

The Phoenix



The Manual of
Sigma Alpha Epsilon

Lake San Marcos Resort



aug 1 '95

Gentlemen;

Found this is a
garage sale. I thought
it should be mailed
to you. my library
furnished your address.

a fellow Greek member
Delta Delta Delta
Sorority

Ferne V. Plemis

The Quails Inn Hotel



Ask Us About The Monster!

Individual Pledge Record

I accept this fraternity manual as a guide in the acquisition of knowledge about Sigma Alpha Epsilon, and shall keep it so that in later years it shall remain a source of information and inspiration to stimulate continued loyalty to my fraternity and its ideals.

Name _____

I entered _____
(INSTITUTION)

on _____

I was pledged to _____ chapter

of Sigma Alpha Epsilon on _____

and was formally pledged on _____

My Pledge Educator was _____

My Big Brother was _____

I was initiated on _____

and was assigned badge number _____

The officers initiating me were:

Eminent Archon _____

Eminent Recorder _____

Eminent Chronicler _____

Eminent Herald _____

Eminent Warden _____

Others _____

The Phoenix



The Manual of Sigma Alpha Epsilon

Edited by JOSEPH W. WALT

SEVENTH EDITION, REVISED

1982

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TO THE ΣAE
UNDERGRADUATE . . .

WHO BY THE CULTIVATION
OF ALL THAT IS PURE
IN MAN'S NATURE
AND CHARACTER
WILL ACHIEVE THE IDEALS
OF HIS FRATERNITY
. . . THIS BOOK IS
AFFECTIONATELY
DEDICATED.





NOBLE LESLIE DE VOTIE

Guiding spirit in the founding of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, scholar and valedictorian of his class, author of the Ritual of the Fraternity, gentlemanly exemplar of the highest ideals of fraternity, minister of the gospel, and loyal patriot who was the first man to lose his life in the Civil War.

Foreword

THIS VOLUME REPRESENTS the first thorough revision of *The Phoenix* in more than twelve years. In 1970 the Supreme Council of the fraternity, in response to the suggestions of many undergraduate and alumni members of ΣAE, decided to move ahead with the creation of a new *Phoenix* and asked the present editor to undertake this task. It was clear that *The Phoenix* of the 1960's was no longer useful to the undergraduate of the 1970's.

The preparation of this volume was undertaken only after every chapter of the fraternity was solicited for suggestions as to its needs and desires in a manual. Many individual members of the fraternity submitted recommendations to the editor regarding the contents of the new *Phoenix*. While it was impossible to incorporate all suggested material in this volume, it is hoped that what is included will be most helpful to chapters and undergraduate members.

Included in the contents of *The Phoenix* are materials, in sharply revised form, which appeared previously in several volumes. *The Sigma Alpha Epsilon Pledge Manual*, compiled by O. K. Quivey, *Purdue* '12, Past Eminent Supreme Archon, was originally published in 1938. A second edition was published in 1942 and reprinted in 1946. *The Paragraph History of Sigma Alpha Epsilon*, the work of William C. Levere, *Northwestern* '98, Eminent Supreme Recorder, was first published in 1916, and went through eleven editions, the last of which appeared in 1946. *The Original Minutes of Alabama Mu*, edited by William C. Levere, was first issued in 1904 and later reprinted in *The Phoenix*. *The Saga of the Bunting Brothers*, by Harry S. Bunting, *Southwestern* '91, was a printed edition of an address delivered by Bunting at the 1937 National Convention in Chicago, Ill. These several volumes were brought to-

gether under one cover with the publication of *The Phoenix* in 1947 at the suggestion of Chapter Supervisor Albert J. Schoth, *Oregon State* '17, and under the direction of Lauren Foreman, *Emory* '01, Eminent Supreme Recorder. For twelve years this volume served as the pledge training manual of the fraternity; it was reprinted four times with minor additions and corrections, for a total of 35,000 copies.

In 1959 *The Phoenix* was completely revised under the direction of Dr. Joseph W. Walt, *Tennessee* '47, and passed through six printings totaling 56,000 copies.

The sixth edition first appeared in 1972 and was revised three times for a total of 18,000 copies.

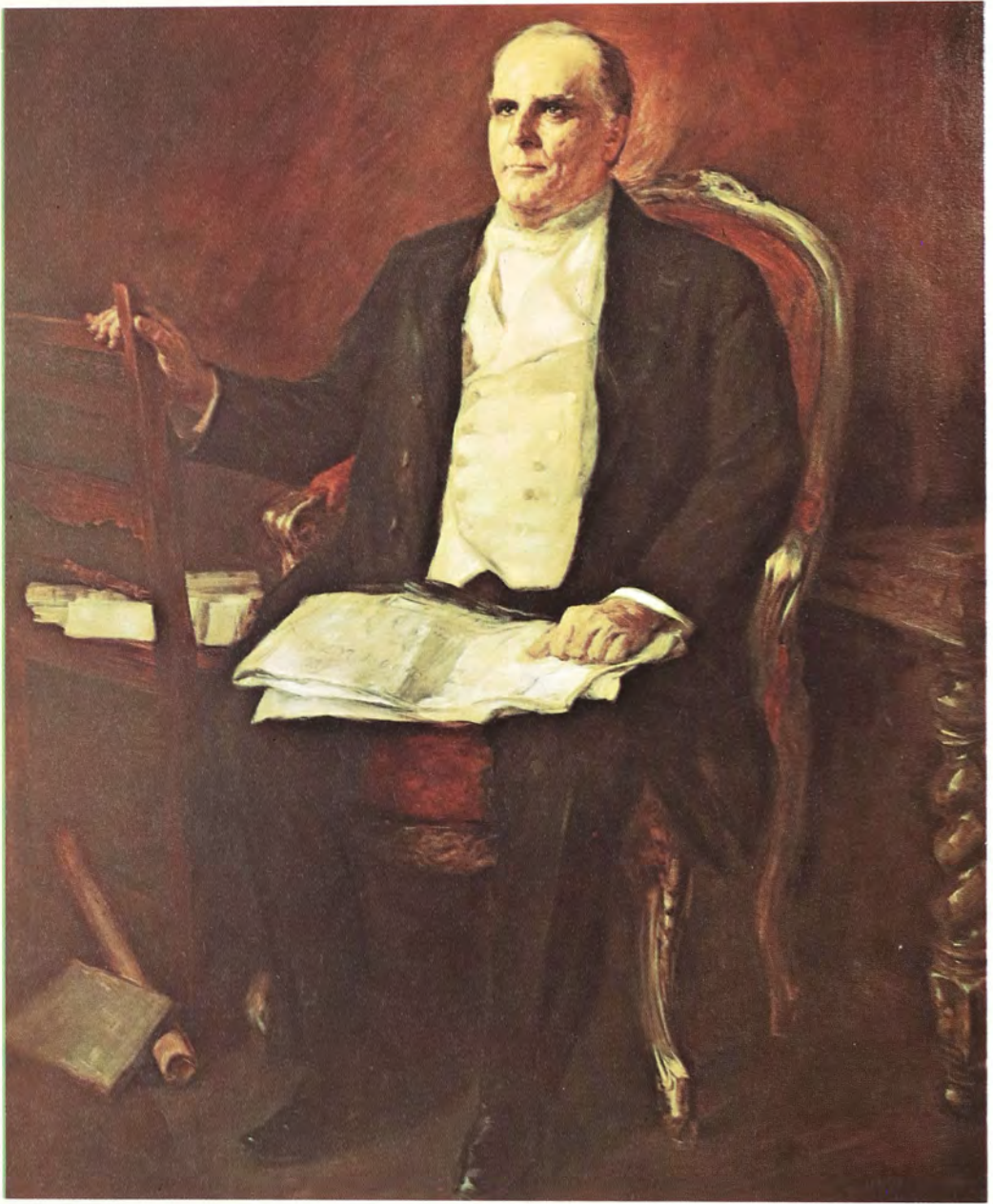
The seventh edition appeared in 1979, the work of many hands, including Kenneth D. Tracey, *Eastern New Mexico* '70; Richard L. Moore, *Eastern New Mexico* '66; W. Charles Witzleben, *Mercer* '70; John March, *Oklahoma* '75; Louis E. Smith, *Drake* '52; and Clay Sewell, *Iowa State* '78. To the entire staff of the ΣAE National Office; and especially to immediate past ESR Jack R. Hotaling, *Syracuse* '53, the editor expresses his warmest thanks. For any errors the editor is solely responsible.

The present volume is in the third printing, revised, of the seventh edition.

The measure of the value of *The Phoenix* will be found in its usefulness to the undergraduates of the fraternity. It is hoped that it will be a source not only of instruction, but also of inspiration to both the pledge and active members of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, in whose hands the future of the fraternity lies.

JOSEPH W. WALT

Indianola, Iowa
June 15, 1982



PRESIDENT WILLIAM McKINLEY

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

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I WHY FRATERNITY?

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

The generation of the eighties is different. Many young men of this age are still joining fraternities, but they are more thoughtful, more deliberate, more inclined to reject the clichés once readily accepted as validators of fraternity membership. They are less guided by the herd instinct, less enamored of the prospect of four undergraduate years of fraternal hell-raising, and more anxious to “do their own thing.” They disdain the image of the beerguzzling, raccoon-coated, utterly irresponsible “frat man” of an earlier day (an image, by the way, *some* fraternity men richly deserved) as a pathetic caricature, which it is. They

sense, nevertheless, that the fraternity experience may be worthwhile. At least they hope so, yet they are not at all sure. For many of them, joining a fraternity represents an act of faith.

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

Let us first define our terms. A college fraternity chapter is an organized group of undergraduate men bound together by ties of close friendship. Customarily the chapter is a part of a larger national

or regional organization which includes in its membership other undergraduates and a body of alumni.

A college fraternity exists on the premise that man is by nature a social being and wants to associate with his fellow man. He cannot associate equally with all of them, or even many of them, but he may enjoy a close relationship with *some* of them. And fraternity provides a structure, an environment in which intimate friendships can flourish. It is by no means the only kind of organization in which a student may find friends. Indeed, the typical student requires no organization at all to enable him to make

friends, nor does anyone in a fraternity confine his friendships exclusively to fellow members of the group. But a fraternity does foster brotherhood in an extremely effective way, its members drawn together by shared goals and common experiences. It is also more likely than not that a young man will find in a fraternity friends among those whose interests and background are different from his own. Learning to live in close relationships with members of a heterogeneous group is a thoroughly valuable experience. Social action anywhere requires organization, and on campus fraternities are among the most effective promoters of group activity because they are organized.

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

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

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

As students make their commitment to others, fraternity provides a structure within which this commitment can be acted out. Their dedication may be formalized in rituals of pledging and initiation, not to speak of a renewal of these vows in formal meetings from week to

week. Nowadays there is a tendency to eschew ritual as an outdated carry-over of "nineteenth century hocus pocus" but this writer has made the observation directly on today's campuses, large and small, that ritual, *well done* and seriously approached, makes a profound impact upon those who participate in it.

Ritual is but one way of expressing a fraternity's ideals and aspirations. Closely associated with it is symbolism. Whether the student is ready to concede the point or not, we all live much by symbols. Although it is true that some symbols have lost their meaning and are irrelevant to man in his present-day world, many symbols persist as graphic, comprehensible reminders of a man's commitments in life. A fraternity's name, badge, coat-of-arms, songs, publications, and choicest traditions, whether local or national, are symbolic and can have much importance if a member is willing to permit his life to be touched by them.

Fraternities make possible a unique experience in corporate living.

The fraternity member knows that there are many things that only individuals can do, things for which no organization of people is necessary or even desirable. He knows too, however, that there are many worthwhile enterprises — on and off the college campus — that can be accomplished only, or best, by groups of people working together. Such cooperative effort is a hallmark of fraternity living. To be sure, fraternities are not the only campus organizations where one can find effective group action, but they are often the most natural ones, and are in many ways supremely well adapted to the life of the campus. And, importantly, fraternities stand almost alone as groups *organized* by students and still exclusively *run* by students.

Because fraternities foster group involvement and emphasize group loyalty, they are commonly accused of imposing conformity on their members. Fraternity

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

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

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

Fraternity teaches. From fraternity the member can learn much that supplements the instruction he receives in the classroom. And what is learned is by no means frivolous. For in addition to





encouraging good scholarship, a fraternity helps the member to understand more about human relations and about himself. The lessons learned in this laboratory of social education can serve a man for a lifetime.

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

WHY NATIONAL FRATERNITY?

All of the foregoing applies more or less equally to national as well as local fraternities. In America today there are more than 4,000 national fraternity chapters. Not more than 50 local fraternities exist that are more than fifty years

old. With a few notable exceptions, national fraternity chapters are healthier and survive longer than local groups. The reasons for this are fairly obvious.

A good national fraternity can and does provide its chapters with advice and assistance whenever it is needed. National visitation officers—we call them Education and Leadership Consultants in Σ AE—call on chapters on a regularly scheduled basis and bring with them important skills in chapter management.

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

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

To the member the cost of national fraternity membership is minimal. Over a four-year period it amounts to considerably less than one percent of the average total college cost; or put another way, belonging to a national fraternity costs far less than the cost of one's automobile insurance during college years.

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

Of course, a national fraternity lends the prestige of its name and the richness of its best traditions to chapter and member alike. But far beyond this, a national fraternity lifts its members out of the *provincial*, parochial interests of one chapter in one college. This is the

chief, undoubted benefit of any kind of national organization. National involvement enables members to draw upon a nationwide pool of talent and ideas. In national conventions and leadership schools there is an exciting exchange of ideas and techniques. And at these meetings a member is confronted with all of the variety of opinions that would naturally flow from representatives from all over the nation, and he learns much from them. Thus the fraternity member learns to relate to the concerns of a large, diverse membership and finds new, exciting dimensions brought to his fraternity life.

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

HELPFUL HINTS

- ❖ Never say "Frat." Use of this colloquialism is an indication that you are not properly familiar with fraternity usage. Always refer to Sigma Alpha Epsilon as your *Fraternity* and show other Greek-letter organizations the same consideration.
- ❖ Learn to distinguish between the various Latin terms relating to graduates. A male graduate is an *Alumnus*, the plural of which is *Alumni*. The corresponding words for women are *Alumna* and *Alumnae*.
- ❖ In Sigma Alpha Epsilon the plural of *Brother* is *Brothers*. The use of *Brethren* is rather archaic.
- ❖ When introducing one member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon to another, it is proper to address each as *Brother*. A pledge is introduced as *Pledge Brother*. If a pledge introduces two Σ AEs to each other, he will call both *Mr.* and indicate to both that each is a member of the fraternity. The pledge never refers to active members of the fraternity as *Brother*, but as *Mr.* or by name.
- ❖ Members of Sigma Alpha Epsilon are generally known as Σ AEs, although they are sometimes referred to as *Sig Alphas*. Likewise, most other leading fraternities have adopted nicknames as : *Phi Deltas*, *Betas*, *Sigs*, *Delts*, *Phi Gams*, *ATOs*, *Dekes*, etc.

II PLEDGESHIP

YOU ARE CALLED *pledge* because you have entered a period of time in which you will be called upon to demonstrate that of which you are made. The step you have taken is one that is basic to the existence of man—that of selecting associates and turning away from an existence in solitude. As Francis Bacon has so aptly stated:

Whosoever is delighted in solitude is either a wild beast or a god . . . But little do men perceive what solitude is, and how far it extendeth. For a crowd is not company; and faces are but a gallery of pictures; and talk but a tinkling cymbal, where there is no love.¹

Though stated long ago, the words hold true in the present chrome-plated, neon-splashed world. As the complexity of daily life grows, you will further discover the truth in Bacon's words. The Latin adage states: *magna civitas magna solitudo*—*a great city is a great solitude*.

Indeed the inhabitants of today's great corporations, its governmental bureaucracies, and its huge multiversities have found that the pressure of survival pushes man further into his solitude. Your pledge to Sigma Alpha Epsilon is your rejection of this manner of living and your declaration that you intend to live as a *friend* in the fullest sense of the word.

An examination of the writings of any civilization will reveal that most hold the meaning of life to be firmly anchored in friendship, whether it is expressed in the ultimate commitment of one man and one woman for a lifetime or in the mutual acceptance of an ideal through which one man pledges himself to another.

Perfect friendship is the friendship of men who are good, and alike in virtue; for these wish well alike to each other *qua good*, and they are good in themselves. Now those who wish well to their friends for their sakes are most truly friends; for they do this by reason of

their own nature and not incidentally; therefore their friendship lasts as long as they are good—and goodness is an enduring thing.²

The ritual of Sigma Alpha Epsilon is a formalization of a special kind of friendship that we call *brotherhood*. As such, it is the summation of the *pledges* to brotherhood that have been made by thousands of men who have preceded you in Σ AE.

Your pledge period is one in which you will find your place in the brotherhood of the local chapter of which you will become a member. That you are considered to be potentially worthy of membership has been determined in the

mutual attraction that you and the men of Σ AE hold for one another. Your choice of Σ AE indicates that you have an affinity with its members—your pledge period will determine whether your spoken *pledge* is a product of your heart, or of your mouth.

Although the purposes of pledgeship are stated loftily in our ritual and the other documents of the fraternity, more simply stated, the principal purpose of pledgeship is to determine your ability to live and work successfully with others. If you are so able, then your place in the chapter will become obvious and felt by all.

Additionally, your period of pledgeship will serve to expose you to the beliefs on which the fraternity is formed. The facts and figures of our history will demonstrate the vastness of the organization, just as an understanding of its operation will enable you to function successfully within that organization. An examination of the men who have been important to Σ AE will reveal not only the style of their lives but the timelessness of their commitment to the concept of brotherhood and how this has caused Σ AE to become the world's largest fraternity.

The possession of a potential for membership is primary to pledgeship, but the determination of your readiness for membership can only be found in your performance. At some point in your pledge period, your ability to succeed in the university will be called into question. You may have demonstrated your ability before you began your association with the fraternity, or you may find this to be your final barrier before initiation.

All in all, however, your ultimate success in your college or university endeavors will not be judged by a grade point average, but in the manner in which your academic efforts transform your way of living. True scholarship is not found in the process of schooling but in the effect it has on one's life and its style.

Your initial selection for pledgeship has been accomplished by the approval of the members; now you must show yourself to be ready for assuming full membership. No sudden flash of light or ringing of bells will signal your readiness for initiation, but it will become known as you successfully build the foundation for friendship, one task at a time.

As daily you live your *pledge* during the period of time assigned for your testing, you will be exposed to the strengths and weaknesses that each man possesses and shares with his associates. Each day will bring myriad opportunities for you to display your enthusiasm, your willingness to serve, your humility, your sympathy, but most of all, your capacity for friendship.

As a man's pledge too often is indeed a product of his mouth rather than his heart, the tasks of pledgeship will be so designed so that each active may individually judge you in some manner so that he might determine the source of *you*. Each man who is now an active member will formulate his own personal test for you. Whether this test is mere observation of you from a distance or an active discourse with you, you may fairly expect your *pledge* to come under close examination.

Your tests will range from the prosaic details of daily existence as you are assigned duties in the maintenance of your chapter's house to lengthy philosophical discussions which will examine your inner feelings about the world of which you are a part. Basically you will find that the active members are attempting to test you in many areas—your ability to bear





up under stress, your willingness to work creatively and happily with your peers, your devotion to the fraternity, and your enthusiasm and perseverance. Your physical endurance and willingness to endure some humiliation might be called into question, although *most* actives have found that this form of testing is not successful in showing much about a man's inner self. Much of your success in passing these tests rests with the amount of regard in which you hold Σ AE and its members.

In total, your pledge period will be a time in which you must display many qualities. Your ability to survive academically is important, as is the development of your understanding of the background of the fraternity. All important, however, is a mutual determination by you and by the members of the fraternity that you can maintain a high level of mutual friendship. As the "... perfect friendship is the friendship of men who are good, and alike in virtue ...

... it is natural that such friendship should be infrequent; for such men are rare. Further, such friendship requires time and familiarity ... nor can they admit each other to friendship or be friends until each has been found to be lovable and been trusted by each. Those who quickly show the marks of friendship to each other wish to be friends, but are not friends unless they are both lovable and know the fact; for a wish for friendship may arise quickly, but friendship does not.³

Your next few weeks are important ones. Do not take them lightly nor sluff off their meaning. The *content* of pledge-ship is exceedingly more important than is the *process* except that your commitment to your word will be examined therein. If indeed you are to be trusted with the special friendship that is Sigma Alpha Epsilon, then, welcome.

¹Francis Bacon

²Aristotle

³Aristotle

III

THE INDIVIDUAL AND

AS OUR SOCIETY becomes more complex and the world around us more crowded, we look back longingly to a simpler, less crowded time. We think of Thoreau at Walden Pond and the ideal of self-reliance he praised. We envy the time for exploration and awareness of the self. In our time privacy grows ever more scarce as we gather in urban complexes. In our cities the social problems confronting us now and in the future seem formidable, even insoluble. There is no escape from them, even though in emulation of Thoreau's retreat we seek out the rural areas and the mountains. To attack our problems requires a com-

mitment we are loath to contemplate. The simple life, self-reliance, challenges of a more limited scope, and the capacity to limit our associations are all emotionally very appealing.

But the ideal of the totally self-reliant individual, functioning alone in the wilderness, is a false dream. Consider for a moment how easy it is in an economy based upon money to provide for our needs. We exchange money for goods in stores, conveniently and quickly. We enjoy the products of others' efforts without thought of the source, or the cost in someone else's labor. Of course we crowd into towns and cities. Life there is

THE GROUP

rich with goods and services, excitement and opportunity, stimulus and company. A personality can grow and develop under these conditions, responding to new experiences and the possibility of achievement in new and unanticipated areas. Not so for an individual alone in the wilderness. He must spend so much time providing for his fundamental needs that there is no time left over for the development of skills and broad understandings.

Whether or not we will it, you and I must function in a crowded and complex world. History is to be studied for the lessons it can teach us, not because we

can ever recreate the past. The college student during the '80s will be at the peak of his career and influence in the year 2000. Then the world will be a very different place from what it is now. The population of the United States will be nearing 300,000,000. Crowding and complexity will be heightened. Then, more than ever before, we must look to consensus and a spirit of cooperation to enable such a society to function.

Coping in such a society is *learned behavior*. We refer to a person as *mature* when he is able to cope effectively with the problems and challenges which confront him. As society becomes more bu-

reaucratic we look increasingly to the ability to live cooperatively as a measure of maturity. A mature person is one who has grown beyond the stages of selfish aggrandizement and aggressive hostility or challenge to others. He respects the dignity and worth of others irrespective of their endowments or status. He seeks understanding and cooperation, eschewing ordering others as a way of getting things done. He is open to new knowledge. He is able to disagree openly with others, but disagrees in love, respecting the other. A mature man is, in short, a *True Gentleman*.

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

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

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

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

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

The increasingly complex society we are building in these last decades of the twentieth century requires that we function in large part through groups, through co-operative associations, if we are to achieve our chosen goals. Our essential points are that the ability to do this is learned behavior, and that the

fraternity provides an effective setting for this learning.

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

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

Tradition need not be a millstone and it can be an illuminating guide. Within the framework of the fraternity many generations of college men have worked out answers for themselves to similar problems and thereby formed the patterns for future social change. We cannot anticipate all of the problems but here are a few with which we are now

grappling, in the fraternity and in our society at large. How you view these questions will reflect on your positions on broader societal issues. In the terms we have been discussing, how do you view:

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

The Greek Alphabet

Α

Alpha
al-fah

Ι

Iota
eye-o-tah

Ρ

Rho
row

Β

Beta
bay-tah

Κ

Kappa
cap-ah

Σ

Sigma
sig-mah

Γ

Gamma
gam-ah

Λ

Lambda
lamb-dah

Τ

Tau
taw

Δ

Delta
del-tah

Μ

Mu
mew

Υ

Upsilon
oops-i-lon

Ε

Epsilon
ep-si-lon

Ν

Nu
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Phi
fie

Ζ

Zeta
zay-tah

Ξ

Xi
zzEYE

Χ

Chi
kEYE

Η

Eta
ay-tah

Ο

Omicron
omm-e-cron

Ψ

Psi
sigh

Θ

Theta
thay-ta

Π

Pi
pie

Ω

Omega
o-meg-ah

The True Gentleman

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

—John Walter Wayland

I W

THE TRUE GENTLEMAN

The True Gentleman is the man . . .

WHEN YOU SAY the word “gentleman” it is important to put the accent on “man.” One’s idea of just what a man is may be crucial to an understanding of the “True Gentleman.” Of course, opinion as to the nature of man is by no means unanimous and never has been. Some see man as a human animal, little above the beasts in the field. Others picture man as standing just a little below the angels. No matter how they look at man, all must agree that all history is the history of man, and every civilization has

been a civilization of man in his relations with other men, be they animal-like or angelic.

Remember that great tragedy of Shakespeare, in which Hamlet says, “Sir, there is in my breast a kind of fighting that will not let me sleep,” which goes to show that there is a divinity in us that shapes our ends, rough hew them how we may. The accent in Hamlet’s words is not on the “beast” in man, but on the divinity in man.

Some see man as merely a pawn on the chessboard of life; others see man as a

. . AN INTERPRETATION

sort of self-propelled unguided missile hurtling through time and space. So the clash of opinions continues.

As a human being man possesses virtue, even nobility; he also possesses human limitations and imperfections. We honor the man who exploits his strengths and controls his weaknesses.

The accent on "man" signifies something more. It implies the mature man, not the child. Look at a child. Not yet having discovered a concern for those about him, the child is fundamentally egocentric. Egocentricity has been defined, perhaps not inaccurately, as the belief that one's own navel is the center of the universe. The gentleman is

neither egocentric nor eccentric, but is a mature social being who knows he is a member of society and acts as though he knows it.

If you think that in talking about our concept of man we are wasting our time, you might remember that it is the profound difference of opinion about the nature of man that lies at the root of the clash between the free and the unfree world today. In contrast with some other societies today, our democracy exalts man as a precious and irreplaceable object, endowed with inalienable rights and responsibilities.

The gentleman is, then, a man in the best and fullest sense of the word.

. . . whose conduct proceeds from good will . . .

The man of good will has a genuine interest in other people. He likes his fellow men because of their virtues and in spite of their faults. Possession of good will produces a positive, warm, and outgoing attitude in making friends. The interest in others is usually reflected and thus helps friendships grow. If you like a man, you can cultivate his good will. This doesn't mean you have to like everything he does or even everything he stands for, but you can seek in his personality his good qualities.

A man of good will is willing to cooperate with others. He doesn't wait to be asked to help when he knows his help is needed. He responds voluntarily and warmly and will almost certainly like those with whom he cooperates.

Conduct which proceeds from good will exhibits another important trait: enthusiasm. Few things are more distressing than the apathetic attitude of one who just doesn't care about much of anything. He acts as if every nerve in his body were cauterized. He may not react negatively to his environment; he just doesn't react at all. Such a man inspires nothing in others and in turn is incapable of being inspired by anything or anyone. But the man who boils over with enthusiasm when he is with others engenders good will and warmth as no other can. He has an interest in others and likes them, and his enthusiasm, growing out of a positive attitude toward everything around him, is contagious.

. . . and an acute sense of propriety . . .

The dictionary defines "propriety" as "the character or quality of being proper; especially, accordance with recognized usage, custom, or principles; fitness; correctness." Propriety is, in short, the almost automatic sense of doing the right thing at the right time. Let's make one thing clear however. Propriety is not simply etiquette, even though a certain amount of etiquette is an important possession of the true gentleman. Propriety is more than managing to keep from talking with your mouth full or smoking more than one cigarette at a time. It is the keen awareness of the fit and proper thing to do at any given time. To have an "acute sense" of propriety is to be alert, or as a lot of people say today, to be "cool," or "on the ball." No definition of "cool" would satisfy everyone, but chances are that the college men you would call "cool" are those who are basically alert and observing. They watch what is going on around them. They listen more than they speak. They are

interested enough in other people to be able to put themselves in the other fellow's shoes long enough to figure out what creates a good impression and what creates a bad one. This doesn't mean being a sort of human chameleon, changing the color of one's personality for every occasion. In fact, many people will tell you not to worry about this matter of propriety. Just "be yourself," they say. The advice to "be yourself" is fine, but it has its limitations. It depends pretty much on what "yourself" is like, how alert, how observing you are. Maybe it would be better to advise one to be "your best self."

The easiest rule to follow in acquiring "an acute sense of propriety" is stated simply: "If in doubt, watch the other fellow." If the other fellow is a gentleman, his actions will tip you off as to the right things to do and the things not to do. Don't be afraid to imitate another gentleman. Remember that imitation is the sincerest form of flattery.

. . . and whose self-control is equal to all emergencies . . .

We admire the man who seems to be able to handle himself well in any situation. This is mostly a matter of self-control which makes the gentleman equal to any situation, whether it is an emergency or not. Now, admittedly, there are many situations that are hard to meet. But any man can greatly improve his chances of coping with any situation if he will remember and put into practice a few simple rules, which, taken together, go a long way to assure self-control.

1. *Develop a good sense of humor.* The man who has a sense of humor knows that life can be a wonderful experience. The man who has forgotten or never learned how to laugh is a sad case. He lives out his life as if it were the last act of a Wagnerian tragedy and makes everyone around him as miserable as he is himself. But the man who has learned to laugh—especially at himself—has gone far in developing the attractive personality of a gentleman.

Can you laugh with others, even though they may be laughing at you? Try it sometime. You'll find that a lot of your worries and problems dissolve best in laughter, and enable you to exercise much better the kind of self-control that is equal to all emergencies. And it goes without saying that if you can tell a joke, play an occasional joke on friends, and take a joke when one is played on you, you'll have a lot more enjoyment out of life. But this doesn't mean becoming the court jester. There are, of course, times when humor is out of place, and only the jokester tries to make something funny out of every situation. The incurable practical joker has a badly distorted sense of humor. A healthy smile, a hearty laugh, the happy expression of humor at the right time and in the right place never shamed anyone but the Devil.

2. *Be flexible.* A good fighter rolls with the punches. If you can develop the

fighter's flexibility in your personality, you will be able to adapt yourself readily to changing circumstances. The man who is brittle and inflexible will surely lose his balance—his self-control—when suddenly faced with a difficult situation. To be flexible means to be able to give a little here and there, to admit readily that you're wrong when you're wrong—and do it gracefully. It means keeping an open mind, being willing to accept new ideas, a different outlook, or being prepared to change your opinion. It is futile to try to cover up inflexibility by retreating, as some do, to the "courage of their convictions." Remember that, while we rightly honor many who have stood up for their ideals, every fanatic, every crank, every Herod and every Hitler also had the courage of his convictions.

Self-control dictates that if you don't want to break, you'd better be able to bend a little.

3. *Develop a wholesome attitude toward work.* An important part of the personality of a gentleman is a healthy attitude toward work. Sooner or later the successful young man realizes that life is a competitive experience, and that the best way to compete is to work intelligently and persistently. The man who has a wholesome attitude toward work likes to work for the satisfaction of accomplishment. He works hard when he works. He plays and enjoys recreation at the proper time, and achieves a happy balance between work and play. A desire to work and the enjoyment of work take most of the drudgery out of any kind of labor. All this is just as true for the college student as for any man. At this time your job is obtaining an education. Hard and persistent study will go a long way toward insuring success. Work at your studies and give them always first preference of claim on your time. Learn to like what you do. You might as well; and it makes life much more pleasant if you

do. You have plenty of time for your academic work and for fraternity and extra-curricular activities. If you don't have time for both, then you are wasting your time. And the only proper way to kill time is to work it to death. It requires self-control to work enough and to work effectively.

4. *Watch your temper.* Nobody likes a man with a bad temper. He is unpredictable and over-sensitive. People have to be on their guard around him. And bad temper is not a thing to write off as impossible of change. If you want to get along with others, you must control your temper. Do little things annoy you? Do you flare up when others make chance remarks that you think are directed at you? Analyze the reasons for your annoyance and your outbursts of temper. Socrates said, "Know thyself." Self-examination is good for a number of reasons, but it will help you especially to overcome unnecessary sensitiveness. Control of one's temper is one of those things any gentleman must learn if he is to get along well with others.

5. *Be temperate.* Moderation is the mark of a gentleman. It is more than that; it is the mark of any intelligent human being. Moderation is the avoidance of extremes in thinking and behavior, or as the Greeks called it, the "Golden Mean." The ideal of moderation is the direct antithesis of the modern "let yourself go" philosophy of expressionism. Temperance means neither denial nor excess. It means simply that a man should be moderate in his habits.

Just a few words about drinking. The problem of alcohol, as few other problems, involves taboos and emotions. Hence the problem of drinking must be approached with moderation and understanding.

Some feel that the answer to the problem of alcohol is moderate social drinking. The admonition to "drink like a gentleman" has been repeated so often that it is trite. Is moderate drinking the answer?



Of course there are people who can drink moderately all their lives. Our difficulty is in not knowing who can drink moderately and who cannot. There is no neat pat answer to this whole matter of drinking, but there are several things a gentleman will want to keep in mind as he approaches the problem.

For one thing, we must constantly face drinking as a serious matter. Whether we want to or not, we cannot pass it off in a light-hearted manner as if there were no problem at all.

Secondly, the gentleman will give his support to the freedom *not* to drink. The freedom to drink has been established. Those who are of age are free to drink nearly everywhere and at nearly any time. The freedom not to drink is not so clearly established. Many look upon the teetotaler as a killjoy who is socially unacceptable. He is left out of some social

gatherings as if he had the plague. The idea that the abstainer is socially uneducated or inept, or that he is dull or lacking daring, is as widespread as it is false. The abstainer merely asks the freedom not to drink and the right to be accepted as a normal person. That's what he is—a normal person who doesn't *want* to drink.

An explosive issue on our campuses today is the problem of drug use. Whatever one's views toward "soft" or "hard" drugs, there are realities one must face. Drugs—all of them from marijuana to heroin—are illegal. One may disagree with the appropriateness of the law with respect to the "soft" drugs, but at this time the use of drugs can subject the user to legal penalties. Secondly, it should be clear to anyone that drug abuse can cause serious physical and mental damage. Finally—and this is crucial to our theme—one can hardly be self-con-

trolled or "equal to all emergencies" when involved in drug use. At the same time, this writer is aware that young people today are inclined to reject advice, however well-intended, from their elders. One is therefore tempted to suggest that before even experimenting with drugs, the student should listen to his own peers who have "gone the whole route" with drugs and have decided to live without them.

It is good sense to maintain temperance in your habits of play, exercise, and social life. You can play around the house without making it the local jungle gym. And it goes without saying that being known as the campus Casanova or Don Juan is not consistent with the reputation of a gentleman. Here again you can watch those around you whom you consider real gentlemen. You will nearly always find that moderation is a guide in their habits.

. . . who does not make the poor man conscious of his poverty, the obscure man of his obscurity, or any man of his inferiority or deformity . . .

The democratic ideal holds that all men are recognized as equal before the law, that all are "endowed with certain inalienable rights." It does not follow, however, that all men are equal in intelligence, talents, abilities, or in social and economic position. It is patent that men are indeed not equal, whether by accident of birth, variants of environment, or exercise of individual will. Many men are unfortunately afflicted with "poverty . . . obscurity . . . inferiority or deformity." While we may deplore the misfortunes of others and try to do whatever we can to help them cope with or overcome their difficulties, the true gentleman will never knowingly make any man conscious of those deficiencies over which he has no control, whatever they may be. To do so would be cruel, unkind, and most certainly ungentlemanly.

The gentleman's attitude toward those less fortunate than himself grows out of the good will from which his conduct proceeds. He is able to emphasize the good in others and minimize the bad. His love of humanity is deep and warm. He is mature and unselfish enough to find it unnecessary to boost his own ego at the expense of others.

It is easy to be critical of others in the wrong way. A man can become notorious for his devastating wit, his biting sarcasm, or his apparent delight in "putting the other fellow down." Even worse is the man who takes upon himself all the credit for his own good fortune. He is too often pompous and arrogant, or worst of all, self-righteous. He is quite prepared to judge, to condemn, and to make the other fellow as keenly conscious as possible of his shortcomings and failures.

If you are a gentleman, you will make an honest attempt to see the best qualities in others. You will want to emphasize the strengths of others, not their weaknesses. Even when you are keenly aware of the shortcomings of those with whom

you work and live, you are obliged, as a gentleman, to act toward them with patience and understanding. To do so can never diminish your own strength, but it can help greatly to strengthen others.

. . . who is himself humbled if necessity compels him to humble another . . .

We accept criticism best from those who can take criticism as well as they can hand it out. It probably doesn't need saying that no man is perfect. We all make mistakes, and there are times when we need to be advised of our error or failure. Sometimes we are compelled to advise others of their shortcomings, if by doing so we can help them, and if we honestly feel that those we criticize are able to do something about it. We want to be sure, however, that our motive is honest and that our desire is to help. And let us remember that should necessity

compel us to humble another, we can never find any justification for *humiliating* another. Thoughtfulness, sincerity, and a fine sense of proportion—in short, tact—can help us to handle such situations without embarrassment to ourselves or hurt to others. It is a real test of the gentleman when he finds it necessary to help and give constructive guidance to another without giving offense. But if his own attitude grows out of humility, he will very likely carry off such delicate situations with sensitive diplomacy and fair play.

. . . who does not flatter wealth, cringe before power . . .

Nobody likes a coward. A fawning attitude toward wealth is as bad as cowardice in the face of power. The man who feels compelled to humiliate himself before wealth and power is a man to be pitied. Where is his pride? Where is his self-assurance? his self-esteem? Humility is a virtue, but cowardly humiliation is destructive of human personality. A man may rightly respect power and wealth, but never for one instant should he allow himself to be degraded by them. The gentleman always has a proper respect for authority out of a sense of order and fairness. But he knows that as an individual he is as important as any other. As a man he can stand straight with pride

born of self-assurance and know that he need not count himself inferior to any other man.

With this knowledge of his own dignity, the gentleman can move out in life with hope and ambition, two important ingredients in good personality. How about you? Have you given direction to your ambition by determining what your major purpose in life should be? You may want to change the direction of your ambition as your thinking becomes more definite, but you will always maintain your hope for success and the ambition to accomplish your goal. Your own proper self-esteem will make you know that your reasonable goal is attainable.

. . . or boast of his own possessions or achievements . . .

While the true gentleman has self-assurance and personal pride, he is never a boaster. He consciously avoids the overuse of the personal pronoun "I." Without humility he cannot be sincere or courteous. He avoids making Olympian pronouncements of his opinions and seeks not to contradict others, but to draw them out. He likes to hear others express their views. He refrains as much as possible from talking about himself, and "his own possessions or achievements." He knows that others will discover his merits and successes soon

enough, and will be more appreciative of them if they hear them from others. And he recognizes his own limitations.

When he wins, he isn't cocky and he never boasts. If he loses, he accepts defeat graciously, for good sportsmanship is one of the first marks of the gentleman. He plays hard, never wants to win at any price, and never cheats—even in little things. He knows that a good loser commands respect, so he never cries or argues about a loss. He remembers that the game is more important than the victory.

. . . who speaks with frankness . . .

We like to deal with people who are frank and honest. We shun deception and despise hypocrisy. The gentleman who recognizes this never disguises his real motives when he deals with people, but speaks directly and honestly. He is cautious enough, however, to know that in speaking frankly he is not required to be blunt. He is careful that his honesty and frankness do not injure the feelings of others. He follows the rule: be frank, but be tactful.

The gentleman not only speaks directly, but he speaks effectively. He tries to develop a pleasant quality of voice. He avoids profanity and obscenity, if only because among cultured people such

gross misuse of language is inexcusable. Even though he hears plenty of such language, he knows that those whose speech is a constant stream of profanity are actually disadvantaged since their vocabulary is so limited they have no other means of expressing themselves. The gentleman is constantly at work to build his vocabulary so that he can express himself clearly, accurately and effectively. He knows that effective speech is probably more important than effective writing. He learns to dramatize words, to hold the attention of others by putting feeling into his speaking. He speaks forcefully and he speaks well.

. . . but always with sincerity and sympathy . . .

One who speaks forcefully and effectively must also speak sincerely. There is no substitute for sincerity in speech and action. You have met people who make a wonderful first impression, who have the surface quality of politeness, but who are in reality insincere and phony. They

are good actors but they don't wear well. Thus the proof of sincerity lies in one's constant behavior. If you say what you mean, and mean what you say, you will be accounted by others as being sincere.

Remember the last time you reached for a hand and grabbed a dead fish

instead? Everyone appreciates a sincere handshake—one that imparts some friendliness with the handclasp. Look a new acquaintance in the eye; repeat his

name aloud; make him feel you are sincerely glad to meet him. You won't forget him, and he will surely remember you.

. . . whose deed follows his word . . .

It is said of a gentleman that his word is his bond. He is totally dependable. You can be certain that he will do what he promises. He is the kind of man who makes decisions promptly. He doesn't beat around the bush. He knows he must be decisive to be successful. A man can be very trying to others when he cannot make up his mind. He needs to make

decisions promptly once he knows all the significant facts. He is prepared, of course, to reverse his decisions if later experience or information warrants it. But when he has made a decision, he follows through in action. He is a gentleman who is known to others for his reliability and loyalty.

. . . who thinks of the rights and feelings of others rather than his own . . .

Consideration for the feelings of others is a prime quality of the true gentleman. No one has a right to consider his personal feelings superior to those of others. The gentleman will take into consideration what the other fellow would like, how the other fellow feels, or what the other fellow might do. He is constantly thoughtful of others, and is courteous. He knows that courtesy is simply the habit of respecting the feelings of others. Courteous people aren't selfish; they go out of their way to help others. Nor is courtesy restricted to certain people. It is not courtesy when you are nice only to those people from whom you expect to derive some benefit. Remember to be courteous to everyone, but not excessively and profusely courteous. Too much courtesy smacks of obsequiousness and is unnatural and insincere, and often gives the appearance of patronage.

The man who thinks of the rights and feelings of others is also tolerant of their views. He keeps a place in his mind for their opinions and enjoys learning their viewpoints. He learns that he can disagree in a wholesome manner without being resentful or losing his good disposition. He develops that insight which allows him to disagree with another person on an issue without disliking the person for his differing attitude. Before he criticizes people for their religious beliefs, political ideas, or interests different from his own, he learns more about what they believe and why they believe it. He is broadminded, ready to forgive and forget his differences with others, and tolerant of their differences with him. He knows this is one sure way toward making and keeping friends.

. . . and who appears well in any company . . .

You can usually spot a gentleman because he looks like one. We don't mean here to overemphasize outward appearance, but usually you can tell by looking at a man what he is inside.

The gentleman is conscious of his appearance. Since people look at his face most of the time, he learns to have a pleasant facial expression. One can go far to improve his appearance by looking agreeable, alert, and self-confident. A cheerful smile improves anyone's appearance infinitely. A natural and sincere smile is contagious, and can help

anyone, even if he's not the most handsome Adonis, to appear well in any company.

Clothing isn't everything, but it helps. Perhaps the saying that "clothes make the man" is overdrawn, but quite often the way one dresses *is* important. Proper dress certainly need not be expensive or even new. It should, however, be neat and clean. Appearing well in any company includes wearing the right thing at the right time. To be sure, on campus one can permit campus custom to be his guide.

. . . a man with whom honor is sacred and virtue safe.

Our code of gentlemanliness has its roots in the chivalry of by-gone days. When medieval knighthood was in flower the traits we esteem in a gentleman were developed. But whatever else he may have been, the gentleman was a man of honor. He still must be, or he is no gentleman. In his dealings with other people he is possessed of a sense of honor that will never permit him to act unfairly with another. While the principle of the Golden Rule has been repeated for two thousand years, it is as valid today as it ever was.

It has been often said that honesty is the best policy. For the true gentleman honesty is the *only* policy. Honesty under all circumstances and with all people, dealing justly and fairly with others, is rewarded with friendship and respect. The gentleman does not look for and

suspect in others ulterior motives in their actions, for he has none himself.

A man of honor is one with whom virtue is safe. And by "virtue" we understand the word in more than its narrowest specific meaning of moral chastity. Virtue means strength and courage, excellence and merit and worth. Virtue connotes integrity of character and uprightness of conduct. Actually this one word "virtue" describes the ideal man. It comes from the Latin word *vir*, meaning "man." It is, then, fitting that our definition of the True Gentleman should end with the idea of virtue. For the True Gentleman is a man—a man of virtue in its fullest sense—a man with whom virtue is safe. May you always, and under all circumstances, be a man of virtue. May we all be men of virtue.

V MINERVA'S HIGHWAY

IN 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 indi-

vidual 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. Literally they hide behind the badge. They think that membership in the organization automatically makes them *Slick Boys*. With the true instincts of a cipher they never stop to picture themselves with the rim ripped off. If this rim were bent into letters they would spell

complacency. This type of fraternity man you can neither insult nor inspire.

From the foregoing it will appear that the Zeroes in the chapter are not so good. And yet you cannot say that they are altogether bad. It is their nature that they must keep between the boundary lines of the positive and the negative. Cipher-like, they are useful in filling in the numbers. They really do well in making up a crowd. But woe to the chapter accidentally or maliciously electing one of them to an office, and it can happen here—and does. Reversing the digits is a favorite indoor sport of many a chapter on election night. A chapter that

rates ten looks this way, .01, after electing to a high office a man unprepared for leadership by training, experience and prior demonstration of understanding of and devotion to the fraternity system.

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

And a new alumnus is born! Since a cipher must follow his natural bent it is very easy to plot the curve of his after relationship to his fraternity. Under new stimuli he may bend his rim into real units, or by the vicissitudes of that freakish lady deity Fortuna who so dearly loves to tease he may be pushed into riches and prominence. But for the fraternity he is still Brother Zero. He never answers a letter from his chapter. He never responds to a call. When he returns, he is greeted fraternally because of the badge he wears, but he always has to leave right after the game. Often you see him at the best dances but never at the trying meetings. When he joined, he joined for life, so it is unnecessary for him to carry a card or pay dues to his local or national organizations. He can always finance an expedition for pleasure. His name and 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 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 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 tomfoolery about striving for objectives is going to cease and he will make a real fraternity of *He men* out of them. You hear him remarking cynically that congeniality is all that is necessary in a fraternity. He actually believes that if

you get a group of young men together who think the same thoughts, wear the same brand of clothes, and have about the same habits that, automatically thereby, a bond is created which will impel these men to work together and fight for each other and stick to one another throughout their lives!

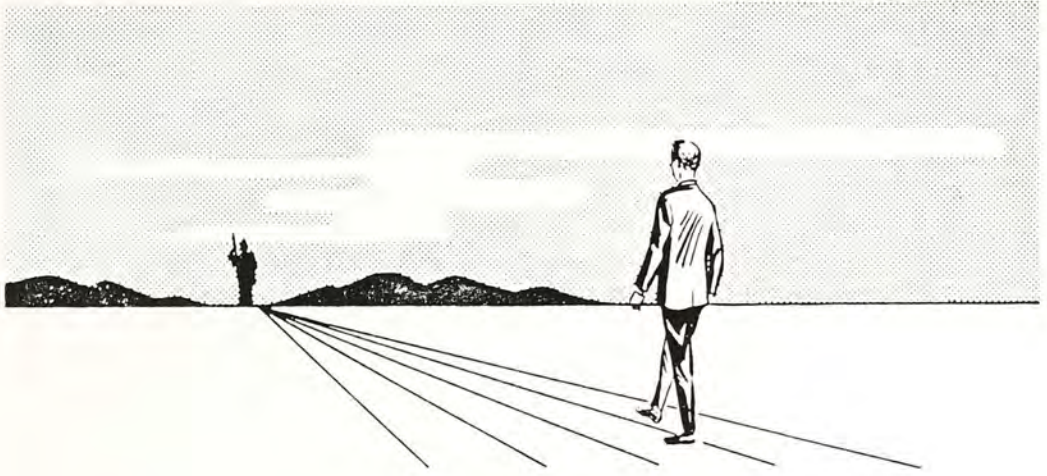
Let us imagine that "Bud" Nero Esquire has been elected to high office in his chapter. You will find him there often the second semester. Watch the axes begin to grind. New control is assumed of the social committee. The rushing committee is likewise bolstered up a bit and the tracks are greased for the railroading in of a few 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 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, thinchested rushee who doesn't have an outside chance to pass in his work or, if he should make his grades,

will retire after one year and live on the interest of his capital investment in the fraternity. The Nero Alumnus is always loudest in his blame for some little mistake or oversight made by the chapter. You never fail to *see* him at the games, and the bigger the load he has aboard the greater is his hurry and determination to get to the house so the younger men can enjoy his jag. Since during all of his fraternity life his vote and voice have been against every forward-looking movement, it seems natural to hear him expressing opinions without facts, making judgments without evidence, and having no convictions without prejudice. When he joins the Chapter Eternal he performs even that service to his fraternity reluctantly. Of course, there is in our ranks no such composite Nero. Let us contemplate him as a fearful warning.

There is one other road to travel—the broad highway of Minerva—for the Hero Fraternity man. While Pledge Zero is gold bricking on the details and Pledge Nero is openly defying the chapter traditions of pledge service, Pledge Hero is doing and overdoing all fraternity tasks assigned to him by those in lawful authority. Every time he polishes a floor and hangs a picture and polices a room he does it with a distinct sense of loyalty and devotion. Even when some overbearing sophomore orders him to perform a purely personal service he does it with a smile and a silent prayer that fraternity will not make a bully out of him. He regards the house as his home and stays in it as much as possible in order to get acquainted with those whom he is to call brothers. In their characters and personalities he sees only the finest and best and hopes that some day he will wear a badge which will stamp him with those traits.

As brother Hero—the *Sophomore*—his development is continued and carried on under the mystic influence of those worthy upperclassmen whom he now idealizes and idolizes. The right attitudes, carried over from his pledge



service, impel him to seek ways of strengthening his chapter. Hospitality to him is a pleasurable service instead of a burdensome duty. He takes pride in the history of his local and 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 lies down when things go wrong. He never lets up when things go right. He harbors no grudge and pets no peevishness. He never sulks.

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

plained 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.



Brother Hero

WVI

THE STORY OF THE

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

The Phoenix is said to have been a large and magnificent bird, much like an eagle, with gorgeous red and golden plumage. The Greek word "phoenix" means "bright colored." It is first known

to have been sacred to the Egyptian sun god, Ra, and was especially worshipped at Heliopolis in Egypt. Apparently, then, from the very first the Phoenix was associated with the sun.

According to tradition, however, the Phoenix lived not in Egypt, but in Arabia, which was indeed a land of the sun. The bird was always male, and was reputed to live for five hundred years. Never more than one Phoenix was alive at a time. During its long life the Phoenix strove ever sunward, but as its span of life was nearing an end, it built a large nest of twigs of spice trees and myrrh. Then the Phoenix set the nest on fire and was consumed by the flames. Out of the

*Neophyte, study the lives of the truly great of your brothers-to-be,
Those who by precept and example are building greatness into ΣΑΕ
In their hearts they burn with fraternity's fire.
Born of the sun, they struggle awhile toward the sun
And departing leave the vivid air singed with their honor.*

—John O. Moseley

PHOENIX

ashes came forth another Phoenix, as beautiful and strong as the old, to live another five hundred years. As soon as the young Phoenix reached maturity, he took up the remaining ashes of his father, covered them with spices, and flew to Heliopolis in Egypt, where he deposited them with reverence on the altar of the sun.

Thus the Phoenix, born of fire out of the ashes, became the symbol of resurrection and eternal life. To the Hellenic Greeks the Phoenix represented everlasting life, and by Hellenistic times it came to signify glory and might of majesty as well. The Romans were ardent in their veneration of the Phoenix,

and they saw in it a promise of life after death, which had meant so much to the ancient Egyptians. In the second century after the death of Christ, early Christian theologians, keenly aware of the powerful attraction of the idea of the Phoenix, attempted to transmute the symbol of the Phoenix to the symbol of the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ.

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

W V I I ELEMENTS OF

WE PRESENT HERE the fundamental elements of parliamentary procedure. For a more extended treatment one can consult *Roberts Rules of Order* or Marie H. Suthers, *Primer in Parliamentary Procedure*.

Introduction of Business

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

I. Main motions

The steps leading to the adoption of

a main motion are: 1. Obtaining the floor; 2. making the motion; 3. seconding the motion; 4. stating the motion; 5. discussing the motion; 6. putting the motion; 7. voting.

To obtain the floor, rise, address the chair (the presiding officer), who recognizes the member by calling him by name. Then, and *not* before, the member states his motion. If several members rise at the same time, the chair decides which rose first and is thus entitled to the floor.

To make the motion, say "I move that—." Do not say, "I make a motion that—," "I want to make a motion

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

that—,” or “I move you, Mr. Chairman—.” A motion must always be in the affirmative form.

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

Discussion

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

After the chair has stated the motion, the maker may ask permission to

withdraw or amend it, and such permission is granted by the chair if there is no objection offered. If there is any objection, a motion to withdraw or amend may be made.

After the chair has stated the motion, he asks, “Is there any discussion?” The maker of the motion has the right to speak first, and should be recognized by the chair, even if another member has risen first and addressed the chair.

Speakers must address their remarks to the chair. If a member desires to ask a question of the speaker, he rises, and without waiting to be

recognized, says, "May I ask a question?" In cases of an emergency a member rises, and without being recognized says, "I rise to a question of privilege." The chair interrupts the member who has the floor and says, "State your question." It may be to have better ventilation, to have disorder, such as whispering among members, checked. It may be a request for information as to some statement made by a speaker. When the questions of privilege have been settled, the member who was interrupted continues the discussion.

The discussion must be relevant to the motion.

Voting

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

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

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

If the amendment is lost, another amendment may be offered, or there follows a discussion of and vote on the main motion.

Note that a favorable vote on the amendment does not do away with a vote on the main motion.

Postponement

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

motion considered by a committee. The motion can be amended.

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

The motion to commit may take the complete form: "I move that the question be referred to a committee of five, to be appointed by the chair, with instructions to report at the next meeting."

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

II. Committee Reports

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

III. Communications

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

1. Placed on file. This is done if they give information but require no chapter action.
2. Referred to a committee. This is done if they require action and need to be more carefully studied than is possible at the meeting.
3. Made the basis of a main motion. If the letter requests information, a motion to furnish the information should be made. If the letter requires the taking of some action by the chapter, a motion to that effect should be made.

IV. Adjournment

A motion to adjourn may be made at any time. It becomes the immediately pending question. It cannot be



amended or debated. It must at once be put by the chair. But remember—the meeting is not adjourned until the chair makes an announcement to that effect.

V. Summary

Some of the rules of a seemingly more technical nature, involving the priority of motions, etc., are simplified by the following summary:

<i>Type of Motion</i>	<i>Purpose of Motion</i>	<i>Requires a Second</i>	<i>Is Debatable</i>	<i>May Be Amended</i>	<i>Required for Passage</i>
MAIN	To introduce business	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	(ORDINARY)				
MAIN	To raise question of privilege	No	No	No	No
	(PRIVILEGED)				
	Regarding question of privilege	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	To adjourn	Yes	No	No	Yes
	To fix time or place to which to adjourn	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
SUBSIDIARY					
	To amend	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	To amend a proposed amendment	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
	To refer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	To postpone indefinitely	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	To limit debate	Yes	No	Yes	$\frac{2}{3}$
	To call for the previous question	Yes	No	No	$\frac{2}{3}$
	To lay on the table	Yes	No	No	Yes
	To withdraw motion	No	No	No	Yes
	To raise a point of order	No	No	No	Yes
	To determine manner of voting	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

For most of the material appearing in this article we are indebted to the Gamma Phi Beta Sorority for permission to use it from their *Pledge Manual*.

Twelve Things I Would Do If I Were A Pledge Again

by JOHN O. MOSELEY

I would

1. Get acquainted as quickly as possible with those in my chapter who command genuine admiration and respect. Imitation is the wet nurse of leadership.
2. Look up friends and acquaintances of my home town and preparatory school and go out of my way to speak to them on street and campus. Some snobs are born; many snobs are self made; most snobs get that way traveling the path of least resistance.
3. Discard high school habits, paraphernalia and thought processes not valid for college life. Even a fish evolves in freer waters.
4. At my own volition read and study the history of my fraternity. History is made by those who know history.
5. Do and overdo every chapter task assigned to me. Fraternity row is dotted with ruins caused by too many gold bricks.
6. Show hospitality to all guests. Even skin-deep courtesy finally soaks in. Many a man has achieved remembrance — often to his later advantage — by dancing a few minutes with a chaperone.
7. Attend every chapter meeting. Here unfolds the drama of fraternity, and not one act or scene can I afford to miss.
8. Learn to meet and know my professors on a man to man basis. Since the Garden of Eden, apple polishing is in bad repute.
9. Withhold premature judgments on my fellow pledges; but search for every grain of gold in their characters and personalities. Gilt soon shows itself up; gold exists only for those who find it.
10. Write to my parents at least once a week. Loyalty begins at home.
11. Discharge promptly and cheerfully all financial, social and other obligations incumbent on me as a member of the fraternity. One turn of the top decides if I am a “put” or a “take,” and what a difference it makes in fraternity success or failure.
12. Go to church regularly. A fraternity ideal can flower into worship or wither by the wayside.

W I I I

THE GREEK-LETTER

SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON is one of a large number of Greek-letter organizations found in most of the leading colleges and universities of the land. Unique among the educational institutions of the world, American college fraternities are as old as the nation itself. They arose in reponse to a need for close personal relationships among students, and they have provided an opportunity for supplemental education beyond the formal curriculum of the college.

Phi Beta Kappa

It was only five months after the signing of the Declaration of Independence

that Phi Beta Kappa, the first American Greek-letter fraternity, was founded by five students at the College of William and Mary in old Williamsburg, Va., on the night of December 5, 1776. It is said to have grown out of a society of somewhat uncertain nature called "The Flat Hat," which had existed at William and Mary since about 1750. The expressed objective of Phi Beta Kappa was to foster friendship, morality, and literature. In its early days Phi Beta Kappa developed most of the characteristics associated with the college fraternity: secrecy, a ritual of initiation, oaths of allegiance, a motto, a grip, a badge, a seal, passwords,

FRATERNITY IN AMERICA

a background of high idealism, and a strong tie of friendship.

Soon the parent chapter authorized expansion to other colleges. In 1780 the Alpha of Connecticut was planted at Yale, and in 1781 the Alpha of Massachusetts at Harvard. In 1831, influenced by popular nationwide agitation against secret societies, the Harvard chapter disclosed its secrets. From that time on Phi Beta Kappa became strictly an honorary organization, membership in which is conferred upon scholars who achieve distinction in liberal arts studies. With 228 active chapters, and 385,000 living members, Phi Beta Kappa is today

the largest Greek-letter society. While it is purely honorary in character and competes in no way with social fraternities, nevertheless Phi Beta Kappa was the progenitor of the whole fraternity system as it is known today.



The Union Triad

In 1817 Phi Beta Kappa organized a chapter at Union College, in Schenectady, New York. Eight years later, on November 26, 1825, Kappa Alpha Society was founded, either in imitation of or opposition to the antecedent society. Kappa Alpha is thus the oldest of the social fraternities as they exist today, and is generally recognized as the parent of the present vast system of American college fraternities. Kappa Alpha has remained very conservative, and maintains today only nine active chapters and has a total of less than 8,000 alumni.

Kappa Alpha, though exceedingly small, met with much opposition, but was secretly popular with students. Soon it was imitated by the foundation of Sigma Phi, on March 4, 1827, and of Delta Phi, on November 18, 1827. These three fraternities compose what is often referred to as the "Union Triad," and they set the pattern for the American fraternity system. After a few years the "Union Triad" met with faculty opposition, but the defense of fraternities was taken up by Delta Phi, and John Jay Hyde of the class of 1834, as spokesman, presented the case before the faculty and trustees, stating the aims and objects of fraternities so convincingly that they were permitted to continue at Union College. Subsequently three other national fraternities had their origin at Union: Psi Upsilon in 1833, Chi Psi in 1841, and Theta Delta Chi in 1847. Union can honestly bear the title of "Mother of Fraternities."

Fraternity Expansion

Sigma Phi was the first of the Union fraternities to establish a second chapter, planting it at Hamilton College in 1831. It was only natural that this action brought about the founding of a rival, Alpha Delta Phi, at Hamilton in 1832. In 1833 and 1834 respectively, Kappa Alpha and Sigma Phi entered Williams

College in Massachusetts. Almost immediately Delta Upsilon arose at Williams in 1834 to oppose the two secret fraternities. Delta Upsilon was created as a non-secret fraternity and has retained this character to the very present.

Thus the fraternity system was at that time confined to two states, New York and Massachusetts, and to three colleges, Union, Hamilton and Williams, when Alpha Delta Phi boldly planted its second chapter in 1833 at Miami University, in Oxford, Ohio, beyond the Alleghenies.

The Miami Triad

Alpha Delta Phi existed for several years at Miami without a rival, but in time one arose to challenge Alpha Delta Phi's control of campus leadership. This was Beta Theta Pi, established in 1839, the first fraternity to be founded west of the Alleghenies. The two fraternities shared honors at Miami until 1848, when a student prank, the so-called "snow rebellion," started as a frolic and ended in open defiance of college authorities. Students heaped great quantities of snow in the entrances of the college buildings, and the faculty members were unable to enter the classrooms for two days. When the college administration summarily expelled 20 students from the university, there were no members of Alpha Delta Phi and only two members of Beta Theta Pi remaining on the campus. Both fraternities became inactive until 1852. Meanwhile Phi Delta Theta was founded in 1848. Without competition for a few years, it was able to gain a foothold at Miami before its rivals were reestablished.

Delta Kappa Epsilon, founded at Yale in 1844, created a chapter at Miami in 1852. Later six of the ΔKE members disagreed with their chapter over the election of a representative in a college oratorical contest. Their dissent led to the withdrawal of the six members who subsequently founded a fraternity of their own, Sigma Chi, in June, 1855.



Founding of Phi Beta Kappa at the Raleigh Tavern, Williamsburg, Va. in 1776.

Beta Theta Pi, Phi Delta Theta, and Sigma Chi are generally known as the "Miami Triad." As the "Union Triad" fathered the conservative fraternity system of the East, so the "Miami Triad" a generation later extended in all directions, reflecting the more liberal attitude of the West. All three of these fraternities have established more than a hundred chapters.

Growth in the East and Midwest

As the eastern fraternities continued to create new chapters in New England and the seaboard states, new societies arose as rivals. Alpha Sigma Phi was founded at Yale in 1845, Delta Psi at Columbia in 1847, and Zeta Psi at New York University in 1847. Phi Kappa Sigma arose at Pennsylvania in 1850 after two other fraternities had placed chapters there, and Chi Phi was conceived at what is now Princeton University in 1854 as the ninth fraternity on that campus.

Beta Theta Pi established a chapter at Jefferson (now Washington and Jefferson) College in Pennsylvania in 1845.

Soon rivals arose in the form of Phi Gamma Delta (1848) and Phi Kappa Psi (1852). These two fraternities are often called the "Jefferson Duo."

Fraternities in the South

The first Greek-letter fraternity founded in the South was Sigma Alpha Epsilon, established at the University of Alabama on March 9, 1856. It is the only general fraternity with continuing existence founded in the South before the Civil War. A number of northern fraternities had established chapters in a few southern colleges and universities, and Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Gamma Delta had placed chapters at Alabama in 1847 and 1855 respectively. A chapter of Alpha Delta Phi had existed at Alabama for a few years after 1850, but was virtually extinct before the founding of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. By the time of the outbreak of the Civil War, Sigma Alpha Epsilon had planted 15 chapters in the leading institutions of the South.

During the war between the North and South, collegiate activity everywhere was weakened, and in the South it was

virtually suspended. It was not uncommon for whole fraternity chapters in the South to enlist as a body to defend the cause of the Confederacy. In a few cases fraternity chapters tried to hold together in military units. In the war some schools in the South closed forever, and most of the rest suffered from the ravages of war and from the decimation of their student ranks.

Postwar Southern Fraternities

After the Civil War, the persistence of bitter sectional feeling and the unhappy state of many southern colleges remained serious. For some years there was little inclination on the part of northern fraternities to reorganize their southern chapters, and there was often even less inclination on the part of the South to accept them. It was perhaps only natural, then, that new fraternities of distinctly southern character should arise. At Virginia Military Institute Alpha Tau Omega was founded in 1865, Kappa Sigma Kappa in 1867, and Sigma Nu in 1869. The Kappa Alpha Order (not to be confused with the old Kappa Alpha Society at Union) was born at Washington and Lee in 1865. And at the University of Virginia Pi Kappa Alpha arose in 1868, and Kappa Sigma in 1869. Some years later the northern fraternities re-entered the South, and the southern fraternities gradually extended northward. One notable exception was Kappa Alpha Order, which has chosen to restrict its chapters to the southern states.

The Evolution of Fraternities

In their early days, fraternities possessed features both of social organizations and literary societies. Most educational institutions at that time existed primarily to train young men for the clergy and the learned professions. Much emphasis was placed upon classical studies in education, notably Greek and Latin. When the fraternities came along, it was perhaps

only natural that they should draw upon the rich classical Greek tradition for much of their inspiration, ritual, and nomenclature. Phi Beta Kappa set the pattern, and with few exceptions this standard was imitated by the Greek-letter societies thereafter. Generally literary exercises were a part of all fraternity meetings, where the presentation of essays or debates was customary. Chapter conversations and papers were sprinkled liberally with Greek and Latin quotations, and the subjects were philosophical and scholarly. Meetings were held at first in rented rooms, but soon the chapters acquired halls which they furnished as clubrooms for more permanent use.

But gradually more and more men began to enter college. With increasing enrollments the colleges expanded their curricula and moved away from the classical tradition. Some colleges grew into universities which began to offer degrees in many fields. Others remained purely liberal-arts colleges. The strong church affiliation of many colleges became tenuous and was dropped by some colleges altogether. New institutions were established, and the state-supported universities grew to fulfill the need for mass education. This process of democratization in education altered both the aims and the process of higher education in America. These changes had a great effect on the position of the college man, and they exerted a profound effect on the college fraternity.

As colleges expanded, fraternities also expanded. They installed new chapters far and wide. The size of their individual chapters increased substantially. And new fraternities were founded to meet the needs of the times. As chapters grew larger, they found it possible and desirable to provide quarters where their members could be housed together. Soon the fraternity house became a common sight in college towns.

With the expansion of the college and its curriculum, the old emphasis on clas-

sical studies diminished and gradually disappeared, and the classical literary exercises of the college fraternity likewise went their way. With increased membership came a broad extension of fraternity activities as extra-curricular supplement to the academic program of the college. As fine chapter houses began to dot the land, the fraternity chapter became a vital center of corporate living.

Since 1900

The development of fraternities after 1900 was phenomenal. Old fraternities expanded at a rapid rate, and new fraternities were established, absorbing hundreds of local societies that sprang up on every hand. Some of the new national fraternities were notable for their liberal expansion policies. Three of these were especially noteworthy. Tau Kappa Epsilon, founded at Illinois Wesleyan in 1899, did not establish a second chapter until 1909, but expanded rapidly thereafter. And in a virtual explosion of growth TKE has added more than 250 new chapters since World War II. Sigma Phi Epsilon was born at the University of Richmond in 1901, and Lambda Chi Alpha at Boston University in 1909. These three twentieth century fraternities are among the largest of all Greek-letter social societies at the present time.

World War I restricted the activities of fraternities to a great extent, but it had none of the disastrous effects on the system that had been suffered in the Civil War. Owing in part to the limited duration of American participation in the war, and also to the greater financial and human resources at the disposal of the fraternities, they weathered the storm. The 1920s saw an enormous increase in college enrollments, and with it came a huge expansion of fraternity membership. Old fraternities expanded further, and new societies mushroomed. With the economic boom came large-

scale building of fraternity houses to accommodate the unprecedented flood of students.

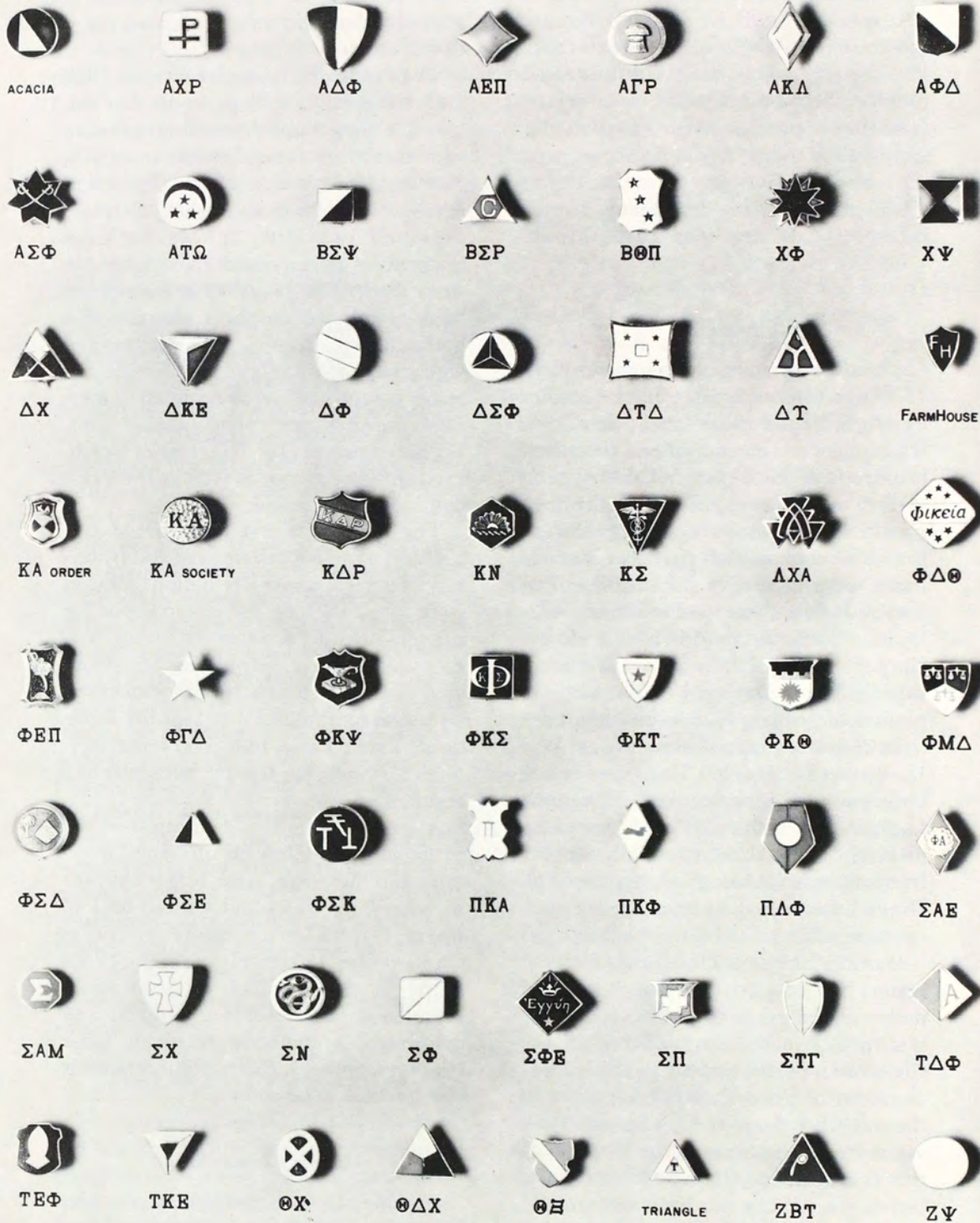
Then came the financial crash of 1929 and the paralyzing depression that followed. Colleges and fraternities were hit with terrifying force. Enrollments fell, chapter house building virtually ceased for several years, and some chapters perished outright. Whole national fraternities disappeared overnight. On some campuses, many local fraternities died quietly or sought a charter of a national organization, or even merged with struggling national chapters on the same campus. Several national fraternities merged their entire memberships. Withal, however, the fraternities weathered this storm too, as well as the great conflagration to come.

The Second World War forced suspension of activity in most of the fraternity chapters across the nation. Houses were taken over by the government for conversion into military or naval barracks, and many chapters either struggled along with a handful of members or ceased to exist altogether "for the duration." Remarkably, however, few fraternities lost any chapters permanently as a result of the war.

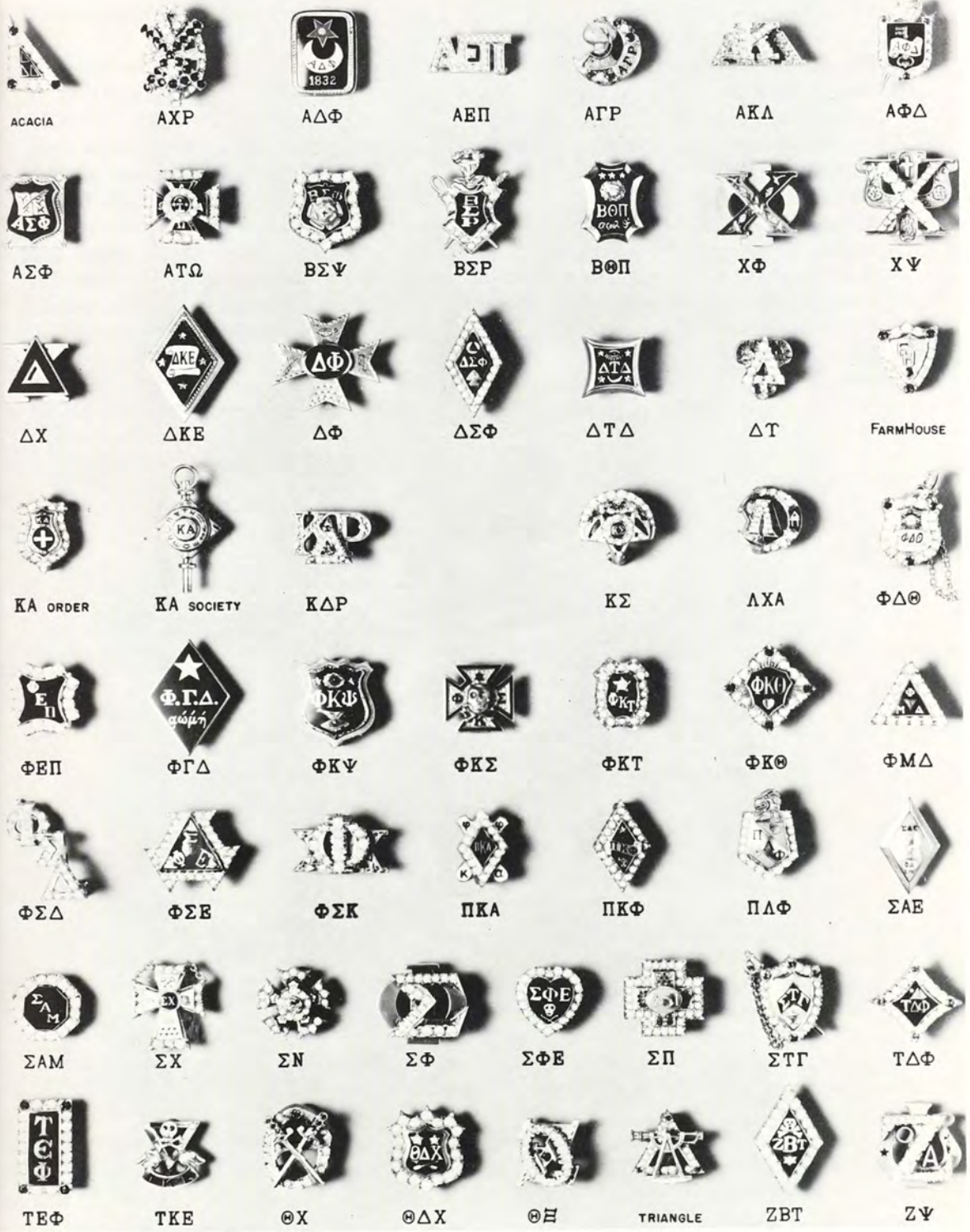
After 1945 the fraternities faced the problem of swollen enrollments, overcrowded housing, and huge chapter memberships which did not fall back to normal until after some chapters counted over 150 members. In the 1950s many of the fraternities once again undertook large building projects and continued to maintain relatively large chapters. Some of them expanded their chapter rolls as never before.

Women's Fraternities

As American colleges and universities began to admit women in large numbers, the young ladies organized societies after the model of the men's fraternities. The oldest of the national women's fraternities was the I. C. Sorosis, founded at



Pledge Pins of the National Fraternities



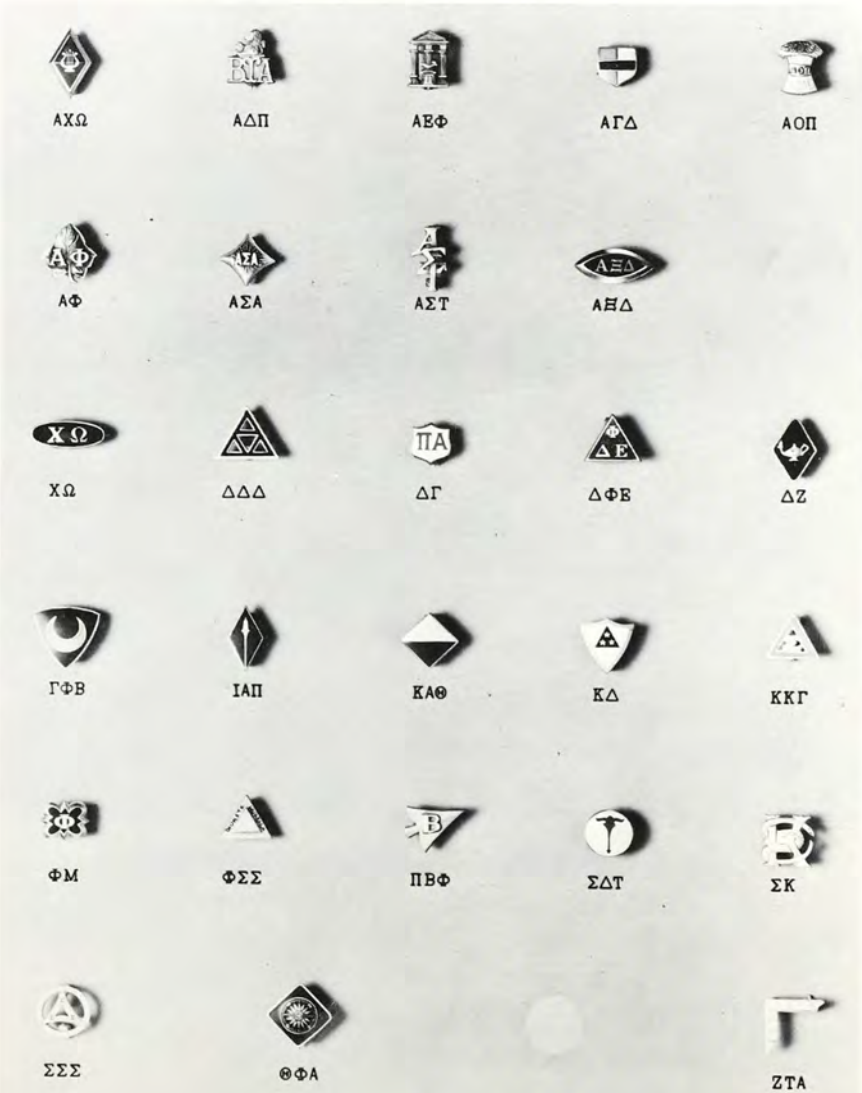
Active Badges of the National Fraternities

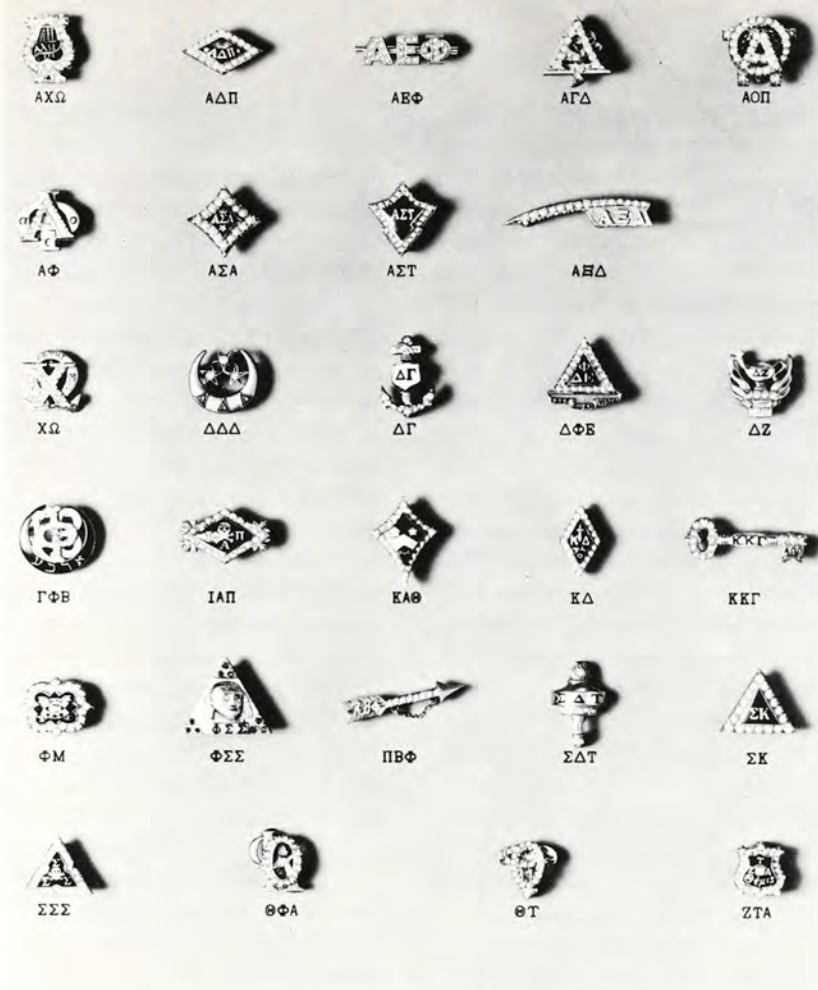
Monmouth College in 1867. In 1888 the I. C. adopted its present name of Pi Beta Phi and is today one of the largest of the women's societies. Kappa Alpha Theta was created at DePauw University early in 1870, and Kappa Kappa Gamma arose that same year at Monmouth. Delta Gamma was organized at the Lewis School in Oxford, Mississippi, in 1872, but its early expansion was primarily in the North. At Syracuse University two women's fraternities were born: Alpha Phi in 1872 and Gamma Phi Beta in 1874. Gamma Phi Beta was the first women's organization to call itself a "sorority" and may properly be credited

with the honor of giving the word "sorority" to the English language.

Alpha Chi Omega was founded at DePauw in 1885, Delta Delta Delta at Boston University in 1888, and Chi Omega at Arkansas in 1895. Delta Zeta, established at Miami University in 1902, has, like some of the newer men's fraternities, expanded vigorously and through mergers with other organizations has grown until it has today considerably more than 175 chapters. In 1904 two old women's secret societies at Wesleyan College, Macon, Georgia, assumed the Greek-letter names of Alpha Delta Pi and Phi Mu. These were the Adelphean

Pledge Pins of the National Sororities





Active Badges of the National Sororities

founded in 1851 and the Philomathean founded in 1852.

With the growth of co-education and the development of state-supported higher education, the sororities expanded and flourished. They experienced some of the vicissitudes of the men's organizations, but were considerably less affected by wartime national emergencies. Like the fraternities, the sororities continue to expand both in the size of individual chapters and in number of chapters.

Other Types of Fraternities

Hundreds of specialized collegiate Greek-letter organizations exist as honor

societies, professional fraternities, and recognition or departmental societies. They do not compete with the general social fraternities, and membership is open to all students who meet their respective qualifications.

An honor society is an association in a college or university of recognized standing which receives into membership those who achieve high scholarship and fulfill additional requirements in leadership or some broad field of culture. These societies elect students to membership irrespective of their membership or affiliation with other organizations. They confer membership solely on the basis of character and specified

To Sum Up

eligibility, and normally not until the middle of the junior year, except in the case of a few societies for lower-classmen. Typical of the honor societies are Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi for outstanding scholarship; Phi Eta Sigma for freshman scholarship; Sigma Xi for outstanding achievement in science; Tau Beta Pi in engineering; and Omicron Delta Kappa and Mortar Board, service honoraries.

A professional fraternity is a specialized organization which confines membership to a specified field of professional or vocational education, and maintains mutually exclusive membership in that field, but may initiate members of general social fraternities. Typical of these organizations are Delta Sigma Pi in business; Phi Delta Phi in law; Phi Rho Sigma and Nu Sigma Nu in medicine; and Phi Delta Kappa in education.

A recognition or departmental society is one which confers membership in recognition of a student's interest or achievements in a restricted field of collegiate, professional, or vocational education, with less distinction of membership than is prescribed for the honor society.

The American college fraternity, founded when America was a wilderness, has kept pace with the economic and spiritual growth of the American people. Its alumni are leaders of thought and expression in almost every field of activity, particularly in education, business, government, religion, and the professions. These men have been influenced by the wealth of comradeship they received from their educated leaders, whose characters have been 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 passing years. As an institution it is human. It has had and still has its faults, but these have been admittedly more of methods of application than in its underlying principles. In instances connected with college life it has responded to generous and constructive criticism. It still seeks to be never above criticism that is wholesome and constructive. It promises to profit by its errors, to avoid repetitions of wrongs and indiscretions, and at the same time to serve its members and the colleges with which they are affiliated in a wholesome and honorable way.



AMERICAN COLLEGE GENERAL FRATERNITIES

1981-82

Name	Date of Founding	Active Chapters	Total Membership	Place of founding
Acacia	1904	41	34,000	University of Michigan
Alpha Chi Rho	1895	34	12,000	Trinity College
Alpha Delta Gamma	1924	11	7,000	Loyola Univ. (Chicago)
Alpha Delta Phi	1832	26	40,322	Hamilton College
Alpha Epsilon Pi	1913	63	46,126	New York University
Alpha Gamma Rho	1904	54	37,300	Ohio State University
Alpha Gamma Sigma	1922	7	3,500	Ohio State University
Alpha Kappa Lambda	1914	23	13,000	University of California
Alpha Phi Alpha	1906	650	70,000	Cornell University
Alpha Phi Delta	1912	22	14,000	Syracuse University
Alpha Sigma Phi	1845	55	43,239	Yale University
Alpha Tau Omega	1865	153	130,521	Virginia Military Inst.
Beta Sigma Psi	1925	12	4,431	Champaign, Ill.
Beta Theta Pi	1839	111	122,052	Miami University
Chi Phi	1854	42	37,094	Princeton University
Chi Psi	1841	29	*26,000	Union College
Delta Chi	1890	68	45,045	Cornell University
Delta Kappa Epsilon	1844	41	58,000	Yale University
Delta Phi	1827	14	9,700	Union College
Delta Phi Kappa	1920	3	n.r.	University of Utah
Delta Psi	1847	8	**5,100	Columbia University
Delta Sigma Phi	1899	90	65,000	C. C. N. Y.
Delta Tau Delta	1859	114	99,214	Bethany College
Delta Upsilon	1834	90	86,208	Williams College
Farmhouse	1905	26	13,000	University of Missouri
Kappa Alpha Order	1865	113	86,000	Washington & Lee Univ.
Kappa Alpha Society	1825	9	7,832	Union College
Kappa Alpha Psi	1911	527	70,000	Indiana University
Kappa Delta Rho	1905	17	14,328	Middlebury College
Kappa Sigma	1869	184	146,945	University of Virginia
Lambda Chi Alpha	1909	207	154,843	Boston University
Omega Psi Phi	1911	843	80,000	Howard University
Phi Beta Sigma	1922	82	*25,501	Butler University
Phi Delta Theta	1848	148	152,778	Miami University
Phi Gamma Delta	1848	115	103,800	Jefferson College
Phi Kappa Psi	1852	82	71,970	Jefferson College
Phi Kappa Sigma	1850	50	38,000	University of Penn.
Phi Kappa Tau	1906	76	53,110	Miami University
Phi Kappa Theta	1889	52	37,476	Brown University
Phi Lambda Chi	1925	6	*3,258	Arkansas State Tchrs. Coll.
Phi Mu Delta	1918	9	10,000	Connecticut*** College
Phi Sigma Epsilon	1910	42	31,000	Kansas State Teachers Coll.
Phi Sigma Kappa	1873	80	60,500	Massachusetts*** College
Pi Kappa Alpha	1868	178	119,230	University of Virginia
Pi Kappa Phi	1904	96	40,550	College of Charleston
Pi Lambda Phi	1895	38	26,700	Yale University
Psi Upsilon	1833	29	36,000	Union College
Sigma Alpha Epsilon	1856	185	187,000	University of Alabama
Sigma Alpha Mu	1909	38	34,334	C. C. N. Y.

***Agriculture

Sigma Beta Kappa	1943	3	15,800	St. Bernard's College (Ala.)
Sigma Chi	1855	177	162,051	Miami University
Sigma Gamma Chi	1967	20	5,000	University of Utah
Sigma Nu	1869	170	138,125	Virginia Military Inst.
Sigma Phi	1827	10	*8,900	Union College
Sigma Phi Epsilon	1901	233	136,000	University of Richmond
Sigma Pi	1897	86	43,051	Vincennes University
Sigma Tau Gamma	1920	64	41,300	Central Missouri State College
Tau Epsilon Phi	1910	38	28,000	Columbia University
Tau Kappa Epsilon	1899	276	140,215	Illinois Wesleyan University
Theta Chi	1856	147	99,500	Norwich University
Theta Delta Chi	1847	32	30,633	Union College
Theta Tau	1904	25	21,923	University of Minnesota
Theta Xi	1864	57	46,128	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Triangle	1907	33	16,200	University of Illinois
Zeta Beta Tau	1898	80	92,500	C. C. N. Y.
Zeta Psi	1847	48	38,900	New York University

* 1980 statistics

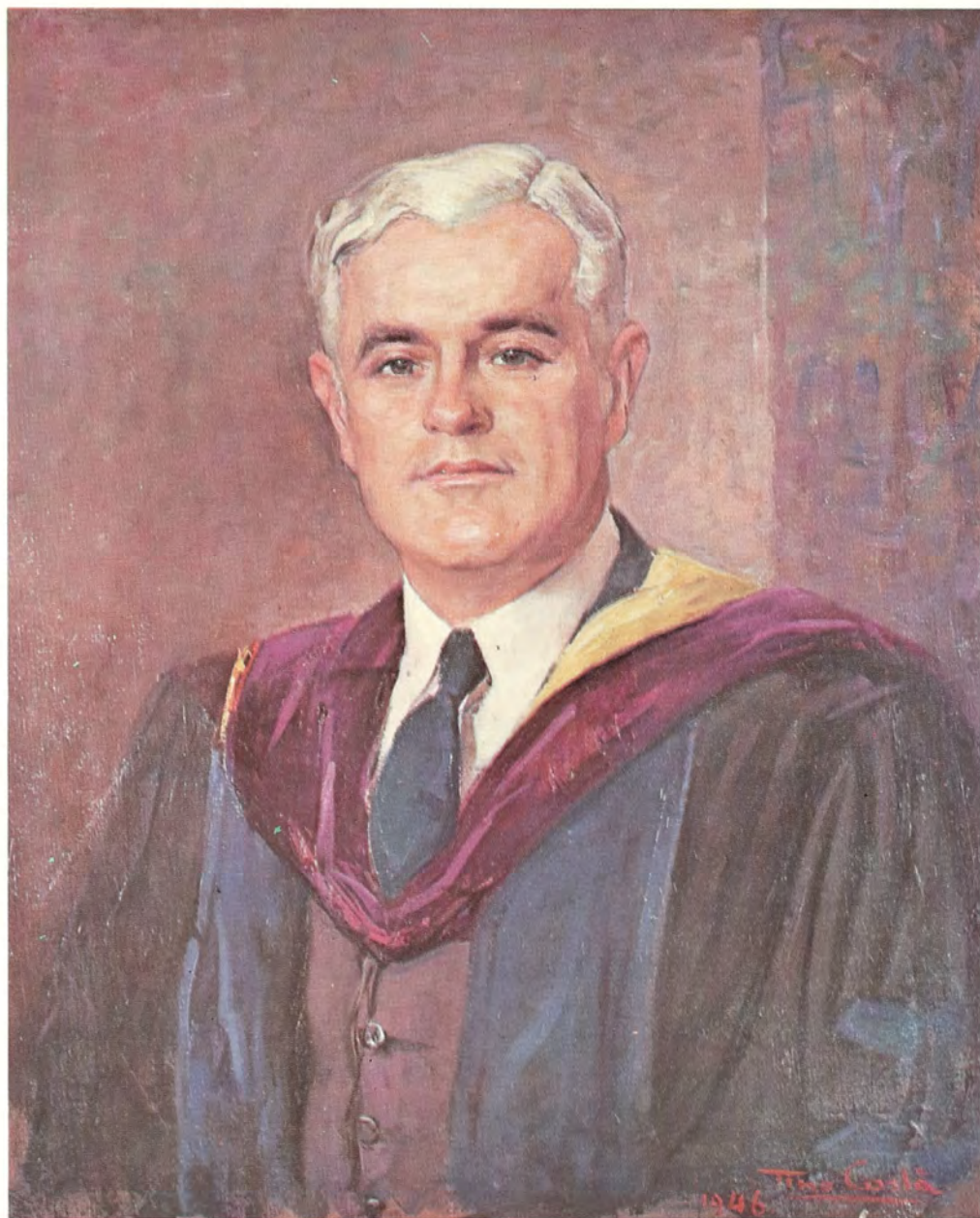
** 1977 statistics

AMERICAN COLLEGE GENERAL SORORITIES

Name	Date of Founding	Active Chapters	Total Membership	Place of Founding
Alpha Chi Omega	1885	113	100,044	DePauw University
Alpha Delta Pi	1851	134	100,950	Wesleyan College
Alpha Epsilon Phi	1909	27	39,000	Barnard College
Alpha Gamma Delta	1904	98	75,299	Syracuse University
Alpha Kappa Alpha	1908	650	120,000	Howard University
Alpha Omicron Pi	1897	83	70,612	Barnard College
Alpha Phi	1872	106	77,775	Syracuse University
Alpha Sigma Alpha	1901	52	*34,487	Longwood College
Alpha Sigma Tau	1899	37	20,290	Michigan State Normal College
Alpha Xi Delta	1893	96	76,987	Lombard College
Chi Omega	1895	168	145,000	University of Arkansas
Delta Delta Delta	1888	122	125,793	Boston University
Delta Gamma	1872	108	100,660	Lewis School
Delta Phi Epsilon	1917	28	20,002	New York University
Delta Sigma Theta	1913	292	**85,000	Howard University
Delta Zeta	1902	153	100,270	Miami University
Gamma Phi Beta	1874	94	77,338	Syracuse University
Kappa Alpha Theta	1870	98	110,885	DePauw University
Kappa Delta	1897	119	96,700	Longwood College
Kappa Kappa Gamma	1870	106	116,225	Monmouth College
Phi Mu	1852	119	96,700	Wesleyan College
Phi Sigma Sigma	1913	41	17,000	Hunter College
Pi Beta Phi	1867	117	130,240	Monmouth College
Sigma Delta Tau	1917	28	22,000	Cornell University
Sigma Gamma Rho	1922	117	**25,065	Butler University
Sigma Kappa	1874	107	69,538	Colby College
Sigma Sigma Sigma	1898	78	46,799	Longwood College
Theta Phi Alpha	1912	13	11,551	Univ. of Michigan
Zeta Phi Beta	1920	85	**11,300	Howard University
Zeta Tau Alpha	1898	144	90,000	Longwood College

* 1980 statistics

** 1977 statistics



JOHN OHLEYER MOSELEY

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

IX

THE REALM OF SIGMA

THE CHAPTER ROLL

Chapter	Institution	Location	Established (Inactive)
1. Ala. Mu	University of Alabama	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	March 9, 1856
2. Tenn. Nu	Vanderbilt University	Nashville, Tenn.	January 17, 1857
3. N.C. Xi	University of North Carolina	Chapel Hill, N.C.	February 14, 1857
4. Ga. Pi	Georgia Military Inst.	Marietta, Ga.	February 23, 1857 (1865)
5. Tenn. Eta	Union University	Jackson, Tenn.	July 4, 1857
6. Va. Kappa	Coll. of William & Mary	Williamsburg, Va.	December 12, 1857 (1977)
7. Va. Omicron	University of Virginia	Charlottesville, Va.	December 19, 1857
8. Ky. Iota	Bethel College	Russellville, Ky.	April, 1858 (1920)
9. Tex. Theta	Baylor University	Waco, Tex.	October, 1858
10. Wash. City Rho	George Washington Univ.	Washington, D.C.	November 8, 1858
11. Ga. Eta	Oglethorpe University	Atlanta, Ga.	January 23, 1859
12. Tenn. Lambda	Cumberland University	Lebanon, Tenn.	October, 1860 (1949)
13. Va. Upsilon	Hampden-Sydney Coll.	Hampden-Sydney, Va.	October, 1860
14. La. Tau	Centenary College	Jackson, La.	Fall, 1860 (1861)
15. Ky. Chi	Kentucky Military Inst.	Farmville, Ky.	December, 1860 (1887)

ALPHA EPSILON

	Local Society Chartered	Installed or Founded by	University Founded	Number of Initiates
1.	————	The Founders	1831	1,460
2.	————	Joseph Harris Field	1873	1,848
3.	————	John M. Fleming	1789	1,082
4.	————	John Lanier	1851	41
5.	————	Henry P. Halbert	1834	1,116
6.	————	Thaddeus Forniss	1693	737
7.	————	Junius B. French	1819	1,065
8.	————	Virgil Garnett	1854	221
9.	————	Timothy Dunklin	1845	311
10.	————	Jewett DeVotie	1821	1,198
11.	————	Grigsby Thomas	1835	147
12.	————	W. A. Cooper & G. P. Bondurant	1842	881
13.	————	George P. Tarry	1776	190
14.	————	Thomas C. Robertson	1825	3
15.	————	Charles S. Shorter	1846	163

Chapter	Institution	Location	Established (Inactive)
16. Ga. Beta	University of Georgia	Athens, Ga.	December 31, 1865
17. Miss. Gamma	Univ. of Mississippi	Oxford, Miss.	January, 1866
18. La. Epsilon	Louisiana State Univ.	Baton Rouge, La.	1867
19. Va. Sigma	Washington & Lee Univ.	Lexington, Va.	October 16, 1867
20. S.C. Phi	Furman University	Greenville, S.C.	Fall, 1868 (1965)
21. Miss. Zeta	Mississippi College	Clinton, Miss.	November, 1869 (1872)
22. Ga. Psi	Mercer University	Macon, Ga.	September, 1870
23. Ala. Beta-Beta	Howard College	East Lake, Ala.	December 5, 1870 (1876)
24. Va. Theta	Virginia Military Inst.	Lexington, Va.	Fall, 1874 (1911)
25. N.C. Rho-Rho	Carolina Military Inst.	Charlotte, N.C.	May, 1876 (1877)
26. Ky. Alpha	Forest Academy	Anchorage, Ky.	December, 1877 (1878)
27. Ala. Alpha-Mu	Auburn University	Auburn, Ala.	June 15, 1878
28. Ala. Iota	Birmingham-Southern Coll.	Birmingham, Ala.	November 23, 1878
29. Tenn. Kappa	University of Tennessee	Knoxville, Tenn.	June 18, 1879
30. Ga. Delta	No. Georgia Agr. Coll.	Dahlonega, Ga.	October 8, 1879 (1888)
31. S.C. Upsilon	College of Charleston	Charleston, S.C.	April 9, 1881
32. Tenn. Omega	University of the South	Sewanee, Tenn.	August 20, 1881
33. Ga. Epsilon	Emory University	Atlanta, Ga.	Fall, 1881
34. Tex. Rho	University of Texas	Austin, Tex.	February 9, 1882
35. S.C. Delta	U. of South Carolina	Columbia, S.C.	February 28, 1882
36. Ky. Kappa	Centre College	Danville, Ky.	March 4, 1882
37. Tenn. Zeta	Southwestern at Memphis	Memphis, Tenn.	November 10, 1882
38. N.C. Theta	Davidson College	Davidson, N.C.	May 20, 1883
39. Pa. Delta	Gettysburg College	Gettysburg, Pa.	June 4, 1883
40. S.C. Lambda	S.C. Military Acad.	Charleston, S.C.	December 13, 1883 (1895)
41. Fla. Upsilon	University of Florida	Gainesville, Fla.	February 11, 1884
42. Va. Pi	Emory & Henry Coll.	Emory, Va.	April 26, 1884 (1896)
43. Mo. Alpha	University of Missouri	Columbia, Mo.	May 27, 1884
44. Va. Tau	University of Richmond	Richmond, Va.	October 15, 1884
45. S.C. Mu	Erskine College	Due West, S.C.	November 29, 1884 (1894)
46. Ky. Alpha-Epsilon	South Kentucky College	Hopkinsville, Ky.	February 5, 1885 (1887)
47. Ohio Sigma	Mt. Union College	Alliance, Ohio	April 4, 1885
48. S.C. Gamma	Wofford College	Spartanburg, S.C.	October 16, 1885
49. La. Zeta	Thatcher Institute	Shreveport, La.	September 9, 1886 (1888)
50. Mich. Alpha	Adrian College	Adrian, Mich.	January 22, 1887
51. Pa. Omega	Allegheny College	Meadville, Pa.	March 5, 1887
52. Tex. Theta(II)	Buffalo Gap College	Buffalo Gap, Tex.	March 7, 1887 (1888)
53. Miss. Theta	Mississippi State Univ.	Starkville, Miss.	March 12, 1887
54. Tex. Psi	Southwestern University	Georgetown, Tex.	November 12, 1887 (1888)
55. Ohio Delta	Ohio Wesleyan University	Delaware, Ohio	November 16, 1888

	Local Society Chartered	Installed or Founded by	University Founded	Number of Initiates
16.	————	S. Spencer, G. Goetchius, J. McCleskey	1785	2,140
17.	————	William C. Marshall	1844	1,589
18.	————	Charles H. Read	1860	1,789
19.	————	Frank Bell Webb	1749	1,076
20.	————	Joseph F. Deans	1826	645
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21.	————	(Unknown)	1850	15
22.	————	J. P. Jones, T. F. Stubbs, W. M. Jordan	1833	1,309
23.	————	George D. Bancroft	1842	27
24.	————	Charles R. Kearns	1839	158
25.	————	Clarence Clark		12
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26.	————	Wilbur F. Kirkbride	1877	7
27.	————	John E. D. Shipp	1872	1,915
28.	————	John E. D. Shipp	1856	1,268
29.	————	John E. D. Shipp & J. W. Horton	1794	1,843
30.	————	Roland Lyon	1872	72
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31.	————	S. Y. Tupper & J. H. Armstrong	1785	57
32.	————	William B. Walker	1857	1,139
33.	————	Walter R. Brown	1836	1,632
34.	————	T. A. Ferris & R. S. Goss	1883	1,858
35.	————	James G. Glass	1801	1,158
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36.	————	Charles W. Welch	1819	827
37.	————	Samuel B. McGlohon	1848	1,215
38.	————	Edwin G. Seibels	1837	1,209
39.	————	Russell H. Snively	1832	1,022
40.	————	Henry L. Scarborough	1842	36
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41.	————	Milton Bryan	1853	2,155
42.	————	A. J. Smith	1837	64
43.	————	James C. Preston	1839	1,552
44.	————	Robert A. Wilbur	1830	759
45.	————	William D. Douglas	1841	48
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46.	————	W. O. Cutliff, A. D. Morris G. C. Williams	1881	9
47.	Sigma Boys	Richard J. Owen	1846	1,328
48.	————	James C. Jeffries	1851	947
49.	————	Thomas C. Barrett		19
50.	Sigma Society	John H. Focht	1859	976
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51.	C.O.V.	J. H. Focht & W. S. O'Neal	1815	1,298
52.	————	John M. Wagerstaff		6
53.	————	Lem E. Oldham	1878	1,271
54.	————	T. M. Taylor & F. L. Hawkins	1840	8
55.	————	Ira Leighley	1842	1,350

Chapter	Institution	Location	Established (Inactive)
56. Mich. Iota-Beta	University of Michigan	Ann Arbor, Mich.	January 12, 1889
57. Ia. Sigma	Simpson College	Indianola, Iowa	May 25, 1889
58. Ohio Epsilon	University of Cincinnati	Cincinnati, Ohio	November 22, 1889
59. Ga. Phi	Georgia Inst. of Tech.	Atlanta, Ga.	March 8, 1890
60. Pa. Sigma-Phi	Dickinson College	Carlisle, Pa.	October 11, 1890
61. Colo. Chi	University of Colorado	Boulder, Colo.	April 11, 1891
62. N.Y. Alpha	Cornell University	Ithaca, N.Y.	April 22, 1891
63. Colo. Zeta	University of Denver	Denver, Colo.	December 18, 1891
64. Ind. Alpha	Franklin College	Franklin, Ind.	February 10, 1892
65. Calif. Alpha	Stanford University	Stanford Univ., Cal.	March 5, 1892
66. Mass. Beta-Upsilon	Boston University	Boston, Mass.	April 29, 1892
67. Mo. Beta	Washington University	St. Louis, Mo.	April 30, 1892
68. Pa. Alpha-Zeta	Pennsylvania State Univ.	Univ. Park, Pa.	May 13, 1892
69. Ohio Theta	Ohio State University	Columbus, Ohio	June 3, 1892
70. Conn. Alpha	Trinity College	Hartford, Conn.	Nov. 11, 1892 (1899)
71. Mass. Iota-Tau	Mass. Inst. of Tech.	Cambridge, Mass.	November 25, 1892
72. Mass. Gamma	Harvard University	Cambridge, Mass.	March 17, 1893 (1979)
73. Ind. Beta	Purdue University	Lafayette, Ind.	May 18, 1893
74. Neb. Lambda-Pi	University of Nebraska	Lincoln, Neb.	May 26, 1893
75. Pa. Zeta	Bucknell University	Lewisburg, Pa.	June 14, 1893
76. Mass. Delta	Worcester Poly. Inst.	Worcester, Mass.	March 10, 1894
77. Ark. Alpha-Upsilon	University of Arkansas	Fayetteville, Ark.	July 9, 1894
78. Ill. Psi-Omega	Northwestern Univ.	Evanston, Ill.	October 17, 1894
79. Calif. Beta	University of California	Berkeley, Calif.	November 24, 1894
80. N.Y. Mu	Columbia University	New York, N.Y.	February 21, 1895 (1960)
81. N.Y. Sigma-Phi	Bard College	Annandale, N.Y.	February 21, 1895 (1942)
82. La. Tau-Upsilon	Tulane University	New Orleans, La.	January 22, 1897
83. Ill. Beta	University of Illinois	Urbana, Ill.	January 28, 1899
84. Ky. Epsilon	University of Kentucky	Lexington, Ky.	February 10, 1900
85. Pa. Theta	Univ. of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	February 9, 1901
86. Maine Alpha	University of Maine	Orono, Me.	February 22, 1901
87. Minn. Alpha	University of Minnesota	Minneapolis, Minn.	January 27, 1902
88. Colo. Lambda	Colo. School of Mines	Golden, Colo.	January 30, 1903
89. Wis. Alpha	University of Wisconsin	Madison, Wis.	February 7, 1903
90. Kan. Alpha	University of Kansas	Lawrence, Kan.	February 14, 1903
91. Ill. Theta	University of Chicago	Chicago, Ill.	March 9, 1903 (1941)
92. Ia. Beta	University of Iowa	Iowa City, Iowa	February 11, 1905
93. Ohio Rho	Case-Western Reserve U.	Cleveland, Ohio	February 18, 1905
94. Ia. Gamma	Iowa State University	Ames, Iowa	June 3, 1905
95. Wash. Alpha	Univ. of Washington	Seattle, Wash.	May 30, 1906

	Local Society Chartered	Installed or Founded by	University Founded	Number of Initiates
56.	—————	Frederic G. Caldwell	1817	1,480
57.	Phi Lambda Mu	E. L. McMillan	1860	598
58.	—————	Henry Dannenbaum	1819	1,803
59.	—————	George Freeman	1888	1,866
60.	—————	Chester N. Ames	1773	980
61.	—————	Harry S. Bunting	1876	1,359
62.	—————	Elmer Higley	1865	1,341
63.	—————	P. M. North & H. P. Layton	1864	1,477
64.	—————	Ernest D. McCafferty	1834	1,209
65.	Encina	W. Mack & E. DuBose Smith	1891	1,329
66.	—————	H. C. Burger and G. K. Denton	1869	1,348
67.	Knights of the Green Umbrella and R.S.R.	Curtis Hayden	1853	1,167
68.	—————	H. H. Cowan & S. M. Rinehart	1855	1,154
69.	—————	William L. Cleland	1873	1,455
70.	—————	Lewis J. Doolittle	1823	34
71.	—————	H. C. Burger & C. C. Long	1861	1,128
72.	—————	H. C. Buckminster & W. Brackett	1636	1,463
73.	—————	Harold U. Wallace	1869	1,638
74.	—————	Arthur J. Tuttle	1869	1,717
75.	—————	J. I. Robinson & J. M. Vastine	1846	1,220
76.	Tech Co-operative Soc.	Mass. Gamma & Mass. Beta-Upsilon	1865	1,282
77.	—————	George H. Bunting	1872	2,036
78.	—————	Harry S. Bunting	1851	1,549
79.	—————	Vance C. Osmont	1868	1,239
80.	Manhattan Club	Caskie Harrison	1754	612
81.	Sigma Phi	Caskie Harrison	1860	359
82.	—————	George H. Bunting	1834	1,247
83.	Red Ribbon Society	William C. Levere	1868	1,416
84.	E.S.	G. Hendree Harrison	1866	1,789
85.	Upsilon Pi	G. Hendree Harrison	1740	1,306
86.	Iota Phi	James A. Stetson	1863	1,290
87.	Alpha Kappa Pi	William C. Levere	1851	1,652
88.	The Lofters	George D. Kimball	1874	1,129
89.	Phi Phi Phi	William C. Levere	1849	1,523
90.	Zeta Tau	William C. Levere	1864	1,636
91.	Gamma Rho	William C. Levere	1891	348
92.	Alpha Iota	William C. Levere	1847	1,130
93.	Sigma Rho	William C. Levere	1880	1,121
94.	Dragon Fraternity	William C. Levere	1858	1,513
95.	Klatow	Robert P. Oldham	1861	1,659

Chapter	Institution	Location	Established (Inactive)
96. Ind. Gamma	Indiana University	Bloomington, Ind.	January 18, 1907
97. N.Y. Delta	Syracuse University	Syracuse, N.Y.	February 22, 1907 (1968)
98. N.H. Alpha	Dartmouth College	Hanover, N.H.	May 2, 1908
99. Okla. Kappa	University of Oklahoma	Norman, Okla.	October 23, 1909
100. Ill. Delta	Millikin University	Decatur, Ill.	January 14, 1911
101. S.D. Sigma	Univ. of South Dakota	Vermillion, S.D.	January 27, 1911
102. Kan. Beta	Kansas State University	Manhattan, Kan.	January 24, 1913
103. Pa. Chi-Omicron	University of Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh, Pa.	March 10, 1913
104. Wis. Phi	Beloit College	Beloit, Wis.	February 13, 1915 (1973)
105. Wash. Beta	Washington State Univ.	Pullman, Wash.	March 9, 1915
106. Ore. Alpha	Oregon State University	Corvallis, Ore.	March 19, 1915
107. Wyo. Alpha	University of Wyoming	Laramie, Wyo.	January 26, 1917
108. Colo. Delta	Colorado State Univ.	Fort Collins, Colo.	February 3, 1917
109. Ariz. Alpha	University of Arizona	Tucson, Ariz.	March 2, 1917
110. Nev. Alpha	University of Nevada	Reno, Nev.	March 9, 1917
111. N.H. Beta	U. of New Hampshire	Durham, N.H.	March 10, 1917
112. N.Y. Rho	St. Lawrence University	Canton, N.Y.	September 26, 1919
113. Ohio Mu	Denison University	Granville, Ohio	October 2, 1919
114. Ohio Tau	Miami University	Oxford, Ohio	October 4, 1919
115. Pa. Phi	Carnegie-Mellon Univ.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	October 4, 1919
116. Pa. Gamma	Lafayette College	Easton, Pa.	October 6, 1919
117. Mont. Alpha	Montana State Univ.	Bozeman, Mont.	October 29, 1919
118. Ida. Alpha	University of Idaho	Moscow, Ida.	November 1, 1919
119. Ore. Beta	University of Oregon	Eugene, Ore.	November 8, 1919
120. Ia. Delta	Drake University	Des Moines, Iowa	February 5, 1921
121. Calif. Gamma	Univ. of Southern Calif.	Los Angeles, Calif.	February 19, 1921
122. Tex. Delta	Sou. Methodist Univ.	Dallas, Tex.	March 9, 1923
123. N.D. Alpha	Univ. of North Dakota	Grand Forks, N.D.	April 13, 1923
124. Mont. Beta	Univ. of Montana	Missoula, Mont.	February 12, 1927
125. Mich. Gamma	Michigan State Univ.	East Lansing, Mich.	February 19, 1927
126. Vt. Alpha-Sigma-Pi	Norwich University	Northfield, Vt.	February 19, 1927(1960)
127. R.I. Alpha	Univ. of Rhode Island	Kingston, R.I.	February 23, 1929
128. Vt. Beta	University of Vermont	Burlington, Vt.	March 2, 1929
129. Calif. Delta	Univ. of Calif. at L.A.	Los Angeles, Calif.	March 9, 1929
130. Okla. Mu	Oklahoma State Univ.	Stillwater, Okla.	February 14, 1931
131. N.C. Nu	Duke University	Durham, N.C.	February 20, 1931
132. Calif. Epsilon	Occidental College	Los Angeles, Calif.	March 7, 1931
133. Md. Rho-Delta	St. John's College	Annapolis, Md.	March 10, 1935 (1943)
134. N.D. Beta	North Dakota State U.	Fargo, N.D.	April 6, 1935
135. Mass. Kappa	U. of Massachusetts	Amherst, Mass.	October 30, 1937 (1982)

	Local Society Chartered	Installed or Founded by	University Founded	Number of Initiates
96.	Dywyki	William C. Levere	1820	1,830
97.	Orange Club	Clarence W. Stowell	1870	1,038
98.	Chi Tau Kappa	Clarence W. Stowell	1769	1,604
99.	Iota Tau	William C. Levere	1892	1,900
100.	Alpha Sigma Theta	Elmer B. Sanford	1903	1,343
101.	P.H.P.	William C. Levere	1882	1,295
102.	Phi Alpha Theta	William C. Levere	1863	1,430
103.	Chi Omicron	Marvin E. Holderness	1787	1,112
104.	Phi Epsilon Pi	Don R. Almy	1846	859
105.	Phi Upsilon	William C. Levere	1890	1,376
106.	Delta Omega	William C. Levere	1872	1,381
107.	Sigma Beta Phi	George D. Kimball	1887	1,395
108.	Sigma Theta Pi	George D. Kimball	1870	1,575
109.	Sigma Pi Alpha	William C. Levere	1885	1,340
110.	T.H.P.O.	William C. Levere	1874	1,421
111.	Zeta Epsilon Zeta	Don R. Almy	1866	1,220
112.	Chi Zeta Sigma	Don R. Almy	1856	1,605
113.	Omega Pi Epsilon	Arthur J. Tuttle	1831	1,212
114.	Alpha Delta Sigma, Phi Alpha Psi	A. J. Tuttle & W. C. Levere	1809	1,547
115.	Zeta Lambda Epsilon	T. Gibson Hobbs	1900	1,098
116.	The Friars	William C. Levere	1826	826
117.	Kappa Nu	William C. Levere	1893	1,500
118.	Zeta Chi Alpha	William C. Levere	1892	1,245
119.	U-Avava Club	William C. Levere	1872	1,262
120.	Sigma Beta Kappa	William C. Levere	1881	1,589
121.	Delta Beta Tau	Arthur J. Tuttle	1880	1,517
122.	Phi Alpha	William C. Levere	1911	1,499
123.	Alpha Lambda Rho	William C. Levere	1884	1,111
124.	Sigma Alpha	Rene P. Banks	1893	1,192
125.	Columbia Literary Society	A. K. Nippert & A. J. Tuttle	1855	1,125
126.	Alpha Sigma Pi	O. K. Quivey	1819	692
127.	Zeta Pi Alpha	O. K. Quivey	1892	796
128.	Sigma Alpha Chi	O. K. Quivey	1791	1,017
129.	Chi Alpha	George D. Kimball	1919	1,325
130.	Chi Beta	George D. Kimball	1891	1,424
131.	Psi Delta Sigma	Alfred K. Nippert	1853	1,161
132.	Delta Beta Tau	A. K. Nippert & J. O. Moseley	1887	1,074
133.	Theta Psi	John O. Moseley	1696	98
134.	Alpha Sigma Tau	Lauren Foreman	1889	1,032
135.	Kappa Epsilon	Charles F. Collins	1863	749

Chapter	Institution	Location	Established (Inactive)
136. Utah Upsilon	Utah State University	Logan, Utah	October 29, 1939
137. N.M. Phi	New Mexico State Univ.	University Park, N.M.	February 23, 1941
138. Conn. Beta	Univ. of Connecticut	Storrs, Conn.	October 9, 1943 (1971)
139. Md. Beta	University of Maryland	College Park, Md.	October 24, 1943
140. Ohio Kappa	Bowling Green State Univ.	Bowling Green, Ohio	May 26, 1945
141. N.M. Tau	Univ. of New Mexico	Albuquerque, N.M.	February 9, 1946
142. Fla. Alpha	University of Miami	Coral Gables, Fla.	February 22, 1946
143. N.C. Alpha	North Carolina State Univ.	Raleigh, N.C.	October 25, 1947
144. Calif. Zeta	San Jose State University	San Jose, Calif.	November 1, 1947
145. Tex. Gamma	Univ. of Texas—El Paso	El Paso, Tex.	November 9, 1947
146. Ind. Delta	DePauw University	Greencastle, Ind.	February 25, 1949
147. Fla. Beta	Florida State University	Tallahassee, Fla.	March 5, 1949
148. Ore. Gamma	Willamette University	Salem, Ore.	March 19, 1949
149. Utah Phi	University of Utah	Salt Lake City, Utah	March 26, 1949
150. Calif. Eta	U. of Calif.-Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara, Calif.	April 2, 1949
151. Mo. Gamma	Westminster College	Fulton, Mo.	April 23, 1949
152. Calif. Theta	San Diego State University	San Diego, Calif.	October 8, 1949.
153. Calif. Iota	California State Univ., Fresno	Fresno, Calif.	October 15, 1949
154. Fla. Gamma	Florida Southern Coll.	Lakeland, Fla.	November 12, 1949
155. Wash. Gamma	Univ. of Puget Sound	Tacoma, Wash.	November 3, 1951
156. N.Y. Epsilon	Rensselaer Poly. Inst.	Troy, N.Y.	December 8, 1951
157. Calif. Kappa	Univ. of Calif. at Davis	Davis, Calif.	February 16, 1952
158. Ohio Nu	University of Toledo	Toledo, Ohio	March 22, 1953
159. Ohio Gamma	Ohio University	Athens, Ohio	April 17, 1953
160. Tex. Alpha	Texas Technological Univ.	Lubbock, Tex.	October 3, 1953
161. Tenn. Sigma	Memphis State Univ.	Memphis, Tenn.	November 14, 1953
162. W. Va. Alpha	Marshall University	Huntington, W.Va.	November 21, 1953 (1982)
163. Ohio Lambda	Kent State University	Kent, Ohio	December 5, 1953
164. Calif. Lambda	California State Univ. at Long Beach	Long Beach, Calif.	November 5, 1955
165. Tex. Beta	Texas Christian Univ.	Fort Worth, Tex.	December 10, 1955
166. Tex. Epsilon	University of Houston	Houston, Tex.	February 4, 1956
167. Ind. Epsilon	Univ. of Evansville	Evansville, Ind.	December 14, 1957
168. Wis. Beta	Ripon College	Ripon, Wis.	February 15, 1958 (1980)
169. Ohio Alpha	Youngstown State Univ.	Youngstown, Ohio	December 5, 1959
170. Mich. Delta	Western Michigan Univ.	Kalamazoo, Mich.	October 7, 1961
171. Ariz. Beta	Arizona State University	Tempe, Ariz.	December 9, 1961
172. Tenn. Alpha	East Tennessee State U.	Johnson City, Tenn.	October 26, 1963
173. Ill. Alpha	Monmouth College	Monmouth, Ill.	November 16, 1963 (1981)
174. N.M. Alpha	Eastern New Mexico Univ.	Portales, N.M.	December 14, 1963
175. Ky. Beta	Western Ky. State Univ.	Bowling Green, Ky.	October 2, 1965

	Local Society Chartered	Installed or Founded by	University Founded	Number of Initiates
136.	Phi Kappa Iota	Lauren Foreman	1890	1,116
137.	Phi Chi Psi	Lauren Foreman	1889	812
138.	Sigma Phi Gamma	Charles F. Collins	1881	679
139.	Pi Kappa	Fred H. Turner	1807	973
140.	Five Brothers	Fred H. Turner	1910	1,167
141.	Phi Alpha	Lauren Foreman	1889	949
142.	Sons of Minerva	Cobb C. Torrence	1925	955
143.	Phi Alpha	G.A. Ginter	1889	495
144.	Gamma Phi Sigma	G. A. Ginter	1862	806
145.	Nu Kappa Sigma	G. A. Ginter	1913	768
146.	Phi Alpha	L. Foreman & G. A. Ginter	1837	565
147.	Phi Alpha	G. A. Ginter	1857	785
148.	Phi Alpha	G. A. Ginter	1842	713
149.	Phi Kappa Iota	G. A. Ginter	1850	628
150.	Gamma Sigma Pi	G. A. Ginter	1891	709
151.	Gamma Sigma	G. A. Ginter	1851	641
152.	Epsilon Eta	Emmett B. Moore	1897	1,198
153.	Zeta Mu	Emmett B. Moore	1911	984
154.	Rho Epsilon Chi	L. Foreman & J. O. Moseley	1885	550
155.	Pi Tau Omega	Robert R. Aurner	1888	573
156.	Lambda Alpha Epsilon	John O. Moseley	1824	436
157.	Phi Alpha Iota	Robert R. Aurner	1905	561
158.	Alpha Phi Omega	Robert R. Aurner	1872	757
159.	Gamma Gamma Gamma	John O. Moseley	1804	691
160.	Adelphean	John O. Moseley	1923	858
161.	Phi Alpha	Chester D. Lee	1909	758
162.	Phi Tau Alpha	John O. Moseley	1837	792
163.	Sigma Delta	John O. Moseley	1910	613
164.	Sigma Epsilon Chi	Edward G. Hathcock	1949	948
165.	Phi Alpha	Edward G. Hathcock	1873	548
166.	Kappa Delta Kappa	Howard P. Falls	1934	432
167.	Pi Epsilon Phi	Leo S. Cade	1854	515
168.	Delta Sigma Psi	Leo S. Cade	1851	216
169.	Phi Gamma	Howard P. Falls	1908	390
170.	Phi Alpha	Arthur L. Beck	1903	526
171.	Phi Alpha	Gurnett Steinhauer	1885	633
172.	Phi Alpha	Glen T. Nygreen	1911	335
173.	Phi Alpha	Gurnett Steinhauer	1853	222
174.	Phi Alpha	Glen T. Nygreen	1934	386
175.	Delta Kappa Nu	Gurnett Steinhauer	1907	502

Chapter	Institution	Location	Established (Inactive)
176. Ark. Beta	Univ. of Ark.—Little Rock	Little Rock, Ark.	October 9, 1965 (1980)
177. Calif. Mu	Calif. State Univ., L.A.	Los Angeles, Calif.	October 23, 1965
178. Ore. Delta	Lewis and Clark College	Portland, Ore.	October 30, 1965
179. Mich. Epsilon	General Motors Institute	Flint, Mich.	November 6, 1965
180. Iowa Chi	Univ. of Northern Iowa	Cedar Falls, Iowa	November 13, 1965
181. Miss. Sigma	Univ. of Southern Miss.	Hattiesburg, Miss.	December 11, 1965
182. Ill. Gamma	Northern Illinois Univ.	DeKalb, Ill.	January 29, 1966
183. Ill. Epsilon	Bradley University,	Peoria, Ill.	Sept. 30, 1967
184. Kans. Gamma	Wichita State Univ.	Wichita, Kans.	October 7, 1967
185. Ind. Zeta	Ball State University	Muncie, Ind.	October 28, 1967
186. Va. Alpha	Randolph-Macon Coll.	Ashland, Va.	November 11, 1967
187. Minn. Beta	Mankato State College	Mankato, Minn.	November 18, 1967 (1975)
188. Calif. Nu	California State Univ., Northridge	Northridge, Calif.	December 9, 1967
189. Calif. Xi	California State Univ., Sacramento	Sacramento, Calif.	December 16, 1967
190. La. Alpha	Univ. of Southwestern Louisiana	Lafayette, La.	January 13, 1968
191. Fla. Delta	Univ. of South Florida	Tampa, Fla.	January 20, 1968
192. Nebr. Iota	Creighton University	Omaha, Nebr.	Feb. 17, 1968
193. Calif. Sigma	Univ. of San Francisco	San Francisco, Calif.	September 20, 1969
194. Calif. Pi	California State Univ., Fullerton	Fullerton, Calif.	September 27, 1969
195. Conn. Lambda	Univ. of Hartford	Hartford, Conn.	October 18, 1969 (1974)
196. Ind. Sigma	Indiana State Univ.	Terre Haute, Ind.	October 25, 1969
197. West Va. Beta	Bethany College	Bethany, W. Va.	November 1, 1969
198. Tenn. Delta	Tennessee Tech. Univ.	Cookeville, Tenn.	November 22, 1969
199. N.Y. Beta	C.W. Post College	Greenvale, N.Y.	November 29, 1969 (1977)
200. N.Y. Sigma	Adelphi University	Garden City, N.Y.	November 29, 1969 (1974)
201. Tenn. Beta	Middle Tennessee State U.	Murfreesboro, Tenn.	December 13, 1969
202. Colo. Alpha	U. of Northern Colorado	Greeley, Colo.	January 10, 1970
203. Calif. Rho	Univ. of the Pacific	Stockton, Calif.	January 17, 1970
204. S.C. Nu	Clemson University	Clemson, S.C.	April 11, 1970
205. S.D. Theta	South Dakota State U.	Brookings, S.D.	February 27, 1971
206. Ala. Chi	Univ. of South Alabama	Mobile, Ala.	May 8, 1971
207. Pa. Epsilon	Drexel University	Philadelphia, Pa.	September 18, 1971
208. Ky. Gamma	Morehead State U.	Morehead, Ky.	October 23, 1971
209. N.M. Sigma	New Mexico Highlands U.	Las Vegas, N.M.	November 6, 1971 (1975)
210. Mo. Delta	Rockhurst College	Kansas City, Mo.	March 18, 1972
211. Tenn. Tau	U. of Tennessee at Martin	Martin, Tenn.	September 30, 1972
212. Utah Sigma	Weber State College	Ogden, Utah	November 4, 1972 (1976)
213. Fla. Sigma	Univ. of West Florida	Pensacola, Fla.	January 27, 1973
214. Fla. Epsilon	Florida Technological U.	Orlando, Fla.	February 3, 1973
215. Mich. Zeta	Ferris State College	Big Rapids, Mich.	September 15, 1973

	Local Society Chartered	Installed or Founded by	University Founded	Number of Initiates
176.	Phi Alpha Beta	Roy L. Miller	1927	232
177.	Beta Chi	Gurnett Steinhauer	1947	333
178.	Phi Alpha	Roy L. Miller	1867	240
179.	Phi Tau Alpha	Roy L. Miller	1919	498
180.	Alpha Chi Epsilon	Roy L. Miller	1876	479
181.	Phi Alpha	Gurnett Steinhauer	1910	436
182.	Delta Phi Beta	Gurnett Steinhauer	1895	479
183.	Phi Alpha	Roy L. Miller	1896	226
184.	Phi Alpha	Roy L. Miller	1895	233
185.	Beta Gamma Nu	Roy L. Miller	1918	579
186.	Phi Alpha	Roy L. Miller	1830	212
187.	Phi Beta	Roy L. Miller	1867	210
188.	Pi Kappa Tau	Roy L. Miller	1958	251
189.	Phi Alpha	Roy L. Miller	1947	360
190.	Phi Alpha	Roy L. Miller	1898	285
191.	Enotas	Roy L. Miller	1960	454
192.	Iota Kappa Epsilon	Roy L. Miller	1878	401
193.	Phi Alpha	Paul B. Jacob, Jr.	1855	181
194.	Sigma Chi Epsilon	Joseph A. Mancini	1957	339
195.	Lambda Phi Alpha	Robert P. Van Blaricom	1877	67
196.	Phi Alpha	Robert P. Van Blaricom	1870	370
197.	Phi Alpha	Robert P. Van Blaricom	1840	183
198.	Sigma Phi Delta	Paul B. Jacob, Jr.	1915	287
199.	Sigma Beta Epsilon	Paul B. Jacob, Jr.	1954	112
200.	Chi Sigma	Paul B. Jacob, Jr.	1896	51
201.	Lambda Psi	Paul B. Jacob, Jr.	1911	381
202.	Phi Alpha	Paul B. Jacob, Jr.	1890	277
203.	Phi Alpha	Joseph A. Mancini	1851	348
204.	Numeral Society	Paul B. Jacob, Jr.	1889	351
205.	Phi Alpha	Joseph A. Mancini	1881	230
206.	Phi Alpha Chi	Paul B. Jacob, Jr.	1964	189
207.	Sigma Alpha Theta	Russell P. Heuer	1891	183
208.	Sigma Gamma Sigma	Robert P. Van Blaricom	1922	351
209.	Sigma Phi Alpha	Joseph A. Mancini	1893	42
210.	Phi Alpha Epsilon	Joseph A. Mancini	1910	258
211.	Phi Alpha	Joseph A. Mancini	1900	210
212.	Sigma Delta Pi	Robert P. Van Blaricom	1889	137
213.	Phi Alpha Epsilon	Robert P. Van Blaricom	1965	248
214.	Phi Alpha Epsilon	Robert P. Van Blaricom	1968	194
215.	Sigma Tau Beta	Joseph A. Mancini	1884	163

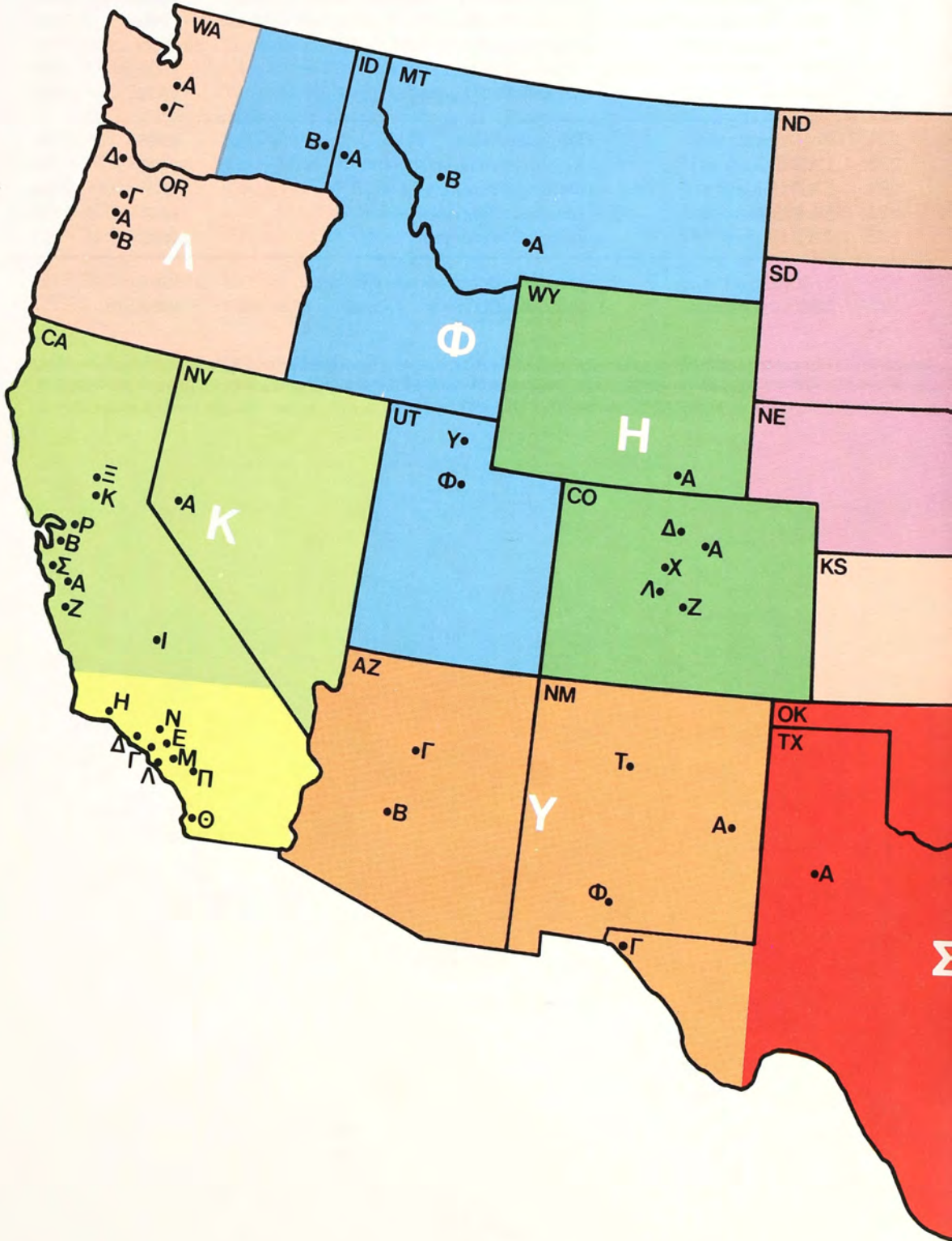
Chapter	Institution	Location	Established (Inactive)
216. Ga. Sigma	Valdosta State College	Valdosta, Ga.	October 13, 1973
217. Ky. Delta	Eastern Kentucky Univ.	Richmond, Ky.	October 27, 1973
218. Ariz. Gamma	Northern Arizona Univ.	Flagstaff, Ariz.	September 27, 1975
219. Okla. Tau	Oklahoma City Univ.	Oklahoma City, Okla.	October 18, 1975
220. Va. Zeta	Virginia Polytechnic Inst.	Blacksburg, Va.	October 25, 1975
221. Md. Sigma	Salisbury State College	Salisbury, Md.	November 12, 1977
222. Ala. Epsilon	Troy State University	Troy, Ala.	May 24, 1980
223. Texas Tau	Texas A & M Univ.	College Station, Tex.	April 11, 1981
224. N.C. Delta	Univ. of N.C. — Wilmington	Wilmington, N.C.	September 26, 1981
225. Md. Alpha	Towson State University	Towson, Md.	October 17, 1981
226. Indiana Theta	Indiana State — Evansville	Evansville, Indiana	July 17, 1982
227. Florida Chi	University of Tampa	Tampa, Florida	October 23, 1982

The foregoing table shows the Chapters Collegiate of ΣAE in the order of their founding, the year in which each Chapter was founded and the institution in which it is located. For the 38 Chapters now inactive, the years in which they became inactive are also shown. Seven of the institutions in which these inactive Chapters were located have

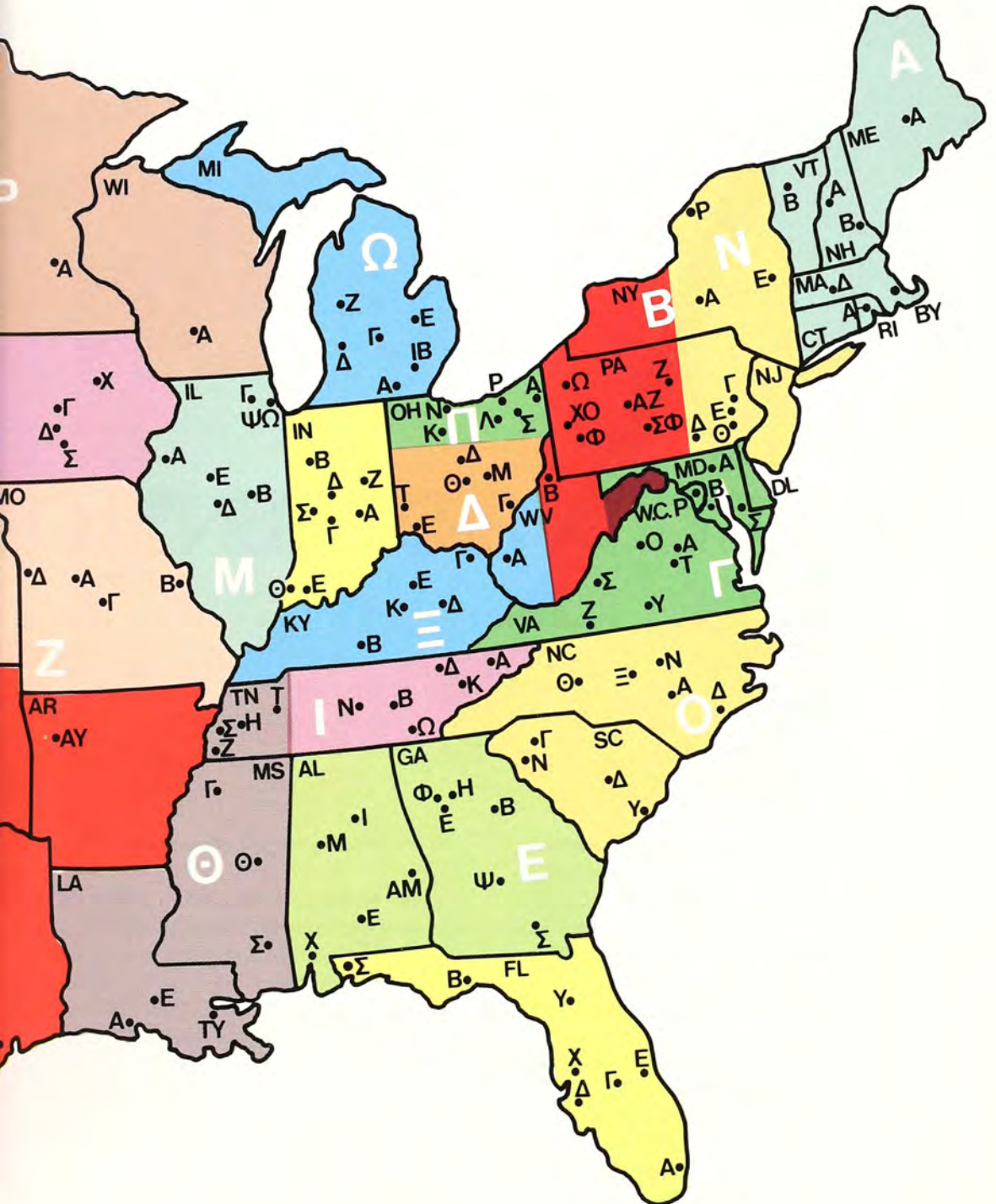
	Local Society Chartered	Installed or Founded by	University Founded	Number of Initiates
216.	Phi Alpha	Joseph A. Mancini	1906	275
217.	Beta Omicron Gamma	Joseph A. Mancini	1906	248
218.	Phi Alpha	Russell P. Heuer, Jr.	1899	117
219.	Phi Alpha	Russell P. Heuer, Jr.	1904	79
220.	Delta Pi Zeta	Russell P. Heuer, Jr.	1872	102
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221.	Phi Alpha	Louis E. Smith	1925	95
222.	ΣAE Colony	Richard F. Generelly	1887	70
223.	ΣAE Colony	Richard F. Generelly	1876	74
224.	ΣAE Colony	James D. Peterson	1947	35
225.	ΣAE Colony	James D. Peterson	1865	52
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226.	ΣAE Colony	James D. Peterson	1965	23
227.	ΣAE Colony	James D. Peterson	1931	—

gone out of existence; ten have anti-fraternity regulations; and two have lost their collegiate standing. The ravages of the War Between the States account for the demise of many of the remaining inactive chapters. Numbers of total initiates include all those reported to May 30, 1982. (185, 967)

THE ACTIVE CHAPTERS OF



SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON



X

THE GOVERNMENT OF

AN IMPORTANT PART of membership in Sigma Alpha Epsilon is an understanding of its government and organizational plan. With a view toward that objective this article has been prepared.

These matters are dealt with in *The National Laws of Sigma Alpha Epsilon* wherein Section 6 states that the government of the fraternity is vested in the following governmental bodies, ranking in the order named: (1) A National Convention; (2) A Supreme Council; (3) A National Board of Trustees; (4) Province Conventions; (5) Chapters Collegiate; and (6) Alumni Associations.

The National Convention

The National Convention is the supreme governing and legislative body of the fraternity. Officially, it is composed of the following members, each of whom has one vote: (a) all living Past Eminent Supreme Archons (b) the Honorary Eminent Supreme Archon (c) each of the members of the Supreme Council (d) the Eminent Supreme Recorder, the Director of Chapter Services, the Director of Fiscal Affairs, and the Director of Publications and Alumni Affairs (e) a delegate from the Board of Trustees (f)

THE FRATERNITY

the Province Archons, or Province Deputy Archons (g) one delegate from each Chapter Collegiate in good standing (h) one delegate from each Alumni Association in good standing (i) the Educational Advisor (j) the Director of Leadership Training, and (k) the Chairman of the Extension Advisory Committee. To cast his vote each member of the Convention must be present at its sessions. No proxies are allowed. The Convention meets biennially at the time and place designated by the next to the last preceding Convention, or by the Supreme Council under certain circumstances. The Emi-

nent Supreme Archon presides over the sessions of the Convention.

The chief matters of business usually dealt with by each National Convention are: (1) extension, i.e., granting and revoking of charters, (2) amendments to the National Laws (3) financial matters such as audits, budgets, and appropriations (4) election of national officers (5) educational matters (6) projects, rules and regulations to promote the general welfare of the fraternity (7) awards in recognition of service and achievements.

Official delegates to a National Convention—except delegates from

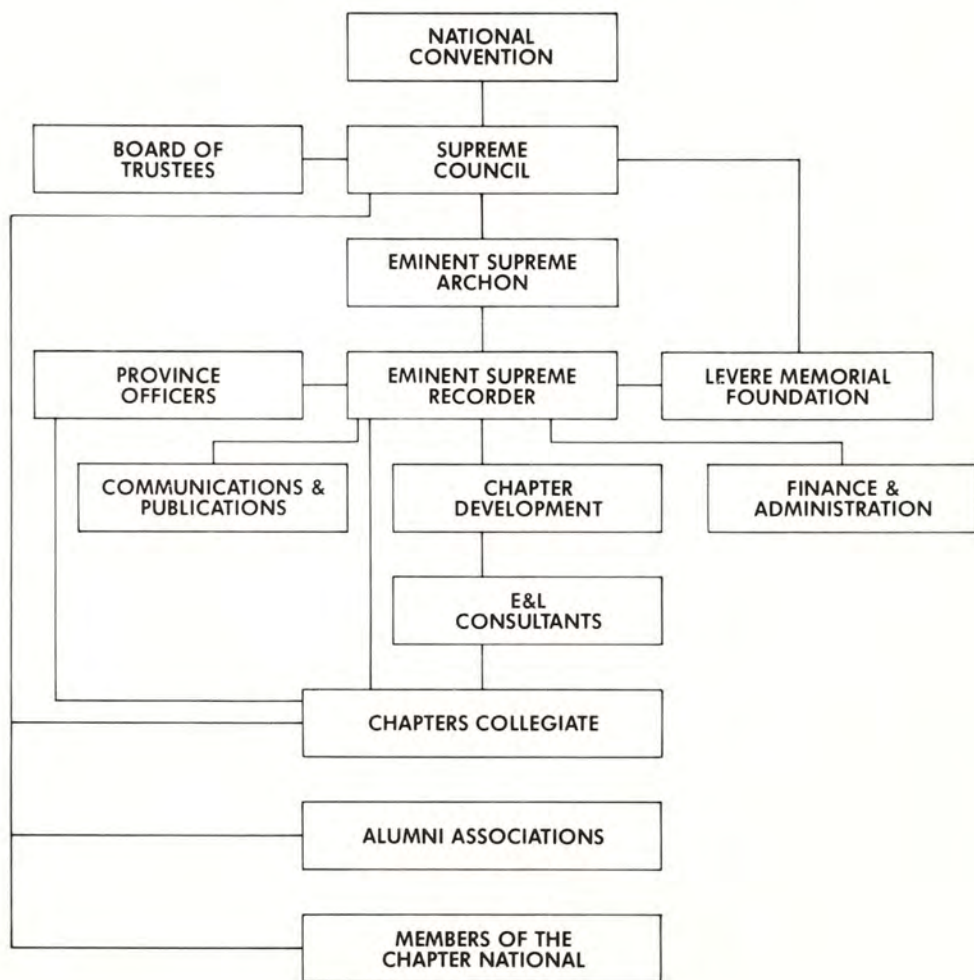
alumni associations—are entitled to share in the Convention Fund. Eight dollars of each initiation fee are allocated to this fund. Each chapter delegate, Province Archon, National officer or Past ESA attending a convention receives \$15 per day but not exceeding three days and the balance is distributed as a mileage allowance. This allowance is determined by dividing the amount of the Fund by the total miles that are traveled to the Convention site.

As the supreme governing body of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, the national conventions held since the founding of the fraternity have been the most important gatherings in its history. They are:

1. 1858 Murfreesboro, Tenn.
2. 1860 Nashville, Tenn.
3. 1867 Nashville, Tenn.
4. 1868 Oxford, Miss.
5. 1869 Athens, Ga.
6. 1870 Memphis, Tenn.
7. 1871 Nashville, Tenn.
8. 1872 Atlanta, Ga.
9. 1873 Louisville, Ky.
10. 1874 Augusta, Ga.
11. 1875 Nashville, Tenn.
12. 1877 Richmond, Va.
13. 1878 Augusta, Ga.
14. 1879 Nashville, Tenn.
15. 1881 Atlanta, Ga.
16. 1882 Augusta, Ga.
17. 1883 Louisville, Ky.
18. 1884 Athens, Ga.
19. 1885 Nashville, Tenn.
20. 1886 Atlanta, Ga.
21. 1887 Columbia, S.C.
22. 1888 Nashville, Tenn.
23. 1889 Charlotte, N.C.
24. 1890 Cincinnati, Ohio
25. 1891 Atlanta, Ga.
26. 1892 Chattanooga, Tenn.
27. 1893 Pittsburgh, Pa.
28. 1894 Washington, D.C.
29. 1896 St. Louis, Mo.
30. 1898 Nashville, Tenn.
31. 1900 Boston, Mass.
32. 1902 Washington, D.C.
33. 1904 Memphis, Tenn.
34. 1906 Atlanta, Ga.
35. 1909 Atlantic City, N.J.
36. 1910 Kansas City, Mo.
37. 1912 Nashville, Tenn.
38. 1914 Chicago, Ill.
39. 1916 Pittsburgh, Pa.
40. 1919 Buffalo, N.Y.
41. 1920 St. Louis, Mo.
42. 1922 Detroit, Mich.
43. 1924 Atlanta, Ga.
44. 1926 Boston, Mass.
45. 1928 Miami, Fla.
46. 1930 Evanston, Ill.
47. 1932 Los Angeles, Calif.
48. 1934 Washington, D.C.
49. 1937 Chicago, Ill.
50. 1939 Chicago, Ill.
51. 1940 Fort Worth, Texas
52. 1943 Evanston, Ill.
53. 1945 Chicago, Ill.
54. 1947 Mackinac Island, Mich.
55. 1949 Los Angeles, Calif.
56. 1951 Chicago, Ill.
57. 1953 Chicago, Ill.
58. 1955 Chicago, Ill.
59. 1957 Oklahoma City, Okla.
60. 1959 Highland Park, Ill.
61. 1961 Yellowstone Park, Wyo.
62. 1963 Chicago, Ill.
63. 1965 Atlanta, Ga.
64. 1967 Minneapolis, Minn.
65. 1969 San Francisco, Calif.
66. 1971 Richmond, Va.
67. 1973 New Orleans, La.
68. 1975 Denver, Colo.
69. 1977 Philadelphia, Pa.
70. 1979 Newport Beach, Calif.
71. 1981 Kansas City, Mo.
72. 1983 Minneapolis, Minn.

Due to the fact that conventions were omitted in 1859, during the Civil War 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."

ΣΑΕ Organization Chart



The Supreme Council

The Supreme Council is composed of the following officers elected at each regular National Convention: Eminent Supreme Archon (president), Eminent Supreme Deputy Archon (vice-president), Eminent Supreme Warden (supervisor of finances), Eminent Supreme Herald (head of alumni affairs), Eminent Supreme Chronicler (no specific duties), and the Chairman of the Collegiate Council (ex-officio). The Supreme Council literally acts as a Board of Directors for the fraternity and meets at least twice each year, usually in mid-winter and late summer. This body has general supervision and control over the affairs of the fraternity of the interim between National Conventions. There are numerous matters of fraternity business that require attention and action by the Supreme Council, but chief among these are: (1) regulation of the budget of the National Office (2) decisions on major policy matters in the operation of the National Office and major expenditures for services required by the fraternity (3) installation of new chapters (4) approval of chapter visitation programs (5) chapter disciplinary matters involving infractions of the National Laws, local laws and school regulations, (6) sitting as a Board of Trustees for the Levere Memorial Foundation having responsibility for the administration and investment of several trust funds and the maintenance and operation of the Levere Memorial Temple, (7) granting charters to Alumni Associations, and (8) assuring the proper preparation of all fraternity publications.

The Supreme Council invites the Province Archons to a regular meeting held in the interim year between national conventions for the purpose of acquainting them with the affairs and problems of the national fraternity and getting from them reports as to the state of affairs in their respective provinces. This meeting is held after the province con-

ventions and usually follows the Leadership School in late August.

The members of the Supreme Council serve without pay.

The National Board of Trustees

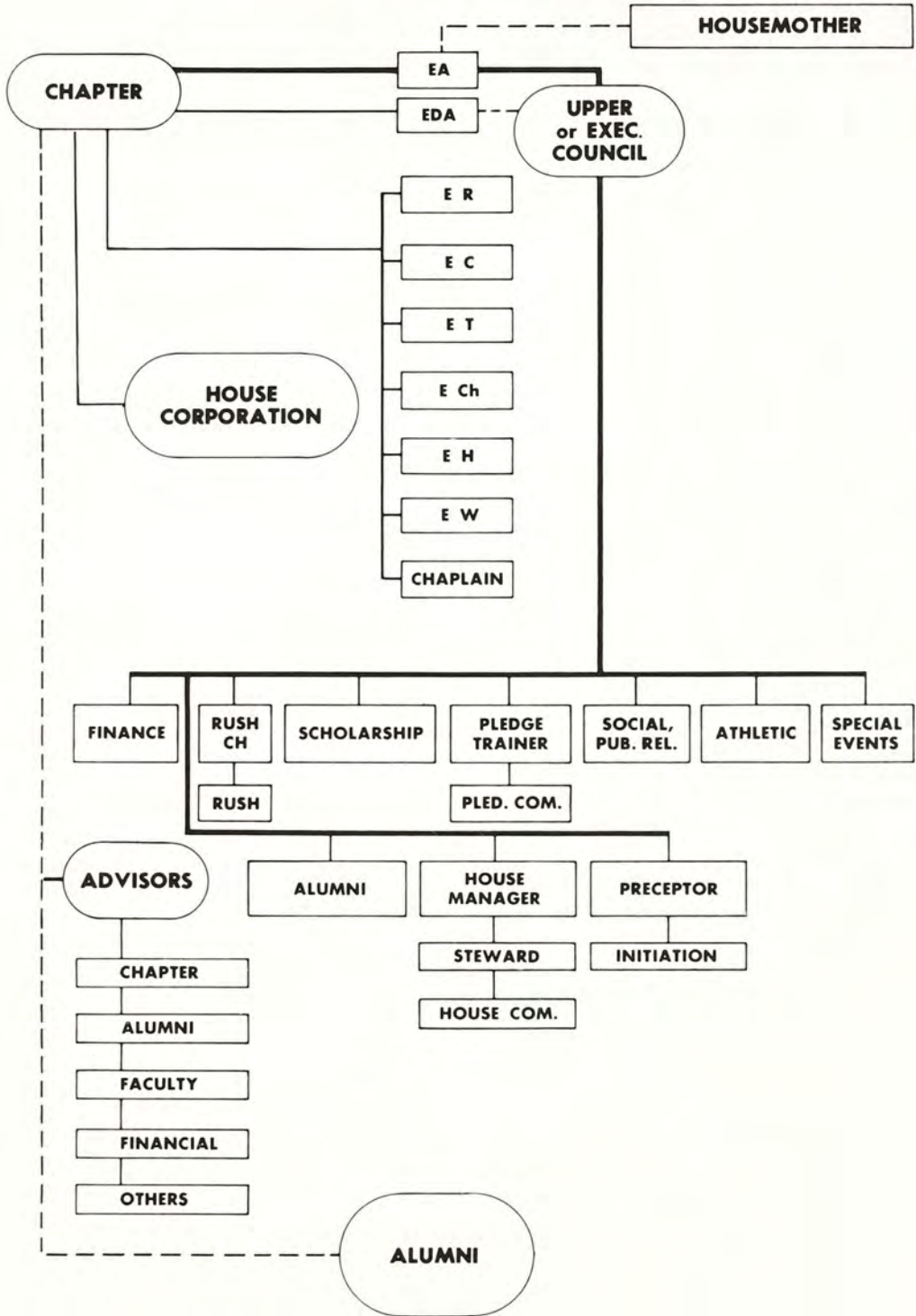
The National Board of Trustees is composed of five alumni members in good standing, resident in New York City or within a radius of fifty miles of the limits of that city. The members of this body are elected by the National Convention and hold office for a ten-year term. The duties of the Board are: to receive, hold, invest and conserve the monies and assets of the National Endowment Fund and the Educational and Leadership 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. A certain percentage of the funds administered by the Board may be invested in chapter house loans.

The Province

Provinces are districts into which the territory of the fraternity is divided for convenience of supervision. The government of each province is vested in a province convention, which is held in the interim years between the biennial National Conventions. The officers are Province Archon, Deputy Archon, Recorder and Treasurer, and any other officers deemed necessary. They are elected for two-year terms. The Province Convention attends to the welfare of the chapters and alumni associations in its jurisdiction and enacts such rules and regulations as are not in conflict with the National Laws of the fraternity.

In practice, many provinces hold a convention each year, but only the ones held in the years between the national conventions are considered official. Meetings are usually rotated so that each

Chapter Organization Chart



chapter in the province has an opportunity to act as host to the convention. Often province conventions are conducted along the lines of regional leadership schools for the instruction and edification of attending delegates.

The Chapter Collegiate

The Chapter Collegiate is organized, or reorganized, by virtue of a charter granted by the National Convention. It is composed of the duly initiated members of the fraternity who are regularly enrolled at the collegiate institution where a charter has been granted and who are entered upon the chapter's roll as active members. The charter binds the chapter to obey and uphold the laws of the fraternity.

Its officers are: Eminent Archon (president), Eminent Deputy Archon (vice-president), Eminent Recorder (secretary), Eminent Correspondent (corresponding secretary), Eminent Treasurer, Eminent Chronicler (historian), Eminent Warden (no specific duties), Eminent Herald (no specific duties) and Eminent Chaplain. Elections are held twice each academic year for all officers except those of Eminent Correspondent, Eminent Treasurer and Eminent Chronicler, who are elected for a full year. The Chapter Collegiate may enact such laws and bylaws for its own government as are not in conflict with the National Laws of the fraternity.

The Levere Memorial Foundation

There is one other very important legal entity of the fraternity that plays a most significant part in its financial and administrative functions, The Levere Memorial Foundation.

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 at 1856 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Illinois, and for other purposes set out in its charter

which are stated in the National Laws of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Its tax exempt status has been established with local and state authorities as well as the Federal Government because of its educational purpose, and it receives and distributes many gifts that are beneficial to the fraternity. Its Trustees, who are at all times the members of the Supreme Council and the Eminent Supreme Recorder as Secretary, administer the several Funds of the Foundation. They are greatly assisted by the Advisory Council of the Levere Memorial Foundation, which is comprised of five alumni members residing in the Chicago area, who are experts in the field of financial investments. The Secretary of the Foundation, who may be assisted by an Executive Secretary, manages the physical plant of the Temple and administers its programs.

The Alumni Association

An Alumni Association is a unit of the fraternity organized by at least ten members residing in the same city or locality, or the alumni of a specific chapter, and existing by virtue of a charter granted by the Supreme Council for the purpose of holding meetings and carrying out the object of such associations as outlined in the National Laws. Alumni Associations may govern themselves by such bylaws as they may enact provided they are not in conflict with the National Laws of the fraternity. Unofficial alumni associations may exist without being chartered, but they have no right to vote in the National Convention.

Under the National Laws other groups of members of the fraternity are recognized as follows:

The Chapter National

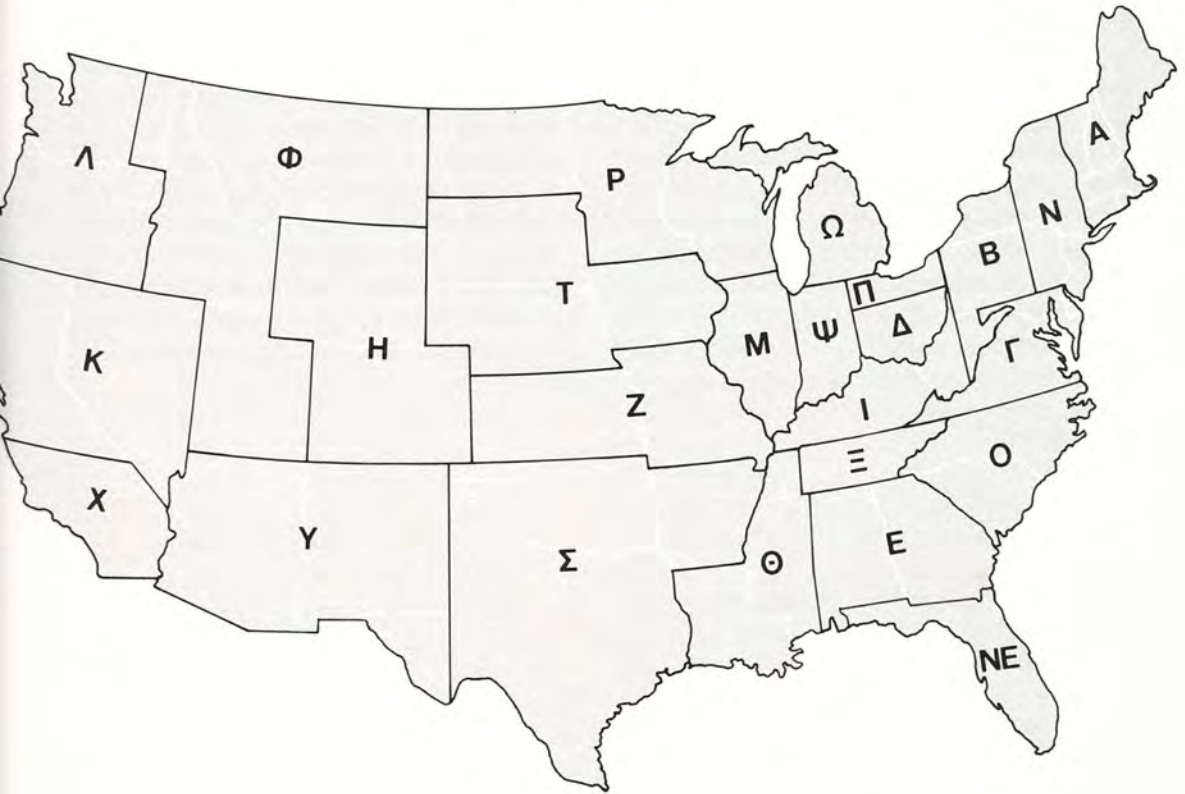
The Chapter National is composed of all members of the fraternity who have ceased to be active members of a Chapter Collegiate and have kept in good standing as alumni by the payment of (1) an

annual gift of at least \$10, or (2) a century membership of \$100, or (3) a Founder membership of \$1,000. Alumni members not in good standing in the Chapter National by reason of non-

is under the direction of the Eminent Supreme Recorder, who is the executive secretary of the fraternity and acts as secretary to the Supreme Council. The National Office prepares and distributes

The Realm of Sigma Alpha Epsilon

by Provinces



payment of dues are designated as members of the Chapter Quiescent. When a member dies he passes into the Chapter Eternal.

The National Office

The National Office of the fraternity is located at the Levere Memorial Temple, P.O. Box 1856, Evanston, Illinois. It

supplies among the chapters, alumni, and officers of the fraternity, collects all dues and initiation fees, keeps account of all receipts and disbursements, and administers the visitation of active chapters. Four or five visitation officers, known as Educational and Leadership Consultants, visit each active chapter at least once every two years and many once each year. There is a Director of Chapter

Services and a Director of Financial Affairs and such other officers as the Supreme Council may designate when necessary. Most publications of the fraternity are prepared in the National Office. The editor of *The Record*, however, usually maintains his office away from Evanston, since this position is part-time.

The National Office is charged with the day-to-day administration of the affairs of the fraternity. Its staff operates as liaison officers between the national fraternity and the chapters and alumni. It is all the name implies: a vital, active center where much of the business of the fraternity is transacted.

To sum up the story of the government, organization and administration of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, which has been evolved over many decades, it may help to draw an analogy to the comparable elements of a corporate business organi-

zation. The members who comprise the Chapters Collegiate and the Alumni Associations correspond to the shareholders of the corporation, except that each member holds only one share; the National Convention is equivalent to the annual or periodic meeting of the shareholders; the Supreme Council is the Board of Directors; the Eminent Supreme Recorder is the chief executive officer; the Board of Trustees is roughly the equivalent of a financial committee with the power to act in the specialized area of investing and administering long term capital funds; the province conventions could be considered regional or district meetings of shareholders for the purpose of dealing with business matters in their own territories; the Chapters Collegiate and Alumni Associations might be likened to local plants, or sales outlets, operated entirely by shareholders.

Eminent Supreme Archons

of Sigma Alpha Epsilon

Years	Name	Chapter and Year	Death
1885-90	Thomas S. Mell	Georgia '78	Mar. 28, 1948
1890-91	John G. Capers	S. C. Military '86	Sept. 5, 1919
1891-94	J. Washington Moore	Vanderbilt '91	Jan. 2, 1965
1894-98	Albert M. Austin	Ohio Wesleyan '94	July 1, 1963
1898-00	Floyd C. Furlow	Georgia Tech '97	April 26, 1923
1900-02	G. Hendree Harrison	Georgia Tech '95	Jan. 27, 1936
1902-06	William C. Levere	Northwestern '98	Feb. 22, 1927
1906-10	George D. Kimball	Denver '96	July 8, 1936
1910-12	William W. Brandon	Alabama '92	Dec. 7, 1934
1912-14	Marvin E. Holderness	Vanderbilt '02	Jan. 20, 1975
1914-19	Don R. Almy	Cornell '95	Oct. 23, 1927
1919-22	Arthur J. Tuttle	Michigan '92	Dec. 2, 1944
1922-24	T. Gibson Hobbs	Virginia '09	June 30, 1942
1924-28	Lauren Foreman	Emory '01	Feb. 8, 1966
1928-30	O. K. Quivey	Purdue '12	July 21, 1949
1930-32	Alfred K. Nippert	Cincinnati '94	Aug. 6, 1956
1932-34	Walter B. Jones	Auburn '10	Aug. 1, 1963
1934-37	John O. Moseley	Oklahoma '16	Oct. 10, 1955
1937-39	Charles F. Collins	Boston '12	Jan. 15, 1960
1939-40	Arthur E. Brown	Ohio Wesleyan '02	Nov. 27, 1940
1940-43	George N. Short	Ohio Wesleyan '05	Feb. 14, 1952
1943-45	Fred H. Turner	Illinois '22	Sept. 6, 1975
1945-47	Cobb C. Torrance	Georgia '21	Mar. 21, 1965
1947-49	G. A. Ginter	Cincinnati '97	July 23, 1971
1949-51	Emmett B. Moore	Montana State '24	—
1951-53	Robert R. Aurner	Iowa '20	—
1953-55	Chester D. Lee	Iowa State '27	—
1955-57	Edward G. Hathcock	U.C.L.A. '31	Nov. 13, 1960
1957-59	Leo S. Cade	Oklahoma '22	Jan. 10, 1979
1959-61	Howard P. Falls	Richmond '33	—
1961-63	Arthur L. Beck	Carnegie-Mellon '22	Dec. 27, 1971
1963-65	Glen T. Nygreen	Washington '39	—
1965-67	Gurnett Steinhauer	Denver '31	—
1967-69	Roy L. Miller	Drake '27	June 19, 1981
1969-71	Paul B. Jacob, Jr.	Mississippi State '44	—
1971-73	Robert P. van Blaricom	Ohio State '33	—
1973-75	Joseph A. Mancini	Cincinnati '35	—
1975-77	Russell P. Heuer, Jr.	Pennsylvania '55	—
1977-79	Louis E. Smith	Drake '51	—
1979-81	Richard F. Generelly	George Washington '47	—
1981-83	James D. Peterson	Minnesota '57	—

XI

THE POLICIES OF ΣΑΕ

WITHIN ANY ORGANIZATION of major size, there are certain policies which provide the broad standards or guidelines for the operation of that organization. Certainly Sigma Alpha Epsilon is no exception. The origin of the various policies of Sigma Alpha Epsilon stem from a number of sources including specific wording of the National Laws, written policy statements by the Supreme Council, the ritual of the fraternity, or generally accepted operating practice by the National Office.

It would not be possible or perhaps worthwhile to attempt a comprehensive analysis of all policies of the national

fraternity. Rather, it would seem appropriate to make some comment about a few policy areas which seem to have the greatest need for clarification in light of the contemporary society in which we live.

Membership Selection

Sigma Alpha Epsilon exists to provide an opportunity for the individual to be assisted in his total development as a person as a part of a group of brothers who have chosen to live together. In assisting each person with his individual development, it is the hope that the group will also benefit so that there is a

reciprocal responsibility as well as beneficial outcome to both the individual and the group. Historically, national social fraternities have not been known for the diversity of their membership regarding the inclusion of individuals representing various races, colors and creeds.

If we are to carry out the primary purpose for existence as defined in the preamble of the National Laws, "To form a more perfect brotherhood, promote the intellectual and spiritual welfare of our members, increase the educational standards of our chapters, . . . secure for ourselves as well as the youth

of our universities and colleges the blessings of these ideals, and aid in establishing their perpetuity . . .", it is obvious that we cannot discriminate in membership selection on the basis of artificially established standards. Although specific records regarding race, color and creed are not maintained about individual members of the fraternity, Sigma Alpha Epsilon has initiated members who represent all races, colors and creeds. It is fair to say that just as society has overcome many of its problems related to discriminatory practices, so has Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Similarly, just as society continues the process of working to

eliminate discrimination on the basis of artificial criteria, so must the national fraternity as it carries out its policy of non-discrimination in membership selection.

Pledge Program and Active Status

The purpose of the pledge program is to provide an opportunity for the student to become adjusted to both the university and to the local chapter. This should be an educational adjustment, and any mental or physical hazing to create a subordinate role for a pledge is not condoned by the national fraternity or by mature active members and has no place in a pledge program. It should be kept in mind that pledging is a time to develop and gain good brothers, not good servants.

Almost everyone has heard of incidents regarding an outdated concept of hell week. It is interesting to note that this type of experience did not appear until the 1920's. Prior to that time, individuals were pledged and initiated, usually after a relatively brief period of time in which the primary activity was that of the pledge learning the history and operation of the fraternity. This pledge experience frequently culminated in the writing of an essay about the meaning of the fraternity experience. The national fraternity has taken a strong stand against any kind of hazing activity. Emphasis in pledging should be on a program which prepares men to be active during their total college career rather than emphasize the time of pledging. It is the belief of the national fraternity that the difference in status between a pledge and an active undergraduate member is negligible.

Use of Alcohol and Drugs

It is recognized that regulations of a local, state and federal nature only partially deal with the problems of drugs and alcohol as they emerge in a chapter setting. Under Section 210 of the Na-

tional Laws the use of intoxicating liquor is not condoned at house functions. However, this does not seem to rule out the moderate use of alcoholic beverages that are not discouraged by the administrative authorities on our various campuses. The use of drugs or alcohol is referred to again in Section 186 of the National Laws which deals with summary expulsion. "No member of any student organization, the program of which is primarily devoted to or includes the use of narcotics and marijuana, over-indulgence in the consumption of alcoholic beverages . . . , shall be eligible to membership in the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity." Furthermore, it states that "any member who violates the law shall be expelled from the fraternity."

Members are reminded that the excessive use of alcohol or the use of drugs may be evidence of the need for psychological assistance. Members of the fraternity are encouraged to seek out the resources available on the local campus to assist those individuals who may be having difficulty with alcohol or drugs. Such conferences with university psychologists and counselors are considered privileged information by these individuals who are available to assist students in these matters and could lead to the solution of a serious problem for a brother.

Use of Insignia

Another area which needs some discussion is that of the use of the insignia of the fraternity. As found in Section 204 of the National Laws, the membership badge is considered a loan by the national fraternity to each initiate in good standing. Membership badges are to remain the property of the national fraternity and for due cause communicated in writing to a member may be recalled by the national fraternity. Until a person becomes an initiated member, he shall not be permitted to wear or display the coat-of-arms of the fraternity.

Autonomy for Local Chapters

Sigma Alpha Epsilon operates on the basic philosophy of maximum autonomy for local chapters. This philosophy may be seen in practices related to rush, pledge programs, Little Sisters, chapter management, and many other aspects of fraternity living. Certainly each chapter of the fraternity exists on a campus which has its own unique environment and regulations. Therefore, maximum decision-making opportunity is given to each local chapter to decide on issues as related to the particular surroundings of each individual campus. In other words, each chapter is given the primary responsibility for creating, maintaining and stimulating its existence within the framework of the national fraternity.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon is dedicated to the intellectual, social, and moral development of students. The fraternity is concerned with the total development of

the student and recognizes that there may be a diversity of opinion in such a large organization as to what the settled course or policy should be on particular issues. Membership in Sigma Alpha Epsilon carries with it certain responsibilities. As a condition for membership in any organization, members agree to abide by the policies, rules and regulations of that organization as a part of membership. The evolution of the various policies of the fraternity through changes in the National Laws, practices of the national office staff or statements by the Supreme Council over the years represents an ability of an organization to change with the times. Anyone requesting specific information about the policies noted in this chapter or additional policy areas should contact a member of the national staff in Evanston.

XIII

THE FINANCES OF ΣAE

A LARGE NATIONAL fraternity such as ΣAE recognizes the importance of sound financial policies and practices at a personal, chapter, and national level. While the cost of fraternity membership to the individual is not great, the sum of money involved in the aggregate is very large. One basic policy underlies the financial structure of ΣAE: the cost of membership must never exceed the cost of services and materials supplied to the individual member or chapter. This ideal has been followed scrupulously throughout the history of the fraternity. It is assumed, moreover, that the individual member or pledge of

the fraternity is mature, dependable, and responsible in his financial obligations to Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

Your Chapter as a Business Organization

Your chapter is essentially a brotherhood of men who live and work together in the bonds of a fraternal association while they are students. But the chapter is more than that. It is also a business organization where in a normal year thousands of dollars are handled. Your chapter has a reputation in the community and within the fraternity for efficient management. It has a credit rating

to maintain as well as a name for fraternal fellowship and mutual helpfulness.

Fraternity membership is a privilege but it also carries responsibilities, one of which is the obligation of each pledge and active member to pay his way. The fraternal side and the business side of chapter life cannot be separated.

It is assumed that an active member of the fraternity will pay dues for all his undergraduate years. He will also meet his obligations to the chapter for board and room or for any other services provided him. In many chapters, by far the largest part of the cost is for room and board. He must live and eat somewhere,

and it is logical to assume that payment of these charges will have absolute priority. Other costs are moderate. Your chapter has no desire to make a profit, but merely to meet its obligations.

It may be admirable for a chapter to regard a financially incompetent member charitably, but when one does not do his full share, he is in no position to make demands or to criticize. He must remember that no exceptions can be made for him which could not be applied equally in the case of any other member individually or all members collectively. The best basis for truly fraternal associations is one in which all contribute

equally and in which all may therefore expect equal privileges.

What it Costs as a Pledge

1. Pledge Fee. At the time that you were pledged, you were required to pay a pledge fee. The amount of this fee varies from chapter to chapter, but of the total amount paid, your chapter forwarded \$15 to the National Office. Your chapter is obliged to pay this non-refundable amount for each person pledged.

2. Initiation Fee. At the time of your initiation you will be required to pay an initiation fee. The amount of this fee varies greatly from chapter to chapter. Of the total you pay at the time of initiation, your chapter will forward \$140 to the National Office. Your chapter is obliged to pay this amount for each man initiated. Most chapters give the balance of your initiation fee to the house corporation to be used to pay for and maintain the chapter house, and to set aside a reserve fund for future remodeling or construction. The National Office will supply you a handsomely engraved membership certificate, a membership card, your Σ AE badge, and a number of other services for that part of your initiation fee.

Ten dollars of each man's national initiation fee is set aside for the next National Convention, in order that your chapter delegate to the Convention can attend without cost to himself or the chapter. Your fees help to pay for the visitation program of the fraternity, a part of the cost of the annual Leadership School, many other services to your chapter, and general fraternity administration.

3. Dues. Here again chapters vary in the amount they charge their members for dues, depending on the extent of your chapter's social program, and local conditions.

What it Costs as an Alumnus

After you graduate from college you

will be asked to contribute to the annual giving program. You do not have to contribute, but most alumni do out of a sense of loyalty to the fraternity and gratitude for the many things the fraternity has done for them during their college years. *The Record* will be sent to your parents while you are in school and to you for five years after you leave school, provided that you keep the National Office advised of any change of address. After the five year period, *The Record* subscription will be contingent upon your participation in the alumni annual giving and membership program of the fraternity.

Each voluntary annual contribution is applied toward a \$100 Century Membership. The plateaus of giving beyond that are the Moseley Membership at \$250, the Levere Membership at \$500, and the Founder Membership at \$1,000. An increasing number of alumni continue to become involved each year in these various giving programs.

How Σ AE Stands Financially

Because of its sound financial structure which developed out of the foresightedness of its leaders in years gone by, Σ AE is today the wealthiest fraternity in the land.

Some points of clarification need to be made immediately, however. First of all, a chapter that owns property has title to such held by a local corporation of alumni. Millions of dollars of real estate and other property are represented, and this has been accumulated over the years by dedicated members of your chapter and others in Σ AE, both undergraduate and alumni. You, too, will share the responsibility of proper care and management of chapter property for future use.

Second, the wealth of Σ AE is primarily represented by various endowment funds and The Levere Memorial Temple, each of which will be described briefly below. The General Fraternity receives initiation fees and alumni con-

tributions and uses all of the income received to dispense services to members and chapters. As with the description of the chapter organization above, the General Fraternity has no desire to make a profit, but merely to meet its obligations—the promotion of the fraternity at all levels.

Endowment Funds

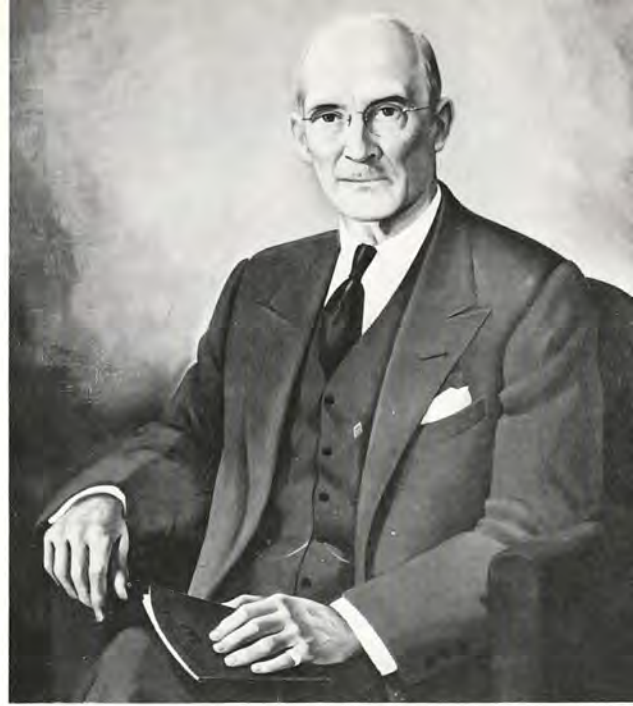
In addition to the resources listed above, the fraternity has six endowment funds, as follows:

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 Century Memberships of \$100, Founder Memberships of \$1,000, 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. This fund is administered by the National Board of Trustees with headquarters in New York City. The amount of the fund is in excess of \$250,000, of which the greater part has been lent to chapters to assist them in building houses.

The Educational and Leadership Fund

Prior to 1970, each initiate paid in to *The Record* Life Subscription Fund \$10 which was for a subscription to *The Record* for life. Now this Fund, called the Educational and Leadership Fund, amounts to over 1.8 million dollars, the income of which is used to support the annual Leadership School, the Chapter visitation program and other educational activities. This fund is also administered and invested by the Board of Trustees in New York City.



Albert M. Austin, Ohio Delta '94 (Ohio Wesleyan), who became Eminent Supreme Treasurer of the Fraternity in 1892 and can be called the father of ΣAE's financial system.

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 the fund amounts to over \$130,000. This fund is administered by the Trustees of the Levere Memorial Foundation. All fines paid by chapters are allocated to the Student Loan Fund.

Maud Gamble Nippert 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, were presented to this fund with the stipulation that the principal should be kept intact forever and the interest added to the Fund each year after the Levere Memorial bonds were

paid off. The fund now stands at more than \$230,000. It is administered by the trustees of The Levere Memorial Foundation.

The Charles F. Collins Memorial Fund

This fund, used totally for student loans, was the gift of Past ESA Charles F. Collins at the time of his death in 1960 and has been used to assist countless students since then. Totaling more than \$300,000, this fund is administered by the trustees of the Levere Memorial Foundation.

It is interesting to note that from these three funds used to make student loans, in excess of \$200,000 is outstanding in over 500 loans. Loans are made to members in good standing with interest at three per cent, and repayment must be made during the first four years after graduation.

Levere Memorial Temple Sustaining Fund

The Levere Memorial Temple Sustaining Fund was established in 1941 in

accordance with legislation enacted at the Fort Worth Convention of 1940. All donations for Founders or Life Memberships are added to this fund when checks are drawn in favor of The Levere Memorial Foundation, unless otherwise specified by the donors. Investments for this fund are made by the trustees of The Levere Memorial Foundation on the written recommendation of the Advisory Council, consisting of five members of Σ AE living in the vicinity of Chicago. The Sustaining Fund amounts to over \$675,000 and the income is used for the upkeep and maintenance of the Levere Memorial Temple.

The Levere Memorial Temple

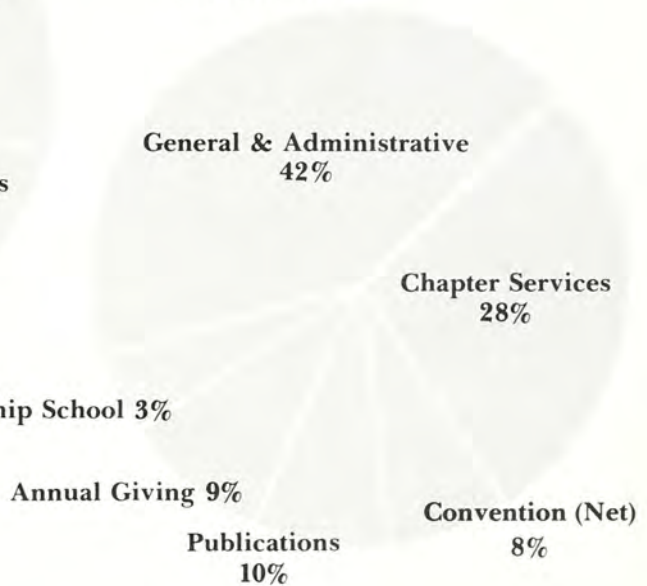
The Levere Memorial Temple with its chapel, library, museum, archives, and meeting rooms for the public, houses the National Office of the Fraternity. The Levere Memorial Temple was built for less than \$400,000, but this magnificent building could not be replaced—not counting embellishments, fixtures, and furnishings—for less than \$4,500,000.

THE FRATERNITY'S ANNUAL BUDGET

REVENUE



EXPENSE



The above charts represent the ways in which fraternity funds are collected and allocated. Notice first of all that on the "Sources" side, initiation and pledge fee income account for only one-half of the total annual income. Alumni contributions (through an annual giving program) play a significant role in the operating budget of the National Office, and it must be noted that the National Fraternity is able to maintain its programs and services (listed to the right) as a result of the continuing support of its alumni. Other areas of income include investment income, registration fees for Leadership School and the biennial Convention, and income from all merchandise sales.

General and administrative expenses include employee benefits of the business office staff, maintenance of the office wing of the Levere Memorial Tem-

ple (which is owned by Σ AE), and all related costs of operating the National Office. "Chapter Services" includes the E & L Consultant program (primarily chapter visitations), the costs of all printed material to chapters, such as the *Phi Alpha*, and the costs of badges and membership certificates. In the area of "Publications," slightly more than ten percent of an annual budget is earmarked toward the publication of our quarterly magazine, *The Record*. "Fund Transfers" include support to a number of endowment funds mentioned previously. The expense of conducting a professional Alumni Giving campaign each year is significant. Leadership School and Convention costs are almost double the amount taken in through registration fees. Fraternity expansion has become an important part of the National Office services, as indicated by this chart.

XIII

THE INSIGNIA



Badge

THE BADGE IS RHOMBOID shaped, and arranged in a vertical position. In the upper corner are the Greek letters ΣΑΕ, and immediately beneath are the goddess Minerva and a lion. In the lower corner are the Greek letters ΦΑ on a white background and surrounded by a wreath. All figures are in gold on a background of Nazarene blue. The beveled edges and back of the badge are gold. The official badge is unjeweled.

OF ΣΑΕ

The Original Badge is similar to the active badge, but of larger size, being one-and-a-half inches long and fifteen-sixteenths of an inch wide. The background behind the Greek letters ΦΑ is blue like the rest of the badge. This badge is customarily worn by the Eminent Archon of an active chapter.

The pledge badge is a rhomboid of gold, arranged vertically, with a blue face upon which appear the Greek letters ΦΑ on a white background and surrounded by a wreath.



Original Badge



Pledge Badge



Coat-of-Arms

The coat-of-arms is a shield quartered. In the first quarter are three red crosses on a gold background; in the second quarter is a lamp on an ermine background; in the third quarter is a fleur-de-lis; and in the fourth quarter is a phoenix. The border of the shield is purple with twenty-two fleur-de-lis thereon. The inescutcheon pictures the sun and clouds on a black background. A helmet, mantling, and a crest surmount the shield. The crest depicts Minerva, a lion, and the Greek letters ΦΑ in a wreath. Beneath the shield is a scroll bearing the name of the fraternity in Greek.



Minerva

Minerva is the patron goddess of the Fraternity. Many representations of her exist, one of which is pictured here. Minerva is the Roman form for the Greek goddess Athena, the patron goddess of the city of Athens where the Parthenon was built to her honor.



Seal

The seal of the fraternity is of circular form, around the outer edge of which is the name Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity. Inside of this border appear the date 1856 above, the words Great Seal across the center, and the words Phi Alpha below.



Recognition Pin

The recognition pin is a monogram in gold of the letters ΣΑΕ.

The flower of the Fraternity is the violet.

The colors of the Fraternity are royal purple and old gold.

The flag is rectangular in form, the length being roughly one-and-a-half times the width. The background of the flag is royal purple. In a field of gold in the upper left corner of the flag appear the Greek letters ΦΑ in royal purple. Beneath the field are eight gold five-pointed stars, seven of which are arranged in circular form around the eighth. The Greek letters ΣΑΕ appear in an ascending diagonal arrangement across the right side of the flag.



Flag



XIIV

ΣΑΕ PUBLICATIONS

The Record

ACCORDING TO VOLUME 1 of *The History of Sigma Alpha Epsilon* published in 1911 by William C. Levere, the first appearance of the ΣΑΕ *Record* was an event of the greatest importance.

"One March day," wrote Levere, "the fraternity awoke to find it had a magazine. To quote the very first words of the publication: 'The Sigma Alpha Epsilon *Record* is a fact.' The cover was as follows: 'The Sigma Alpha Epsilon RECORD/A/Quarterly Journal of the Fraternity/R. H. Wildberger, Editor-in-Chief; J. H. Alexander, Assistant/Vol.

I, March 1880, No. 1/Subscription Price, One Dollar Per Annum/Frankfort, Ky.; Printed at the Kentucky Yeoman Office; Major, Johnston and Barrett; 1880,' the whole surface being surrounded by a triple-ruled black border. The magazine had 40 pages exclusive of cover. The editors declared in their salutatory: 'In the first place, as this is the official organ of the fraternity, gathered by it, and by it to be supported, its first allegiance is, and ever shall be, due to the fraternity. Our columns shall contain a record of the order's progress as the years roll by.' "

Under the Life Subscription Plan of 1912, each member initiated into the

fraternity received a life subscription for \$10.00 along with his initiation fee to the national organization. This plan was altered in 1969 to provide for a five-year subscription, renewable by contributing to the Chapter National Annual Giving Program or sent for life upon payment of a Century Membership in the Chapter National. Today more than 110,000 alumni receive the magazine on the new plan.

Despite the fraternity's 100 years of constant publication, there have been only 25 editors of *The Record*. After the Centralization Plan in 1920, the editing job was left in the hands of the Eminent





Supreme Recorder (Executive secretary) who has and does to this day serve as editor-in-chief of publications. The Eminent Supreme Recorder delegates the editing of the magazine to a designated editor. The magazine is handsomely bound every two years and is given to the chapter libraries.

Catalogue and Directory

Ten editions of the catalogue and directory of the membership of the Fraternity have been issued as follows:

Year	Published by	Chapters	Members
1895	North Carolina Xi	10	165
1870	Georgia Beta	17	450
1872	Georgia Beta	17	512
1877	Kentucky Chi	17	806
1886	Georgia Beta	30	1,890
1893	Pennsylvania Sigma-Phi	46	3,604
1904	William C. Levere, E.S.R.	62	8,500
1918	Don R. Almy, E.S.A	83	20,000
1929	Eric A. Dawson, E.S.R.	99	32,856
1981	Sigma Alpha Epsilon	181	178,300

For many years the excessive expense of printing a new catalogue and directory of the membership of the entire

fraternity, together with the fact that thousands of members changed their place of residence every year, made the publication of a new edition inadvisable. Nevertheless, the demand for a complete directory, together with new money-saving printing techniques and computerization, persuaded the Supreme Council to issue a new complex catalogue of membership in 1981.

Individual chapters have frequently published directories of their membership.

The Songbook

Sigma Alpha Epsilon is fortunate in possessing so many beautiful fraternity songs. These have been collected at different times, and published in volumes called *The Songs of Sigma Alpha Epsilon*. These volumes have appeared in 1891, 1892, 1906, 1915, 1921, 1929, 1948, and 1961.

The History

Sigma Alpha Epsilon has been fortunate that its history has been recorded in superb form. The monumental *History of Sigma Alpha Epsilon* by William C. Levere was published by the fraternity in 1911. This comprehensive history of Sigma Alpha Epsilon from its founding up to the time of publication is profusely illustrated. The fraternity is publishing a two volume history which will bring the story of Σ AE from 1910 to 1956, the time of its centennial. These volumes are the result of years of research and writing by Joseph W. Walt, Tennessee '47. The first volume, *The Era of Levere*, was published in 1973.

The Hustler and Phi Alpha

The *Hustler* was the first esoteric, or private, publication of the fraternity. It appeared September 1, 1892, founded and edited by George and Harry Bunting of Tennessee Zeta. This was a very live magazine and carried much news of great interest to members of the fraternity. In February, 1894, *The Hustler* was

changed to *Phi Alpha*, which has remained our private publication up to the present time.

Chapter Publications

The National Laws of the Fraternity require each chapter to publish at least one news bulletin for its alumni each year. Many chapters issue two or more such publications in a year. These contain news of interest to alumni, other chapters of the fraternity, and prospective members. Some chapters print their bulletins in newspaper format, while others choose to issue a magazine type publication. A number of these news bulletins have been published continuously for several decades and have grown to be excellent publications in their news, editorial, and pictorial content.

Other Publications

Other publications of Sigma Alpha Epsilon include the following: *The Origin-*

nal Minutes of Alabama Mu, first published in 1904; the *Sigma Alpha Epsilon Manual*, edited by Dr. George H. Kress, Cincinnati '96, assisted by Herbert B. Moyer, Bucknell '97, which was the most comprehensive history up to that time; and *ΣAE in the World War*, written by William Levere and published in 1928. Also published about the fraternity were: *The Paragraph History of Sigma Alpha Epsilon*, designed for pledge training by Levere; the *Sigma Alpha Epsilon Pledge Manual*, compiled by O. K. Quivey and first published in 1938; *The Saga of the Bunting Brothers*, also published in 1938; and *The Keynoter*, published since 1945 by the E.S.R. William C. Levere was the author of five more fraternity books: *The ABC of ΣAE*, *The ΣAE Chap Book*, *Who's Who in ΣAE*, *Leading Greeks*, and *The Memory Book of Sigma Alpha Epsilon*. Between 1950 and 1979 delegates at the fraternity's annual Leadership School published what was called *The Leadership School Hustler*.

X W

THE LEADERSHIP

“To be a leader, one must first have a cause.”

TO BELIEVE DEEPLY in something is not as easy as we may think. Caring is a matter of the spirit, a quality which comes from use and practice, trial and error. Caring arises from shared experience, common goals, and a willingness to risk trust and friendship with others. Many people live on the surface of experience, neither taking great meaning from life nor giving freely of themselves to others. All around us are causeless persons, uncertain of their beliefs, afraid to stand for something lest they be made to suffer for their principles and beliefs.

It is a typical mode of young adult behavior to be *against* someone or something. It is much harder to learn to be *for* a person, a principle, or a belief. The world looks for leadership, and only men who know how to share what they believe can play an effective leadership role.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon conceives of itself as an educational developmental organization. It is a general undergraduate educational fraternity. It seeks to use the opportunities provided by the fraternity association to make the undergraduate experiences in class and out of class more meaningful to those who fall within its orbit than would otherwise be the case.

SCHOOL

Sigma Alpha Epsilon stands for certain principles of personal conduct and group responsibility without which neither individuals nor associations can achieve their goals. These principles are practical ones, proved by experience over time. They come from the greatest of the teachers of men. Their form and content are not mysteries but are familiar to all. To those who seek to learn the lessons of leadership, Σ AE gives counsel, support, and opportunity.

The Leadership School was begun by a young college instructor with a vision and a cause. John O. Moseley believed in young men and in the creative opportu-

nity which a fraternity experience could give to them. He chose to work with young men. He was a leader in war, an athletic coach, a teacher, counselor, and dean. From these experiences he had first-hand evidence of the differences among men who aspire to leadership. Those who were accorded the mantle of leadership seemed to John Moseley to be those who believed deeply in the worth and dignity of the individual and who had experience in taking responsibility for more than mere personal fortune and enjoyment. Leaders were men who believed in others and worked through them, giving them support and encour-

agement. He found the most thoughtful and effective young men to be those who had learned their lessons in the fraternity training grounds.

He observed chapters closely and noted that some built thoughtful and courageous leaders of an independent spirit. Some chapters, however, brought to leadership positions persons who emphasized degrading and demeaning behavior. Out of his love for Sigma Alpha Epsilon and its teachings came a vision of the fraternity as a great educational force in this free country. He gave a major part of his great energy and creativity to making Sigma Alpha Epsilon a training ground for the development of leadership for business, education, and the professions.

The Leadership School concept was developing slowly over many years of experience. In 1935, while serving as Eminent Supreme Archon, John Moseley called upon some brothers in Oklahoma City to assist him in raising funds to make possible a workshop of chapter presidents and other chapter leaders from all over the country. Two other alumni of Oklahoma Kappa, Leo S. Cade as chairman, and Grover D. Strother, actually raised funds despite the great economic depression which gripped our country. The first Leadership School met in the Levere Memorial Temple, at Evanston, ever since then the site of these annual adventures in fraternity leadership.

The form, content, and timing of the Leadership School sessions has varied as the needs of undergraduate chapter men have changed. The sessions are typically held at the Levere Memorial Temple in August, utilizing the campus and facilities of Northwestern University. Smaller, regional versions of the Leadership School have come to characterize province conventions, chapter leadership retreats, and other training emphases in the fraternity's work across the nation.

Leadership School emphasizes three

major dimensions. One is the practical art of administering the affairs of an effective chapter. This is elaborated in discussion sessions, the topics for which grow out of the expressed needs of those participating.

The second dimension is that of teaching the principles of leadership through precept, example and the insights which come from research and reflection upon the essentials of leadership.

The third dimension is that of the fraternity itself. The thinking of the founders, the beliefs of those who gave leadership to the fraternity in its formative years, and the views of the fraternity experience held by those who today guide and nurture it on the campuses of the country, are all brought to bear on our contemporary experiences.

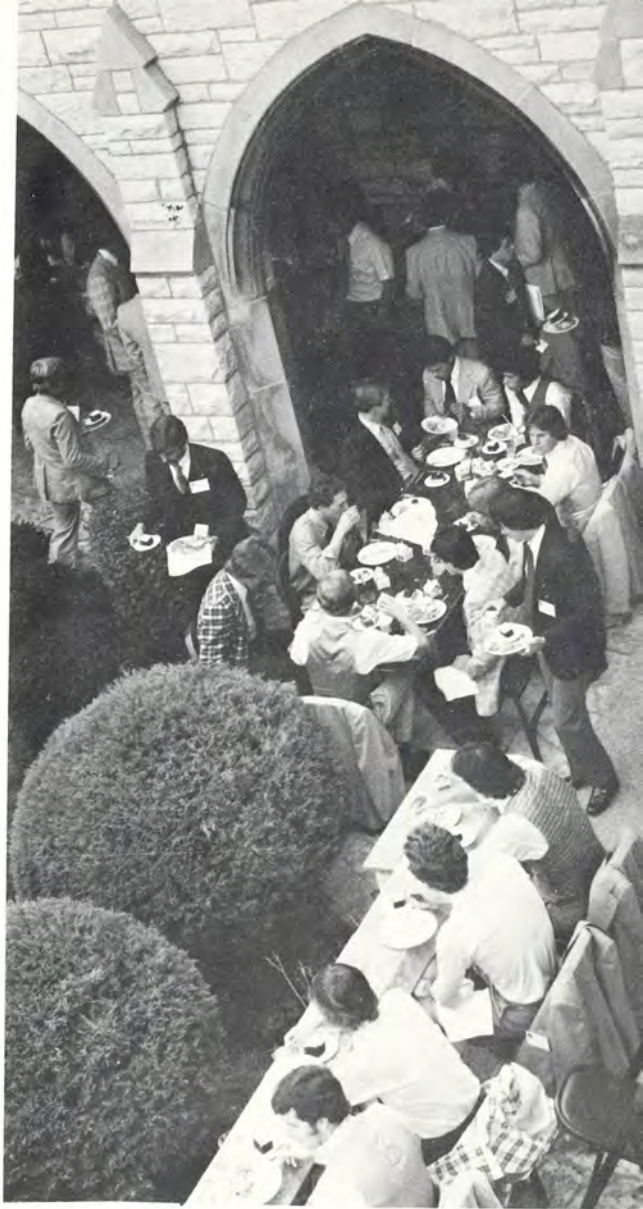
Leadership School recognizes that one's period of undergraduate participation in the fraternity is a passing phase of one's educational development. It is clear that those who have come to positions of prominence in public service and in their chosen professions tend to have had an experience not unlike that of the successful fraternity chapter. To be sure, the lessons learned in chapter operation are not always comfortable ones. Sometimes they are disturbing and nearly always challenging. Learning how to take from these experiences the knowledge which one can then apply in other situations requires an analytical mind and an empirical approach to life. The close associations of brothers of many persuasions, varied backgrounds and experiences, and sometimes conflicting beliefs, helps all of us to learn how to function in a world becoming increasingly complex and interdependent. How are we to learn how to play an effective role as committed individuals in a world bound together by rapid communications and transportation and by a new awareness of the common fate all men share? That is a problem we all must face.

ΣΑΕ is a truly national fraternity. The

men who come to Leadership School present evidence of their high principles and serious purpose. Sectionalism disappears, differences of accent and rapidity of speech, variants of name and religion, of economic and ethnic origins, of school and interest, all blend into a composite picture of human understanding which makes the vision of fraternity meaningful to every man.

To be a leader one must learn to care deeply. Fraternity is caring for others. The educational experience of fraternity is learning to care for one's brothers, learning to stand on principle, being willing to suffer for an ideal. There are those who say that ideals are impractical. Through living, we come to know that ideals are the most practical guides to life available to us. To learn to care for others and for ethical principles of personal and group conduct is the great educational lesson which fraternity can teach.

John Moseley had a vision—that fraternity is a great teaching movement. Hundreds of men have followed in his footsteps, giving freely of their time and talent to make the Leadership School of Sigma Alpha Epsilon a continuing expression of that vision. Your chapter and the experiences you have within it are the fruit of that dream. The aim of the Leadership School is to help you develop as a person and to help your chapter serve the needs of the campus on which you function.



XWII

NATIONAL PROGRAMS

THROUGH THE VARIOUS programs and services offered by the Σ AE National Office, chapters and alumni can receive assistance and materials on all areas of fraternity programming. The National Office, located at the Levere Memorial Temple, includes a Chapter Development Department that is designed to provide beneficial services as deemed necessary to the fraternity.

Educational and Leadership Consultants

One of the most beneficial services offered to chapters by Sigma Alpha Epsi-

lon is the E & L Consultant Program. This program consists of several Consultants, recently-graduated members of the fraternity, who are assigned to a particular region of the country and operate out of the National Office. Traveling periodically to visit the chapters within this region, the Consultant provides an opportunity for officers and alumni to gain new ideas and seek advice on all areas of chapter programming, as well as interacting with a representative of the National Fraternity. Each chapter receives a National Office visit at least once every two years, and many chapters will be visited once a year. Special visits

AND SERVICES

may be arranged by contacting the Director of Chapter Development.

Data Processing

The names and addresses of all initiated members are filed on a computer. Print-outs, directories, and self-adhesive mailing labels can be generated in several formats, such as alphabetically, by zip code, by chapter, by class year and by badge number. Lists of members of a single chapter, alumni living in a specific geographic area, alumni within a range of class years, or almost any combination

can be supplied.

Such lists can be helpful to chapters and alumni in the mailing of newsletters, directories, and fund-raising appeals and also in formulating chapter and regional alumni associations. See the current order form, "ΣAE Membership Report Request," for details and prices.

Quantities of Alumni Directories can be ordered for distribution to alumni. This directory can be composed of members of a chapter or of ΣAEs residing in a certain geographic location. The directory will list members three ways: alphabetically, geographically, or by class year in chronological order.

Publications

Written materials on many subjects are available upon request. These pamphlets and brochures cover a wide variety of topics from sample by-laws and energy-saving tips to holding an effective initiation and suggestions for Little Sisters organizations. In addition, manuals have been published on the important areas of Rush Skills, Finances, Eminent Archon, Scholarship, Pledge Education, and Alumni Relations. Articles on these and other subjects appear in periodic publications, such as the *Phi Alpha*.

Supplies

The National Office has a Merchandise Department that offers a wide range of supplies such as stationery, books, sportswear, banquet items and jewelry, often at reduced prices to chapters and alumni. Consult the Σ AE Merchandise Catalog for details and prices.

Certificates

Various certificates can be ordered for use in alumni relations and for chapter awards. These include the Order of the Phoenix, EA Certificate, Certificate of Appreciation, True Gentlemen Certificate, and Scholarship Certificate.

Workshop Programs

Seminars and workshops, like those conducted at National and Province Leadership Schools, can be arranged at the chapter level. A member of the National Staff and Province Council, or other qualified persons, can serve as resource people for retreats, rush workshops, and leadership training sessions.

Temple Tours

The Levere Memorial Temple is open to the public at certain hours and is available to chapters for tours and initiation ceremonies. Weekend tours can be given by staff members, but advance notice must be given. Contact the National Office or the Temple Librarian to make arrangements for group visits.

Other Programs . . .

A number of very important programs are offered by the fraternity and the Levere Memorial Foundation, the details of which are available in written form upon request. These programs include: the National Leadership School, Student Loan Program, Tutor-in-Residence Program, Summer Intern Program, Chapter Loan Program, and the Library and Periodical Program. Those wanting information on any of these programs or services can secure it by writing to the ESR, P.O. Box 1856, Evanston, Ill., 60204.



A few of the many chapter service resource materials offered at no charge by the National Office.

XIV

FRATERNITY AWARDS

SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON has established through the years a number of awards for recognition of exceptional achievement, loyalty and excellence among its individual members and chapters. As with any honor worth having, an award in Σ AE is one not to be sought, but to be earned. Presented here is a brief description of the principal awards granted by the fraternity or available for chapter and province presentation.

Leadership School Awards

The John O. Moseley Zeal Award. Since 1956, the John O. Moseley Zeal Award

has been granted annually at the Leadership School to that chapter which, in the judgment of those members of the fraternity who have observed it, best exemplifies loyalty, zeal, and devotion.

Certificates of Distinction as a Nominee for the John O. Moseley Zeal Award. A plaque is presented to those chapters nominated for the award.

Annual Scholarship Award. Each year an award is presented to that chapter which has maintained the best scholarship of all Σ AE chapters during the previous year.

Community Service Award. Presented by the Σ AE Leadership Foundation to that chapter which excels in a program of

community action during the previous year. The award is a plaque, a cash grant to the home institution, and a similar grant to a charity chosen by the chapter.

Certificates of Distinction for the Community Service Award. A plaque is presented to those chapters who also excelled in a program of community action.

John H. Baugh, Jr. Award for Outstanding Pledge Programming. Presented annually to chapters submitting pledge programs that orient and assimilate new members in a positive, stimulating, creative and meaningful manner.

Publication and Scrapbook Awards. Awarded by undergraduate panels for

the best chapter publications issued during the previous year, trophies are provided for the best newspaper- and magazine-format newsletters, and the best chapter scrapbook.

National Convention Awards

Distinguished Service Award. Undoubtedly the highest honor bestowed by Sigma Alpha Epsilon upon any individual member is the Distinguished Service Award. It is granted only at National Conventions of the fraternity to those members who, through a lifetime of service to Sigma Alpha Epsilon, merit the

most distinguished award the fraternity can give. The few honored recipients receive a citation for their services to the fraternity and a magnificent pendant and sash. Any member so honored displays his Distinguished Service Award at National Conventions, Province Conventions, Founders' Day banquets, or other very important fraternity occasions.

Rex A. Smith Award for Chapter Efficiency. At each National Convention an award is made to that chapter which has been most prompt with its reports to the National Office since the last Convention.

Province Awards

Province Archon Certificate. This is presented by the National Fraternity when each new Province Archon takes office.

Other. Some Provinces have created special ways to honor chapters and alumni within their boundaries.

Chapter Awards

The True Gentleman Certificate. Many chapters require their pledges to memorize The True Gentleman as a part of pledge education. At an appropriate time the pledges individually recite this superb piece in the presence of the entire active chapter. Each pledge whose recitation is perfect receives The True Gentleman Certificate, properly inscribed and signed.

The Order of the Phoenix. From time to time chapters, or other duly constituted bodies of the fraternity desire to honor in a special way a brother who has performed a noteworthy service, or who has been exemplary in his devotion and loyalty to the fraternity. To such members is presented a handsomely engraved certificate called The Order of the Phoenix.

Scholarship Certificate. In recognition of outstanding individual academic performance, a chapter may present a certificate which is available through the National Office which is signed by the



The True Gentleman Award



The Order of The Phoenix



The Order of The Lion

Eminent Supreme Recorder, the Scholarship Chairman, the Chapter Adviser and the Dean.

Scholarship Ring. A specially designed scholarship achievement ring is available for purchase by chapters through the National Office to honor outstanding performance by individual brothers.

The Besser-Lindsey Award. An honor toward which every initiate can work is the Besser-Lindsey Award which can be presented to only one senior from each Chapter Collegiate each year. The winner must measure up to three qualifications. The candidate must have had an average of "B" 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 from the athletic department, the Registrar, and the Eminent Archon, attesting the credentials of the candidate. All applications should be mailed to the National Office early during the second semester of the candidate's senior year.

Eminent Archon Certificate. Many chapters present their retiring Eminent Archon with a certificate which is available through the National Office. Others pay honor by a gift or by presenting a replica of the original Σ AE badge identical to the one which was worn during the term of office.

Alumni Awards

Fifty-year Certificate. A feature of Founders' Day banquets throughout the country is the awarding of Fifty-year Certificates to alumni members of the fraternity who have been initiates for fifty years or more. In this way the



fraternity honors its "Golden Sons" for their years of active membership and devotion to the ideals of Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

Merit Key Award. Through the Alumni Program, members of the fraternity who are especially active in the alumni work of Σ AE are presented with the Merit Key Award for their faithfulness and continuing activity. This award is made upon the recommendation of a Province Archon to the Supreme Council.

Founder Member Certificate. This handsome certificate is presented to each brother who becomes a Founder Member of the Levere Memorial Foundation.

Supreme Council and Eminent Supreme Archon Certificates. Upon assuming office, each member of the Supreme Council and each Eminent Supreme Archon is presented a certificate in recognition of his election to high Σ AE office.

XV HISTORIC SITES OF

AN IMPORTANT PRECEPT of Sigma Alpha Epsilon is that we do honor to those who have gone before us. As we respect the lives and deeds of those who made Σ AE a great national fraternity, we attempt to commemorate their contributions and sacrifices in a fitting manner. Thus one can find in a number of places in the country monuments, plaques, or buildings which stand as memorials to the members of Σ AE. Most of the historic sites are found in the South, for that is the land where Σ AE was born, but perhaps the most majestic of all fraternity memorials stands near the shores of Lake Michigan.

The Levere Memorial Temple

At the St. Louis Convention of 1920 Sigma Alpha Epsilon adopted the plan for a national headquarters building in which the handling of all its administrative affairs would be centralized and which would also serve as a memorial to those Σ AEs who had died on the battlefields of France during World War I and in other wars since the founding of the fraternity in 1856.

This plan was largely the creation of William C. Levere, then Eminent Supreme Recorder, and he immediately arranged for the purchase of property at

ΣΑΕ

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 restriction as to its use. At a special meeting the Supreme Council decided to apply this gift to the erection of the building and to call it the "Levere Memorial Temple." Arthur Howell Knox, *Northwestern* '02, was named as architect and Lauren Foreman, *Emory* '01, then Eminent Supreme Archon, appointed a Building Commit-

tee, consisting of Judge Alfred K. Nippert, *Cincinnati* '94, Chairman, Arthur Knox and Eric A. Dawson, *Mississippi* '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, *Purdue* '12, then Eminent Supreme Archon; the cornerstone was laid September 11, 1929; and the completed building was dedicated December 28, 1930, during the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary National Convention. The dedicatory address was delivered by General William G. Ever-



The Temple Tower

son, *Franklin '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 was done by Johannes O. Waller, *Northwestern '35*, who was brought from Munich in 1930 and who devoted his extraordinary talents to the beautification of the Temple until just prior to his death in 1945. His last project was the embellishment of the Chapel which he was able to complete. He was initiated into Σ AE while taking graduate work at Northwestern University.

The memorial chapel with its stained glass windows by Tiffany of New York City has been called the most beautiful in the 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.

No one had more to do with the erection of the Levere Memorial Temple than did Alfred K. Nippert, whose tireless efforts as chairman of the building committee made the building more than



The Levere Memorial Temple at 1856 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Ill.

an enduring monument of stone and glass. With loving care he handled every detail of the construction of the building. Lauren Foreman, Eminent Supreme Archon of Σ AE at the time the Temple was planned, said of Judge Nippert many years later:

"I want to pay tribute to the man who made a great dream of Billy Levere's come true. The dream was a beautiful, functional national headquarters for our fraternity. And the man who brought it to reality was Brother Alfred K. Nippert. In a rare burst of wisdom, I appointed Judge Nippert chairman of the building committee when I was ESA. Work? You never saw anybody devote himself to a job like that Nippert! And thanks to his tireless labors, the Levere Memorial Temple was completed and occupied by the National Headquarters within three

years, and the financial obligation disposed of in 15 years."

Judge Nippert himself summed up the meaning of the Temple to loyal members of Sigma Alpha Epsilon when he said in 1956:

"Many of us feel a deep personal attachment to that Gothic structure which stands opposite Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois, the Levere Memorial Temple. And, strangely enough, we who have been most intimately concerned with the mundane problems of its planning, financing, and building, who have seen its component parts clearly for what they are: stone, steel, wood and glass, feel most keenly the spell—the presence—of the Temple. And this points up a natural phenomenon. When a building is conceived in a spirit of devotion, planned with affec-



Stairway from foyer to the Tower Room and Museum. Portrait of President McKinley on the right.

tion, and built with beauty as the ultimate end, it is, when it stands completed, something larger than its physical dimensions, something more alive than the inanimate materials of its construction—and something more thrilling than the vision that preceded it. The Temple is a fitting memorial to a man like Billy Levere. It has dignity as he had. Part of it is devoted to hard work for ΣAE as he was, part of it to study, part of it to comradeship, music, and the worship of God. These were in Billy's nature too. And all of it is dedicated to the men who have served this nation in time of war. Billy's great service in this quarter is world-renowned. I hope that you will visit this impressive shrine of our fraternity. Then you will discover for yourselves its greatest quality—which also was a quality of Billy Levere—the power to warm, inspire, and strengthen you."

Opposite: The Chapel of the Temple

Panhellenic Room







ALFRED KUNO NIPPERT

Initiated in the Class of 1894 at Ohio Epsilon, University of Cincinnati; Eminent Supreme Archon, 1930-1932; Honorary Eminent Supreme Archon, 1932-1934; Chairman of the Building Committee of the Levere Memorial Temple; honored jurist, benefactor of his National Fraternity and Chapter Collegiate; Founder Member of the Levere Memorial Foundation; devoted husband, father and friend, he died at Asheville, N.C., on August 6, 1956.





The DeVotie Memorial at Tuscaloosa, Alabama

The DeVotie Memorial. At the Los Angeles Convention in 1949 the fraternity decided to help Alabama Mu chapter meet the cost of erecting a suitable memorial chapter house at the University of Alabama in time for the celebration of the fraternity's centennial on March 9, 1956. The magnificent house, in gracious southern colonial style, was completed in ample time, and one wing of the house is set apart as a memorial to Noble Leslie DeVotie and the other seven founders of the fraternity. It contains a museum of irreplaceable fraternity memorabilia, portraits of the eight founders, and is furnished with superb taste, the carpeting and drapes being of rich purple and gold. The members of Mother Mu, always known for their friendly hospitality to all visiting members of the fraternity, maintain the DeVotie Memorial at Tuscaloosa as a shrine to be visited by every Σ AE.

The Mansion House. A second shrine of Σ AE is located in Tuscaloosa at the Mansion House, where the Fraternity was founded on March 9, 1856. An appropriate marker stands by the house, which has been extensively remodeled and is now used as a church. The Mansion house has also been known as Johnson's School House.





Sigma Alpha Epsilon's first chapter house was constructed at Tennessee Omega at Sewanee. The structure shown above was built after the original house suffered a disastrous fire in 1965.

Grave Sites

In memorial to dead fraternity leaders several monuments have been erected by the fraternity. The grave of Noble Leslie DeVotie is marked by a monument in the Linwood Cemetery in Columbus, Georgia. In Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, Virginia, a special marker was placed on the grave of Abner Edwin Patton. John Webb Kerr's grave is likewise marked in the Mount Olivet Cemetery at Nashville, Tennessee. In

the small hamlet cemetery of Pleasant Hill, Alabama, is the marked grave of John Barratt Rudolph. Another historic site of the fraternity is the grave of Lucy Pattie at Frankfort, Kentucky.

In the Memorial Park Cemetery at Evanston, Illinois, lie two great Σ AE leaders: William C. Levere and John O. Moseley. The memorials to each of them are visited every year by the men of the Leadership School, who also conduct a service in honor and memory of Levere and Moseley.



XIX

ALUMNI LIFE IN SIGMA

FRATERNITY MEMBERSHIP IS for life. Although a man may experience four years of intensive undergraduate activity as a member of an Σ AE chapter, there await him many years of activity as an alumnus.

The strength of Sigma Alpha Epsilon lies not only in the excellence of its chapters collegiate. Its continuing strength lies in the activity of its alumni members. One evidence of this continuing relationship with the fraternity is found in the alumni associations of Σ AE which are found all over the United States and in those foreign lands where groups of Σ AE have banded together for mutual fellowship and service.

Following graduation all members of Σ AE are encouraged to affiliate as active members in a nearby alumni association.

Over the years the fraternity has chartered over two-hundred and seventy alumni associations.

The alumni of your chapter are dedicated to helping you and your chapter. They recommend prospective members to the chapter and help wherever they can with your rushing program. In some chapters, alumni serve as big brothers to pledges or actives. They assist in sending delegates from the chapter to Leadership School. They assist in the building and maintenance of the chapter house or lodge through the House Corporation. Finally when you are about to enter into your life's career, they stand ready to help you get the right start.

When you enter the ranks of your alumni, you may find that no alumni association exists in the town where you

ALPHA EPSILON

are located. It is easy, however, to get an alumni association started. Altogether it requires only ten alumni in good standing to apply for a charter for an alumni association. The charter fee, payable to the National Fraternity is only \$10.00, while annual dues for the entire association is a minimal ten dollars. Through your alumni association you can help to perpetuate the good work the fraternity is doing to help its chapters.

Alumni associations conduct organized functions such as weekly or monthly luncheons, Founders' Day celebrations, Christmas Parties, Summer Rush Picnics and many other special events.

Computer listings of all alumni in your area can be procured through the National Office. This listing can be helpful

in organizing an alumni directory, starting an association, or for mailing newsletters and announcements.

After graduation many brothers allow their fraternity to become only a memory. Some, those whose loyalty stamps them as leaders of men, will happily remain active in their fraternity, will contribute time and money to its worthwhile causes, will serve as advisors to chapters, will serve as province and national officers, and will plow back into Σ AE some of the profits and dividends they received as undergraduates. They will do these things because they have learned to care. They believe in Σ AE and they want to see it continue to grow and flourish. Let us hope that you will be one of those who care enough.



FORMER CONGRESSMAN— James P. Johnson, Northwest-ern '52 (Colorado)

GOVERNOR— Forrest H. "Fob" James, Auburn '56 (Alabama).

CONGRESSMAN— Ralph S. Regula, Mount Union '48 (Ohio)

CONGRESSMAN— David Bonior, Iowa '67 (Michigan)

SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON TODAY

GOVERNMENT

House of Representatives— Bill Archer, *Texas* '50, Texas 7th District; Douglas Bereuter, *Nebraska* '61, Nebraska 1st; David E. Bonior, *Iowa* '67, Michigan 12th; Bill Dickinson, *Alabama* '50, Alabama 2nd; Daniel J. Flood, *Dickinson* '29, Pennsylvania 11th; James P. Johnson, *Northwestern* '52, Colorado 4th; Ralph S. Regula, *Mt. Union* '48, Ohio 16th; Charles Stenholm, *Texas Tech* '61, Texas 17th; Lionel Van Deerlin, *Southern California* '37, California 42nd; Richard C. White, *Texas-El Paso* '46, Texas 16th.

Senate— Max Baucus, *Stanford* '64, Montana; Pete V. Domenici, *New Mexico* '55, New Mexico; David Pryor, *Arkansas* '56, Arkansas.

Governors— John Dalton, *William and Mary* '53, Virginia; Forrest H. "Fob" James, Jr., *Auburn* '56, Alabama; Robert F. List, *Utah State* '58, Nevada; Robert Ray, *Drake* '52, Iowa; Richard W. Riley, *Furman* '54, South Carolina.

Judges— Harry Phillips, *Cumberland* '32, Chief Judge 6th Federal Court of Appeals; Robert L. Taylor, *Vanderbilt* '24, Federal District Court Judge.

EDUCATION

Dr. Neal Berte, *Cincinnati* '62, President, Birmingham Southern College; Dr. Foster S. Brown, *St. Lawrence* '27, President St. Lawrence University; John B. Davis, *New Hampshire* '44, President

Macalaster College; Richard B. Dors, *Sewanee* '49, Chairman University of South Board of Regents; F. Sheldon Hackney, *Vanderbilt* '55, President Tulane University; Robert G. Harris, *Michigan State* '45, President Middlesex County College; Dr. Alexander H. Heard, *North Carolina* '35, Chancellor Vanderbilt University; Charles Hudson, *Auburn* '47, Chairman Board of Trustees LaGrange College; Dr. J. Cordell Maddox, *Furman* '54, President Carson-Newman College; Dr. Duke K. McCall, *Southwestern* '59, President Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville; Dr. Jess H. Parrish, *Middle Tennessee* '54, President Shelby State Community College; Dr. J. Harvey Saunders, *Marshall* '61, President Westminster College, Fulton Mo; Dr. Fred Whittington, *South Alabama*, President University of South Alabama.

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

Ivan Allen Jr., *Georgia Tech* '30, Chairman of Board, Ivan Allen Office Equipment Company; Former Mayor of Atlanta; J. Donald Bowers, *Chicago* '39, Vice President, United Airlines; Laurence E. Boydon, *DePauw* '53, President, Harvest Life Insurance; H. E. "Eddie" Chiles, *Oklahoma* '34, Chairman of the Board, Western Company of North America; David Clarke, *California* '48, President and Editor Sunset Books; Kenneth Daniel, *Alabama* '36, President, American Cast Iron Pipe Company; John F. Danner, *California* '37, Director and President, Pacific Gas and Electric; Ernest De la Ossa, *Columbia* '41, President, Foremost Industries; Noel Engler, *Florida Southern* '58, Director and Air



GOVERNOR—Robert Ray, Drake '52, Governor of Iowa



BUSINESS EXEC.—Robert Kamerschen, Miami U. '57, President of the Chanel Corporation



SEARS V-P—Phillip Knox, Jr., California '44, Vice-President Sears-Roebuck Company



SENATOR—David Pryor, Arkansas '56, Senator from Arkansas

Promotion, NBC-TV; Emmett J. Foster, *Marshall '60*, President, 1st National Bank, Cobb County Ga; Charles Fries, *Ohio State '50*, President, Metromedia Producers Company; Francis Fuhrer, *Allegheny '48*, Owner, Pittsburgh Triangle Tennis Team; David C. Garrett, *Furman '41*, President, Delta Airlines; Tom Garsch, *Boston '55*, Vice President, Macmillan Publishing Company; Neal Gilliatt, *Indiana '39*, Vice President, Interpublic Management Company; A. J. Hackl, *Georgia Tech '40*, President, Herff Jones; H. L. Hembree, *Arkansas '53*, Chairman of Board, Arkansas Best Corporation; James D. Hembree, *Oklahoma State '51*, Vice President, Dow Chemical U.S.A.; William Houston, *Washington State '37*, Chairman of Board, Conklin Brothers of California; Gordon Jones, *Georgia '37*, President, Fulton National Bank of Atlanta; Robert Kamerschen, *Miami U. '57*, President, Chanel Corporation; David B. Keith, *Houston '56*, President Corporate Communications Houston Natural Gas Corporation; Phillip Knox, Jr., *California '44*, Vice President, Sears-Roebuck Company; Frank E.

McKinney, *Indiana '61*, Director, Allied International Bank; Chairman, American Fletcher Bank; Olympic Medalist; David Lewis, *South Carolina '35*, Chairman, Douglas Aircraft; Prime F. Osborn, III, *Alabama '36*, President, Seaboard Coast Lines; Herb Rodgers, *Franklin '56*, Rodger Production Company; Robert Senkfor, *DePauw '52*, President, United American Bank of NYC; L. Edwin Smart, *Harvard '45*, Chairman, Chief Executive TWA; Robert Strickland, *Davidson '48*, President, Trust Company of Georgia Bank, Atlanta Ga; E. Lawrence Tabot, *Wisconsin '36*, Chairman and Chief Executive, Dictaphone; S. Shepard Tate, *Southwestern '39*, President, American Bar Association 1977-78; Tom Williams, *Georgia Tech '50*, Chairman, 1st National Bank of Atlanta; John B. Zellars, *Emory '50*, President, Atlanta Savings and Loan; J. Richard Zola, *Michigan State '56*, President, Herculite Protective Fabrics; President Androy Products; Wayne Skidmore, *Simpson '33*, Chairman, Pioneer Hy-Bred International Corporation.

GOVERNOR—John Dalton, William and Mary '53, Recent Governor of Virginia



SENATOR—Pete V. Domenici, New Mexico '55 (New Mexico)



SENATOR—Max Baucus, Stanford '64, (Montana)



REPUBLICAN—Bill Brock, Washington and Lee '53, U.S. Trade Rep.





SEMINARY PRESIDENT
—Dr. Duke K. McCall, Southwestern '59, President, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary

UNIVERSITY PREXY—Dr. F. Sheldon Hackney, Vanderbilt '55, President, University of Pennsylvania

COLLEGE PREXY—Dr. Neal Berte, Cincinnati '62, President, Birmingham-Southern College

GALLUP POLL—Dr. George Gallup, Iowa '22, of the American Institute of Public Opinion, Princeton, N.J.

MEDIA AND ENTERTAINMENT

Don Bernstein, *Clemson* '58, ABC Sports; Lloyd Bridges, *U.C.L.A.* '35, Actor; Beau Bridges, *U.C.L.A.* '64, Actor; Alex Drier, *Stanford* '39, TV Commentator; Noel Engler, *Florida Southern* '55, Communications; Robert Goodloe, *Northwestern* '58, Metropolitan Opera; Robert Goralski, *Illinois* '44, Communications; Philip G. Howlett, *Northwestern* '50, Publisher, Sports Illustrated magazine; Gary B. Johnson, *Arkansas* '70, Publisher, *Touch Down*; Bruce King, *Oregon* '58, Sports Announcer; John Martin, *Duke* '65, Dir. of Program Planning, ABC; Tom Moore, *Mississippi State* '36, Communications; Don Morrison, *Pennsylvania* '65, Communications; Conrad Nagle, *Southern California* '27, Actor; John Palmer, *Northwestern* '58, Correspondent; Ross Porter, *Oklahoma* '60, Announcer, Los Angeles Dodgers baseball team; Hughes Rudd, *Missouri* '43, Communications; Andy Sidaris,

T.C.U. '53, ABC Sports Director; Jim Simpson, *George Washington* '50, Sportscaster; Lloyd Thaxton, *Northwestern* '50, TV Entertainer; Bobby Troup, *Pennsylvania* '38, Actor; Rudy Vallee, *Maine* '25, Entertainer; Robert Young, *Southern California* '37, Actor; Kenley Jones, *Furman* '56, Correspondent.

ATHLETICS

Football Hall of Fame—Jack Christiansen, *Colorado* '50; William Dudley, *Virginia* '42; John (Paddy) Driscoll, *Northwestern* '18; Wm. Clarke Hinkle, *Buckness* '32; William (Link) Lyman, *Nebraska* '21.

Football Coaches—John Phil Bengston, *Minnesota* '36; Doug Dickey, *Florida* '54; James Tommy Prothro, *Duke* '42; Bo Schembechler, *Miami* '51.

Football Officials—Tommy Bell, *Kentucky* '44.

VETERAN ENTERTAINER
—Rudy Vallee, Maine '25, famed entertainer for five decades.

TV STAR—Robert Young, Southern California '37, star of "Father Knows Best" series and more recently the famed "Dr. Welby."

ACTOR—Lloyd Bridges, U.C.L.A. '35, long-time actor and TV performer.

ACTOR—Beau Bridges, U.C.L.A. '64.





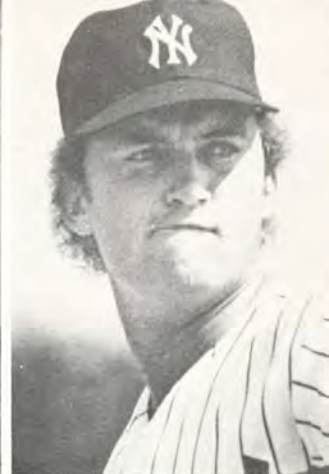
BASKETBALL PRO—Pete Maravich, L.S.U. '70, Boston Celtics



TV AND BASKETBALL—Thomas A. Van Arsdale, Indiana '65, appears with twin brother Dick (also Indiana '65) on TV commercials after a distinguished career in the NBA.



REDS OWNER—Louis Nippert, Cincinnati '28, owner of the Cincinnati Reds baseball club.



BASEBALL PRO—Graig Nettles, San Diego State '65, New York Yankees

Professional Football Players—Forrest M. Blue, Jr., *Auburn* '67; Norman Bulaich, *T.C.U.* '70; Joe Devlin, *Iowa* '76; Bob Heinz, *Univ. of the Pacific* '70; Tom Mack, *Michigan* '66; George Mira, *Miami* '64; Bill A. Munson, *Utah State* '63; Johnny Musso, *Alabama* '72; William Kyle Rote, *S.M.U.* '51; Fran Tarkenton, *Georgia* '62.

Professional Basketball—Terry Dischinger, *Purdue* '62; John Gianelli, *U. of the Pacific* '72; Kevin Grevey, *Kentucky* '75; Phil Jackson, *North Dakota* '67; Pete Maravich, *L.S.U.* '70; Jon McGlocklin, *Indiana* '65; C. M. Newton, *Kentucky* '52; Frank Ramsey, *Kentucky* '53; Dick Van Arsdale, *Indiana* '65; Tom Van Arsdale, *Indiana* '65.

Owners—Joseph M. Burke, *Pennsylvania* '39, Pres. Madison Square Garden; Frank Fuhrer, *Allegheny* '48, Pittsburgh Triangle Tennis Team; Clint Murchinson, *M.I.T.* '45, Dallas Cowboys; Louis Nippert, *Cincinnati* '28, Cincinnati Reds.

Baseball—Bill Freehan, *Michigan* '63; Graig Nettles, *San Diego State* '65.

Tennis—Bryan "Bitsy" Grant, *North Carolina* '63; Marty Riessen, *Northwestern* '64.

Golf Pros—Buddy Gardner, *Auburn* '77; Bob Gilder, *Arizona State* '77; Jerry Heard, *Fresno State* '69; Gary Koch, *Florida* '74; Bill Kratzert, *Georgia* '74; Don Massengale, *T.C.U.* '59; Bob Murphy, *Florida* '66; Paul Purtzer, *Arizona State* '70; Tom Purtzer,

Arizona State '73; Wm. Hugh Royer, *Georgia* '58; Dan Sikes, *Florida*; Tommy Valentine, *Georgia* '71.

Golf Amateurs—Jimmy Gabrielsen, *Georgia* '63; Vinnie Giles, *No. Carolina* '65; Danny Yates, Jr., *Georgia* '72.

Athletic Directors—Paul Dietzel, *Miami U.* '46, Louisiana State University.

AUTHORS AND POETS

George Gallup, *Iowa* '22, Gallup Poll; John Jakes, *DePauw* '53, Author, American Bicentennial Series; William Zimmerman, *Ohio* '50, Children's Author

THE ARTS

Eraldo Carugati, *Simpson* '41, Illustrator.

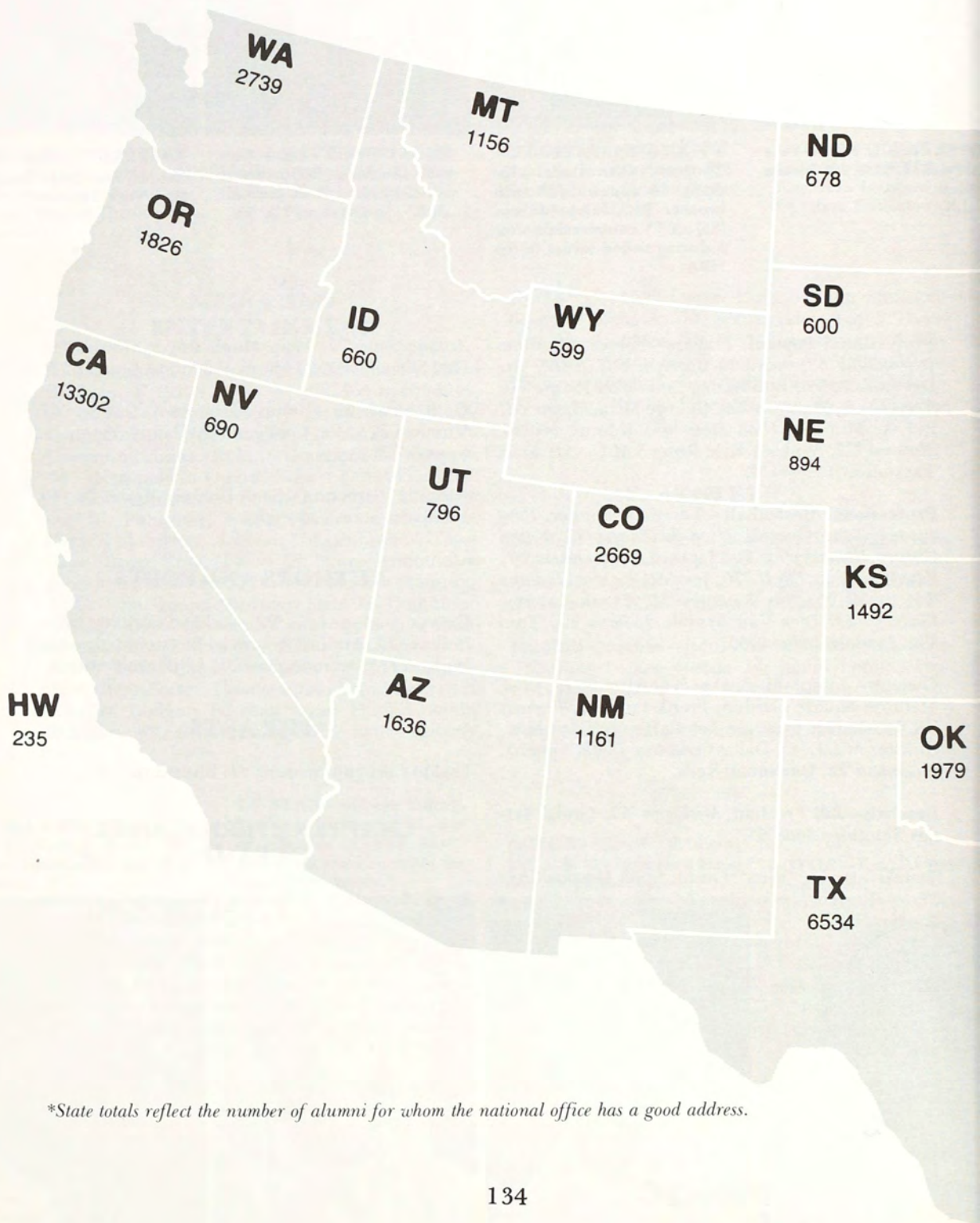
CHAPTER ETERNAL HALL OF FAME

Avery Brundage, American Olympics Committee President, *Illinois* '09; William Faulkner, Author, *Mississippi* '19; Dr. Robert Goddard, Missile Research, *Worcester Poly.* '08; Bobby Jones, Golfer, *Georgia Tech* '22; William McKinley, U.S. President, *Mt. Union* 1869; Elliot Ness, Law Enforcement, *Chicago* '24; Ernie Pyle, Correspondent, *Indiana* '32.

Alumni of

AK

140



**State totals reflect the number of alumni for whom the national office has a good address.*

Sigma Alpha Epsilon

CANADA

166

MN

1726

WI

1161

MI

2443

IA

1938

IL

4485

IN

2978

OH

5865

PA

3976

VT

421

ME

565

NY

3837

NH

607

MA

2453

CT

1859

RI

474

MO

1840

PA

3976

MD

1617

NJ

1964

DL

233

KY

1871

WV

582

VA

2681

DC

373

AR

1552

TN

4332

NC

1973

MS

1843

AL

2568

GA

4558

SC

2057

LA

1788

FOREIGN

388

FL

6138

PUERTO RICO

32

135

XX THE WOMEN OF ΣAE

ASSOCIATED WITH MANY ΣAE chapters across the nation are organized groups of mothers, wives, and sisters known as Minerva Clubs. Originally these groups were called Mothers' Clubs, but due to an expanded membership of wives and sisters of ΣAE members, they now are known as Minerva Clubs.

In one sense Minerva Clubs are a national complement to alumni associations. In another sense they work directly with active chapters in a variety of ways.

The women of ΣAE have given so much help to our active chapters that an exhaustive list of their contributions and accomplishments would require many pages. All over the country they can be found helping with innumerable details of rushing entertainment, making new draperies for the chapter's living room,

contributing toward new furniture, or any one of a thousand other thoughtful projects to provide a more pleasant home and a richer social program for the members of the fraternity.

Over the past ten years, women's auxiliary organizations of ΣAE have been formed by our collegiate chapters known as "The Little Sisters of Minerva." The Little Sister chapters are usually composed of a select group of young women who show a deep interest in the cause of ΣAE on their respective campuses. These women are generally elected by the brothers of the active chapter. The organization is mainly honorary in nature, recognizing those young women who have shown a constant loyalty to Sigma Alpha Epsilon. The Little Sisters show their enthusiasm for the chapter by sponsoring an occasional social outing

and by helping the chapter with its many activities such as rush, acting as "big sisters" for the new pledges, serving at fraternity receptions, to mention a few. The brothers of Σ AE are proud of the fine Little Sister chapters around the country and are grateful to these girls for the part they play in promoting the name of Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

In 1949, Betty Kress, wife of Dr. George H. Kress, *Cincinnati*, '96, of Los Angeles, graciously contributed fifty dollars to the National Fraternity for a life membership in the Chapter National. She was thus the first woman ever to procure a life membership, and in doing so she started a tradition that has grown during the succeeding years. Since 1949, scores of women have been honored by similar contributions to the fraternity from friends and relatives. This growing

circle of women has come to be called the "Golden Daughters of Minerva." In this way, they help to promote the cause of the Minerva Clubs throughout the nation.

Here is one movement in Σ AE which operates without fanfare, without subsidy from the National Office, and without thought of self. What these women have done, they have done with a pure desire to help. And they have done it where the need and the ability to help were both present. Scores of Σ AE chapters are enjoying more comfortable surroundings, a touch of beauty in the home, and a reputation of unaffected hospitality because these lively mothers, wives, and Little Sisters have lent a helping hand.

XXI

SONGS OF SIGMA

THE TRADITIONS and aspirations, the humor and seriousness, the fun and the sentiment of Σ AE are found in its songs. The fraternity is fortunate in having many beautiful songs which are sung throughout the land. Some of these are old songs and some are relatively new; each one, however, is sung from the heart of each member, pledge and alumnus.

Three of the fraternity's songs have a special popularity and a special meaning behind their composition. These are *Sing, Brothers, Sing*; *Violets* and *Friends*.

When Σ AE first invaded the North, it was assumed that while the fraternity had an excellent reputation in the South, it would not be able to compete with the

old and entrenched rival organizations in the North. Pioneer members of those early Northern chapters were enthusiastic and irrepressible. The essence of their sentiment was expressed in a rousing and time-honored song of the fraternity written by Alfred K. Nippert and George Kress, both early members of Ohio Epsilon at the University of Cincinnati, when they composed the words and music to *Sing, Brothers, Sing*. They produced a fighting march, to the melody of which Σ AE entered, met, and held at bay its rivals in the Northland.

There is an aura of romance about the writing of the lovely song, *Friends*. Many years ago a student of Purdue University sat alone in the Σ AE chapter house on a

ALPHA EPSILON

Saturday night, basking in the mellow afterthoughts of a wonderful day. The University of Illinois had played football at Purdue that afternoon, and after the game several Σ AEs from Illinois had visited their brothers at Indiana Beta to strengthen the bond of friendship between these two great chapters. After a beautiful dinner by candlelight, train-time arrived, and the boys from Illinois left for the station, accompanied by most of the men from the Purdue chapter. One lone boy, remaining behind in the empty house, could still feel the warmth and congenial fellowship that had been generated that evening. He sat down at the piano, put pencil to paper, and in forty-five minutes expressed his

thoughts in the form of one of Σ AE's best beloved songs. This boy, Oliver K. "Ken" Quivey, later became Eminent Supreme Archon of the fraternity, and subsequently became Σ AE's greatest songwriter. Of all the songs he composed, he loved especially *I Am Yours In The Bonds*.





O. K. Quivey

In 1913, H. R. Green and Harold V. Hill, both of Illinois Beta, composed a student operetta at the University of Illinois. After the operetta was produced they saved from it one song which be-

came the best known song that has ever been written for Σ AE—*Violets*. Perhaps no other song better expresses the sentimental attachment of a brother for his fraternity.

These same two members of Illinois Beta produced one other song which has become duly famous. On the spur of the moment Green and Hill composed the song *Hail to the Purple*, which became so enormously popular at the University of Illinois that the authorities of the school adopted the melody as its Alma Mater. Few students, even at the University of Illinois, know that *Hail to the Orange*, *Hail to the Blue* was adopted from an Σ AE song, and not the other way around.

We have included here the words to a number of Σ AE's best-known songs, and the music for a few of them. It is by no means exhaustive. For the words and music to still other songs, you may consult the latest edition of the *Songs of Σ AE*.

Violets

*Chorus by Hod R. Green, Ill. Beta and Harold V. Hill, Ill. Beta
Introduction by Dick Russ and Don Nelson
Wisc. Phi*

Wherever you may go
There are flowers that you know,
The fragrant lilacs, red rose,
Or gardenia, white as snow;
Each flower may bring a dream to
you
As one flower does to me,
A dream of friendship firm and
strong,
In my fraternity.

Chorus

Violet, Violet,
You're the fairest flower to me.
Violet, Violet,
Emblem of Fraternity.
With your perfume memories come
Of Sigma Alpha Epsilon.
Dearest flower beneath the sun!
My Violet.

Here's to Sigma Alpha Epsilon

Written by Camille Robert

Here's to Sigma Alpha Epsilon,
And to the royal purple and the
gold,
And to all the brothers strong and
true
Who are gathered in the fold.
Here's to Minerva, mother of us all
May we e'er be faithful to her call,
May the violet ever fragrant be,
 Σ AE, our beloved fraternity.

Hail to the Purple, Hail to the Gold!

*Words by Hod R. Green, Ill. Beta
Music by Harold V. Hill, Ill. Beta*

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.

The Pledge Song

Words by Al F. Leue, Ohio Epsilon
Tune "Tavern in the Town"

I'm pledged to dear old ΣAE, ΣAE,
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,
adieu,
I do not care to come with you, come
with you,
For I've been bid by jolly ΣAE,
And that's the only frat for me.
I'll wear the purple and the gold,
and the gold
And in the ranks I'll be enrolled, be
enrolled,
And ever loyal I will be
To deal, beloved ΣAE — 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 ΣAE — Chorus.

Longing

Words by Helen B. Ledbetter
Music by George W. Clarke

Violets blue are calling to you
And whisper a message of love.
Violets blue of ΣAE hue
Are blooming for you, just for you.
Send the light of your smile
Down our pathway awhile.
Our violet blue of Sig Alph hue
We are longing, longing, just long-
ing for you.

Friends

Words and Music by O. K. Quivey, Ind. Beta

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 smoke laden air
There remaineth a lingering pres-
ence
The ghost of good fellowship rare.

Chorus

Friends, Friends, Friends you and I
will be,
Whether in fair or in dark stormy
weather
We'll stand or we'll fall together for
ΣAE; we will always be,
Our bond celebrating till death
separating
Old pals from me.

Come Sing to Sigma Alpha Epsilon

Tune "Washington and Lee Swing"

Come sing to Sigma Alpha Epsilon
And to Minerva who will lead us on
And to Phi Alpha with its guiding
light
And to the lion who will fight, fight,
fight;
And when in years to come we'll tell
our sons
About the very best fraternity.
We'll sing of Sigma Alpha Epsilon,
swing along
With ΣAE (Repeat)

Yours in the Bonds

Words and Music by O. K. Quivey, Ind. Beta

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

Hail To The Purple

Arranged by
WILLIAM J. CONNOR, Minn. Alpha (Minn.) '39
& LEROY S. MERRIFIELD, Minn. Alpha (Minn.) '39

Words by H. R. GREEN, Ill. Beta (Ill.) '12
Music by H. V. HILL, Ill. Beta (Ill.) '11

1st TENOR

2d TENOR

BARITONE

BASS

Hail to the Pur-ple, Hail to the gold! Hail to Phi Al-pha mot-to of old!

mf a tempo

ff

mf

Hail Suc-cess Fra-ter-ni-ty in years yet to come! Hail Sig-ma Al-pha Ep-si-lon.

INTRODUCTION TO

Violets

Words by
DICK BUSS, Wisconsin Phi (Beloit) '41

Music by
DON NELSON, Wisconsin Phi (Beloit) '37

1st TENOR

2d TENOR

BARITONE

BASS

Where-ever you may go there are flow-ers that you know, The fra-grant li-lacs,
red rose or gar-de-nia, white as snow; Each flow'r may bring a dream to you as
one flow'r does to me, A dream of friend-ship firm and strong, in my fra-ter-ni-ty.

Violets

Four - part arrangement by
WILLIAM J. CONNOR, Minn. Alpha (Minnesota)'39
LEROY S. MERRIFIELD, Minn. Alpha (Minnesota)'39

Words and Music by
H. R. GREEN, Ill. Beta (Illinois)'12
& H. V. HILL, Ill. Beta (Illinois)'11

1st TENOR

2nd TENOR

BARITONE

BASS

Vi - o - let, Vi - o - let, You're the fair - est flow'r to me,

Vi - o - let, Vi - o - let, Em - blem of fra - ter - ni - ty,

With your per - fume mem - ries come Of Sig - ma Al - pha Ep - si - lon,

Dear - est flow'r he - neath the sun! My Vi - o - let.

Yours In The Bonds

Four-part arrangement by
WILLIAM J. CONNER, Minn. Alpha (Minnesota) '39
& LEROY S. MERRIFIELD,
Minn. Alpha (Minnesota) '39

Words and Music by
O. K. QUIVEY, Ind. Beta (Purdue) '12

1st TENOR

2nd TENOR

BARITONE

BASS

I am yours in the bonds of old S. A. E. —

When your name you have signed, These few words you will find To all

S A E's have a mean - ing for those who sign, —

These 'words were cre - a - ted for just your use and mine. —

Friends

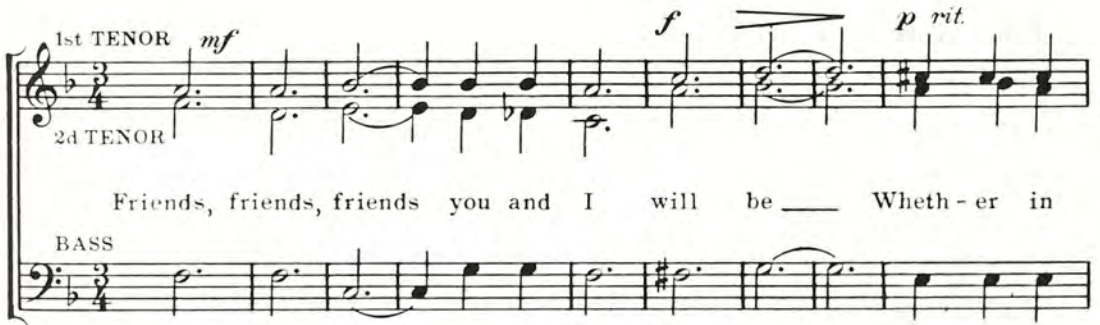
Arranged by

DENNY WIK, Wisconsin Phi (Beloit) '60

Words and Music by

O. K. QUIVEY, Ind. Beta (Purdue) '12

1st TENOR *mf* *f* *p rit.*



2d TENOR

BASS

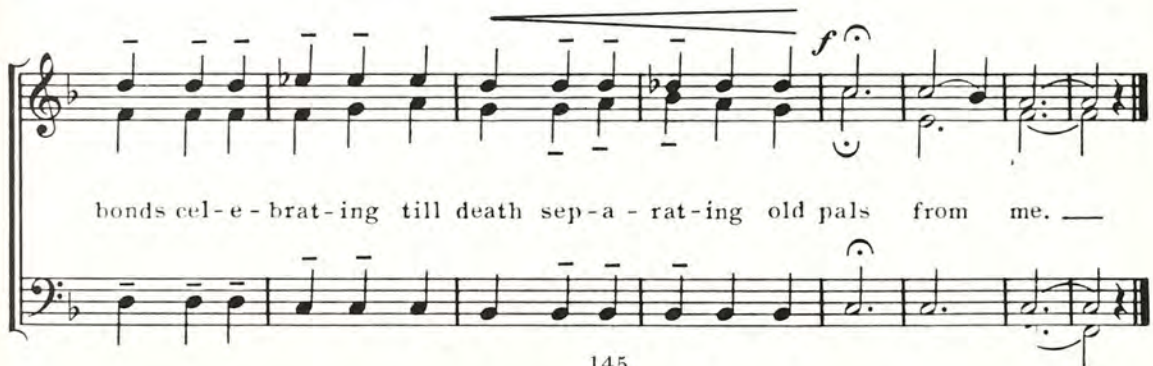
Friends, friends, friends you and I will be ___ Wheth - er in



fair or in dark storm - y weath - er we'll stand or we'll fall to -



geth - er For S A E ___ we will al - ways be ___ Our




bonds cel - e - brat - ing till death sep - a - rat - ing old pals from me. ___

Sing, Brothers, Sing

Words by
ALFRED K. NIPPERT*
Ohio Epsilon (Cincinnati) '94

Music by
GEORGE H. KRESS, Ohio Epsilon (Cincinnati) '96

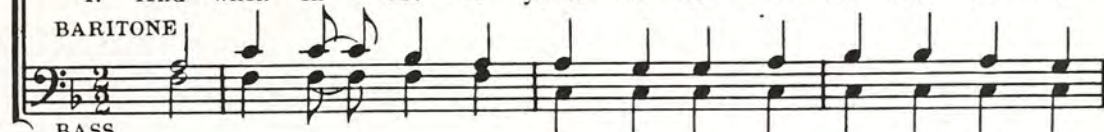
1st TENOR





2d TENOR

1. When we came up from Dix - ie - land Four score of years a -
2. But they were ver - y wrong, you know, To do the way they
3. Our men in the class-room they do lead And in ath - let - ics,
4. And when in aft - er years we sit With ba - bies on our


BARITONE



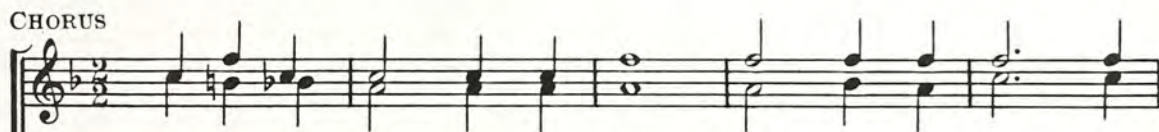
BASS




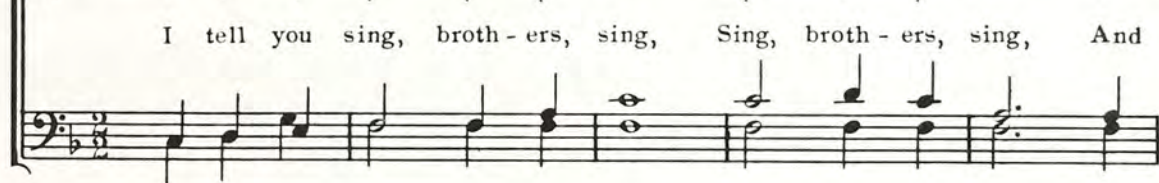
go, Our riv - als met us with a band They thought we were a show.
did, They are just for - ty times too slow For we get the men they bid.
too, Yes, all these things they do in - deed And shall for - ev - er do.
knee, We'll teach them that the al - pha - bet Be - gins with S A E.



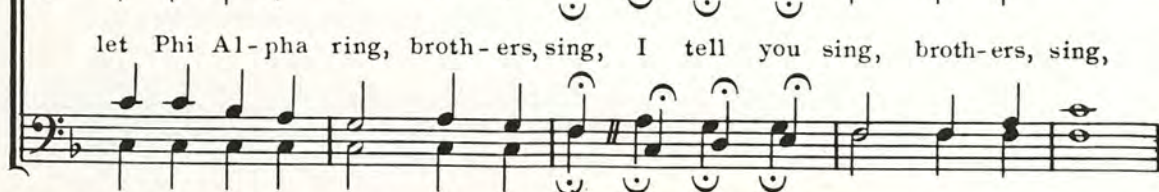
CHORUS



I tell you sing, broth - ers, sing, Sing, broth - ers, sing, And



let Phi Al - pha ring, broth - ers, sing, I tell you sing, broth - ers, sing,



* Wrote words for first three and eighth stanzas.

Sing, broth-ers, Sing, broth-ers, sing, And let Phi Al-pha ring, sing broth-ers, sing, sing, sing.

ΣAE Yell

Albert M. Austin, Ohio Delta

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, Σ A E!

Dear ΣAE

Anonymous

Dear ΣAE, dear ΣAE,
You are my beloved fraternity.
Way down south in Dixie-land
We learned of thee.
Dearer to me than any fraternity.
I love you, say you love me.
Ever, loyal, I will be to
Sigma Alpha Alpha Epsilon
(echo) to Sigma Alpha, Alpha, Epsi-
lon.

ΣAE Grace

*Words by Wm. C. Levere, Ill. Psi-Omega
Music by O. K. Quincey, Ind. Beta*

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

My Fraternity

Words and Music by James C. Burt, Pa. Zeta

My fraternity, dear old ΣAE,
It's the grandest one of old.
Friends so dear to me
In my fraternity
Of the purple and the gold
It's where good fellows meet
Old friends they greet,
And through years their friendship
deepens
My fraternity, my fraternity
It's dear old ΣAE

You are the Fairest

Arrangement by Joseph R. Phister, Ind. Beta

You are the fairest of all girls to me
You are the sweetheart of ΣAE
The wonderful light that shines in
your eyes
Matches the blue of the southern
skies,
Purest of all with your heart of gold
Tells the same story so oft retold
I love but you, I'll e'er be true,
Girl of my dreams, my reverie.

ΣAE Sweetheart Serenade

Blair T. Alderman, Ore. Beta

Sleep, sweetheart, sleep
The silvery moon's above.
Sleep, sweetheart, sleep,
I hope you will dream of my love.
You are the girl God gave to me
To love and worship tenderly.
Dream on sweetheart of ΣAE.
I pledge you my love.

Illinois Theta Marching Song

Arranged by
DENNY WIK, Wisconsin Phi (Beloit) '60

Words and Music by
WILLIAM P. ROE, Illinois Theta (Chicago) '16

1st TENOR

2nd TENOR

BASS

March - ing one by one in Sig - ma Al - pha Ep - si - lon,

·Hon - or loy - al - ly her name as we go march - ing on;

Ev - er shall we stand as broth - ers in our might - y band, * Chi -

ca - go, hail to thee and sing of dear old S A E.

The musical score is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It consists of four systems of music. Each system includes a vocal line (1st Tenor, 2nd Tenor, and Bass) and a piano accompaniment line. The lyrics are: "March - ing one by one in Sig - ma Al - pha Ep - si - lon, ·Hon - or loy - al - ly her name as we go march - ing on; Ev - er shall we stand as broth - ers in our might - y band, * Chi - ca - go, hail to thee and sing of dear old S A E." The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note bass line and a more melodic upper line with various rhythmic patterns and rests.

* Substitute name of your school or words "Phi Alpha" for "Chicago".



Gathering of the Clan

Words by Wm. C. Levere, Ill. Psi-Omega
 Music by O. K. Quivey, Ind. Beta
 Tune: "Maryland, My Maryland"

Oh Brothers dear, we're gathered
 here,
 Sigma Alpha Epsilon
 With hearts alive and full of cheer,
 Sigma Alpha Epsilon.
 We've come far, from East and West,
 From prairies and from mountains'
 crest,
 The land has given up its best,
 To Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

Marching

Chorus by Wm. P. Roe, Ill. Theta
 Chorus

We're marching one by one
 In Sigma Alpha Epsilon
 Honor loyally
 Her name as we go marching on;
 Ever shall we stand
 As brothers in our mighty band,
 Phi Alpha hail to thee
 And sing of dear old ΣAE.
 Hail to the Purple, Hail to the Gold!
 Hail to Phi Alpha motto of old.
 Minerva true, the lion too,
 We're loyal sons of ΣAE.

Repeat Chorus

Her Loveliness

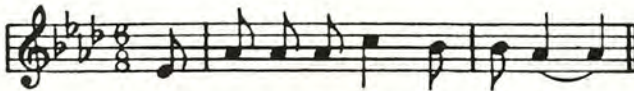
Words by Robert Peterson, Ill. Psi-Omega
 Music by Robert Woolson, Ill. Psi-Omega

Her loveliness, her tenderness,
 Have stolen all my dreams,
 The sight of her will always bring a
 thrill;
 The magic in her voice
 Is like a melody it seems;
 I love her now, I know I always will.
 The sweet perfume of violets,
 The moonlight in her hair,
 With happiness around her
 everywhere —
 And from the start she won
 The heart of my fraternity,
 She wears the pin of ΣAE.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon

Tune: "Moonbeam Shining" from
 "The 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 may pass,
 Future all unknown.
 Still our hearts will ever be
 Faithful to you alone.



The Whistle

XXIII

I WANT TO KNOW

FOLLOWING ARE A NUMBER of questions commonly asked of Σ AE national and province officers. The answers given here will prove to be helpful to undergraduates.

1 How Do I Get a New Pin If I Lose Mine?

Complete an official order blank and send it to the National Office.

If an order blank is not available, write directly to the National Office requesting a badge replacement, giving your full name, chapter and badge number.

Payment should accompany the order.

2 How Does Our Chapter Order Initiation Equipment?

All initiation and ritual equipment (except the ritual book) is ordered directly from the manufacturer.

Ihling Brothers Everard Company
2022 Fulford Street
Kalamazoo, Michigan 49001

Price lists and instructions for ordering are available from the National Office.

3 Can I Affiliate with Another Chapter of Σ AE If I Transfer to Another College or University?

See the National Laws for full details on

the affiliation requirements. (Article 23, Sections 71, 72, and 73).

If you transfer to another institution where there is an Σ AE chapter, you automatically become an active member of the Σ AE chapter upon presentation of a transfer card. The transfer card may be obtained upon leaving your old chapter if you are a member in good standing.

A chapter may impose an affiliation fee not to exceed one-half of its initiation fee. A chapter may also require that you be a student at the institution for at least 6 months, and that you meet their scholarship requirements before accepting you as an affiliate.

4 How Do I Get a List of Our Alumni?

Alumni lists should be requested from the National Office by means of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon computer output request form.

All chapters are sent copies of the request form. If the output request sheet is not available, write to the National Office and specify the type of listing you want, indicating the sequence of the output, the members to be included, and the geographical limitations.

Note: Alumni lists are not provided for personal, business or political use.

5 How Do I Apply for a Student Loan?

The Levere Memorial Foundation has available loans of up to \$1,500 per year (with a maximum outstanding of \$3,000), at 6% interest, payable over a 4 year period beginning one year after graduation. The student applicant must have a 2.75 minimum G.P.A.

Loans are available to junior, senior, and graduate students in Σ AE good standing.

The Eminent Treasurer has the information and application forms. Write to E.S.R., P.O. Box 1856, Evanston, Illinois 60204, for information.

6 How Can Our Chapter Get a Loan for a New House, or for Remodeling, or Refurnishing Our Present House?

Contact your House Corporation and have it write to the National Office for a copy of the regulations and loan forms that are issued by the National Board of Trustees which controls the funds for making the loans.

7 Does Σ AE Have a Program of Scholastic Assistance to Chapters?

The Levere Memorial Foundation provides Fellowships for Educational Advisor-in-Residence programs. Based upon interest by chapters, a Resident Educational Advisor receives an annual stipend with each chapter providing room and board. Undergraduates will be considered but graduate students are preferred. For full details see your chapter president or write to the E.S.R., P.O. Box 1856, Evanston, Illinois 60204.

8 How Can I Apply for the Summer Intern Program?

The SAE Leadership Foundation provides individual grants to undergraduate students who have designed their own educational summer work experience. Internship Awards are made on the basis of creativity and potential impact on others. The SAE Leadership Foundation provides the money needed

for living expenses, cost of carrying out the project and other considerations. Write to the Summer Intern Program Administrator at the National Office for further information and applications.

9 How Can Our Chapter Start a Library?

The Levere Memorial Foundation will subsidize the cost of reference books and periodicals for use in the chapter house. Write to the Library Program Administrator, Levere Memorial Foundation, c/o The National Office.

10 How Can I Become Active in Alumni Affairs After I Graduate?

Join an Alumni Association in your area. See *The Record* Directory for Alumni Association listings by states.

If there is not an Alumni Association in your area, you are encouraged to organize one.

You may also desire to organize a Chapter Alumni Association for your chapter. Contact the E & L Consultant at the National Office responsible for your geographic region, who can provide lists of Σ AE members residing in your area, printed information on starting an association, and assistance in these efforts.

11 To Whom Do I Write for Advice on Chapter Management Problems?

There are several sources of information about chapter management. From the National Office the logical person is the Chapter Consultant for your chapter. You might wish to contact one of the members of the Leadership School Faculty who has taught the workshop on chapter management. You can always reach these brothers through the National Office.

Local people may also be able to answer questions about chapter management. First, remember your advisors; they should be your first source of information. Second, many chapters successfully call upon professors in the

school of business for help with problems and planning.

12 How Do I Get an Interpretation of a National Law?

The E.S.A. is the only one entitled to interpret the National Laws. A request for an interpretation can either go to the E.S.A. directly, or to the E.S.R., who can request his interpretation.

13 What Are the Leading Interfraternity Publications?

The most useful reference book for fraternity men is *Baird's Manual of American College Fraternities*. First published in 1879, this volume has gone through nineteen editions. The most recent edition was published in 1977 under the editorship of John Robson. It can be ordered from the Baird's Manual Foundation, Inc., 744 Lake Crest Dr., Menasha, Wisconsin, 54952.

Each year the National Interfraternity Conference publishes a *Yearbook*, which prints a summary of the meeting of the N.I.C. It is available from the National Interfraternity Conference central office, P.O. Box 40368, Indianapolis, Ind. 46240.

A highly informative, if indeed controversial, publication is *The Fraternity Insider*, published by the College Survey Bureau, 1574 S. Hayworth Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90035.

14 Who Can Attend Leadership School?

Any initiate may attend the Leadership School. Each chapter is sent information and registration forms in early spring in which costs and the fee structure for that year's school are explained. The "tuition" includes room and board while attending the school, and all registration materials. It does not cover travel expenses.

Chapters may send pledges to be initiated at Leadership School, but this re-

quires a written statement from the pledge, written approval from the chapter through the Eminent Archon, and certification from the school's dean or fraternity advisor attesting to the pledge's scholastic standing. Each pledge must pay his pledge fee, initiation fee, and registration fee in advance.

Chapter advisors and other alumni are eligible to attend, and in fact are encouraged to participate in specific programs designed for alumni in addition to regular activities.

When returning the registration forms, the registration fees must accompany the applications in order to guarantee the reservation.

15 How Can an Undergraduate Get Involved in the Affairs of the National Fraternity?

Involvement in Σ AE on a national level can take place through the National Convention, the Leadership School and the Collegiate Council.

The Collegiate Council was formed after the 1969 National Convention in order to provide a forum for undergraduate expression on issues facing the fraternity. Each chapter elects a representative to the Province Collegiate Council, and the province in turn elects a representative to the National Collegiate Council. The National Collegiate Council meets annually in Evanston, Illinois.

National Convention delegates can participate on one of several committees, and Leadership School graduates may apply for the teaching faculty for the following year.

16 Who Can Attend a National Convention?

Any initiated Σ AE in good standing can attend a National Convention. Each chapter in good standing may send one official delegate and one alternate. Each Alumni Association in good standing

may send one official delegate. For detailed information see Title II of the National Laws.

17 How Do We Submit Articles for Publication in *The Record* and *Phi Alpha*?

Send news items about chapter activities, houses, community projects achievements, etc. with pictures if you have them. Items should be of wide interest. Individual members' accomplishments in all fields are welcome. Send these and news items, announcements of Province meetings, etc. for either *The Record* or *Phi Alpha* to:

Editor, *The Record*
Sigma Alpha Epsilon
P.O. Box 1856
Evanston, Ill. 60204

18 How Do We Get a Speaker for Founders' Day or Other Chapter Events?

If your chapter desires a speaker for any event from either the Supreme Council or National Office, write to the E.S.R. well in advance. He will check their availability and reply.

19 How Can I Apply to Be an Educational and Leadership Consultant?

These Consultants are appointed by the Supreme Council upon recommendation of the Eminent Supreme Recorder. For an application and full details on the qualifications needed, write to the Director of Chapter Services in the National Office.

The consultants assist the E.S.R. in the supervision and visitation of the undergraduate chapters.

20 What Reports Does the National Fraternity Require of its Chapters, and When are they Due?

Listed below are the reports required, when due and by whom:

Form A — Initiation report, ten days after initiation: Treasurer.

Form B—Semi-annual report, November 15 & March 15: Correspondent.

Form D—Election report, due immediately after election: Correspondent.

Form P—Pledging report, due immediately after pledging: Treasurer.

Annual Budget — October 15: Treasurer.

Monthly financial report (MFR)—20th of month, following reporting period (monthly): Treasurer.

E.A.'s report—(given to chapter with copy to National Office), due upon completion of term of office: President (Eminent Archon).

A Calendar of due dates is sent to each chapter at the beginning of the school year.

21 How Can Our Chapter Start a Little Sisters of Minerva Chapter?

Chapters interested in starting a women's auxiliary or Little Sisters of Minerva chapter should contact their chapter consultant through the National Office. Your Educational and Leadership Consultant can refer you to chapters who already have an auxiliary. You can then write to several chapters and get their ideas and philosophies on Little Sisters. The National Office can supply Little Sisters pins.

22 How Can We Start a Minerva Club (Mothers Club)?

In order to start a Minerva Club chapter, write to the National Office. Include the date founded, name of the club, and place of organization, and you will receive a charter, membership cards, model by-laws and constitution free of charge. An initiation ceremony is also available.

23 How Can We Order an Σ AE Flag?

Flags can be ordered directly from: Ihl-



ing Brothers Everard Co., 2022 Fulford Street, Kalamazoo, Michigan 49001.

24 Who Can Use the Insignia of Σ AE?

The National Laws Title XII, Article 61, Sections 204, 205, 206; and Article 72, Sec. 226 provide detailed information on this question. The membership badge is loaned to each initiate and may be worn only by a brother in good standing. The use of the membership badge, or its design, upon any article of jewelry is forbidden, except by authorization of the Supreme Council. The official

pledge badge shall be of the form and design in the Pledge Ritual. Pledges shall not be permitted to wear or display the coat-of-arms of the fraternity.

25 How Can We Submit Amendments for the National Laws?

Any member in good standing can submit an amendment. It must be in writing and submitted to the E.S.R. at least six months prior to the National Convention at which it will be considered.

See National Laws Article 66, Sec. 215.

26 What Requirements Must Pledges Fulfill Before They Can Be Initiated?

For detailed information on pledge requirements see the National Laws, Article 22, sections 66 through 69. Basically, Σ AE requires a minimum pledge period of four weeks during which a complete course of education prescribed by his chapter shall take place.

The National Laws simply state that the education should include orientation on the history, laws, and traditions of Σ AE on both national and local levels. Also included is instruction as to standards, culture and gentlemanliness which are expected of a member of Σ AE.

The National Laws do not require any written or oral examinations at any time during, before, or after pledgship, but many chapters do administer such examinations and they are considered a serious part of pledge education.

27 How Can We Get Material on the National Fraternity for Making a Display for Rush?

Write to the National Office for color photos of the badge, coat of arms, *Record* cover photos of chapter houses, and the Temple Brochure showing interior scenes of the temple in color. Photos of Council members are available. Lists of prominent Σ AEs are available on request. Many of these men will send photos to your chapter if you write and ask for them.

Any time a member of your chapter attends a National Convention, Leadership School, or province meeting, have him take pictures for your display. Also, use pictures and articles from national publications.

28 What is the Difference Between a House Corporation and an Alumni Association?

The House Corporation is a corporation

(incorporate under the laws of the state in which it is located) which has vested ownership and responsibility for the chapter house. The House Corporation may be composed of Σ AE and non- Σ AE alumni and active members of the chapter. The members may or may not live in the area where the chapter is located.

The regional Alumni Association is an organization of brothers who live within a certain area. They meet together for social reasons, to continue fraternity friendships, and to make new acquaintances among Σ AEs. They also aid any chapters in their area.

The Chapter Alumni Association is an organization of members of one specific chapter, regardless of residence. The purpose of this Association is to assist the active chapter by providing contact with its alumni and also to host alumni events at the chapter.

29 What Is an Alumni Commission?

An Alumni Commission is a group of alumni formed to assist a chapter when it fails to accept the responsibility for maintaining the good name and high standing of the fraternity. Upon recommendation of the province archon, the Supreme Council appoints a group of local alumni and transfers to them the authority necessary to return the chapter to good standing in operations, scholarship and attitude. When it is clear that the chapter is entirely capable of directing its own affairs with the proper leadership and concern for the entire group, the Alumni Commission, upon recommendation of the province archon, is removed by the Supreme Council.

30 Where Can We Get Information for Revising Our Chapter By-Laws?

The National Office has outlines of those articles which should be included in your chapter by-laws.

A CHALLENGE TO ΣΑΕ

So through the years may Sigma Alpha Epsilon grow, so through the years may the young manhood of the nation enter its widespread portals. So through the years may the gleam of Heaven's sunniest skies illuminate the pinnacle of her wonderful structure, a structure not made with hands, an invisible temple whose foundation stones are human hearts and whose loftiest turrets lift up and up until they touch the skies.

So may every one of her sons serve her with a love that shall bespeak her merit, be as jealous of her reputation as of a woman's honor, be a loyal son of Minerva. Let us face together with heads uplifted the constellation in the Greek sky whose stars spell eternal friendship, while our feet shall tread the paths of fraternity rectitude.

Then from the voices of the nation shall come commendations and congratulations. The legislator in the halls of state shall see in ΣΑΕ a force to help young men and his oppositions will be disarmed. The educator within the college walls shall see the growing intellectual vision of the student and know that mind of brother touching mind of brother has stimulated the imagination and quickened the mental poise. The publicists who scan the horizon while they hope for a nobler nation shall see coming forth from the chapter homes of the land a high citizenship whose purpose shall be devotion to the public weal.

The parents of our land, the dear fathers and mothers, shall face our institution and shall say to Sigma Alpha Epsilon, "We gave you our son in the first years of their adventure beyond the confines of their homes, upon your altar we laid these lads of our hearts and you have had them since. What have you done with them?"

Sigma Alpha Epsilon need only be true to her ideals to respond proudly and unabashed: "These youths who came into the crucible of our influence we give back to you. We give them back with their minds touched by the Divine spark of a lofty purpose, their characters developed and chastened by contact with aspiring and noble companions, their hearts tender and sympathetic because they shared the joys and sorrows of those they love.

"We give them back to you, trained college men ready to face life with minds like a diamond edge. We give them back to you, ΣΑΕs whose faith in the brotherhood of man could not be shaken though the earth slid from beneath them and we give them back to you *Americans* with all that implies, lovers of their country, its soldiers if needs be, haters of snobbery, that filth from the sewers of kings, and before all the world, we ΣΑΕ, have taken your boy and now we give you back—A Man."

— WILLIAM C. LEVERE
Pittsburgh, Pa.
December, 1916

XXIII

THE HISTORY OF SIGMA

INTRODUCTION

MEMBERS OF SIGMA Alpha Epsilon have always placed great importance upon the history and traditions of their fraternity. For that reason a substantial section of *The Phoenix* is given over to the story of the fraternity's founding and development.

In 1916, a few years after Billy Levere published his monumental three-volume *History of Sigma Alpha Epsilon*, he prepared an abridged version of it for the use of pledges. He called it the *Paragraph History of Sigma Alpha Epsilon*, and the little volume, which passed through many editions, was used by pledges for thirty years. In 1947 the *Paragraph History* was incorporated into *The Phoenix*

and was thus retained in substantially its original form down to the present time.

In recent years it has become clear that the history section of *The Phoenix* needed revision. The chronicle has become too long, and the paragraph format seems outdated. The editor has therefore completely rewritten the section and presents it here with the hope that its length and content will be in keeping with the needs and desires of the young men who are learning about Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Those who want to read a more detailed account of the fraternity's history are referred to Levere's aforementioned three-volume work, covering the period from 1856 to 1910, and *The Era of Levere*, by Joseph W. Walt, which recounts the fraternity's history from 1910 to 1930.

ALPHA EPSILON

1

THE FOUNDING AND THE FOUNDERS

The Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity was founded March 9, 1856, at the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa. Its founders were eight young men, five of them seniors at the university, the other three juniors. Leader of the eight was Noble Leslie DeVotie, a young Alabamian of splendid promise. The original idea to found a new Greek-letter fraternity was clearly DeVotie's. His motive was simple: to perpetuate through the organization the warm friendships he and his friends had already formed on the campus of the university.

It is not recorded when DeVotie first conceived the idea of establishing a

fraternity, but it is known that during the autumn days of 1855 he talked about it with a few of his closest friends as they walked along the banks of the Black Warrior River that edged the campus. In the months that followed, DeVotie unfolded to the other seven his conception of a new fraternity. A few preliminary meetings were held at the Tuscaloosa home of one of them, John Webb Kerr. By late winter their plans matured. So it came about that in the late hours of a stormy night, the friends met in an old schoolhouse and by the flicker of dripping candles organized Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

(Continued on page 164)



The Founding of Sigma Alpha Epsilon

THE FOUNDERS

Noble Leslie De Votie 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 $\frac{3}{4}$. 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.

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. He managed his father's plantation and later became editor of the *Livingston Messenger*. He was the first founder to die—June 3, 1859—and is buried at Sumterville, Ala.

Samuel Marion Dennis was born at Richmond, Ala., December 24, 1834. In his senior year at college he attended Princeton University from which he was graduated in 1857. He studied law and



Noble Leslie DeVotie
1838-1861



Nathan Elams Cockrell
1833-1859



Samuel Marion Dennis
1834-1863

located in Columbus, Texas. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he joined "Terry's Texas Rangers" and served in Company K, 8th Texas Cavalry, C.S.A. He was captured by Union soldiers near Murfreesboro, Tenn., placed on a steamboat, and sent northward to St. Louis and confined in a military prison. Clothed in his wet garments, he contracted pneumonia and died January 28, 1863.

John Barratt Rudolph was born in Benton, Ala., October 10, 1837. He was graduated in 1856, and married Miss Virginia Blount July 2, 1856. He was a delegate to the state convention of 1861, known as the secession convention of Alabama. He enlisted as captain in the 10th Alabama regiment of cavalry in 1862 and rose to the rank of Major and

later Colonel, November 27, 1864. He lost his left arm at the battle of New Hope Church on May 27, 1864. After the war he removed to Pleasant Hill, Ala., where he was Justice of the Peace for Dallas County, Ala., and Tax Assessor in 1890-92. He later became president and also a trustee of the Pleasant Hill Academy. He attended the Atlanta Convention in 1906 and Atlantic City Convention in 1909. He died at Pleasant Hill, Ala., April 13, 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. He entered the Confederate Army as private with the 11th Alabama regiment in the Army of Virginia, where he



John Barratt Rudolph
1837-1910



Abner Edwin Patton
1835-1863



Wade Foster
1838-1867

was made Adjutant of the regiment. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Gaines Mill, July 13, 1863, and died in a hospital in Richmond, Va., where he was buried.

Wade Foster 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.

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

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 LL.B. in 1858. He died in St. Louis, Mo., September 14, 1898.



Thomas Chappell Cook
1836-1906



John Webb Kerr
1835-1898

Secretary's Book.

Tuscaloosa, March 9th 1856.

On Saturday night the 9th of March, a portion of the students of the University of Ala. assembled for the purpose of organizing a Fraternity, to be called $\Sigma\chi\rho\alpha\ \Delta\Lambda\Phi\ \Psi\omega\rho\iota\delta\omicron\rho$.

Mr. De Motie was called to the chair. Having read the assembly to order, he stated in brief the object of the meeting. A motion was made that no one be considered a member of the $\Sigma\chi\rho\alpha\ \Delta\Lambda\Phi$ Fraternity, ^{except by the consent} who is seconded, and unanimously adopted. Three persons who constituted the ^{present} ~~present~~ of brethren, were as follows: - V. E. Crockett, S. McCombie, A. S. Collier, W. A. Foster, J. M. Kerr, A. E. Patton, J. B. Rudolph.

Moved, seconded, & carried, that the officers of this Fraternity be called by the English names respectively,

First page of the old Secretary's Book, recording in the handwriting of Wade Foster the minutes of the first meeting of the Mother Chapter on March 9, 1856.



Three fraternities had established chapters at the University of Alabama before 1856. Delta Kappa Epsilon had placed a chapter at Alabama in 1847. Alpha Delta Phi had entered in 1850, but its chapter was nearly dead by 1856. Phi Gamma Delta organized a chapter at Alabama at the same time DeVotie and his friends were planning a new fraternity in 1855.



The Mansion House on a March night in 1856, when Sigma Alpha Epsilon was born.

Eight men organized Sigma Alpha Epsilon. In addition to DeVotie there were John Barratt Rudolph, John Webb Kerr, Nathan Elams Cockrell and Wade Foster of the Class of 1856, and Abner Edwin Patton, Samuel Marion Dennis, and Thomas Chappell Cook of the Class of 1857.

When the founders met at what was then called the Mansion House on the evening of March 8—it would be the early hours of March 9 before they adjourned—only seven men were present. One of them, Thomas C. Cook, had left the University in January to enter Princeton University, but was a few weeks later voted a founding member and sent a ritual that he might initiate himself. He has always been considered one of the founders.

The minutes of that first meeting, recorded in the flourishing penmanship of Wade Foster, contain at least the bare

bones of an account of the birth of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Since these are really all we have to tell us of that night, they are worth recording here:

“Johnson’s Tuscaloosa, March 9th, 1856.

On Saturday night, the 9th of March, a portion of the students of the University of Alabama assembled for the purpose of organizing a Fraternity, to be called Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Mr. N. L. DeVotie was called to the chair. Having called the assembly to order he stated the object of the meeting. A motion was made that no one be considered a member of the Σ AE fraternity, except those present, which was seconded and unanimously adopted. Those present who constituted the new band of brethren were as follows: N. E. Cockrell; S. M. Dennis, N. L. DeVotie, W. H. Foster, J. W. Kerr, A. E. Patton, J. B. Rudolph. Moved, seconded and carried, that the officers of this Fraternity be called by the English names respectively and not by the Greek names designating them. The design of the Σ AE badge having been mentioned, a motion was made that the badge, as thus delineated, be received. It was unanimously adopted. Moved that a committee of three be appointed to write the Constitution. This was adopted and the committee appointed, consisting of _____*.

"Moved that a president and a secretary be appointed, or elected, whose term of office shall continue till the adoption of the Constitution. E. A. Patton was chosen president and John W. Kerr secretary. Moved that pro tem, we meet every Saturday night at 7 o'clock. Moved that a committee be appointed to select a room for the ΣAE Fraternity. The motion was carried and S. M. Dennis, W. H. Foster and John W. Kerr constituted

the said committee. Moved that the number of members of this society exceed not the ratio of 13 to every 100 connected with the college. This motion was adopted unanimously, and no further business being before the assembly, it adjourned.

W. H. Foster, Secretary

*Never entered by Secretary.

2

THE EARLY WEEKS AT ALABAMA

It is difficult for the modern college student to realize how limited was the extent of higher education, especially in the South, during the period when ΣAE was founded. Even the largest universities had an enrollment of only a few hundred students, and the curriculum was devoted to the liberal arts and the preparation in theology, law, and medicine. Emphasis was on the classics in undergraduate education. As a consequence, the founders of ΣAE were familiar with Greek and Latin language and literature. "Greek-letter" fraternities, with their rich symbolism and elaborate rituals, drew heavily from the traditions of Greek mythology, for this was well-known to their members. So it was with ΣAE. DeVotie and his fellow founders were Greek scholars, and the name of the fraternity, its ritual, and its fundamental ideals were rooted in the great traditions of classical Greece.

Not only were colleges small, educating a privileged elite for the professions, but fraternity chapters were relatively small too. A chapter of more than twelve or fifteen men was regarded as exceptionally large in those days.

In 1856 the University of Alabama counted at most only a few hundred students in its student body. Only thirteen seniors graduated in the spring of 1856, and five of these were founders of ΣAE.

By 1856 four fraternities had established chapters at Alabama, but one of

these had already died before ΣAE was organized. Old Kappa Alpha—not to be confused with either the Kappa Alpha Society or the Southern Kappa Alpha Order—had established a chapter at Alabama in 1848, but it dissolved in the spring of 1855 because of internal dissension. The majority faction of that group accepted a charter of Phi Gamma Delta in the fall of 1855. Delta Kappa Epsilon (1847) and Alpha Delta Phi (1850) had chapters at Alabama in 1856. None of the ΣAE founders was a member of defunct Kappa Alpha or of any other fraternity prior to their organizing ΣAE, although a number of them had been invited to join other groups, and DeVotie, the top scholar in his class, had been invited to join all of the Alabama fraternities.

The badge of ΣAE, diamond-shaped like the badges of Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Gamma Delta, was designed by John B. Rudolph; and it is said to have caused a sensation when it first arrived on the campus. "Everyone was talking about the lady making the lion behave," recalled John B. Rudolph years later. Early fraternity badges were much larger than those of the present day, and ΣAE's first badge measured an inch and a half long and fifteen-sixteenths of an inch in width.

During the earliest meetings the founders hammered out a constitution for the fraternity. This was especially important because the term "constitu-



The University of Alabama as it appeared in 1856

tion" included not only the laws to govern the fraternity but also its ritual. Although DeVotie had practically completed the laws and ritual during the months before the first formal meeting, the new organization amended and ratified the document he had prepared. Minerva, the Goddess of wisdom, was made the patron of the fraternity.

In some ways 19th century college fraternities imitated the older literary societies which were so much a feature of campus life in those days. One such practice, provided for in Σ AE's first constitution, was the *topos*, or academic subject on which a member was to write a series of literary essays for oral presentation to the chapter. Each member selected his *topos*. Collectively these literary efforts were called *topoi*, and this system was one of the cardinal points in the constitution. For a number of years this literary work was carried on faithfully in the mother chapter and throughout the fraternity as it extended from college to college.

At their second meeting on March 15, 1856, the founders elected permanent officers, decided it was time to inform

the President of the University, Dr. L. G. Garland, of the establishment of Σ AE, and, most important, elected their first new member.

There was a boy of rare promise on the campus; a young man sought by all the fraternities. His name was Newton Nash Clements. The new fraternity was as anxious to have him as were its older rivals, but one or two of the Σ AEs doubted the expediency of inviting him. To them it seemed a risky venture to tempt fate so soon with their first "bid." The rest of the members, however, led by DeVotie, Kerr, and Rudolph, insisted that Clements should be given the opportunity of refusing them. The invitation was given, and it was accepted. A week later Clements was initiated. It is a measure of the quality of their first pledge member that Clements in later years served as Speaker of the Alabama House of Representatives and as U.S. Congressman for his district.

From the beginning Σ AE was planned as a national fraternity. The founders never once even mentioned the possibility or desirability of seeking a charter from an established national organiza-

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA.

25th ANNIVERSARY.

JULY 17th, 1866.

ROLL OF THE GRADUATING CLASS.

	N. L. DeVotie,.....	Montgomery Co.,	Grade, 96½—	Valedictories and French Speech.
I.	H. M. Somerville,.....	Tuskaloosa,.....	" 95½—	Latin Salutatory.
	J. J. Garrett,.....	Greene Co.,.....	" 95 —	Select English Orati
	J. D. Rhodes,.....	Perry Co.,.....	" 95 —	Philosophical Oratio
	J. W. Young,.....	Wilcox, Co.,.....	" 92 —	
II.	B. C. Yancey,.....	Montgomery,.....	" 91	
	E. P. Morrissett,.....	Monroe Co.,.....	" 90	
III.	A. C. Hargrove,.....	Tuskaloosa,.....	" 89 —	
	P. C. Lee,.....	Dallas Co.,.....	" 87 —	
IV.	N. E. Cockrell,.....	Sumter Co.,.....	" 75 —	
	J. W. Kerr,.....	Tuskaloosa,.....	" 75 —	
V.	W. Foster,.....	Tuskaloosa Co.,.....	" 72 —	
	J. B. Rudulph,.....	Lowndes Co.,.....	Graduate in Ethics, Mod. Lang. Chemistry, Geology, etc.	

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

MUSIC.

PRAYER.

1. Latin Salutatory Addresses,.....H. M. SOMERVILLE, Tuskaloosa.
2. The Desire of Esteem,.....WADE FOSTER, Tuskaloosa Co.
3. The Reformation in Germany,.....J. W. KERR, Tuskaloosa.

MUSIC.

4. Napoleon Le Grand,.....N. L. DeVOTIE, Montgomery.
5. The Washington Monument,.....E. P. MORRISSETT, Monroe Co.
6. Freedom of Discussion,.....A. C. HARGROVE, Tuskaloosa.
7. The Future of Alabama,.....B. C. YANCEY, Montgomery.

MUSIC.

8. Our State Institution, (Honorary Oration,).....J. J. GARRETT, Greene Co.
9. Materialism, (Philosophical Oration,).....J. D. RHODES, Perry Co.

MUSIC.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT AND THE CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

10. VALEDICTORIES,.....N. L. DeVOTIE, Montgomery.



BENEDICTION.

MUSIC.



N. E. COCKRELL,..... } Excused from performance at his own request.
P. C. LEE,..... } Absent by permission.
J. W. YOUNG,..... }

Program of the 1856 Commencement at the University of Alabama. The names of DeVotie, Valedictorian of the class, and founders Cockrell, Kerr, Foster and Rudulph are shown.

tion. Although a dozen northern fraternities had already organized chapters in the South, sectional feeling was running so high in the fifties that extension into that region began to slow. Only one other purely Southern fraternity existed, a local Society called W.W.W. at the University of Mississippi, the existence of which was probably not known to Σ AE's founders. More important, however, was the conviction of DeVotie and his associates that their fraternity was somehow different, that it had a destiny that lay beyond the confines of Tuscaloosa or Alabama. At their third meeting—the one at which they initiated Clements—they urged “that those members of the Σ AE fraternity who may have trustworthy friends in other colleges, South, have written communication with them, if they choose, for the purpose of organizing Chapters of the Σ AE fraternity in their respective institutions.” DeVotie was elected corresponding secretary, the officer in charge of communications with potential petitioners from other colleges.

While the early members were beginning to look to the extension of Σ AE, they were thoroughly enjoying themselves on the campus at Tuscaloosa. Their formal meetings were almost always held on Saturday evenings in what they soon came to call the “ Σ AE Hall,” a schoolroom in the Mansion House. Frequently their meetings were followed by a “feed.” After the second meeting on March 15, 1856, “The society retired to the college, where it regaled itself with a roast turkey and warm coffee.” And when the meeting of May 31 was over, the secretary recorded that the “members returned to the university where they feasted their physical appetites on the fat thighs of a Shanghai gobbler.”

Often they would have the old servant who provided for them secure a fine roasted 'possum. It was at a feast after one of the meetings of the first months that Kerr designed to deliver an oration over the remains of a 'possum; and the

word “remains” is used advisedly, for the boys had stripped it to the bones and were feeling exceedingly comfortable. Kerr's professor in zoology had that week been holding forth on the anatomy of 'possums and had explained how they, differing from many kindred animals, had embricated jaws. “Fraters of Sigma Alpha Epsilon,” began Kerr, swelling with dignity, amid all sorts of greetings and salutations from his fellows. “Fraters of Σ AE, we have before us the last sad remains of a marsupial mammal. It differs from many of the familiar animals on account of its embricated jaws,” and as he delivered his recently gained knowledge, Kerr grandly reached for the skull of the animal and displayed it in his most impressive manner. Suddenly his eyes snapped and he looked closer; his compatriots followed his stare. This 'possum, at least, had no embricated jaws. Further investigation followed, to be ended by summoning the cook. At first he temporized, but to no avail, and so at last, driven to a corner, he confessed. No 'possum had been obtainable that day, and believing the fraternity boys would never discover the difference, he had procured a fat tom cat and had served it to them.

Too often we forget that these were young college undergraduates who organized Σ AE. At 22 years of age Cockrell was the “old man” of the group; Kerr and Dennis were 21; Patton was 20; Cook (already at Princeton) was 19; and DeVotie, Rudolph and Foster were only 18. Yet DeVotie and Rudolph were seniors.

And DeVotie liked to have fun as much as did any college student of his day. Among the happy episodes of DeVotie's college life is a joke he played on his roommate, Jonas Duckett or “Father Rhodes” by nickname. The roommate was a fine student, innocent as a girl and about as timid as one. DeVotie persuaded him to call on a pretty maiden who received and treated him nicely. Next day DeVotie and his fellow

conspirators bought a peck of sweet potatoes, and hid them nicely under "Father" Rhodes' bed. That night, after Rhodes had settled down to his books, and was wholly absorbed in them, in rushed DeVotie with his crowd in fearful consternation, telling Rhodes it was reported that the potato-house of the father of the young lady he had visited the night before had been robbed, and that that worthy gentleman, violently suspecting students of the theft, was coming, armed with search warrants and with officers, to search; and followed it with the apparently frightened question, "Duckett, have we any potatoes in our rooms?" Then without waiting for an answer from Rhodes, who had become nervous, he rushed to where he had hidden the potatoes, dragged them out, lifted his hands in horror and exclaimed, "Who would have thought it? What can we do?" Just then the remainder of the plotters who had climbed the stairs to the third story with heavy resolute steps, to imitate official tread, rushed in and joined in the chorus. "Who would have believed this of Father Rhodes?" Instantly Rhodes saw the prank, and still half-terrified, half angry, and yet laughing despite himself, he seized a poker,

chased them out, down stairs, and into the darkness that covered the campus.

It was a good thing the founders were planning to extend Σ AE to other colleges, for in mid-1856 the board of Trustees of the University of Alabama abolished fraternities. Eighteen months later the mother chapter was forced to disband, having initiated only twenty-two men including the founders.

In the immediate years which followed the abolition of fraternities at the University of Alabama, the institution almost collapsed under the lawlessness which existed. The public press of the State was full of reports of the lamentable conditions prevailing at Tuscaloosa. One student was stabbed to death in a college fight. Hundreds quit the institution and others were afraid to enter as students. By 1859, when the enrollment had dropped to 83, the board of Trustees adopted the astonishing standard of 25 percent passing grade in scholarship.

In this atmosphere the little band of Σ AEs at Tuscaloosa could scarcely have been expected to develop a strong fraternity. Yet they managed to survive the 1856-57 academic year. In fact they flourished.

3

ANTE-BELLUM DAYS

It was a miracle that Sigma Alpha Epsilon survived its infancy. When the University of Alabama began its college year in October, 1856, Σ AE faced complete destruction. To the other three fraternities at Alabama the decree of the Trustees meant the loss of a charter. To Σ AE it meant the death of the whole fraternity.

Of the eight founders, only Abner Patton remained in college at Tuscaloosa in the fall of 1856. He was elected president, and his right hand man in the chapter was Jewett DeVotie, brother of

Noble. These two, together with eight others initiated the previous spring, made up the chapter. It was not until the end of the year that they initiated one additional member, but University opposition made it very difficult to recruit new members. Small wonder, then, that Patton and Jewett DeVotie at Tuscaloosa and Noble DeVotie, Thomas Cook, and Samuel Dennis, who were all at Princeton, were ardent in their desires to see the fraternity spread to other colleges.

Their desire became reality when Σ AE established its second chapter at the Uni-

versity of Nashville—now Vanderbilt University—in Tennessee on January 17, 1857. Joseph Harris Field was the leader at Nashville who gathered his companions in the military department of the university to form the new chapter.

Field survived to be the oldest living member of the fraternity before he died in 1915.

Meanwhile Cook and DeVotie were corresponding with John M. Fleming, a student at the University of North

Fleming of the North Carolina chapter raised the question of extending Σ AE into the North. Thomas Cook wrote to Fleming from Princeton in March, 1857, that the “constant agitation of the slavery question” would preclude harmony between northern and southern chapters of a fraternity. For this reason, he explained, Σ AE’s first constitution had restricted the fraternity to those states south of the Mason and Dixon line. The mother chapter continued to oppose Northern extension, but agreed that the matter should be aired at the first national convention, to be held as soon as the fraternity had eight chapters.

They would not have to wait very long. By the time it was scarcely two years old, Σ AE established its eighth chapter, for during the 1857-58 academic year four new charters were granted. The first of these was at old Union University at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. The second was organized at storied William and Mary College at Williamsburg, Virginia, the college second only to Harvard as the oldest academic institution in the country. The third was established at the University of Virginia, regarded as the best university in the South in antebellum days. The fourth for that year— Σ AE’s eighth chapter—located at little Bethel College at Russellville, Kentucky.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon’s first national convention was held at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, August 6, 1858, at the Lytle Hotel under the auspices of the chapter at Union University. Disappointingly, only four chapters were represented, and one of those, the mother chapter at Alabama, had already been forced to disband on January 9, 1858. “We adjourned to meet no more,” read the minutes of its last meeting. The delegate from Alabama, Newton Nash Clements, was joined by representatives from the chapters at Chapel Hill, Murfreesboro, and the Georgia Military chapter. The other four chapters, including even the nearby Nashville chapter, sent no representatives. Yet for its poor attendance



Seal of the Georgia Military Institute where Georgia Pi was established in 1857, from the stained glass windows in the Levere Memorial Temple in Evanston.

Carolina at Chapel Hill, about the formation of a chapter there. It was on February 14, 1857, that the mother chapter, already designated the Grand Chapter, voted to send the constitution to the petitioners at the University of North Carolina. Only nine days later a fourth chapter was planted at the Georgia Military Institute.

The fraternity had only four chapters now, but already there were those in it who wanted to expand widely. John M.

the convention must be adjudged successful.

This first convention had a number of important matters to consider. For one thing, the practice of naming chapters after the town, where they were located was awkward, so the convention decided to give each chapter a Greek-letter name, commencing with "Mu" for the "Mother" chapter at Alabama and continuing through the Greek alphabet with the letters following and preceding Mu in order. In a rough and ready way this system worked, at least for a few years. Thus the Nashville chapter became "Nu," the Chapel Hill chapter "Xi," the Georgia Military chapter "Pi," the Murfreesboro chapter "Lambda" (later changed to "Omega," then "Eta"), the Williamsburg chapter "Kappa," the Charlottesville chapter "Omicron," and the Russellville chapter "Iota."

The Murfreesboro convention selected the North Carolina chapter to be Grand Chapter, granting it at least nominal jurisdiction over the fraternity as a whole. The Grand Chapter was a very important feature of fraternity government in those early days before there were any national officers. It served as a clearing house and coordinating agent for the fraternity at large. During the twenty-nine years (1856-1885) that Σ AE was governed by the Grand Chapter system, eight chapters served in that important function: Alabama Mu (1856-58), North Carolina Xi (1858-60), Virginia Kappa (1860-61), Virginia Omicron (1867-69), Georgia Beta (1869-75), Virginia Sigma (1875-77), Kentucky Chi (1877-83), and Tennessee Omega (1883-85). During the war years and until 1867 no general conventions were held and no chapter was designated as Grand Chapter.

Extension, meaning the growth of the fraternity by organizing new chapters, was a topic of lively discussion at Murfreesboro, as it would be at every convention from that day forward. Everyone was in favor of growth in the South,

especially to keep pace with the northern fraternities that seemed to be flooding into southern colleges. Delta Kappa Epsilon, Phi Gamma Delta, Beta Theta Pi, Phi Kappa Psi, and Phi Kappa Sigma had



The earliest chapter stationery device employed in the correspondence of the fraternity.

been especially active in establishing southern chapters, and young Σ AE seemed determined to meet them on every major campus if possible. The further question of northern extension was debated at length, but no action was taken. Many years and many debates lay ahead before Σ AE would decide to move into the North.

The new grand chapter at Chapel Hill was given the task of publishing the fraternity's first directory of membership. Such a list of members was very important in an era when there was so little means of communication among chapters. The little catalog, a slim volume of 19 pages bound in a purple paper cover, appeared early in 1859. It listed 165 members in ten chapters, two new chapters having been established between the time of the Murfreesboro convention and the publication of the catalogue.

These two chapters were Texas Theta at Baylor University, located in those days in Independence, Texas, and Washington City Rho at Columbian College—later George Washington University—in the nation's capital. Both of these chapters were established in the fall of 1858, the latter founded by Jewett DeVotie. It was considered perfectly ac-

ceptable to establish a chapter in the District of Columbia, for Washington was very much a southern city. And a good thing, too. Washington City Rho would be the only chapter of the fraternity to survive the Civil War.

Georgia Eta was organized January 13, 1859, at Oglethorpe University in Midway, Georgia. The college has since moved to Atlanta. That same year a second national convention was called, to be held at Columbia, South Carolina, but only the general secretary appeared for the meeting. South Carolina was not a wise choice, since Σ AE as yet had no chapter in that state.

A convention did meet in Nashville in 1860, with thirty delegates present, and proved to be highly successful. Its sessions were held in the assembly chamber

of the State house. So bitter was the enmity between North and South that no one raised the question of extension into the North.

But Σ AE continued to extend in the South. Four new chapters appeared in the autumn months of 1860: Tennessee Lambda at Cumberland University, Virginia Upsilon at Hampden-Sydney College, Louisiana Tau at Centenary College, and Kentucky Chi at the Kentucky Military Institute. Each of these chapters was established with real strength, but before the academic year was out the nation was rent asunder by that most tragic of all wars. Each of these chapters, like nearly every other chapter of Σ AE, was decimated as its members answered the call to arms.

4

SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON IN THE CIVIL WAR

" Σ AE was born, grew and thrived," wrote the fraternity's great historian, Billy Levere, "and five years passed. Then the war came, days of iron and blood, and into that war the fraternity went, and there was not a battlefield in all the republic where some bright-faced, courageous youth who wore its badge did not perform deeds worthy of men of steel. It might well be said that into that conflict the entire fraternity went, for the percentage of men who did not go was so small that there was scarce a boy who had donned the purple but now wore the gray or blue. We write gray first because most of Σ AE enlisted in the Confederate Army. This was natural, for every chapter of the fraternity was in the South."

College students in the South responded with astonishing alacrity to the cause of the Confederacy. Within a matter of weeks after the firing on Ft. Sumter, thousands were in uniform.

There has been a tradition of long

standing in Σ AE that Georgia Pi at Georgia Military Institute was the "chapter that went to war." Its men who maintained their chapter for three years as cadets left their little college in the dark hours of a May night in 1864, as the long roll of the drum was sounded through the dormitory. The cadets went from their beds to the scene of action. Importantly, and uniquely in Σ AE, the Georgia Pi men continued the life of their chapter in the camps of the Confederate Army, and at Resaca won great glory.

But Georgia Pi was not really the only chapter whose every man went to war. We know that every single member of the chapters at Oglethorpe, Hampden-Sydney, and the Kentucky Military Institute went to war, and it is highly probable that every member of the chapters at Virginia, William and Mary, Nashville, Cumberland, North Carolina, and Baylor entered military service.

The record of the Mother Chapter was remarkable. Of the eight founders,



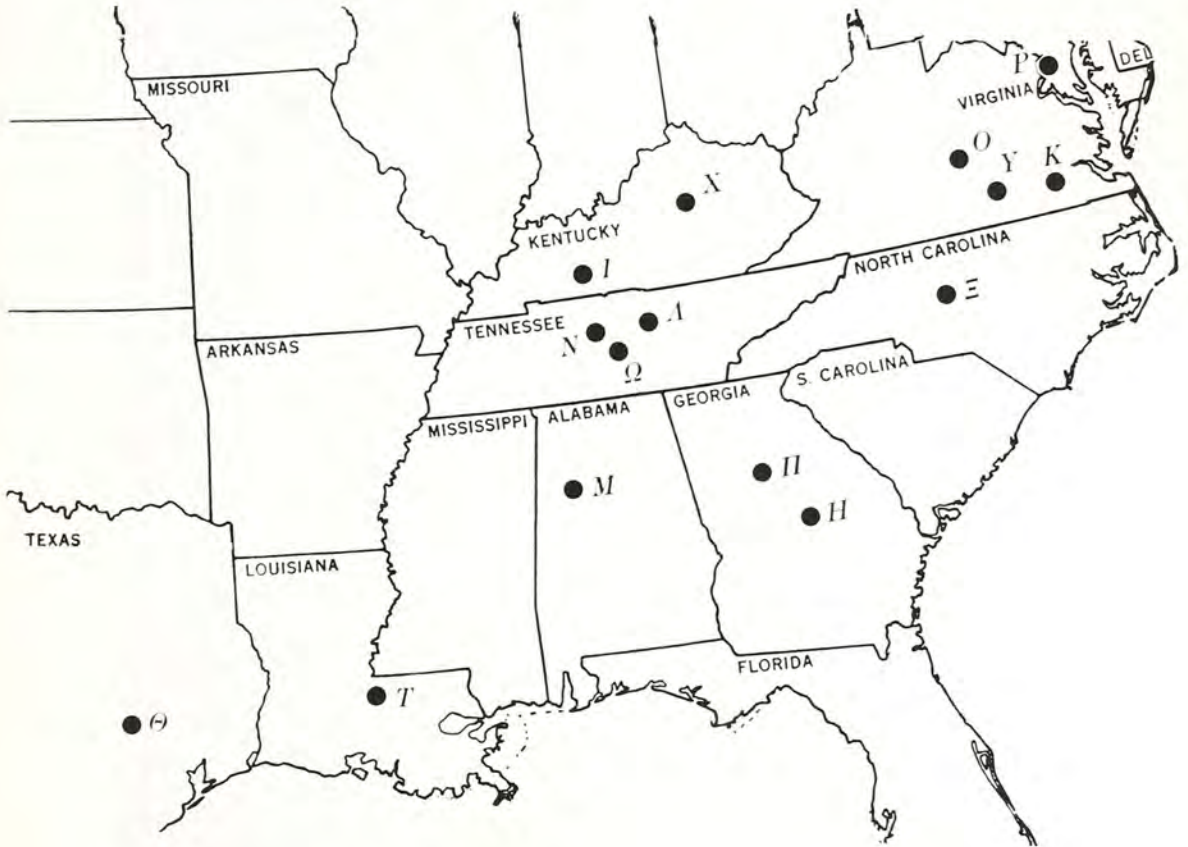
“THE SPIRIT OF THE CONFEDERACY”

General J. Colton Lynes, initiated by North Carolina Rho-Rho, Carolina Military Institute. This portrait of General Lynes, who served many years as Inspector General of the United Confederate Veterans, was presented to Sigma Alpha Epsilon by the artist, Mrs. B. King Couper, and hangs in the museum gallery in the Levere Memorial Temple.

one—Cockrell—was dead when the war came. Six of the seven living founders enlisted in the Confederate Army. Three of the six died in the service, DeVotie while on duty, Patton on the battlefield, and Dennis while in a Federal prison. Noble Leslie DeVotie, the fraternity's chief founder, will always be remembered as the first man to lose his life in the Civil War. In addition to the

their time as a consequence of the wounds and ravages of war. Seven Σ AEs served in the Union Army. Washington City Rho and Kentucky Iota contributed men to both armies.

While the Civil War ravaged the South and drained the whole divided nation of its men and its substance, the tragedy was relieved by acts of heroism and devotion, by quiet expressions of loyalty and love.



Map showing the extent of Sigma Alpha Epsilon in 1861 at the outbreak of the Civil War. Of the fifteen ante-bellum chapters, only one—Washington City Rho—would survive the war.

founders the Mother Chapter had initiated fourteen men. Every one of them served in the war. Of the twenty-two total initiates of ante-bellum Alabama Mu, ten gave their lives for the Confederacy.

In all seventy of the 369 Σ AEs who went to war for the Confederacy were killed in service. Many more died before

It was such an act of loyalty and devotion that gave Σ AE its only woman member.

Kentucky Chi at Kentucky Military Institute was only a few months old when the War came. It was a chapter full of young cadets gathered from all parts of the South. Among the most outstanding



Lucy Pattie receiving the secret papers of Kentucky Chi from Lt. John B. Kent in 1861.

of these ΣAEs was a young man named John B. Kent.

Less than a thousand feet from the old K.M.I. campus was the home of the Pattie family, long-time residents of the country and known and respected far and wide. Their home was a favorite place for the young cadets and with none more so than John B. Kent and his close friend, Ben Marston, both of them devoted to the interests of Kentucky Chi. At the Patties' the boys could be comfortable, enjoying respite from the rigors of military discipline. There they met the Pattie children, young Coleman who would himself be an ΣAE in future years, and dark-haired Lucy. Kent was older by several years than little "Miss Lucy," but he was fond of her and loved to talk to her about his fraternity. To her he was a tall, handsome prince out of a storybook.

The war came in April. Within a matter of days K.M.I. was virtually emptied. The boys of Kentucky Chi scattered, each member going to a different part of the country to enlist. Kent and Marston were the last to leave, as there were matters they had to arrange. Because the Institute had closed down, they stayed

with the Patties for two or three weeks while completing their preparations. To Kent had been left all the affairs of the chapter, and he was understandably very solicitous concerning the constitution, ritual, and other papers of Kentucky Chi. As the day drew nearer for him to leave, he felt more strongly the need to provide for the care of these documents. He finally determined to entrust them to young "Miss Lucy." He knew her well, and he was certain she would keep and protect them through the time of war.

There was a rustic bench near the ancient stile on the family farm, and here Kent explained the importance of the papers to Miss Lucy and handed them to her. She promised to seal them safely and hide them "where neither friend nor foe might find them."

The years passed, but Lucy Pattie never forgot the solemn injunction with which John Kent entrusted the papers to her: "Keep them, Lucy 'til I come back, but if I never come again, give them to no one unless he can give you this grip of the hand."

These were years of anguish and sorrow as the blood of the sons of North and



1861  1865

To the Memory of

THE WARRIOR SONS OF SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON
 WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES FIGHTING WITH HEROIC COURAGE
 IN THE
 ARMIES OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY

R. R. ALLEN	KY. I	JOHN C. HAMLETT	VA. O
THOMAS R. ARGYLE	VA. K	THOMAS C. L. HATCHER	WC. P
MARTIN L. ARNOLD	GA. II	ELIOT M. HEALY	VA. O
WILLIAM A. ARNOLD	TENN. H	JOSEPH J. D. HODGES	N.C. E
ROBERT E. ATKINSON	KY. I	GEORGE C. HOLCOMBE	GA. II
EDWARD BAGBY	WC. P	THOMAS R. IRWIN	KY. I
GEORGE M. BLOUNT	GA. II	AURELIUS C. JONES	N.C. E
FRANCIS W. BOYD	VA. Y	JOHN B. KENT	KY. X
ANDREWS B. BRISCOE	KY. I	J. G. MARSTON	KY. X
SAMUEL B. BROOKS	GA. II	FINNIE MAXIE	TEX. O
JAMES A. BULLOCK	ALA. M	JAMES D. McLAUGHLIN	ALA. M
D. S. BUTTS	TENN. N	JAMES HOWARD MEADE	GA. II
THOMAS B. CALDWELL	KY. I	FRANCIS W. MIDDLETON	TENN. H
CHARLES E. CASSETT	VA. O	JAMESON H. MOORE	GA. II
CHARLES E. CLAY	VA. K	MATTHEW R. MYERS	TENN. N
WILLIAM HENRY CLAY	VA. O	THOMAS L. M. OWEN	ALA. M
J. C. CORTSON	TEX. O	ABNER E. PATTON	ALA. M
THOMAS B. DAVIDSON	N.C. E	JOHN M. PENDLETON	TENN. H
SAMUEL T. DEAN	GA. H	PRESTON W. PERRY	TEX. O
HARRISON J. DeLAUNAY	TENN. N	ENOCH P. RILEY	ALA. M
SAMUEL M. DENNIS	ALA. M	DANIEL SAFFRON	TENN. A
NOBLE LESLIE DEVOTIE	ALA. M	GEORGE L. SCOTT	KY. X
TIMOTHY L. DUNKLIN	TEX. O	JESSE SPARKS	TENN. H
EDWIN E. DUNN	KY. I	EDWARD G. SYDNOR	WC. P
JAMES W. FLEMING	N.C. E	GEORGE F. TODD	GA. II
THADDEUS K. FORNISS	VA. K	M. VANDERHURST	TEX. O
JACOB F. FOSTER	N.C. E	TRAVIS EPPS VAUGHN	VA. Y
JUNIUS B. FRENCH	VA. O	GEORGE B. WALKER	VA. Y
JOHN O. GAILLARD	KY. X	JOHN WATSON	TEX. O
BENJAMIN C. GARLINGTON	VA. O	ROBERT K. WELLS	ALA. M
WILLIAM E. GOETCHIUS	GA. H	JOHN W. WHEELER	WC. P
J. HODGES GOLSON	ALA. M	ROBERT C. WHITFIELD	KY. I
GILES GOODE	GA. II	JOHN WINSTON	TENN. A
KENNEDY GROGAN	VA. O	GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS WYNNE	ALA. M
HENRY P. HALBERT	TENN. H	WILLIAM S. WRIGHT	WC. P

"FATE DENIED THEM VICTORY, BUT
 GAVE THEM A GLORIOUS IMMORTALITY."

South were shed in the worst of all conflicts, a brothers' war. Two years passed, and one dark day there came the word to the Pattie farm that John Kent had fallen in the cruel charge at Shiloh. Those were sad hours beneath the blue Kentucky sky.

At last the drama of the civil strife was ended. Back to old K.M.I. came young faces that were new, and the thread of life was taken up where it had been dropped a few years before. Kentucky Chi, too, revived as a few of its old members returned. More than one of them walked over to the Pattie farm to talk to Miss Lucy about the secret papers, but she adamantly refused to hand them over until one of the cadets would give her the proper grip of the hand. Only when she was at length thus satisfied by an embarrassed and hesitating young man named Albert McMahan, did she return the documents. She had been faithful to her trust.

5

OUT OF THE ASHES . . .

It is not in vain that the Phoenix holds a prominent place in the symbolism of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Like the Phoenix of antiquity the fraternity rose out of the ashes of war's destruction in 1865.

As soon as the war was over, some of the members of Σ AE began to take account of their fraternity's destruction. All through the southland were the wrecks of the colleges where Σ AE chapters had flourished before the conflagration. Crippled as they were, their buildings burned and their resources gone, the southern colleges—most of them—reopened their doors. Faculties resumed their duties and students returned to the classrooms. Among the students were a number of Σ AEs who four years before as boys had taken up arms and who now as mature men, scarred and hardened by countless adventures, put aside their weapons and took up their books. It was

The gratitude and delight of the young brothers at her devotion and care of their ritual and other private papers was so great that at their first meeting they voted Lucy Pattie a member of the fraternity and gave her the badge. From that day on she was the belle of the chapter. Although she did not participate in the business meetings of the chapter, she attended all of their social gatherings and was always spoken of by the boys of Kentucky Chi as "our only woman member."

We have given much space to this tale with its touches of chivalry, pathos, and heroism. To some of today's undergraduates such a century-old story may appear to be an excessive lading out of Victorian romanticism. Yet, however difficult it may be for some to believe, the events did transpire, these people were real human beings, and, above all, to them it mattered.

to these undergraduates returning from the battlefields that the task of reviving Σ AE fell.

Of the fifteen ante-bellum chapters, only one survived the war. Washington City Rho still lived, but its existence was either doubted or unknown to most Σ AEs. Of the rest of the chapters, the last to die had been Georgia Pi which disbanded when its unit of the Confederate army was mustered out in May, 1865.

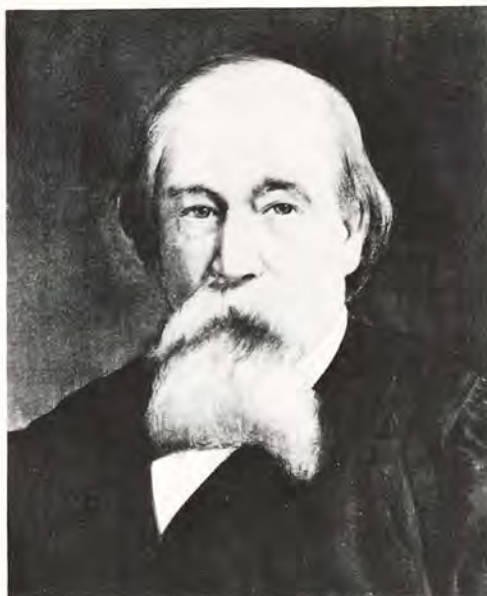
As the fall term of 1865 commenced, Sigma Alpha Epsilon was at its nadir. A handful of undergraduates carried on at Washington City Rho. Every other chapter was dead. If there were Σ AE members in a number of universities, no communication existed among them. The situation was chaotic.

Then an early initiate of Washington City Rho, John Bagby, together with a Virginia Kappa man named Robert At-

kinson, entered the University of Virginia. Both had been fighting for four years in the Confederate army. Bagby fortunately knew that his old chapter in Washington was alive, and he told Atkinson about it. Atkinson urged Bagby to send at once to the Washington chapter to obtain the constitution. This Bagby did, and soon the necessary papers arrived so that the two of them could reorganize the Virginia chapter. With the initiation of fifteen strong undergraduates, Virginia Omicron became at once a strong influence on its campus.

That same fall three of the Georgia Pi men entered the University of Georgia. Their former chapter could not have continued since the Georgia Military Institute had been burned to the ground by General Sherman during his march through Georgia in 1864. Sherman called the place a "hatchery for young rebels." Their school destroyed, the three young Confederate veterans, Samuel Spencer, George Goetchius, and James McCleskey determined to bring Sigma Alpha Epsilon to the University at Athens. All of them believed that every chapter in Σ AE was dead. For that reason they called the new chapter they organized on December 31, 1865, Georgia Alpha; the "Alpha" to signify "first." Soon, however, they discovered that the Virginia chapter had revived a few months earlier, so they changed the name of their chapter to Beta, by which name this outstanding chapter has been known to this day. Georgia Beta further recognized Virginia Omicron as "acting Grand Chapter" until a general convention could be held.

Still another Σ AE, Thomas B. Manlove, an early initiate of Tennessee Nu at Nashville, returned from the war to his home in Vicksburg, Miss., believing that every Σ AE chapter was dead. He, too, determined to revive his fraternity. A close friend of his was William Champe Marshall who was a student at the University of Mississippi. Manlove, who knew the fraternity's ritual by heart, ini-



L. Q. C. Lamar, initiate of Mississippi Gamma, Congressman from Mississippi four terms, U.S. Senator from Mississippi, 1868-80, Secretary of the Interior, 1884-87, Justice of the United States Supreme Court, 1887-93.

tiated Marshall in January, 1866. In turn Marshall gathered a group of outstanding young men at "Ole Miss" and created the Mississippi Gamma chapter. Among its early initiates were Frank Bell Webb, cousin of founder John Webb Kerr, and the great law professor, L. Q. C. Lamar, later a Supreme Court Justice of the United States.

The next year another Tennessee Nu man, Charles Read, obtained a charter from the Grand Chapter to organize a chapter at what was then called the East Louisiana State Seminary of Learning at Alexandria. With seven charter members among the cadets there, Read organized the chapter and called it Louisiana Epsilon. For three years the chapter flourished, but in 1870, the year the institution moved to Baton Rouge and came to be called L.S.U., the members were summoned before the superintendent of the school and told that Louisiana Epsilon must cease operation because a military college was no

place for a secret society. The chapter would not be revived until 1897.

With the revival of Tennessee Lambda at Cumberland in early 1867, Σ AE could count five active chapters. That summer a national convention, the first since the 1860 gathering, was held again at Nashville with fifteen delegates in attendance. Virginia Omicron was selected Grand Chapter and directed to publish a catalog, an almost impossible task because the records of so many chapters had been lost during the war. The fraternity was reorganized, and the delegates even discussed northern expansion, a remarkable subject in view of the fierceness of fratricidal strife that had taken place so recently between North and South.

During the next few years Σ AE established several new chapters and revived some old ones. Virginia Sigma was organized in 1867 at Washington and Lee by Frank Bell Webb, an old charter member of the Ole Miss chapter. South Carolina Phi at Furman University was

founded in 1868 and Mississippi Zeta at Mississippi College in 1869. These new "kephs," as chapters were called in those days, were joined by the creation of Tennessee Eta at West Tennessee College (later Union University and inheritor of the old Murfreesboro College and chapter), and by the revival of Kentucky Chi. When the fraternity's second catalog was issued in 1870, it showed that Σ AE had ten active chapters: Virginia, Georgia, K.M.I., Washington and Lee, Ole Miss, West Tennessee, L.S.U., Cumberland, Mississippi College, and Furman.

Conventions were held in 1868, 1869, and 1870. In 1869 they voted to permit northern extension, but repealed the action the next year. The 1870 conclave, recognizing the weakness of its national structure, elected Σ AE's first national officer. They created the office of Grand Treasurer and elected to that position Isaac T. Heard of Georgia Beta. It was a good idea, but he did not collect much money.

6

THE LEAN YEARS

The fraternity had revived but it was not thriving. The 1870s proved to be difficult years for Σ AE. To be sure, they were years of desperation for all the South, for the Reconstruction devastated that region as surely as had the war. To most southerners "Reconstruction" was a tragically misbegotten term. Although the malaise of Σ AE in those years cannot be entirely accounted for by the policies of the federal government—the fraternity was responsible for many of its own failures because of its members' misjudgments, carelessness, laziness or sheer folly—still, the atmosphere of the South during that sorry decade was hardly conducive to creative development.

In those colleges where Σ AE had chapters the standard of quality was high, but the colleges suffered from low enrollments and the chapters from excessively low membership. During the decade no fewer than nine new chapters were established: Georgia Psi at Mercer (1870), Alabama Beta-Beta at Howard (now Samford) (1870), Virginia Theta at Virginia Military Institute (1874), North Carolina Rho-Rho at Carolina Military Institute (1876), Kentucky Alpha at Forest Academy (1877), Alabama Alpha-Mu at Alabama Polytechnic Institute (now Auburn) (1878), Alabama Iota at Southern (now Birmingham-Southern) (1878), Tennessee Kappa at the University of Tennessee (1879), and

Georgia Delta at North Georgia Agricultural College (1879). In addition, Tennessee Nu and the Murfreesboro chapter, both of ante-bellum days, were revived.

The decade had begun with ten active chapters on the roll, to which eleven new chapters were added or revived during the seventies. But when the national convention met at Nashville in the closing days of 1879, it counted only nine active chapters. Many of the new chapters died a year or so after they were founded. Old chapters died and were revived and died again. Georgia Psi at Mercer died so many times, everyone stopped counting. Only two chapters were really large and powerful: Georgia Beta and Kentucky Chi. Without their leadership and perseverance, Σ AE would probably have passed into oblivion.

A number of conventions met during that decade but they all refused to sanction extension into the North, an act that might have infused new strength into the fraternity. The convention of 1871 met at Nashville; of 1872 at Atlanta; of 1873 at Louisville; of 1874 at Augusta, Ga.; of 1875 again at Nashville. At the last of these there were only thirteen delegates present. Sigma Alpha Epsilon awoke in 1877 to find that the 1876 national convention had not met at all. Perhaps it is more accurate to say that Kentucky Chi awoke and sounded an alarm. On February 18, 1877, the men of the K.M.I. chapter fired off an "address" to the Grand Chapter, Virginia Sigma. In view of the desperate conditions of that day and the results achieved, it may be said that this address was one of the most important papers ever issued by an Σ AE chapter. It correctly declared the fraternity in imminent danger of extinction and arraigned the chapters for their negligence so severely that a convention was called, to be held in Richmond, Va., July 9, 1877.

The Richmond convention at least saved Σ AE from death. Five of the six

active chapters were represented, Kentucky Chi by energetic Robert H. Wildberger who emerged the natural leader of the fraternity for the next few years. The K.M.I. chapter was selected Grand Chapter, a position it would hold for six important years. Securely at the helm of the frail Σ AE craft, Kentucky Chi issued a catalog in 1877, collected national dues from chapters for the first time, and attempted to keep lines of communication open among undergraduate Σ AEs.

After a lackluster convention at Augusta in 1878, the chapters gathered for their convention of 1879 in Nashville at Christmastime. Even though only five of the nine chapters sent delegates, the convention did important work in its decision to provide for a fraternity magazine, of which Robert Wildberger was elected editor. The convention also passed a resolution to the effect that Σ AE would under no circumstances unite or allow itself to be absorbed by any other college fraternity, north or south.

Such a resolution was inspired by an invitation from Beta Theta Pi to unite Σ AE and $\text{B}\Theta\text{I}$. Kentucky Chi had announced the proposition to the fraternity on November 21, 1879, a month before the Nashville convention, and had indicated that the Grand Chapter looked with favor on the plan. The communication aroused a storm of protest from every other active chapter. The Georgia chapters were incensed. Everyone knew that union with $\text{B}\Theta\text{I}$ meant absorption into that larger and older fraternity and the end of Σ AE.

Σ AEs might be angered, but they should not have been surprised. The fraternity was struggling to keep alive; yet it had several very strong and desirable chapters. Both these elements made it attractive to another fraternity that wanted to acquire, at the stroke of a pen, some good chapters of aristocratic reputation.

The irrevocable decision of the convention to reject any overture of amal-

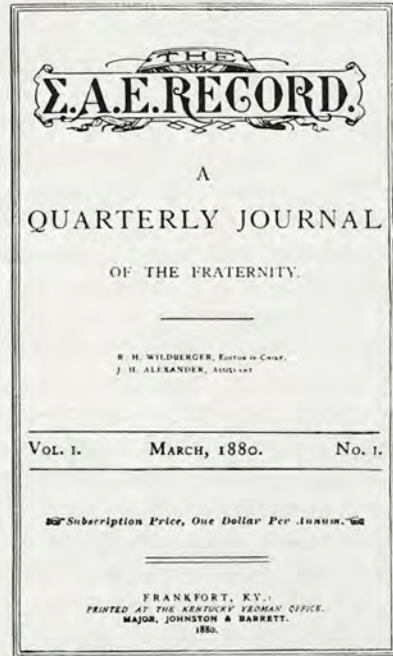
gamation did not slow down the offers. In 1880 Delta Tau Delta proposed union: "How would you look on a project to unite our two fraternities?" The word "unite" was a euphemism, for Delta Tau Delta claimed 23 chapters and would absorb ΣAE's nine. "I don't know just your numbers," wrote ΔΤΔ, "but most of them are in good colleges and occupy high positions." The Deltas really did not know much about ΣAE except that it was reputed to be a high quality organization in deep trouble.

Then in February, 1881, Wildberger heard from Alpha Tau Omega: "We heard that your fraternity at large contemplates disbandment or merger into some other fraternity. If such be the case, the High Council of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity would like to treat with the authorities of ΣAE. We have eight large and energetic chapters and five alumni chapters." In view of the fact that, like ΣAE, more of the ΑΤΩ's chapters were dead than alive, it was not really a very attractive offer.

A few months later William Raimond Baird, the formidable leader of Beta Theta Pi, wrote again to Wildberger, saying that in ΣAE "there is neither life nor enterprise, and the fraternity seems dying. Now, sir, I put it to you candidly, would it not be better for you to enter a fraternity as a body, so that your alumni could go with you, than to stand by and see your order go to pieces?" A few days later he was writing: "The addition of your chapters would strengthen us where we do not exist," and still later: "A committee of three from ΣAE and three from ΒΘΠ, meeting in Louisville, Nashville, Berkeley, or White Sulphur Springs could settle the whole thing in a day."

Wildberger, now himself firmly opposed to amalgamation with any other fraternity, did not even mention Baird's proposition at the 1881 convention, for he did not want to unleash another torrent of protest within ΣAE. Instead, as editor of the fraternity's new magazine,

The Record, he wrote: "There are several fraternities waiting around to pick the bones of ΣAE; but we will go to some of their funerals yet! ΣAE is not dead, and not going to die; please don't forget that. We are not even sick. It's very com-



plimentary always receiving offers of union with other similar bodies, but it's very destructive to a fraternity which means to live to sit down and discuss such offers, or to listen to them. ΣAE henceforth will hear nothing of such offers. . . . we simply want to be let alone."

There were no further propositions of union.

THE BEGINNINGS OF REVIVAL

When *The Record* first appeared in March 1880, few realized immediately the immensely salutary effect this journal would have on Σ AE. It was full of news, ideas and suggestions for the chapters, and it was eagerly read by undergraduate members. Its advent marked the beginning of a distinct upturn in the fortunes of Σ AE. This is not to say that these were halcyon days; they were not. The period of dying chapters was by no means over. And among the new chapters established could be found some in colleges of questionable reputation. Yet the worst was over, and nearly all Σ AEs looked to the future with a real measure of confidence.

The question of northern extension continued to occupy the attention of Σ AEs everywhere. When the national convention met at Atlanta in 1881, Oliver Mitchell of Georgia Beta presented a resolution "that every chapter . . . be urgently requested to abolish the old custom of confining this fraternity to exclusively southern states, and that they be urged to press on their work, knowing no South, no North, no East, no West." William B. Walker of Georgia Beta spoke in favor of the resolution, but the convention voted it down. Between 1881 and 1883, Σ AE entered a number of southern institutions: the College of Charleston (1881), the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn. (1881), Emory (1881), Marvin College—later at the University of Texas (1882), South Carolina (1882), Centre in Kentucky (1882), Southwestern Presbyterian at Clarksville, Tenn. (1882), Davidson in North Carolina (1883), and South Carolina Military—The Citadel (1883). During that same period it revived Tennessee Nu at Vanderbilt and Tennessee Eta at Union for the fourth time.

Then in 1883, without authorization from anyone, the Grand Chapter sur-

prised all of Σ AE by announcing the establishment of a chapter in the North at what was then known as Pennsylvania College—today called Gettysburg. Even the Grand Chapter must have been surprised at itself when it realized it had founded the new chapter. Attendance at a Panhellenic gathering in Philadelphia had profoundly impressed the Grand President with the strength of the northern fraternities, and he was in accord anyway with the idea of northern expansion. Soon after this, when an application for charter came from a group of young men at Gettysburg, the Grand Chapter sent its vice president, Russell H. Snively, to Gettysburg to investigate and he was given full power to act. Snively was so impressed with the petitioners that he initiated them. That was June 4, 1883.

The convention of 1883 at Louisville seemed not to react at all to the fact of northern expansion, as if the delegates were all in a state of shock. But by 1884 the opponents of the move into the North were organized and vocal. Georgia Beta hosted the 1884 convention at its hometown of Athens, and it was Georgia Beta men who led the attack against northern chapters. The convention turned back the attack and endorsed northern extension, but the Pennsylvania Delta delegate felt so discouraged by the chilling reception he found in Athens that he returned home to urge his chapter brothers to return their charter.

The new Grand Chapter after 1883, Tennessee Omega at the University of the South, unqualifiedly favored northern extension and when another opportunity arose to plant a chapter in the north, it responded quickly. Northern extension became a settled fact with the founding of Ohio Sigma at Mt. Union College in Alliance. Born on April 4, 1885, Ohio Sigma would be Σ AE's true



To raise money to build Σ AE's first chapter house, members of Tennessee Omega at the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., contracted to carry the mail for the U.S. Government.

pioneer chapter in the north, the progenitor of a whole line of chapters from coast to coast.

A number of favorable circumstances made it propitious for Σ AE to enter the North after 1885. In many colleges and universities there existed only a few chapters, in some only one or two, when Σ AE founded its chapter. Even more important, however, than the lack of rival chapters was the remarkable increase in attendance at most of the northern colleges during the years after 1885. Colleges which enrolled two hundred or three hundred students became universities with more than a thousand, or in some extreme cases, even two thousand students. There was room for Σ AE to grow.

Meanwhile Σ AE hardly neglected the South, its homeland. Between 1884 and 1886 it added eight more chapters in that region: The University of Florida (1884), Emory and Henry College in Virginia (1884), University of Missouri (1884), University of Richmond (1884), Erskine College in South Carolina (1884), South Kentucky College (1885), Wofford College in South Carolina (1885), and Thatcher Institute, a notvery-promising school in Louisiana (1886).

By 1885 Σ AE had recovered astonishingly well from its sorry state only five years before. In that short time its chapter roll had trebled and its individual chapters had, for the most part, grown much stronger. With some thirty active chapters to manage, the governance of the fraternity had become more complex. Thus, when the convention met in Nashville in 1885, James G. Glass, the president of the Grand Chapter—he was now called the Eminent Grand Archon—stated that his chapter at Sewanee should no longer hold the reins of government over the fraternity. “The varied duties,” he said, “and the constant and unwearied attention which the management and supervision of thirty five [a slight exaggeration] chapters, spread over a section of country extending from Missouri to Texas, from Florida to Ohio, entails upon the officers of the Grand Chapter more work than they can perform as college students.” Glass recommended the adoption of what was called the Supreme Council system of government, a system that has continued substantially down to the present time. The 1885 plan called for the election of a Supreme Council of six members, the chairman of which would be the official head of the fraternity, and also its na-

tional secretary and treasurer. His title was to be Eminent Supreme Archon, and the five other members of his council were to be residents of the same city in which he lived. Hence the E.S.A. was the sole administrative officer, the remaining members of the Supreme Council having very little to do with the control of affairs. In later years the members of the Supreme Council would be elected from all over the country, and the duties of fraternity governance were more nearly equally divided among them. The 1885 convention elected as the first E.S.A. Thomas S. Mell, an outstanding alumnus of Georgia Beta.

The 1885 convention, a landmark meeting, voted for the first time to divide the fraternity into provinces, or districts, a system of fraternity regional administration which continues to the present time.

Tennessee Omega, the last Grand Chapter of the fraternity (1883-5), was the first in all Σ AE to build a chapter house, the cornerstone of which was laid in the fall of 1886.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon was manifestly making the beginnings of solid recovery by the time the fall term began in colleges across the land in 1886. At the same time no one in Σ AE could have realized, and no one did, that a youngster entering one of its smallest chapters down in Tennessee would take hold of his small sectional fraternity and catapult it in a few years into a position of national power in the college and fraternity world. It was on the evening of September 18, 1886, that Tennessee Zeta at Southwestern initiated a 16-year-old preparatory department boy named Harry Bunting. After that night, Σ AE would never be the same again.

8

CATCHING A COMET BY THE TAIL

The emergence of Σ AE from sectional obscurity to national prominence in the astonishingly brief period of eight years can be credited primarily to the work of Harry Bunting. While he was assisted and encouraged by his brothers Frank, William, and especially George, it was the irrepressible Harry who dreamed, planned and executed the bold campaign that carried the banner of Σ AE into the North and East and West.

Harry Bunting's enthusiasm for Σ AE's growth was kindled the day he was initiated. Out of respect to his older brothers, Frank and William, who were already members of Tennessee Zeta, Harry was pledged and initiated as soon as he entered Southwestern as a sub-freshman preparatory student, or as he put it himself, "before I knew the difference between Σ AE and YMCA." Impressed by the solemn ceremony of initiation, young Harry felt "a new life had opened up to me. I felt I had discovered the

reason why I had been born, for suddenly life had new meaning and purpose. . . . As I went out from the chapter hall that night with my brothers, William and Frank, I felt like we were the reincarnation of Noble Leslie DeVotie."

From that day forward Harry Bunting consecrated much of his life to Σ AE. It was an honest commitment, not the only one he ever made, but it was the first and thus bore in his life pride of place. Personal and group loyalty, pride in himself and the things with which he was associated, gnawing dissatisfaction with the status quo, and a vision of what he hoped to accomplish—these were the ingredients that made Harry Bunting a successful revolutionary. Still more important, Bunting had the practical knowledge and realistic good sense to translate his idealism into action. He possessed the right equipment: striking good looks, an engaging personality, and a remarkable way with words.

When Harry Bunting entered Σ AE, he found that the fraternity had 27 living chapters, although a third of them were more dead than alive. He counted 22 Σ AE tombstones. Most of this he discovered through writing letters, hundreds of them. *The Record* was not much help for a boy who wanted hard facts, for most of the chapter letters went on about how they preferred "quality to quantity," which euphemism commonly explained why so many chapters had so few members. Or the chapters sang the undying praises of Minerva, a nice sentiment but not informative. Harry Bunting wanted to know about membership, success against rivals, finances, relations with the faculty, and other such unsentimental data. He got his information, but he had to dig for it.

He didn't like what he learned. He fired off letters to chapters urging them to increase their membership. The number he usually suggested was twenty, a figure which appeared to be positively shocking to those chapters whose pseudo-aristocracy had them wondering whether their tiny membership would permit them to reopen next fall semester. The real aristocrat, Georgia Beta, had twenty-seven members. No problem there.

Strengthening the internal development of existing chapters, halting the "galloping consumption" which had seen old chapters die as fast as new ones were established, was complemented by a bold plan to extend the fraternity rapidly into the North and West.

In Harry Bunting's college room, headquarters of the campaign for all the Bunting brothers, the boy general had a large map on the wall on which were marked all the finest colleges and universities of the North which would house future chapters. The roster of Σ AE was to boast a hundred chapters. The Buntings confided their ambitious extension plans only to their most intimate fraternity associates. Had their ultimate objective been widely known, they would have



Harry Stanhope Bunting, Tennessee Zeta '91, as a freshman at Southwestern in 1887 when he began his national extension efforts as assistant chapter correspondent and aide on *The Record*.

been declared mad and carted off somewhere. Harry—and later his younger brother George—would get their chapters, one or two at a time from the Supreme Council. Those were days before the time when only conventions could grant charters.

Conventions were cooperative because they caught the spirit of a guiding ideal of Harry Bunting: to help somehow to heal the breach between North and South. "We had a consciousness," said Bunting in later years, "that Σ AE as a great American brotherhood, bringing the finest young men of the North and South together in fraternal affection, would prove a factor in making fratricidal war impossible. This patriotic motive added a sort of religious fervor to our passion for northern extension."

The results of the Bunting campaign were almost incredible. During the seven-year period from 1887 to 1894—Harry Bunting was still an undergraduate until 1891— Σ AE established 29 new chapters, 24 of which were in the North, and revived six chapters

that were dead in 1886. During that same period eight chapters died. Hence between 1887 and 1894 Σ AE's net chapter size precisely doubled, from 27 to 54. It is true that not every chapter planted during this period was the work of Harry and George Bunting, but most of them were either directly or indirectly a consequence of the general movement for extension they advocated and carried through.

In order of their establishment, chapters were organized in 1887 at Adrian, Allegheny, Buffalo Gap—a comic-opera little college in Texas where the chapter mercifully died the next year—and Southwestern in Texas; in 1888 at Ohio Wesleyan; in 1889 at Michigan, Simpson, and Cincinnati; in 1890 at Georgia Tech and Dickinson; in 1891 at Colorado, Cornell, and Denver; in 1892—the great extension year—at Franklin, Stanford, Boston, Washington in St. Louis, Pennsylvania State, Ohio State, Trinity, and M.I.T.; in 1893 at Harvard, Purdue, Nebraska, and Bucknell; and in 1894 at Worcester Polytechnic, Arkansas, Northwestern and California.

By 1894 the work of the Buntings was by no means completed, but after that the process of extension slowed markedly as it became increasingly regularized and institutionalized. After 1894 new charters were authorized only by a vote of the fraternity's biennial national convention, a complex process which quite naturally slowed Σ AE's growth.

Remarkably, the Bunting period in Σ AE was marked not only by a doubling of the number of chapters; membership in chapters also increased. The fraternity experienced, during this same period, substantial internal development. Both external growth and internal strengthening were dramatically reflected in two catalogs of membership, one produced in 1886, the other issued in 1893. The 1886 catalog—actually published in 1887—was a slim volume, well gotten up, but reflecting the limited extent of Σ AE, while the 1893 catalog was a huge tome, replete with helpful historical information and records of chapters from coast to coast.

Conventions were still held annually during the Bunting period, in Columbia,

THE HUSTLER

— OF —

SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON.

A SECRET QUARTERLY BULLETIN FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, COMPARISON OF METHODS AND PROPAGATION OF NEW IDEAS.

VOL. I. ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 1, 1892. No. 1.

AMONG OUR CHAPTERS.

A Review of Chapter Methods, Conditions and Policies, Supplemented with Lessons Drawn by Comparison.

A wide-awake fraternity man cannot follow the records of individual chapters any length of time, whether in correspondence, chapter letters, college journals or exchanges with "Beta" at times, and too little "S. A. E." That is, her fellows have lived off to themselves, and have been a fraternity unto themselves too much, while the chapter has been rather

First page of the first edition of The Hustler, edited, set in type, printed, and sent far and wide to the members of the fraternity, by Harry Bunting. The Hustler is the progenitor of Sigma Alpha Epsilon's existing private publication, the Phi Alpha.

S.C., in 1887, Nashville in 1888, Charlotte, N.C., in 1889, Cincinnati in 1890, Atlanta in 1891, Chattanooga in 1892, Pittsburgh in 1893, and Washington, D.C., in 1894. After 1894 conventions would normally be held biennially. Attendance at conventions grew from a handful in 1887 to more than a hundred in 1894.

To promote the extension cause and anything else he had in mind, Harry Bunting started printing a little publication called *The Hustler*, "a secret quarterly bulletin for the conservation of energy, comparison of methods and propagation of new ideas." Its first issue appeared in September, 1892. So valuable was this esoteric journal that it was continued down to the present day. Since 1894 it has been called *Phi Alpha*.

Another Bunting coup was the discovery of the original minutes of the mother chapter at Alabama. Harry Bunting was in Tuscaloosa in 1891 reviving—for the last time—Alabama Mu. He was also intent upon digging up any information he could about the earliest days of Σ AE history. Few knew anything about the founding. "Everything," wrote Bunting later, "was tradition, and there was about the same divergence in the views of the deeds of the early members as is found in the Four Gospels." But he talked with as many old members as he could find. There were not many of them. The most helpful, to be sure, was Newton Nash Clements, Σ AE's first pledge, who still lived in his old home in Tuscaloosa. As Bunting asked first one question and then another, he discovered almost by accident that Clements was in possession of the original minutes of the mother chapter. Or at least so Clements recalled; he hadn't seen them for years. At Bunting's insistence, the two of them climbed to the attic of the old house, and there on the floor was the old minute book, most of its pages covered with colorful decals. It had been used by Clement's daughter as a scrapbook, "its patient face pasted over

with pictures, its priceless words thumbstained, candy-stuck and penciled over." Bunting clasped the battered relic to himself and resolved never to let it go. He made a number of promises both to Colonel Clements and to his daughter in order to carry off this historical treasure. Years later Bunting said, "If I lied to that good man and gentleman of the old school, I hope that his shade owes me no grudge, for I would have pawned my soul, I think, to escape from Tuscaloosa with the minutes of Mother Mu in my keeping." He turned the volume over to the fraternity's officers who had it cleaned and restored, its contents copied and printed for distribution to all Σ AE members who were interested.

Harry Bunting also gave Σ AE some of its future leaders. In 1890 he wrote to the infant chapter at Ohio Wesleyan, informing them that a Chattanooga boy named Albert Austin was in college and a very desirable prospect. This resulted in the initiation of Austin in January, 1891. The very next year the convention was held in Austin's hometown, and there he was elected Eminent Supreme Treasurer of the entire national fraternity. Therewith Sigma Alpha Epsilon entered a new era in the fraternity's national prosperity. As an institution Σ AE had always been relatively poor. Chapter dues to the national fraternity were so low that it could not always meet its obligations. The *Record*, subscribed to by members for a dollar a year, was perennially low on funds. When Austin was elected at Chattanooga, he was handed the entire treasury of Σ AE in a cigar box, and the total balance on hand was less than \$20. From that day forward Austin gave freely of his time and talents to building Σ AE's financial prosperity. When his work was done, he had developed well-conceived legislation for the conservation of the fraternity's financial resources, had increased the balance in the treasury to an incredible degree, and he left Σ AE a sound financial policy which eventually made it one



William C. Levere as a student at Northwestern University.

of the weathiest fraternities in the land.

By all odds the most important deed Harry Bunting ever did for Σ AE happened when he singlehandedly founded the Illinois Psi-Omega chapter at Northwestern University.

In 1894 Bunting was a cub reporter in Chicago and had an opportunity to go on an assignment to nearby Evanston where, incidentally, he had always hoped to see an Σ AE chapter. Early on he won to his cause an engaging young man named Jimmy Chapman, and with Chapman he stood one day in the shade of a giant oak tree at a main campus gate

and surveyed the students as they hurried along to their classes. He and Chapman selected on sight several young men who were not already members of the Northwestern fraternities. They would, he hoped, be the charter members of Σ AE. Then down the path walked a roly-poly lad who really didn't look very promising.

"Who's he?" asked Bunting.

"Billy Levere," replied Chapman, "but he is the strongest anti-fraternity man on the campus, leader of the Barbs [non-affiliated students]."

"Is he really a strong leader?"

"Probably the strongest at Northwestern," said Chapman, "but — — —"

"Let's talk to him."

Thus Billy Levere was selected for Σ AE. And it is a measure of Harry Bunting's persuasiveness that he helped influence the leader of the anti-fraternity forces to become a charter member of a new fraternity.

Levere proved to be the greatest Σ AE of all time. From the day of his initiation until the day of his untimely death in 1927, the fraternity was deeply affected by the force of his mind and personality. And it was Harry Bunting who gave Levere to Σ AE.

9

CONSOLIDATION

The initiation of Levere coincided with Σ AE's emergence from burgeoning adolescence to vigorous maturity. For one thing, the era of rapid extension was over, and the fraternity paused to consolidate its gains. While during the seven years before 1894 there had been a net increase in chapters from 27 to 54, the similar period of seven years from 1894 to 1901 witnessed a net growth of only three chapters. Although seven new charters were granted and one dead chapter was revived, five chapters died. Specifically, the fraternity entered Co-

lumbia University and St. Stephen's (later Bard) College in 1895, Tulane in 1897, Illinois in 1899, Kentucky in 1900, Pennsylvania and Maine in 1901. The Louisiana State chapter was revived by George Bunting in 1897. But the death of the chapters at South Carolina, Emory and Henry, Furman, Trinity, and Simpson reduced Σ AE's net growth significantly. As if slightly embarrassed by its "breakneck" growth during the Bunting days, the fraternity entered a period of hard-headed selectivity in its acceptance of new chapters.

As chapters consolidated their strength, they began to adopt new characteristics, as did fraternities everywhere. Little by little the old literary society features of the fraternity were dropped, in large part because colleges and universities were now performing these functions as a part of the curriculum. For their part, fraternities were developing more and more into residential living groups. College enrollments were growing, and because few universities boasted large residence halls or thought it necessary to do so, fraternities stepped into the breach as major providers of student housing. At first the fraternity house was commonly a rented large family dwelling, the kind of building that could be found in abundance in most college towns. No sooner did most chapters occupy a house, however, but they hit upon the idea of providing board as well as room. Such facilities demanded increased membership for economic reasons if no other, and chapters grew substantially in size.

Many Σ AE chapters either occupied houses or were planning to do so at the turn of the century. Most could only afford to rent a house; some of the affluent, well-managed chapters were able to purchase a house, and a handful could look toward building a house of their own. The publications of the fraternity were full of talk about houses and dreamed-of house building, a phenomenon that would occupy an inordinate amount of fraternity attention during the first half of the twentieth century.

There were other signs of Σ AE's maturity. The abandonment of expensive annual conventions in 1894 made it advisable for the provinces, or district organizations of the fraternity, to meet. The first such convention was held in Province Delta—chapters in the midwest—with the Cincinnati chapter as host, and the other six provinces likewise began to meet. This regional development of Σ AE proved to contribute im-

portantly to its robust health. Still another mark of health was the growing wealth of the national treasury. With expenses but slightly increased and the chapter rolls swollen from the Bunting acquisitions, the fraternity found itself with a surplus in the treasury. This was so unheard of that E.S.T. Albert Austin became alarmed. Austin and his successor, Champe S. Andrews, a graduate of the Auburn chapter, worked out a plan for the investment of the fraternity's surplus funds, resulting by 1900 in the creation of the Σ AE Board of Trustees, a body of five alumni residing in the New York City area. The funds administered by the Board of Trustees would be used primarily to assist chapters building new houses.

More and more, the officers of the fraternity adopted standards and procedures that emphasized the national unity of Σ AE, a distinct contrast to earlier days when the organization seemed to have been a loose federation, or conglomeration, of chapters. One step in this direction was the proposal by Albert Austin in 1895 that each new Σ AE member be presented a plain gold badge at the time of his initiation. Badges would be numbered serially for the whole fraternity. The Austin proposal was adopted the next year at the St. Louis national convention, whereafter every initiate received a numbered, uniform badge. As a consequence of adjustment in numbering in order to account for all initiates prior to 1896, the number of a man's badge today represents the order of his initiation into Σ AE since the day of the fraternity's founding.

The St. Louis convention of 1896 welcomed one of the three surviving founders of Σ AE, John W. Kerr, as the first of the original members ever to attend a national convention. "Brothers of Σ AE," said Kerr when he spoke to the whole assembly, "to roll back forty years of a busy life is not an easy thing to do, but you have carried me back that far, to the long past years when we were boys to-

gether in Alabama and gathered together in friendship and fashioned the bonds of brotherhood, founding this fraternity. Forty years ago was the last time I attended an initiation or took any active part in Σ AE. Yet when I met you today I was borne backward to those good times when I, too, was a youth full of hope and ambition and never dreamed that I would become as a sere and yellow leaf." Of the early men of Alabama Mu, he said, "we remain scattered to all points of the wind. But we carried in our hearts a better and nobler spirit for the bond with which we had bound ourselves."

The convention adopted a coat-of-arms designed by William Leslie French of the Trinity chapter. Based on the traditions and ideals incorporated in the Σ AE ritual, French's heraldic rendering won instant acceptance and was continued unaltered from that day to this. Only four years earlier the fraternity had adopted a flag, designed by H. H. Cowan, a charter member of Michigan Alpha at Adrian.

The St. Louis convention was able to note with pleasure that a member of Σ AE, William McKinley, had been elected president of the United States. McKinley, an initiate of Ohio Sigma at Mt. Union, was an honorary member, one of relatively few initiated by Σ AE chapters in a day when nearly all frater-

nities elected such men. That McKinley did identify with Σ AE and considered himself as full-fledged a member as any other man is evidenced by his wearing prominently his studded Σ AE badge—and no other insignia—at his inauguration on March 4, 1897.

In the wars at the end of the 19th century—the Spanish-American War, the Philippine insurrection, the Boxer Rebellion, and the Moro uprising—America's imperial adventures of that time, 187 members of Σ AE served in the armed forces. These conflicts, however, exerted almost no influence on American colleges or on Σ AE as an institution, beyond the evident support given to American policies abroad by an overwhelming majority of young college men.

In 1900, at the century's end, Σ AE found itself immensely stronger than it had been at any time. From its nadir in the 1870's to the explosion of activity in the late eighties and early nineties, the fraternity had come a long way. They could sing their battle song, "When we came up from Dixie land a score of years ago, our rivals met us with a band; they thought we were a show." But by 1900 their rivals were taking Σ AE very seriously indeed, and discovered (sometimes rather late) that they had a competitor worthy of their steel.

10

THE ERA OF LEVERE

William C. Levere—everyone called him "Billy" unless they were angry at him, and that was rare—committed his life to Σ AE. While the fraternity was not his only activity—he served his city as a magistrate and editor, his state as a member of the Illinois legislature, and the reading public as a historian and novelist—it became the passion, indeed the obsession of his life.

One may well ask why. The answer

appears simple. Levere believed heart and soul in the idea of the college fraternity, that at its best it could offer to young men an opportunity for self-development, for leadership, and above all for rich and lasting friendships. He never believed that fraternity had a monopoly on these qualities, but he was convinced that for college men it provided potentially the best environment for personal growth. He dedicated his

efforts to translating the potential of fraternity into reality. In the course of his career he made Σ AE a formidable institution and therewith helped to revolutionize the American college fraternity. In the era of Levere, the college fraternity became the most powerful and influential undergraduate institution on the campuses of America, holding a position of relative prominence not reached before or since. To be sure, Levere was hardly responsible singlehandedly for the importance of fraternities, a phenomenon that had many causes, but he was nevertheless conceded by all to be the most brilliant and creative fraternity man of his day, if not of all times. He was a man whose time had come.

It did not take long for Σ AE to recognize Levere's talents. The Boston convention of 1900 elected him Eminent Supreme Deputy Archon and the Washington convention two years later elected him Eminent Supreme Archon, or national president of Σ AE. By an unprecedented vote of confidence he was re-elected E.S.A. in Memphis in 1904, and presided at the fraternity's golden anniversary convention in 1906 at Atlanta.

In more ways than one, Levere made the 1906 convention a thoroughly enjoyable one, for three years earlier he had discovered one of Σ AE's original founders, Col. John B. Rudolph, living on a plantation in Pleasant Hill, Alabama. Rudolph, who had as completely lost touch with the fraternity as it had with him, was brought to the Atlanta convention as a guest of honor. The old gentleman enjoyed himself thoroughly, but was astonished at how Σ AE had developed from a tiny band of brothers at Alabama to a large national institution. In a quiet moment of that convention he said to one of the young Σ AE officers as he thought back to the days of 1856: "We never dreamed of this."

Among Levere's many contributions to Σ AE, none was more important than his writing. He saw to the publication of a catalog of membership in 1904, a pocket



George D. Kimball, Colo. Zeta '95 (Denver), who served in many positions of the Supreme Council, and whose tenure in that body of 36 years stands as a record in the history of Σ AE.

directory in 1912, a volume called *Who's Who in Σ AE in 1912*, and another catalog in 1918. In 1904 he edited and published the original minutes of Alabama Mu. Although he was no musician, he edited an Σ AE song book and published it in 1907. But unquestionably his most outstanding work as an author was his monumental three-volume *History of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity*, published in 1911. It was an exhaustive study of the history of the fraternity, and the task of doing the research and writing had required Levere's full-time effort for the better part of four years.

Fortunately, Levere's work had been preceded in 1904 by a little book called the *Sigma Alpha Epsilon Manual*, written



WILLIAM COLLIN LEVERE

Initiated by Harry S. Bunting as one of the founding members of Illinois Psi-Omega at Northwestern University in the Class of 1898; Eminent Supreme Archon (1902-06) and Eminent Supreme Recorder (1912-27) of the fraternity; author or editor of nearly every Σ AE publication issued up to the time of his death; he served his home city of Evanston in high office, he served his State as elected representative of the people in the Legislature, he served his nation as director of overseas services of the Y.M.C.A. during the First World War, he served his fraternity as an indefatigable, self-sacrificing, and devoted worker, and he served well the generations of Σ AE youth that would follow.

by Dr. George H. Kress, a remarkable compendium of ΣAE information crowded into a volume of small format. One says fortunately because Kress, an indefatigable researcher, did much of the spadework that enabled Levere to move ahead with his own historical research. How Kress did all this while carrying on a busy medical practice in Los Angeles was a source of wonderment to ΣAEs everywhere.

From the time that Levere came into prominence until the entry of the United States into the First World War, the fraternity continued to grow at a wholly satisfactory rate, about at the same rate as its chief rivals, such fraternities as Phi Delta Theta, Sigma Chi, Beta Theta Pi, and Phi Gamma Delta. New chapters were established at Minnesota (1902), Colorado School of Mines, Wisconsin, Kansas, and Chicago (1903), Iowa, Case-Western Reserve, and Iowa State (1905), Washington in Seattle (1906), Indiana and Syracuse (1907), Dartmouth (1908), Oklahoma (1909), Millikin and South Dakota (1911), Kansas State and Pittsburgh (1913), Beloit, Washington State, and Oregon State (1915), and Wyoming, Colorado State, Arizona, Nevada, and New Hampshire (1917). During these same years the fraternity revived inactive chapters at George Washington, Florida, V.M.I., and South Carolina, but lost four, including the V.M.I. and South Carolina revivals, together with Wofford and Mississippi.

The loss of the chapters in South Carolina and Mississippi were a consequence of anti-fraternity laws passed in the legislatures of those two states. Arkansas also enacted such legislation which forced the Arkansas chapter underground for two years. Although upheld in the U.S. Supreme Court in 1915, these odious laws were ultimately all repealed by 1927.

In addition to the conventions mentioned above at Washington, Memphis, and Atlanta in 1902, 1904, and 1906

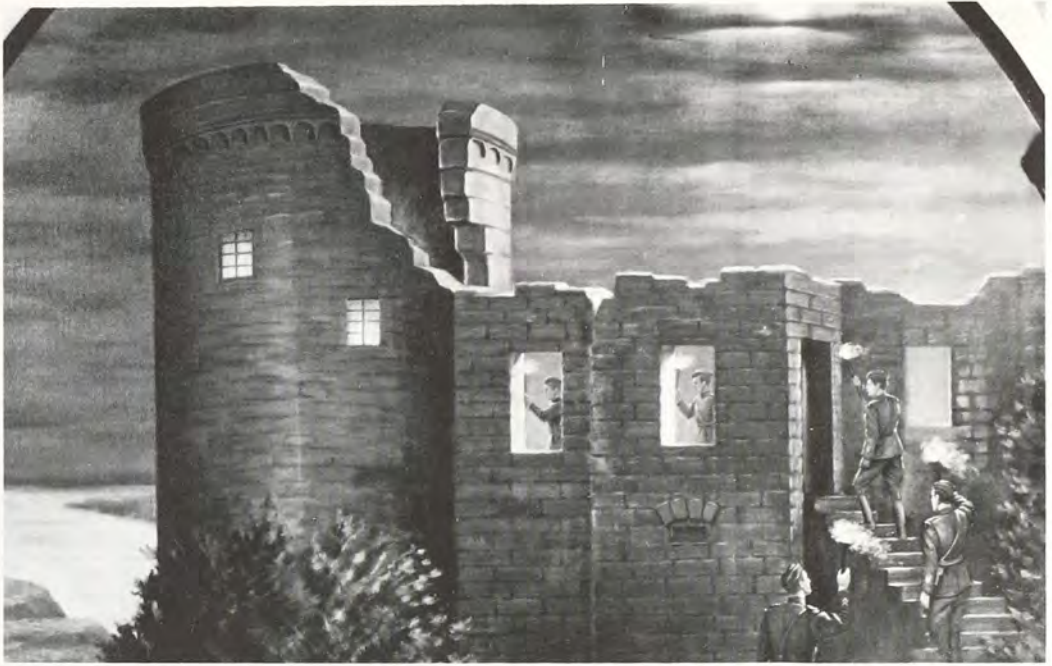
respectively, ΣAE gathered at Atlantic City in the summer of 1909 with John B. Rudolph again present. The last of the founders was dead, however, by the time the next convention met at Kansas City in 1910. It was the Kansas City convention that adopted a thoroughly revised ritual, substantially the same as the one in use today. In 1912 the convention met for the ninth time at Nashville, electing Levere Eminent Supreme Recorder, or



Marvin E. Holderness, Tennessee Nu '02 (Vanderbilt), Eminent Supreme Archon of ΣAE, 1913-1914.

executive secretary, and in 1914 it gathered at Chicago. The 1916 conclave was at Pittsburgh. Although these conventions were enjoyable social affairs, their time came to be occupied more and more by the growing business affairs of a fraternity growing more complex by the year.

When America entered the First World War in 1917, more than 8,000 ΣAEs responded to the call to arms. They ranked from major general to doughboy, from admiral to apprentice seaman. They fought in the trenches of



Members of Σ AE in Germany at the close of the first World War initiated Lloyd Brown, a pledge of Wisconsin Alpha, at Andernach Castle on the Rhine, February 18, 1919.

Flanders, on the high seas, and in the air. Some sweated it out in the dusty cantonments in the States, where the enemy was not the Germans but boredom.

Billy Levere was determined to join the thousands of Σ AEs at the front. Intensely patriotic, he believed he could not stand by and watch others go off to war. Although he was 44 years old and overweight by more than a hundred pounds, he spent weeks trying in vain to convince some branch of the service to accept him. Finally he heard of the important work the Y.M.C.A. was doing with American troops at the front, signed up at once, and by September, 1917, was on his way to France. There he served throughout the war, at or near the front in France, and later with the army of occupation in the Rhineland.

Levere had been serving as Σ AE's full-time executive secretary since 1912, a position he would hold until his death in 1927. While he was in France during the war, however, his place in Evanston

was taken by Marvin E. Holderness, Vanderbilt '02, who acquitted himself splendidly as Acting Eminent Supreme Recorder.

Not only was there considerable alumni activity among Σ AEs who were in France during the war, but also two remarkable initiations of former pledge members were conducted by the alumni. The first initiation of a neophyte into an American college fraternity on European soil was held at Tours, France, December, 1918, when Walter Jepson, a pledge of the Nevada chapter, was regularly initiated. The second was held at Andernach, Germany, February 18, 1919, when Lloyd Brown, a pledge from the University of Wisconsin, was inducted. The initiation at Tours took place in an ancient mansion of the city, while the ceremony at Andernach was conducted in a most romantic setting, the ruins of an old castle, the ancient palace of the Palatinate with its round tower ten centuries old.

11

ΣAE IN THE ROARING TWENTIES

When the war was over, ΣAE chapters found themselves stronger than ever. The mood of the fraternity, like that of the nation at large, was optimistic, expansive, confident. When the national convention met at Buffalo in the summer of 1919, it granted an unprecedented eight charters to local fraternities at St. Lawrence, Denison, Miami of Ohio, Carnegie Tech (now Carnegie-Mellon), Lafayette, Montana State, Idaho, and Oregon. All these new chapters were installed during the autumn of 1919.

Inspired by the virtual worship of

business and business practices, ΣAE determined to adopt a more efficient, businesslike national organization. Although the fraternity had maintained a kind of central office in Evanston since 1912 when Levere became E.S.R., many functions of ΣAE's management were still carried on all over the country, depending on where the national officers resided. A new plan for centralizing the work of the fraternity was hammered out in 1920 and adopted by the St. Louis national convention in December of that year.

The adoption of the centralization



First National Headquarters building of Sigma Alpha Epsilon was this building at 1856 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Illinois, in 1923.

plan was unquestionably a progressive achievement of real importance. Centralization entailed a fundamental redistribution in the duties of the national officers. The Supreme Council became in effect a board of directors for the fraternity, with the Eminent Supreme Recorder (Levere) working at the home office (Evanston) under their general supervision. The office of Eminent Supreme Treasurer and Editor of *The Record* were dropped, and these duties were assigned to the E.S.R. Two new officers were added to take their places in the Supreme Council, one called the Eminent Supreme Warden and the other the Eminent Supreme Herald. Further, in order to put the fraternity on a sounder financial basis, a plan was adopted called the National Endowment, providing for alumni annual dues of \$3 and a "life membership" in the "Chapter National" of \$50. One might become a "founder member of the Chapter National" by a contribution of \$1000 to the endowment fund. What all this meant was that instead of the active undergraduate members in the chapters supporting the entire fraternity as had heretofore been the case, the alumni should be given the privilege and opportunity of helping. This was generally considered fair in view of the fact that part of the work done by the fraternity was in connection with alumni affairs.

The results of both centralization and the endowment fund were immensely gratifying. Evanston became, and remains today, the hub of Σ AE activity.

The worship of the goddess of business was but one of the important forces that shaped the decade of the twenties. It was the age of prohibition, prosperity, the flapper, the flivver, the Charleston and the Black Bottom, of jazz and raccoon coats and the big bull market. America was youth-crazy, car-crazy, and sports-crazy. And in some ways the symbol of all that was carefree in those days was the college youngster, especially the fraternity boy. One says "boy" rather

than "man," for there was too much that was irresponsibly adolescent about the "frats" of the twenties. Or perhaps it is fairer to say that the image, if not the reality, of the fraternity was hardly one of sober maturity. That image would cling to fraternities long after it ceased to have any relevance whatever to the realities of fraternity life.

Men like Levere worked indefatigably to combat the forces of irresponsibility and license that inevitably affected Σ AE, and for the most part they were successful, as the record of the fraternity during that decade demonstrates.

During the decade from 1920 to 1930 extension slowed considerably. Only ten new chapters were organized: Drake and Southern California (1921), Southern Methodist and North Dakota (1923), Montana, Michigan State and Norwich in Vermont (1927), and Rhode Island, Vermont, and U.C.L.A. (1929). The Norwich chapter was remarkable in that it absorbed the very old Alpha Sigma Pi local fraternity founded in 1857. During the decade four inactive chapters were revived—Wofford (1923), William and Mary (1925), Mississippi (1926), and South Carolina (1927)—three of them as a consequence of the repeal of anti-fraternity legislation in Mississippi and South Carolina. The William and Mary revival was especially gratifying, for old Virginia Kappa had been one of the ante-bellum chapters. One chapter, Kentucky Iota at Bethel, became inactive in 1920 when the institution lost its standing as a senior college.

Following the St. Louis convention of 1920, when the centralization and endowment plans were adopted, the fraternity's next several conventions seemed almost anti-climactic. They met at Detroit in 1922, in Atlanta in 1924, at Boston in 1926, at Miami in 1928, and in Evanston in 1930.

During these years Billy Levere continued as E.S.R., editor of *The Record*, visitation officer, lecturer, historian, and if need be, janitor in the central office in

Evanston. He engineered the purchase of a large house for the fraternity's national headquarters, fronting 200 feet on Sheridan Road, edging the campus of Northwestern University. There he established a library, museum, and offices for ΣAE's national work. He worked too hard, especially while attempting, in addition to his other duties, to put together an enormous volume entitled the *History of ΣAE in the World War*, which would contain an incredible amount of detail about every member who served in that conflict.

He took on more than any man could do. He became ill late in 1926, was unable for that reason to attend the Boston convention that December, and went back to work in January although not yet fully recovered. In February he suffered a relapse and died on Washington's birthday.

Shortly after the death of Levere, Marvin Holderness, past E.S.A. and close friend of Billy, wrote a simple and gracious "in memoriam" for the man who had meant more to the fraternity than any since Noble Leslie DeVotie. These were his words:

"It is a common habit to review the lives of great men, to recall this incident or that achievement, to appraise some signal service, and to measure piecemeal the value of such lives to the community. It is far more interesting to review a life as a whole; to search out the moment when the dream of greatness was dreamt, and to follow that dream through until it becomes a reality. The thrill of such retrospection comes when one reaches the end of the last chapter, and suddenly wakes up to the thought that nothing happened by accident; that there was a ruling passion through a well-ordered and progressive plan of life, and a relentless pressing forward to a high goal.

"Was it the prompting of a great heart or was it destiny that led the unusual youth to break away early from his native moorings, taking with him all those qual-

ities of heart and mind which heredity could give him through birth in a sturdy old New England home, and to push away into a far country where this heredity could combine with the environment of a Western atmosphere, there to prepare himself and to adapt himself to a great and growing civilization? The answer is unimportant, but the question is significant in the light of his future course, for barely had he completed his preliminary training when he sought out and allied himself with a movement that would broaden his field of activities to include the South, the far West, and every other section of his native land. It was no accident that he selected the Fraternity as the agency through which he could make his life touch with a kindly and helpful service the lives of his fellowmen in whatever land or clime. It can not be positively declared that he forswore the World War, but those who were close to him when we entered the conflict, know how promptly he accepted world-wide service as his duty, and how quickly he applied his vision of world-service through the Fraternity which he had years before elected with an apparently prophetic intuition.

"It is doubtful whether Levere's days in the academy at Evanston will ever be described in detail, or fully appreciated as a chapter in his life except by those who were privileged to associate with him at that time. It is worthy of mention here that this early his democratic spirit was manifesting itself, for he was willing to perform the most humble service for his fellow-students, and this he was well able to do while retaining for himself their respect and also their admiration. It is also a significant fact that in his academy days he sought through the selection and pursuit of his studies to relate himself to the world in which he was to work.

"One can not hope ever to portray adequately or fully understand what his college days meant to him, to those who mingled with him, and to his Alma Mater

he loved so well, but it is a beautiful tribute to realize that no one has ever written or told a story of his college days that was not couched in terms of affection or approval.

"In his maturity he entered the political life of his city with courage and conviction, and demonstrated that in city, state or national politics in all of which he also took an active interest, one may serve without provoking rancor or bitterness.

"As one who traveled extensively and observed closely, it was but natural that the urge to literary effort should manifest itself, and the works that fell from his pen were not without merit. It is a matter of regret that he was not spared for the production of a masterpiece in literature which he undoubtedly had in his mind, and which he had only to reduce to writing. Even here let us not regret, for now he will be remembered chiefly as a friend and leader of college men, and after all that was his own choice.

"William C. Levere never drank intoxicating liquors, used tobacco, or indulged in any of the vices common to the average young man. He abhorred profanity, and was as modest as a virgin. He was a man of broad sympathies and he detested intolerance. He was a scholar, but he was a student to the end. He liked the road where the going was rough, and he could never understand how any red-blooded American could seek the sheltered life.

"Levere's life was so many-sided, his interests so all-embracing, his activities so diverse, and his accomplishments achieved in so many fields of endeavor, it is difficult to select a setting for a character picture that would satisfy all.

"Many will remember him best as he towered above his fellowmen in convention hall. They will see him selling symbols in the ante-room, with a boyish fervor and fun—a few minutes later he will be reading to the delegates reports and statistics so complete in detail and

exhaustive in extent that one can hardly believe it to be the work of one man; a little later one will hear him in debate, fighting for a cause, commanding, eloquent, and convincing. When convention days are done, and brothers gather around the banquet table for the farewell, Billy Levere's name is called and the walls of the building echo with the loud acclaim of a hero and an idol, ere the college boys from the four corners settle into an entranced silence to listen to the enchanting and thrilling stories Levere had collected through years of travel and intimate contact with life.

"Another will recall him best delivering his "Illustrated Lecture on Sigma Alpha Epsilon." How he loved to tell the stories of DeVotie and Rudolph! Those early days had a fascination for him that never grew less with the passing years. His innumerable slides, sometimes marking high points in the development of the Fraternity, and sometimes only interesting personal observations or local incidents, were woven by his matchless art into a story that not only charmed his audience but in which he even seemed to lose himself, so vividly did he live those experiences all over again.

"Those who were so fortunate as to visit him in his Evanston home, from the days he lived over the bakery, until he settled himself in the Fraternity home at 1856 Sheridan Road, will perhaps have their most lasting picture of him in his library, surrounded by books he had gathered through the years, curios and souvenirs he had collected in his extensive travels, and Fraternity insignia hung alongside drawings and paintings illustrative of men and deeds that were significant to him in the work to which he was devoting his life.

"He leans against the grill at the Davis Street Station, and watches the train pull out, taking his associates to the Convention for which he prepared but which he did not attend. A sadness permeates his soul, and no one will ever know the



The last photograph ever made of Billy Levere—January, 1927.

emotions that coursed at that moment through every nerve and fibre of his being. He was thinking of all the things he wanted to do at Boston; he was thinking of the Memorial Hall; he was checking through his mental file the thousand and one things which nobody else would do for the Fraternity, but which he would do, because everybody else was busy. Perhaps he knew better than we think that the malady was drawing a tighter hold upon him, as he sadly wended his way back to his room, but he was cheerful and brave in the face of it all, and he well deserved the rest from his labors when a few weeks later he was called to his reward.

“At his passing in 1927 he left the major part of his estate toward his favorite project: the plan for a War Memorial Building which we have since erected and honored with his name. Looking over his life, we can sum it up no more succinctly and truly than he once did when he remarked, ‘Well, it has all been for Σ AE.’”

Levere’s death was, of course, a stunning blow to Σ AE. Yet so well had he done his work that the tasks of the organization could be carried on without

serious interruption. The Supreme Council appointed Eric A. Dawson, Mississippi ’08, as E.S.R. in Levere’s place, and Dawson continued in that office for six years.

Fortunately Σ AE was headed in 1927 by an able Georgian by the name of Lauren Foreman, Emory ’01. Foreman had been a member of the Supreme Council since 1920, rising to the position of E.S.A. in 1926. At this point the fraternity needed a strong hand at its helm, and there was none stronger than Foreman.

In an outpouring of sentiment in memory of Levere, and in a determination to create a fine headquarters building and memorial to Σ AE’s war dead, the fraternity decided to build a handsome structure on its Sheridan Road property in Evanston. They would call it the Levere Memorial Temple. Foreman appointed Alfred K. Nippert, Cincinnati ’94, chairman of the building committee. Nippert, a prominent judge in Cincinnati and a man of broad interests and affairs, proved to be the perfect choice for the position. He threw himself into the planning of the Temple, contributed both time and money to its erection, and in every way put the stamp of his remarkable personality on the building. Designed by Arthur H. Knox, Northwestern ’02, The Levere Memorial Temple at 1856 Sheridan Road in Evanston was erected during 1929 and 1930 at a cost of approximately \$400,000. It would contain the most complete fraternity-sorority library in existence and a museum filled with memorabilia of great historical interest to Σ AEs.

With the completion of the Levere Memorial Temple, the centralization of Σ AE was complete. A magnificent structure which would be visited by thousands of members of the fraternity, it was the first national headquarters building ever built by a college fraternity.

ΣAE IN DEPRESSION, PEACE AND WAR

It was a good thing that the Levere Memorial Temple was built when it was; had the project been delayed, it might never have been undertaken at all. The financial collapse of 1929 and the depression that followed struck the entire nation with terrifying force. No institution remained unaffected by the economic constriction, and certainly fraternities suffered along with the colleges of which they were a part. Among the Greek-letter organizations ΣAE was extremely fortunate. Its financial position was excellent at the beginning of the thirties. Revenues of the national fraternity decreased, but expenditures were kept within income, so that ΣAE weathered the storm. Extension slowed considerably, with fewer new chapters installed than in any decade since the 1870s. The fraternity could be grateful for one thing, however: it did not lose a single chapter as a consequence of the depression. Some chapters found themselves, nevertheless, in lamentable condition. Membership declined seriously in some chapters, only slightly in others. Chapter house building slowed almost to a standstill.

As the nation began to recover at the end of the decade, ΣAE, like everyone else, licked its minor wounds and moved ahead. By the end of the thirties, the fraternity was as active and prosperous as it had ever been.

In the period between the onslaught of the depression and America's entry into the Second World War in 1941, the fraternity established eight new chapters: Oklahoma State, Duke, and Occidental (1931), St. Johns in Maryland and North Dakota State (1935), Massachusetts (1937), Utah State (1939), and New Mexico State (1941). During that same period ΣAE revived three dead chapters: Furman and Mississippi State (1932) and Richmond (1938). Regretta-

bly the fraternity lost its chapter at the University of Chicago in 1941, a casualty of the Hutchins regime. In mid-1941, then, ΣAE had 113 chapters on its roll, at that time the largest number of chapters in any national fraternity.

Biennial conventions continued to be held in spite of hard times. The fraternity met at Los Angeles, site of the Olympic Games, in 1932; at Washington in 1934; Chicago in 1937 and again in 1939; and at Ft. Worth in 1940.

But installations of new chapters and a mere listing of conventions were not the really important national developments in ΣAE during that difficult decade. Rather that period saw the emergence of three men into leadership roles in ΣAE, each man in his own way contributing immensely to the fraternity's growth.

Lauren Foreman, who was E.S.A. at the time of Levere's death, was a man of great strength, of unquestioned devotion to ΣAE, and above all a hard-headed realist known for his organizational acumen and inordinate good sense. So valuable were his talents that when Eric Dawson resigned as E.S.R. in 1933, Lauren Foreman was asked to accept the position. That he did accept it was to be ΣAE's good fortune during the two decades Foreman superintended the management of ΣAE affairs at Evanston. He carried the fraternity through the latter years of the depression and the bleak years of the Second World War, all the while developing business procedures and services to chapters which bound ΣAE together most successfully.

Foreman insisted that especially during difficult times the chapters needed effective visitation, a practice started by Billy Levere but carried on only sporadically since his time. The Supreme Council, on Foreman's urging, selected Albert J. Schoth, Ore. Alpha '18, as Traveling Secretary in August, 1936. So successful

was Scoth's example that when the Second World War was ended, the fraternity would vastly expand its visitation program. As Scoth visited chapters from coast to coast, driving from one place to another in his battered Packard car, he brought practical help and sound advice to chapter members who much appreciated this evidence of their tie with "national." When he came to town

functioning impressively, a man named John O. Moseley brought to the fraternity a new dimension of service, one of teaching and learning. Struck with the latent power of the fraternity's idealism, its potential as a "man-making" organization, the richness of its traditions, together with the need and desire to communicate practical know-how to undergraduates, John Moseley hit upon the



Lauren Foreman, Georgia Epsilon '01 (Emory), Eminent Supreme Recorder from 1933 to 1950 and Archivist from 1950 to 1962.

he could fix the furnace or bolster a sagging rush program, leaving both in sound condition when he drove away.

Foreman and Scoth were practical "nuts and bolts" men who saw to it that the national fraternity and its chapters operated smoothly. Theirs was an achievement of superb business efficiency and flawless attention to detail.

While Σ AE and its chapters were thus

idea of a short-term summer training program for undergraduates. A teacher himself, Moseley was a professor of Classics at the University of Oklahoma, a former Rhodes Scholar and humanist philosopher. He was certain that the fraternity had much that was worthwhile to teach its undergraduates, and even more that the undergraduates could teach each other if they could but come



Members of the First Leadership School, the first such training school ever held by a college fraternity, in 1935. Photograph was made at the grave of Billy Levere.

together in an atmosphere of fraternal learning. Moseley, who was then E.S.A. of the fraternity, pointed out that the Levere Memorial Temple, with its large

meeting rooms and chapel and library, made possible such a gathering. "We have the schoolhouse; we need the school."

Reproduction of Raphael's "School of Athens" by Johannes Waller, Illinois Psi-Omega '35 (Northwestern), artist of the Levere Memorial Temple. Appropriately this great work of art is to be seen in the Panhellenic Room of the Temple, where many of the sessions of the ΣΑΕ Leadership School have been held.



Such a training session would cost money, and that commodity was undeniably scarce in the mid-thirties. Undaunted by such mundane considerations, Moseley set about convincing a group of Oklahoma City alumni that they should contribute a sum sufficient to pay the cost of the first Leadership School. A measure of Moseley's persuasive gifts is that he was able to raise the money from a brace of tight-fisted businessmen for what seemed to many of them to be a very fragile enterprise. If anything was ever built on vision and faith and a modest amount of cash, this school was it.

The First Leadership School met at Evanston from the 26th to the 30th of August, 1935, with 116 undergraduates present from 76 chapters, and when the week was over there were no remaining skeptics about the value of this educational experience for undergraduates. Willingly, the national fraternity assumed the financing of the school which has met annually every year since that time, save one year during World War II. More than 13,000 young men have attended sessions of the school through the years, and probably no other activity of the national fraternity has done so much to improve chapter standards, strengthen personal loyalties, or promote interaction of its members across the nation. Sigma Alpha Epsilon was the first national fraternity to conduct a leadership school, and if imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, Σ AE should be pleased to see that nearly every national fraternity today has such a school or workshop. All of this was the consequence of the vision and concern of John Moseley who, although he held impressive administrative posts in universities and in the fraternity, will always be best remembered in Σ AE as a gifted teacher.

The Foreman-Schoth-Moseley thrust properly emphasized the educational side of fraternity, as fraternities assumed a changing role in colleges and universities. More and more they were seeking

to become adjuncts to higher education, aligned with and not merely incidental or, worse, irrelevant to the central aims of the academic institution. The Leadership School, of course, was a part of this impulse. The fraternity also published the *Sigma Alpha Epsilon Pledge Manual* in 1938, edited by former E.S.A. O. K. Quivey, the man who as an undergraduate had composed one of the fraternity's favorite songs, "Friends." This volume, together with Billy Levere's *Paragraph History*, published in many editions since its original appearance in 1916, was an invaluable educational tool in introducing the new member to his fraternity.

The coming of the Second World War with the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor sounded a new call to sacrifice for all chapters and members of Σ AE, as it did for all Americans. Gradually, between early 1942 and mid-1943, the chapters dwindled in size as their members went off to war. Not many chapters managed to remain active, even with a handful of members, throughout the war. Even fewer would have survived had not the Navy agreed that cadets in its units on campuses might join fraternities. By 1944 those few chapters that had substantial membership were made up a large part of men in blue. At the same time, chapter houses were taken over, and often their mortgages rescued, by campus units of the armed services.

Quite naturally Σ AE curtailed its activity both at the national and chapter level. Although a national convention was held in Evanston in 1943, it was poorly attended. The 1945 convention was not held until December, after the war was over. Surprisingly, in view of limited fraternity activity, Σ AE granted three charters during the war: Connecticut and Maryland (1943), and Bowling Green (1945). Only two existing chapters were not revived after the war—Bard, which died in 1942, and St. Johns, which became inactive in 1943. Interestingly, no national fraternities at all have existed

at either of these institutions since the war.

When the United States entered the Second World War, members of Σ AE flocked to the banner of their country. Hundreds and then thousands answered the call to the colors. It would require volumes to describe the record of service, the acts of heroism and deeds of valor performed by members of the fraternity during the arduous campaigns of the War. It is enough to say that 18,920 men of Σ AE went to arms in the military service. Of these many who went away to war, 870 made the supreme sacrifice. This record of service was unequaled by any other fraternity. On the great service flag which hangs in the Levere Memorial Temple the blue and gold stars are recorded, and in the museum can be found, permanently framed, the photographs of each of the 870 Gold Star members. The loyalty of the men in service to the ideals of their fraternity and their country was heartwarming. The lore of wartime experiences and exploits of members of the fraternity became a part of the honorable tradition of Σ AE. The temptation is great to recount some of the stories which came out of the war, but in the interest of brevity it is possible to present only one, which may be taken as typical of the bravery, courage, the daring and the loyalty to Σ AE in the hearts of its warriors of the 'forties.

A few months after the end of World War II the fraternity came into possession of a most remarkable document, the minutes of the meetings of a group of Σ AEs who were prisoners of war in the Philippine Islands at Cabanatuan. These men were among the heroes of Bataan who were captured after holding out against overwhelming odds in 1942. Twenty Σ AEs who had served together at Bataan and Corregidor were among the men interned at Cabanatuan. In defiance of Japanese regulations which forbade any meetings of prisoners, the 20 Σ AEs met on the night of Sunday,



'SO LONG, BUDDY'

February 21, 1943, and organized what they termed "Cabanatuan Alpha Alumni Chapter of Σ AE, the first, to our knowledge, ever formed in a military prison camp." Lt. Richard P. Fulmer, U.C.L.A. '41, one of the twenty, told of the reason for founding the chapter when he wrote: "Sigma Alpha Epsilon was conceived in a pre-war era. The spirit that moved its eight Founders has since survived two great conflicts and exists even more strongly within the hearts of its present day members. We in Bataan and on Corregidor, have found comfort and respite from war's horror in our fraternity relations. The wretched conditions of prison camp life are no bar to the rekindling of this spirit in our hearts as we meet in secrecy, telling in whispers, and singing softly our fraternity songs.

"A man's perspective becomes very distorted after months of war, but the memory of pleasanter days in the past revived in fraternal reminiscence brings

on a restoration of our faith in mankind. It gives us a strong incentive to live and to return to our homes and our families when privation and suffering would urge us to give up the ghost by taking the easy course. Our indomitable pride and self respect is bolstered by the recollection of our college days when we extolled the virtue of membership in our fraternity and pointed to the splendid records of its members. We, of Σ AE, take pride in our respective war records as emblematic of adherence to the ideals of our order. May it serve to urge those who follow us to greater display of patriotism and an even greater reluctance to compromise any of our principles. We need have no fear of the world of law and order being overthrown as long as men cherish such ideals as we in Σ AE hold to be dear and are willing to forfeit our lives to protect and preserve. Our eight Founders met originally in secrecy; now we in a Japanese prison camp must also gather surreptitiously with the threat of punishment, if discovered, hanging over our heads. Each member here in camp dreams of home, food and the renewal of friendships. On the following pages we have set down our respective war histories and the notes of our meetings. This is, to our knowledge, the first alumni chapter of Σ AE ever established within a military prison camp."

In the course of time eight other members of the fraternity joined with the original twenty as members of the chapter during its months of organization. Between February 21 and October 1, 1943, the chapter held eleven meetings, all secret. They elected officers, and in an act of true brotherhood, assessed those members who were officers a small amount each month in order to provide help to those who were enlisted men, since officers received a small allotment and enlisted men did not.

The most striking act of this chapter was the pledging and initiation of a young man in the prison camp, Captain Philip H. Meier, who graduated from

Pomona College in 1939. Meier was duly elected, pledged, and instructed in the history and ideals of the fraternity. In order to provide a badge for Meier, the chapter decided to make one by hand from an old silver Philippine peso which had fallen into their hands after it had been recovered from Manila Bay by the Japanese. Work on the badge required several months, and had to be done at night in utmost secrecy. When the badge was finally completed, "E. A. Bro. Ellis (Capt. John C. Ellis, Nebraska '36) informed the chapter that Neophyte Philip Meier had been duly pledged to Sigma Alpha Epsilon and had satisfactorily passed his pledge examination, and that the meeting was now open for the purpose of conferring the initiation ceremony." Thus, on October 1, 1943, the members of the chapter, repeating the ritual of the fraternity from memory, duly initiated Meier and further instructed him "as to his obligations to the Deity, his country, his fraternity and to himself." The initiation was conducted "in the hospital chapel, a nipa covered bahai set in a flower and vine covered surrounding. The ceremony was conducted in the dark as no meetings or lights were allowed by the Japanese."

Conditions at the prison camp became worse and regulations even more strict. The last words about the band of Σ AEs was written by Capt. Ellis on February 26, 1944. Of the 28 men who were recorded as members of the chapter, only 12 returned from the war. The other 16 paid the supreme sacrifice for their country, most of them lost on Japanese ships sunk while carrying them away from the Philippines.

It would be difficult to find a more fitting illustration of the loyalty, brotherhood, and courage of members of the fraternity than is found in the true story of these Σ AEs amid the horror and destitution of a prison camp. If space would permit, many more accounts of valor could be told, but perhaps this one may speak for all those brothers who

served their country and laid down their lives for it, and be an honor to their memory.

From 1941 to 1945 the fraternity had its share and more of the top ranking officers in the Army, Navy and Marine

Corps, and many undergraduate members volunteered for service and within a short time brought honors upon themselves. Many of these members, overseas, returned to their chapters after the war.

13

PROSPERITY AND THE CENTENNIAL

When the members of the fraternity returned to their colleges after the War, they picked up the thread of fraternity life where they had left it during the war years. The chapter houses were alive again. While the veterans of the war were mature beyond their years and seriously devoted to their education, they carried on their fraternity life with renewed vigor. There were prophets of doom in the educational world who said that the veterans would have no interest in their chapters after the war, and that veterans who were beginning their college training would not care to pledge. But they were proved wrong. Fraternity had a real place in the lives of those who had served their country well. But the chapters of Σ AE faced new problems. In contrast to war years when chapter memberships were depleted or wiped out entirely, chapters were overcrowded almost to the breaking point in some places. Yet withal, the chapters functioned well and amazed even the most skeptical observers of fraternity life.

Let the experience of one Σ AE chapter serve as an example. When Tennessee Kappa at the University of Tennessee opened in the fall of 1946, it found to its amazement and consternation that the chapter had 159 active members. The University enrolled a record-breaking freshman class that year, and Tennessee Kappa pledged 56 of its choicest members. Its active chapter of 215 members and pledges made it one of the largest

chapters of any college fraternity in all time. The problems of housing and dining facilities for its members were tremendous, but the chapter survived the difficulties of its unwieldy size and made a fine record. Many other chapters were similarly affected, and it was several years before the size of most chapters settled back to something near normal.

The return of thousands of veterans to colleges and universities brought the establishment of a record-breaking number of local fraternities. During the post-war years and up to the time of Σ AE's centennial in 1956, the fraternity was besieged by applications for charters. Responding to the growth in number and size of universities, Σ AE expanded by establishing during these eleven years 26 new chapters: New Mexico and Miami in Florida (1946), North Carolina State, San Jose State, and Texas—El Paso (1947), De Pauw, Florida State, Willamette, Utah, California at Santa Barbara, Westminster in Missouri, San Diego State, Fresno State, and Florida Southern (1949), Puget Sound and Rensselaer (1951), California at Davis (1952), Toledo, Ohio University, Texas Tech, Memphis State, Marshall, and Kent State (1953), Long Beach State and Texas Christian (1955), and Houston (1956). During that same period only one chapter was lost, old Tennessee Lambda at Cumberland, the chapter sharing the vicissitudes of the institution itself, which a few years later became a junior college.

The fraternity's conventions during these years were businesslike and well attended. Chicago hosted the 1945 convention and Mackinac Island was the scene in 1947. In 1949 ΣAE met in Los Angeles, but met in 1951, 1953, and 1955 in Chicago.

In 1950 Lauren Foreman stepped down as E.S.R., accepting a position as Archivist. In his place the fraternity elected John O. Moseley, who had recently resigned as president of the University of Nevada.

With John Moseley were a series of able E.S.A.s—brilliant Emmett B. Moore (1949-51), articulate Robert R. Aurner (1951-53), businesslike Chester D. Lee (1953-55), and idealistic Edward G. Hathcock (1955-57). Together these men charted a course for the fraternity through times of real prosperity.

Yet the postwar world was beginning to feel the winds of change. Incomprehensible and threatening to some, progressive and humane to others, these changes would in time convulse the nation as it stumbled uncertainly toward greater democratization and egalitarianism. Every social institution in the nation felt the demands for change, sometimes subtle, at other times strident. And no social institution was more exposed to or more sensitive to the imperatives of change than was the university. The fraternity, explicitly social in its nature, was quite naturally caught up in the swift currents of the times, and ΣAE was hearing from people outside and from members inside that it must respond creatively to the social issues that confronted it.

The fraternity responded as creatively as time and the reconciliation of widely disparate views would permit. Specifically the fraternity declared clearly that membership in ΣAE was open to any young man who was a student at the domicile of an established chapter of the fraternity, that there were no restrictions whatever based on race, creed, and religion. This was no pro forma empty de-

claration, for in time chapters in all parts of the country were acting on the spirit as well as the letter of the declaration. While in many institutions fraternity chapters were banned from the campus because of discrimination against minority groups, it is a matter of record that ΣAE never lost a chapter for that reason. All the while ΣAE made it clear that the undergraduates in its chapters have the ultimate and exclusive right in selecting their members.

It was in the midst of an atmosphere of change, then, that the fraternity prepared for its centennial. Yet the plans for that happy event were marred by tragedy.

John O. Moseley died October 10, 1955, while busy with the plans for the centennial. The fraternity had been so infused with his spirit that his death was a personal blow to everyone who had known him. He had contributed enormously to the success of the fraternity, had inspired Leadership Schools and "Greek Week," had written copiously on every aspect of fraternity life, had held virtually every office and received every honor it was the fraternity's to give him, and had proved the vitality of idealism in an age when it was said that idealism was dying. He was happiest in his role as a teacher of youth, and in that capacity he was without peer.

Lauren Foreman stepped, for a few months, into the breach as Acting E.S.R. until the appointment of Rex A. Smith, Nebr. Lambda-Pi '24, to the permanent position. Meanwhile the fraternity commemorated its birth with an impressive centennial celebration on March 9, 1956.

Members of the fraternity from all over the nation joined in the centennial celebration with Alabama Mu at Tuscaloosa, and a nation-wide telephone net broadcast the proceedings to Founders Day celebrations in a hundred cities all over the country. During the celebration in Tuscaloosa more than 1,200 people visited the DeVotie memorial, recently



Wartime E.S.A. was Dr. Fred H. Turner, Illinois Beta '22 (Illinois), who served from 1943 to 1945. He was the longtime Dean of Students at the University of Illinois.



Elected E.S.A. at the fraternity's Victory Convention in 1945 was Cobb C. Torrance, Ga. B '21 (Georgia). He served until 1947.



Educator Dr. Robert R. Aurner, Iowa B '20 (Iowa), served as E.S.A. from 1951 to 1953. Known for his exceptional work in the alumni program, Dr. Aurner gained a reputation in the fraternity as an eloquent speaker.



Dr. Emmett B. Moore, Montana Alpha '24 (Montana State), who served as Eminent Supreme Archon from 1949 to 1951.



The Centennial Medallion

reconstructed, and the new Alabama Mu chapter house.

As more than ten thousand members listened to the words spoken from Tuscaloosa that night, they heard something of the history, the hopes and aspirations of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. It was with awe that they heard the last words uttered that historic night:

"One hundred years and all is well. One hundred years are gone and the minutes of this meeting will be with the

mellow pages of the past. Our possessions, our work, our songs, our very lives—in our turn—we shall surrender to time.

"But something our eyes never saw, our hands never touched, but which we fed with our hearts shall live for us beyond our days.

"As it dwells among us—shining and real at this moment—the treasure which Sigma Alpha Epsilon keeps for the men who follow: Friendship, Scholarship, Gentlemanliness, Patriotism, Leadership, and Honor. And they shall find—as we do now—this treasure blesses those who keep it safe—for those who defend the nobility of man touch the hand of God."

The Centennial Seal



14

HAPPY DAYS: 1956-1965

As the fraternity entered its second century, it appeared to be in an unassailable position as a leader in the Greek-letter world. This was the era of the 'fifties, the time that a later generation would call the "happy days." And at least for college fraternities these were good times. It was not so much that youthful irresponsibility and fun were glorified; rather it was that the mood of most Americans was affirmative. People ap-

proved of their institutions and enjoyed them. The Korean War was over; the force of McCarthyism was spent; and few had heard yet about a place called Viet Nam.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon counted 139 active chapters at the time of the fraternity's centennial, and most of these chapters were very strong. At the national level the new century brought new management in ΣΑΕ's National Office in



Dr. Chester D. Lee, Iowa Gamma '27 (Iowa State), was E.S.A. of the fraternity from 1953 to 1955.



Edward G. Hathcock, California Delta '31 (U.C.L.A.), E.S.A. of the fraternity during 1955-57.



Leo S. Cade, Okla. K '22 (Oklahoma), E.S.A. of the fraternity, 1957-59.

Evanston. In July, 1956, Rex A. Smith, Nebraska '24, was installed as Eminent Supreme Recorder, or executive secretary, an office he would hold for the next 13 years. Businesslike, practical, self-effacing Rex Smith would become well-known for solid, no-nonsense management of the fraternity's affairs. Supreme Council member Glen Nygreen, Washington '39, assumed the position of Director of Leadership Training. Lauren Foreman, former ESR, carried on as Archivist.

During the decade after the 1956 centennial the fraternity continued to grow, but its expansion during the late 50's was relatively slow. In 1957 the old Simpson chapter was revived after many years of inactivity. Next, chapters were chartered at Evansville (1957) and Ripon (1958). Only one chapter, Youngstown, was organized in 1959, and two, Western Michigan and Arizona State, in 1961. The pace of growth picked up in 1963 with new chapters at East Tennessee, Monmouth (Ill.), and Eastern New Mexico; then it fairly exploded with the chartering of eight new chapters in 1965-6 at Western Kentucky, Arkansas—Little Rock, California State at Los

Angeles, Lewis and Clark, General Motors Institute, Northern Iowa, Southern Mississippi, and Northern Illinois.

By the early sixties it was clear that the fraternity was running hard to keep pace with exploding enrollments on the nation's campuses. While many old colleges and universities were bursting at the seams, new institutions were being created at an astonishing rate. More and more students were enrolled in urban institutions and commuted to their classes. The tree-shaded campus of a small-town liberal arts college ceased to be a symbol of American higher education.

As enrollments soared, Σ AE planted a considerable number of new chapters in new and old institutions, and most of them were on large state and urban campuses. By the end of the decade (early 1966), Σ AE's roster of chapters numbered 152.

During the 1956-65 decade the fraternity lost two chapters—Norwich in 1960 and Furman in 1965—because national fraternities were banned at these institutions.

The loss of these two chapters was considered to be very serious. The Norwich chapter, chartered as Vt. Alpha-



Howard P. Falls, Va. T '33 (Richmond), E.S.A. of the fraternity, 1959-61.



Arthur L. Beck, Pa. Phi '22 (Carnegie-Mellon), Eminent Supreme Archon, 1961-63.



Dr. Glen T. Nygreen, Wash. Alpha '39 (U. of Wash.) Eminent Supreme Archon, 1963-65.

Sigma-Pi in 1927, had enjoyed a distinguished career. Founded originally as Alpha Sigma Pi in 1857, it was a 70-year old local fraternity when it became a chapter of Σ AE. The institution, however, because of its predominantly military character—it maintained a strong army cavalry program—and the wishes of a new college administration, banned fraternities from the campus. Not only the Σ AE chapter was affected. All fraternities were forced to close, including the mother chapter of Theta Chi.

It was with a tragic sense of loss that South Carolina Phi at Furman University was forced to give up its existence as a chapter. On June 1, 1965, the charter was formally returned to the Supreme Council for safekeeping. Closed by edict of the religious body which controlled the school, the chapter had been one of the strongest in the fraternity and was a model of gentlemanly conduct. Its loss would be keenly felt. A few months earlier, one of its members, Samuel B. Phillips, '64, looking toward the day when the chapter would be no more, conveyed with eloquence and emotion the sentiments of the members of his chapter when he said: "With Minerva's flame . . .

hotly burning in my breast, it is with great fear and apprehension that I see the hand of doom heavily hanging over the future of South Carolina Phi chapter of Σ AE; however, with every depression, every gloom, and every despair, I am consoled with the fact that the mystic bonds of Sigma Alpha Epsilon can never be broken or destroyed—You are forever an Σ AE."

There is a sequel to the South Carolina Phi story. Because only national affiliation was banned at Furman, the Σ AEs re-formed their chapter into an organization called the Centaur Club. By special dispensation of the national fraternity, delegates from the club have been welcomed at the Leadership Schools, and Σ AE keeps in close contact with the Furman men, looking toward the day when the chapter may be restored to robust life.

During these years the fraternity sought to put first things first. In 1957 the Levere Memorial Foundation announced and implemented a program aimed to provide each chapter of the fraternity a small but very useful basic library, including especially valuable reference works. Within a very few

years, more than a hundred chapters qualified to receive these libraries.

The first years of ΣAE's second century saw the regrettable loss of some of the fraternity's old, stalwart leaders. Judge Alfred K. Nippert died in 1956; Past ESA Charles Collins passed away in 1960 and relatively young Past ESA Ed Hathcock that same year. Albert Austin, the man who had created ΣAE's financial system in the 1890s, died in 1963, while Past ESA Judge Walter B. Jones, outstanding jurist and loyal Alabamian who loved to be known as the "most unreconstructed Confederate" in the South, died in August of that same year. In 1965 Cobb Torrance, Past ESA, succumbed, and ΣAE's "Grand Old Man," J. Washington Moore, who had been ESA from 1891 to 1894, died in Nashville, Tenn., at the age of 98, at that time the oldest living member of the fraternity.

In 1958 ΣAE became the first fraternity in the nation to initiate 100,000 members when Anthony Dold, George Washington '61, was inducted on February 2.

During the post-centennial decade the fraternity enjoyed excellent leadership. ESA during the Centennial celebration

was Ed Hathcock, U.C.L.A. '31. Those who followed him in that office were Leo S. Cade, Oklahoma '22 (1957-59), Howard P. Falls, Richmond '33 (1959-61), Arthur L. Beck, Carnegie-Mellon '22 (1961-63), and Dr. Glen T. Nygreen, Washington '39 (1963-65). National conventions were held at Oklahoma City in 1957, Highland Park, Ill., in 1959, Yellowstone National Park in 1961, Chicago in 1963, and Atlanta in 1965.

A reflection of the success of the fraternity in its chapters was the prosperity of the annual Leadership School. Each year chapter delegates gathered at Evanston for a week of instruction, workshops, inspiration, and fun. So popular was the school that since 1950 it had been necessary to split it into two sessions of one week each over a two-week period. During the post-centennial decade the Leadership School attracted an average of more than 400 delegates each year. It is certain that the School continued to exert a powerful influence for good in the undergraduate chapters. By all odds, it was the most successful enterprise of the fraternity at the national level.

15

REVOLT ON CAMPUS: 1965-1973

By mid-1965 the chapters of ΣAE were becoming increasingly, and painfully, aware of growing student discontent on the campuses of America. What had begun in the fall of 1964 as the Free Speech Movement at the University of California at Berkeley spread like wildfire across the country. Within the next few years first one and then another campus saw angry demonstrations, mass meetings, peace vigils, confrontations of students and police, riots and mass violence, and even deaths.

While the causes of the campus revolt were numerous and complex, nearly everyone was surprised by the intensity of the movement and the stridency of the demands the students were making. It was clear, however, that foremost in the minds of student protestors was the Viet Nam War, surely the most unpopular conflict in American history. But other issues were important too: the depersonalization of the huge university or "multiversity" as Berkeley president Clark Kerr called it, a sense of frustra-



Gurnett Steinhauer, Colo. Zeta '31 (Denver), Eminent Supreme Archon, 1965-1967.



Roy L. Miller, Iowa Delta '27 (Drake), Eminent Supreme Archon, 1967-1969.



Paul B. Jacob, Jr., Miss. Theta '44 (Mississippi State), Eminent Supreme Archon 1969-1971.

tion in a world of computers and machines, and a sharp awareness of deprivation of individual liberty.

These concerns led to a number of student demands: withdrawal from the Viet Nam War as they chanted "Hell no, we won't go!"; participation in the campus process of making those decisions that affected them; the right to hear controversial speakers on campus. Students also identified powerfully with the civil rights movement. They saw the "military-industrial complex" as the root of much of America's malaise, and by extension they distrusted all elements of the nation's "establishment." Because those who controlled the institutions of society were from their parents' generation, these youths urged their fellow students: "don't trust anyone over 30."

While the aims of the protestors were often reduced to simplistic, mindless slogans, the roots of their discontent were important and many of their aims were worthy.

What struck college authorities and the general public, not to speak of many of their fellow students, was the appearance and behavior of the campus rebels. Slovenly dress, long hair, drug use and

flouting most of the rules of civilized conduct—all calculated to shock the "establishment"—led many to oppose the demands of the protestors because they could not see past their outward appearance.

The campus revolt attacked all institutions of society: government, the church, the economic system, the university, and virtually all organizations. It was perhaps inevitable that on campus the fraternity, an "establishment" organization, would come under fire.

Between 1965 and 1973—two student generations—the fraternities could see themselves as an embattled minority on most campuses. While fraternities had grown, they had not kept pace with the explosive growth of academic institutions and were hence relatively smaller than they had been twenty years earlier. Now they would lose still more members as a consequence of the student revolt. Many chapters went under; in countless others membership declined disastrously.

Many fraternity men responded to the student freedom movement by dismissing it as a communist-inspired conspiracy. It was nothing of the sort. Most of

the aims of the students were utterly antithetical to the aims of communism.

In Σ AE the response of undergraduates, officers and alumni varied greatly. Nobody panicked. No chapters were so caught up in the movement that they mutinied. Relatively few individual members deserted their chapters. Rather the fraternity continued the pattern of progress it had been pursuing for a number of years. There is no doubt that the student revolt influenced the pace and the style of Σ AE's development for a period of time, but the substance of change was probably not affected to a marked degree.

What did Σ AE do during this turbulent era? First, there was the matter of fraternity governance. In local chapters, of course, the undergraduates were sovereign. The fraternity had already dealt with the issue of membership selection, and it was already clear that chapters, without any outside interference or influence, could select their own members without restriction as to race or creed, and chapters were acting upon that principle. At the national level, however, undergraduates did not actively run the fraternity, although they held the overwhelming majority of votes in a national convention. Here Sigma Alpha Epsilon did not merely respond to

undergraduate demands; it anticipated them. A highly perceptive observation of the changing dynamics of an Σ AE national convention was written by Past ESA Fred Turner, Dean of Students at the University of Illinois:

"Fraternity conventions," declared Turner in the article appearing in *Banta's Greek Exchange*, "have been part of the total fraternity program for many years. Every two or three years the officers gather in some central, pleasant place, meet, convene, socialize, brag, commiserate, consider, compare, act, reconsider, act some more, debate mildly, debate angrily, bury the hatchet, and adjourn. I have been attending fraternity conventions for nearly forty years and, in general, the pattern has been pretty much the same . . . but . . . I have attended a fraternity convention that was different, and the difference can be specifically designated. In the past, the conventions of this organization have been planned by officers and alumni, conducted by officers and alumni, and while active chapters representatives have always controlled the majority of voting delegates, the conventions have been pretty well directed by alumni. But those who planned this convention adopted a new operating procedure . . . this convention . . . was organized with seventeen convention committees, every committee with a student and an alumnus as co-chairmen. The student co-chairman directed the committee work in most instances, or shared it equally with the alumnus co-chairman. Every committee report to the entire convention was made by the student chairman . . . How did it work? Perhaps some of the student chairmen were not quite as



Robert P. van Blaricom, Ohio Theta '33 (Ohio State), Eminent Supreme Archon 1971-1973.

smooth as alumni might have been; perhaps they did not always use technical language alumni might have used; perhaps the student chairmen were blunt and direct in their comments. But it worked, and it worked well." Turner perceived rightly the growth of the influence of the undergraduate in the conventions and the between-conventions functioning of the fraternity. Four years later in 1969, the convention voted to create a permanent Collegiate Council, further accentuating the importance of student involvement in the ongoing national direction of Σ AE. Things would never be the same again, and a good thing, too.

The Leadership School continued to be a vital factor in dealing with rapid change in the years of the student revolt. The issues of the day were confronted head-on, and nothing of importance was beyond discussion. At the same time, however, attendance at the Leadership School declined from a high of 548 in 1966 to 333 in 1972. In 1973, therefore, the School returned to a one-session format, partly because of lower attendance and partly because of cost and the difficulty of recruiting the teaching staff for two weeks.

Chapter membership declined during these years, but by less than 15 per cent. Initiations nationwide declined from 4,161 during the 1965-66 year to 3,219 in 1971-72, but they were up again to 3,857 in 1972-73.

On the positive side, the fraternity instituted in 1968 a Tutor-in-residence program, funded by the Σ AE Leadership Foundation, whereby graduate resident tutors would serve in a number of chapter houses, in an effort to improve scholarship among undergraduate members. Then, in 1969 a Summer Internship program was inaugurated, in which a number of undergraduate members could receive grants to explore unique career opportunities. Both of these programs were instantly successful.

The Record, the fraternity's quarterly journal, reflected—and in some cases helped to generate—change. When William F. Lohrer, Ohio '61, took over the editorship after the retirement of long-time editor Don Gable, Ohio Wesleyan '35, the publication was changed from a news magazine to a combination news-feature journal. *The Record* became an exciting forum of ideas, some of which were highly controversial. Dozens of articles, interviews and roundtable discussions explored the problems that beset the fraternity in the era of student revolution. Letters to the editor were published, many of them irreverent and all of them interesting. It was obvious that *The Record* was being read.

During the 1965-73 period Σ AE lost only three chapters: N.Y. Δ at Syracuse, suspended because of repeated misbehavior; Conn. B at Connecticut, one of sixteen chapters to quit at that university in the same year; and Wis. Φ at Beloit where a new academic calendar had made it exceptionally difficult for Greek organizations to persist.

During this same period the fraternity chartered an unprecedented number of new chapters: Bradley, Wichita State, Ball State, Randolph-Macon, Mankato State, San Fernando State, and Sacramento State (1967); Southwestern Louisiana, South Florida, and Creighton (1968); San Francisco, California State at Fullerton, Hartford, Indiana State, Bethany, Tennessee Tech, C. W. Post, Adelphi, and Middle Tennessee (1969); Northern Colorado, University of the Pacific, and Clemson (1970); South Dakota State, South Alabama, Drexel, Morehead State, and New Mexico Highlands (1971); Rockhurst, Tennessee at Martin, and Weber State (1972); West Florida, Florida Tech, Ferris State, Valdosta State, and Eastern Kentucky (1973). In addition Σ AE revived two ancient ante-bellum chapters in 1971, Va.Y at Hampden-Sydney and Ga.H at Oglethorpe. Thus in 1973 Σ AE reported 184 active chapters, 30 inactive chapters,



Rex A. Smith, Nebraska Lambda-Pi '24 (Nebraska), who served as Eminent Supreme Recorder from 1956 to 1969.

and a total initiated membership of 153,978.

Conventions met at Minneapolis in 1967, San Francisco in 1969, Richmond

in 1971, and New Orleans in 1973. The fraternity's leadership during this era of rapid change included a succession of capable ESAs in Gurnett Steinhauer (1963-65), Roy L. Miller (1967-69), Paul B. Jacob, Jr. (1969-71), and Robert P. Van Blaricom (1971-73). In 1969 ESR Rex A. Smith became executive secretary of the Levere Memorial Foundation, his position as ESR assumed by Jack R. Hotaling, who had served several years as Assistant ESR. Rex Smith retired in 1972.

In 1966 Past ESA Fred Turner was elected president of the National Interfraternity Conference for a year. The second Σ AE to hold that post, Turner worked many years in the interfraternity movement prior to his elevation to the presidency. Four years later, as the N.I.C.'s policies—or often lack of policies—diverged greatly from the approaches Σ AE was taking in dealing with the issues of the day, Σ AE reluctantly withdrew from the N.I.C. with the promise that it would reconsider its position if and when the policies of the N.I.C. became more progressive.

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FROM STRENGTH TO STRENGTH

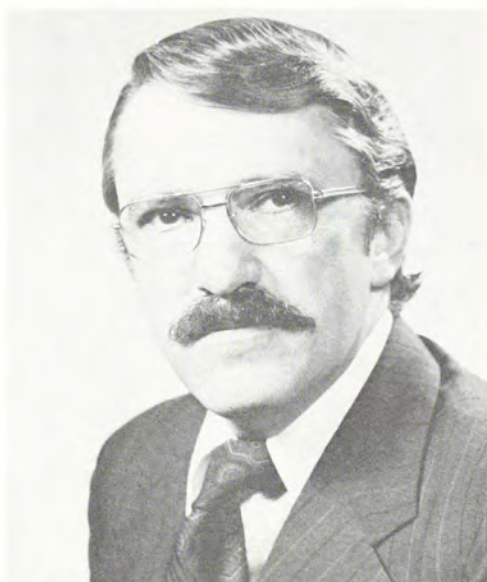
In 1971, as the campus revolt was beginning to wind down, syndicated newspaper columnist Sydney Harris confidently pronounced the impending demise of the entire fraternity system: "One of the unmourned—at least by me—casualties," he wrote, "of the new college life style is the fraternity-sorority system. It is going in most colleges, and almost gone in others. In my time, it seemed as permanent as a dean's pipe; now it surely will not survive this decade." Not unlike many doomsayers of past years, Mr. Harris was a trifle premature in his prediction of the death of fraternities.

Fraternities did survive. Some were battered and chastened and much more sensitive to the world around them than ever before, but they began to rebuild.

The end of the campus revolt came because its principal immediate aims had been met: the Viet Nam War was brought to an end, however ignominiously for the United States, and students gained access to the seats of power in the university. Another explanation, however, offered by two Emory University administrators in *The Record* in February, 1973, pointed to the "monumental conceit" of the student protestors, or campus "New Left," as represented by such



John H. Baugh, Jr., Oklahoma Mu '35 (Oklahoma State), whose service as chapter visitation officer from 1946 to 1971 set a record in Σ AE.



Jack R. Hotaling, N.Y. Delta '53 (Syracuse), who served as Eminent Supreme Recorder 1969-1978.



Sigma Alpha Epsilon's "Grand Old Man" G. A. "Dolph" Ginter, Ohio Epsilon '97 (Cincinnati), was E.S.A. from 1947 to 1949.



Left: Joseph A. Mancini served ably as Eminent Supreme Archon from 1973 to 1975.



Russell P. Heuer, Jr., Pennsylvania '55, of Philadelphia served as Eminent Supreme Archon from 1975 to 1977.



Dr. Louis E. Smith, Drake '51, former able archon of Province Tau, served as Eminent Supreme Archon from 1977 to 1979.

groups as the SDS (Students for a Democratic Society). It was an irony that while the rebels were "attacking fraternities as elitist and conformist, they were themselves adopting many of the standard fraternal hallmarks, without any of the redeeming qualities that fraternities have developed over the years. In other words, to suit their own purposes, they were selective, groupy, and self-congratulatory. They were elitist (philosophically and politically), separatist, and snobby. . . . Typically they were implacable, irreverent, and non-positive. In short, they were as boring as they claimed fraternities to be. They created arenas of special privilege, . . . they shared many of the worst stereotyped aspects of fraternal life but developed none of the better qualities. Thus, because of their failure to develop a positive purpose, they began to suffer "bad rushes, declining membership, and failure."

Such a harsh indictment of the New Left on campus was almost superfluous, for soon the movement gave way to a

considerably more positive campus atmosphere.

During the past few years, Σ AE has moved ahead very well. Membership has remained stable, alumni have become more involved than ever, and leadership has continued strong. Four ESAs have guided the fraternity through a time of continuing, if not revolutionary, change: Joseph A. Mancini (1973-75), Russell P. Heuer, Jr., (1975-77), Dr. Louis E. Smith (1977-79), and Richard F. Generelly (1979-81). Conventions were held at Denver, in 1975, Philadelphia in 1977, Newport Beach, California, in 1979, Kansas City in 1981, and in 1983, the biennial event will be held in Minneapolis. In 1978 ESR Jack R. Hotaling resigned to enter national politics, his place in Evanston ably filled by long-time staff member, Ken Tracey.

After 1973 extension slowed considerably. New chapters were chartered at Northern Arizona, Oklahoma City, and Virginia Polytechnic, Baylor, Salisbury State, Troy State, Texas A&M, North Carolina-Wilmington, Towson State,



Richard F. Generelly, George Washington '47, a Washington, D.C. attorney, was elected Eminent Supreme Archon in 1979 and served in that position until June of 1981.



Youngest ESR in Σ AE history is Kenneth D. Tracey, Eastern New Mexico '70, who took office in the fraternity's top professional post in mid-1978.

Indiana State University-Evansville, and Tampa University.

At the same time, however, a new, colonization system, authorized in 1969 but not implemented until 1975, was operating very successfully, and by mid-1982 the fraternity had a number of flourishing colonies awaiting chartering. During this most recent period the fraternity has lost more chapters than it has chartered. Among these were six very young—and perhaps inadequately established—chapters and one very old one: Adelphi, Hartford, and New Mexico Highlands (1974), Mankato State (1975), Weber State (1976), C. W. Post (1977), Harvard (1979), Arkansas at Little Rock and Ripon (1980), Iowa (1981) and Massachusetts (1982). In 1982 the fraternity showed a roster of 184 active and 38 inactive chapters, and a total membership of 185,967.

In the fall of 1973 the fraternity published a volume of Σ AE history, *The Era of Levere*, by Joseph W. Walt. This 660-page work chronicled the history of the

fraternity from 1910, the year when Billy Levere's three-volume *History of Sigma Alpha Epsilon* was published, to 1930, when the Levere Memorial Temple was completed.

At the Kansas City convention in 1981, *The Record's* subscription policy underwent a major change. A new plan was initiated whereby the future initiate would receive *The Record* regularly during his college years and for one year after graduation. Following that period of time, he can renew the subscription for one year by giving \$10 to the National Fraternity's annual giving program. A lifetime subscription is granted once the active or alumnus has given \$100 or more in total support to the fraternity. Regardless of subscription status, the Annual Report issue of the magazine is sent to every initiate for whom the National Office has a good address.

By a Supreme Council vote in 1982, the distribution tag of the magazine changed to a seasonal one, Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter.

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