union University (Tenn. Eta), Josephus G. Westbrook; Georgia Military Institute (Ga. Pi), John S. Lanier, an initiate of Tenn. Nu, then located at the Western Military Institute, who had transferred to the military school at Marietta, Ga., where he became the founder of the famous chapter of ΣAE whose members went into the Confederate Army as a body. This convention adopted the system of giving the chapters Greek letter names, instead of the place names which had hitherto prevailed.

The second convention was held in Nashville, Tenn., in 1860, this being the first of eight ΣAE national conventions which have been held in the Tennessee capital. Nashville leads in this respect with Atlanta, Ga., second with six. Three have been held in Augusta, Ga., Chicago, Ill., and Washington, D.C., and two in each of the follow-

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ing cities: Athens, Ga.; Memphis, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; St. Louis, Mo.; and Boston, Mass. Twelve have been held within the borders of Tennessee and eleven in Georgia. Curiously enough, no national convention has been held in Alabama, the state in which the Fraternity was founded.

The serial numbers, years and places of the fifty-one national conventions, of Σ AE held to date, have been as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. 1858 Murfreesboro, Tenn. | 27. 1893 Pittsburgh, Pa. |
| 2. 1860 Nashville, Tenn. | 28. 1894 Washington, D.C. |
| 3. 1867 Nashville, Tenn. | 29. 1896 St. Louis, Mo. |
| 4. 1868 Oxford, Miss. | 30. 1898 Nashville, Tenn. |
| 5. 1869 Athens, Ga. | 31. 1900 Boston, Mass. |
| 6. 1870 Memphis, Tenn. | 32. 1902 Washington, D.C. |
| 7. 1871 Nashville, Tenn. | 33. 1904 Memphis, Tenn. |
| 8. 1872 Atlanta, Ga. | 34. 1906 Atlanta, Ga. |
| 9. 1873 Louisville, Ky. | 35. 1909 Atlantic City, N.J. |
| 10. 1874 Augusta, Ga. | 36. 1910 Kansas City, Mo. |
| 11. 1875 Nashville, Tenn. | 37. 1912 Nashville, Tenn. |
| 12. 1877 Richmond, Va. | 38. 1914 Chicago, Ill. |
| 13. 1878 Augusta, Ga. | 39. 1916 Pittsburgh, Pa. |
| 14. 1879 Nashville, Tenn. | 40. 1919 Buffalo, N.Y. |
| 15. 1881 Atlanta, Ga. | 41. 1920 St. Louis, Mo. |
| 16. 1882 Augusta, Ga. | 42. 1922 Detroit, Mich. |
| 17. 1883 Louisville, Ky. | 43. 1924 Atlanta, Ga. |
| 18. 1884 Athens, Ga. | 44. 1926 Boston, Mass. |
| 19. 1885 Nashville, Tenn. | 45. 1928 Miami, Fla. |
| 20. 1886 Atlanta, Ga. | 46. 1930 Evanston, Ill. |
| 21. 1887 Columbia, S.C. | 47. 1932 Los Angeles, Calif. |
| 22. 1888 Nashville, Tenn. | 48. 1934 Washington, D.C. |
| 23. 1889 Charlotte, N.C. | 49. 1937 Chicago, Ill. |
| 24. 1890 Cincinnati, Ohio | 50. 1939 Chicago, Ill. |
| 25. 1891 Atlanta, Ga. | 51. 1940 Fort Worth, Tex. |
| 26. 1892 Chattanooga, Tenn. | |

No conventions were held during the period of the War between the States, the third gathering in 1867 with Nashville as the host city for the second time. After that conventions were held annually until 1894 with the exception of the years 1876, the convention of that year having been omitted on account of disturbed conditions in the South, and 1880. The convention of 1879 decided that conventions would be held only biennially but the 1881 convention voted to go back to the old plan of annual conventions and

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this was followed until 1894 when the present plan of biennial conventions was adopted permanently.

Due to the fact that conventions were omitted in 1859, during the War between the States and in 1876 and 1880, there has been some confusion as to the proper number by which the different conventions should be known. 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." Likewise the next convention, held at the Edgewater Beach Hotel in Chicago, August 26-27-28, 1937, is known as the "Eighty-First Anniversary Convention."

In the period following the War between the States there was some uncertainty as to the dates and places of some of the conventions and some of the early catalogues showed conventions as having been held at Columbia, S.C., in 1859; Columbus, Ga., in 1860; and Athens, Ga., in 1876. These errors persisted as late as the catalogue of 1893 but the late William C. Levere, in his researches in connection with the preparation of his monumental *History of Sigma Alpha Epsilon*, went back to the original sources, interviewed survivors of the period and discovered incontestable evidence that no such conventions were held.



PUBLICATIONS OF THE FRATERNITY

“THE RECORD”

The Record of Sigma Alpha Epsilon had its beginning on March 1, 1880, and now has the largest circulation of any Greek letter publication. The founder and first editor of *The Record* was Major H. Wildberger, Ky. X '71.

The Record has always been a quarterly, with the exception of a brief period in 1886-87 when it became a monthly. It has been published in different cities according to the contracts of the different editors. In 1921, when Centralization became a fact, the editorial offices were moved to Evanston, Ill., where the National Office is located, and the Eminent Supreme Recorder became the editor. *The Record* has always been considered one of the leading magazines of the fraternity world.

Since its first issue, in 1880, there have been sixteen editors of *The Record*. Robert H. Wildberger was the founder and first editor. He was succeeded by A. J. Smith, Ga. E '84. The National Convention of 1887 delegated to Georgia Beta the task of issuing one number of *The Record*, and a senior in that chapter, Thomas M. Cunningham, '88, was made editor. John G. Capers, S.C. A '86, edited the next eleven issues and, in 1890, was succeeded by H. H. Cowan, Mich. A '90. At the Pittsburgh Convention, in 1893, H. C. Burger, Ohio Σ '90, was named editor, and three years later Herbert C. Lakin, Mass. Γ '94. Lakin resigned in the middle of his second term, and Dr. Edward Mellus, Mass. Γ '95, was appointed for the vacancy. Mellus was succeeded by Champe S. Andrews, Ala. A-M '94, a veteran Fraternity worker. He appointed Henry Sydnor Harrison, N.Y. M '00, as his assistant, who became editor-in-chief in 1903.

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Sydnor Harrison later became one of America's most distinguished novelists. Charles P. Wood, *N.Y.* A '04, succeeded Harrison, and at the end of four years the Supreme Council appointed Elmer B. Sanford, *Mich.* I-B '03, now a member of the Board of Trustees, to fill the vacancy created by him. Sanford resigned in 1918, and Noel T. Dowling, *Ala.* I '09, became editor. From 1921 to the time of his death, in February, 1927, William C. Levere, *Ill.* Ψ-Ω '98, was *The Record's* editor. Eric A. Dawson, *Miss.* Γ '08, was editor 1927-33, and Lauren Foreman, *Ga.* E '01, 1933—.

“THE HUSTLER”

The Hustler was the first private publication of the Fraternity. It appeared September 1, 1892, founded and edited by George and Harry Bunting, of Tennessee Zeta. This was a very live magazine and contained much news of general interest to members of the Fraternity.

“PHI ALPHA”

In February, 1894, *The Hustler* was changed to *Phi Alpha*, which has remained our secret publication up to the present time. *Phi Alpha* was published regularly four times a year, but since the Miami Convention, in 1928, has been published only as necessity or occasion desired.

“SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON MANUAL”

The Sigma Alpha Epsilon Manual, edited by Dr. George H. Kress, *Ohio* E '96, assisted by Herbert B. Moyer, *Pa.* Z '97, a volume of 186 pages, the most comprehensive history of the Fraternity gotten out up to that time, was published in 1904.

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HISTORY OF SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON

The first fraternity history in three volumes was written by William C. Levere and published in 1911. It is a complete and comprehensive history of Sigma Alpha Epsilon from its founding up to the time of publication and is profusely illustrated with halftones that are very valuable from an historical point of view.

ΣAE IN THE WORLD WAR

William C. Levere, wrote ΣAE *in the World War* before he died, but it was not published until over a year after his death, in 1927. It is a volume of nearly 1,000 pages containing the names of over 8,000 members of ΣAE who served in some capacity during the World War, along with a vivid description of the part our members played in the War.

CATALOGUE AND DIRECTORY

Nine editions of the catalogue and directory of the membership of the Fraternity have been issued as follows: First, 1859, by North Carolina Xi; Second, 1870, by Georgia Beta; Third, 1872, by Georgia Beta; Fourth, 1877, by Kentucky Chi; Fifth, 1886, by Georgia Beta; Sixth, 1893, by Pennsylvania Sigma-Phi; Seventh, 1904, by William C. Levere, E.S.R.; Eighth, 1918, by Don R. Almy, E.S.A.; Ninth, 1929, by Eric A. Dawson, E.S.R.

SONGS OF SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON

Sigma Alpha Epsilon is fortunate in possessing so many beautiful fraternity songs. These have all 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, and 1929.

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MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS

Other publications of Sigma Alpha Epsilon are the following: *The Original Minutes* in 1904, *The A B C of ΣAE*, *The ΣAE Chap Book*, *Who's Who in ΣAE*, by William C. Levere, in 1912; *Leading Greeks*, by William C. Levere, in 1915; *Paragraph History of ΣAE* 1916 of which the seventh edition was issued in 1936, and *The Memory Book of Sigma Alpha Epsilon*.

“IF”—FOR FRATERNITY PLEDGES

BY DR. JOHN O. MOSELEY, PAST E.S.A.

1. If you can take Fraternity IN YOUR STRIDE,
2. If you can complete with PATIENCE and DISCERNMENT your program of pledgeship,
3. If you can place FIRST things FIRST in your thoughts and dreams of Fraternity,
4. If you can PERSEVERE in your loyalty.
5. If you can CONSOLIDATE your gains and TURN TO ADVANTAGE your losses,
6. If you can add HUMANISM to DEMOCRACY and make valid your faith in THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN,
7. If you can spend WISELY every golden hour and turn the profits to your capital account,

YOU'LL BE LIVING IN A WORLD WHICH HAS A PLANNER AND A PLAN, AND YOU'LL KNOW WHAT IT MEANS TO BE A REAL FRATERNITY MAN.

ENDOWMENT FUNDS OF ΣAE

THERE are four endowment funds of Sigma Alpha Epsilon: the National Endowment Fund; the *Record* Life Subscription Fund; the Student Loan Fund; and the Special Scholarship Fund.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FUND

The National Endowment Fund consists of the surplus funds which had been accumulated prior to the St. Louis Convention of 1920, and of contributions made by alumni in payment of annual Chapter National dues of \$3.00, Life Memberships of \$50.00, Founders' Memberships of \$1,000.00, or otherwise. The purposes of this fund are to promote the building of the Levere Memorial Temple; to assist Chapters Collegiate in building houses; and to provide an income for the general purposes of the Fraternity. All contributions to this fund from alumni are allocated to the Levere Memorial Foundation. This fund is administered by the National Board of Trustees with headquarters in New York City. The amount of the fund as of June 30, 1942, was \$26,888.37, of which the greater part has been lent to chapters to assist them in building houses.

RECORD LIFE SUBSCRIPTION FUND

Each initiate pays a *Record* Life Subscription fee of \$10.00 which becomes a part of the *Record* Life Subscription Fund, in consideration of which he will receive *The Record* for life. All sums for *Record* Life Subscription fees received from the Chapters Collegiate by the Eminent Supreme Recorder are sent to the National Board of Trustees in New York for investment. This is a trust fund the principal of which must be kept intact forever and used for no other purpose and the

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interest applied to the expense of publishing *The Record* and any other necessary expenses of the Fraternity, as authorized by the National Convention or the Supreme Council. Within a few years this interest should pay all costs of publishing *The Record* and provide additional income for the general purposes of the Fraternity. As of June 30, 1942, this fund amounted to \$417,738.15 and about \$17,500.00 is added to it annually.

STUDENT LOAN FUND

This fund was established, following the receipt of a gift of \$793.59 from Dr. Edley H. Jones, *La. T-Y '22*, and has been the means of giving help to many deserving students who needed financial assistance. Additions have been made from time to time and as of June 30, 1942, the fund amounted to \$5,707.21. Loans are made to seniors with interest at three percent and repayment must be made during the first four years after graduation. This fund is administered by the trustees of the Levere Memorial Foundation who are the members of the Supreme Council. All fines paid by chapters are allocated to the Student Loan Fund.

SPECIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Through the generosity of the late Mrs. Maud Gamble Nippert, wife of Judge Alfred K. Nippert, notes of the Levere Memorial Foundation amounting to \$27,500.00, were presented to this fund with the stipulation that the principal should be kept intact forever and the interest added to the Student Loan Fund each year after the Levere Memorial bonds have been paid off. In the meantime the interest is to be used for payments on the principal and reinvested. Over \$20,000 has already been paid off and this amount invested in other securities. This fund is administered by the trustees of the Levere Memorial Foundation.

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NATIONAL CONVENTION FUND

In addition to its endowment funds, ΣAE has a National Convention Fund for the benefit of delegates from the Chapters Collegiate to National Conventions. Twelve percent of all sums received from the Chapters as National Dues or Initiation Fees are allocated to this fund. Each Chapter delegate, Province Archon, National officer or Past E.S.A., attending a convention receives \$10 per day for not exceeding three days and the balance is distributed according to the mileage traveled. Delegates from Alumni Associations do not share in this fund. For the Fort Worth Convention of 1940 this fund amounted to \$14,343.65.

ΣAE STATISTICS—1942

MEMBERSHIP	
Total Number Initiated	56,337
In Chapters Collegiate 3/15/42	3,966
Initiates 1941-42	2,204
Deceased	5,594
CHAPTERS	
Chapters Collegiate	113
States with ΣAE Chapters	44
Houses Owned	97
Total Valuation of Houses	\$3,350,000.00
INVESTMENT FUNDS	
Record Life Subscription Fund	\$ 417,738.15
National Endowment Fund	26,888.37
Total Investments	\$ 444,626.52
LEVERE MEMORIAL FOUNDATION	
Building	\$ 316,621.26
Land	70,130.21
Embellishments	25,828.01
Furniture and Fixtures	38,525.07
Library and Museum	7,024.85
Student Loan Fund	5,707.21
Special Scholarship Fund	27,500.00
Total Levere Memorial	\$ 491,336.61



WILLIAM C. LEVERE, ILL. Ψ - Ω '98, PAST E.S.A. AND PAST E.S.R., ONE OF THE
GREATEST FRATERNITY LEADERS OF ALL TIME

THE LEVERE MEMORIAL TEMPLE

*A*T 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 ΣAEs who had died on the battlefields of France during the World War 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, Ill., and set about raising funds through the Chapter National 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 restrictions 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, *Ill.* Ψ-Ω '02, was named as architect and Lauren Foreman, *Ga.* E '01, then Eminent Supreme Archon, appointed a Building Committee, consisting of Judge Alfred K. Nippert, *Ohio* E '94, Chairman, Mr. Knox, and Eric A. Dawson, *Miss.* Γ '08, 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, *Ind.* B '12, then Eminent Supreme Archon; the cornerstone was laid December 29, 1929; and the completed building was dedicated December 28, 1930, during the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary National Convention. The dedica-

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tory address was delivered by General William G. Everson, *Ind.* A '03, 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 by the erection of which Σ AE became the first fraternity to build its own national headquarters.

Besides housing the National Offices of Σ AE 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 Σ AE and of other fraternities in a most striking manner. The greater part of the embellishment work has been done by Johannes O. Waller, *Ill.* Ψ - Ω '35, who was brought from Munich in 1930 and has devoted his extraordinary talents to the beautification of the Temple since that time. He was initiated into Σ AE while taking graduate work at Northwestern University.

The memorial chapel with its stained glass windows has been called the most beautiful in the Middle West but visitors find equal interest in the Panhellenic room with its historic murals and the seals of thirty-nine fraternities and twenty sororities in fresco on its ceiling; in the Library and Museum with the seals of all the institutions in which there have been Σ AE chapters shown in the windows; and in the attractive Banquet 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 Σ AE leaders in public life.

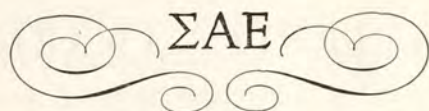
Truly this beautiful Temple is not only the pride of Σ AE but is also the pride and Mecca of fraternity men and women of all Greek letter organizations.

FRATERNITY AWARDS

*A*N HONOR toward which every initiate can work is the Besser-Lindsey bronze medallion which can only be awarded to one senior from each Chapter Collegiate each year but the winner must measure up to three qualifications. Three credentials are necessary to win this coveted prize. The candidate must have had an average of 80 or thereabouts during his four years in college, he must be the holder of two major letters in some college sport, and he must have held some chapter office. Letters of application for the Award must contain signed statements of the athletic department, the Registrar and the Eminent Archon, attesting the credentials of the candidate. All applications should be mailed to the National Office sometime during the second semester of the candidate's senior year. This award was founded by Edwin E. Besser, *Ill.* Ψ-Ω '16, and J. Frank Lindsey, *Ind.* Γ '13, in 1924. They donated 500 medallions of which 232 had been awarded up to June 30, 1938.

Most chapters give their retiring Eminent Archons some gift of appreciation. These are usually little gold gavels or a replica of the original badge. Province Alpha chapters present their retiring Archons with the Almy Jewel, a beautiful medal, similar in design to the honor decorations of various nations, that can be worn on the coat lapel or suspended from a purple ribbon for full dress wear. Any Province may adopt the Almy Jewel.

At each National Convention of the fraternity, silver cups are presented to the chapter having the best scholarship, the two chapters having the finest scrap-books and the chapter which has been the most prompt with its reports to the National Office.



MAGNA CARTA OF COLLEGE- FRATERNITY RELATIONS

DESCRIBED as a "Magna Carta of College and Fraternity Relations," which makes clear the unanimity of purpose on each side, the report of a joint committee of ten members—five from the Association of American Colleges and five from the National Interfraternity Conference—was announced in March, 1938, its provisions to go into effect at once at 190 colleges and universities throughout the United States and Canada where some seventy national fraternities have more than 60,000 undergraduate members and almost 1,000,000 alumni.

The basic principles of the report were summarized as follows:

I. THE OBLIGATION OF THE COLLEGE TO THE GROUP AND ITS MEMBERS:

Student group life is an essential feature of the educational process; it should be recognized as such, and as large a degree of responsible control as possible should be delegated to it.

Self-government is a primary objective of college training; the work of the college will be strengthened by utilizing the fraternity to this end.

The college may delegate responsibility to the fraternity, but is thereby not absolved from its own responsibility. The college must enforce accountability for all delegated responsibility.

The college should insist upon the financial integrity of all

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student undertakings, and not allow them to encroach upon the student's primary purpose in coming to college.

Group life, to be of greatest value, must be integrated with college objectives intellectually as well as socially, physically, and morally.

II. THE OBLIGATION OF THE GROUP TO THE COLLEGE:

The fraternity is responsible to the college to the extent to which the privilege of association withdraws its members from the immediate control of the college.

The fraternity should maintain proper social standards and wholesome conditions of living.

The fraternity must either control its members or return them to the control of the college.

The fraternity must either govern itself adequately, or be supervised or dispersed by the college.

III. THE OBLIGATION OF THE GROUP TO THE INDIVIDUAL:

The fraternity has no immediate responsibility for scholarship, but should maintain conditions that will promote the individual's best development in every way.

The fraternity should not give refuge to its members in any breach of accepted responsibility.

The fraternity should respect the rights of its members to self-development.

IV. THE OBLIGATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL TO THE GROUP:

The individual's right of self-expression is limited by his obligations to the group and to the college.

Compulsion is a poor substitute for co-operation.

V. THE OBLIGATION OF THE ALUMNUS TO THE COLLEGE AND THE GROUP:

Alumni membership is an opportunity to serve youth, and gives the alumnus no other privilege nor right.

The undergraduates are responsible to the college for the chapter; alumni must always respect this responsibility.

THE INTERFRATERNITY
CONFERENCE

EACH YEAR the two days immediately following Thanksgiving Day the National Interfraternity Conference meets in New York City. This body is a convention of fraternity secretaries and national officers who meet in this fashion for the purpose of discussing questions of mutual interest. All national fraternities are not members of the Interfraternity Conference. Membership is restricted to those fraternities which can offer the necessary qualifications. The Interfraternity Conference resulted from a resolution offered by George D. Kimball, *Colo. Z '95*, then Eminent Supreme Archon of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, at a meeting of the Department of Universities and Colleges of the Religious Education Association, which met at Chicago, Ill., February 11, 1909. Don R. Almy served as Chairman of the Conference during the year, 1920-21. Fred H. Turner, *Ill. B '22*, Eminent Supreme Deputy Archon, was elected Educational Adviser of the Conference November, 1937.



BADGES OF THE LEADING FRATERNITIES

(Courtesy of L. G. Balfour Co., Attleboro, Mass., sole official jewelers to ΣΑΕ)

FRATERNITY CRITERIA

Adopted by the National Interfraternity Conference

Approved for Sigma Alpha Epsilon by the Supreme Council

WE CONSIDER the fraternity responsibility for a positive contribution to the primary functions of the colleges and universities, and therefore under an obligation to encourage the most complete personal development of its members, intellectual, physical, and social.

Therefore, we declare:

- (1) That the objectives and activities of the fraternity should be in entire accord with the aims and purposes of the institutions at which it has chapters.
- (2) That the primary loyalty and responsibility of a student in his relations with his institution are to the institution, and that the association of any group of students as a chapter of a fraternity involves the definite responsibility of the group for the conduct of the individual.
- (3) That the fraternity should promote conduct consistent with good morals and good taste.
- (4) That the fraternity should create an atmosphere which will stimulate substantial intellectual progress and superior intellectual achievement.
- (5) That the fraternity should maintain sanitary, safe, and wholesome physical conditions in the chapter house.
- (6) That the fraternity should inculcate principles of sound business practice both in chapter finances and in the business relations of its members.

These criteria should be applied in close co-operation with the administrative authorities of the institutions. Detailed methods of application will necessarily vary in accordance

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with local conditions. It is the purpose of the National Interfraternity Conference to offer detailed suggestions, after further study and investigation, regarding practical steps to make this co-operation effective.

I F

BY RUDYARD KIPLING

If you can keep your head when all about you
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you;
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,
But make allowance for their doubting too;
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,
Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,
Or being hated, don't give way to hating,
And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise;
If you can dream—and not make dreams your master;
If you can think—and not make thoughts your aim,
If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster
And treat those two imposters just the same;
If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken
Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,
Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,
And stoop and build 'em up with worn-out tools;
If you can make one heap of all your winnings
And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,
And lose, and start again at your beginnings
And never breathe a word about your loss;
If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew
To serve your turn long after they are gone,
And so hold on when there is nothing in you
Except the Will which says to them: "Hold on!"
If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
Or walk with kings—nor lose the common touch,
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,
If all men count with you, but none too much;
If you can fill the unforgiving minute
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,
Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,
And—which is more—you'll be a Man, my son!

PERSONAL FITNESS TEST

HERE IS THE WAY to play the game. There are ten questions. A grade of 3 is awarded on each if you are above the average; 2 if you are below average. Hence, 30 is a perfect score and 20 an average score. The questions:

1. *Neatness:*

Are my habits of personal cleanliness the best? Do I dress suitably? Do I keep my personal effects orderly?

2. *Broadmindedness:*

Am I ready to recognize worth in others? Have I respect for the opinions and beliefs of others. Have I the ability to consider both sides of a question?

3. *Courtesy:*

Do I try to manifest a real spirit of thoughtful, kindly helpfulness? Do I avoid practices that make me conspicuous?

4. *Dependability:*

Am I punctual in meeting all engagements and agreements? Am I trustworthy about meeting obligations to the best of my ability?

5. *Loyalty:*

Have I a sense of responsibility for the welfare of the business with which I am connected? Do I make my personal interests secondary to my business interest? Have I real respect for my occupation?

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6. *Co-operation:*

Have I an ability and willingness to work with others?
Have I a real desire to be helpful in all situations?

7. *Leadership:*

Have I the ability to plan and carry out projects of various sorts? Have I the ability to win the allegiance and co-operation of others?

8. *Honesty and Sincerity:*

Have I the strength to be honest under all circumstances?
Am I straightforward and unaffected?

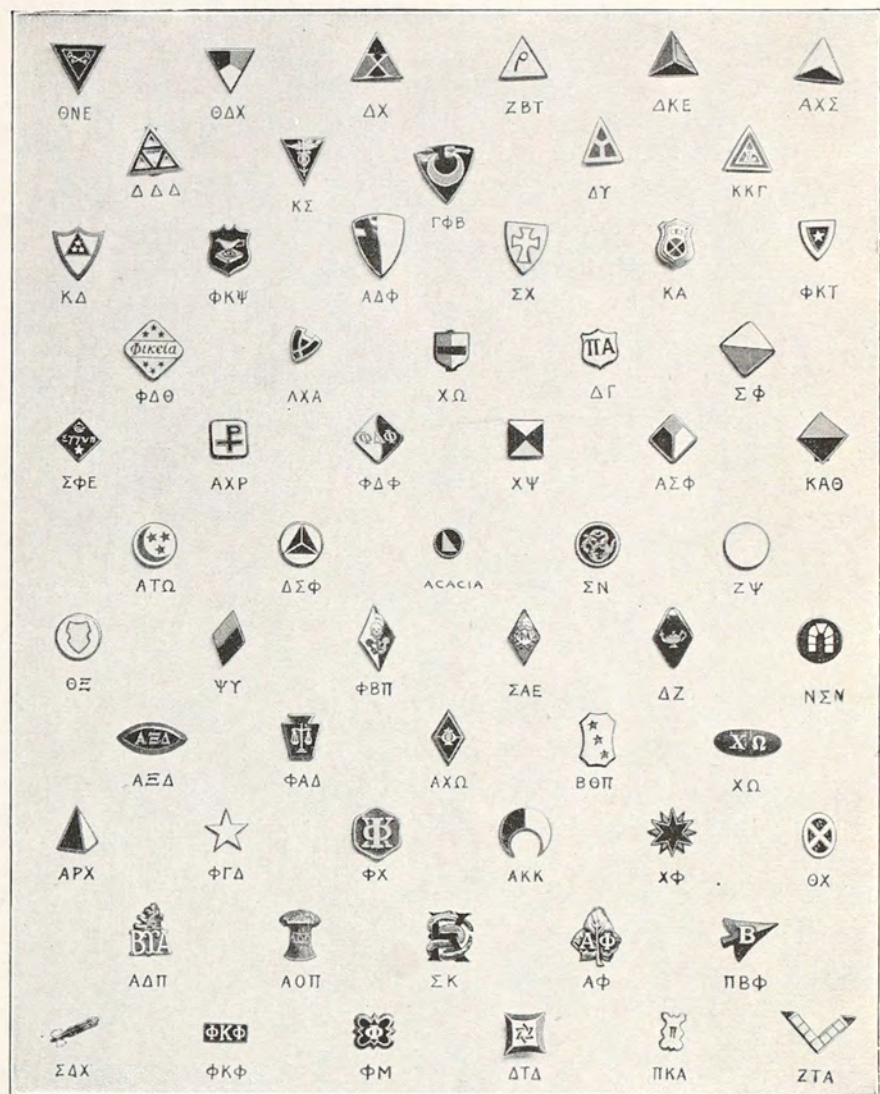
9. *Perseverance:*

Have I the ability to stay with a task until it is finished?
Have I a tenacity of purpose even against great odds?

10. *Self-Control:*

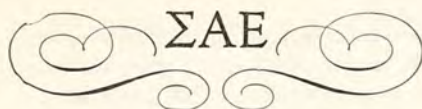
Have I the ability to hold the mastery of myself under trying circumstances? Have I the ability to be pleasant and considerate, even though others are unfair or irritable?





PLEDGE BUTTONS OF THE LEADING FRATERNITIES AND SORORITIES

(Courtesy of L. G. Balfour Co., Attleboro, Mass., sole official jewelers to ΣΑΕ)



INSTRUCTIONS TO PLEDGE MASTER

ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES you will find specimen questions and blanks for four examinations for your pledges. On each of the examination blanks you will find space for ten of the specimen questions. It will only be necessary for you to fill in the numbers of the questions you desire answered and the pledge can refer to the questions and write in his answers. Space is also provided on each of the blanks for original questions should you consider it desirable to ask questions which are not shown.

The answers to all the questions relating to ΣΑΕ and the general fraternity system can be found in this book, the *Paragraph History of ΣΑΕ*, the *National Laws*, or *Baird's Manual*. You should instruct the pledges as to where to find the answers to questions about your own chapter and institution.

I. QUESTIONS CONCERNING INSTITUTION WHERE THE CHAPTER IS LOCATED

NOTE—The pledge will have to investigate local catalogues, histories, and year books for answers to these questions.

1. When was your institution founded?
2. By whom?
3. What is its general classification?
4. What group, society or governmental body now controls its policies?
5. What is the major endowing agency for your institution?
6. Who was the first President or head of your institution?
7. What is the present enrollment?
8. What degrees does it grant?
9. What are the important customs and traditions of your institution?

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10. Give some incidents in your institution's history?
11. What are the major divisions of your institution?
12. For what is your institution most famous?
13. Who is President or Chancellor of your institution?
14. How many fraternities are on your campus?
15. What are the leading fraternities?
16. How many sororities?
17. What are the leading sororities?
18. What outstanding honorary fraternities are on your campus?
19. What are the honorary and professional fraternities in your academic department?
20. What are the principal extra-curricular activities of the campus?
21. Which fraternity was first located on your campus? When?
22. Who is the Dean of your college or division?
23. Name the major campus publications.
24. How does a student enter into campus activities?
25. Which fraternities on your campus lead in scholarship?
26. Name the major achievement awards on your campus.
27. How many on the faculty?
28. Name the Σ AEs on the faculty. Give Department, Chapter, School, and year of graduation.
29. Name five outstanding faculty members and tell the nature of their achievements.
30. What do you know about the institute's library?
31. Who is the Dean of Freshmen?
32. Who is the Dean of Men?
33. Who is the Dean of Women?
34. Name three comparable neighboring institutions.
35. What should be the cost of a year's attendance at your institution?
36. Who is your registrar?
37. To whom would you go on your faculty for answers to questions in:
 - a. Entrance credits.
 - b. Health Questions.
 - c. Academic problems.
 - d. General social problems.
38. Where are the major campus administrative offices?
39. Name the colleges or universities in your athletic conference.
40. What is the attitude of your institution toward fraternities?
41. Name five outstanding alumni of your institution.

EXAMINATION NO. 1

1. Question No.; Answer:

2. Q. No.; A.

3. Q. No.; A.

4. Q. No.; A.

5. Q. No.; A.

6. Q. No.; A.

7. Q. No.; A.

8. Q. No.; A.

9. Q. No.; A.

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10. Question No.; Answer:

11. Q:

A:

12. Q:

A:

13. Q:

A:

14. Q:

A:

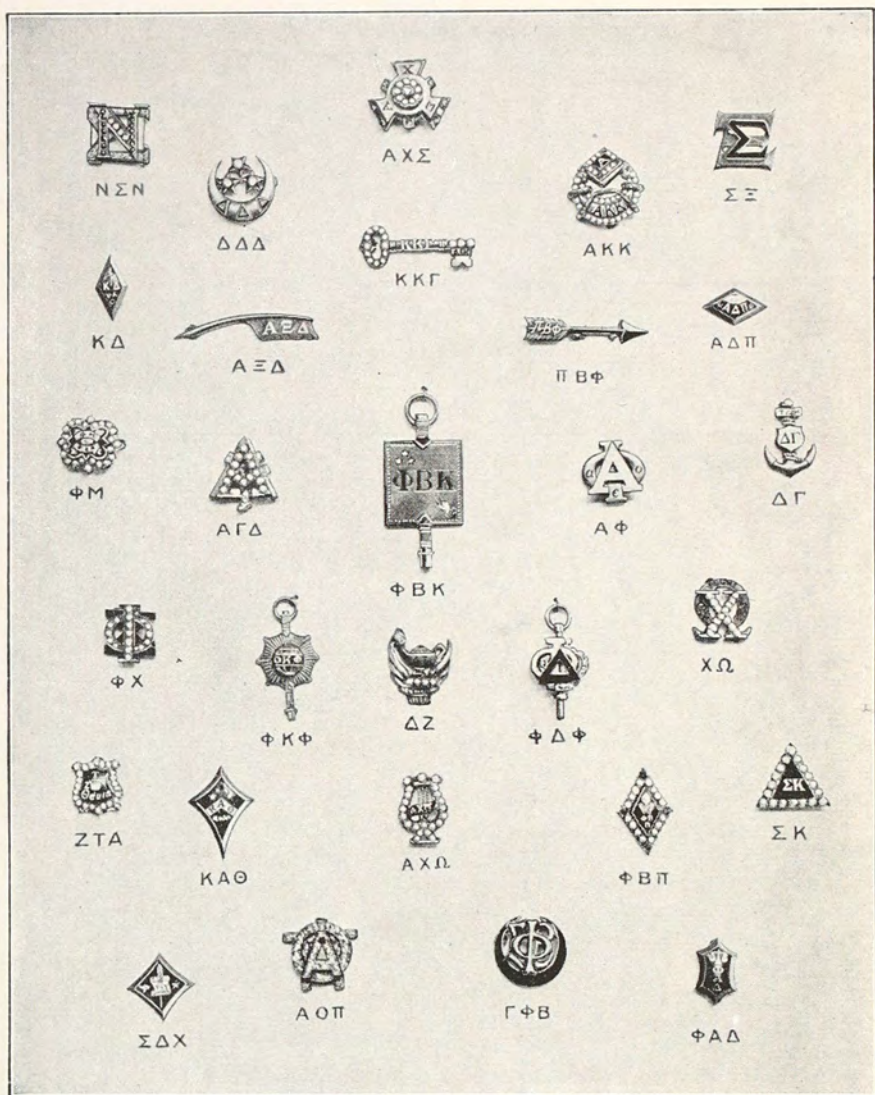
15. Q:

A:

II. QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE LOCAL
CHAPTER OF ΣAE

NOTE—The pledge will have to consult local sources plus the manual for answers to these questions.

1. When was your chapter founded; by whom was it founded; name the local; in the order of founding, what numerical rank does your chapter hold, nationally and on your campus; what is your chapter's name; why was this name chosen?



BADGES OF THE LEADING SORORITIES, PROFESSIONAL FRATERNITIES
AND HONORARY SOCIETIES

(Courtesy of L. G. Balfour Co., Attleboro, Mass., sole official jewelers to ΣΑΕ)

Pledge Manual of Sigma Alpha Epsilon

2. Name the location of houses occupied by the local chapter.
3. Name the offices in a chapter and tell the specific duties of each office, and give titles.
4. Name committees and give duties.
5. How often are chapter meetings held; who presides at chapter meetings; who can attend; what constitutes a quorum?
6. Who is your alumnus adviser?
7. Name the members of the Alumni Board of Directors of your chapter.
8. Where is the alumni office located? Name the alumni publication.
9. Does your chapter publish a paper? What is its name and how often does it appear?
10. How much do you pay for room rent; how much for board; what was the original cost of your house; for how much is the mortgage?
11. Do you suspend members delinquent in accounts; is your chapter run at a profit or a loss; does your chapter keep within its budget; are your monthly bills more or less than the other fraternities?
12. Write the Greek alphabet, Greek letter and English word.
13. Demonstrate your ability to identify pledge buttons and badges.
14. What is the function of the local Interfraternity Council? Who is president? Who is your representative?
15. Write the words to four prominent songs.
16. Number of men initiated by the chapter to date.
17. Why is it important that alumni assist in rushing; what points about a rushee should be thoroughly investigated before pledging; what should be avoided in rushing?
18. Name five prominent alumni of the chapter.

EXAMINATION NO. II

1. Question No.; Answer:

2. Q. No.; A.

3. Q. No.; A.

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4. Question No.; Answer:

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5. Q. No.; A.

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6. Q. No.; A.

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7. Q. No.; A.

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8. Q. No.; A.

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9. Q. No.; A.

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10. Q. No.; A.

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11. Q:

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A:

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12. Q:

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A:

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13. Q:.....

A:

14. Q:.....

A:

15. Q:.....

A:

III. QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE NATIONAL FRATERNITY

1. Give date, place and circumstances of founding of Σ AE.
2. Name the founders of the fraternity.
3. Who designed our badge?
4. Who was the first pledge of Alabama Mu?
5. Describe the first badge.
6. Name the first ten chapters of Σ AE, give date of founding, and College.
7. Where was the first National Convention held?
8. How many members died in the Civil War?
9. How many members were in the Union Army?
10. Where was the first alumni association formed?
11. Who was the only woman member? Her chapter—Life work.
12. When and where was the first Northern chapter established? The second? The third?
13. When were numbered badges first presented to initiates?
14. Who was the first E.S.A. of Σ AE?
15. What was a Grand Chapter?
16. What is meant by "Keph"?
17. Why did Alabama Mu cease to exist in 1858?
18. Give the date of death and burial place of the founders.
19. Who found the original minutes at Tuscaloosa?

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20. What chapter existed during the Civil War?
21. Under the laws of what state is Σ AE incorporated?
22. Who was the last of the Founders to join the Chapter Eternal?
23. Name the first chapter revived after the Civil War.
24. Name the oldest continuous chapter.
25. Give details of the DeVotie Memorial, at Columbus, Ga.
26. Name the chapter first to obtain a chapter house and how was it secured.
27. Who founded Washington City Rho and what distinction does it have?
28. What was the first chapter established outside the South and at what school is it? What was the first chapter North of the Ohio River and where?
29. What was the first chapter established West of the Mississippi River and where?
30. When was *The Record* first published; who was its editor; how many editors of *The Record* have there been; which editor later became a famous novelist; how often is *The Record* published?
31. What was the first name of *Phi Alpha*; is *Phi Alpha* published regularly now?
32. Give the historical background of *The Hustler*?
33. Who wrote the 3-volume *History of Sigma Alpha Epsilon*; who wrote the *History of Σ AE in the World War*; how many members of Σ AE served in the World War?
34. What purpose does the *Paragraph History* serve; do you own a copy of the *Paragraph History*?
35. When was the first catalogue published; number of chapters then and now. Number of members then and now; how many catalogues have been issued?
36. How many endowment funds has Σ AE; from what sources come the General Endowment Fund; what does one pay to become a Life Member; what is a Founder?
37. How much do you pay to *The Record* Life Subscription Fund; what is the total amount of the fund now; for what is the interest on this Fund used; for what can the principal of this fund be spent?
38. Who created the Scholarship Fund; from what chapter is he; what rate of interest is exacted of those who borrow from this fund; can freshmen borrow from same?
39. What prize does the National Fraternity present to the chapter having the highest scholarship?
40. How often does a National Convention convene?
41. Where was the last National Convention held; at what city was the first National Convention held; where will the next National Convention meet?

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42. In what is the supreme power of the fraternity vested; who is allowed to vote at National Conventions?
43. What officers compose the Supreme Council; name the officers of the Supreme Council; give titles; what is the function of the Supreme Council; who is eligible to the Supreme Council?
44. How many members of the Board of Trustees are there; where do all of them live; what are their duties?
45. Can a chapter amend National Laws; can a chapter enact by-laws?
46. What is meant by Chapter Collegiate? Chapter National? Chapter Quiescent? Chapter Eternal?
47. What is the cost of a life membership in the Chapter National? National Alumni dues?
48. How many Provinces are there; name the chapters in your Province; name the Province officers, give titles; which states comprise your Province; what is the oldest chapter in your Province; which is the youngest?
49. In what Province is your chapter located; name the chapters in your Province; name the oldest chapter in your Province; the youngest.
50. Where was the first Province Convention held; at what chapter will your next Province Convention meet?
51. In how many states are there Σ AE chapters?
52. In what states are there no Σ AE chapters?
53. In what state do we find the most Σ AE chapters; how many chapters has this state?
54. What two large cities have three chapters of Σ AE each?
55. Name and locate the three youngest chapters in the fraternity.
56. How many dead chapters has Σ AE; explain the reason; name two.
57. For what misdemeanors can a member be expelled or suspended from the fraternity; when is a member not in good standing in his chapter?
58. Give details concerning the Levere Memorial.
59. Discuss the part played by Σ AE in the World War.
60. Tell in detail the life and work of William C. Levere.
61. What is the name of the Σ AE chapter which, as a local, had General Grant and Admiral Dewey as members?
62. What Σ AE was President of the United States; what Σ AE was Secretary of State; what Σ AE was Secretary of War; what Σ AE was Secretary of the Treasury; what Σ AE was a Justice of the Supreme Court; what Σ AE was Postmaster General?
63. Name the Σ AEs in the House of Representatives.
64. Name the Σ AEs in the Senate.

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65. American Chautauquas were founded by an Σ AE. Who was he? He was also the father-in-law of what world-famous inventor?
66. Name and locate the chapter of William McKinley.
67. What Σ AE was known as "the worlds greatest bridge builder"?
68. For the past several years an Σ AE has been national president of the Amateur Athletic Union. What is his name?
69. What is the name of the Σ AE, editor of *Nation's Business*?
70. Name three present-day Σ AE generals.
71. Name the Σ AE who is the most famous golf player.
72. Name the Σ AE college or university presidents.
73. What Σ AE was in charge of the construction work on the Boulder Dam?
74. An Σ AE naval captain is credited with being the first man to fly the Atlantic Ocean. What is his name?
75. Name eight Σ AE authors of national distinction.
76. Σ AE has had two all-time All-Americans. Who are they and what schools did they attend?

EXAMINATION NO. III

1. Question No.; Answer:

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2. Q. No.; A.

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3. Q. No.; A.

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4. Q. No.; A.

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5. Q. No.; A.

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6. Question No.; Answer:

7. Q. No.; A.

8. Q. No.; A.

9. Q. No.; A.

10. Q. No.; A.

11. Q:.....

A:

12. Q:.....

A:

13. Q:.....

A:

14. Q:.....

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A:

15. Q:

A:

IV. QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE AMERICAN COLLEGE FRATERNITY SYSTEM

1. When was founded the first fraternity bearing a Greek letter; name this fraternity; is it known now as a social fraternity?
2. Which fraternity was the first to establish a second chapter and where was it located?
3. What is the oldest social Greek letter fraternity; when and where was it founded?
4. The establishment of this second chapter brought about the founding of what other national fraternity?
5. What fraternities compose the "Union Triad"?
6. What was the first fraternity chapter west of the Alleghenies?
7. Name the members of the "Miami Triad" in the order of their establishment.
8. When and where was the first Greek letter fraternity founded in the south?
9. Name the five strongest competitive fraternities of Σ AE.
10. Name five fraternities usually considered as "Eastern."
11. Name three fraternities usually considered as "Southern."
12. What is the Fraternity Criteria?
13. What is the National Interfraternity Conference?
14. When was it founded?
15. What is its principal publication?
16. When did Σ AE become a member?
17. What book is called the Fraternity man's Bible?
18. Who are the following interfraternity figures and for what are they noted:
 - a. Alvan Duerr
 - b. George Banta, Jr.
 - c. Norman Hackett
19. How many fraternities are members of the N.I.C.?
20. What Fraternities make up the small "conservative group"?

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21. Name three fraternities with Canadian chapters.
22. What are the leading interfraternity publications?
23. Who suggested the idea of the N.I.C.?
24. Where and when does it meet?
25. What is the purpose of the N.I.C.?
26. What is the Undergraduate Interfraternity Conference?

EXAMINATION NO. IV

1. Question No.; Answer:

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2. Q. No.; A.

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3. Q. No.; A.

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4. Q. No.; A.

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5. Q. No.; A.

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6. Q. No.; A.

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7. Q. No.; A.

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8. Q. No.; A.

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9. Question No.; Answer:

10. Q. No.; A.

11. Q:

A:

12. Q:

A:

13. Q:

A:

14. Q:

A:

15. Q:

A:

THE GREEK ALPHABET

Α	Alpha	α
Β	Beta	β or β
Γ	Gamma	γ
Δ	Delta	δ
Ε	Epsilon	ε
Ζ	Zeta	ζ
Η	Eta	η
Θ	Theta	θ
Ι	Iota	ι
Κ	Kappa	κ
Λ	Lambda	λ
Μ	Mu	μ
Ν	Nu	ν
Ξ	Xi	ξ
Ο	Omicron	ο
Π	Pi	π
Ρ	Rho	ρ
Σ	Sigma	ς or σ
Τ	Tau	τ
Υ	Upsilon	υ
Φ	Phi	φ
Χ	Chi	χ
Ψ	Psi	ψ
Ω	Omega	ω

THE MOST POPULAR SONGS
of ΣAE

VIOLETS

Violets, Violets,
You're the fairest flow'r to me,
Violets, Violets,
Emblem of Fraternity.
With your perfume mem'ries come
Of Sigma Alpha Epsilon.
Dearest flow'r beneath the sun!
My Violets.

FRIENDS

The chairs all are empty
The last guest has gone
The candles burn lower and lower and sputter on and on
But after the last guest's departed
Haunting the mistladen air
There remaineth a lingering presence
The ghost of good fellowship rare.

Friends, Friends, Friends you and I will be,
Whether in fair or in bad stormy weather we'll stand or
we'll fall together for
SAE we will always be
Our bonds celebrating till death, separating old pals from me.

HAIL TO THE PURPLE

Hail to the Purple,
Hail to the Gold!
Hail to Phi Alpha,
Motto of old!
Hail Success Fraternity
In years yet to come
Hail Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

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SING, BROTHERS, SING

When we came up from Dixie Land,
Two score of years ago,
Our rivals met us with a band,
They thought we were a show.

Chorus

I tell you, sing, brothers, sing;
Sing, brothers, sing,
And let Phi Alpha ring,
Brothers sing.

But they were very wrong, you know,
To do the way they did;
They were just forty times too slow,
For we get the men they bid—Chorus.

And when in future years we sit
With children on our knee,
We'll teach them that the alphabet
Begins with SAE—Chorus.

And when they're old enough to go
To classic 'Varsity,
They'll ride the frisky billy goat,
The goat of SAE—Chorus.

And when at last we've gone below
To sail the fiery sea,
We'll twist the devil's tail
And yell for SAE—Chorus.

ΣAE GRACE

Ye ancient Father of our clan
We bow our hearts to thee.
We offer thanks for bread and meat
and for our SAE.
Bless Brothers all we humbly pray
Tho far on land and sea,
and keep us true to high ideals
We ask for SAE.

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YOURS IN THE BONDS

I am yours in the bonds of old SAE,
When your name you have signed,
These few words you will find,
To all SAEs have a meaning for those who sign—
These words were created for just your use and mine.

SHOULDER TO SHOULDER

Shoulder to Shoulder,
Bound heart and hand,
We are brothers every one
Of this our band,
Faithful forever to you we'll be,
Every one a loyal son
of SAE.

TUSCALOOSATOWN

TUNE: "The Old Gray Mare."

SAE was born in Tuscaloosatown,
Old Tuscaloosatown, old Tuscaloosatown,
SAE was born in Tuscaloosatown,
Eighty-one years ago.
Eighty-one years ago, Eighty-one years ago,
SAE was born in Tuscaloosatown,
Old Tuscaloosatown, old Tuscaloosatown,
SAE was born in Tuscaloosatown,
Eighty-one years ago.

THE PLEDGE SONG

I'm pledged to dear old SAE, SAE,
And there's no place I'd rather be, rather be,
Than in the dear 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 join the very best fraternity.
Adieu, ye other frats, adieu, adieu,
I do not care to come with you, come with you,
For I've been bid by jolly SAE,
And that's the only frat for me.

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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 SAE—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 SAE—Chorus.

ΣAE YELL

Phi Alpha Alicazee,
Phi Alpha Alicazon,
Sigma Alpha, Sigma Alpha, Sigma Alpha Epsilon
Rah, Rah, Bon Ton, Sigma Alpha Epsilon,
Rah, Rah, Bon Ton, Sigma Alpha Epsilon,
Ruh, Rah, Ruh Rah, Ruh Rah, Ree
Ruh, Rah, Ruh, Rah, S A E.

COME SING TO SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON

TUNE: "Washington and Lee Swing"

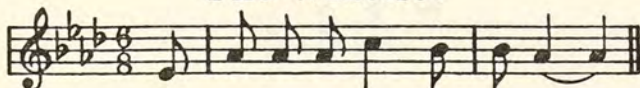
Come sing to Sigma Alpha Epsilon
And to Phi Alpha who will lead us on
And to Minerva with her guiding light
And to the lion who will fight, fight,
fight, fight
And in years to come we'll tell our sons
About the very best fraternity
We'll sing of Sigma Alpha Epsilon
Our dear old S A E.

SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON

TUNE: "Moonbeams Shining" from "Red Mill"

Sigma Alpha Epsilon—old Phi Alpha too,
You're the one we dearly love
To you we'll 'ere be true.
Fate may part us years to come
Future all unknown,
Still we will ever be
Faithful to you alone.

The Whistle.



CHAPTER INITIATION CERTIFICATE

This certifies that having completed his pledge-
hood, and having passed a satisfactory examination on the studies in this Manual, was duly initiated
into Chapter of the Σ AE Fraternity on the
day of

.....
E.A.

.....
E.R.

