



The Phoenix

The Manual of Sigma Alpha Epsilon



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BE TRUE.

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I accept this 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 the Fraternity and its ideals.

Name _____

I entered _____ on _____

I pledged the _____ 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 _____

Eminent Preceptor _____



Photo courtesy of Simpson College

This book is dedicated to

Dr. Joseph W. Walt

Dr. Joseph W. Walt (Tennessee-Knoxville 1947), the Fraternity's longtime historian, joined Sigma Alpha Epsilon during his undergraduate tenure at UCLA and later transferred and graduated from the University of Tennessee at Knoxville. After he received his Ph.D. in history at Northwestern University in 1960, Walt served for many years as chairman of the Department of History at Simpson College in Indianola, Iowa. He remained there for the balance of his career and devoted the subsequent decades to the education of our members by connecting them with the past.

Past Eminent Supreme Recorder Lauren Foreman (Emory 1901) used to deliver the "Story of Sigma Alpha Epsilon" every year at Leadership School, which was known as a rather lengthy history lesson. But Foreman later handed the responsibility of the story over to Walt. He, in turn, trimmed its content and focused on five key brothers who shaped our history. Walt's speech became a staple at Leadership School — with undergraduate delegates enchanted and inspired by it continuously through the years.

Walt served as the editor of this manual, *The Phoenix*, from its fifth edition in 1959 through its eleventh edition in 2008. Although many chapters have been updated with modern language and revised to frame it within the context of today's society, many of this book's chapters remain as they appeared in the last century. This manual continues to serve as a key element in the cultivation and education of our new members, or pledge members, as they embark upon the journey we call Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

Additionally, Walt served as a past editor and frequent contributor to *The Record*, our magazine, and authored *The Era of Levere*, a history of Sigma Alpha Epsilon that covers the years 1910-1930. He served on the faculty of various Leadership Schools, both national and regional; lead volunteers on a number of committees; and advised the Iowa Sigma chapter as a peer and mentor.

The Fraternity bestowed him with The Highest Effort (T.H.E.) Award in Education, the Merit Key Award and the Distinguished Service Award, three of the highest honors the organization can present an alumnus. He also sat on the Supreme Council as Honorary Eminent Supreme Archon from 1991-1993.

We dedicate this, the twelfth edition of *The Phoenix*, to Walt. He loved history, and our manual reiterates his passion for the education of new members. Had it not been for his dedication to this publication throughout his fraternal tenure, this book would not be possible.



Foreword

by Joseph W. Walt

Welcome to the first step in what will be a truly remarkable journey in your life. You are embarking on an experience that I think you'll find is one of the best decisions you'll ever make. As a pledge, or new member, you join the ranks of more than 305,000 men who've come before you. And regardless of your age or their age, you share something unique with them. Hundreds of thousands of members have held this book just like you and used it as both a source of inspiration and as a source of guidance for this journey.

Undergraduate Greek-letter fraternities are venerable institutions, some of them nearly as old as the colleges and universities that host them. On many of our campuses these societies are the most durable student organizations, and they are clearly the surviving ones that are still essentially student-managed and directed. Among the fraternities that continue to flourish, Sigma Alpha Epsilon may be counted as one of the leaders.

What is it that has shaped our destiny as an organization? What are the qualities and principles that have come to relate positively and creatively to those who have been fortunate enough to share membership in it? The principles of the Fraternity, its commitment to the ideal of brotherhood, are set forth in the Initiation Ritual originally created by Founder Noble Leslie DeVotie. In that ritual he brought together major concepts of Greek philosophy and of Judeo-Christian tradition. While these ideals have been restated in new ways for each succeeding generation of our members, the basic principles that drive Sigma Alpha Epsilon are the same today as they were more than 155 years ago.

While our ideals underlie our existence as a fraternity, we are aware that in any society there is a need for constant commitment to translate these principles into action in the daily lives of our chapters and their members during and after their college tenures. Through its determination to instill in its members the concept of "The True Gentleman," in its publications, in its alumni assistance and support for undergraduate chapters and in its educational efforts in regional and national Leadership Schools, the Fraternity seeks to reach the hearts and minds of all its members. Thus, we are grateful to those young men at the University of Alabama who gathered together in March of 1856 to give new meaning to their affection and respect for each other. Little could they have dreamed of the immense, and indeed positive, influence their fraternity would have on generations of men who have sought after that bonding experience. Let us thank them for what they did for all of us.



OUR MISSION

The mission of Sigma Alpha Epsilon is to promote the highest standards of friendship, scholarship and service for our members based upon the ideals set forth by our Founders and as specifically enunciated in "The True Gentleman."

THE PRINCIPLES OF SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON:

1. To develop in our members the skills which will facilitate their making deep and meaningful friendships throughout their lives.
2. To provide our undergraduate members with a physical and organizational environment conducive to their pursuit of academic excellence.
3. To help our members better understand and experience diversity and change to enhance their respect for individuality and personal integrity.
4. To foster personal development of our members including leadership, scholarship, citizenship and social and moral responsibility.
5. To develop in our members a sense of duty for individual and group involvement in social interactions, service and community outreach.
6. To provide our members with guidance, support and standards based upon the ideals embodied in our Ritual.
7. To develop, maintain and enforce standards and expectations for the conduct of our members within and outside of the Fraternity.
8. To provide our members with life-long fraternal experiences that are productive, rewarding and enjoyable.

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1

A Guide For New Members



1

Why Fraternity?

by Joseph W. Walt

BY COMPLETING THIS
CHAPTER YOU WILL:

- Understand the purpose of a college fraternity
- Understand some of the benefits of joining a national college fraternity

Every year 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 ever pause for a moment to examine the reason — real or imagined — for adopting the badge of a particular Greek-letter organization, much less to ask themselves why they pledged a fraternity at all.

The generation of the new millennium is different. Many young men of this age are still joining fraternities, but they are more thoughtful, more deliberate and more inclined to reject the clichés once readily accepted in fraternity membership. They are less guided by the herd instinct, less enamored of the prospect of four undergraduate years of fraternal hell-raising and more anxious to do their own thing. They disdain the image of the beer-guzzling, utterly irresponsible “frat men” of an earlier day as a pathetic caricature, which it is. They sense, nevertheless, that the fraternity experience may be worthwhile. At least they hope so, yet they are not at all sure. For many of them, joining a fraternity represents an act of faith.

Why did I pledge a fraternity, anyway? Why should I join any college fraternity? Those questions are not uncommon on every campus. They are legitimate, and they deserve thoughtful, honest answers. Let us first define our terms. A college fraternity chapter is

an organized group of undergraduate men bound together by ties of close friendship. Customarily the chapter is a part of a larger national, international or regional organization that includes in its membership other undergraduates and a body of alumni.

A college fraternity exists on the premise that man is by nature a social being and wants to associate with his fellow man. He cannot associate equally with all of them, or even many of them, but he may enjoy a close relationship with some of them. And fraternity provides a structure, an environment in which intimate friendships can flourish. It is by no means the only kind of organization in which a student may find friends. Indeed, the typical student requires no organization at all to enable him to make friends, nor does anyone in a fraternity confine his friendships exclusively to fellow members of the group. But a fraternity does foster brotherhood in an extremely effective way, its members drawn together by shared goals and common experiences. It is also true that, more likely than not, a young man will find in a fraternity friends whose interests and background are different from his own. Learning to live in close relationships with members of a heterogeneous group is a thoroughly valuable experience. Social action anywhere requires organization, and on-campus fraternities are among the most effective promoters of group activity because they are organized. Not everyone finds fraternity membership desirable. But fraternity should remain, for any student, a real option on the campus, an involvement and lifestyle worth serious consideration.



Embarking on the journey of membership helps to foster your connection to more than 185,000 living alumni across the globe.

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 larger than themselves. In fraternity, the commitment is directed in part to the program of the organization, to the things the group does as a group, but mostly it is a commitment to people, to friends.

As students make their commitment to others, fraternity provides a structure within which this commitment can be acted out. Their dedication may be formalized in rituals of pledging and initiation as well as a renewal of these vows in formal meetings from week to week. Nowadays there is a tendency to eschew ritual as an outdated carry-over of 19th-century practices. But ritual, well-done and seriously approached, makes a profound impact upon those who participate in it. Yet ritual is but one way of expressing a fraternity's ideals and aspirations. Closely associated with it is symbolism. We all live much by symbols. They persist as graphic, comprehensible reminders of a man's commitments in life. A fraternity's name, badge, coat-of-arms, songs, publications and choicest traditions, whether local or national, are symbolic and can have much importance if a member is willing to permit his life to be touched by them.

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

Because fraternities foster group involvement and emphasize group loyalty, they are commonly accused of imposing conformity on their members. Critics of the system say fraternity men are trapped in a lock-step of conformity in dress, attitude and behavior. Sometimes this is true, but it is also true that nearly all students tend toward conformist appearance and behavior. In the 1950s nearly all college men wore crew cuts and dressed according to prevailing fashion. Today, hair styles are very individual, but students still dress according to prevailing fashion. This is said neither to praise nor condemn; it is merely an observation. The point is that no one need be a conformist unless he wants to be, whether he is a fraternity man or a non-affiliated 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 and make their personal unique contributions. Each of them can find ways to implement the potential within the chapter and to develop his own potential as a member of the group. Members are afforded an opportunity to give of themselves in their own way. This is the road to self-realization. Because the fraternity is a structured organization, opportunities for leadership are many.

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

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

ship, a fraternity helps the member to understand more about human relations and about himself. The lessons learned in this laboratory of social education can serve a man for a lifetime. But after all has been said and done, friendship and brotherhood in the context of a meaningful, manageable group relationship are what a fraternity is all about. It should come as no surprise to anyone that fraternity's remarkable capacity to foster the making and keeping of friends is the chief reason for its existence and the best assurance of its survival.

➤ THE NEED FOR NATIONAL FRATERNITY ➤

All of the foregoing observations apply more or less equally to national as well as local fraternities. In America today, there are nearly 70 national men's college fraternities. These fraternities account for thousands of chapters on hundreds of campuses and represent more than half a million collegiate men. With a few notable exceptions, national fraternity chapters are healthier and survive longer than local groups. The reasons for this are fairly obvious. A good national fraternity can and does provide its chapters with advice and assistance whenever it is needed. Fraternity consultants — we call them Regional Directors — call on chapters on a regularly scheduled basis and bring with them important skills in chapter management.

A good national fraternity can and does provide its chapters with advice and assistance whenever it is needed. Fraternity consultants — we call them Regional Directors — call on chapters on a regularly scheduled basis and bring with them important skills in chapter management. A national fraternity chapter has a far greater number of alumni members from which to draw advisers, house corporation members and assistance in matters of recruitment, finance and other thoroughly practical areas. Furthermore, the national headquarters of a fraternity provides a remarkable array of chapter services ranging from publications and student loans to leadership training and personal development.

To the individual, the cost of national fraternity membership is minimal. Over a four-year period it amounts to considerably less than one percent of the average total college cost. Put another way, belonging to a national fraternity for four years usually costs less than the cost of one's automobile insurance for a year.

Most national fraternities grant their chapters a certain amount of autonomy, permitting them to adjust to local situations and encouraging them to build their own, unique local traditions. Of course, a national fraternity lends the prestige of its name and the richness of its best traditions to chapter and members alike. But far beyond this, a national fraternity lifts its members out of the provincial, parochial interests of one chapter in one college. This is the chief, undoubted benefit of any kind of national organization. National involvement enables

members to draw upon a nationwide pool of talent and ideas. At national conventions and leadership events, exciting exchanges of ideas and techniques occur. During these meetings, members are confronted with a variety of opinions that come from representatives all over the land. Fraternity members learn to relate to the concerns of a large, diverse membership, and they find new, exciting dimensions of fraternity life.

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

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



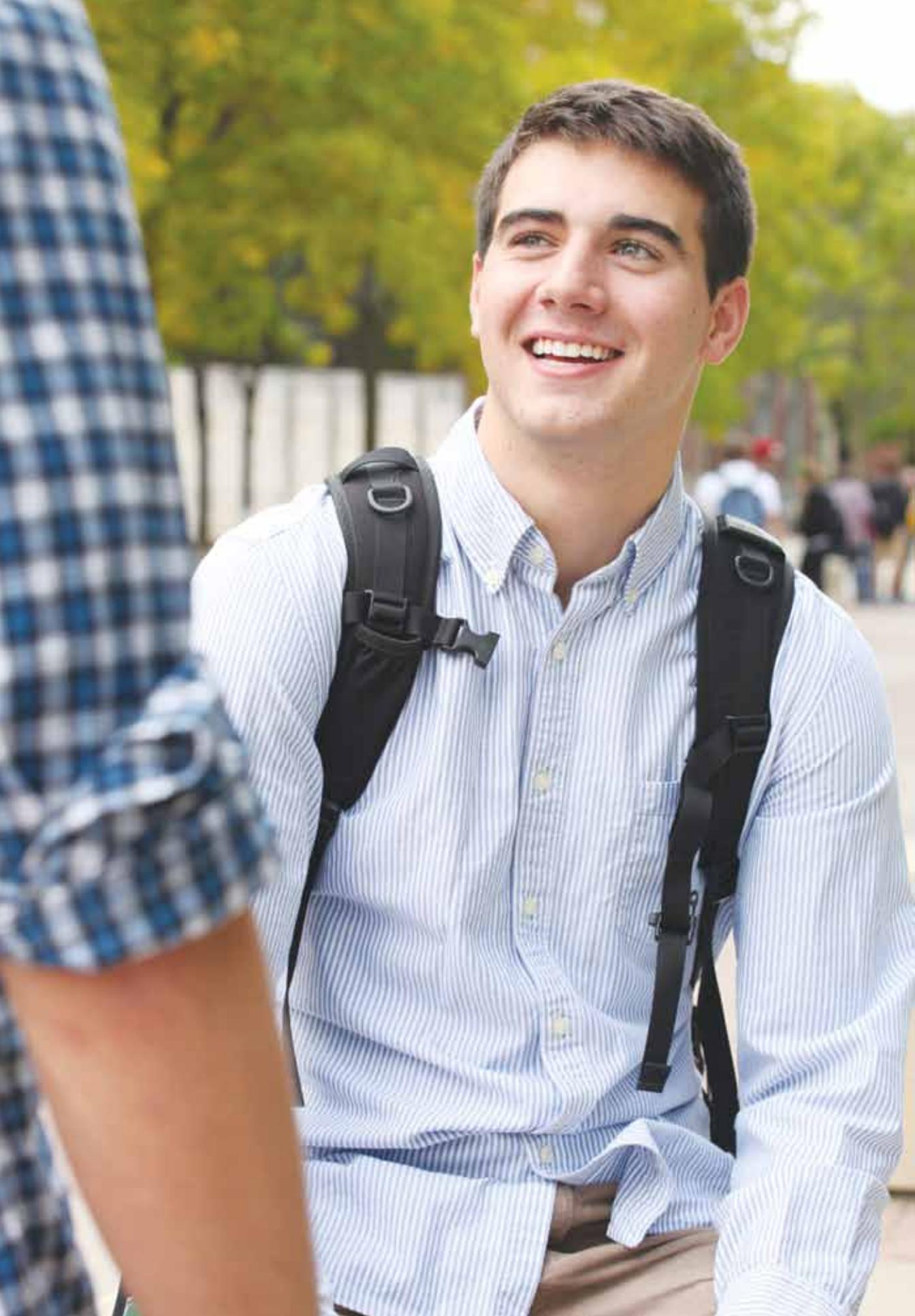
CHAPTER SUMMARY

Now more than ever the members who join a fraternity seek an opportunity to express themselves as individuals while they maintain their status as part of the group. The college fraternity exists as an organized group of undergraduates — led by undergraduates — bound together by the ties of close friendship. Through shared goals and experiences, a fraternal organization fosters brotherhood effectively. Fraternities are an invention of American institutions of higher education and have grown to meet the needs of the college man. They each possess rituals and symbols, which can have a deep impression on the lives of those who take part in them.

Fraternities provide an opportunity for men with common interests to become close friends. However, this does not imply conformity. Rather, members within fraternities have a near endless avenue for self-expression and self-growth. Fraternities teach life lessons that will assist members after they have left their university and become a part of the larger world.

A national fraternity offers many services that a local fraternity cannot. These include a large alumni base, a national headquarters to provide professional development opportunities and consultants to assist chapters in their operations.

- 1) What is the definition of a college fraternity?
- 2) How do fraternities foster brotherhood?
- 3) Why is the ritual of a fraternity important?
- 4) Why does a fraternity not necessarily imply or force conformity on its members?
- 5) What are the advantages of a national fraternity as opposed to a local fraternity?



2

Pledgeship

by John C. Perkins

BY COMPLETING THIS
CHAPTER YOU WILL:

- Understand the goals and purpose of pledgeship
- Understand what pledgeship and the fraternity will offer you
- Be familiar with the expectations of both active members and yourself during the pledgeship period

More than a quarter of a million men have participated in the experience you have just started. These men made the decision to pledge Sigma Alpha Epsilon, successfully completed the period of pledgeship and became brothers. Each of their experiences has been unique, just as yours will be. Each man can tell how his fraternity experience shaped his life after college as a politician, business leader, physician or educator. If asked, each would say that the foundation of this experience that has affected his life to such a degree was his pledgeship.

More than 305,000 pledges have joined the Fraternity, touched millions of lives and leave indelible marks on society. What will be your role in Sigma Alpha Epsilon? Where will you go in your life after college? How will you leave your mark on this earth? The answers to these questions can only be answered by time. For what you make of your fraternity experience and your life is the product of many building blocks put in place along the way.

➤ BUILDING BLOCKS OF MEMBERSHIP ➤

The Great Pyramids of Egypt, for example, are a marvel of human ingenuity. But these awe-inspiring monuments were put together one building block at a time. A block is a block, so it is not the squares of stone themselves that make the pyramids great. It is simply the way in which they are arranged. The men who built the pyramids more easily could have used the building blocks to construct mere barns or houses. Instead, they

had a grander concept in mind. In their hands, the building blocks became wide and stable foundations, and on these foundations they added block after block until the pinnacles of their magnificent structures and imaginations were reached.

By becoming a pledge of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, you have made the decision to build something more out of your college years. It was easy to see when you first met them that the brothers were involved in something special, but you may wonder what events transpired to get them to this point. At the beginning of his pledgeship, each member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon is given a gift. You have also received that same gift the very moment the brothers of your chapter pinned the pledge badge to your shirt. You watched, unaware that, by accepting the pledge badge, you were also accepting the greater gift that comes with it. For, at that moment, you accepted the greatest gift a young man can be given. You accepted the gift of building blocks.

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

Keep in mind that an architect does not learn how to design a monument overnight, and neither will you. View your period of pledgeship in Sigma Alpha Epsilon as your time to learn how the Fraternity can

be your drawing board, your blueprint and your tool for constructing a life that is rich and full. Assemble the pieces of the Fraternity as you come to know them with forethought and care and, just as with the pyramids, the end result will inspire those around you.

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

➤ EXPECTATIONS OF YOUR PLEDGESHIP ◀

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

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

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

The difference between pledge and active status should be minimal at best. The active brothers have asked you to be their friend and join their Fraternity. As such, while pledges should be asked to learn about the organization so as to become familiar with its operations and history, there should not be anything asked of a pledge that is not asked of an active member

of the chapter. In other words, hazing and violations of *Minerva's Shield*, our risk-management program, are not tolerated.

The Fraternity is adamantly opposed to hazing. Hazing puts a false sense of brotherhood before friendship. In truth, hazing is the last refuge of the ignorant and lazy Brother Zero. Hazing is easy and takes no work whatsoever, and it is cowardly to boot. Hazing is the product of weak-minded boys who do not know how to make friends properly and welcome those friends as brothers. It takes two to haze – those who actually commit the act of hazing and then the person who allows himself to be hazed. No organization is worth sacrificing your human dignity just for you to belong.

Putting on an effective pledge program that teaches pledges the real value of hard work, dedication, friendship and, ultimately, brotherhood requires a meaningful effort. It is what every chapter should strive to accomplish. If hazing were an effective or good thing, you would hear stories about how Founder Noble Leslie DeVotie hazed Newton Nash Clements and the rest of the original initiates of the first chapter at the University of Alabama. Remember, Noble Leslie DeVotie was never hazed; Harry Bunting, who expanded the organization greatly, was never hazed; and William C. Levere, the man for whom the headquarters is named, never even went through a pledge period.

If you are being hazed, you should contact the Fraternity Service Center's anonymous hazing hotline at 1-888-NOT-HAZE. Otherwise, hazing's presence will ultimately bring your chapter and, by extension, the entire Fraternity down. If you fear retribution, then those so-called brothers are neither your brother nor your friend. Hazing is serious and can result in the ruination of everything you hold dear.

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

➤ YOUR RELATIONSHIP WITH YOUR BROTHERS ◀

Brothers will be watching you as you begin to learn the role each of the building blocks plays in ΣAE. However, do not view your pledgeship as a time in which you are merely on display. A meaningful pledge period is not a one-way street. For, as the brothers are getting to know you, you will be taking this opportunity to get to know the brothers. As you do, ask yourself whether these are the men with whom you want to shape your college memories. You may be living with these men, studying together, planning activities and, if you so desire, leading them as an officer of your chapter. Are these men who share your mission and will be able to contribute to your ability to achieve it? Ask yourself these and other questions as you evaluate your decision

to join Sigma Alpha Epsilon. For until you are initiated as a brother, you should always endeavor to evaluate whether our Fraternity is truly for you. Be sure that your values fit well with the values and teachings of the Fraternity as well as “The True Gentleman.”

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

While you are segmented by your pledge class within the chapter, the best chapters treat all members equally, regardless of pledge class. You will hear potentially an argument between the merits of pledge-class unity versus chapter unity when you meet other brothers or travel to Fraternity events. Ask yourself which is stronger as a group – several loosely connected groups or one cohesive structure, unified by passion, purpose and the desire to be better men.

➤ YOUR FRATERNAL STUDIES ➤

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

Look to the stories of the men who came before you. Look to “The True Gentleman,” the role of our brothers in American history, the story of the phoenix and the magnificent beauty of the Levere Memorial Temple. Embrace the longevity of brotherhood and endeavor to fathom and further the scope of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Look to the years between 1856 and the present. Do this, and you will grasp the real beauty of our Fraternity and, therefore, the meaning behind the badge you may someday wear.

And, finally, there is one more person you must know in order to successfully arrange your building blocks. Those who know this man would argue that he is the most valuable person a man can know. Use your

time of pledgship wisely, and you will end it knowing this man. You will end it knowing yourself.

Pledgship is a time unlike any other you will encounter in your life. You have agreed to become a part of a group, and yet, you know very little about the group and those who belong to it. The campus’ and the community’s perception of the group is now, to some extent, their perception of you. You are a brand representative of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, and your actions, appearance and behavior reflect our image. This fact, be it justifiable or not, increases the importance of your learning about the chapter, the members and the Fraternity at large.

As you go through the learning process, the desire to be accepted may tend to overshadow other aspects of your life. While you should not be subjected to external pressures to do so, you may experience some internal pressure to conform to the group’s way of thinking. Balance this force by reviewing continuously your life’s blueprint that you have been forging since childhood. As you learn the principles of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, measure them against those instilled in you through your background. Are they consistent? Furthermore, ask yourself not only how the Fraternity’s principles will influence your life, but also how you can share your beliefs to benefit your future brothers. Both pledges and brothers bring strength to the chapter by being individuals. If you seek out the ways in which Sigma Alpha Epsilon can assist you in being your own person, you will maximize your potential as a man, and we will have accomplished its ultimate charge.

The weeks of your pledge period will seem short, but to more than a quarter of a million men, these weeks were the most important ones in their journey of brotherhood and of life. It is an exciting time of discovery, growing, knowledge and rewards. What’s more, it is fun. You have been given the opportunity to explore the possibilities of membership in one of the largest and strongest fraternities in the country, one which has been built on the love and devotion of men such as yourself since before the Civil War. It is not an honor to be overlooked, nor is your ultimate decision to become initiated one to be taken lightly.

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

John C. Perkins Jr. (Western Kentucky 1980) served as Director of Risk Management and Housing at the national headquarters from 1988 to 1993.



HELPFUL HINTS FOR PLEDGESHIP

1. Never say "frat." Use of this colloquialism is an indication that you are not properly familiar with fraternity usage. Always refer Sigma Alpha Epsilon as your Fraternity and show other Greek-letter organizations the same consideration.
2. 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.
3. In Sigma Alpha Epsilon, the plural of brother is brothers. The use of brethren is archaic.
4. 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.
5. When a pledge is initiated into the Fraternity, we speak of his initiation, not his activation.
6. Members of Sigma Alpha Epsilon are generally known as ΣAEs, although they are sometimes referred to as Sig Alphas or Es. Likewise, most other leading fraternities have adopted nicknames, such as Phi Deltis, Betas, Sigs, Deltis, Phi Gams, ATOs, Dekes, etc.



CHAPTER SUMMARY

By joining Sigma Alpha Epsilon, you have made a decision to make more of your college experience. Your experiences as a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon have their future roots in your pledgeship. Your pledgeship will provide building blocks with which to create opportunities; what you do with these opportunities is your decision. The Fraternity will provide you with brotherhood and shared experiences that can enhance your life. Moreover, it will provide you with the opportunity to learn to construct your life as you wish.

The building blocks that Sigma Alpha Epsilon provides you include brotherhood, legacy, leadership, community service and ideals. It will be your task to learn to incorporate each of these into your life; however, your short-term goal will be to complete your pledgeship to the Fraternity. Pledges are selected by their moral character, academic potential and social proficiency — all qualities, when combined, allow you to become an outstanding brother.

During your pledgeship, it is your job as well as the job of the brothers in the chapter to get to know you through shared interactions. While you must get to know each other, hazing is not allowed or permitted and is the act of cowardice and fake men. Hazing is against Fraternity Laws and is illegal. A meaningful pledgeship requires a shared commitment by both current brothers and pledges to learn more about each other.

Your pledge brothers and pledge class will become an integral part of your life, and you should participate actively in all activities that are available. You get out of Fraternity what you put into it. During this time, you will be judged by the reputation of the chapter on campus, and it is your duty to ensure that your values and the values practiced by the chapter are one and the same or will make you a better man than you currently are.

- 1) Explain the analogy between building pyramids and pledgeship to a fraternity.
- 2) Why is brotherhood meaningless without friendship?
- 3) Why is a meaningful pledgeship not a one-way street?
- 4) Why is active involvement in the pledge class important?
- 5) How does the chapter image affect your image and reputation as a pledge?



3

The Collegiate Chapter

by Deran Abernathy and James Irwin

BY COMPLETING THIS
CHAPTER YOU WILL:

- Understand effective internal structure of a chapter
- Have knowledge of the standard officers of a chapter
- Comprehend the importance of officer training and transition
- Understand the support that is available to assist chapters in their endeavors

Your chapter is but one small part of the much larger entity and brotherhood that is known as Sigma Alpha Epsilon. In order for your chapter at your university to be successful, it is critical that you understand as a member its basic structure and the support that is available to assist the chapter in its endeavors. Each chapter of the Fraternity has unique characteristics; however, the basic function should remain the same – to be a true gentleman-making organization by living the values of our creed and our Ritual.

INTERNAL STRUCTURE OF THE UNDERGRADUATE CHAPTER

The Fraternity believes that chapters at the local level should have the highest level of autonomy possible. Officers of a chapter are elected directly by their members as prescribed in the chapter's by-laws. As an officer in the chapter, it is the duty of that officer to perform the duties assigned to him and to leave the chapter a better place than he found it. Officers must be responsible and organized to ensure that the chapter is successful in accomplishing its endeavors. These officers must be trained properly in order to build success rather than reinvent the wheel. At minimum, all members of a chapter should be familiar with the duties and responsibilities of each officer.

THE OFFICERS

The basic offices of the Fraternity have special designations as defined by our laws and Ritual. Many of these,

as well as some other common officers and their duties, are described below.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon Title	Common Title or Duty
Eminent Archon	President
Eminent Deputy Archon	Vice President
Eminent Recorder	Secretary
Eminent Treasurer	Treasurer
Eminent Warden	Sergeant-at-Arms
Eminent Herald	Ceremony/Event Planner
Eminent Chronicler	Historian
Eminent Correspondent	Public Relations
Eminent Chaplain	Chaplain

EMINENT ARCHON

The Eminent Archon (EA) is the president of the chapter and holds the highest position in the chapter. One of his many duties is to ensure the chapter has clearly defined goals and meets them throughout his term of office. The EA also has the critical duty of being the main contact with the outside support networks of the chapter. He generally runs all chapter meetings as well. The Fraternity Laws, in addition to chapter by-laws, state specific duties for the EA. Ultimately, the success of the chapter — or its failure — is the responsibility of the EA. It is critical to this position that he embraces and works to enhance the chapter. He must recognize the support that is available and utilize it to the best of his abilities.

EMINENT DEPUTY ARCHON

The Eminent Deputy Archon (EDA) is the vice president of the chapter. As such, he is instrumental in the success of the chapter in achieving its goals and objectives. The EDA typically is charged with overseeing the Executive Council (also known as the Upper Council or E-Board), as well as supervising chapter committees. The EDA ensures that each officer stays on task and meets the deadlines and duties of his respective office. The EDA is charged with overseeing the judicial aspects of the chapter, as defined by Fraternity Laws. Chapters utilize this position in a variety of ways. Some groups have multiple EDAs, but the most successful chapter has strong leaders that work together as a team in the roles of EA and EDA.

EMINENT TREASURER

The Eminent Treasurer (ET) is responsible for overseeing the finances of the chapter. His most critical duties include: collection of dues, fees and fines; writing a budget for chapter approval and utilization; paying all required bills of the chapter; working with officers so they stay within their respective budgets; and working with chapter financial advisers to ensure long-term financial health of the chapter. The ET, working with the EA, reports all pledges and initiates to the Fraternity Service Center and pays all bills in a timely manner. He should also work with the chapter to ensure that enough funds are available to pay any regularly expected bills of the chapter, such as annual dues, housing expenses and risk-management fees. At least once per year, he should develop a budget with the assistance of the EA and financial advisers to ensure the chapter is getting the best use of its funds.

RISK MANAGER

The Risk Manager is a critical position in the chapter, though it doesn't have an "Eminent" title. This position, often part of the Executive Council, is charged with ensuring that the chapter follows and obeys all risk-management policies of the Fraternity. This member should be familiar with *Minerva's Shield* and ensure that members are knowledgeable of its policies and requirements.

RECRUITMENT CHAIRMAN

Recruitment is the lifeblood of a chapter. Any chapter, regardless of how excellent it functions, is only two poor recruitment cycles away from closing. The position is important because chapters should view recruitment as a year-round activity. The Recruitment Chairman ensures that activities are planned to encourage members to join and makes a conscious effort for members to make friends outside the chapter

to hopefully, ultimately, have them join. There are many resources available to assist the Recruitment Chairman in their activities but the mantra remains this: Recruitment is a conscious process, taking time and work.

OTHER OFFICERS

There are many other officers of a chapter, required by either Fraternity Laws or chapter by-laws. Each role is critical to the success of the chapter in its goals and objectives. Every officer must work with the leadership of the chapter to effectively plan goals and activities. Be sure to reference Fraternity Laws, chapter by-laws and online resources for a comprehensive understanding of officer resources.

➤ OFFICER TRAINING AND TRANSITION ◀

OFFICER TRAINING

Ensuring that an elected officer in the chapter is properly trained will make his chances of success higher. This goal is accomplished when the outgoing leaders of the chapter work with the incoming leaders to answer questions they may have. In addition, the current leadership should take time to work with each officer and walk him through job duties and responsibilities. The transition will develop the officer as a person professionally and provide growth for the member. Outgoing officers should seek support from engaged alumni who serve in an advisory capacity. That way, the alumni serve in a mentor role and help train local chapter officers to ensure smooth officer transitions. Alumni are an integral component to sustainable success and annual stability, especially during times of chapter officer transition.

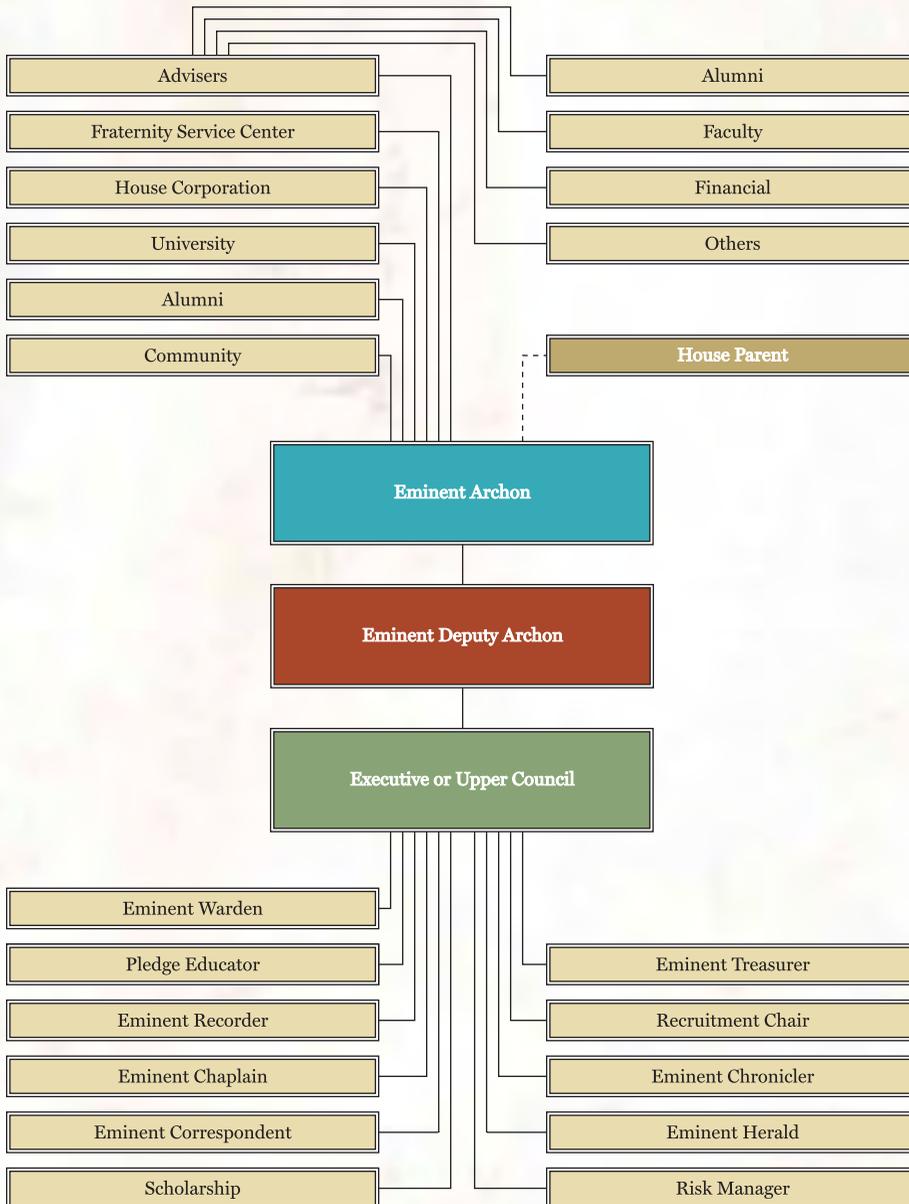
OFFICER TRANSITION

Each officer has a duty to properly transition his materials when he leaves office, passing as many current projects and as much knowledge as possible to his successor. This critical process, known as officer transition, is one of the single most important processes that a chapter can do to ensure long-term success. There are many resources available on how to properly plan and execute an officer-transition retreat, which often works well in order to build a team mentality and support for the overall goals of the chapter.

The officer transition should be spent evaluating what the position has done and what it can do and answering questions of the new officer by the outgoing officer. During the officer-transition retreat, all officers should be present in order to establish goals for individual positions as well as for the entire chapter. Outgoing officers should be present in order to provide perspective and answer any questions or pass institutional knowledge to the new leaders. Outgoing officers should also give



CHAPTER ORGANIZATION CHART





The Kentucky Epsilon chapter house in Lexington is one of the many grand homes in the Realm of Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

to their successor their officer notebooks or materials, as well as any critical documents that have aided in their success. Whenever possible, advisers should be invited to attend the officer-transition retreat and serve as facilitators for the transfer of information and the goal-setting that occurs. For more information on how to host an effective transition, contact your Regional Director or the Fraternity Service Center.

➤ THE SUPPORT NETWORK FOR THE UNDERGRADUATE CHAPTER ◀

One of the greatest strengths of our chapters is the wealth of resources at their disposal. No matter the issue or challenge the chapter faces, there are individuals who are willing and able to provide support and assist the chapter and its members in their endeavors. However, the group's strength is only as great as how much it uses them. In other words, chapter members must reach out and engage these resources and ask for assistance. Being proactive in building relationships with these supporters will assist them in the long run.

ADVISERS

Advisers provide a wealth of knowledge and institutional memory to a chapter. They take many forms and can include chapter advisers, alumni advisers, faculty advisers or even an entire alumni advisory board. Each chapter must have at minimum a chapter adviser, who can assist the chapter and offer guidance on a variety of issues.

Additional advisers for each of the core areas of chapter operations can be critical as well. Imagine if you engaged an alumnus as your financial adviser. He could then offer advice as to what has happened in the past with chapter finances and help to predict what may occur in the future. Imagine again if you engaged an alumnus to advise your recruitment process. This person could provide valuable insight and answer questions that may not have occurred to the chapter.

Faculty advisers generally work on campus and do not need to be a member. Having a prominent faculty member advise the chapter's scholarship efforts can be doubly effective — not only working to enhance scholastic performance in the chapter, but also gaining a strong advocate on campus for academic endeavors. Lastly, an advisory board can be comprised of any number of advisers who provide insight into chapter operations and mentor individual officers and brothers. They enhance the chapter and offer professional development by providing insight based on their experience. It takes time to gather quality alumni support, and alumni volunteers and advisers should be treated with honor and respect.

HOUSE CORPORATION

If a chapter owns a house, a house corporation generally exists to maintain that house. The corporation's purpose is to ensure the long-term viability of the chapter's assets, ensuring that neither the chapter nor the house falls into disrepair. The house corporation, which is comprised of several individuals serving as a

board of directors, generally owns the title of the house and collects appropriate monies in order to maintain the physical plant. The board can conduct capital improvements to the existing structure as well. The house corporation must work with the undergraduate leadership as a team in order to develop long-term plans and to ensure that all sides mutually benefit from their relationship with each other.

PROVINCE OFFICERS

Your chapter belongs to what is known as a province, and your province typically provides several means of support for chapters. These benefits include regional Leadership Schools and meetings, scholarships for members to attend Fraternity events and advisory functions of province officers. These officers exist to assist in governing the province and provide advice and assistance. The Province Archon for your chapter can be found online at www.sae.net.

FRATERNITY SERVICE CENTER

The Fraternity Service Center (FSC) is located in Evanston, Illinois, with its operations housed at the Levere Memorial Temple. The FSC staff oversees the day-to-day operations of the Fraternity and assist chapters and alumni in their endeavors. The headquarters functions just like any corporate headquarters – with departments for member services, field-staff operations, educational programming, communications and marketing, and information systems to name a few. When in doubt, staff members are available to answer your questions and provide assistance. The main switchboard can be reached at (847) 475-1856.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE

Colleges and universities are interested in the development of their students and provide resources that will assist them in their endeavors. In order to support the Greek-letter community, institutions generally provide a Greek adviser who oversees fraternities and sororities. It is critical that chapter leadership have a good relationship with the Greek adviser or the position assigned to work with fraternities. This rapport will enable your chapter to reach out in times of need or advice. The Greek adviser can assist in keeping the chapter informed of the various opportunities on campus, such as providing speakers and updates on current and upcoming events on campus.

Additionally the chapter should seek out the free services of the university, including tutoring services and university counseling services. Many times, these benefits are free for students. As a man, it is critical you realize that you need help and assistance in various parts of your life, and asking for help is not a sign of weakness. These professionals exist on campus to make you better and to help you succeed.

Deran C. Abernathy (Texas-Dallas 2004) has served as the Associate Executive Director of the Fraternity since December of 2011. Previously, he was the Regional Director for the Dennis Region and Director of Extension from 2008-2011. Abernathy also worked as an Assistant Director of Enrollment Management at the University of Texas at Dallas. James Irwin (Nicholls State 2005) serves as the Director of Educational Programs at the Fraternity Service Center and is a past Province Theta Archon and past chairman of the Permanent Committee on the Ritual.



CHAPTER SUMMARY

The undergraduate chapter is given as much autonomy in its operations as possible, and its officers are elected directly by its members, as defined by the chapter by-laws. You should understand the structure and officers of a chapter. Hopefully you will run for one of these offices, demonstrate leadership among your peers and leave the office and the chapter a better place at the end of your term. You would then transition your successor to office in a better manner than was done for you. Remember to seek the advice and counsel of the many resources that are available to you as a member. Never hesitate to reach out and ask a question. Most alumni or advisers cannot wait to be called upon and to offer their advice and opinion.

- 1) Why is officer transition important for a chapter?
- 2) What is the role of the Eminent Archon in the chapter?
- 3) Why are advisers important to the success of a chapter?
- 4) How can university and college officials support collegiate chapters?



4

The National Fraternity Structure

by James Irwin

BY COMPLETING THIS CHAPTER YOU WILL:

- Understand the structures of Sigma Alpha Epsilon as an organization
- Be able to name the three separate entities that comprise Sigma Alpha Epsilon
- Understand the purpose of a province

Sigma Alpha Epsilon, as a national fraternity, consists of a complex structure that can seem difficult to navigate. This chapter will provide you with a quick overview of our structure, as subsequent chapters discuss in detail the purpose of each of the entities. It is important to remember that your chapter is a part of the national Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity — not an island in and of itself on your campus. Your success, both as a person and as a chapter, can be measured by how well you engage and utilize the resources available as part of a national college fraternity.

➤ OVERVIEW OF NATIONAL STRUCTURE ◀

Looking at the national fraternity from a birds-eye view, our structure is quite simple.

Local	Regional	National
Chapter	Province	National Organization (Sigma Alpha Epsilon)

This gets a little more complex when you consider that, in essence, there are two structures – the volunteer governance structure and the Fraternity operations structure. Each of the structures has many smaller components, and these components will be discussed briefly here.

➤ VOLUNTEER STRUCTURE ◀

Sigma Alpha Epsilon is a volunteer-run organization. This means that the leadership of the organization serves without compensation. Let's take the next table and discuss it briefly from the volunteer structure.

Local	Regional	National
Chapter or Alumni Association	Province	National Organization (Sigma Alpha Epsilon)

LOCAL (CHAPTER OR ALUMNI ASSOCIATION)

On a local level, the fraternity generally exists as a chapter on a college or university campus. To support alumni in the area, there often exists a local alumni association where alumni brothers can still enjoy the bonds of friendship forged through their times in the undergraduate chapter and reconnect with the collegiate members at various times during the year.

REGIONAL (PROVINCE)

On a regional level, each chapter belongs to a province, which is a group of chapters – often from parts of a state, an entire state or several states. Each province is overseen by a Province Archon, who acts as a regional president. The Province Archon is elected every two years at a province convention at which all chapters in the province gather to discuss challenges they may be facing as well as to have professional development in the form of meetings. A province also generally hosts a Leadership School at least every other year. At such events, many undergraduate members, who may not be able to afford to travel to the John O. Moseley Leadership School, have an opportunity to learn from alumni leaders and other undergraduate members.

Each province additionally has a Province Council with elected leaders to oversee different aspects of the



Field-staff members, including Regional Directors, serve to provide immediate assistance and guidance to our chapters and colonies.

province. The Province Council is very similar to a chapter's Executive Council. Each year, chapters should receive a visit from either the Province Archon or a member of the Province Council. Updated listings of the Province Archons are available online at www.sae.net.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION (NATIONAL)

The National Organization, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, is comprised of three separate, legal entities: The Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity, the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Foundation and the SAE Financial & Housing Corporation (F&H).

SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON FRATERNITY

The Fraternity oversees the volunteer structure, its chapters, alumni associations and provinces. The Board of Directors of the Fraternity is known as the Supreme Council, which is comprised of the Eminent Supreme Archon, Eminent Supreme Deputy Archon, Eminent Supreme Warden, Eminent Supreme Herald, Eminent Supreme Chronicler and Honorary Eminent Supreme Archon. The Eminent Supreme Recorder, who manages the headquarters staff, is also a member of the Supreme Council. You will learn more about the Fraternity structure in chapter 17.

SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON FOUNDATION

The Foundation exists to oversee the educational endeavors of the Fraternity; to maintain the Levere

Memorial Temple, archives and collections; and to provide scholarships for members. This entity is overseen by a Foundation Board of Trustees, separate from the Supreme Council. You will learn more about the Foundation in chapter 18.

SAE FINANCIAL & HOUSING CORPORATION (F&H)

The Finance & Housing Corporation, LLC exists to ensure that house corporations, chapters, and alumni have financially sound options for quality, competitive, and affordable housing. It is overseen by a Board of Directors, separate from the Supreme Council. You will learn more about F&H in chapter 19.

FRATERNITY OPERATIONS STRUCTURE

As a volunteer-run organization, Sigma Alpha Epsilon also operates as a business and has a structure that is slightly different in how it operates from the volunteer structure.

Local	Regional	Realm	Head-quarters	National
Chapter or Alumni Assoc.	Province	Regions	Fraternity Service Center	Supreme Council

On a local and regional level, the Fraternity Operations structure and services remain the same.

REGIONS (REALM)

The Realm of Sigma Alpha Epsilon is divided, as an

operational structure, into regions. These regions are supervised by a paid, professional staff member known as a Regional Director. Regional Directors live in their respective region and travel to the chapters within that region at least once per year to ensure that chapters are operating as they should be. In addition, Regional Directors are available to assist chapters in their operations and can be a first-line point of contact when a member or chapter has a question.

➤ NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS ➤

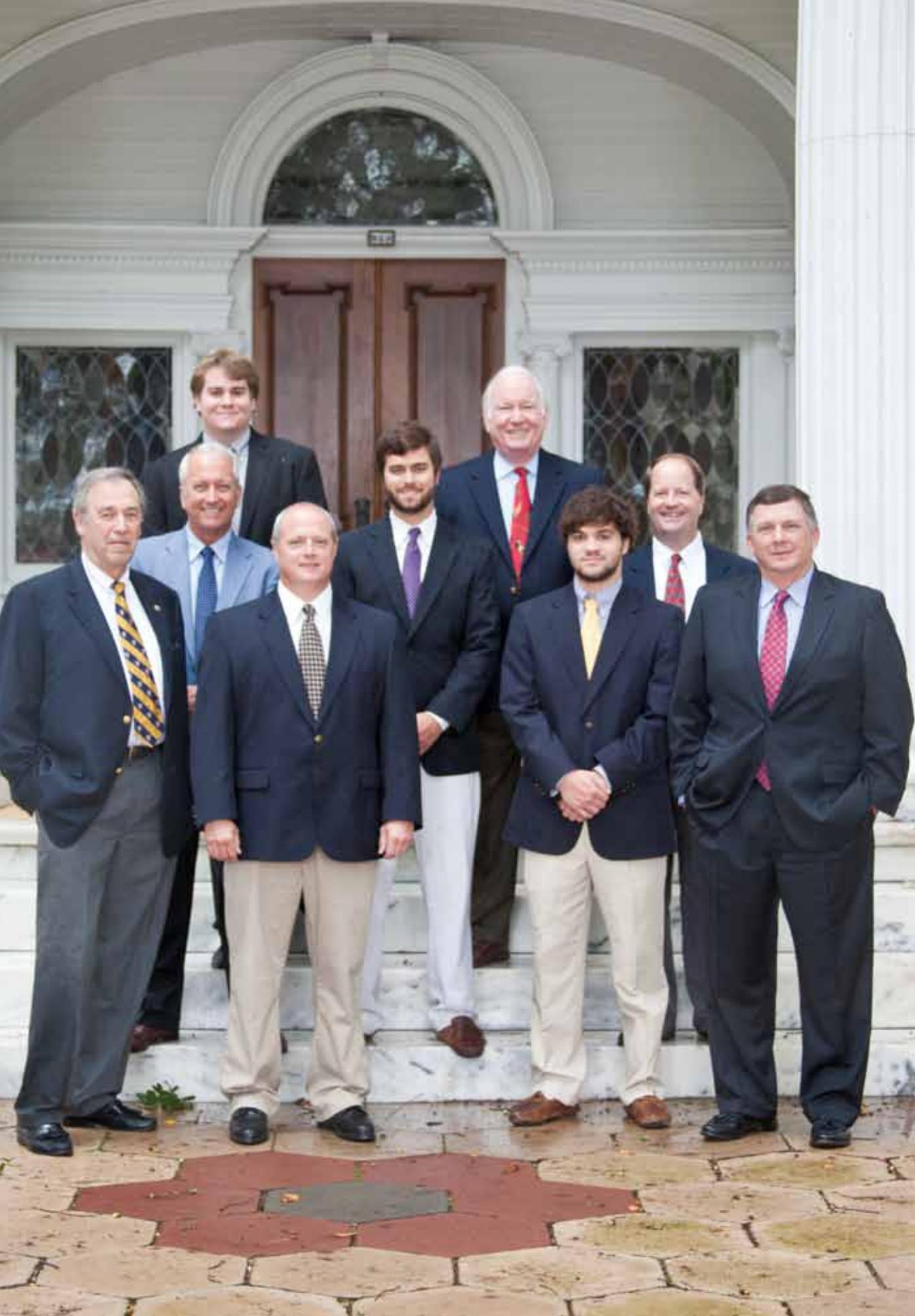
The Fraternity Service Center (FSC) is located in Evanston, Illinois, with operations housed at the Levere Memorial Temple. FSC staff members oversee the day-to-day operations of the Fraternity and assist chapters in their endeavors. The office is run by the Eminent Supreme Recorder, who serves as the Executive Director of the Fraternity. The FSC staff members oversee billing and reporting of members, educational programming, communications and marketing, information systems and database management as well as alumni services. The Fraternity Service Center staff and the Eminent Supreme Recorder work for the boards of directors in carrying out their vision and goals.



CHAPTER SUMMARY

Sigma Alpha Epsilon has two main structures: a volunteer structure and an operational structure. They are different only in terms of oversight and providing of services, but understanding the difference between these two separate structures can assist you and your chapter in its success. Sigma Alpha Epsilon is comprised of three separate, legal entities: the Fraternity, the Foundation, and the SAE Financial & Housing Corporation. Each has a different board of directors and serves a different purpose in advancing Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

- 1) Every chapter in the realm is a part of what organization on a regional level?
- 2) What is the name of the president of the regional organization?
- 3) What is the title of the paid staff member who visits chapters on a yearly basis?
- 4) What are the three entities of Sigma Alpha Epsilon?
- 5) What is the name of the board of directors for the Fraternity?
- 6) Who oversees the day-to-day operations of the Fraternity Service Center?



5

Alumni Life After College

by Richard C. Nero
additions by James Irwin

BY COMPLETING THIS
CHAPTER YOU WILL:

- Be familiar with the different aspects of becoming involved as an alumnus
- Understand different levels of volunteer participation in the Fraternity

Fraternity membership is for life. Although a brother may experience four years of intensive undergraduate activity as a member of a chapter, many more years of activity as an alumnus await him, and the alumni experience can be just as rewarding as his collegiate one.

Although brothers graduate and move onto the professional world or another endeavor, Sigma Alpha Epsilon's bond continues for as long as the brother wishes. The friendships formed from the Fraternity have potential to last a lifetime, and for an overwhelming majority of brothers, they do. Our lives change as we start new careers, begin our own families or dedicate ourselves to another cause. Yet the Fraternity remains a constant support network for those who chose to call upon it. Alumni membership offers various ways to stay involved, such as joining an alumni association, serving as a volunteer leader or making donations to the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Foundation.

➤ **ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS** ➤

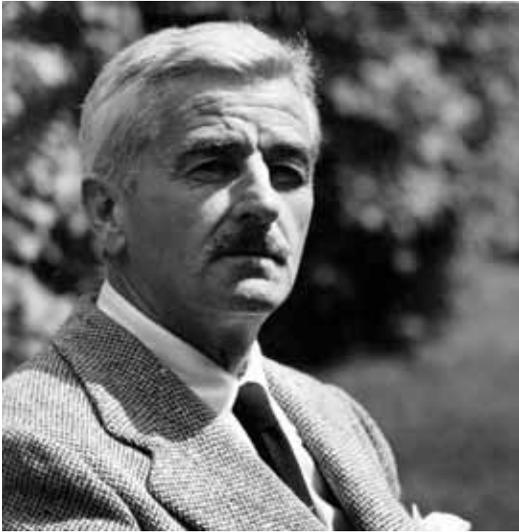
There are two basic types of alumni associations: chapter and area. They function with the same goal in mind — as an alumni chapter comprised of brothers of various ages.

A chapter alumni association provides a solid and consistent groundwork for a chapter as it creates a place for graduates of a specific chapter to remain in contact with each other, as well as to assist the members' alma mater. This type of association is designed to draw its membership solely from the alumni of one chapter,

regardless of where they live. These members pay annual dues, receive regular publications from the chapter and/or association and attend activities and meetings sponsored by alumni. The benefits of this type of association are two-fold. The alumni are assured regular news and possible activities, thus keeping them affiliated with the chapter, and the chapter will receive assistance from the Fraternity Service Center that can enhance its own alumni-relations program. For those chapters that do not have an alumni association and would like to create one, contact the Fraternity Service Center for more information.

An area alumni association is an organization that functions within an area of high concentration of alumni, such as a city or metropolitan area. Although it can serve a variety of purposes, an area association is designed primarily to provide fellowship among brothers from any chapter who reside within that area. The Detroit, San Diego, New Orleans, Atlanta and Memphis Area Alumni Associations are examples of such a type of association. These organizations openly welcome brothers who reside within its particular geographic location, especially because no alumni association may exist in the town where an alumnus lives.

Alumni associations are easy to get started. At least ten alumni in good standing may fill out the paperwork to petition for an alumni-association charter. If you are interested in starting an area alumni association, contact the Fraternity Service Center for more information.



William Faulkner



T. Boone Pickens

➤ VOLUNTEER LEADERS ➤

The Fraternity benefits from its strong alumni base, but even more from those brothers who step up and serve as a volunteer. There are many capacities of a volunteer leader, ranging from a chapter adviser or member of an advisory board to serving on the Supreme Council or another board of directors for the organization. Alumni who wish to get involved are encouraged to begin at a local level, working with chapters in their area as an adviser or part of an advisory board, and providing mentorship, professional development and institutional knowledge to a chapter. Local-level volunteers can also serve as a member of a house corporation for a chapter. Additionally, volunteers may serve on a Province Council, working to serve and improve all chapters in your province. There are also national committees appointed following each Fraternity Convention in which both undergraduates and alumni can participate. Active and strong volunteer leadership at each of these levels will make Sigma Alpha Epsilon a better organization for all of its members.

➤ DONATIONS TO THE FOUNDATION ➤

While volunteer leadership is important, it is also important that our brothers help to give back financially to the organization. By donating to the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Foundation, which is a separate entity from the Fraternity, brothers are assisting in the future improvements and longevity of our organization. There is additional information on the Foundation in a later chapter.

.....
Richard Nero (Kent State 1993) served as Alumni Development Coordinator at the Fraternity Service Center from 1994-1995.



CHAPTER SUMMARY

After graduation, many brothers allow the Fraternity to become simply a memory. But others, those whose loyalty stamps them as leaders of men, will remain active in the Fraternity and continue to contribute time and money to its worthwhile causes. These individuals will serve as advisers and leaders in chapters and as province officers, Supreme Council members and staff at the Fraternity Service Center. They will put back into Sigma Alpha Epsilon some of the profits and dividends they received as undergraduates. They will do these things because they care. They believe in our organization, and they want to see it continue to grow and flourish. It is our hope that you will become a lifelong, loyal member of the Fraternity.

- 1) What are some of the ways to stay involved as an alumnus?
- 2) What are three different volunteer leadership positions?
- 3) Why can a chapter advisory board be an asset to a chapter?
- 4) How many alumni does it take to start an alumni association?
- 5) What is the difference between a chapter alumni association and an area alumni association?



J.B. Fuqua



Johnny Isakson

AUTHORS/ARTISTS

Robert Considine (George Washington 1933), war correspondent; columnist; author
William Faulkner (Mississippi 1919), author; Nobel Prize recipient
Chester "Chet" Huntley (Montana State 1930), journalist
John Jakes (DePauw 1953), author
Theodore J. Kooser (Iowa State 1962), National Poet Laureate, 2004-2006; Pulitzer Prize winner
John Palmer (Northwestern 1958), journalist; correspondent
Walker Percy (North Carolina-Chapel Hill 1937), author
Ernie Pyle (Indiana 1932), war correspondent
Rudy Vallee (Maine 1925), musician
Carl Van Doren (Illinois 1907), author; editor; historian
Robert H. Waterman (School of Mines 1958), author

BUSINESS AND COMMERCE

John Bard (Northwestern 1963), CFO, Wrigley Corporation, 1990-1999
Donald Bently (Iowa 1949), founder and CEO, Board of Bently Nevada Corporation
James H. Blanchard (Georgia 1963), CEO, Synovus Finl
Gary L. Cowger (Kettering 1970), president, General Motors North America
William B. Dunavant Jr. (Vanderbilt 1954), chairman, Dunavant Enterprises
Steve Fossett (Stanford 1966), founder, Lakota Trading and Marathon Securities; adventurer
Scott T. Ford (Arkansas-Fayetteville 1984), CEO, Alltel
Edward C. Johnson III (Harvard 1954), CEO, Fidelity Investments
Paul T. Jones (Virginia 1976), philanthropist
Frederick J. Kleisner (Michigan State 1966), chairman and CEO, Wyndham International
Glen McLaughlin (Oklahoma 1956), CEO, Venture Leasing Associates and business ethicist
Ross Levin (Minnesota 1982), financial planner; sports agent
L.B. Maytag (Iowa State 1910), founder, Maytag Corporation
Jackson W. Moore (Alabama 1970), executive chairman, Regions Bank
Charles Mooty (Minnesota 1983), president, Dairy Queen, Inc.
Gary L. Neale, (Washington [Washington] 1962), CEO, NiSource
H. Ross Perot Jr. (Vanderbilt 1981), president, Hillwood Development Corp.
Douglas Oberhelman (Millikin 1975), Chairman & CEO, Caterpillar Inc.
William Osborne (Northwestern 1969), CEO, Northern Trust Bank
T. Boone Pickens (Oklahoma State 1951), founder, ENRG Corp.

Pat Robertson (Washington and Lee 1950), chairman, Christian Broadcasting Network
Howell Raines (Birmingham-Southern 1964), former executive editor, New York Times
William S. Stuckey Jr. (Georgia 1956), chairman, Stuckey's Corporation
James R. Tobin (Harvard 1966), CEO, Boston Scientific
James Ukrop (William & Mary 1960), founder and president, Ukrop's Super Markets
Monte Zweben (Carnegie Mellon 1985), CEO, Blue Martini Software

BUSINESS SCHOOLS

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

GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SERVICE

Max Baucus (Stanford 1963), U.S. senator (Montana), 1978-present
Doug Bereuter (Nebraska 1961), U.S. representative (Nebraska), 1978-2004
David Bonior (Iowa 1967), U.S. representative (Michigan), 1976-2003
Allen Boyd (Florida State 1969), U.S. representative (Florida), 1997-present
Jay Dickey (Arkansas-Fayetteville 1961), U.S. representative (Arkansas), 1992-2000
Peter Dominici (New Mexico 1955), U.S. senator (New Mexico), 1978-present
David Dreier (La Verne 1974), U.S. representative (California), 1980-present
Donald Evans (Texas-Austin 1969), Secretary of Commerce, 2001-2004
Peter Fitzgerald (Dartmouth 1982), U.S. senator (Illinois), 1999-2005
Paul Gillmor (Miami [Ohio] 1961), U.S. representative (Ohio), 1988-2001
Steven L. Henry (Western Kentucky 1976), lieutenant governor (Kentucky), 1995-2004
Johnny Isakson (Georgia 1966), U.S. senator (Georgia), 2004-present
Gary Johnson (New Mexico 1975), governor (New Mexico), 1994-2004
Wilson Livingood (Michigan State 1961), United States House of Representatives Sergeant-at-Arms, 1995-present
William McKinley (Mount Union 1869), President of the United States, 1897-1901
Elliott Ness (Chicago 1924), law enforcement



Neal Berte



Elliott Ness

- Richard Riley** (Furman 1954), Secretary of Education, 1992-2000
Robert Ray (Drake 1952), governor (Iowa), 1969-1983
Ralph Regula (Mount Union 1948), U.S. representative (Ohio), 1972-present
Brian Sandoval (Nevada-Reno 1985), Attorney General (Nevada), 2002-2005
John Shadegg (Arizona 1972), U.S. representative (Arizona), 1994-present
Harold Stassen (Minnesota 1929), governor (Minnesota), 1939-1943; presidential candidate
Charles Stenholm (Texas Tech 1961), U.S. representative (Texas), 1978-2004
John Sununu Jr. (MIT 1986), U.S. representative (New Hampshire), 1997-2003; U.S. senator (New Hampshire), 2003-present
Mark F. Taylor (Emory 1979), lieutenant governor (Georgia), 1999-2007
Rick Tempest (Wyoming 1972), state representative (Wyoming), 1987-2002
Jim Guy Tucker (Harvard 1965), governor (Arkansas), 1993-1996
James Ziglar (George Washington 1968), United States Senate Sergeant-at-Arms, 1998-2001; Immigration and Naturalization Service Commissioner, 2001-2002

HIGHER EDUCATION

- Neal Berte** (Cincinnati 1962), president, Birmingham-Southern College, 1976-2004
John V. Griffith (Dickinson 1969), president, Presbyterian College, 1998-present
Bruce F. Grube (UC-Berkeley 1962), president, Georgia Southern, 1999-present
Thomas Hearn Jr. (Birmingham-Southern 1959), president, Wake Forest University, 1983-2005
Stephen G. Jennings (Simpson 1968), president, University of Evansville, 2001-2011
Dr. Daniel S. Papp (Dartmouth 1969), president, Kennesaw State University, 2006 - present
Luis M. Proenza (Emory 1966), president, University of Akron, 1999-present
James M. Simmons (Memphis 1964), president, Lamar University, 1999-present
Robert Wagner (South Dakota State 1954), president, South Dakota State University, 1985-1997
G. David Gearhart (Westminster 1974), chancellor, University of Arkansas, 2008 - present

MEDIA AND ENTERTAINMENT

- Glen Ballard** (Mississippi 1975), producer; song writer
Dierks Bentley, (Vanderbilt 1997), singer
Beau Bridges (UCLA 1964), actor
Lloyd Bridges (UCLA 1935), actor
Danny Clark (San Jose State 1986), actor
Roger Corman (Colorado/Stanford 1944), motion picture producer
Jack B. Davis (Georgia 1952), cartoonist
Sam Elliott (Oregon 1966), actor
Carmen Finestra (Penn State 1969), television producer
Gregory Garcia (Frostburg State 1992), television producer
Terry Gilliam (Occidental 1962), motion picture director; screenwriter; actor
Bob Gohen (San Diego State 1976), television host
Bobby Hatfield (Cal State-Long Beach 1962), singer
Pete Jones (Missouri-Columbia 1992), screenwriter; producer
James Kilpatrick (Missouri-Columbia 1941), commentator; columnist
Richard Kind (Northwestern 1978), actor
Nick Lachey (Miami [Ohio] 1996), singer
David McFadzean (Evansville 1969), television producer
Patrick O'Neal (Florida 1945), actor
Larry Patterson (Cincinnati 1966), television producer
Ross Porter (Oklahoma 1960), sports broadcaster
Dick Powell (Occidental 1924), actor
Michael Rosenbaum (Western Kentucky 1994), actor
Fred A. Savage (Stanford 1998), actor
David Spade (Arizona State 1983), actor; comedian
Grant Shaud (Richmond 1983), actor
Kevin Tighe (Cal State-Los Angeles 1965), actor
Robert Young (Southern Cal 1937), actor
Anthony Zuiker (La Verne 1990), television producer

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

- Robert Beyster** (Michigan 1945), founder, Science Applications International Corporation, national security/reactor physics
George Gallup (Iowa 1922), pollster
Robert Goddard (Worcester Polytechnic 1908), physicist
Joseph Strauss (Cincinnati 1892), structural engineer; bridge designer

SPORTS

- Chris Ault** (Nevada-Reno 1968), football coach, Nevada-Reno 1976-1992, 1994-1995, 2004-present; College Football Hall of Fame
Bob Baffert (Arizona 1977), horse owner & trainer, three Kentucky Derby wins, five Preakness Stakes wins, one Belmont Stakes win



Joseph Strauss

Bradford Banta (USC 1993), football player, Indianapolis Colts 1994-1999; New York Jets 2000; Denver Broncos 2001-2003; Buffalo Bills 2004

Andy Bean (Florida 1975), golfer, PGA Tour, 1975-2003; Champions Tour 2003-present

Bob Biggs (UC-Davis 1993), football coach, Cal-Davis 1993-present

George Bodenheimer, (Denison 1980) president, ESPN sports; ESPN Chairman; National Football Foundation's 2012 Distinguished American Award winner

Scott Boras (Pacific 1995), major league baseball sports agent

Tony Boselli (USC 1995), football player, Jacksonville Jaguars 1995-2001

Doug Brien (UC-Berkeley 1994), football player, San Francisco 49ers 1994-1995; New Orleans Saints 1995-2000; Indianapolis Colts 2001; Tampa Bay Buccaneers 2001; Minnesota Vikings 2002

William "Mack" Brown (Florida State 1974), football coach, University of Texas 1998-present

Avery Brundage (Illinois 1909), president, U.S. Olympic Committee 1929-1933; president, International Olympics Committee 1952-1972

Bob & Mike Bryan (Stanford 2000), ATP number one tennis duo seven times; world's number one-ranked doubles team; Davis Cup

Thomas Butters (Ohio Wesleyan 1964), athletics director, Duke 1977-1998; major league pitcher, Pittsburgh Pirates 1962-1965

Ken Caminiti (San Jose State 1985), baseball player, Houston Astros 1987-1994, 1999-2000; San Diego Padres 1995-1998; Texas Rangers 2001; Atlanta Braves 2001

Dave Campbell (Michigan 1964), baseball player, Detroit Tigers 1967-1969; San Diego Padres 1970-1973; St. Louis Cardinals 1973; Houston Astros 1973-1974; ESPN color commentator 1990-2010

Pete Carroll (Pacific 1973), football coach, New York Jets 1994; New England Patriots 1997-1999; USC 2001-2010; Seattle Seahawks 2010 - present

Jason Castro (Stanford 2009), baseball player, Houston Astros, 2010-2012

Jack Christiansen (Colorado State 1950), football player, Detroit Lions 1958-1961; Pro Football Hall of Fame; football coach, San Francisco 49ers 1963-1967; Stanford 1972-1976

Gordie Clark (New Hampshire 1974), National Hockey League and World Hockey Association player (1974-1976, 1978-1979); director of player personnel, New York Rangers 1996-present

Rich Coady (Texas A&M 1998), football player, St. Louis Rams 1999-2001, 2003-2004; Tennessee Titans 2002

Kyle Cook (Michigan State 2007), football player, Cincinnati Bengals 2008-2011

Pat Dye Jr. (Auburn 1984), professional sports agent

Jack Elway (Washington State 1953), football coach, San Jose State 1979-1983; Stanford 1984-1988



William "Mack" Brown

Dennis Erickson (Montana State 1969), football coach, Idaho 1982-1985, 2006; Wyoming 1986; Washington State 1987-1988; Miami (FL) 1989-1994; Seattle Seahawks 1995-1998; Oregon State 1999-2002; San Francisco 49ers 2003-2004; Arizona State 2006-2011

J. Howard Frazer (Cincinnati 1947), president, U.S. Tennis Association, 1993-1995

Ron Franklin (Mississippi 1964) ESPN play-by-play announcer 1987-2011

Bill Freehan (Michigan 1963), baseball player, Detroit Tigers 1961-1976; Michigan head baseball coach 1989-1995

John Gall (Stanford 2004), baseball player, St. Louis Cardinals 2005-2006; Florida Marlins 2007

Frank Garcia (Washington 1995), football player, Carolina Panthers 1995-2000; St. Louis Rams 2001-2002; Arizona Cardinals 2003

Ryan Garko (Stanford 2003), baseball player, Cleveland Indians 2005-2009; San Francisco Giants 2009; Texas Rangers 2010

Bob Gilder (Arizona State 1977), golfer, PGA Tour 1973-2000; Champions Tours 2000-present

Mike Gminski (Duke 1980), basketball player, New Jersey Nets 1980-1988; Philadelphia 76ers 1988-1991; Charlotte Hornets 1991-1994; Milwaukee Bucks 1995

Mike Gosling (Stanford 2003), baseball player Arizona Diamondbacks 2004-2005; Cincinnati Reds 2006-2007; Cleveland Indians 2009

Kevin Grevey (Kentucky 1975), basketball player, Washington Bullets 1975-1983; Milwaukee Bucks 1983-2005

Joey Hamilton (Georgia Southern 1992), baseball player, San Diego Padres 1994-1998; Toronto Blue Jays 1999-2001; Cincinnati Reds 2001-2003

Ernie Harwell (Emory 1940), baseball play-by-play announcer, Brooklyn Dodgers 1948-1949; New York Giants 1950-1953; Baltimore Orioles 1954-1959; Detroit Tigers 1960-2002; member of Baseball Hall of Fame broadcaster's wing; Ford Frick Award winner

Jerry Heard (Fresno State 1969), golfer, PGA Tour 1969-1980

Jud Heathcote (Washington State 1949), basketball coach, Montana 1971-1976; Michigan State 1976-1995

John Hester (Stanford 2006), baseball player, Arizona Diamondbacks 2009-2010; Los Angeles Angels 2012

Phil Jackson (North Dakota 1967), basketball player, New York Knicks 1967-1978; New York Nets 1978-1980; basketball coach, Chicago Bulls 1989-1998; Los Angeles Lakers 1999-2011

Bobby Jones (Georgia Tech 1922), amateur golfer, 1908-1930; professional golfer; attorney; golf course designer; businessman

Gary Koch (Florida 1974), sportscaster; golf course designer; golfer, PGA Tour 1975-1990; Nationwide Tour 1991-1999; Champions Tour 2000-present



Ernie Harwell



Scott Boras

Bill Kratzert (Georgia 1974), sportscaster; golfer, PGA Tour 1976-1997; Champions Tour 2002-present

Ted Leland (Pacific 1970), athletic director, Stanford 1992-2005; vice president, Pacific 2005-present

Pete Maravich (LSU 1970), college basketball's leading career scorer (3,667 points, 44.2 per game); Basketball Hall of Fame; basketball player, Atlanta Hawks 1971-1974; New Orleans Jazz 1975-1978; Utah Jazz 1980; Boston Celtics 1980; named to the NBA 50th Anniversary Alltime Team

Ron Mason (St. Lawrence 1964), hockey coach, Michigan 1979-2002; athletic director, Michigan 2002-2008

Ed McCaffrey (Stanford 1990), football player, New York Giants 1991-1993; San Francisco 49ers 1994; Denver Broncos 1995-2003

Kevin McClatchy (UC-Santa Barbara 1985), CEO and owner, Pittsburgh Pirates 1996-2007

Patrick McEnroe (Stanford 1988), tennis player, U.S. Tennis Association 1988-1998; captain, U.S. Davis Cup team

Mike Montgomery (Cal State-Long Beach 1965), basketball coach, Montana 1977-1986; Stanford 1986-2004; Golden State 2004-2006; UC-Berkeley 2008-present

Bob Murphy (Florida 1966), golfer, PGA Tour, Champions Tour; NBC golf commentator 1999-2009

Don Nehlen (Bowling Green State 1958), football coach, Bowling Green State 1968-1976; West Virginia 1980-2000; College Football Hall of Fame

Graig Nettles (San Diego State 1965), baseball player, Minnesota Twins 1967-1969; Cleveland Indians 1970-1972; New York Yankees 1973-1983; San Diego Padres 1984-1986; Atlanta Braves 1987; Montreal Expos 1988; 390 career home runs

C.M. Newton (Kentucky 1952), basketball coach; athletic director, University of Kentucky 1989-2000

Chris Nichting (Northwestern 1988), baseball player, Texas Rangers 1995; Cleveland Indians 2000; Toronto Blue Jays 2001; Cincinnati Reds 2001; Colorado Rockies 2001-2002

Gregg Olson (Minnesota 1985), baseball player, Baltimore Orioles 1988-1993; Atlanta Braves 1994; Cleveland Indians 1995; Kansas City Royals 1995 & 1997; Detroit Tigers 1996; Houston Astros 1996; Minnesota Twins 1997; Arizona Diamondbacks 1998-1999; Los Angeles Dodgers 2000-2001

John Offerdahl (Western Michigan 1986), football player, Miami Dolphins 1986-1993

Todd Peterson (Georgia 1993), football player, Arizona Cardinals 1994; Seattle Seahawks 1995-1999; Kansas City Chiefs 2000-2001; Pittsburgh Steelers 2002; San Francisco 49ers 2003-2004; Atlanta Falcons 2005

Ross Porter (Oklahoma 1960), play-by-play announcer, Los Angeles Dodgers 1977-2004

Matt Prater (Central Florida 2006), football player, Atlanta Falcons 2007; Denver Broncos 2008-current

Paul Purtzer (Arizona State 1970), golfer, PGA Tour; golf instructor

Tom Purtzer (Arizona State 1973), golfer, PGA Tour 1973-2005; Champions Tour 2004-present

Frank Ramsey (Kentucky 1953), basketball player, Boston Celtics 1954-1964; Basketball Hall of Fame

Greg Reynolds (Stanford 2007), baseball player, Colorado Rockies 2008, 2011

Mark Richardson (Clemson 1983), president, Carolina Panthers 1987-2009

Bob "Buck" Rodgers (Ohio Wesleyan 1964), baseball player, Los Angeles Angels 1961-69; major league manager, Milwaukee Brewers 1980-1982; Montreal Expos 1985-1991; California Angels 1991-1994

Timm Rosenbach (Washington State 1988), football player, Phoenix Cardinals 1989-1992; Hamilton Tiger-Cats 1994; New Orleans Saints 1995

Kyle Rote (Southern Methodist 1951), College Football Hall of Fame; football player, New York Giants 1951-1961; NBC color commentator

Bo Schembechler (Miami [Ohio] 1951), football coach, Michigan 1969-1989; president, Detroit Tigers 1990-1992

Bradley Schumacher (Pacific 1997), Olympic athlete 1996 & 2000

Taylor Smith (Georgia 1976), owner, Atlanta Falcons 1997-2002

Drew Stanton (Michigan State 2007), football player, Detroit Lions 2008-2011

Jonathan Starks (Stanford 1993), tennis player, U.S. Tennis Association 1991-2001

Craig Stevens (UC-Berkeley 2008), football player, Tennessee Titans 2008-2011

Barry Switzer (Oklahoma 2000), football coach, Oklahoma 1973-1988; Dallas Cowboys 1994-1997

Fran Tarkenton (Georgia 1962), football player, Minnesota Vikings 1961-1966; New York Giants 1967-1971; Minnesota Vikings 1972-1978

Walt Terrell (Morehead State 1980), baseball player, New York Mets 1982-1984; Detroit Tigers 1958-1988 & 1990-1992; San Diego Padres 1989; New York Yankees 1989; Pittsburgh Pirates 1990

Denny Thum (Rockhurst 1974), president, executive vice-president, chief operating officer, Kansas City Chiefs, 2009-2010

David Treadwell (Clemson 1988), football player, Denver Broncos 1989-1992; New York Giants, 1993-1994

Tommy Valentine (Georgia 1971), golfer, PGA Tour 1977-1988

William T. Young (Kentucky 1939), founder, W. T. Young Foods, W. T. Young Storage, Overbrook Farms; thoroughbred racehorse breeder



ACTIVE ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS

This roster contains the names of the current and active alumni associations across the country, whether they are specific to a chapter or to a city.

Alabama Iota	Kansas Gamma	Phoenix, AZ
Arizona Delta	Kentucky Delta	Portland, OR
Arkansas Area	Kentucky Epsilon	Rochester, NY
California Alpha	Kentucky Gamma	San Diego North County, CA
California Chi-Mu	Kentucky Sigma	San Diego, CA
California Delta AA	La Crosse Area	Savannah, GA
California Epsilon	Louisiana	Shreveport, LA
California Iota	Louisiana Alpha	Sioux Falls, SD
California Xi	Louisiana Chi	South Carolina Delta
California Zeta	Macon, GA	South Carolina Nu
Catonsville, MD	Maryland Omicron-Pi	South Florida
Central Iowa	Maryland Sigma	Southern California
Central Massachusetts	Massachusetts Beta-Upsilon	Southern Kentucky Area
Charleston, SC	Memphis Area	Southern Nevada
Charlotte, NC	Michigan Alpha	Tennessee Beta
Chicago Area	Michigan Delta	Tennessee Delta
Colorado Zeta	Michigan Delta-Omega	Tennessee Tau
Dayton, OH	Michigan Epsilon	Texas Chi
Delaware Alpha	Michigan Iota-Beta	Texas Sigma
Detroit, MI	Minnesota Gamma	Toledo, OH
Florida Alpha-Mu	Mississippi Delta	Tuscaloosa, AL
Florida Beta	Mississippi Sigma	Twin Cities, MN
Florida Upsilon	Mississippi Theta	Valdosta, GA
Fort Worth, TX	Missouri Delta	Virginia Alpha
Georgia Alpha	Missouri Gamma	Virginia Kappa
Georgia Eta	Missouri Kappa-Chi	Virginia Tau
Georgia Omega	Montana Beta	Virginia Tidewater Area
Greater Atlanta, GA	Mississippi Sigma/Jackson Metro Area	Virginia Zeta
Greater Cincinnati, OH	Naples, FL	Washington Beta
Greater Columbus Area	Nashville, TN	Washington Gamma
Greater Grand Rapids, MI	Nebraska Lambda-Pi	Washington, DC
Greater Kansas City Area	Nevada Alpha	Wyoming Alpha
Greater Long Beach Area	New Hampshire Beta	
Greater New York City, NY	New Orleans, LA	
Greater Orlando, FL	New York Alpha	
Greater Pensacola, FL	New York Epsilon	
Henderson, NV Area	New York Omega	
Hilton Head, SC	North Carolina Delta	
Illinois Alpha-Omega	North Carolina Epsilon	
Illinois Delta	North Carolina Omega	
Illinois Delta-Pi	North Carolina Sigma	
Illinois Epsilon	North Carolina Theta	
Illinois Psi-Omega	Northern Virginia	
Indiana Delta	Ohio Alpha	
Indiana Gamma	Ohio Sigma	
Indiana Sigma	Oklahoma City, OK/Oklahoma Mu	
Indiana Zeta	Oklahoma Kappa	
Indianola, IA	Orange County, CA	
Iowa Beta	Oregon Alpha	
Iowa Delta	Oregon Beta (Diomedians)	
Iowa Gamma	Palm Beach County, FL	
Jackson, TN	Pennsylvania Chi-Omicron	
Jacksonville, FL	Pennsylvania Kappa	



2

Our Heritage and Symbolism



6

Our Insignia

BY COMPLETING THIS
CHAPTER YOU WILL:

- Understand the many insignia of the Fraternity
- Understand the various components that make up the insignia

The badge is rhomboid-shaped and arranged in a vertical position. In the upper corner are the Greek letters “ΣΑΕ” and immediately beneath are a lion and the goddess Minerva. In the lower corner are the Greek letters “ΦΑ” on a white background and surrounded by an olive wreath. All figures are in gold on a background of Nazarene blue. The beveled edges and back of the badge are gold. The official badge is unjeweled.

The color Nazarene blue was selected by the Founders, but the blue enamel used in badge production was brittle and tended to chip. To resolve this problem, the background of the badge was changed from Nazarene Blue to stronger black enamel by the 1858 Convention in Murfreesboro, Tennessee. The materials used to make blue enamel were improved over time, and the badge was changed back to blue by the 1926 Convention in Boston.

The original badge is similar to the current badge for active brothers, but it was much larger – one-and-a-half inches long and fifteen-sixteenths of an inch wide. The background behind the Greek letters “ΦΑ” is Nazarene blue like the rest of the badge. A slightly smaller version of this original badge now is customarily worn by the Eminent Archon of a chapter or by a Province Archon. The pledge badge, on the other hand, 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 an olive wreath.

Minerva is the patron goddess of the Fraternity, and many representations of her likeness and appearance exist. Minerva is the Roman name for the Greek goddess Athena, the patron goddess of the polis of Athens, where the Parthenon was built in her honor. Minerva is believed to have been selected by our Founding Fathers rather than Athena due to the popularity of classical deities being called by their Roman names in English literature during the 18th century.

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

The recognition pin is a monogram in gold of the letters ΣΑΕ. The flower of the Fraternity is the violet. The colors of the Fraternity are royal purple and old gold. While they had already been in use for several years, both the violet and the colors of the Fraternity were officially adopted at the 1909 Atlantic City Convention.

The coat-of-arms is a quartered shield. 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

Badge of James Mead (Georgia Military Academy 1864), on loan from Peter W. Sullivan (Vanderbilt 1965)

with 22 fleur-de-lis. The inescutcheon pictures the sun and clouds on a black background. A helmet, mantling and 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 letters. The coat-of-arms was adopted in 1910 and was the creation of William Leslie French (Connecticut Alpha 1894).

Prior to 1910, though the Fraternity did not have an official coat-of-arms, but there existed numerous “official” insignia used by chapters and on national correspondence. Many of these insignia included Masonic symbols, such as the eye of providence/all-seeing eye, starbursts and clasped hands. Chapters were free at that time to create their own symbols and insignia that were unique to their chapter or campus.

In 2001, Sigma Alpha Epsilon adopted “The True Gentleman” as its official creed, although the author, John Walter Wayland, was not a member of the Fraternity. The organization later initiated him posthumously as a gesture of respect.

The flag is rectangular in form, the length 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 — known as the canton — 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. The flag was adopted at the Chattanooga Convention of 1892 and was designed by H.H. Cowan.



CHAPTER SUMMARY

Sigma Alpha Epsilon has several official insignia. These include the badge, which entails several variations; our patron goddess, Minerva; and other symbols such as the seal of the Fraternity, coat-of-arms, flag and creed, “The True Gentleman.” These official symbols of the Fraternity are meant to remind you of your obligations as members and to inspire your actions throughout life.

- 1) Why was Nazarene blue selected for the badge, and why were badges with black enamel created for a period of time?
- 2) What are the different badges that are used for different types of membership?
- 3) What is the flower of the Fraternity?
- 4) What are the official colors of the Fraternity?



THE INSIGNIA OF ΣΑΕ



ORIGINAL BADGE



BROTHER BADGE



PLEDGE BADGE



COLONY ACTIVE BADGE



COLONY PLEDGE BADGE



THE GREAT SEAL



COAT-OF-ARMS



THE FLAG

RITUAL

of the

MA ALPHA EPSILON
FRATERNITY



7

The Ritual of Σ AE

by Jason Scott Embry and James Irwin

BY COMPLETING THIS
CHAPTER YOU WILL:

- Become familiar with the history and evolution of Sigma Alpha Epsilon's Ritual
- Understand key ceremonies included within Sigma Alpha Epsilon's Ritual
- Appreciate that Sigma Alpha Epsilon's Ritual encompasses more than Initiation.

“Every initiate,” proclaimed in the introduction to Σ AE's 1888 Ritual, “should be impressed at the start with the dignity, the beauty and the everlastingness of the order into which he has been received.”

Our forefathers understood, just as we seek to understand today, that the Ritual was and is the Fraternity's conscience. Not only does it set forth the ideals and principles of the Order, but it also represents that important element that sets a fraternity apart from all other student organizations or movements. The Ritual is more than simply an initiation ceremony. It is meant to convey to members what a fraternity is all about and to relay a system of values that the Founding Fathers selected — one that brothers are asked to use as guiding values in their lives. It serves as a standard by which all aspects and operations of the Fraternity can be examined and enhanced.

ORIGIN OF THE RITUAL

Over the years, Sigma Alpha Epsilon chapters have used and performed many evolutions of the Ritual. While aspects of the ceremony have changed, the underlying facets of our Fraternity's Ritual have remained the same since the beginning. Initially, the Ritual was intertwined with the by-laws of the Fraternity and, together, these were called the Constitution of Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

The first Constitution was largely a product of Noble Leslie DeVotie, the visionary and key Founding Father. DeVotie, a former member of the defunct Kappa Alpha local fraternity at the University of Alabama — which is

not the same as the Kappa Alpha Order or Kappa Alpha Society of today — was familiar with the operations of fraternities and drew from his experiences to develop the Constitution and Ritual. It was common during that era that joining a fraternity would involve two parts: The Degree of Trial and the Degree of Revelation.

There was no period of pledgeship during the beginning of the Fraternity. If members believed the candidate to be worthy of joining, they would invite him to a meeting and proceed to ask him questions about his character, ideals and beliefs. This was known as the Degree of Trial. If the membership believed his answers were not satisfactory, the candidate would then proceed to the Degree of Revelation. During the Degree of Revelation, the candidate would be read the Constitution.

Along with the first constitution, the Founders created the first symbol of the Ritual: the badge. The description of the badge can be found in the earliest versions of the Constitution and Ritual, and the design was created by John Barrett Rudolph, one of the eight Founding Fathers.

While no copies of the original 1856 Constitution and Ritual are known to exist, it is believed that a copy held in the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Foundation Archives from 1858 is nearly the same as the 1856 version. This Constitution reads like most by-laws for an organization, calling for officers, providing rules of operation and, in this case, outlining the secret meanings of elements of the Fraternity.

EVOLUTION OF THE RITUAL

It was not until the 1879 Convention in Nashville, Tennessee, that the secret meanings of the Greek phrases were declared secret and prohibited from being written at any time. Prior to that conclave, they were written, often in Greek, and included within the Constitution. The Ritual remained a part of the Constitution until 1891, when the Convention in Atlanta, Georgia, chose to separate the two. The Constitution served as a public document, and the Ritual became a secret document for initiated brothers.

However, in 1883, the Ritual also existed in a separate pocket-sized book that contained instructions for how to perform Ritual ceremonies. This book, still considered part of the Constitution, contained the Ritual for Opening and Closing Ceremonies, as well as the Initiation Service. William A. Guerry (University of the South 1884), who later became the Fraternity's first national president with the title of Eminent Grand Archon, was largely responsible for the work. The 1883 Convention in Louisville, Kentucky, adopted these ceremonies and approved the use of Greek terms for our officers, such as Eminent Archon for the role of president.

Guerry took DeVotie's Ritual and added to it, creating a play of sorts, with speaking roles for many of the parts that exist today — Eminent Archon, Eminent Warden, Eminent Herald and Eminent Recorder. This early ceremony added elements of theater for scenes of the aforementioned officers.

In 1898, the Fraternity saw a drastic change in the Ritual that would be accepted by the Fraternity but nearly universally disliked. Two years earlier, Charles Tatman (Harvard 1894) was commissioned to review and make recommendations for the improvement of the Initiation Service. Tatman took the charge to heart and worked to create what he believed to be a worthy ceremony. Though he created an elaborate production, it bore no resemblance to the old Ritual. The convention delegation adopted it, but most chapters refused to use it. Two years later, the previous Ritual was adopted for use once again by the Boston Convention of 1900.

Until 1896, the badge worn by initiates of the Fraternity had been the only enduring symbol of the Ritual. This changed when the convention adopted the coat-of-arms, designed by William Leslie French (Trinity 1893). French excelled in heraldry, and his design illustrated the basic ideals of the Fraternity in a general way. But its rich heraldic detail went far beyond that which was contained or referenced in the printed Ritual.

When William "Billy" Levere (Northwestern 1894) became Eminent Supreme Archon in 1902, he called

upon Dean Taylor (Mount Union 1902) to prepare the coat-of-arms for publication in the *Phi Alpha*. Taylor worked up a handsome, detailed rendering in full color, based directly on French's design, heraldic description and color indications. Levere had a color plate made of the drawing and published it as a frontispiece in the 1904 catalog of the Fraternity's membership.

With the creation and adoption of the coat-of-arms, there was now room for misunderstanding, confusion and disputed interpretation because the DeVotie Ritual and the coat-of-arms seemed to say different things. In 1905, Taylor was appointed the chairman of a committee to revise the Ritual, and the long task of combining the time-honored ideals of the Fraternity from DeVotie with French's heraldic symbolism commenced. Taylor took the lead on the project and, in 1910, introduced to the Kansas City Convention a completed Ritual, which was adopted with enthusiasm.

The 1910 revision was the most thorough of any in the Ritual's history and brought the evolution of the Ritual ceremonies to their most modern form. Small modifications and changes since have been made, including the creation of the Eminent Preceptor role in 1947 that focused on the dramatic aspects of the Ritual that utilized an Initiation Ceremony previously read by the Eminent Archon. Additionally in 1947, the use of songs during the Initiation Ceremony was formalized, although they had been in used by chapters since the 1920s.

The last major addition to the Ritual occurred in 2005, when the Nashville Convention adopted the inclusion of "The True Gentleman" in several places within various ceremonies.

KEY CEREMONIES OF THE RITUAL

The Ritual of Sigma Alpha Epsilon includes seven ceremonies:

- Opening and Closing Ceremonies for chapter meetings
- Formal Pledging Ceremony
- Initiation Ceremony
- Installation of Officers Ceremony
- Graduation Ceremony
- Memorial Service
- Burial Ceremony

Of the seven ceremonies, only the Formal Pledging Ceremony is designed as a non-secret ceremony. It was created by Moseley, and chapters are encouraged to invite non-members, including parents, university administrators and other students to the ceremony. There is also a variation of the Burial Service that may be performed in public.

These seven ceremonies are the only ones that are approved by the Fraternity to be used by chapters of Sigma Alpha Epsilon.



The flame of friendship will burn for your entire life.



This is your badge. Treasure it, and wear it with pride.

➤ ROBES AND EQUIPMENT ➤

Just as the ceremonies of the Ritual have changed and evolved, so has the usage of the various equipment and robes. Originally, there was little ritual equipment called for, save for a scepter for the Eminent Archon, the use of a mystic scroll on which new initiates sign their names, the badge and the use of swords by brothers during certain aspects of the ceremony. Many of these elements changed as the Ritual ceremonies changed.

One element of the Ritual that grew as the Fraternity grew was the use of robes. The Report of the Ritual Committee of 1902 noted that while robes were being used for chapter ceremonies, they were inconsistent in their use, look and symbolism. This report called for a standardization of the robes across the Realm.

Though the 1916 Convention would approve the use of a standard set of robes, discussions for the “uniform” robe set started as early as 1909 between Billy Levere, Don Almy (Cornell 1895), and O.R. Ihling of the Ihling Brothers Everard Company. Ihling, a Sigma Chi member, worked with them on the initial designs. The basic designs of the current Ritual equipment were developed in this fashion and approved at the 1916 Convention, with some specification modifications in 1962. At the time of the robes’ design, Ihling said that his company supplied no other fraternity with robes as unique as the Sigma Alpha Epsilon robes, either in general design or in emblem.

The use of the robes continued to evolve with the symbols associated with the specific officers finalized in 1937. With minor changes after that time, the most recent modifications occurred in 2006 in time for the Fraternity’s sesquicentennial celebration, with updated versions of the symbols of the robes as well as other updates in more accurate color and comfortable design.

Every Eminent office of the Fraternity has a robe; that is why most by-laws do not allow for a brother to hold more than one Eminent office. For example, the Installation of Officers Ceremony states that brothers cannot wear more than one robe at a time since each man is “invested with the robe of his office.”

➤ OUR PATRON GODDESS ➤

Sigma Alpha Epsilon’s use of Minerva as our patron Goddess relates to Classical, or Greek and Roman, teachings. In other words, much of what we incorporate into our fraternity and sorority names, our patron deities and, indeed, our rituals was inspired by the powerful Classical (Greek and Latin) influence on education and much of educated society during the 18th and 19th centuries.

During the 18th century, English literature referred to the Classical deities with their Roman names, for Latin had been preserved and used far more than Greek. Thus, Sigma Alpha Epsilon celebrates Minerva rather than Athena as its patron goddess, although we adopted a Greek-letter name.

THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON RITUAL

In recognizing the increased importance of the Ritual and its implications and use in our lives and the operations of the chapter, the 1981 Convention created a Permanent Committee on Ritual. Its purpose is to provide guidance and oversight and develop additional programming in this area.

SUPPORT FOR CHAPTERS

There are many resources available to assist chapters with the practice, performance and embodiment of the Ritual. These resources include alumni who can assist in educating chapters on the aspects of the Ritual, proper care of equipment and performance of ceremonies as well as in offering advice on how best to live the Ritual in chapter operations and our daily lives. The Supreme Council has authorized an award, the DeVotie Award for Excellence in Ritual, to recognize excellence in the use of the Ritual by a chapter. Each year, members from across the Realm gather for the DeVotie Ritual Institute for advanced training in the Ritual and its impact and use in our lives and our chapters. Thus, as never before, the Ritual is having a profound effect on the lives of thousands of undergraduate members as well as alumni across the Realm.

VALUES OF THE RITUAL

As new members learn of the Fraternity, the question of exactly what values are taught in the Ritual is often asked. While the exact wording and phrasing will be revealed at the time of initiation, new members may turn to the words of the “The True Gentleman” for an example of the types of values that will be taught to members. The Ritual of Sigma Alpha Epsilon does not include anything that deviates from the ideals listed in “The True Gentleman.” As new members complete pledgeship, it is incumbent upon them to ensure that the values they learn during this time are in line with not only their personal values but also “The True Gentleman.”

Jason Scott Embry (Western Kentucky '94) serves as the chairman of the National Ritual Committee and has volunteered in numerous other roles for the Fraternity. He has also been a faculty member at several Leadership Schools.



CHAPTER SUMMARY

The Ritual has changed and evolved as the Fraternity has changed, grown and developed since its founding in 1856. While there have been many significant milestones in its growth, the underlying meanings of brotherhood and fraternity have held steadfast. If you remember nothing more of this chapter or lesson, remember that the Ritual is more than your Initiation Ceremony when you become a brother. The Ritual of Sigma Alpha Epsilon is a guidepost for our members and serves as a path for how a man can live his life and live it well. It is a reminder that each day we must take our virtues and live them.

- 1) Why is Ritual more than just an initiation ceremony?
- 2) Who was the primary author of the Ritual?
- 3) What are the seven ceremonies of Sigma Alpha Epsilon's Ritual?
- 4) What are some methods of support that are available for chapters?



THE ORIGIN OF MINERVA, OUR PATRON GODDESS

In classical mythology, there exist many iterations of the origin myths of the gods and goddesses, heroes and heroines who populated the ancient world. Minerva's myth is no different, with several versions evolving from multiple cultures. Each of the three ancient cultures that worshiped Minerva — the Etruscians (Menrva), Greeks (Athena), and Romans (Minerva) — borrowed from one another, changing Minerva's name and some mythological details.

Our Founding Fathers elected to adopt a Roman goddess as a principle symbol of the Fraternity. Minerva's mythology and origin also fit with the importance they placed on intellect. The specific version of Minerva's origin myth currently used by the Fraternity, and as recorded by John O. Moseley (Oklahoma 1916), mixes Roman and Greek names of gods and goddesses.

Zeus, king of the gods, was first married to a Titan named Metis, a Titan of crafty thought and magical cunning. Zeus laid with her, and he immediately feared the consequences. It was prophesized that her offspring would become more powerful than their father. So he tricked Metis into transforming herself into a fly and ate her. However, she had already conceived a child. In time, Metis began to craft a helmet and robe for her daughter, and the hammering caused Zeus such great pain that he summoned Hephaestus, blacksmith of the gods, to split open his head. Hephaestus did so, and from the split burst Minerva, fully grown and armored. Zeus was no worse from the incident and remained as the king of the gods.

Minerva's name is derived from the Latin *mens* meaning "mind" or "intellect." She was the goddess of wisdom, agriculture, navigation, arts and crafts. She represented the application of intellect to everyday tasks. She was the favorite daughter of Zeus, often providing him counsel. In her capacity as a war goddess, she focused more on strategy than on bloodshed. She gave Athens the gift of the olive tree, providing oil, food and wood to the city. Minerva was one of the virgin goddesses of Olympus, maintaining her purity and remaining in control of her emotions.

Minerva's origin story only scratches the surface of her mythology and role in the ancient world. The many myths associated with her underscore how greatly classical society valued wisdom and intellect in daily life; these values hold equal importance to Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

THE PHOENIX
OF
SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON



SECOND EDITION

8

The Story of the Phoenix

by Joseph W. Walt

BY COMPLETING THIS
CHAPTER YOU WILL:

- Be familiar with the origin of the phoenix lore
- Understand how it is relevant to the life cycle of the chapter as well as the individual

The origins of the story of the phoenix are lost in antiquity, and its lore is a kind of composite of Egyptian, Greek and Roman mythology. It is a part of that vast store of ancient metaphysics that made an attempt to explain those abstract and intangible forces and ideals of life that have become our civilization's founding stones.

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 beginning, the phoenix was associated with the sun.

According to tradition, however, the phoenix lived not in Egypt but in Arabia, which was indeed a land of the sun. The bird was always male and was reputed to live for 500 years. Never more than one phoenix was alive at a time. During its long life, the phoenix strove ever sunward, but as its span of life was nearing an end, it built a large nest of twigs of spice trees and myrrh. Then the phoenix set the nest on fire and was consumed by the flames. Out of the ashes came forth another phoenix, as beautiful and strong as the old, to live another 500 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.



CHAPTER SUMMARY

The phoenix, symbol of resurrection and eternal life, is appropriate for the Fraternity. As members graduate from the chapter, we must recruit new members to replace them. Additionally, as the membership changes, so does the personality of the chapter. Throughout life, we must grow constantly and change if we are to become the best version of ourselves possible.

- 1) Where was the phoenix reputed to live?
- 2) How long would the mythological phoenix live?
- 3) Why was the phoenix a symbol of resurrection and eternal life?
- 4) Why is the phoenix an appropriate symbol of the Fraternity?



9

Songs of ΣAE

BY COMPLETING THIS
CHAPTER YOU WILL:

- Understand the history of some songs of the Fraternity
- Be familiar with the most popular songs sung by brothers of the chapter

The traditions and aspirations, the humor and seriousness, the fun and the sentiment of Sigma Alpha Epsilon can be found in its songs. The Fraternity is fortunate to have many beautiful songs that are sung throughout the Realm by both collegiate and alumni members.

When the Fraternity first established chapters in the North, it was assumed that, while the Fraternity had an excellent reputation in the South, it would not be able to compete with the old and entrenched rival organizations in the North. Pioneer members of those early northern chapters were enthusiastic and irrepressible. The essence of their sentiment was expressed in a rousing and time-honored song of the Fraternity written by Alfred K. Nippert and George Kress, both of whom were early members of Ohio Epsilon at the University of Cincinnati, when they composed the words and music to “Sing, Brothers, Sing.” They produced a fighting march to the melody of which Sigma Alpha Epsilon entered, met and held at bay its rivals in the North.

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 chapter house on a Saturday night, basking in the mellow afterthoughts of a wonderful day. The University of Illinois had played football at Purdue that afternoon, and after the game several brothers from Illinois had visited their brothers at Indiana Beta to strengthen the bond of friendship between these two great chapters. After a dinner by candlelight, train time arrived, and the men from Illinois left for the station, accompanied by most of the men from the Purdue chapter. One lone boy, remaining behind in the empty house, could still feel the warmth and congenial fellowship that had been generated that

evening. He sat down at the piano, put pencil to paper, and in 45 minutes expressed his thoughts in the form of one of our most beloved songs. This boy, Oliver K. “Ken” Quivey, later became Eminent Supreme Archon of the Fraternity and subsequently became the Fraternity’s greatest songwriter. Of all the songs he composed, he especially loved “Yours in the Bonds.”

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 one song that became the best-known song that has ever been written, especially as a serenade for women — “Violets.” Perhaps no other song better expresses the sentimental attachment of a brother to the Fraternity.

These same two members of Illinois Beta produced one other song that has become 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 a Sigma Alpha Epsilon song and not the other way around.

We have included here the words to a number of the Fraternity’s best-known songs. For the words and sheet music to all of our songs, consult the latest edition of *Come Sing with Sigma Alpha Epsilon* or visit either www.sae.net or www.thetgi.net.

BE AN ΣAE

To look sharp, be an ΣAE
To feel sharp, be an ΣAE
To be sharp, be an ΣAE,
We're the very best fraternity.

We look sharp, we are ΣAEs
We feel sharp, we are ΣAEs
We are sharp, we are ΣAEs
We're the very best fraternity.

COME GATHER YE MEN

Come gather ye men of the purple and gold,
Men of old ΣAE.
We'll sing of the deeds that are gallant
and bold,
Sing of old ΣAE.

Chorus

Sing of Minerva! Sing of the lion!
Sing of the men who are loyal and fine
Friends that will last, future and past,
Sing of old ΣAE.

Let every good fellow now join in a song
Men of old ΣAE.
Success to each other, and pass it along,
Sing of old ΣAE.

Chorus

Sing of Minerva! Sing of the lion!
Sing of the men who are loyal and fine
Friends that will last, future and past,
Sing of old ΣAE.

Should time or occasion compel us to part,
Men of old ΣAE
These days shall forever enlighten the heart,
Sing of old ΣAE.

Chorus

Sing of Minerva! Sing of the lion!
Sing of the men who are loyal and fine
Friends that will last, future and past,
Sing of old ΣAE.

COME SING TO SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON

(Medley with "Marching")

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.

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.

We're marching one by one
To Sigma Alpha Epsilon.
Honor, loyally, her name as we go marching on.
Ever shall we stand, as brothers in our
mighty band.
Phi Alpha, hail to thee,
And sing to dear old ΣAE.
Phi Alpha!

FRIENDS

(Verse and Chorus)

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 presence,
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.

HAIL TO THE PURPLE, HAIL TO THE GOLD

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.



A portion of the original sheet music to the “Sigma Alpha Epsilon Grand March,” written by Nola Woodward, is held at the Levere Memorial Temple. Gift of Dr. Carl Hawver (Adrian 1934).

HERE’S TO SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON

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, 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,
ΣAE, our beloved Fraternity.

HER LOVELINESS

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 ev’rywhere,
And from the start she won the heart of
my Fraternity,
She wears the pin of ΣAE.

JUST AS THE VIOLETS GROW

Where did our love have its beginning?
How did I chance to make you mine?
Our lives did cross and come together,
Just as the violets grow.
Just as the lovely violets grow.
Wear my pin now as love’s true symbol,
Proof that thru love our hearts did bond;
We’ll share one path of life forever,
Just as the violets, violets grow.
Just as the violets, violets grow.

MARCHING

We’re marching one by one
To Sigma Alpha Epsilon.
Honor, loyally, her name as we go marching on,
Ever shall we stand, as brothers in our
mighty band.
Phi Alpha, hail to thee,
And sing to dear old ΣAE.
Phi Alpha!



Brothers practice their vocal talents as members of the Glee Club for a Fraternity Convention in the 1950s.

MY FRATERNITY

My Fraternity, dear old ΣΑΕ,
 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 friendships deepen.
 My Fraternity, my Fraternity,
 It's dear old ΣΑΕ.

PHI ALPHA BORN

I'm Phi Alpha born
 And I'm Phi Alpha bred
 And when I die, I'll be
 Phi Alpha dead
 So rah, rah, Phi Alpha, Alpha
 Rah, rah, Phi Alpha, Alpha
 Rah, rah, Phi Alpha, ΣΑΕ!

SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON GRACE

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

SIGMA, SIGMA ALPHA

Sigma, Sigma Alpha, Sigma Alpha Epsilon!
 To you we'll sing our praises,
 Thru all the years to come;
 May your gold and purple banner
 Be the first beneath the sun.
 Sigma, Sigma Alpha, Sigma Alpha Epsilon!

SONS OF FAMED MINERVA

Sons of Famed Minerva
Brothers loyal and mighty
Sing your praise of ΣAE.
With your light before us,
We will join the chorus.
Fighting we will stand for thee.
Hail her! Hail her!
Proud Fraternity.
Longer, stronger
Her bond will ever be.
Roar ye mighty Leo,
Guard of old Phi Alpha,
Live and die for ΣAE.

'TIL THE STARS FALL FROM THE HEAVENS

'Til the stars fall from the heavens,
And the moon slides into the sea,
Till the sky in all its glory,
Shall ne'er be seen by thee;
My love will be true to you always,
My heart, may it always be
With the sweetest, dearest girl that I know,
My sweetheart of ΣAE.

VIOLET

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.

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.

ΣAE MUSICAL YELL

Phi Alpha Alicazee,
Phi Alpha Alicazon,
Sigma Alpha, Sigma Alpha, Sigma Alpha Ep,
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, ΣAE.
You got an S-I-G-M-A,
You got an A-L-P-H-A,
You got an E-P-S-I-L-O-N,
Sigma - Alpha - Epsilon.
Rah, Rah, Bon Ton, Sigma Alpha Epsilon,
Rah, Rah, Bon Ton, Sigma Alpha Epsilon,
Ruh Rah, Ruh Rah, Ruh Rah, Ree,
Ruh Rah, Ruh Rah, ΣAE. (*yeah*)

ΣAE YELL

Phi Alpha Alicazee,
Phi Alpha Alicazon,
Sigma Alpha, Sigma Alpha, Sigma
Alpha Epsilon.
Rah, Rah, Bon Ton, Sigma Alpha Epsilon,
Rah, Rah, Bon Ton, Sigma Alpha Epsilon,
Ruh Rah, Ruh Rah, Ruh Rah, Ree,
Ruh Rah, Ruh Rah, ΣAE.



CHAPTER SUMMARY

Sigma Alpha Epsilon has been known as “the singing fraternity” and has many songs that our members should learn. These songs have been inspired by the experiences of our brothers and tell us part of the story of their fraternal experience. Whether the tune is about the fond remembrance of a time with friends or our marching song, so popular it was adopted by a university, these timeless classics connect brothers from the ages.

- 1) Who wrote “Friends,” and what inspired him to do so?
- 2) Which song was so popular that it was adopted by a university as its alma mater?
- 3) What song is typically used to serenade the chapter's sweetheart?



3

The True Gentleman and
Your Personal Development



10

The True Gentleman: Outmoded or Immutable?

by G. Robert Hamrdla

BY COMPLETING THIS CHAPTER YOU WILL:

- Understand how “The True Gentleman” came to be used by Sigma Alpha Epsilon
- Understand why “The True Gentleman” remains relevant today
- Understand how “The True Gentleman” challenges members to rethink their behavior and actions

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

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

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

printed in the Baltimore newspaper and was repeated in many publications thereafter. The Fraternity adopted “The True Gentleman” as our creed and later added it to our Ritual in 2005.

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

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

That’s a major part of the reason we memorize it, to keep that bond in the forefront of our vision. Memorization, though, has a danger; the better we know the text



While it may not seem so, volunteering is often as rewarding for you as it is for those you help.

by heart, the less inclined we may be to remember its meaning. If “The True Gentleman” is to remain a living and guiding bond for you, take time now and then to think again and again about its meaning.

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

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

You may well have said to yourself in the course of these two readings that “The True Gentleman” seems old-fashioned or simply outmoded, overtaken by the times or simply irrelevant to the life of an undergraduate in the modern world. Wrong. In fact, one of the major virtues of “The True Gentleman” — and many other guidelines — is precisely its timelessness. Think about it. Are the various religious creeds and codes any less relevant to believers today than when they were written? No. And “The True Gentleman” isn’t either. We may find it more difficult to observe all of its suggestions in times when society seems to have fewer enforced norms for individuals. By the same token, however, we should reflect on the fact that fraternities are being called to account more frequently for behavior that society finds improper. The major constituencies with which undergraduates and pledges have traditionally been closely associated — our collegiate institutions, our alumni and our officers and Supreme Council — are coming down on us harder than they have in the past.

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

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

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

Secondly, the brother or pledge who observes “The True Gentleman” will go beyond mere moderation and give his support to the freedom not to drink. The freedom to drink has been established. Those who are of age are free to drink nearly everywhere and at nearly any time. The freedom not to drink is not so fundamental in the society of students. Many pledges are misled



THE TRUE GENTLEMAN

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

— *John Walter Wayland (Virginia 1899)*



No matter what stage of your life, from marriage to retirement, from college to your first job, our creed is an inspiration for good conduct.

by others, even by other pledges and active brothers, to look upon the non-drinker as both socially unacceptable and holier-than-thou. He is left out of some gatherings as if he had the plague. The idea that the abstainer is socially uneducated or inept, or that he is dull or lacking daring, is as widespread as it is false. (It should be remembered that Billy Levere never drank an ounce of alcohol.) The abstainer merely asks for the freedom not to drink and the right to be accepted as a normal person. That's what he is — a normal person who doesn't want to drink. If "The True Gentleman" means anything to you, you will give him that right with respect — and perhaps even admiration.

And what about drugs? Whatever one's views toward them, there are realities one must face. Drugs are a part of our society and relatively easy to obtain. No matter what the user's or seller's or purchaser's age, the drugs — all of them from marijuana to heroin — are illegal. One may disagree with the appropriateness of the law, but, whether one likes it or not, the handling or use of drugs can subject one to legal penalties. Secondly, it should be clear to anyone that drug abuse can cause serious physical and mental damage. Finally — and this point is crucial to our theme — one can hardly be self-controlled or "equal to all emergencies" when involved in drug use.

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

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

"The True Gentleman" also calls upon us to remember three things that are often lost in the shuffle of life at the speed we live it. First, use common sense. There is little in "The True Gentleman" that every college or university student could not derive through common sense anyway. Very few of us do not know in our heart of hearts what is right and what is wrong. "The True Gentleman" encourages, indeed admonishes, us to follow the dictates of that common sense.

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

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

Much more mysterious, though, is the reluctance of so many members to call their delinquent brothers to account. Chapter after chapter subsidizes brothers who have not paid their bills by not demanding that they do so and not enforcing a demand when it is finally made. Not only do those delinquent brothers disregard their vows, they get away with it because others in the chapter are unwilling — out of some misguided sense of loyalty or brotherhood — to suggest to them that their conduct is improper and unacceptable. The desire not to be a tattletale and not to appear holier-than-thou is so strong among many students that it literally blinds them to the simple fact that they're missing the point.

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

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

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

No. If you were in that category, you wouldn't be joining Sigma Alpha Epsilon. You wouldn't be reading this book, and you wouldn't be adopting "The True Gentleman" as a guideline because you wouldn't want to bother with any guidelines that take effort to observe. "The True Gentleman" has a special place in the life of

Sigma Alpha Epsilon. If you take it seriously, living it rather than just mouthing it, the rewards of your pledge-ship and membership in our Fraternity will be all the greater. And your life will be all the richer as a man with whom honor is sacred and virtue safe.

G. Robert Hamrdla (Stanford 1960) served as Educational Advisor from 1971 to 1985 and as Eminent Supreme Recorder from 1992 to 1993. He also plays a significant role with editing The Record and has volunteered to serve on many committees through the years.



CHAPTER SUMMARY

The words of "The True Gentleman" represent the ideals of Sigma Alpha Epsilon and are surpassed only by the Ritual. "The True Gentleman" serves as a reminder for members of the Fraternity of what the organization represents, as well as sharing our ideals with non-members. There is a danger in memorizing "The True Gentleman," as memorization often results in loss of meaning. Members should learn "The True Gentleman." By learning "The True Gentleman," members can internalize its meaning that every person has a dignity that is to be acknowledged and respected by each of us. Additionally, it guides us in our actions with others and relates to our personal conduct.

"The True Gentleman" is timeless in that the words today are as relevant as they were in 1899. It teaches us about our personal character, the importance of temperance and tolerance and use of common sense. Lastly, it reminds us that everyone is worthy of respect, that our signature and vows have meaning and that it is important to strive for things which one cannot attain.

- 1) What does "The True Gentleman" teach us about alcohol and consumption?
- 2) What does "The True Gentleman" teach about women?
- 3) Why is it important for us to realize that our signature and vows have meaning?
- 4) What is the difference between learning and memorizing "The True Gentleman"?
- 5) Why is "The True Gentleman" as relevant today as it was when it was first written?

THE TRUE GENTLEMAN IS THE MAN
PROCEEDS FROM GOODWILL AND AN
AND WHOSE SELF-CONTROL IS EQUAL
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WHOM HONOR IS SACRED AND VIRTU

11

The True Gentleman: An Interpretation

by John O. Moseley
additions by James Irwin

BY COMPLETING THIS CHAPTER YOU WILL:

- Be able to discuss the underlying interpretations of “The True Gentleman”
- Understand how each part of “The True Gentleman” has a meaning for members today

While “The True Gentleman” remains as relevant today as it was when it was written, truly timeless in nature, the discussion of its meanings for members continues as part of a great discussion. Each line of “The True Gentleman” can have several meanings for brothers, and this essay, originally published in several previous editions of *The Phoenix*, offers one consideration for what, using a phrase-by-phrase examination, our creed means and reminds us of in our lives and endeavors.

The essay below works well as a part of a pledge-education program, where each phrase can be discussed by the group and compared to the authors’ opinion of it.

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.” The opinion of the nature of man is not unanimous and never has been. Some see man as a human animal, little above the beasts in the field, while 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.

As a human being, man possesses virtue, even nobility, but 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 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. Propriety is not simply etiquette, even though a certain amount of etiquette is an important possession of a gentleman. 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 alert and observational. 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 fellows' 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 — to be yourself. The advice is fine, but it has its limitations. It depends on what "being yourself" is like in addition to how alert and 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 that makes the gentleman equal to any situation, whether it is an emergency or not. 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 that, 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 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. 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.

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 surely will 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 to make that admission gracefully. It means keeping an open mind, being willing to accept new ideas or 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. 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 sensitivity. 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." Temperance means neither denial nor excess. It means simply that a man should be moderate in his habits.

...WHO DOES NOT MAKE THE POOR MAN CONSCIENCE 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 true 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 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 never can diminish your own strength, but it can help greatly to strengthen others.

...WHO IS HIMSELF HUMBLD WHEN NECESSITY COMPELS HIM TO HUMBLE ANOTHER...

We accept criticism best from those who can take criticism as well as they can hand it out. 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, or 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.

...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 he hears 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 insincere and phony in reality. 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 gentleman. No one has the 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 that 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 those qualities are sure ways toward making and keeping friends.

...AND 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 possesses inside, since the gentleman is conscious of his appearance. Because 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 person, 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 en vogue. It should, however, be neat and clean. Appearing well in any company includes wearing the right thing at the right time.

...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. It has been often said that honesty is the best policy. For the gentleman, honesty is the only policy. Honesty under all circumstances and with all people, and 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, courage, excellence, 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 a 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.



CHAPTER SUMMARY

This interpretation of "The True Gentleman" was found in several previous editions of *The Phoenix* and often was beneficial to members to read and gather one brother's opinion and interpretation of just what our creed is telling us, phrase by phrase. This reprint, updated slightly, offers an interpretation of "The True Gentleman" and hopefully provides to you insight into your character.

- 1) In your opinion, which line(s) of "The True Gentleman" is the most important to remember while striving to be a gentleman in our daily lives? Why?
- 2) When you read the "The True Gentleman," who in your chapter comes to mind? What about in your family and among other peers?
- 3) What can you do to become a gentleman in someone else's life?
- 4) "The True Gentleman," like our Ritual, can be applied to every Fraternity aspect. How can applying our creed to chapter functions yield better results in areas such as community service, athletics, chapter management or leadership?



12

Minerva's Highway

by John O. Moseley

BY COMPLETING THIS
CHAPTER YOU WILL:

- Be familiar with the three broad paths of membership that compose Minerva's Highway
- Understand how knowledge of each path will aid your decisions as a Fraternity man as well as in life

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 and the evidence of a faith. The fraternity that bestows upon a man its name and insignia thereby indicates to him and to the world its belief that he has the stuff and the willpower to become a good fraternity man.

↪ MINERVA'S HIGHWAY ↩

When a man enters a fraternity, he is confronted with three roads composing Minerva's highway, down one of which he must travel. The choice is necessary, and the route, once chosen, will be followed to the end unless a miracle occurs. The three roads are close together at the start and look very much alike. The pathetic thing for both individual and organization is that the farther they are traveled, the wider they diverge.

↪ BROTHER ZERO ↩

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 Zero 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 work to be performed. And yet they make fairly good company. Many of them pay their bills with average regularity, and a few of them actually graduate. And when they have gone, either by graduation or by resignation, 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 Zero 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 social events 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.

BROTHER NERO

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 brothers, 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 nonsense and that the ritualistic features of the meetings were designated by the Founding Fathers for the express purpose of allowing him to display his talents for undignified actions. The chapter songs to him mean just one more opportunity to put in his selfish and discordant note. It is absolutely impossible

to make these Neroes understand that, if everybody brought liquor into the house and drank at will, chaos and extinction would ensue. The thought never enters his head that the social events are given by 30 or 40 men, not by two or three. He is willing to live on the reputation of the entire group but not to abide by the rules of the group. He really doesn't believe that lasting friendship is built on character.

Unlike the Zero, Brother Nero actually seeks office. He wishes to impress his views and stamp his personality upon the organization. He passes out the word to the younger members that, if he is elected, all this foolishness 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 being social 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, a bond is created that 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 recruitment committee is likewise bolstered up a bit, and the tracks are greased for the railroading in of a few hometown pets who have, until now, been blackballed courageously. A spring drive is launched to initiate the flunkers "just before we go home." Announcement is made that the next social event 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 rush parties attended by the officers, recruitment committee, several recent one-year alumni, and two rushees are to be given. Brother Nero makes a careful survey of the chapter's standing by questioning a few girls who cling to the chapter, 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 he 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, forgotten social obligations, lowered scholarship, and shattered ideals, becomes Alumnus Nero. Again, unlike Brother Zero, this alumnus keeps up his interest. He is forever bringing up to school some weak-chinned, thin-chested rushee who does not have an outside chance to pass in his work or, if he should make his grades, will retire after one year and live on the interest of his capital invest-



Indiana Epsilon, our chapter at the University of Evansville, earned the highest chapter award a group can earn for their efforts in 2011.

ment in the Fraternity. The Alumnus Nero always is 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 the Fraternity reluctantly. Of course, there is in our ranks no such composite Nero. Let us contemplate him as a fearful warning.

➤ BROTHER HERO ➤

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 performs his duties, meets his obligations, or polices a room, he does it with a distinct sense of loyalty and devotion. Even when some over-bearing sophomore orders him to perform a purely personal service, he does it with a smile and a silent prayer that fraternity will not make a bully out of him. He

promises to himself to create a change in the chapter to eliminate such actions in the future. 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 someday he will wear a badge that 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 traveling this third road comes into his own. Although Brother Zero is apathetic and, at times, critical, inwardly he admires one who is destined for leadership. And although Brother Nero has consistently tried to make a donkey out of him, he discovers suddenly that the ears are on his own head. Brother Hero now realizes that the only reward for fraternity work is paid at the moment of performance, namely the satisfaction of seeing the job done, and the only thanks he will ever get is the knowl-

edge that he has been true to the ideal. And in this spirit he accepts chapter office and responsibility. He never quits under fire. He never lies down when things go wrong. He never lets up when things go right. He harbors no grudge and pets no peeve. He never sulks.

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

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

John O. Moseley (Oklahoma 1916) served as Eminent Supreme Archon, Director of Leadership Training and Eminent Supreme Recorder.



CHAPTER SUMMARY

Minerva's Highway teaches us that there are three roads down which a fraternity man can travel once he joins. The roads are that of three brothers: Brother Zero, Brother Nero or Brother Hero.

Brother Zero hides behind his badge and neither gives nor takes from the Fraternity. He is complacent in his actions, and he neither insults nor inspires. He is good for filling numbers, but tends not to make a good leader or alumnus.

Brother Nero is strictly out for himself. He sees practices of goals, Ritual and meetings as lacking in value and something to mock. Nero will seek office, and the chapter generally suffers for it. Rather than strive for excellence and growth of members, growth of parties and bad practices ensue. As an alumnus, he shall express his opinion without fact like he did in the chapter, and be the first to complain without base of the chapter's activities.

Brother Hero learns that Fraternity is not only like life, but that it is life. The chapter is a practice ground and safe haven to learn how to improve oneself. Brother Hero does all that is asked of him and more; he is the first to arrive and the last to leave. He takes pride in the history of the organization, as he knows it shall teach him valuable lessons of life. He never quits when under fire and strives to inspire those around him. As an alumnus, he continues to serve the chapter, pushing and guiding its members to excel.

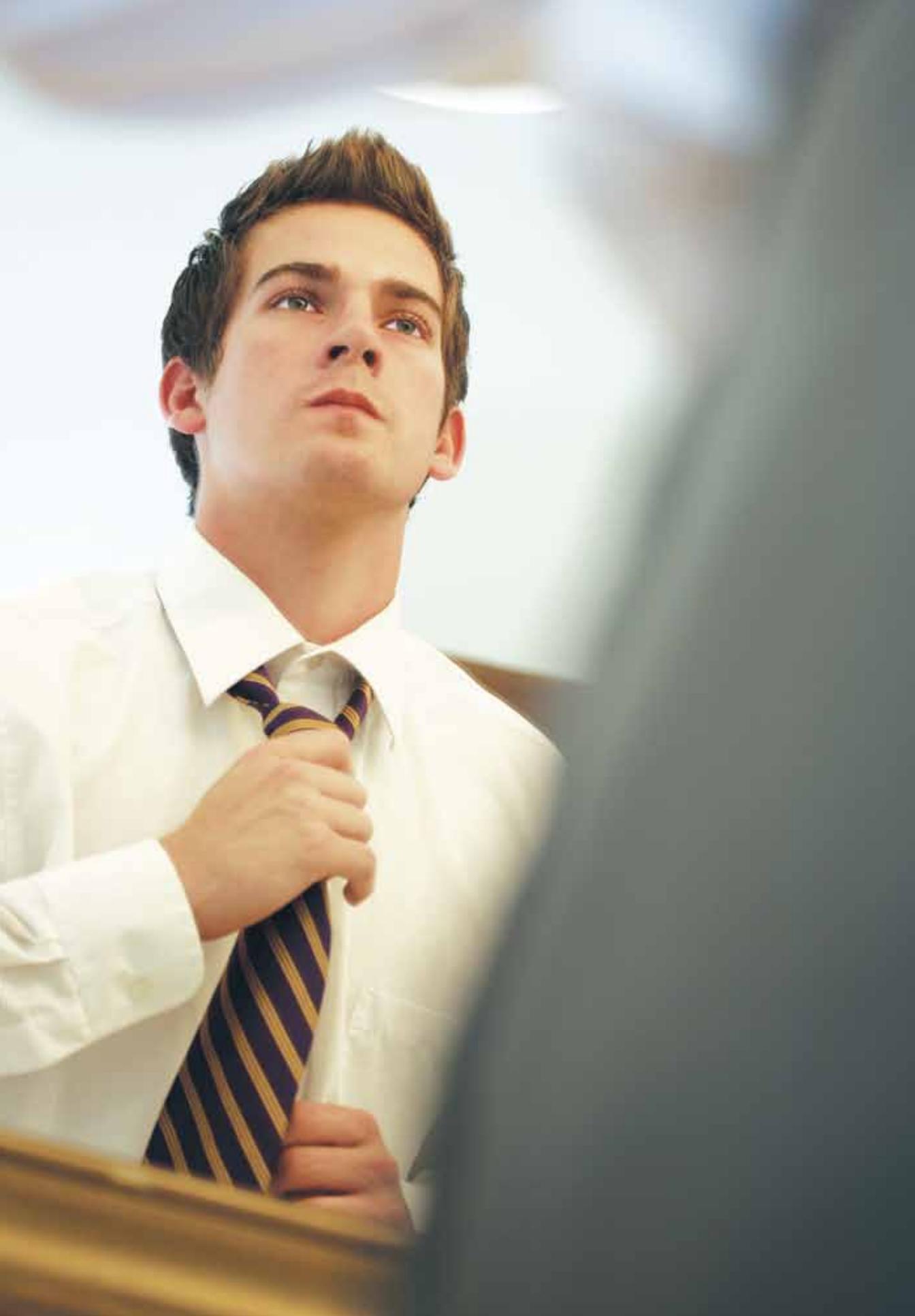
- 1) Explain how the choice of Heracles while traveling to Argos places him and Brother Hero in the same category.
- 2) Discuss why Brother Zeroes are not necessarily a bad thing for a chapter.
- 3) Discuss the characteristics of a Brother Nero and why he may actually win an election for chapter office. Is this a good or bad thing?
- 4) Would a chapter of all Brother Heroes be a good or a bad thing? Discuss and explain.



TO THE FUTURE FRATERNITY LEADER

You are the custodian of the years
Trustee of all your brothers fought for and won
And the hostage of their triumphant dreams.
Your body bears the scars of their defeats.
You share in the glory of the ground they gained:
The building of chapter traditions and ideals.
Your mind is their measuring of our bond
And your soul their grasp of humanity.
You must so live today that, tomorrow,
They who your loyalty shall judge must truly say:
“You have borne well your priceless heritage.”
And if in you understanding be larger grown
And faith and friendship be made more free
Fraternity itself shall seem more vast.

*Prose delivered by
Dr. John O. Moseley, creator and visionary of our Leadership School,
at one of the first gatherings*



The Member and the Fraternity

by Glen T. Nygreen
additions by James Irwin

BY COMPLETING THIS CHAPTER YOU WILL:

- Have an understanding of what it takes to develop a measure of maturity as defined in the modern world
- Be familiar with why being part of a group places restrictions on the individual

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 more scarce as we gather in urban complexes. The social problems confronting us now and in the future seem formidable, even insoluble. There is no escape from them, even though in emulation of Thoreau's retreat we seek out the rural areas and the mountains. To attack our problems requires a commitment we are loath to contemplate. The simple life, self-reliance, challenges of a more limited scope, and the capacity to limit our associations all are emotionally appealing.

But the ideal of the totally self-reliant individual, functioning alone in the wilderness, is a false dream. Consider for a moment how easy it is in an economy based upon money to provide for our needs. We exchange money for goods in stores conveniently and quickly. We enjoy the products of others' efforts without thought of the source or the cost of someone else's labor. Of course, we crowd into towns and cities. Life there is rich with goods and services, excitement and opportunity, stimulus and company. A personality can grow and develop under these conditions, responding to new experiences and the possibility of achievement in new and unanticipated areas. Not so for an individual alone in the wilderness. He must spend so much time providing for his fundamental

needs that there is no time left over for the development of skills and broad understandings.

Whether or not we will change it, you and I must function in a crowded and complex world. History is to be studied for the lessons it can teach us, not because we can ever recreate the past. The college students of the new millennium will be at the peak of their career and influence in the year 2030. Then the world will be a very different place from what it is now. The population of the United States will be more than 350,000,000. 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 that confront him. As society becomes more bureaucratic, we look increasingly to the ability to live cooperatively as a measure of maturity. A mature person is one who has grown beyond the stages of selfish aggrandizement and aggressive hostility or challenge to others. He respects the dignity and worth of others irrespective of their endowments or status. He seeks understanding and cooperation, eschewing ordering others as a way of getting things done. He is open to new knowledge. He is able to disagree openly with others, but disagrees in love, respecting the other. A mature man is, in short, a "true gentleman."

How does one reach this stage of personality development? If maturity represents learned behavior, where



Remember that you are creating a legacy for Fraternity men who come after you, just as the men who went before you blazed a trail for you to follow.

does one go for these lessons? He seeks out opportunities for experiencing meaningful relationships with others in voluntary, intimate, interdependent settings. The fraternity experience provides one such a setting. By repeated experiences over a long period of time, attested to by a significant number of achieving persons, the Fraternity has proved to be an 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 meaningful causes. For you to learn the behaviors that 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? 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 others in the family. In an intimate setting with persons of various family background experiences, we can grow in understanding and competence. The Fraternity is one such intimate setting.

The learning setting needs to 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. Again, 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 this century requires that we function, in large part, through groups, through cooperative associations, if we are to achieve our chosen goals. Our essential points are

that the ability to do this is learned behavior, and that the Fraternity provides an effective setting for this learning.

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

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

Tradition need not be a millstone, but 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:

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

Glen T. Nygreen (Washington [Washington] 1939) was a Vice-President Emeritus, Professor of Sociology and longtime Dean of Students at Lehman College. He also served as Director of Leadership Training from 1956 to 1972 and as Eminent Supreme Archon from 1963 to 1965.

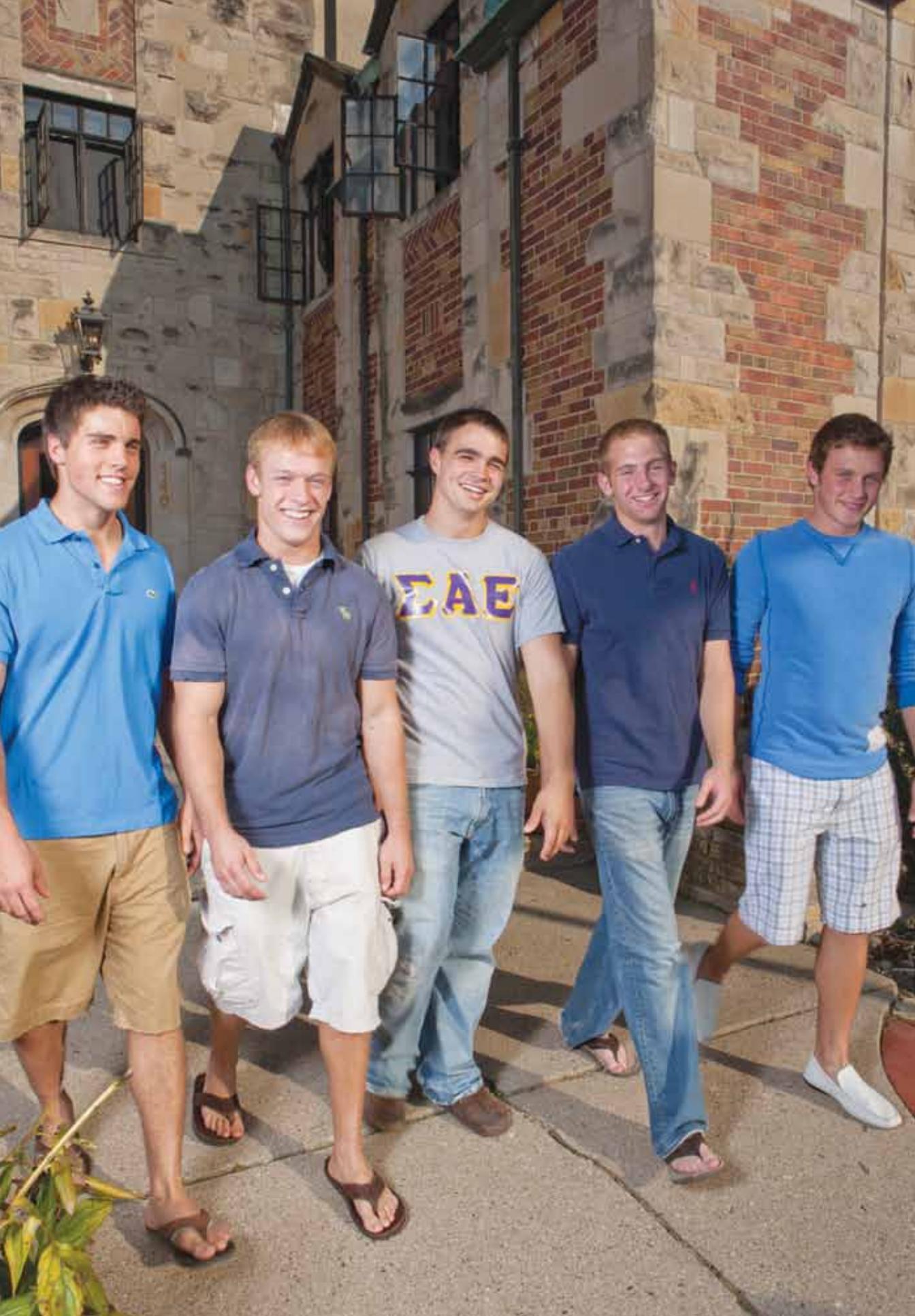


CHAPTER SUMMARY

One of the purposes of fraternity is to assist you to grow to maturity — to become a true gentleman. This is accomplished by seeking out opportunities for experiencing meaningful relationships with others in voluntary, intimate, independent settings. All of these are provided by fraternity. The setting must be voluntary as people function most happily when cooperation is freely given. It must be an intimate setting, as it allows you to place trust in another, which is a mark of maturity. This must be done in an interdependent setting because we need others to grasp the richness and breadth of the world.

There is a conflict that arises as a result — our personal conduct reflects on the Fraternity, and the Fraternity's actions reflect upon our reputation. Therefore, the Fraternity places restrictions on our behavior in the best interest of our personal growth and development. As a member, we welcome these restrictions and abide by them.

- 1) What is the definition of a mature man, and what qualities should he possess to be deemed as such?
- 2) What are the three requirements of a learning setting in which one reaches the level of development of a true gentleman, and why is each important?
- 3) Discuss why limitations on our actions while we are a part of a group are necessary and important.



Appearing Well in Any Company

by Joseph W. Walt
additions by Blaine K. Ayers

BY COMPLETING THIS CHAPTER YOU WILL:

- Be familiar with many basic rules of etiquette and protocol
- Understand the qualities and traits associated with a gentleman's behavior

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

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

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

Good taste is a mark of gentility, not to mention quality and character. And good manners are a sign of good taste. They're measured by our interaction with other people. Courtesy and politeness help to make our human relationships pleasant and meaningful. To that end we offer a few suggestions, representing tried and true principles and practices that have been found indispensable. Because we know a gentleman “thinks of the rights and feelings of others rather than his

own,” we recognize that, in everything we say here, we are simply concerned with consideration for the people with whom we come into contact, not only those whom we meet casually, but also those with whom we live in a close relationship. In a world full of compromises, there are some things that should never change.

➤ CHAPTER HOSPITALITY ◀

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

➤ INTRODUCTIONS ◀

Proper introductions are truly important. The male is always presented to the female; the younger person is always presented to the older one. The person being presented is mentioned second. For example: “Jane Smith, I would like you to meet my fraternity brother, Bob Brown,” or “Professor Blake, I would like you to meet my roommate, Nate Johnson.” When introducing yourself to anyone, it is best to give both your first and

last name. It is disconcerting to have someone say, “I’m Tom,” even if the intention is to be pleasantly informal.

If the person to whom you are being introduced is a male, present your right hand and give a good, vigorous handshake. Of course, it is not necessary to engage in a bone-crushing demonstration of your raw, animal strength either. Moderation is the key, especially with women. Shake hands — with moderate firmness — with a woman only if she offers her hand first.

As one is getting acquainted, it is a good idea to keep the conversation pleasant and informal. For example, stay away from controversial topics such as politics and religion, remembering always that you make the best impression when you talk about a subject your new acquaintance enjoys, not when you indulge in the pleasure of demonstrating either your knowledge or your wit, however marvelous both may be.

↪ DRESS ↪

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

A word about baseball hats: Nowadays most college men wear baseball hats a lot. As a reminder, these are fine for informal outdoor wear, but they should not be worn indoors, especially in the classroom or in someone’s private residence. Also, if you are being introduced to someone while wearing a hat, remove your hat during the introduction.

Most men have few problems with campus wear, but too often they are not certain what is appropriate for formal or semi-formal occasions. Your wardrobe, however limited it is, should contain at least one sport jacket and, if possible, one dress suit. The best bet is a navy blue blazer, which can be worn just about anywhere. You should own both a brown and black belt that should match the shoes. Two pairs of pants, including one pair of khakis, a couple of dress shirts and a couple of nice, fairly conservative ties will enable you to move about with a touch of class.

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

↪ TABLE MANNERS ↪

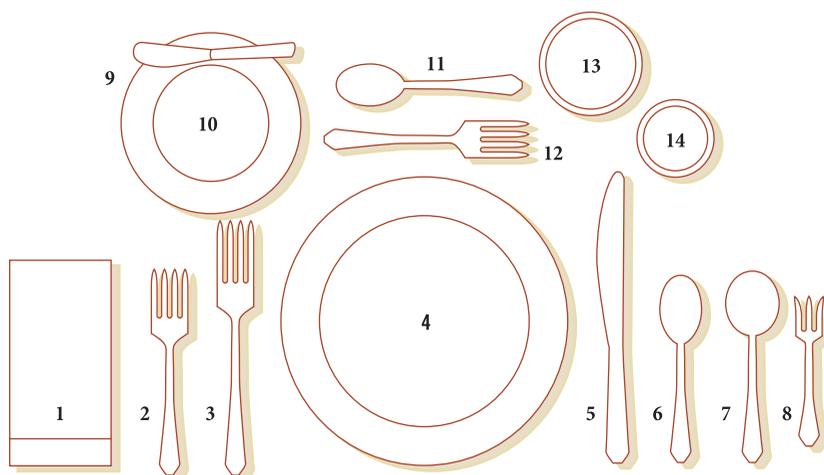
Recently a prominent alumnus commented after having dinner at one of our chapters: “At the ΣAE house they don’t dine; they feed.” Regrettably, his observation was more truth than jest and, in many chapters, a lot of improvement can be made. And none of these improvements is terribly painful. First, we need to take time to eat. Bolting our food in five minutes is unhealthy. Perhaps we don’t want to imitate the French two-hour dinner, but we should avoid unnecessary hurry. Slow down a bit. Enjoy your food — and the company of your brothers or guests.

The dining table has been called “the Waterloo for those who don’t know.” We all know that the process of obtaining bodily sustenance is none too beautiful a performance at its best, and it is therefore essential, for the ease of mind and disposition of others, that it be made as inoffensive as possible. Every refinement and every consideration, whether or not it has become established through tradition as an accepted formality, should therefore be cultivated. In the new millennium, college students are gradually becoming aware that good table manners are practical, indeed indispensable, if one is to move into the corporate or professional world with confidence. New entrepreneurial enterprises have sprung up lately all over the U.S. and Canada, offering students crash courses in etiquette, especially proper usage at the table. Some of them are charging \$500 to \$5,000 per day for instruction topics like “Survival Techniques at the Banquet Table,” something fraternity men can learn free in their own chapter houses if the brothers are willing to inform themselves of proper table decorum and share it with each other.

But now to specifics: Probably the most intimidating element of table etiquette is the moment one is confronted by the place setting with its array of silverware of unfamiliar function. A general rule of thumb is to use the silverware from the outside toward the plate (see illustration). If you are still not sure which piece to pick up first, you should watch the host or hostess, who will almost certainly do the right thing. One holds the fork or spoon or knife gently and deftly much as one holds a pencil, not gripping it with the fist lest it somehow get away. If you are right-handed, you hold the knife in the right hand and the fork in the left to cut meat. The knife is held with your index finger resting on the back of the blade. Europeans tend to keep their knife in the right hand at all times; Americans tend to lay the knife down, switch the fork to the right hand before conveying food to the mouth. Either way is acceptable. It is important to keep in mind you should never start eating until everyone at the table has been served.

When you lay a knife down while eating, place it on the edge of your plate, not gangplank style between the

FORMAL DINNER SETTING



1 napkin; **2** salad fork; **3** dinner fork; **4** dinner plate; **5** dinner knife; **6** dinner spoon; **7** soup spoon; **8** seafood cocktail fork; **9** butter knife; **10** bread plate; **11** dessert spoon; **12** dessert fork; **13** water glass; **14** wine glass

plate and the table. When the main course is completed, lay your knife and fork across the center of the plate.

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

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

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

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

to assist her being seated at your right. If she excuses herself from the table, it is appropriate for you to rise as well.

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

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

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

While sitting at the table, one should never use one's cell phone unless it is an absolute emergency and should under no circumstances place their cell phone on the table. Do not check your phone for messages or

e-mail. If the caller truly needs to reach you, he or she will ring again and, unless it is family, it can probably wait. If you must answer the phone, excuse yourself from the table and return as soon possible. When at dinner if you have to have your cell phone on, place it on silent mode. Remove all Bluetooth and other wireless devices at the table as well.

↪ SOCIAL-MEDIA ETIQUETTE ↪

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

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

There are certain places that you should try to avoid conversation if at all possible: Never talk in elevators, libraries, museums, restaurants, theaters, dentist or doctor waiting rooms, places of worship, auditoriums, football stadiums or other enclosed public spaces, such as hospital emergency rooms, buses, grounded airplanes and, most importantly, in the bathroom. It is generally desirable to have a ten-foot zone of privacy to have a phone conversation.

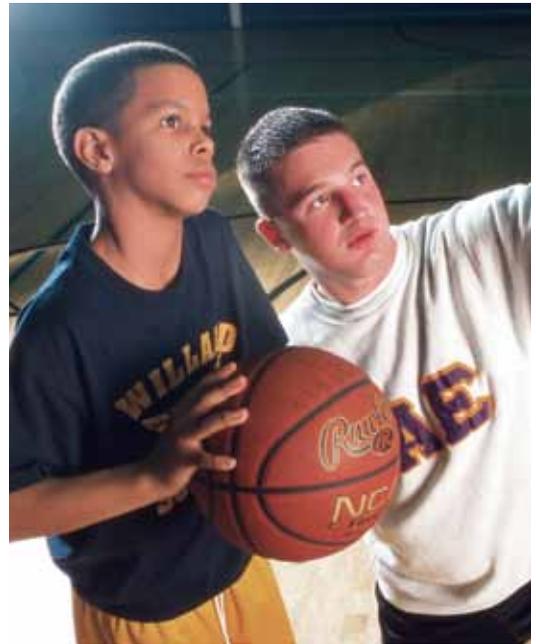
Facebook® and Twitter® are just as efficient ways of communicating. Be mindful of your status and tweets as well as your profile pictures. Avoid messages that use foul language or derogatory remarks about another individual or organization. Do not have profile pictures or, for that matter, any pictures on social-networking sites that might cause you embarrassment. What might have been a good time last night might keep you from getting a job tomorrow.

↪ ROUND-THE-CLOCK COURTESIES ↪

Here are just a few reminders:

Help keep the house or rooms neat and clean, picking up and disposing of trash and clutter whenever you see it around the place. The same attention should be given to your own room. Keep your room as neat as you keep yourself.

Keep the noise level down. You may enjoy playing your music at high volume, but others may not like



Serving as a mentor or role model for today's youth is a source of pride for many Fraternity men.

your choice of music. Others may be trying to study or sleep. Be considerate of others by holding down shouting, loud laughter and the music.

A man's possessions in the house are inviolate. If you must borrow anything, never do so without getting express permission from the man himself. And if you do borrow, always return the item in as good or better condition than it was in when you received it. For example, if you borrow a brother's dress suit, have it cleaned and pressed before returning it.

Watch your language, even around the guys. Promiscuous vulgar language is a telling sign of ignorance, ill breeding and lack of self-control. It really isn't necessary to prove that you are macho by using foul language. The real trouble is that the habit is hard to break, and you'll find yourself using the wrong language when you really don't intend to.

The true gentleman is one "whose self-control is equal to all emergencies." All — not some. Keep your temper under control. Always.

Give someone a compliment today. The talent of giving and receiving compliments is not inborn; it's learned. Never give a dishonest or phony, undeserved compliment, but take the time to find a real reason to compliment a friend or acquaintance. Do it now, and do it sincerely. And when you are given a compliment, receive it graciously, without hesitation or excessive modesty. A simple "thank you" is just right.

Be a good correspondent. Letter-writing used to be

an art form. Nowadays, with cell phones and e-mail, we tend to write much less than we once did. Yet all of us enjoy receiving personal mail. Writing to parents and relatives and friends in distant places is really a pleasant duty, and those you write to are delighted to hear from you. Business letters, always typewritten, require a certain formality — like using the person's full name appropriately. And to be sure to write notes of appreciation to people who have sent a gift or have taken the time to perform an act of kindness. These notes should be handwritten. It doesn't take much time, and the dividends in friendship are immense.

↪ COURTESY WITH WOMEN ↩

Even today, it is still important to treat women with courtesy and consideration. Few would doubt that women are favorably impressed with a young man who “appears well in any company,” who is sensitive about appropriate behavior, whether in formal or casual situations. There are a few tips on good manners with women that should prove to be helpful. If she does not want the courtesies or gives you a disparaging look, rest assured you are doing the proper thing and most will still appreciate it. Regardless, be willing to adapt and respect her wishes.

When walking down the street with a woman, the man usually should be on the side nearest the curb or, in any case, on the side nearest the greatest danger. The man should always hold the door or allow the woman to enter the room first; remember a true gentleman always allows her to have the spotlight.

When ascending or descending a staircase, the woman should always be in the upstairs position. If walking side by side, the woman should be next to the stair rail.

In buying flowers for a woman, be sensitive to what she likes and how she might display them. If purchasing a corsage, be sure you know the color and style of the dress she will wear.

As already pointed out in relation to introductions, when a woman enters the room, the men rise and remain standing until the woman is seated or indicates that they should take their seats.

A gentleman who “does not boast of his own possessions or achievements” will refrain from discussing his intimate relationship with a woman. Foregoing such a boost to his ego, the young man will save himself — and the young woman — a great deal of pain and possible embarrassment.

There is much more to good manners and etiquette than the brief outline provided here. On your campus are a number of people who are well qualified to be helpful in suggesting appropriate behavior, recognizing that customs of conduct can vary from place to place and from time to time. Let them be helpful to

you and your chapter as you sincerely try to put into practice the ideals of “The True Gentleman.”

Blaine K. Ayers (Kentucky 2001) has served as the Eminent Supreme Recorder since December of 2011. Previously, he was the Associate Executive Director of Fraternity from 2009 to 2011 and Regional Director for the Patton Region from 2007-2009. Ayers also worked as an Assistant Dean of Students at the University of Kentucky and as a high-school football coach and history teach at Trinity High School in Louisville, Kentucky.



CHAPTER SUMMARY

There are numerous rules and guidelines to etiquette and protocol, all of which should be learned by a man seeking to better himself and to acting as a gentleman. These rules include protocols for how to greet visitors at a chapter house and how to introduce people; table, phone and media manners; and dress and 24-hour courtesies. Learning these rules and guidelines will further your development and impress the people you meet. Further your education by consulting additional resources on etiquette.

- 1) How should a guest at the chapter house be greeted?
- 2) Describe the proper etiquette for introducing people to each other.
- 3) What are the guidelines or rules as they relate to baseball caps?
- 4) Discuss cell-phone etiquette while you are at a dinner table.
- 5) Why are hand-written letters important?
- 6) Why should we not be braggarts in our relationships with women?



4

Policies and Finances



15

The Policies

by Joseph W. Walt
additions by Frank C. Ginocchio

BY COMPLETING THIS
CHAPTER YOU WILL:

- Become familiar with major policies of the Fraternity
- Understand the organization's stance on risk-management issues
- Understand the Scope of Association Agreement

Within any organization of major size, there are certain policies that provide the broad standards or guidelines for the operation of that organization. Certainly Sigma Alpha Epsilon is no exception. The various policies of Sigma Alpha Epsilon stem from a number of sources, including specific wording of the Fraternity Laws, written policy statements by the Supreme Council, the Ritual of the Fraternity and generally accepted operating practice by the Fraternity Service Center.

It would not be possible or perhaps worthwhile to attempt a comprehensive analysis of all policies of the Fraternity. Rather, it would seem appropriate to make some comments about a few policy areas that seem to have the greatest need for clarification in light of the contemporary society in which we live.

MEMBERSHIP SELECTION

Sigma Alpha Epsilon exists to provide an opportunity for the individual to develop as a person and as part of a group of brothers who have chosen to associate and, in many cases, to live together. It is hoped that, while assisting each individual's growth, the group will also benefit. Sec. 47A of our Fraternity Laws makes election of pledges the sole prerogative of the individual chapters. Additionally, it requires a chapter to require, at a minimum, a majority vote for election of pledges. Our groups may recruit and offer membership to potential members at their discretion as long as they follow the

general guidelines listed in the Fraternity Laws for membership requirements.

PLEDGE PROGRAMMING AND
ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP

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

Almost everyone has heard of incidents related to the outdated and forbidden concept of "hell week" (see Section 47B1 and 47B2 of the Fraternity Laws). It is interesting to note that this type of experience did not appear until the 1920s. Prior to that time, individuals were pledged and initiated, usually after a relatively brief period of time in which the primary activity of a pledge was to learn the history and operation of the Fraternity. This pledge experience frequently culminated in the writing of an essay about the meaning of the Fraternity experience. The Fraternity has taken a strong stand against any kind of hazing activity. Groups should place emphasis in pledging on a program that prepares men to be active during their total college career rather than one that emphasizes the time of pledging. It is the belief of the Fraternity that

the difference in status between a pledge and an active collegiate member is negligible.

↪ USE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS ◀

We recognize that regulations of a local, state and federal nature deal only partially with the problems of drugs and alcohol as they emerge in a chapter setting. Under Section 71A of the Fraternity Laws, the use of intoxicating liquor is not encouraged at chapter functions and “must be in compliance with any and all applicable laws, rules, and regulations of a state, county, municipality and college or university.” The use of drugs or alcohol is referenced again in Section 80A of the Fraternity Laws, which deals with summary expulsion: “No member of any student organization, the program of which is primarily devoted to or includes the use of narcotics and marijuana, over-indulgence in the consumption of alcoholic beverages ... shall be eligible for membership in the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity.” Furthermore, Section 80A states that “any member who violates this law shall be expelled from the Fraternity.”

Members are reminded that the excessive use of alcohol or the use of drugs, while illegal in many terms, 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. The Fraternity encourages all brothers to be proactive in helping others seek such assistance.

↪ USE OF INSIGNIA ◀

Another area which needs some discussion is that of the use of the insignia of the Fraternity. As found in Section 66 of the Fraternity Laws, the membership badge is considered a loan by the Fraternity to each initiate in good standing. Membership badges are to remain the property of the Fraternity and, for due cause communicated in writing to a member, may be recalled by the Fraternity. Until a person becomes an initiated member, he shall not be permitted to wear or display the coat-of-arms of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, as per Section 66D1.

↪ AUTONOMY FOR CHAPTERS ◀

Sigma Alpha Epsilon operates on the basic philosophy of maximum autonomy for local chapters. This philosophy may be reflected in practices related to recruitment, pledge programs, chapter management and many other aspects of fraternity living. Certainly each chapter exists on a campus with its own unique environment



Having a guest list for all social events is one way to ensure a chapter has a sound risk-management policy.

and regulations. Therefore, maximum decision-making opportunity is given to each local chapter to decide on issues related to the particular surroundings of each individual campus. In other words, each chapter is given the primary responsibility for creating, maintaining and stimulating its existence within the framework of the Fraternity. Section 45 of our Fraternity Laws spells out the relationship of chapters to the Fraternity. In particular, it is clear from this section that chapters may not sign contracts or agreements on behalf of the Fraternity.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon is dedicated to the intellectual, social and moral development of students. The Fraternity is concerned with the total development of the student and recognizes that there may be a diversity of opinion in such a large organization as to the settled course or policy 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. Sigma Alpha Epsilon encompasses those facets in its Scope of Association Agreement that every member must sign electronically before initiation. The evolution of the various policies of the Fraternity through changes in the Fraternity Laws, practices of the Fraternity Service Center or statements by the Supreme Council over the years represents the ability of an organization to change with the times. Anyone requesting specific information about the policies noted in this chapter or additional policy areas should consult www.sae.net or contact the Fraternity Service Center.

➤ RISK MANAGEMENT ◀

Risk management is the term the Greek-letter world uses to describe the practice of keeping members and guests safe. Essentially, risk management strives to mitigate the effect of dangerous or otherwise harmful situations, either to members or to the organization, through safety measures, policies and individual responsibility. Sigma Alpha Epsilon has created a manual to promote these actions called *Minerva's Shield*, and it sets out the guidelines for our members to follow.

Minerva's Shield has three parts: general guidelines, event planning and crisis management. The general guidelines review Sigma Alpha Epsilon's policies on alcohol, drugs, sexual assault and hazing. Event planning reviews the necessary components of hosting any event by a chapter. Crisis management covers the important steps to take during any chapter emergency. *Minerva's Shield* was created to support all members and as a reminder to make good decisions. Risk-management presentations are conducted at regional events, province leadership schools, webinars and conventions as well as the Leadership School. *Minerva's Shield* is distributed to chapters periodically, and the digital version can be downloaded on our websites. Each undergraduate member currently is charged a fee each year as a risk-management-program fee to fund the *Minerva's Shield* program, general liability insurance, Fraternity overhead expenses directly attributable to the risk-management program and legal fees.

➤ SCOPE OF ASSOCIATION AGREEMENT ◀

The Scope of Association Agreement, which every member of the Fraternity must sign prior to initiation, outlines many of the policies and requirements of the Fraternity. A member should be mindful that this agreement requires a member to indemnify the Fraternity if he violates Sigma Alpha Epsilon's risk-management policies as enumerated in *Minerva's Shield*.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon is a values-based organization, one that seeks to promote a meaningful, well-rounded and safe experience for our members based on our mission and creed. We believe that membership in our organization is lifelong and that we cultivate the development of true gentlemen. As part of the values to which we subscribe and the ideals set forth by our Founding Fathers, our members hold themselves to this honor code, which includes guidelines for actions and behaviors consistent with our creed and those actions and behaviors that we consider unacceptable or unbecoming a gentleman. The Scope of Association Agreement both protects our members and provides an outline for the path of membership upon which members embark.

The Scope of Association Agreement provides a clear understanding of our obligations — from the Oath of

Initiation to our financial commitment to our conduct with others — as a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. As a condition of membership, members agree to its terms and are held accountable for their actions. Personal accountability plays a major role in our society, and our members ascribe to a higher standard so they can serve as role models, mentors and leaders.

Frank C Ginocchio (Northwestern 1966) has served the Fraternity as its General Counsel and Director of Risk Management since 2000. During this period, he also served two terms as Eminent Supreme Recorder. Prior to working with the headquarters, Ginocchio was president of two wholesale food-service distributors in Illinois. He served in the United States Navy during the Vietnam War and graduated from the University of Illinois Law School on the G.I. Bill.



CHAPTER SUMMARY

The policies of Sigma Alpha Epsilon derive from several sources, including Fraternity Laws, policies created by the Supreme Council, the Ritual of the Fraternity and accepted operating practices of the Fraternity Service Center. Criteria for selection of members is defined in Fraternity Laws and your chapter by-laws.

Pledge programming or programming for new members should last no longer than prescribed by Fraternity Laws and must not include any hazing or illegal activities, including outdated concepts such as “hell week.” Pledge activities should prepare new members to be active and engaged during their total college career. The difference between pledge and active membership should be negligible.

Chapters have maximum autonomy and decision-making opportunities at the local level. However, they must abide by the rules, policies and regulations set forth by the Fraternity at a national level, including the Scope of Association Agreement and *Minerva's Shield*, our risk-management guide. Additionally, chapters and their members must abide by all local, state and federal laws, especially with respect to alcohol and drug use.

- 1) What is the primary purpose of the Fraternity?
- 2) What is the policy of the Fraternity as it relates to membership selection?
- 3) When did the concept of “hell week” begin, and how was membership handled prior to that time?
- 4) What is the purpose of a pledge program?
- 5) Discuss the autonomy for chapters as described in this chapter.
- 6) Are the badges presented to members at the time of their initiation the property of the member? Why or why not?
- 7) What is *Minerva's Shield*, and what are the three components of it?



16

The Finances

by Thomas G. Goodale
additions by William B. Nelson

BY COMPLETING THIS
CHAPTER YOU WILL:

- Understand the required fees of a member of the Fraternity
- Be familiar with the financial state of the Fraternity
- Understand the concept of the chapter as a business

A large fraternity such as Sigma Alpha Epsilon recognizes the importance of sound financial policies and practices at personal, chapter and national levels. While the cost of membership to the individual is not great, the sum of money involved in the aggregate is large.

➤ **THE CHAPTER AS A BUSINESS** ➤

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 group is also a business organization where, in a normal year, thousands of dollars are handled. Your chapter has a responsibility in the community and within the Fraternity for efficient management. It is expected to maintain a positive credit rating as well as a good reputation for fraternal fellowship and mutual helpfulness.

Fraternity membership is a privilege, but it also carries responsibilities, one of which is the obligation of each pledge and active member to pay his way. The fraternal side and the business side of chapter life cannot be separated. In the words of Past Eminent Supreme Archon Jim Pope, “Brotherhood begins when the bills are paid.”

It is assumed that an active member of the Fraternity will pay the stipulated dues and proscribed fees for all of his undergraduate years. He will also meet his obligations to the chapter for room and board and for any other services provided him. In many chapters,

by far the largest part of the undergraduate’s expenses is for room and board. Members must live and eat somewhere, and it is logical to assume that payment of these expenses will have absolute priority. Other costs are moderate. Your chapter should not desire to make a profit but merely to meet its obligations.

It may be admirable for a chapter to regard a financially incompetent member charitably, but when one does not pay his full share, he is in no position to make demands or to criticize. He must remember that no exceptions can be made for him that cannot be applied equally to another member individually or to all members collectively. The best basis for true fraternal associations is one in which all contribute to the chapter equally and in which all may therefore expect equal privileges. Friends and brothers do not put others in a difficult position through unmet financial obligations; if they do so, they relinquish their right to the respect that friends and brothers merit. Consequently, a member delinquent in paying his bills does not merit or benefit from a chapter’s reluctance to impose penalties.

➤ **PLEDGE FEE** ➤

At the time that you were pledged, you were required to pay a pledge fee. The pledge fee due to the Fraternity Service Center is set at a particular rate, which is due within ten days after you complete the Formal Pledging Ceremony. The current pledge fee is listed in

our Fraternity Laws, as voted upon during our convention. Chapters may charge new members more than the pledge fee, but the amount listed in the Fraternity Laws is the only financial obligation of new members to the national headquarters. After the fee is paid, the headquarters provides each pledge with a pledge pin and a copy of this pledge manual, *The Phoenix*.

➤ INITIATION FEE ◀

At the time of your initiation, you will be required to pay an initiation fee. The initiation fee due to the Fraternity Service Center is set at a particular rate, which is due within ten days after the Initiation Ceremony. The current pledge fee is listed in our Fraternity Laws, as voted upon during our convention. Chapters may charge new members more than the initiation fee, but the amount listed in the Fraternity Laws is the only financial obligation of newly initiated brothers to the national headquarters. After the fee is paid, the headquarters will supply each new initiate with a membership certificate, membership card, official badge and a number of other services.

Your fees help to pay for the various departments and services at the Fraternity Service Center, part of the cost of the annual Leadership School, risk-management costs, regional leadership schools and many other services for your chapter as well as to help fund the general operations of the Fraternity.

➤ ANNUAL DUES ◀

Section 48C of the Fraternity Laws state that every Chapter Collegiate is subject to annual dues for each active members in the group as reported in the latest active membership roster. The current annual-dues fee is listed in our Fraternity Laws, as voted upon during our convention. Chapters may charge new members more than the annual-dues fee, but the amount listed in the Fraternity Laws is the only financial obligation of brothers to the national headquarters on a yearly basis. Often, annual dues charged by the chapter include more than just this cost; they will include other fees, such as room and board, maintenance and utilities. Each chapter is responsible for making and setting its own budget, which is covered below under “Chapter Dues.”

➤ RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM FEE ◀

Under Section 51G of the Fraternity Laws, every chapter operating under Sigma Alpha Epsilon is covered by a liability-insurance policy. The per-man cost of this coverage is based upon the cost of each year’s premium to the Fraternity, the costs of claims paid under the deductible and allocation of management and membership-services expenses relative to

maintaining the program and other risk factors. Every year, the Fraternity Service Center issues an allocation model that allows chapter officers and advisers to estimate their approximate risk-management fee per man. This coverage is an absolute necessity in today’s litigious society, and our insurance policy is essential to operating the organization. While every chapter is extended the policy, any member who violates risk-management regulations or national, state or local laws will not be covered.

➤ CHAPTER DUES ◀

Most chapters collect extra fees earmarked for other chapter operations or the house corporation, which allow the house’s owners to pay for and maintain the chapter house and to set aside a reserve fund for future renovations or construction. Chapters establish local dues and budgets based on the prioritized needs of operation and the fluctuating membership of the chapter. As referenced previously, chapters are responsible for making and setting their own budgets.

➤ THE ORGANIZATION'S FINANCIAL STATE ◀

Because of the foresight of the leadership in years past, your Fraternity today sits on a solid financial base. To continue to maintain this solid base and to honor the commitments he made at initiation, each brother must continue to meet his financial obligations.

Some points of clarification need to be made immediately, however. First of all, a chapter that owns property has the title to it, held by a local corporation managed by alumni. Millions of dollars of real estate and other property are represented and have been accumulated over the years by dedicated members of your chapter and others in Sigma Alpha Epsilon, both collegiate and alumni members. You, too, share the responsibility of proper care and management of the chapter’s property for future use.

Second, the wealth of the organization is represented primarily by various funds and the Levere Memorial Temple. The Fraternity Service Center receives initiation and pledge fees and annual dues and uses all of the revenue received to provide services to members and chapters. As with the description of the chapter organization above, the Fraternity Service Center has no desire to make a profit but merely to meet its obligations. Initiation and pledge fees, annual dues and risk-management program fees account for the majority of the total annual revenue. Other areas of income include investment income, registration fees for Leadership Schools and conventions and merchandise sales.

All gifts from alumni are directed to the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Foundation for funding programs such as Leadership School, student loans and the upkeep of the



At one time the Fraternity's entire treasury fit in this cigar box. The artifact is now in the Foundation Archives.

Levere Memorial Temple. Alumni contributions play a significant role in the operating budget of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Foundation, and it must be noted that the Fraternity is able to maintain its programs and services as a result of the continuing support of its alumni and the Foundation, which acts as a separate entity.

Tom Goodale (Iowa State 1962) is a past Eminent Supreme Recorder. He previously served the Fraternity as chair of the Alcohol and Drug Task Force as well as National Educational Adviser. In addition, he served as a faculty member of many Leadership Schools. William Nelson (Northwestern 1973) serves as the Chief Financial Officer for Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Prior to joining staff, he was Chief Financial Officer for a number of companies, including the Chicago Tribune.



CHAPTER SUMMARY

Your chapter is a brotherhood of men who work together to further their friendship and enhance the ideals and goals of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. The chapter is also a business, and that business is brotherhood. Each year the chapter collects thousands of dollars, including chapter fees, pledge fees, initiation fees, annual dues and risk-management program fees.

Brothers must remember to pay their bills. A true brother does not put the chapter in a difficult position by neglecting to pay his bills. Nor does a brother who is past due in his payments benefit from being excused from the requirement to pay his bills.

Overall the national fraternity sits on a solid financial base, and does not seek to profit but merely to cover the obligations that it has to provide services to its members.

- 1) Why is it important that members pay their dues?
- 2) Does the member who is delinquent benefit from not paying his dues? Should he benefit?
- 3) How much is the pledge fee? What is it, and when is it due?
- 4) How much is the initiation fee? What is it and when is it due?
- 5) How much are annual dues? What are they, and when are they due?
- 6) Should a brother who has not paid his bills be in a position to make demands of the chapter?



5

Our Organizational Structure



The Governance of Our Fraternity

by G. Robert Hamrdla

BY COMPLETING THIS
CHAPTER YOU WILL:

- Be familiar with the structure and operations of the Fraternity
- Understand the purpose and duties of the Supreme Council and other bodies of the Fraternity

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

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

THE FRATERNITY CONVENTION

The Fraternity Convention is the ultimate governing and legislative body of the Fraternity. The following comprise the official delegates to the convention, and each of them has one vote: (a) Past Eminent Supreme Archons who have served at least 23 months; (b) the Honorary Eminent Supreme Archon; (c) members of the Supreme Council; (d) the Eminent Supreme Recorder; (e) one member of the Board of Directors of SAE Financial and Housing Corporation; (f) one member of the Board of Trustees of Sigma Alpha Epsilon Foundation; (g) the Province Archons; (h) one delegate from each Chapter Collegiate in good standing and (i) one delegate from each Alumni Association in good standing. To cast his vote, each member of the convention must be present

at its sessions; no proxies are allowed. The convention meets biennially at the time and place designated by the Supreme Council, and the outgoing Eminent Supreme Archon presides over the sessions, serving as chairman.

The chief matters of business that come before each Fraternity Convention are: (1) extension (i.e. the granting of charters to new or re-established chapters); (2) amendments to the Fraternity Laws; (3) financial matters (audits, budgets, appropriations, etc.); (4) election of the Supreme Council, Trustees of Sigma Alpha Epsilon Foundation and Directors of SAE Financial and Housing Corporation; (5) educational matters; (6) projects, rules and regulations to promote the general welfare of the Fraternity, including resolutions; and (7) awards in recognition of distinguished service and achievements by both undergraduate and alumni brothers.

Since each of them was the supreme governing body of Sigma Alpha Epsilon at its time, the Fraternity Conventions held since the founding of the Fraternity have been the most important gatherings in its history. But some conventions were omitted or canceled, especially during the Civil War. Furthermore, they changed from annual to biennial along the way, making it difficult to number them sequentially and consistently. To meet this situation, the Supreme Council in 1934 decided that conventions should be known by the number of years since the founding of the Fraternity, and the Washington Convention of 1934 was consequently styled the 78th Anniversary Convention.

All delegates from the Chapters Collegiate, all Province Archons and certain members of Sigma Alpha



FRATERNITY CONVENTIONS

YEAR	LOCATION	YEAR	LOCATION
1858	Murfreesboro, Tennessee	1928	Miami, Florida
1860	Nashville, Tennessee	1930	Evanston, Illinois
1867	Nashville, Tennessee	1932	Los Angeles, California
1868	Oxford, Mississippi	1934	Washington, D.C. (78 th Anniversary Convention)
1869	Athens, Georgia	1937	Chicago, Illinois (81 st)
1870	Memphis, Tennessee	1939	Chicago, Illinois (83 rd)
1871	Nashville, Tennessee	1940	Fort Worth, Texas (84 th)
1872	Atlanta, Georgia	1943	Evanston, Illinois (87 th)
1873	Louisville, Kentucky	1945	Chicago, Illinois (89 th)
1874	Augusta, Georgia	1947	Mackinac Island, Michigan (91 st)
1875	Nashville, Tennessee	1949	Los Angeles, California (93 rd)
1877	Richmond, Virginia	1951	Chicago, Illinois (95 th)
1878	Augusta, Georgia	1953	Chicago, Illinois (97 th)
1879	Nashville, Tennessee	1955	Chicago, Illinois (99 th)
1881	Atlanta, Georgia	1957	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (101 st)
1882	Augusta, Georgia	1959	Highland Park, Illinois (103 rd)
1883	Louisville, Kentucky	1961	Yellowstone Park, Wyoming (105 th)
1884	Athens, Georgia	1963	Chicago, Illinois (107 th)
1885	Nashville, Tennessee	1965	Atlanta, Georgia (109 th)
1886	Atlanta, Georgia	1967	Minneapolis, Minnesota (111 th)
1887	Columbia, South Carolina	1969	San Francisco, California (113 th)
1888	Nashville, Tennessee	1971	Richmond, Virginia (115 th)
1889	Charlotte, North Carolina	1973	New Orleans, Louisiana (117 th)
1890	Cincinnati, Ohio	1975	Denver, Colorado (119 th)
1891	Atlanta, Georgia	1977	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (121 st)
1892	Chattanooga, Tennessee	1979	Newport Beach, California (123 rd)
1893	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	1981	Kansas City, Missouri (125 th)
1894	Washington, D.C.	1983	Minneapolis, Minnesota (127 th)
1896	St. Louis, Missouri	1985	Atlanta, Georgia (129 th)
1898	Nashville, Tennessee	1987	Portland, Oregon (131 st)
1900	Boston, Massachusetts	1989	Cincinnati, Ohio (133 rd)
1902	Washington, D.C.	1991	San Diego, California (135 th)
1904	Memphis, Tennessee	1993	New Orleans, Louisiana (137 th)
1906	Atlanta, Georgia	1995	St. Louis, Missouri (139 th)
1909	Atlantic City, New Jersey	1997	Phoenix, Arizona (141 st)
1910	Kansas City, Missouri	1999	Las Vegas, Nevada (143 rd)
1912	Nashville, Tennessee	2001	Orlando, Florida (145 th)
1914	Chicago, Illinois	2003	Cleveland, Ohio (147 th)
1916	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	2005	Nashville, Tennessee (149 th)
1919	Buffalo, New York	2007	Washington, D.C. (151 st)
1920	St. Louis, Missouri	2009	New Orleans, Louisiana (153 rd)
1922	Detroit, Michigan	2011	Memphis, Tennessee (155 th)
1924	Atlanta, Georgia	2013	Chicago, Illinois (157 th)
1926	Boston, Massachusetts		



The Supreme Council meets several times each year to make vital decisions about the direction of our Fraternity.

Epsilon's Official Family share in the convention fund that is set aside to assist in paying the expenses of their attendance. Each chapter's delegate shares in the fund, which is prorated according to the distances the respective delegates travel. His chapter should cover whatever additional funding is needed for the total cost of travel, registration fee and accommodations. Any member of the Fraternity who does not share in the convention fund is eligible to attend any of the Fraternity's conventions, but he must then cover all of his own expenses, including registration for the convention itself.

The composition of the voting delegates to the convention reflects a central principle of the Fraternity: that undergraduates have the majority voice in making policy. Delegates from the Chapters Collegiate generally control a higher number of votes than that of all the other delegates combined, and the Fraternity Laws mandate that enough undergraduate delegates always be registered to ensure they are in the majority. Yet it would be a mistake to assume that undergraduates and the other constituencies oppose each other, for such bloc voting is virtually nonexistent.

➤ THE SUPREME COUNCIL ◀

The Supreme Council is composed of the following officers elected at each regular Fraternity Convention: Eminent Supreme Archon (president), Eminent Supreme Deputy Archon (vice president), Eminent Supreme Warden (supervisor of finances), Eminent

Supreme Herald (no specific duties), Eminent Supreme Chronicler (no specific duties) and Honorary Eminent Supreme Archon (no specific duties). The Supreme Council literally acts as a board of directors for the Fraternity and meets in person several times a year and, more often, by conference call. The Supreme Council has general supervision and control over the affairs of the Fraternity in the interim between Fraternity Conventions, and its prime duty is to carry out the policies set by the conventions.

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

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



A strong volunteer structure enhances the governance of our organization. Members of Tennessee Kappa pose with Dr. John O. Moseley at the 1946 Leadership School.

➤ PROVINCE CONVENTIONS ➤

Provinces are districts into which the territory of the Fraternity is divided for convenience of grouping and governance as well as for facilitating interaction between chapters. The government of each province is vested in a province convention held in the interim years between the biennial Fraternity Conventions. The officers of each province are stated in the Fraternity Laws and typically include a Province Archon, Province Deputy Archon, Province Recorder/Treasurer and Province Alumni Secretary. They are elected for two-year terms at the province convention. The province convention also attends to the welfare of the chapters and alumni associations in its jurisdiction and enacts such rules and regulations as are needed so long as they do not conflict with the Fraternity Laws.

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

➤ CHAPTERS COLLEGIATE ➤

The Chapter Collegiate is organized by virtue of a charter

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

Its officers are also determined by the Fraternity Laws and, as of 2011, numbered 13: Eminent Archon (president), Eminent Deputy Archon (vice president), Eminent Recorder (recording secretary), Eminent Correspondent (corresponding secretary), Eminent Treasurer, Eminent Chronicler (historian), Eminent Warden (sergeant-at-arms), Eminent Herald (ritualist), Eminent Chaplain, Pledge Educator, Recruitment Chairman, Risk Manager and Scholarship Chairman. They are elected at a time set by the chapter and may serve no longer than one year in any given office. The Chapter Collegiate may enact such laws and by-laws for its own government as long as they are not in conflict with the Fraternity Laws.

➤ ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS ➤

An alumni association is a unit of the Fraternity organized by at least ten alumni of a specific chapter or at least ten alumni who reside in the same city or locality. Existing by virtue of a charter granted by the Supreme Council, these associations hold meetings and social events that contribute to bringing and keeping alumni together. Many also promote significant contact between alumni and undergraduates. Like the other groups, alumni

associations may enact by-laws provided they are not in conflict with the Fraternity Laws. Unofficial alumni associations may exist without being chartered, but they have no right to vote at the Fraternity Convention.

Under the Fraternity Laws, other entities of the Fraternity are recognized as follows: Sigma Alpha Epsilon Foundation and SAE Financial and Housing Corporation.

There are two other very important legal entities that serve Sigma Alpha Epsilon as a whole. First is Sigma Alpha Epsilon Foundation, which performs various charitable functions, including maintenance of the Levere Memorial Temple, granting scholarships and student loans and supporting the John O. Moseley Leadership School. For a full discussion of the Foundation, see chapter 18. Second, SAE Financial and Housing Corporation provides services and builds assets for Sigma Alpha Epsilon with a focus on chapter housing. For a full discussion of F&H, see chapter 19.

➤ THE CHAPTERS ALUMNUS, QUIESCENT AND ETERNAL ◀

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

➤ THE FRATERNITY SERVICE CENTER ◀

The main offices of the Fraternity, Foundation and Financial and Housing Corporation are located at the Levere Memorial Temple, 1856 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Illinois 60201. It functions under the leadership and direction of the Eminent Supreme Recorder, who is the executive director of all three entities. The Fraternity Service Center prepares and distributes supplies among the chapters, alumni and officers of the Fraternity; collects all dues and fees; prepares its publications; keeps account of all receipts and disbursements; and administers the visitation of active chapters. Several directors report to the executive director, and additional staff report to them. In all, approximately 25 staff members work at the Levere Memorial Temple, and approximately ten staff members serve in field operations across the country.

The Fraternity Service Center is charged with the

day-to-day administration of the affairs of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Its staff operates as the primary link between the chapters and alumni and their various groupings. It is all the name implies: a vital, active service center where most of the business of the Fraternity is transacted. The Fraternity prides itself on offering the opportunity for undergraduates and alumni to participate fully in its governance, and the degree to which they can set the Fraternity's destiny is limited only by their unwillingness to participate. As in any body governed democratically, it is up to the members to exercise their franchise or forfeit their influence. All of your officers want you to be involved, and Sigma Alpha Epsilon can be what you want it to be only if you take an active role in governing it. To make sure you are familiar with the current structure of governance, ask to see a copy of the Fraternity Laws published after the most recent Fraternity Convention. Any active member can download the current laws for his own reference on our websites.



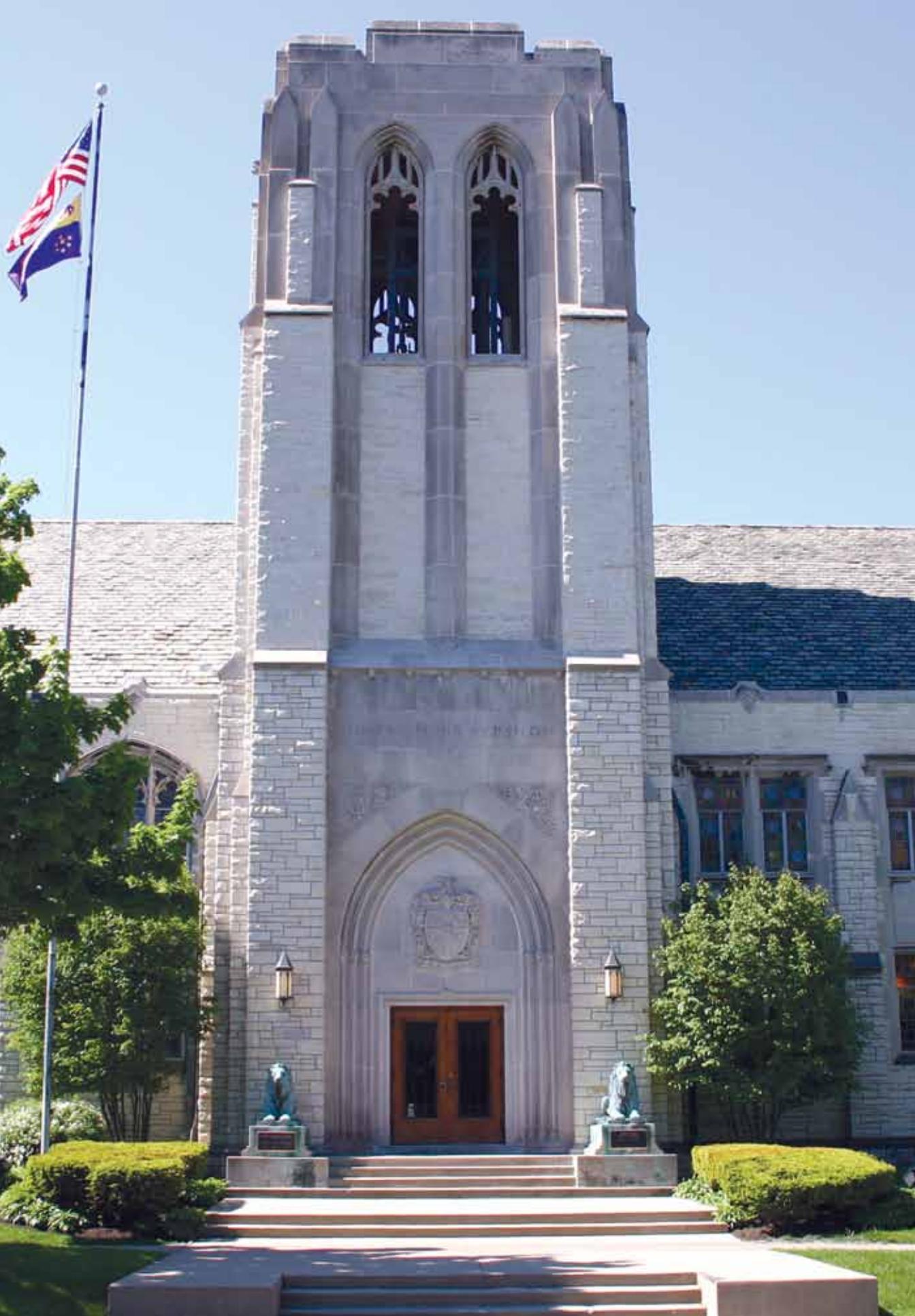
CHAPTER SUMMARY

The primary governing body of the Fraternity is the Fraternity Convention. When the Convention is not in session, the Supreme Council oversees the operations of the Fraternity. The Fraternity is divided into regions known as Provinces, and each is overseen by a Province Archon, who holds conventions every two years, providing for regional governance. Chapters of the Fraternity are created by the issuance of a charter by the Supreme Council.

Additional entities of the Fraternity include alumni associations, Sigma Alpha Epsilon Foundation, and SAE Financial and Housing Corporation. The Fraternity is further divided into four categories: Chapter Collegiate, Chapter Alumnus, Chapter Quiescent and Chapter Eternal.

The Fraternity Service Center exists to support all entities and oversees the day-to-day administration of the affairs of Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

- 1) What are the seven chief matters of business that come before the Fraternity Convention?
- 2) Who are the delegates to the Fraternity Convention?
- 3) Who are the officers that compose the Supreme Council? Who is currently in each position?
- 4) What are the matters of Fraternity business that the Supreme Council oversees?
- 5) What empowers chapters to create their own by-laws?
- 6) What are the three legal entities of Sigma Alpha Epsilon?
- 7) Who serves as executive director of the three entities of the Fraternity?



The Sigma Alpha Epsilon Foundation

by Nancilee D. V. Gasiel and
Christopher A. Speelman

BY COMPLETING THIS CHAPTER YOU WILL:

- Understand the purpose of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Foundation
- Have knowledge of the funds that are available for chapters to create or use
- Know which educational programs are sponsored by the Foundation
- Be familiar with the giving levels available to members for recognition

The Sigma Alpha Epsilon Foundation was established in 1927 as a tax-deductible 501(c)(3) non-profit corporation that is separate from the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity. The Foundation was created primarily to generate funds for the construction and maintenance of the Levere Memorial Temple. Its secondary functions were to provide for the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Foundation Collection, the Fraternity's archives and museum holdings, as well as to establish and fund scholarships to deserving undergraduate and graduate brothers. It receives donations, bequests, legacies and estate gifts for the furtherance of the Foundation's objectives. Over the years, the mission of the Foundation has expanded to include funding for Fraternity programs, such as the John O. Moseley Leadership School and the True Gentleman Initiative.

Presently, the Foundation collects and holds donations to further its mission through these primary initiatives:

- Preservation and maintenance of the Levere Memorial Temple and the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Archives and Collection
- Chapter Education and Allocation Funds
- National academic scholarships
- Educational programs

➤ THE LEVERE MEMORIAL TEMPLE ➤

The Levere Memorial Temple has been the home of Sigma Alpha Epsilon since its completion in 1930. It

was custom-designed to meet the needs of the growing Fraternity and remains a truly unique building in the Greek-letter world. The Temple houses the Fraternity Service Center, the gothic-style Peace Chapel, lecture hall and multipurpose room, museum, Dr. Joseph W. Walt Library and Nippert Hall dining room. You will learn more about the Temple and the treasures it contains in chapter 25.

The Foundation has established two endowed funds to help maintain the Temple and its contents. The principal of each fund remains held in trust while interest earnings are used to support costs of specific aspects of the Temple's maintenance.

DAVID A. LAVINE KEEPER OF THE TEMPLE FUND

The Temple is one of the Fraternity's greatest treasures, and ongoing maintenance is critical to keep the building in premier shape. The cost of maintaining the Temple increases each year. However, the David A. LaVine Keeper of the Temple Fund was established to provide for the Temple's long-term maintenance and preservation.

THE WILKINSON CARILLON FUND

The Wilkinson Carillon Fund was created in 1997 to repair and preserve the Temple's tower-chime system located in the bell tower. Today, the Wilkinson Carillon is one of the few working tower-chime systems in the country, and the system plays a different song each day at noon on the bells.

CHAPTER FUNDS

The Foundation provides chapters and house corporations the option to establish Chapter Education and Allocation Funds. These funds are created through tax-deductible donations and are for the express purpose of benefiting the educational needs of the chapter and its members.

CHAPTER EDUCATION FUNDS (CEF)

A Chapter Education Fund, or CEF, is a fund managed and invested by the Foundation and used to benefit a chapter's undergraduate or graduate-school members. CEFs and their administration are subject to the regulations of the Internal Revenue Service and the laws governing 501(c)(3) organizations. The pay-out for a CEF is specified in its initial agreement and is not greater than five percent. It is the payout that is available annually for use by a chapter for projects deemed "wholly educational in nature."

CHAPTER ALLOCATION FUNDS (CAF)

A Chapter Allocation Fund, or CAF, is a non-interest earning fund managed by the Foundation and established by the alumni of a chapter to provide educational grants to a chapter's house corporation for physical improvements to a chapter house. All donations to a CAF are tax-deductible and are included in the donor's lifetime-giving record with the Foundation.

You will learn more about CEFs and CAFs in chapter 24.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

THE JOHN O. MOSELEY LEADERSHIP SCHOOL

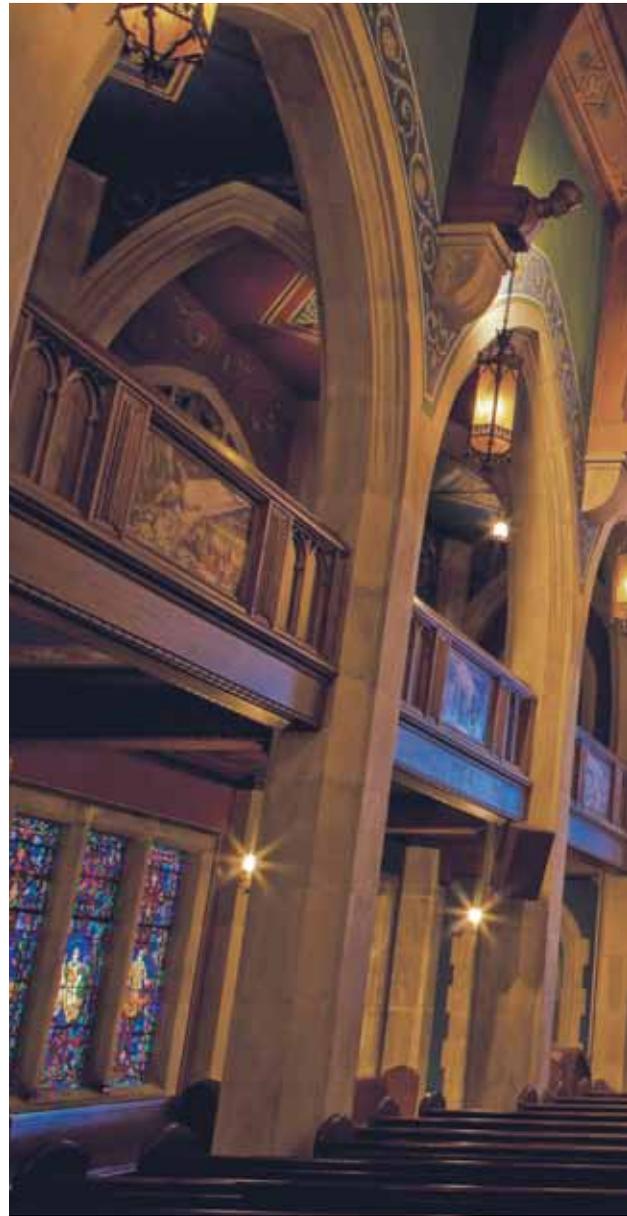
Designed to develop leadership skills in undergraduates, the John O. Moseley Leadership School instills both personal and chapter leadership development in its graduates. Since it began in 1935, Leadership School has been funded by the Foundation. Today the Foundation continues to subsidize the cost of attendance with an annual grant of \$100,000 or more to the school.

You will learn more about the John O. Moseley Leadership School in chapter 20.

THE TRUE GENTLEMAN INITIATIVE (TGI)

The Foundation funds the educational portions of the True Gentleman Initiative. The program, which provides a framework for chapter and individual success, is intended to help the undergraduate better himself mentally, emotionally and physically. The TGI also fosters partnerships among undergraduate chapters, alumni, host institutions and the Fraternity Service Center.

You will learn more about The True Gentleman Initiative in chapter 21.



NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS

The Foundation helps to further the mission of the Fraternity by encouraging academic excellence, leadership and community involvement. To support and advance the education of young undergraduate and graduate men, the Foundation has established national scholarship funds with the financial support of generous alumni.

You will learn more about available national scholarships and how to apply for them in chapter 24.



The Peace Chapel of the Levere Memorial Temple was created as a non-denominational place of worship.

↪ FOUNDATION GIVING ↩

THE PHI ALPHA CLUB

Established in 1993, the Phi Alpha Club is the Foundation's giving society reserved exclusively for undergraduate brothers. When an undergraduate makes his first gift of \$25 or more to the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Foundation, he is recognized as a member of the Phi Alpha Club and presented a certificate and lapel pin in recognition of his generosity.

ANNUAL GIVING LEVELS

The Σ AE Annual Loyalty Fund is the continuation of a decades-old program where alumni and undergraduate brothers provide yearly contributions to support the Foundation's current operating budget. These gifts provide capital for the day-to-day operations of the Fraternity Service Center and the upkeep and maintenance of the Temple, as well as annual Foundation programs such as Leadership School. Special recognition in the Foundation's 1856 Society is given when a



LIFETIME GIVING SOCIETIES

LEVEL	MINIMUM GIFT
 Foundation Fellow	\$100,000
 McKinley Society	\$75,000
 Rudolph Society	\$50,000
 DeVotie Society	\$25,000
 Nippert Society	\$10,000
 Bunting Society	\$5,000
 Phoenix Society	\$2,500
 Founder Member	\$1,000

1856 SOCIETY LEVELS

LEVEL	MINIMUM GIFT
Platinum	\$10,000
Emerald	\$5,000
Diamond	\$2,500
Ruby	\$1,000
Pearl	\$500
Gold	\$250
Young Alumni Gold*	\$118.56

**available only to members who have graduated
in the past ten years*

donor's cumulative giving to the ΣAE Annual Loyalty Fund in a fiscal year — which runs from July 1-June 30 — reaches \$250 or more. Young alumni, defined as alumni who have graduated in the last ten years or current undergraduates, will be recognized for giving of \$118.56 during the same period.

Brothers recognized as members of the 1856 Society receive a level-specific lapel pin and an 1856 Society replica of the Levere Memorial Temple.

LIFETIME GIVING LEVELS

Every gift to the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Foundation — through the ΣAE Annual Loyalty Fund, restricted funds, capital funds or endowments — is added to the donor's lifetime giving total.

When a donor reaches \$1,000 in total lifetime giving, he reaches the first named level and is recognized as a Founder Member. Additional Founder Member Society levels are reached as total lifetime giving increases. Brothers who become Founder Members are featured in *The Record*, receive a level-specific lapel pin and certificate and have their name placed on a permanent plaque in Nippert Hall at the Temple. Each subsequent giving level after Founder Member earns additional recognition.

Nancilee Gasiel serves as Sigma Alpha Epsilon's Manager of Advancement Services and part-time Archivist. She is an alumna of the Sigma Kappa Sorority. Christopher Speelman (Cincinnati 2004), a True Gentleman of the Year Award recipient, served as the Associate Executive Director of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Foundation.



CHAPTER SUMMARY

The Sigma Alpha Epsilon Foundation exists to support the educational endeavors of the Fraternity. Additionally, it maintains the Levere Memorial Temple, the Foundation Collection & Archives and museum. The Levere Memorial Temple was the vision of William C. Levere and houses the Fraternity Service Center, Peace Chapel, Joseph W. Walt Library and the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Foundation Collection. The Foundation further supports the educational mission of the Fraternity by financially supporting the John O. Moseley Leadership School and the True Gentleman Initiative as well as national scholarships and endowment funds.

Chapters can have what is known as a Chapter Education Fund created to support their educational programming or a Chapter Allocation Fund to support educational-area construction of a chapter house.

Recognition is important to those who give, and the Foundation has established both lifetime and annual giving levels.

- 1) What are the primary initiatives of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Foundation?
- 2) What is housed in the Levere Memorial Temple?
- 3) What is the Phi Alpha Club?
- 4) Which lifetime giving level does a donor have to reach for his name to be listed on a plaque in Nippert Hall?

SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON



SAE Financial & Housing Corporation

by Charles P. Boyd

BY COMPLETING THIS CHAPTER YOU WILL:

- Understand the origins of the SAE Financial & Housing Corporation
- Understand the mission of the SAE Financial & Housing Corporation
- Be familiar with the services provided to chapters and housing corporations

SAE Financial & Housing Corporation, or F&H for short, has a rich legacy that has evolved over 100 years by responding to the ever-changing needs of the Fraternity.

F&H origins begin with the National Endowment Fund, which was created by the delegates of the 1920 St. Louis Convention. Prior to 1920, a comparable fund had been administered by the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Board of Trustees in New York. They also managed *The Record* Life Subscription Fund to assist with the publishing costs of the organization's magazine.

In his book *The Era of Levere*, Fraternity historian Joseph Walt describes the original mission of the National Endowment Fund: “[to] give the Fraternity the financial muscle to expand its program, enlarge its influence and enhance its prestige.” Past Eminent Supreme Archon Don Almy (Cornell 1895) described the need, stating that “the trouble with ΣAE is that it is 14 percent active and 86 percent dead.” He proposed resurrecting the “dead” by seeking greater alumni support for the Fraternity. So, upon creation of the National Endowment Fund, the Fraternity actively engaged its alumni for the first time to donate money in support of the Fraternity's general programs. The national endowment was initially established with Founder Members who contributed \$1,000; Life Members who contributed \$50; and Annual Members who paid \$3 per year. By 1930, the fund had grown to more than \$115,000 in assets, which equates to roughly \$1.5 million in today's dollars.

With the creation of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Foundation in 1927 and the plan to construct the Levere Memorial Temple in 1929, a substantial portion of the endowment's funds was transferred to the Foundation to cover the Temple's cost of construction. While the National Endowment Fund continued to exist through the years, the related Record Life Subscription Fund was transferred at the 1971 Richmond Convention into what is now known as the Phoenix Account under The Fraternity Laws.

Delegates to the 1993 New Orleans Convention modified the name of the National Endowment Fund to the Fraternity Endowment Fund, or FEF. These delegates also directed the Fraternity to grow the corpus of the fund to \$7 million, and they approved a Fraternity Law change that mandated that one-third of all undergraduate dues be transferred into the FEF each year. At that size, the convention delegation believed the FEF would be able to generate sufficient income to cover the Fraternity's annual expenses for *The Record*, Leadership School and the former E&L Consultant program.

However, at the 2001 Orlando Convention, the delegates changed course and endorsed a new Fraternity strategic plan. Among other changes, the new plan called for the Fraternity Endowment Fund to become SAE Services, Inc., an entity wholly independent of the Fraternity entity. Generally, the plan called for SAE Services to become more entrepreneurial and more aggressive with investment opportunities to grow



One of the missions of SAE Financial & Housing Corporation is to help our members preserve historic properties, such as this one at the University of Illinois.

its corpus and to generate income without support from undergraduate dues. The convention delegation believed those objectives could be accomplished best under this new structure. SAE Services was formed with approximately \$3.5 million in assets from the FEE, which consisted mostly of equity investments and loans made to house corporations. In the past decade, F&H investments in housing and the growth of its assets have allowed the organization to provide nearly \$1 million in grants to support Fraternity programming.

In 2007, the board of directors of SAE Services changed the organization's name to SAE Financial and Housing Corporation to better reflect its mission and investment strategy. As composed by the F&H board in 2010, the vision of F&H is to provide a home to every willing chapter. To accomplish this vision, the F&H board also drafted a mission statement.

The Mission of SAE Financial & Housing Corporation shall be to:

- Build strong chapters through great housing
- Promote safe, competitive and affordable fraternity housing through property management resources and services
- Support local house corporations to become financially sound and its volunteers well-trained
- Grow the Fraternity Endowment Fund and provide financial support to Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity through strategic investments

The F&H mission statement is accomplished by

working with chapters, alumni and house corporations in four distinct, but complementary, offering areas: housing development, housing management, housing loans and housing services.

Under the housing development offering, F&H makes an investment in an existing or future fraternity house that will be occupied by a Sigma Alpha Epsilon chapter. Typically, alumni and the undergraduate chapter members present potential opportunities to the F&H board, which then evaluates the acquisition using multiple underwriting criteria. The decision to add a fraternity house into an investment portfolio is heavily weighted on such factors as the chapter's health and past growth, alumni support of the endeavor (including fundraising), the ability of the property to create a positive cash flow over sustained periods and, more generally, a demonstrated need for F&H assistance with the project. Once the F&H board, the chapter and its alumni agree to move forward, the existing fraternity house (or land for a new house) is acquired by F&H. Then F&H renovates the existing chapter house or builds a new fraternity house in accordance with the modern dormitory standards required of all F&H-owned properties. Among other requirements, these standards include a student-housing design that appeals to today's members, the installation of current life-safety equipment and efficient mechanicals, reliable internet access in each bedroom as well as wireless internet throughout the property and, typically, a



TWELVE THINGS

TWELVE THINGS I WOULD DO IF I WERE A PLEDGE AGAIN:

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 hometown and preparatory schools and go out of my way to speak to them on the 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 the 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 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. Communicate with 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.

— John O. Moseley (Oklahoma 1916)
Founder of Leadership School and
Past Eminent Supreme Archon (1935-37)



The SAE Financial & Housing Corporation has helped to make new construction possible, such as the chapter house at the University of Indiana, as depicted in this architectural sketch.

meal plan provided by a professional cook in a fully functional kitchen.

As of 2012, F&H owns and has in development nine fraternity houses with a stated goal of growing its portfolio by an average of one each year.

Housing Management is another core offering. F&H provides property-management services through its subsidiary, Greek Housing Management, LLC. This property-management program is implemented at all F&H-owned properties and is also available to all Sigma Alpha Epsilon house corporations that independently own their properties. Greek Housing Management advances the best practices for operating and managing fraternity houses based on the collective experience of the Fraternity, the F&H board and its staff. The cornerstone of the program is a web-based leasing, financial and facilities-management system adapted from the multifamily industry. To ensure the success of each of its managed houses, Greek Housing Management requires its undergraduate chapters to employ a live-in house director (or house mother) who assists with the daily operations of the facility in accordance with the program's requirements. The annual fee for Greek Housing Management is based upon the number of chapter members, the number of

residents and other financial metrics that impact the program's cost.

Furthermore, F&H continues its long-standing practice of making loans available to house corporations throughout the Realm, which fulfills its third offering, housing loans. F&H typically makes loans to support the installation, repair or upgrade of life-safety systems, such as fire sprinklers, or to cover a house corporation's unexpected and unbudgeted repairs that require immediate attention. Generally, the F&H lending limit is \$125,000, although most loans average less. While the interest rate and repayment terms of these loans are competitive with the market, F&H typically seeks repayment of its loans within five years in monthly amounts tied to the property's rental income. Traditional mortgage loans are best sourced by local banks and brokers who specialize in this type of lending.

Finally, with respect to its fourth and final offering, housing services, F&H has developed a number of programs that educate, support and recognize the best practices related to fraternity housing. For example, online resources are available to house corporations on the F&H website that provide guidance in many aspects of fraternity housing, including starting a house corporation, running a successful house corpo-

ration and fundraising to build or renovate a fraternity house. Additionally, F&H staff can provide consulting to house corporations on topics such as budgeting, installing fire sprinkler systems, successful leasing practices and maintenance of mechanical systems.

In continuance of its housing-services objectives, F&H works with national vendors in an effort to provide savings to our chapters and house corporations on housing-related needs, such as carpet, paint and doors. A current list of vendors participating in this discount program are set forth on the F&H website.

To advance better housing within the Fraternity, F&H annually awards thousands of dollars to chapters that participate in its Housing Improvement Contest. Award categories include: Best Interior Project, Best Exterior Project, Best Green Project, Best Community Project and a grand-prize, Best Overall Project. Information about this contest is provided by the Fraternity throughout the academic year in both printed and online publications.

Similarly, F&H recognizes the outstanding commitment by an alumnus towards the preservation and promotion of fraternity housing through its Cornerstone Award. In addition to an award plaque, Cornerstone Award winners are acknowledged and profiled in *The Record*. Nominations for this award are accepted by the Associate Executive Director of F&H. Winners are determined by the F&H board, who grant the award to approximately three recipients each year depending on the number of nominations received.

For more information on the resources and programs offered by the SAE Financial & Housing Corporation, visit www.saefandh.com or contact the Associate Executive Director of F&H through the Fraternity Service Center.

Charles P. Boyd (Mississippi State 1965) serves as the secretary of the SAE Financial & Housing Corporation.



CHAPTER SUMMARY

The SAE Financial & Housing Corporation has its roots in a fund created in 1920 called the Fraternity Endowment Fund. Its mission was to give the Fraternity the financial muscle to expand its programs, enlarge its influence and enhance its prestige. The group was later recreated into an entity called the SAE Services, Inc., and later changed its name to SAE Financial & Housing Corporation. This branch of Sigma Alpha Epsilon exists to provide funds for house corporations and advisers, improve chapter-house life-safety standards and to preserve ownership of chapter houses.

- 1) What is the purpose of the SAE Financial & Housing Corporation?
- 2) What is the belief of the board of directors of SAE Financial & Housing Corporation as it relates to the member's fraternal experience?
- 3) What are some awards and services provided to chapters and housing corporations by the SAE Financial & Housing Corporation?



6

National Resources for Members



20

The John O. Moseley
Leadership School

by James Irwin

BY COMPLETING THIS
CHAPTER YOU WILL:

- Be familiar with the origin of the John O. Moseley Leadership School
- Understand the structure, purpose and goals of the John O. Moseley Leadership School

The John O. Moseley Leadership School is the signature education event of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Once a year it brings together brothers from across the country to expand their knowledge and experience about leadership. It provides a venue to network and emphasize that the Fraternity is a true national organization.

➤ JOHN O. MOSELEY AND HIS VISION FOR EDUCATION ◀

John O. Moseley (Oklahoma 1916) is known as the great educator of the Fraternity. He believed in the man-making nature of Fraternity and, through his experiences in life, realized the benefit of challenging young men to become better than they were, to truly recognize and realize their potential.

Moseley was a Rhodes Scholar, a professor of classical languages, a tennis coach at the University of Oklahoma, the Dean of Students at the University of Tennessee and the President of the University of Nevada at Reno. Within the Fraternity, he served as Eminent Supreme Recorder and Eminent Supreme Archon and was an accomplished ritualist.

He observed that some chapters elected members to positions of leadership who, by their poor example, emphasized degrading and demeaning behavior. These elected leaders failed to grasp the man-making nature of fraternity and were underprepared for the role the

chapter placed upon them. In that lack of knowledge, they failed to improve the quality of the chapter and the men who composed it. Moseley envisioned that the Leadership School could show these members and their chapters a better way. Conversely, some chapters built thoughtful and courageous leaders, and the Leadership School could improve upon their strengths as well — believing those men who graduated from the school and already served as leaders could leave stronger than when they arrived.

Moseley set out to teach and develop individual and group leadership in the Realm because of his zeal for the Fraternity. In his own words, “For many years I have felt that the two greatest needs of our Fraternity were to bring the national organization closer to the active man and to make some actual and definite progress toward that rather shadowy goal, which many have called internal development . . . I sincerely believe that this movement will solve both problems in one stroke.”

➤ ORIGIN OF THE SCHOOL ◀

As Eminent Supreme Archon in the mid-1930s, Moseley and the Supreme Council met at the Levere Memorial Temple. At one of these meetings, he declared, “Brothers, we have here in this Temple a magnificent school house; why couldn’t we have here a school?”

There were many that said it could not be accom-

plished, especially when one considered that the United States was in the middle of the Great Depression in the 1930s. It is a credit to Moseley's skills as a leader that he persuaded the Supreme Council to agree to hold the school if Moseley could secure the funding.

On the evening of January 21, 1935, during a banquet in Oklahoma City, Moseley spoke of his dream for a national Leadership School. Through his skill and rhetoric, Moseley raised a humble \$355 from nearly 60 men (equivalent to just under \$6,000 today adjusted for inflation). Utilizing these funds, Moseley created the first School of Instruction, as it was coined, and provided for meals and accommodations once brothers arrived in Evanston. Then, just as today, it was the responsibility of the individual members to arrange their transportation. Exactly 116 men from 75 chapters attended this first school, which was imagined, developed, planned and, for the most part, taught by Moseley. He was a true visionary, as this was the first Leadership School ever held by any college fraternity or sorority.

➤ EVOLUTION & OPPORTUNITIES ◀

Since its first meeting in 1935, more than 36,000 men have graduated from the Leadership School. Over the years, size, format and the venue have changed. The Leadership School has been held in many places: the Levere Memorial Temple and Northwestern University campus; the University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC); the Q Center in St. Charles, Illinois; once at the University of Southern California; and aboard a cruise ship by both Carnival and Royal Caribbean Cruise Lines.

Regardless of the location, our undergraduates, alumni faculty and staff converge at the school to focus on the development of leadership skills and to learn how to operate chapters effectively and efficiently. The Leadership School has been held on a smaller scale by both regions and provinces to further educate more members across the Realm.

Many elements of the school remain the same from year to year. Participants spend time in chapter-meeting sessions led by an alumnus facilitator to discuss topics of the day and work on personal development and leadership skills. Breakout sessions on specific topics are held for members to gain further knowledge of certain areas or tasks vital to chapter operations. Neophytes, or pledges that have completed their pledgship but are not yet initiated, are selected as Honor Initiates. They meet as part of a special program and, at the end of the school, are initiated in a Model Initiation Ceremony. Chapters and members are recognized with awards and their successes. Furthermore, the coveted John O. Moseley Award for Fraternity Zeal is awarded at the Leadership School and recognizes the chapter that best exemplifies fraternity zeal. Additional

recognition is given to chapters in areas of operation, as well as individual awards for outstanding service. Undergraduate brothers who have already attended a Leadership School have the opportunity to serve as an ambassador and assist in not only running the school, but also to have a slightly different experience focusing on deeper levels of personal development.

A key aspect that makes Leadership School successful each year is the experience shared with undergraduate members by the volunteer faculty who serve as mentors and facilitators. Using their teaching abilities, drawing from their own fraternal experience and utilizing a curriculum provided as part of the school, each faculty member facilitates chapter meetings and assists in the development of the members. The Fraternity Service Center staff serves in a support role, planning the logistics of the school and ensuring that everything is executed smoothly and professionally.

➤ THREE DIMENSIONS OF LEADERSHIP SCHOOL ◀

Dr. Glen T. Nygreen (Washington [Washington] 1939), Director of Leadership Training for 17 years, emphasized three dimensions of the Leadership School. They include: (1) the practical art of administering the affairs of an effective chapter; (2) teaching the principles of leadership; and (3) the Fraternity itself. These principles combined the thoughts and beliefs of the Founding Father and Fraternity leaders throughout the years, and they still serve as the basis of the undergraduate's learning experience at the school.

The first dimension — the art of administering the affairs of an effective chapter — includes presentations and discussions of practical ideas that assist in promoting successful chapter management and show how to avoid pitfalls that endanger a chapter's effectiveness.

The second dimension — teaching the principles of leadership — teaches the principles of leadership through lessons, examples and insights that come from research and reflection upon the essentials of leadership. There are many effective outlets at the school to learn the art of leadership, including the ambassador program, general sessions, chapter meetings, seminars, special-interest groups and the Honor Initiate program. All of these outlets are designed specifically to make the delegate a more effective fraternity man as he seeks to impact change and communicate with his peers.

Lastly, the third dimension — instruction in the Fraternity itself — has two parts. The first is in learning from and examining the thinking of the Founding Fathers of the Fraternity, whose beliefs gave leadership to Sigma Alpha Epsilon in its formative years. The second part is the view of the fraternity experience held today by those who guide and nurture it on the campuses across the country. Both are brought to bear on our contemporary experiences.



The 2008 John O. Moseley Leadership School maintained the best aspects of the school, from learning to brotherhood, in a completely different venue.

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



CHAPTER SUMMARY

The John O. Moseley Leadership School was a first in the Greek-letter world. It was conceived and created by John O. Moseley as he noticed that some chapters elected members to positions of leadership who emphasized degrading and demeaning behavior. The school's curriculum emphasizes three dimensions of leadership: the practical art of administering the affairs of an effective chapter, teaching the principles of leadership and the Fraternity itself. During the school, chapters are recognized during an awards program, and an Honor Initiate program allows for select neophytes to experience a special program of education followed by a Model Initiation Ceremony. The Leadership School emphasizes learning and enhances care for the Fraternity and brotherhood.

- 1) When was the Leadership School first held?
- 2) What did John O. Moseley do to establish and fund the first Leadership School?
- 3) What were the two greatest needs Moseley saw that he thought the event should “fix?”
- 4) Describe the three dimensions of leadership taught in the Leadership School and what each entails.



21

Fraternity Programs and Services

by Nicholas A. Ziegler

BY COMPLETING THIS
CHAPTER YOU WILL:

- Understand the services provided by the Fraternity Service Center
- Be familiar with the websites of the Fraternity
- Be aware of some of the educational programming and events available to members

The Fraternity Service Center (FSC) is exactly what its name implies: as the central office of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, it provides the services our members need during their collegiate days and beyond. Each department at the FSC is responsible for a particular aspect of membership or for a particular service, but each is always available to assist you, no matter if your initiation is weeks away or if you're requesting a 50-year certificate for an upcoming alumni gathering. The staff is available to answer all your questions or, if you're in the neighborhood, to give a tour of our headquarters, the Levere Memorial Temple.

The Fraternity Service Center can be reached by calling (847) 475-1856. For more specific contact information on staff members and departments, visit www.sae.net.

AWARDS AND CERTIFICATES

Brothers who display outstanding service to Sigma Alpha Epsilon are often honored with certificates of achievement at province or alumni events. Some of the awards are given only with the permission of the Supreme Council, while others are reserved for special circumstances. A complete list of the awards available, as well as the criteria for each honor, is available in chapter 23.

For more information on our various awards and recognitions, contact your Regional Director or the Fraternity Service Center.

BADGES AND PLEDGE PINS

All active-member badges and pledge pins, including numbered replacements, are purchased through the Fraternity Service Center. Processing and payment are handled by the member services department. To reorder a brother badge as an alumnus, visit the Fraternity's official merchandise site, which can be accessed from our main website at www.sae.net.

DATA PROCESSING

With more than 305,000 entries since 1856, as well as numerous additions for chapters, universities, donors and other Greek entities, Sigma Alpha Epsilon's ledgers grow constantly. In order to deal efficiently with the volume of information, the Fraternity Service Center maintains a database with contact information on all of its members and affiliates. Chapters, alumni associations and Province Archons may each request an electronic mailing list or physical mailing labels once per fiscal year. Lists and labels can be created using many criteria, from a geographic radius or by class year. Such lists should be used by chapters and alumni associations to send out newsletters, event invitations or directories, not for personal solicitation. For more information on obtaining a mailing list, contact your Regional Director or the Fraternity Service Center.

MERCHANDISE AND JEWELRY

Many of the Fraternity's most popular keepsakes, from the official flag to the Brooks Brothers tie, are available



Stay up-to-date with the latest news, make a donation to the Foundation and download images for t-shirts and posters at the Fraternity's main website at www.sae.net.

for purchase online. Even items commemorating our long history also are available as well as non-numbered replacement member badges and other official jewelry. Ritual items, including robes, the Ritual book and the Mystic Scroll, must be purchased directly from the Fraternity Service Center. As items describing the inner workings of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, they are not available for public sale.

To purchase merchandise online, visit our main website at www.sae.net.

➤ PUBLICATIONS ➤

As we will discuss in chapter 22, the communications department constantly creates new and updated materials for chapters to use. From *Minerva's Shield*, the risk-management guide, to *The Spiritual Heritage of Sigma Alpha Epsilon*, a guide for chaplains and brothers, these documents are available for our members' use. Many of these guides are available for download on our website along with numerous other documents for chapter operations.

Below is a list of sample documents, as well as the True Gentleman Initiative core area under which it can be found. Hard-copy versions of these publications can be requested from the communications department.

- Minerva's Shield*..... Risk Management
- The Spiritual Heritage of Sigma Alpha Epsilon* Continuing Education

- The Fraternity Laws*..... Chapter Management
- The Phoenix* Pledge Education
- Recruitment posters and brochures Recruitment

➤ SPEAKERS FOR PUBLIC EVENTS ➤

Members of staff and the Supreme Council often attend Sigma Alpha Epsilon events, such as installations and large alumni gatherings, as requested. While attendance cannot be guaranteed, requests should be made via the Fraternity Service Center. To check the availability of the Eminent Supreme Recorder or a Supreme Council member, contact the Manager of Special Projects and Services.

➤ FRATERNITY PROGRAMS AND EVENTS ➤

In addition to the John O. Moseley Leadership School, the Fraternity provides several educational programs and events for members throughout the year.

INNER CIRCLE

The Inner Circle is an all-expense-paid weekend for 25 young leaders of Sigma Alpha Epsilon to meet and learn from some of Sigma Alpha Epsilon's most powerful, accomplished and influential leaders in business and politics. It allows for some of the best and brightest undergraduates to spend time with the Supreme Council and to have frank discussions not

only about the Fraternity, but also about leadership and professional development.

DeVOTIE RITUAL INSTITUTE

The DeVotie Ritual Institute provides initiated, undergraduate brothers with the experience to learn about the Ritual of Sigma Alpha Epsilon and its application in both chapter and individual life. This weekend event will provide attendees with knowledge of the application, history and use of our Ritual in daily life and chapter settings. Our historic Levere Memorial Temple serves as the venue for this event.

ONLINE CERTIFICATION PROGRAMS

The Online Certification Programs are designed with the member in mind. To ensure that every member has access to professional- and personal-development information for his office, the Fraternity has developed several certification programs to assist in learning how to properly and effectively conduct certain positions in the undergraduate chapter. The programs also include the Carson Starkey Online Certification Program, which provides new members of the Fraternity information about our policies and procedures of the Fraternity, including *Minerva's Shield*.

THE TRUE GENTLEMAN INITIATIVE

The True Gentleman Initiative is an online program designed with the development of the entire member in mind – from pledge to active to alumnus. Providing structured resources for chapter operations, leadership development and professional development in the form of the 12 core areas of chapter operations, The True Gentleman Initiative also works toward enhancing the personal development of members by providing resources that will assist in their growth. Alumni have access to resources to assist in the development and operation of their associations and development as advisers and volunteers. Applications for Foundation scholarships, chapter awards and numerous other awards and forms can be found here for members to access.

WEBSITES

The staff of the Fraternity Service Center maintains two websites, www.sae.net and www.thetgi.net. The main site is for public use and contains various information about all areas within the organization. The True Gentleman Initiative online site directly supports collegiate members and advisers through shared resources, documents and downloads. For a more detailed description of the organization's online offerings, see chapter 22.

Nicholas Ziegler (Loyola 2003) served as an editor of The Record and as Director of Communications from 2003-2009.



CHAPTER SUMMARY

The Fraternity Service Center provides service and programs to members to assist them in their development during their time in college and beyond. These items include awards and certificates for both collegiate and alumni members, merchandise, publications, speakers and websites. Additionally, support for chapters to reach out to alumni of their chapter or in their area is provided through data processing.

- 1) If interested in presenting an award to a member, who can you contact to learn more?
- 2) Where can a brother reorder a badge if he has lost it?
- 3) What are three publications of the Fraternity that are provided for its members?
- 4) How can a chapter request a national speaker to attend an event?
- 5) Name three educational programs that are provided by the Fraternity for members.
- 6) What is the purpose of The True Gentleman Initiative?

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THE RECO

RITUAL

of the

SIGMA ALPHA

THE Σ.A.E. RECORD.

No. 1.

MARCH, 1880.

Vol. 1.

SALUTATORY.

At last the Σ. A. E. Record is a fact. It no longer lives only in the imaginations of visionaries, but is a living entity in the world of reality. The Fraternity, by its delegates at Nashville, has ordered the publication of the Magazine, and pledged to it the hearty support of the Order. The issue of that action goes before the world to-day. We have been honored by being made the choice of the Convention for conducting its interests in that particular, and we shall let our labors manifest our appreciation of that choice. We shall expect the cooperation of every member in rendering successful the policy which has given birth to this enterprise. Brethren of the Order, shall we receive our dues? We have no glaring promises nor high soured to make, but intend leaving our work to fate, success or failure. Nevertheless, we feel that it is our duty to outline the plan we purpose following in this publication.

Heritage



22

Communications and
Multimedia

by Nicholas A. Ziegler
additions by Brandon E. Weghorst

BY COMPLETING THIS
CHAPTER YOU WILL:

- Be familiar with the communications mediums used by the Fraternity
- Have knowledge with the printed publications of the Fraternity, including *The Record*, *The Phoenix* and the *Phi Alpha*
- Understand the different online presences of the Fraternity

In 1880, Sigma Alpha Epsilon took a bold leap forward as it launched *The Record*, its official magazine. Dedicated to chapter and alumni news, events and opportunities, the magazine was the way for the young Fraternity to let its members, scattered throughout the country, stay in touch with the organization that would come to play such an important role in their lives. It became apparent that if Sigma Alpha Epsilon were to survive, it would be necessary for all its members to grow and develop together, to find out the best ways to recruit new members, the best ways to hold chapter meetings, the best ways to become the best organization on each respective campus.

In a sense, then, times haven't changed much. *The Record* has grown and adapted throughout the years, moving from a small, black-and-white booklet to a full-color, quarterly publication that has been named many times as the Greek Magazine of the Year. The communications department at the Fraternity Service Center has created marketing campaigns and posters, photo galleries and social-networking sites in addition to its other duties creating materials for the organization's biannual conventions, annual Leadership School and other communications projects. And now, in the 21st century, the communications and publications of our Fraternity have the same aims as they did in 1880:

To keep Sigma Alpha Epsilon ahead of the curve and to foster open communication between our members.

➤ **THE RECORD OF SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON** ◀

In 1880, the communications of the Fraternity took their first steps on the road to modernity. The first line of *The Record* was simple: "At last," Editor R.H. Wildberger wrote, "the SAE Record is a fact." With 40 pages of content describing chapter comings and goings, news, history and even dinner menus for social events, the magazine was a reflection of its time — and that time showed how deeply college men cared about Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

The magazine persisted throughout the years, becoming the Fraternity's main historical document, marking countless meetings, happenings and events, all in the name of brotherhood. In its more than 130 years of uninterrupted publication, there have been 34 editors-in-chief of *The Record*. While the Eminent Supreme Recorder remains in charge of its publication — in some cases, such as Kenneth D. Tracey from 1978 through 1992, the officeholder can play both roles — the ESR designates staff members of the Fraternity Service Center to carry out that important duty.

Historically, one issue of *The Record* is larger than the other issues due to the inclusion of year-end



The Record is published three times a year and serves as Sigma Alpha Epsilon's main communications vehicle.

content, such as the annual report, which brings one calendar year to a close and reports on the financial statements of the various entities under the Sigma Alpha Epsilon umbrella; the Chapter Eternal list, the roll of brothers who have passed away in the previous year; and a feature on chapter installations, a quick look at the campuses where the Fraternity established a charter since the previous fall issue. But each issue remains a source of news, events and happenings from all over the Realm, from feature stories to the Voice of the Eminent Supreme Archon, from alumni news briefs to headquarters news briefs.

The Record is sent to alumni members who qualify for the circulation policy and to all collegiate members' permanent address, which is typically their parents' home address. Under the circulation policy, alumni members who donate a pre-determined amount each year or who have achieved a particular giving level continue to receive the magazine once they graduate. In addition, members and non-members may see the digital version of the magazine anytime online at www.saerecord.net.

Any member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon is eligible to submit news for possible inclusion in the magazine. Such news briefs are typically fewer than 300 words and contain information about chapter events, community-service efforts, gatherings, reunions and other notable happenings of interest to the entire brotherhood.

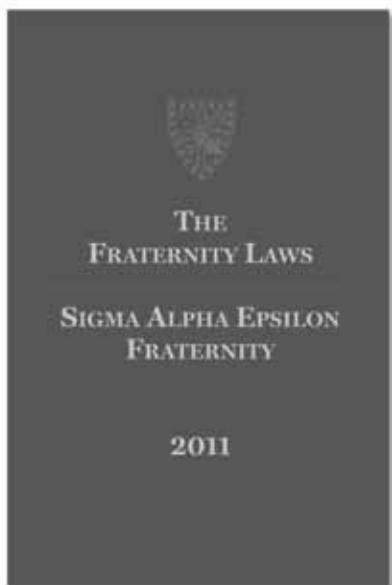
➤ THE HUSTLER AND THE PHI ALPHA ◀

The Hustler started originally as a secret, or esoteric, publication for general Fraternity news. While *The Record* served as the organization's public journal, *The Hustler* was meant for initiated members only. Its first issue appeared on September 1, 1892, edited by George and Harry Bunting of Rhodes College (Tennessee Zeta). The publication did not last long, however, and the name was changed to the *Phi Alpha* in February 1894. Over the years, this publication ceded ground to *The Record* as the Fraternity's journal and, later, the *Phi Alpha* became the publication of Sigma Alpha Epsilon's biannual conventions, containing proposals for amending Fraternity Laws, as well as the slate of candidates for the men who decided to run for elections.

The Hustler, however, lives on through the John O. Moseley Leadership School as a daily update of the schedule and programming. In 2005, its format was changed to become *The e-Hustler*, an electronic slideshow shown before each session to let delegates know about upcoming events and to feature a recap of the previous days spent learning from their fellow brothers.

➤ THE PHOENIX ◀

You hold in your hands *The Phoenix*, the pledge manual of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. For more than 100 years and for tens of thousands of members, this book has been the first way potential members have learned about the history, the Ritual and the importance of the Fraternity. Now in



The Fraternity Laws are published biannually following a convention.

its 12th edition, this book has changed throughout the years to reflect the ever-evolving needs of members while remaining true to the ideals of the Fraternity.

The Phoenix began as a collection of educational materials, originally published under the title of *Sigma Alpha Epsilon Pledge Manual*. Like every edition since then, it mirrored its era while instructing potential members on the basic tenets of the Fraternity.

Some of the chapters in this book — “Minerva’s Highway,” for example — have remained virtually unchanged since the days of the *Pledge Manual*. Others, meanwhile, have come and gone, such as a chapter on the women of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, or an overview of the Little Sisters of Minerva clubs, which appeared in the 5th edition. Since the Little Sisters program no longer exists, *The Phoenix* changed with the times.

Speaking of change, in 2005, the 10th edition of the manual coincided with the Fraternity’s sesquicentennial, or 150th, anniversary. Stamped with a silver seal commemorating the event, the book was popular with undergraduates and alumni alike, many of whom collected it as a reminder that, while the Fraternity has seen 150 years of growth and prosperity, there are many more years of brotherhood ahead of us.

➤ THE PUBLISHED HISTORY ➤

William C. Levere has often been called the second-greatest member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, just behind Noble Leslie DeVotie himself. Called “Billy” by his friends, Levere served not only as the first Eminent



Minerva’s Shield spells out the Fraternity’s risk-management protocol.

Supreme Recorder but also as an editor of *The Record* and was the organization’s first historian as well. His first work, the three-volume *History of Sigma Alpha Epsilon*, chronicled the Fraternity’s happenings from its founding up through the year of the book’s publication in 1911 — all in meticulous detail. Lavishly footnoted and annotated, the *History* took Levere more than four years to complete.

But, of course, our history didn’t stop there. In 1973, Fraternity Historian Joseph W. Walt — the same brother who served as editor of *The Phoenix* for the 5th through the 11th editions — published *The Era of Levere*, an account of the Fraternity that detailed our history from the end of *The History of Sigma Alpha Epsilon* to the year 1930. The next volume, however, remains to be written.

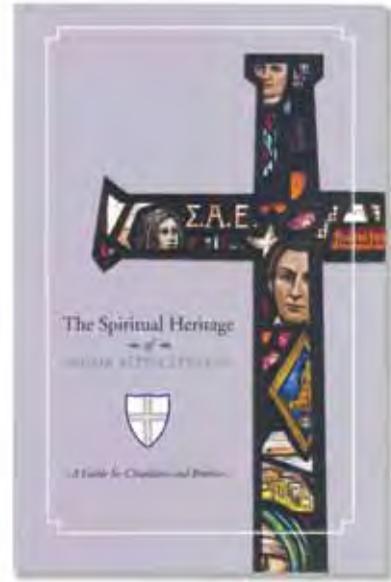
➤ OTHER PUBLICATIONS ➤

With such a long history, Sigma Alpha Epsilon has written many books on its history and happenings, from *The Sigma Alpha Epsilon Manual* of the 19th century and *SAE in the World War* by Levere in the early 20th century, to publications such as *Minerva’s Shield*, *The Spiritual Heritage of SAE*, *The Ritual*, the *Mystic Scroll* and informational releases on current events.

Minerva’s Shield, the risk-management guide for the Fraternity, was commissioned in 2004 as a way to educate members on the organization’s guidelines and laws as well as personal and chapter responsibility. *The Spiritual Heritage of SAE*, published through a



The Ritual is published for the eyes of initiated members only.



The chaplains' guide can serve as a resource in times of need.

generous grant by Bill Spell (Minnesota 1979) and under the oversight of the Chaplains' Council, details the spiritual heritage of our organization and provides a guide for difficult situations between brothers. This booklet is meant to serve as an addendum to the Ritual.

➤ SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON IN THE DIGITAL AGE ➤

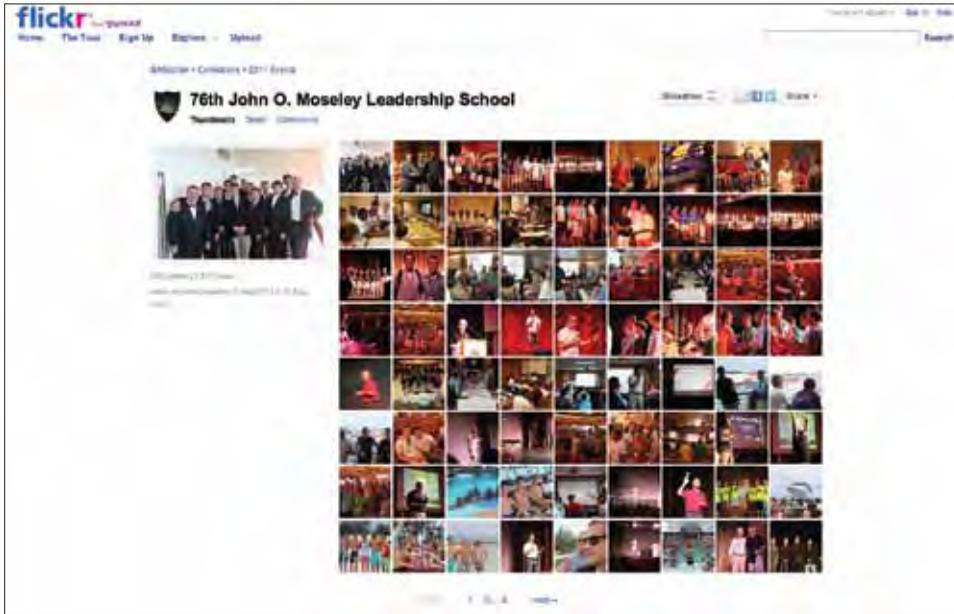
Like all media, Sigma Alpha Epsilon has made the transition to the 21st century by making most of its resources and publications available online. *The Phoenix*, for example, can be downloaded online, and nearly all of our publications exist in digital format for various devices.

The main website, www.sae.net, is the organization's public face. Any number of people, from members to Greek advisers to parents of potential members, use the site as their source for general news, updates and staff contact information at the Fraternity Service Center. We offer a number of services, information and resources. For example, members who are looking for images for websites or for campus promotions can find our logos, marks, brands and posters in a multimedia section. An events section allows undergraduates to sign up for official Fraternity events. The online donation section is an easy way to support the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Foundation by making a quick gift online. And the members-only section of the site allows access to the Fraternity's entire database, where alumni and undergraduates can update their address and contact

information or search for other members by chapter or by location.

In addition, the website is tied to our exclusive online resource for The True Gentleman Initiative. This website provides resources for chapters, undergraduate members and alumni in both personal development and enhancement of chapter operations. The Initiative includes resources for officers on best practices from other chapters across the Realm as well as certification programs for officers to learn essential information critical to their membership. Alumni have access to resources to assist in the development and operation of their associations and cultivation as advisers and volunteers. Applications for Foundation scholarships, chapter-awards applications and other forms are also available for members to access.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon's resources can be found also on popular third-party sites. You can find photos from national events at the Fraternity's Flickr page at www.flickr.com/sigma_alpha_epsilon; multimedia videos at its YouTube page at www.youtube.com/saeeditor; and engage in social media via our Facebook page and our Twitter account, @SAE1856. A number of our members, chapters and alumni associations maintain their own separate websites and social-media accounts, and members often reference their affiliation or affinity for Sigma Alpha Epsilon on their own personal communication. Just remember, though, what members post online can be sent to others in a matter of seconds. When working with digital resources, make sure to keep "The



The Fraternity Service Center is working to stay ahead of the technological curve with Flickr, MySpace and Facebook accounts.

True Gentleman’ in mind and to show the best face of your chapter, your Fraternity and yourself.

.....
 Brandon Weghorst (Pittsburgh 1999) serves as the Associate Executive Director of Communications and as managing editor of Sigma Alpha Epsilon’s publications and marketing materials.



CHAPTER SUMMARY

There are several avenues for communication to members that are provided by the Fraternity. These include *The Record*, *The Hustler*, the *Phi Alpha*, and *The Phoenix*. Additionally, there are several published histories, including the *Three-Volume History of Sigma Alpha Epsilon*, the *Era of Levere*, and *SAE in the World War*. Other publications include *Minerva’s Shield*, our risk-management guide, as well as *The Spiritual Heritage of SAE*. The Fraternity also maintains a presence on the web at www.sae.net with several corresponding sites, including a presence on Flickr®, Twitter®, Facebook® and YouTube®.

- 1) Describe what *The Spiritual Heritage of SAE* is.
- 2) What is *The Record*, when was it first published and what is its purpose?
- 3) What is *The Phoenix*?
- 4) Describe what the *Phi Alpha* is and how it evolved from *The Hustler*.
- 5) Where can members download images, promotional logos and other multimedia items that support their fraternal activities?



23

Fraternity Awards

by Daniel J. Brunnert
additions by James Irwin

BY COMPLETING THIS
CHAPTER YOU WILL:

- Be familiar with the types of recognition given by the Fraternity
- Be familiar with the awards chapters and individuals may receive
- Understand how to apply for or award these recognitions

Recognition is an important aspect of any well-run and healthy organization. Through the years, Sigma Alpha Epsilon has established a number of awards for recognition of exceptional achievement, loyalty and excellence. These awards fall into several categories:

- Undergraduate Chapter Awards
- Individual Undergraduate Awards
- Alumni Group Awards
- Individual Alumni Awards

➤ UNDERGRADUATE CHAPTER AWARDS ◀

Undergraduate chapter awards fall into one of two categories: overall recognition for the chapter or recognition for excellence in a core area of chapter operations. In addition, there are four awards a chapter may receive that fall into the overall category. These honors are awarded at the John O. Moseley Leadership School each year, and chapters need to complete the application process to receive them. Details and applications are available each spring on the website. They are listed here in alphabetical order.

CHAPTER ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

This award recognizes chapters that perform at a level beyond normal expectations, exemplifying the strength of the Fraternity on their respective campuses. Any number of chapters may receive this award in a given year. In fact, chapters with strong operations on a continuous basis may

receive the honor more than once. This award is intended to build a winning tradition in the Fraternity's chapters.

HARRY S. BUNTING COLONY AWARD

This award recognizes the colony that best exemplifies the qualities on which the Fraternity was founded. All areas of a colony's operations are taken into consideration to select the winner of this award.

JOHN O. MOSELEY AWARD FOR FRATERNITY ZEAL

Since 1956, the John O. Moseley Award for Fraternity Zeal has been granted annually at Leadership School to the chapter that best exemplifies loyalty, zeal and devotion — or, more simply, to the best chapter in the Realm. A Certificate of Distinction is presented to chapters nominated for the award. The winner of the John O. Moseley Award for Fraternity Zeal receives a \$5,000 donation to its Chapter Education Fund from the Foundation courtesy of the Warren Paul Poslusny Award for Outstanding Achievement.

MOST IMPROVED CHAPTER AWARD

Designed to encourage chapters to evaluate their past performance, set realistic goals for improvement and then embark on courses to meet their expectations, this award recognizes chapters that have made significant improvement in the current academic year over the previous academic year. Multiple chapters may receive this award.

Chapters may receive recognition in one of the 12 core areas of chapter operations. These awards are listed below and are presented at the John O. Moseley Leadership School. Just as with the overall recognition awards, chapters must apply for these awards each spring by using the online application. They are listed here in alphabetical order.

ALUMNI RELATIONS AWARD

Alumni are major stakeholders in any chapter. Providing support, advice and a link to the past, alumni nurture the development of our chapters and their members. The Alumni Relations Award recognizes undergraduate chapters that develop their alumni ties proactively. It also identifies the chapter that best communicates and interacts with alumni.

CONTINUING EDUCATION AWARD

Just as the John H. Baugh Jr. Pledge Education Award identifies the chapter that delivers the best pledge-education program, this award recognizes the chapter that delivers the best continuing-education program for its members. Effective continuing education helps members extract the most out of the resources available in the chapter and on campus while members progress toward their degrees. Winning chapters develop partnerships with alumni members, host-institution resources and community contacts to have them share information and support with the chapter. Mentoring opportunities, educational workshops, chapter activities, campus programs and guest speakers are all elements of a meaningful continuing-education program.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AWARD

Maintaining financial responsibility is part of our membership oath, and well-managed financial activities are a key component of strong chapters. The Financial Management Award recognizes the chapter that manages its finances most effectively and ensures financial stability for future years.

JOHN H. BAUGH JR. PLEDGE EDUCATION AWARD

Established to perpetuate the memory of an excellent chapter consultant and the ideals by which he lived, this award, presented annually, is intended to encourage and recognize constructive pledge programs that are supportive of social growth, leadership skills, academic excellence and strong personal values. Chapters are recognized for pledge programs that reflect orientation and assimilation of new members in a positive, stimulating, creative and meaningful manner.

JOSEPH A. MANCINI SERVICE AND PHILANTHROPY AWARD

Named for a Past Eminent Supreme Archon, this award is

presented to the chapter that excels in community-service and philanthropic programs during the previous year.

KIMBALL-PHELPS CHAPTER SINGING AWARD

Named in honor of brothers Fred Phelps and Carl Kimball, who have been devoted to continuing the tradition of songs and singing as an element of brotherhood, this award recognizes the chapter that attains a degree of excellence, harmony and fervor in group singing, especially Sigma Alpha Epsilon's songs.

NOBLE L. DEVOTIE EXCELLENCE IN RITUAL AWARD

This award recognizes the chapter that best displays the values and ideals expressed in the Ritual of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Winning chapters will have demonstrated excellence in the performance, implementation and development of the Ritual in the chapter's day-to-day activities.

OUTSTANDING CHAPTER HOUSING AWARD

This award recognizes the undergraduate chapter that best maintains the physical structure of its house. Members of the winning chapter will have a house-maintenance program that runs effectively and efficiently throughout the academic year. They will exhibit an exceptional level of pride and respect for their house. Furthermore, the winning chapter will display a good working relationship with the chapter's house corporation.

RISK MANAGEMENT AWARD

This award was established in 1989 to recognize chapters that best exemplify the spirit and philosophy of the risk-management policies of Sigma Alpha Epsilon to keep members and guests safe. The award is intended to encourage and recognize effective risk-management programs that reduce the liability of the chapter and its members.

ROBERT L. COUSINS RECRUITMENT AWARD

This award recognizes the chapter that best performs above and beyond normal expectations in recruitment. The winning chapter exemplifies excellence in attracting and selecting quality members into the Fraternity. This award is not based on chapter or school size, recruitment numbers pledged or recruitment budget. This award is given in honor of an outstanding brother who dedicated himself to developing one of the best rush programs in the country.

SCHOLARSHIP AWARD

Each year, the Excellence in Scholarship Award is presented to the chapter that has maintained the best scholarship of all chapters during the previous academic year. The winning chapter will have demon-



Chapters can apply for a variety of awards and the winners are named each year at Leadership School.

strated consistent emphasis on fulfilling the Fraternity’s objective of promoting scholarship among its members. This emphasis has resulted in individual and collective respect for educational and scholastic endeavors.

SMITH-HUFFMAN CHAPTER MANAGEMENT AWARD

Named for Past Eminent Supreme Recorder Rex A. Smith and former official photographer Martin K. Huffman, this award recognizes the chapter that exceeds expectations in delivering timely reports, maintaining its records and communicating with external audiences through useful or creative vehicles.

UNIVERSITY RELATIONS AWARD

Host institutions are a main stakeholder of our chapters. Recognizing the value of partnering with these institutions of higher learning, this award identifies the chapter that exceeds expectations for campus and IFC involvement. Winning chapters encourage all members to be involved in other campus organizations, organize campus events, maintain a positive campus image and participate actively in IFC and in leadership positions in campus activities are all traits of winning chapters.

➤ **INDIVIDUAL UNDERGRADUATE AWARDS** ◀

Undergraduate members have several ways of being honored for their accomplishments: recognition

and awards. Our recognition program for collegiate members most often takes the form of certificates that can be presented to the deserving recipient. These certificates may be purchased from the Fraternity Service Center, and there is no process to apply for this type of recognition. The chapter members, or alumni, have discretion over the number and frequency of these honors. They are listed here in alphabetical order.

BESSER-LINDSEY AWARD

This award, established in 1924 by Edwin E. Besser Jr. and J. Frank Lindsey, is presented to only one senior from any collegiate chapter each year. It recognizes senior men who have excelled in every area of college life: on the athletic field, in the classroom and in campus organizations. The winner must meet three qualifications: a B average during his four years in college; two varsity letters in some college sport; and positions in the chapter and on campus. Applications for this award are available in the spring each year.

CERTIFICATE FOR OUTSTANDING ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

This certificate is awarded by a chapter to individual members in recognition of outstanding scholastic performance. To receive one of these certificates, the chapter’s scholarship chairman must make a formal request to the Fraternity Service Center.



Our chapters and colonies are recognized annually for their achievements via our national awards program.

EMINENT ARCHON BADGE AND CERTIFICATE

Many chapters or provinces honor retiring Eminent Archons with a certificate, an EA badge or both. The badge is identical to the one worn during the EA's term of office. Certificates are available by contacting the Fraternity Service Center, and the EA badge can be purchased through our official merchandise vendor.

ORDER OF THE VIOLET

This honor is presented to a female who has provided outstanding service and commitment to a chapter. Chapter members may award the Order of the Violet at their discretion, and the honor comes with both a certificate and a jeweled violet necklace. Contact the Fraternity Service Center for ordering information.

“THE TRUE GENTLEMAN” CERTIFICATE

Many chapters have their pledges memorize “The True Gentleman” as a part of the pledge-education program. At an appropriate time, the pledges individually recite “The True Gentleman” in the presence of the entire active chapter. Each pledge whose recitation is perfect is able to receive this certificate. The Pledge Educator or Eminent Archon must make a formal request to the Fraternity Service Center to obtain these certificates.

There are several competitive awards that undergraduate members may receive that involve an application process. Information for these awards is always available online, and applications become available at

different points during the year. They are listed here in alphabetical order.

M. TODD BUCHANAN RECRUITMENT CHAIRMAN AWARD

Past Eminent Supreme Archon Todd Buchanan (Southern Mississippi 1990) established this award and scholarship in 2006 to recognize the most outstanding undergraduate recruitment chairman. Each candidate should display an unwavering commitment to improving his chapter's recruitment efforts and organizing the entire chapter to take part in it. His leadership should result in overall membership gains for his chapter. As an incentive, the recipient receives a \$500 scholarship earmarked for his tuition from the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Foundation, courtesy of Buchanan.

OUTSTANDING EMINENT ARCHON AWARD

This award recognizes undergraduates who have exhibited outstanding leadership and zeal as Eminent Archons of their chapters. Recipients of this award have met the highest challenges, demonstrated clear thinking in problem situations and inspired the general membership with enthusiasm, selflessness and humility. The recipients will have shown diligence, conviction and integrity through service to both their chapters and to the Fraternity. Applications become available in the spring.

OUTSTANDING EMINENT TREASURER AWARD

Maintaining a chapter's finances requires the attention and dedication of a committed Eminent Treasurer. The Outstanding Eminent Treasurer Award recognizes Eminent Treasurers who have performed above the normal expectations for their position and have ensured the long-term financial stability of their chapter. Applications become available in the spring.

ORDER OF THE PHOENIX

This honor is presented to an undergraduate brother who has performed a noteworthy service or who has been outstanding in his devotion and loyalty to the Fraternity. This award can be presented by the chapter to a brother. Recognition includes a lapel pin and certificate, and the award can be secured by contacting the Fraternity Service Center.

PROVINCE UNDERGRADUATE OF THE YEAR AWARD

Nominated by chapters with a letter of recommendation from the Province Archon, this award recognizes one undergraduate brother from each province who has made substantial contributions to the Fraternity, as well as to his university community. Winning brothers also excel academically.

TRUE GENTLEMAN OF THE YEAR AWARD

As the highest award an undergraduate can receive, this award is presented annually to an undergraduate who has been determined to be the most outstanding collegiate brother of the Fraternity. Selection criteria include Fraternity service and involvement; scholarship; extra-curricular activities; responsibility to self and others; and conduct according to the highest standards of ethics and integrity. Each chapter in good standing is encouraged to nominate a brother who deserves this honor. Applications for this award are available in the spring, and the winner is announced at the John O. Moseley Leadership School. The winner of this award receives a \$5,000 scholarship from the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Foundation courtesy of the Warren Paul Poslusny Award for Outstanding Achievement.

ALUMNI GROUP AWARDS

OUTSTANDING ALUMNI ASSOCIATION COMMUNICATION AWARD

The Outstanding Alumni Association Communication Award recognizes the group that most effectively communicates its various messages to specific audiences. Content, design, effectiveness of messages and production quality all are considerations for the award. Examples of communication mechanisms include websites, newsletters and invitations. Applications for

this award are available in the spring, and the winner is announced at the John O. Moseley Leadership School or the Fraternity Convention.

OUTSTANDING CHAPTER ALUMNI ASSOCIATION AWARD

This award recognizes the chapter alumni association that has made an outstanding contribution of time and energy to its respective chapter, exemplifying consistent dedication to enhancing the experience of the undergraduates as well as alumni. Applications for this award are available in the spring, and the winner is announced at the John O. Moseley Leadership School or the Fraternity Convention.

OUTSTANDING HOUSE CORPORATION AWARD

This award recognizes the house corporation that has demonstrated a superior level of organization and activity. The corporation receiving this award generally has experts in finance, maintenance, construction, law, insurance and other fields related to the management of a chapter house or lodge by members, holds regular meetings throughout the year and maintains frequent contact with the chapter's leadership and alumni. Applications for this award are available in the spring, and the winner is announced at the John O. Moseley Leadership School or the Fraternity Convention.

STUART ZOOCK OUTSTANDING ADVISORY BOARD AWARD

This award recognizes the advisory board that has given outstanding assistance and guidance to a chapter or colony. The nominated advisory board should be diligent and enthusiastic in handling responsibilities, assisting chapters to become as self-sufficient as possible. Additionally, advisory boards should attend both Executive Council and regular meetings on a consistent basis and advise the chapter on the 12 Core Areas of the True Gentleman Initiative. If a house corporation exists, the advisory board should collaborate with it. Applications for this award are available in the spring, and the winner is announced at the John O. Moseley Leadership School or the Fraternity Convention.

WILLIAM FISCUS OUTSTANDING AREA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION AWARD

This award recognizes an area alumni association that has made outstanding contributions of time and energy in the name of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. The winning association will exemplify commitment and dedication to enhancing the membership, growth and stability of the association and the Fraternity. Applications for this award are available in the spring, and the winner is announced at the John O. Moseley Leadership School or the Fraternity Convention.

INDIVIDUAL ALUMNI AWARDS

Alumni members may be recognized in one of two main ways: recognition certificates or awards. Our recognition program for alumni members also often takes the form of certificates that can be presented to the deserving recipient. These certificates may be purchased from the Fraternity Service Center, and there is no process to apply for this type of recognition. The chapter members, or alumni, have discretion over the number and frequency of these honors.

CERTIFICATE OF DISTINCTION/CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION

These certificates are available from the Fraternity Service Center and can be customized to show recognition and appreciation for any kind of honor and service to the Fraternity. Contact the Fraternity Service Center to request a certificate.

25-YEAR CERTIFICATE

These certificates may be presented to alumni who have been members of the Fraternity for 25 years or more.

50-YEAR CERTIFICATE

These certificates may be presented to alumni who have been members of the Fraternity for 50 years or more.

75-YEAR CERTIFICATE

These certificates may be presented to alumni who have been members of the Fraternity for 75 years or more.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

As the highest honor bestowed upon an alumnus, this award is granted to those members who, through a lifetime of service to the Fraternity, have demonstrated a lifetime of zeal, commitment and service to Sigma Alpha Epsilon. The Supreme Council selects the recipients, and the award presentation is almost always at a formal setting to pay proper respect to the recipient.

ORDER OF MINERVA

This award is bestowed upon an alumnus for outstanding commitment and loyalty to the Fraternity over an extended period of time on various levels. The recipient should have already been awarded the Order of the Lion. An alumnus may be nominated for this award by a chapter, alumni association, province or Supreme Council. Contact the Fraternity Service Center with nomination information.

ORDER OF THE LION

This award is given to an alumnus who has demonstrated outstanding commitment and loyalty to the Fraternity. This award may be presented to an alumnus

by the chapter, alumni association, province or Supreme Council. Contact the Fraternity Service Center for information on ordering and presenting this award.

OUTSTANDING CHAPTER ADVISER AWARD

Presented by the Fraternity, this award recognizes the chapter adviser who has given outstanding assistance and guidance to a chapter. The adviser is diligent and enthusiastic in administering his responsibilities, which include striving continuously to help the chapter become as self-sufficient as possible. He attends Executive Council meetings and chapter meetings on a regular basis and advises the chapter in a number, if not all, of our operational areas. Applications for this award are available in the spring, and the winner is announced at the John O. Moseley Leadership School or the Fraternity Convention.

PROVINCE ARCHON OF THE YEAR AWARD

This award is given to the Province Archon who displays excellence in communicating with the chapters and advisers in his province and schedules events that are beneficial to all members of the province. The Supreme Council selects the recipient of this award.

T.H.E. (THE HIGHEST EFFORT) AWARD

Started in 1977 by the New York City Alumni Association and continued by the Fraternity Service Center, this award recognizes men who have brought honor to themselves and to the Fraternity. Through their professional achievements, recipients display the ideals of the Fraternity as well as "The True Gentleman" and set an example for other members to follow. The Supreme Council selects the recipient of this award.

THE MERIT KEY AWARD

As the second-highest award an alumnus can receive, the Merit Key Award recognizes alumni who are especially active in the alumni work of the organization. Recipients of this award display faithfulness and continuous service and dedication to the Fraternity. This award is presented by the Supreme Council. Contact the Fraternity Service Center with nomination information.

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Daniel Brunnert (Rockhurst 2000) served the Fraternity Service Center as Manager of Educational Programs, overseeing the True Gentleman Initiative program, the John O. Moseley Leadership School and the organization's awards and scholarship programs.



Past Eminent Supreme Archon J.L. "Jim" Pope receives the Distinguished Service Award at the 151st Anniversary Convention.



CHAPTER SUMMARY

The Fraternity offers numerous levels of recognition for outstanding service to its members. These include awards at the undergraduate chapter level, such as the John O. Moseley Award for Fraternity Zeal, and awards for achievements in each of the 12 core areas. Undergraduate members are also eligible to receive other recognitions and awards, such as the Order of the Phoenix. Some of the awards come with a financial benefit as well.

Alumni also can receive awards and recognition on an individual and organizational level. Awards are available for house corporations, advisory boards and alumni associations. In addition, alumni can be presented awards on an individual level, including many of Sigma Alpha Epsilon's top awards and honors.

- 1) List four awards that chapters can apply to receive and what they recognize.
- 2) List three awards that chapter members can receive for outstanding service.
- 3) What is the Besser-Lindsey Award?
- 4) Name two awards that alumni groups can receive.
- 5) What is the highest honor bestowed upon an individual by Sigma Alpha Epsilon?



24

Foundation Scholarships and Funding Opportunities

by Nancilee D.V. Gasel and
Christopher A. Speelman

BY COMPLETING THIS CHAPTER YOU WILL:

- Understand what academic and Leadership School tuition scholarships are offered by the Foundation
- Know where to find application forms and application instructions
- Know the differences between CEFs and CAFs and how each may be used

One of the primary functions of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Foundation is to support the educational objectives of the Fraternity. To fulfill its mission, the Foundation has established several scholarship and funding opportunities through donations from generous alumni and friends. The Foundation offers several types of scholarships and funding opportunities: academic scholarships, Leadership School tuition scholarships and educational grants.

➤ NATIONAL ACADEMIC SCHOLARSHIPS ➤

All initiated members in good standing with a 3.0 or higher cumulative GPA are encouraged to apply. Application forms, criteria and information on how to apply are available on our websites beginning on November 1 each year.

CHARLES COLLINS AWARD

Established in memory of Charles F. Collins (Boston 1912), this award recognizes brothers who have demonstrated outstanding leadership and service in the Fraternity, on the campus and in the community. A GPA of 3.0 (out of 4.0) or higher is required.

DR. CHARLES A. PREUSS MEDICAL AWARD

Established in memory of Dr. Charles A. Preuss (Idaho

1924), this award recognizes brothers attending or planning to attend medical school, or enrolled in a course of study related to medicine, and who have demonstrated service to their community and fellow man. A GPA of 3.0 (out of 4.0) or higher is required.

FRED ARCHIBALD LEADERSHIP AWARD

Established in memory of Fred J. Archibald (Cornell 1945) and his father, Fred I. Archibald (Nebraska 1914), this award recognizes brothers who have demonstrated outstanding leadership in their chapter, community and school. A GPA of 3.0 (out of 4.0) or higher is required.

FRANK C. GINOCCHIO PROFESSIONAL STAFF LEADERSHIP SCHOLARSHIP

Established in recognition of Frank C. Ginocchio's (Northwestern 1966) leadership while serving on the Fraternity Service Center staff, this scholarship recognizes brothers who have demonstrated a positive influence in the field of risk management. A GPA of 3.0 (out of 4.0) or higher is required.

G. ROBERT HAMRDLA AWARD

Past Eminent Supreme Recorder Bob Hamrdla (Stanford 1960) established this award for a brother in any major with transcripts that reflect considerable study

of 19th and 20th century history. Applicants with interest in modern German history or the two World Wars will receive preferred consideration. A GPA of 3.5 (out of 4.0) or higher is required.

IVAN ALLEN JR. LEADERSHIP AWARD

Established in memory of Ivan Allen Jr. (Georgia Tech 1933), this award was created by Atlanta-area brothers. The award is given to the brother whose leadership in the chapter and community demonstrates the spirit of Allen, a former Atlanta mayor. A GPA of 3.0 (out of 4.0) or higher is required.

JONES-LAURENCE AWARD

Established in memory of past Eminent Supreme Archon Walter B. Jones (Auburn 1910) and Philip J. Laurence (Minnesota 1915), the award is given to the brothers who display the most outstanding academic achievement. A GPA of 3.9 (out of 4.0) or higher is required.

JOSEPH MANCINI LEADERSHIP AWARD

Established in memory of Past Eminent Supreme Archon Joseph Mancini (Cincinnati 1935), this award recognizes brothers who have demonstrated outstanding leadership in their chapter, community and school. A GPA of 3.0 (out of 4.0) or higher is required.

RICHARD GENERELLY LEADERSHIP AWARD

Established in memory of Past Eminent Supreme Archon Richard Generelly (George Washington 1947), this award recognizes brothers who have demonstrated outstanding leadership in their chapter, community and school. A GPA of 3.0 (out of 4.0) or higher is required.

THOMAS W. DEVINE VOLUNTEER LEADERSHIP SCHOLARSHIP

Established in recognition of Thomas W. Devine's (Minnesota 1974) volunteer efforts on behalf of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, this scholarship recognizes brothers who have demonstrated a positive influence in the field of risk management. A GPA of 3.0 (out of 4.0) or higher is required.

TRUSTEES AWARD FOR SCHOLARSHIP AND SERVICE

Funded by Foundation Trustees, this award recognizes brothers who demonstrate quality involvement in campus and chapter leadership positions, particularly the measure of their contribution to the education of their chapter brothers. A GPA of 3.5 (out of 4.0) or higher is required.

W. EMIL FORMAN AWARD

Established in memory of W. Emil Forman (Pennsylvania 1929), this award recognizes brothers who have

shown extraordinary commitment to their community and fellow man as demonstrated by community service work. A GPA of 3.0 (out of 4.0) or higher is required.

WARREN PAUL POSLUSNY AWARD FOR OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT

Past Foundation Trustee Warren Paul Poslusny (Kettering 1969) established this award to recognize brothers who have demonstrated outstanding leadership and service in the Fraternity, on the campus and in the community. A GPA of 3.0 (out of 4.0) or higher is required.

LEADERSHIP SCHOOL TUITION SCHOLARSHIPS

Each year the Foundation awards full and half-tuition scholarships for the John O. Moseley Leadership School from the Charles Collins Award for Outstanding Achievement Fund and the Merit Key Society Leadership School Scholarship Fund. All initiated members in good standing with a 2.5 or higher cumulative GPA are encouraged to apply. Application forms and information on how to apply can be found on our websites each spring.

CHAPTER EDUCATION FUNDS (CEF)

A Chapter Education Fund (CEF) is a fund managed and invested by the Foundation and used to benefit a chapter's undergraduate or graduate-school members. A CEF is established with a tax-deductible contribution or a combined total of contributions of \$5,000. Upon the initial funding of a CEF, an agreement is drawn up and signed by a trustee of the Foundation. Alumni Fund Administrators are then appointed. Typically, fund administrators are the house corporation president, alumni association president and the chapter adviser.

CEFs and their administration are subject to the regulations of the Internal Revenue Service and the laws governing 501(c)(3) organizations. All donations to a CEF are included in the donor's lifetime giving record with the Foundation. Donations to a CEF may be made by alumni, undergraduates and non-members.

The payout for a CEF is specified in its initial agreement and is not greater than five percent. It is the payout that is available annually for use by a chapter for projects deemed "wholly educational in nature."

Examples of such projects include:

- Tuition for the John O. Moseley Leadership School
- Academic scholarships
- Computers, computer accessories and library resources for a chapter house
- Physical enhancements of "scholastic areas" of a chapter house

Not all projects funded by a chapter qualify as "wholly educational in nature." Projects that do not qualify include:

- The purchase of Ritual equipment
- Convention fees
- Travel expenses of any kind, including those to and from the John O. Moseley Leadership School

The Sigma Alpha Epsilon Foundation assesses an administration fee for the management of CEFs. CEFs with a year-end market value of less than \$125,000 are assessed a two-percent annual-management fee. CEFs with a year-end market value greater than or equal to \$125,000 are assessed a one-half percent annual-management fee.

CHAPTER ALLOCATION FUNDS (CAF)

A Chapter Allocation Fund (CAF) is a non-interest-earning fund managed by the Foundation and established by the alumni of a chapter to provide educational grants to a chapter's house corporation for physical improvements to a chapter house. Based on the educational percentage of the square footage of the chapter house, the house corporation can receive grants from its CAF to pay for renovation and construction. All donations to a CAF at the Foundation are tax-deductible and are included in the donor's lifetime giving record with the Foundation.

CAFs can be used to:

- Help purchase, build or renovate a chapter house, based on the independently calculated percentage of educational space in the house
- Remodel areas of a chapter house that are wholly educational, such as a library
- Pay a percentage of the annual maintenance and operation costs, such as gas and electric bills or property taxes, based on the percentage of the square footage of the house that is "wholly educational."
- Pay 100 percent of a chapter's internet bill



CHAPTER SUMMARY

The Foundation offers several scholarships to qualified undergraduate and graduate members. Academic scholarships range from \$1,000-\$3,000, and applications are available on our websites starting on November 1 each year.

Leadership School tuition scholarships will pay for either all or half of a student's tuition to the John O. Moseley Leadership School. Applications are available on our websites each spring.

CEFs may be used for academic scholarships, Leadership School tuition or other pre-approved wholly educational expenses. CAFs may be used to pay for construction and renovation of educational spaces of a chapter house.

- 1) Which gifts to the Foundation are tax-deductible?
- 2) What students are qualified to apply for national academic scholarships?
- 3) Where will you find application forms for academic and Leadership School tuition scholarships?
- 4) What can CEFs pay for?
- 5) What can CAFs pay for?



7

Our Rich History



General Phi Beta Kappa Membership Manual

The Eleusis of Chi Omega 1

Caduceus of Kappa Sigma 2



The Testament of Phi Kappa Phi



General Register of Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity 1858-1900

TAU KAPPA EPSILON FRATERNITY

Beta Theta Pi Directory

The History of Beta Theta Pi • The First 150 Years

THE PHI GAMMA DELTA DIRECTORY 1936

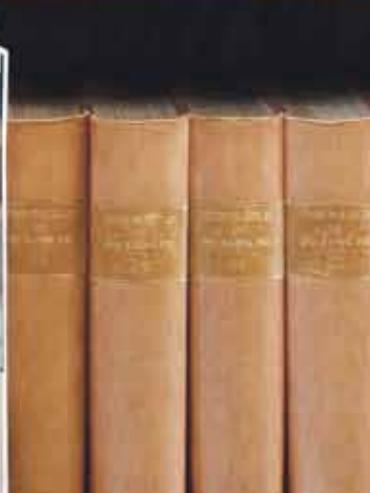
THE PHI GAMMA DELTA DIRECTORY 1940

THE PHI GAMMA DELTA DIRECTORY 1962

PHI GAMMA DELTA • DIRECTORY OF MEMBERS • 1979

Phi Gamma Delta

Phi Gamma Delta 2



The Greek-Letter Fraternity in America

by Joseph W. Walt

BY COMPLETING THIS CHAPTER YOU WILL:

- Understand the origins of Greek-letter organizations in America
- Be able to name the first Greek-letter Fraternity
- Understand how the growth in size and number of colleges and universities affected fraternities
- Understand the difference between an honor, professional and departmental society

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

PHI BETA KAPPA

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

Soon the parent chapter authorized expansion to other colleges. In 1780, the Alpha of Connecticut was planted at Yale, and in 1781, the Alpha of Massachusetts at Harvard. In 1831, influenced by popular nationwide

agitation against secret societies, the Harvard chapter disclosed its secrets. From that time on, Phi Beta Kappa became strictly an honorary organization, membership in which is conferred upon scholars who achieve distinction in liberal arts studies. With more than 240 active chapters and more than 600,000 living members, Phi Beta Kappa is today the largest Greek-letter society. While it is purely honorary in character and competes in no way with social fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa was the progenitor of the whole fraternity system as it is known today.

THE UNION TRIAD

In 1817, Phi Beta Kappa organized a chapter at Union College in Schenectady, New York. Eight years later, on November 26, 1825, Kappa Alpha Society was founded, either in imitation of or opposition to the antecedent society. Kappa Alpha is thus the oldest of the social fraternities as they exist today and is generally recognized as the parent of the present vast system of American college fraternities. Kappa Alpha Society has remained very conservative, maintaining only 11 active chapters and has a total of fewer than 14,000 alumni in the present day.

Kappa Alpha Society, though exceedingly small, met with much opposition but was secretly popular with students. Soon it was imitated by the founding of Sigma Phi, on March 4, 1827, and of Delta Phi, on November 18, 1827. These three fraternities compose what is often referred to as the Union Triad, and they set the pattern for the American fraternity system. After a few years, the

Union Triad met with faculty opposition, but the defense of fraternities was taken up by Delta Phi, and John Jay Hyde of the Class of 1834, as spokesman, presented the case before the faculty and trustees, stating the aims and objects of fraternities so convincingly that they were permitted to continue at Union College. Subsequently, three other national fraternities had their origin at Union: Psi Upsilon in 1833, Chi Psi in 1841 and Theta Delta Chi in 1847. Union can honestly bear the title of “Mother of Fraternities.”

FRATERNITY EXPANSION

Sigma Phi was the first of the Union fraternities to establish a second chapter, planting it at Hamilton College in 1831. It was only natural that this action brought about the founding of a rival, Alpha Delta Phi, at Hamilton in 1832. In 1833 and 1834 respectively, Kappa Alpha and Sigma Phi entered Williams College in Massachusetts. Almost immediately Delta Upsilon arose at Williams in 1834 to oppose the two secret fraternities. Delta Upsilon was created as a non-secret fraternity and has retained this character to the very present.

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

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 re-established.

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

Beta Theta Pi, Phi Delta Theta and Sigma Chi are

generally known as the Miami Triad. As the Union Triad fathered the conservative fraternity system of the East, so the Miami Triad a generation later extended in all directions, reflecting the more liberal attitude of the West. Among them, these three fraternities have established more than 500 chapters.

GROWTH IN THE EAST AND MIDWEST

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

Beta Theta Pi established a chapter at Jefferson (now Washington and Jefferson) College in Pennsylvania in 1845. Soon rivals arose in the form of Phi Gamma Delta in 1848 and Phi Kappa Psi in 1852. These two fraternities are often called the Jefferson Duo.

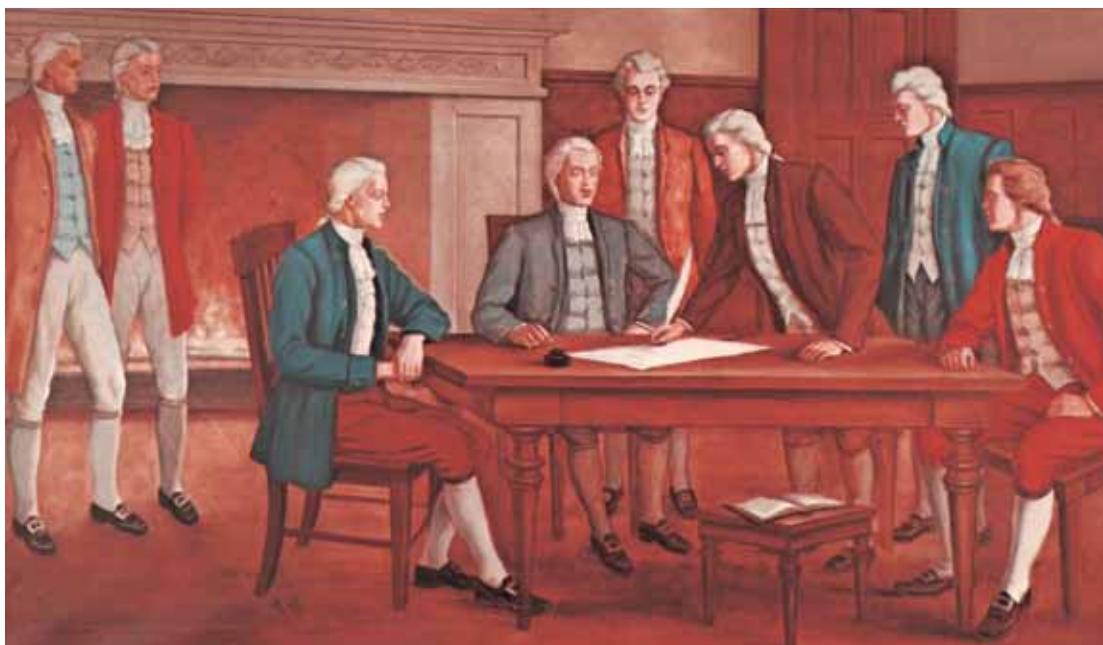
FRATERNITIES IN THE SOUTH

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.

POST-WAR 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



Phi Beta Kappa was the first Greek-letter organization and still maintains its reputation as a group of scholars.

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, until recently, chose to restrict its chapters to the southern and western states.

↪ THE EVOLUTION OF FRATERNITIES ↩

In their early days, fraternities possessed features both of social organizations and literary societies. Most educational institutions at that time existed primarily to train young men for the clergy and the learned professions. Much emphasis was placed upon classical studies in education, notably Greek and Latin. When the fraternities came along, it was perhaps only natural that they should draw upon the rich classical Greek tradition for much of their inspiration, rituals and nomenclature. Phi Beta Kappa set the pattern, and with few exceptions this standard was imitated by the Greek-letter societies thereafter. Generally, literary exercises were a part of all fraternity meetings, where the presentation of essays

or debates was customary. Chapter conversations and papers were sprinkled liberally with Greek and Latin quotations, and the subjects were philosophical and scholarly. Meetings were held at first in rented rooms, but soon the chapters acquired halls, which they furnished as clubrooms for more permanent use.

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

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

With the expansion of the college and its curriculum, the old emphasis on classical studies diminished and gradually disappeared, and the classical literary exercises

of the college fraternity likewise disappeared. With increased membership came a broad extension of fraternity activities as an extra-curricular supplement to the academic program of the college. As fine chapter houses began to dot the land, the fraternity chapter became a vital center of corporate living.

THE 20TH CENTURY

The development of fraternities after 1900 was phenomenal. Old fraternities expanded at a rapid rate, and new fraternities were established, absorbing hundreds of local societies. Some of the new national fraternities were notable for their liberal expansion policies. Three of these were especially noteworthy. Tau Kappa Epsilon, founded at Illinois Wesleyan in 1899, did not establish a second chapter until 1909, but expanded rapidly thereafter. In a virtual explosion of growth, TKE has added many new chapters since World War II. Sigma Phi Epsilon was born at the University of Richmond in 1901 and Lambda Chi Alpha at Boston University in 1909. These three 20th-century fraternities are among the largest of all Greek-letter social societies at the present time.

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

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

World War II 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. Remarkably, however, few fraternities lost many chapters permanently as a result of the war.

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

WOMEN'S FRATERNITIES

As American colleges and universities began to admit women in large numbers, the women organized societies modeled after men's fraternities. The oldest of the national women's fraternities was the I.C. Sorosis, founded at Monmouth College in 1867. In 1888, the I.C. adopted its present name of Pi Beta Phi and is today one of the largest of the women's societies. Kappa Alpha Theta was created at DePauw University early in 1870, and Kappa Kappa Gamma arose that same year at Monmouth. Delta Gamma was organized at the Lewis School in Oxford, Mississippi, in 1872, but its early expansion was primarily in the North. At Syracuse University, two women's fraternities were born: Alpha Phi in 1872 and Gamma Phi Beta in 1874. Gamma Phi Beta was the first women's organization to call itself a sorority and may properly be credited with the honor of giving the word sorority to the English language.

Alpha Chi Omega was founded at DePauw in 1885, Delta Delta Delta at Boston University in 1888 and Chi Omega at Arkansas in 1895. Delta Zeta, established at Miami University in 1902, has, like some of the newer men's fraternities, expanded vigorously. Through mergers with other organizations, Delta Zeta has grown to more than 175 chapters. In 1904, two old women's secret societies at Wesleyan College in Macon, Georgia, assumed the Greek-letter names of Alpha Delta Pi and Phi Mu. These were the Adelphean, founded in 1851, and the Philomathean, founded in 1852.

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

OTHER TYPES OF FRATERNITIES

Hundreds of specialized collegiate 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 that receives into

membership those who achieve high scholarship and fulfill additional requirements in leadership or some broad field of culture. These societies elect students to membership irrespective of their membership or affiliation with other organizations. They confer membership solely on the basis of character and specified eligibility and normally not until the middle of the junior year, except in the case of a few societies for lowerclassmen. Typical of the honor societies are Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi for outstanding scholarship; Phi Eta Sigma and Alpha Lambda Delta for freshman scholarship; Sigma Xi for outstanding achievement in science; Tau Beta Pi in engineering; and Omicron Delta Kappa and Mortar Board, service honoraries.

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

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

➤ CORE CONCEPTS ➤

The American college fraternity, founded when America was a wilderness, has kept pace with the economic and spiritual growth of the American people. Its alumni are leaders of thought and expression in almost every field of activity, particularly in education, business, government, religion and the professions. These men have been influenced by the wealth of comradeship they received from their educated leaders whose characters have been molded in an atmosphere of human love and friendship.

The college fraternity has its human ends and purposes. It has come to stay, to progress, to improve with the passing years. As an institution it is human. It has had and still has its faults, but these have been admittedly more of methods of application than in its underlying principles. In instances connected with college life, it has responded to generous and constructive criticism. It still seeks to be never above criticism that is wholesome and constructive. It promises to profit by its errors, to avoid repetitions of wrongs and indiscretions and, at the same time, to serve its members and the colleges with which they are affiliated in a wholesome and honorable way.



CHAPTER SUMMARY

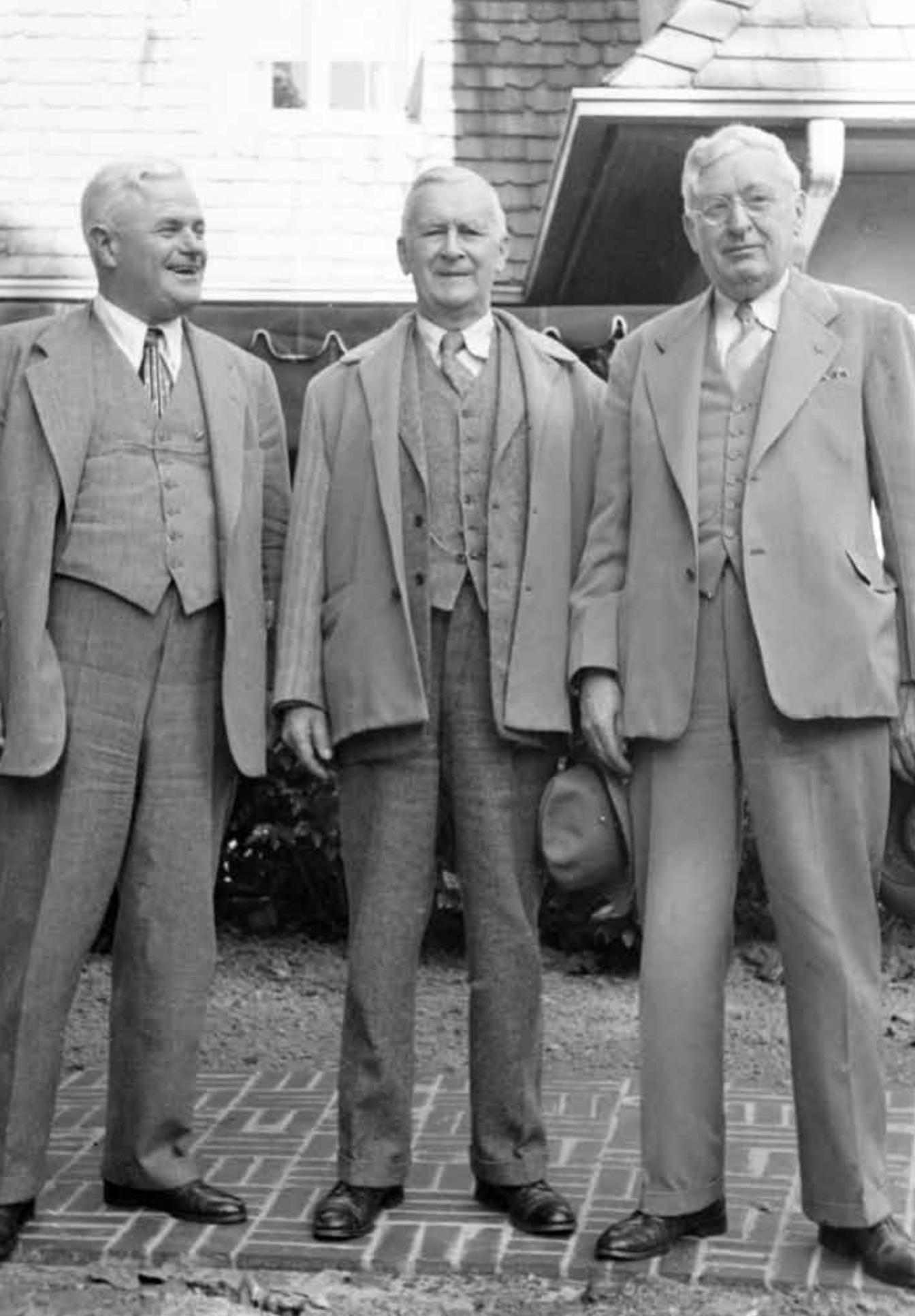
Greek-letter organizations are unique among the educational institutions of the world, and American college fraternities are as old as the nation itself. All were inspired by Greek tradition for their rituals and nomenclature as the early colleges and universities focused upon a classical studies in education, including Latin and Greek. Literary exercises were a part of most fraternal activities until universities expanded their studies as a way to broaden their offerings.

The first Greek-letter fraternity was Phi Beta Kappa, founded at the College of William and Mary in 1776. The next growth of fraternities came to be known as the Union Triad, founded at Union University, and included Kappa Alpha Society, Sigma Phi and Delta Phi, all between 1817 and 1827. The Miami Triad included Alpha Delta Phi, Beta Theta Pi and Phi Delta Theta, established at Miami of Ohio between the late 1830s and 1848. Growth among fraternities continued as higher education grew. The Civil War caused collegiate activity to slow or cease nearly everywhere, and several post-war southern fraternities grew, including Kappa Alpha Order, Alpha Tau Omega and Kappa Sigma Kappa.

As American colleges and universities began to admit larger numbers of women, women began to organize themselves in societies modeled after fraternities. The oldest of the national women's groups was I. C. Sorosis, founded at Monmouth College in 1867, later becoming Pi Beta Phi.

There exist many other types of Greek-letter organizations of different sorts and natures, including honor societies, professional fraternities and departmental societies.

- 1) What is the oldest Greek-letter Fraternity in America, which is considered a secret society still to this day?
- 2) What three groups make up the Union Triad?
- 3) What three groups make up the Miami Triad?
- 4) What is the only general fraternity that continued its existence from before the Civil War to today?
- 5) Describe the literary exercises that were part of fraternity culture in the beginning through the late 1800s.
- 6) How did the growth in size of colleges affect fraternities?
- 7) What is an honor society?
- 8) What is a professional fraternity? What are three examples?
- 9) What is a departmental society?
- 10) Can a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon also be a member of a professional fraternity?



The History of Sigma Alpha Epsilon

by Joseph W. Walt
additions and revisions by
Nancilee D.V. Gasiel and G. Robert Hamrdla

BY COMPLETING THIS CHAPTER YOU WILL:

- Understand the origins of the Fraternity
- Learn about the founding members of the Fraternity
- Understand how the organization has grown and evolved since its founding

Members of Sigma Alpha Epsilon have always placed great importance upon the history and traditions that shaped their existence in the organization's more than 156 years. For that reason, a substantial section of *The Phoenix* is given over to the story of the Fraternity's founding and development.

In 1916, five years after William C. "Billy" Levere (Northwestern 1898) published his monumental three-volume *History of Sigma Alpha Epsilon*, he prepared an abridged version of it for pledges' use. He called it *The Paragraph History of Sigma Alpha Epsilon*, and the little volume, which passed through many editions, was used by pledges for 30 years. In 1947, the *Paragraph History* was incorporated into *The Phoenix* and thus retained its original form substantially to the present time.

Those who want to read a more detailed account of the Fraternity's history are referred to Levere's aforementioned three-volume work, covering the period from 1856 to 1910, and *The Era of Levere*, by Joseph W. Walt (Tennessee-Knoxville 1947), which recounts the Fraternity's history from 1910 to 1930.

THE FOUNDING AND THE FOUNDERS

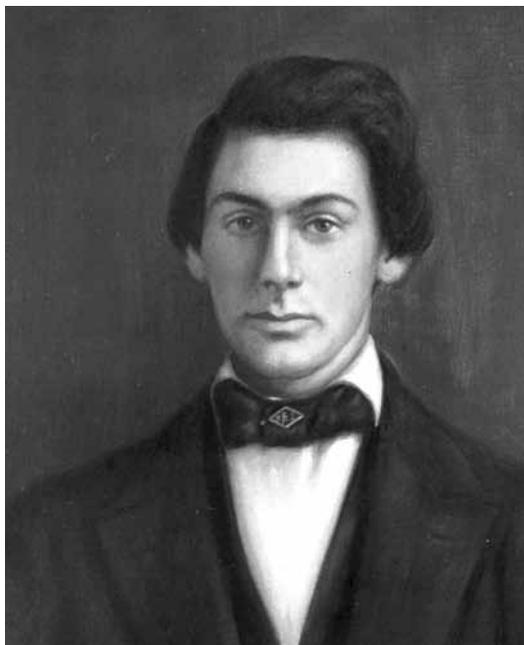
The Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity was founded March 9, 1856, at the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa. Its founders were eight young men, five of them seniors at the university; the other three were juniors. The leader of the eight was Noble Leslie DeVotie, a

young Alabamian of splendid promise. The original idea to found a new Greek-letter fraternity was clearly DeVotie's. His motive was simple: to perpetuate through the organization the warm friendships he and his friends had already formed on the campus of the university.

THE FOUNDERS

Noble Leslie DeVotie

Noble Leslie DeVotie was born in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, on January 24, 1838. He spent his early life in Marion, Alabama, just to the south. He entered the University of Alabama in October 1853, in the sophomore class, having previously attended Howard College. All through his university course, he brilliantly maintained his intellectual supremacy, keeping a 96 $\frac{3}{4}$ grade average for his entire coursework at Alabama. He graduated as valedictorian at the head of his class July 17, 1856. In the fall of 1856, he entered Princeton Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in 1859. Then he became pastor of the First Baptist Church at Selma, Alabama. In 1861, he left for Ft. Morgan with the Independent Blues and Governor's Guard of Selma to serve as their chaplain. On February 12, 1861, as he was about to board a steamer at Fort Morgan, he made a misstep and fell into the water. Three days later, his body was washed ashore. He was the first Alabamian to lose his life in the Civil War.



Noble Leslie DeVotie (1838-1861)

Nathan Elams Cockrell

Nathan Elams Cockrell was born in Livingston, Alabama, on September 27, 1833. He entered the University of Alabama in 1854 and graduated July 7, 1856. He managed his father's plantation and later became editor of the *Livingston Messenger*. He was the first founder to die — June 3, 1859 — and is buried at Sumterville, Alabama.

Samuel Marion Dennis

Samuel Marion Dennis was born in Richmond, Alabama, on December 24, 1834. In his senior year at college, he attended Princeton University, where he graduated in 1857. He then studied law and relocated to Columbus, Texas. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he joined Company K "Terry's Texas Rangers," 8th Texas Cavalry, Confederate States of America. He was captured by Union soldiers near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, placed on a steamboat and sent northward to St. Louis to be confined in a military prison. Clothed in his wet garments, he contracted pneumonia and died on January 28, 1863.

John Barratt Rudolph

John Barratt Rudolph was born in Benton, Alabama, on October 10, 1837. He graduated in 1856 and married Miss Virginia Blount on 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 Cavalry in 1862, rising to the rank of major. He later became a colonel on November 27, 1864. He lost his left arm at the battle of New Hope



Nathan Elams Cockrell (1833-1859)

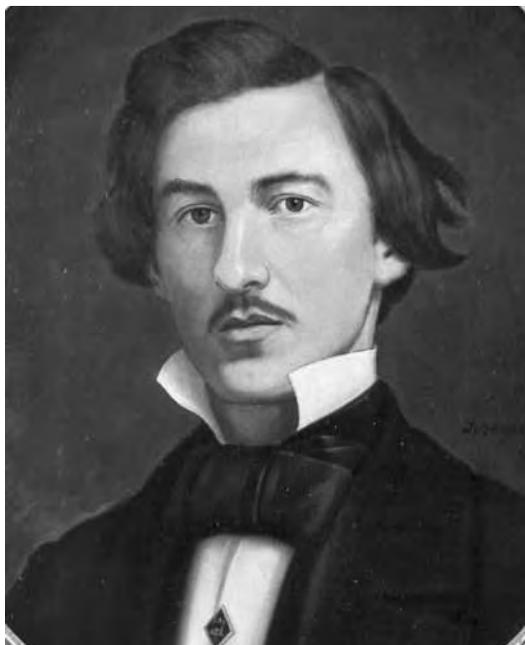
Church on May 27, 1864. After the war, he moved to Pleasant Hill, Alabama, where he was justice of the peace for Dallas County and tax assessor from 1890-1892. He became president and a trustee of the Pleasant Hill Academy. He attended the Atlanta Convention in 1906 and the Atlantic City Convention in 1909. He died in Pleasant Hill, Alabama, on April 13, 1910, and was buried there.

Abner Edwin Patton

Abner Edwin Patton was born in Knoxville, Alabama, on September 14, 1835. He spent his early life in Greene County, Alabama. He entered the University of Alabama on October 4, 1854, and graduated in 1857. At the Fraternity's first meeting he was elected president of the chapter. He entered the Confederate army as a private with the 11th Alabama regiment in the Army of Virginia, where he was made adjutant of the regiment. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Gaines Mill, on July 13, 1863, died in a hospital in Richmond, Virginia, and was buried in that city.

Wade Foster

Wade Foster was born March 7, 1838, in Fosters, Tuscaloosa County, Alabama. He graduated in 1856, and went to Starkville, Mississippi, to become principal of the high school. On November 11, 1857, he married Sara Bell at Starkville and, in 1860, moved to DeSoto Parish, Louisiana, where he began the life of a cotton planter. During the Civil War, he was a private in Company D, 2nd Alabama Cavalry, under General N.B. Forrest



Samuel Marion Dennis (1834-1863)

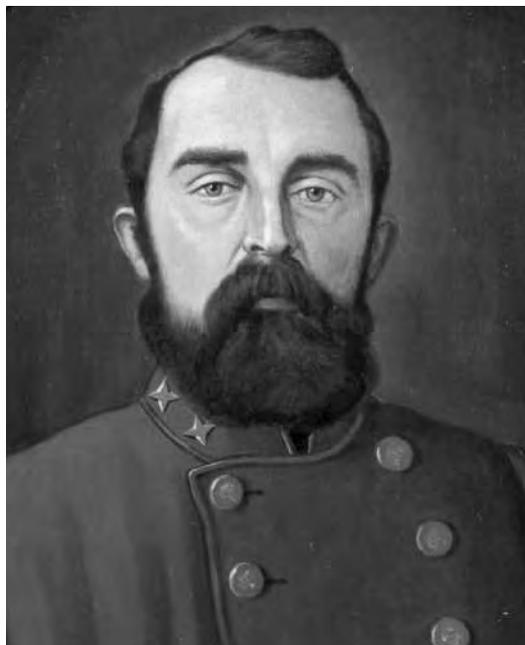
in Ferguson's Brigade. His company surrendered at Washington, Georgia, while acting as escort for Jefferson Davis. After the war, he engaged in business at Marshall, Texas, and died there on February 15, 1867. He is buried in a private family plot in Fosters, Alabama.

Thomas Chappell Cook

Thomas Chappell Cook was born in Fairfield, Alabama, on September 19, 1836. He entered the University of Alabama on 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 and later became county physician of Colorado County, Texas. President Cleveland appointed him medical examiner of the U.S. Army and Navy in the Pension Department from 1889-1893. He died at Weimar, Texas, on February 18, 1906.

John Webb Kerr

John Webb Kerr was born March 7, 1835, in Greensboro, Alabama. He entered the University of Alabama on October 19, 1852. He was elected first secretary of the Fraternity. After graduation in 1856, he began the study of law in the office of Chief Justice Peck of Alabama. In the fall of that year, he entered the law department of Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee. He



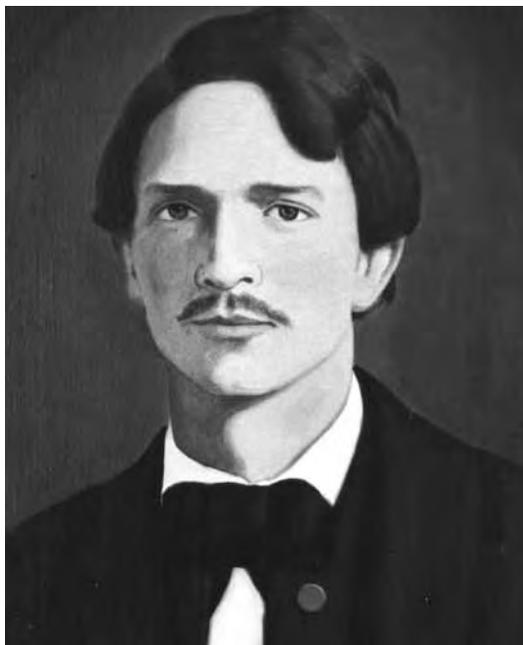
John Barratt Rudolph (1837-1910)

left shortly and entered Harvard Law School, where he received his bachelor of law degree in 1858. He died in St. Louis, Missouri, September 14, 1898.

THE FIRST MEETING

It is not recorded when DeVotie first conceived the idea of establishing a fraternity, but it is known that during the autumn days of 1855 he talked about it with a few of his closest friends as they walked along the banks of the Black Warrior River that edged the campus. In the months that followed, DeVotie revealed to the other men his conception of a new fraternity. A few preliminary meetings were held at the Tuscaloosa home of John Webb Kerr. By late winter, their plans matured. So it came about that, in the late hours of a stormy night, in an old schoolhouse and by the flicker of dripping candles, the friends met and organized Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

Those friends, in addition to DeVotie, 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 Founding Fathers 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 Chappell Cook, had left the university in January to enter Princeton University, but a few weeks later he was voted a founding member and sent the Ritual so that he might



Abner Edwin Patton (1835-1863)



Wade Foster (1838-1867)

initiate himself. He has always been considered one of the Founding Fathers.

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. They are the only record of that evening, so they are worth reporting 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 ΣAE 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 ΣAE 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*

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 Sigma Alpha Epsilon 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 preparation for theology, law and medicine. Emphasis was on the classics in undergraduate education. As a consequence, the Founders 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,



Thomas Chappell Cook (1836-1906)

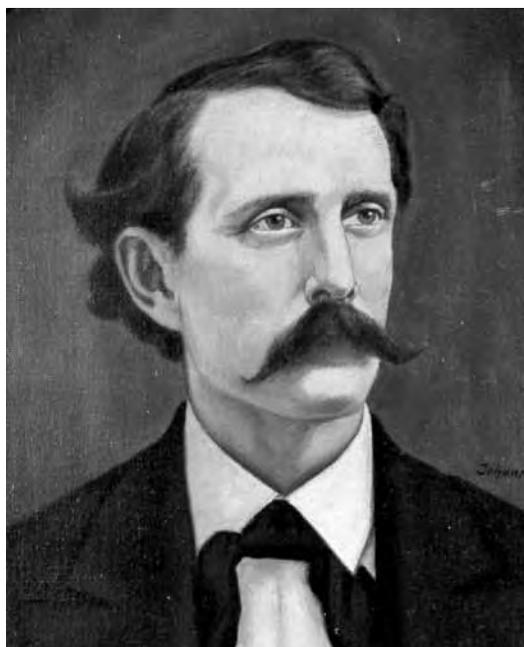
for this was well-known to their members. So it was with Σ AE. DeVotie and his fellow Founders were Greek scholars, and the name of the Fraternity, its Ritual, and its fundamental ideals were rooted in the great traditions of classical Greece.

Not only were colleges small, educating a privileged elite for the professions, but fraternity chapters were relatively small, too. A chapter of more than 12 or 15 men was regarded as exceptionally large in those days.

In 1856 the University of Alabama counted at most only a few hundred students in its student body. Only 13 seniors graduated in the spring of 1856, and five of these were our Founding Fathers.

By 1856, four fraternities had established chapters at Alabama, but one of these had already died before Sigma Alpha Epsilon 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, started in 1847, and Alpha Delta Phi, started in 1850, had chapters still in existence at Alabama in 1856. A number of our Founding Fathers 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 Sigma Alpha Epsilon, diamond-shaped like the badges of Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi



John Webb Kerr (1835-1898)

Gamma Delta, was designed by John B. Rudolph and 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 Rudolph years later. Early Fraternity badges were much larger than those of the present day, and Σ AE’s first badge measured 1.5 inches long and 15/16 of an inch in width.

During the earliest meetings, the Founders hammered out a constitution for the Fraternity. This was especially important because the term “constitution” included not only the laws to govern the Fraternity but also its Ritual. Although DeVotie had practically completed the laws and Ritual during the months before the first formal meeting, the new organization amended and ratified the document he had prepared. Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, was made the patroness of the Fraternity.

In some ways 19th-century college fraternities imitated the older literary societies that were so much a feature of campus life in those days. One such practice, provided for in the 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 own *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



The founding of our Fraternity, as depicted by muralist Johannes Waller, is the only depiction of that fabled first meeting.

Founding Fathers elected permanent officers; decided it was time to inform the president of the university, Dr. L. G. Garland, of the establishment of Sigma Alpha Epsilon; and, most importantly, 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 (Alabama 1858). The new Fraternity was as anxious to have him as were its older rivals, but one or two of the men 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 Sigma Alpha Epsilon was planned as a national fraternity. The Founders never once even mentioned the possibility or desirability of seeking a charter from an established national organization. Although a dozen northern fraternities had already organized chapters in the South, sectional feeling was running so high in the 1850s that extension into that region began to slow. Only one other purely southern fraternity existed, a local society called WWW at the University of Mississippi, the existence of which was probably not known to the Founders.

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

Often they would have the old servant who provided for them secure a fine roasted possum. It was at a feast after one of the meetings of the first months that Kerr

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

It was a good thing the Founders were planning to extend Sigma Alpha Epsilon to other colleges, for in mid-1856 the board of trustees of the University of Alabama abolished fraternities. Eighteen months later, the mother chapter was forced to disband, having initiated only 22 men, including the Founders.

In the immediate years that followed the abolition of fraternities at the University of Alabama, the institution almost collapsed under the lawlessness which existed. The Alabama press 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 a 25-percent grade average as a passing standard for scholarship.

In this atmosphere, the little band of men at Tuscaloosa could scarcely have been expected to develop a strong fraternity. Yet they managed to survive the 1856-1857 academic year. In fact, they flourished.

➤ ANTEBELLUM DAYS ◀

It was a miracle that Sigma Alpha Epsilon survived its infancy. When the University of Alabama began



The program of the 1856 commencement at the University of Alabama, featuring DeVotie as valedictorian.

its college year in October 1856, the Fraternity faced complete destruction. To the other three fraternities at Alabama, the trustees’ decree meant the loss of a charter. To Sigma Alpha Epsilon, it could have meant the death of the whole Fraternity. Of the eight founders, only Abner Patton remained in college at Tuscaloosa in the fall of 1856. He was elected president, and his right-hand man in the chapter was Jewett DeVotie (Alabama 1859), brother of Noble. These two, together with eight others initiated the previous spring, made up the chapter. It was not until the end of the year that they initiated one additional member, because university opposition made it very difficult to recruit. Small wonder, then, that Patton and Jewett DeVotie at Tuscaloosa and Noble DeVotie, Thomas Cook and Samuel Dennis, who were all at Princeton, were ardent in their desires to see the Fraternity spread to other colleges.

Their desire became reality when Sigma Alpha Epsilon established its second chapter at the University of Nashville — now Vanderbilt University — in Tennessee on January 17, 1857. Joseph Harris Field was the leader at Nashville who gathered his companions in the military department of the university to form the new chapter. Field survived to be the oldest living member of the Fraternity before he died in 1915.

Meanwhile, Cook and DeVotie were corresponding with John M. Fleming (North Carolina-Chapel Hill 1859), a student at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, about the formation of a chapter there. It was on February 14, 1857, that the mother chapter,



The central area of the University of Alabama campus as it appeared in 1856. Most of the buildings in the mural burned down during the Civil War.

already designated the Grand Chapter, voted to send the constitution to the petitioners at the University of North Carolina. Only nine days later, a fourth chapter was planted at the Georgia Military Institute.

The Fraternity had only four chapters, but there were those in it who wanted to expand widely. John M. Fleming of the North Carolina chapter raised the question of extending into the North. Thomas Cook wrote to Fleming from Princeton in March 1857, stating that the “constant agitation of the slavery question” would preclude harmony between northern and southern chapters of a fraternity. For this reason, he explained, Sigma Alpha Epsilon’s first constitution had restricted the Fraternity to those states south of the Mason-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, the Fraternity established its eighth chapter, for during the 1857-1858 academic year four new charters were granted. Sigma Alpha Epsilon’s first National Convention was held at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, on August 6, 1858, at the Lytle Hotel under the auspices of the chapter at Union University. Disappointingly, only four chapters were represented, and one of those, the mother chapter at Alabama, had already been forced to disband on January 9, 1858. “We adjourned to meet no more,” read the minutes of

its last meeting. The delegate from Alabama, Newton Nash Clements, was joined by representatives from the chapters at Chapel Hill, Murfreesboro and the Georgia Military chapter. The other four chapters, including even the nearby Nashville chapter, sent no representatives. Despite its poor attendance, the convention was successful.

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

Second, the Murfreesboro Convention selected the North Carolina chapter to be Grand Chapter, granting it at least nominal jurisdiction over the Fraternity as a whole. The Grand Chapter was a very important feature of Fraternity government in those early days before there were any national officers. It served as a clearing house and coordinating agent for the Fraternity at large.

From 1856-1885, during the 29 years that Sigma Alpha Epsilon was governed by the Grand Chapter system, eight chapters served in that important function:

The Grand Chapters	
Alabama Mu	1855-1858
North Carolina Xi	1858-1860
Virginia Kappa	1861-1861
Virginia Omicron	1867-1869
Georgia Beta	1869-1875
Virginia Sigma	1875-1877
Kentucky Chi	1877-1883
Tennessee Omega	1883-1885

Third was the matter of extension. The Fraternity's growth through the organization of new chapters was a topic of lively discussion at Murfreesboro, as it would be at every convention from that day forward. Everyone was in favor of growth in the South, especially to keep pace with the northern fraternities that seemed to be flooding into southern colleges. Delta Kappa Epsilon, Phi Gamma Delta, Beta Theta Pi, Phi Kappa Psi and Phi Kappa Sigma had been especially active in establishing southern chapters, and the young Sigma Alpha Epsilon 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 the Fraternity 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 cover, appeared early in 1859. It listed 165 members in ten chapters, two new chapters having been established between the time of the Murfreesboro Convention and the publication of the catalog.

A convention met in Nashville in 1860, with 30 delegates present, and proved to be highly successful. Its sessions were held in the assembly chamber of the statehouse. So bitter was the enmity between North and South that no one raised the question of extension into the North. But within the South, Sigma Alpha Epsilon continued to expand. Four new chapters appeared in the autumn months of 1860: These new chapters, just like those already in existence, would soon be rent asunder by that most tragic of all American wars. Each of these chapters, like nearly every other chapter of the Fraternity, was decimated as its members answered the call to arms.



A daguerreotype of Georgia Pi. Gift of James M. Gilmer (Tennessee-Knoxville 1946) in memory of James N. Gilmer (Georgia Military Institute 1859).

➔ SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON IN THE CIVIL WAR ◀

“ΣAE was born, grew and thrived,” wrote the Fraternity’s great historian, Billy Levere, “and five years passed. Then the war came, days of iron and blood, and into that war the Fraternity went, and there was hardly a battlefield in all the republic where some bright-faced, courageous youth who wore its badge did not perform deeds worthy of men of steel. It might well be said that into that conflict the entire Fraternity went, for the percentage of men who did not go was so small that there was scarce a boy who had donned the purple but did not now wear the gray or blue. We write gray first because most of ΣAE 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 Sigma Alpha Epsilon 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 within Sigma Alpha Epsilon, the Georgia Pi men continued the life of their chapter in the camps of the Confederate Army



Lucy Pattie c. 1868-70. Image courtesy of the Filson Historical Society, Louisville, KY.

and, at Resaca of the Atlanta Campaign, won great glory. But Georgia Pi was not 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 & Mary, Nashville, Cumberland, North Carolina and Baylor entered military service.

The record of the Mother Chapter was remarkable. Of the eight founders, one — Cockrell — was dead when the war began. Six of the seven living founders enlisted in the Confederate Army. Three of the six died in the service: DeVotie while on duty, Patton on the battlefield and Dennis while in a Federal prison. Noble Leslie DeVotie, the Fraternity's chief founder, will always be remembered as the first Alabamian to lose his life in the Civil War. In addition to the founders, the Mother Chapter had initiated 14 men. Every one of them served in the war. Of the 22 total initiates of antebellum Alabama Mu, ten gave their lives for the Confederacy.

In all, 70 of the 369 brothers who went to war for the Confederacy were killed in service. Many more died before their time as a consequence of their wounds and the ravages of war. Seven brothers served in the Union Army, and Washington City Rho and Kentucky Iota contributed men to both armies.

While the Civil War ravaged the South and drained the entire divided nation of its men and its substance, the tragedy was relieved by acts of heroism and devotion, and by quiet expressions of loyalty and love. It was such

an act of loyalty and devotion that gave Sigma Alpha Epsilon its only woman member.

➤ THE STORY OF LUCY PATTIE ➤

Kentucky Chi at Kentucky Military Institute was only a few months old when war came. It was a chapter full of young cadets gathered from all parts of the South. The Pattie family members were well-respected longtime residents of the county. Their home was a favorite place for the young cadets, and especially welcome were the members of Kentucky Chi. At the Pattie home the boys could be comfortable to enjoy respite from the rigors of military discipline. There they were favorites of the Pattie children: Louise, Lucy (Kentucky Military Institute 1868), Jack, Coleman (Kentucky Military Institute 1870) and Anna. John B. Kent (Kentucky Military Institute 1860) was older by several years than little “Miss Lucy,” but he was fond of her and loved to talk to her about his Fraternity. The two became friends. In later years, Lucy stated that their relationship was “one of an admiring little sister and an indulgent big brother.”

The war came in April 1861. Within a matter of weeks, 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 Ben Marston (Kentucky Military Institute 1860) 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 they completed 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 Lucy. He knew her well, and he was certain she would keep and protect them through the time of war.

There was a rustic bench near an ancient stile on the family farm, and here Kent explained the importance of the papers to Lucy and handed them to her. She promised to seal them safely and hide them “where neither friend nor foe might find them.”

These were years of anguish and sorrow as the blood of the sons of North and South was 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 Chickamauga. Those were sad hours beneath the blue Kentucky sky. At last, the drama of the civil strife was ended. 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.”

Back to old K.M.I. came young faces that were new,



The earliest chapter stationery emblem employed in the correspondence of the Fraternity. Loan from Kathleen Virginia Vanscoy.

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 Lucy about the secret papers, but she adamantly refused to hand them over until one of the cadets would give her the proper grip of the hand. Only when she was finally satisfied by an embarrassed and hesitating young man named Albert McMahan did she return the documents. She had been faithful to her trust. The gratitude and delight of the young brothers at her devotion and care of their Ritual and other private papers was so great that at their first meeting they voted Lucy Pattie an honorary 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.”

➤ OUT OF THE ASHES ➤

The phoenix holds a prominent place in the symbolism of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Like the phoenix of antiquity, the Fraternity rose out of the ashes of war’s destruction in 1865. As soon as the war was over, some of the members began to take account of their Fraternity’s destruction. Throughout the South were the wrecks of the colleges where 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 who, four years before as boys, had taken up arms, and who now, as mature men, scarred and hardened by war, put aside their weapons and took up their books. It was to these undergraduates returning from the battlefields that the task of reviving the Fraternity fell.

Of the 15 antebellum chapters, only one survived the war. Washington City Rho still lived, but its existence was either doubted or unknown to most members. The last to die had been Georgia Pi, which disbanded when its unit of the Confederate army was mustered out in May 1865. As the fall term of 1865 began, Sigma Alpha Epsilon was at its nadir. A handful of undergraduates carried on at Washington City Rho. Every other chapter was dead. If there were ΣΑΕ 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 (George Washington 1861), together with a Virginia Kappa man named Robert Atkinson (William & Mary 1858), 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 a note to the Washington chapter to obtain the constitution. This Bagby did, and soon the necessary papers arrived so that the two of them could

reorganize the Virginia chapter. With the initiation of 15 strong undergraduates, Virginia Omicron became at once a strong influence on its campus.

That same fall, three Georgia Pi men entered the University of Georgia. Their former chapter could not have continued since the Georgia Military Institute had been burned to the ground by General Sherman during his march through Georgia in 1864. Sherman called the place a “hatchery for young rebels.” Their school destroyed, the three young Confederate veterans, Samuel Spencer (Virginia 1863), George Goetchius (Georgia 1863) and James McCleskey (Georgia 1863), decided to bring Sigma Alpha Epsilon to the university at Athens. All of them believed that every other chapter 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, a designation that remains to this day. Georgia Beta further recognized Virginia Omicron as “acting Grand Chapter” until a general convention could be held.

Still another member, Thomas B. Manlove (Vanderbilt 1860), an early initiate of Tennessee Nu at Nashville, returned from the war to his home in Vicksburg, Mississippi, believing that every chapter was dead. He, too, was determined to revive his Fraternity. A close friend of his was William Champe Marshall (Virginia 1868), who was a student at the University of Mississippi. Manlove, who knew the Fraternity’s Ritual by heart, initiated Marshall in January 1866. In turn, Marshall gathered a group of outstanding young men at Ole Miss and created Mississippi Gamma. Among its early initiates were Frank Bell Webb, cousin of founder John Webb Kerr, and the great law professor L. Q. C. Lamar, later a Supreme Court Justice of the United States.

The next year another Tennessee Nu man, Charles Read, obtained a charter from the Grand Chapter to organize a chapter at what was then called the East Louisiana State Seminary of Learning at Alexandria. With seven charter members among the cadets there, Read organized the chapter and called it Louisiana Epsilon. For three years the chapter flourished, but in 1870, the year the institution moved to Baton Rouge and came to be called LSU, the members were summoned before the superintendent of the school and told that Louisiana Epsilon must cease operation because a military college was no place for a secret society. The chapter would not be revived until 1897.

With the revival of Tennessee Lambda at Cumberland in early 1867, Sigma Alpha Epsilon could count five active chapters. That summer a national convention, the first since the 1860 gathering, was held again

at Nashville with 15 delegates in attendance. Virginia Omicron was selected Grand Chapter and directed to publish a catalog, an almost impossible task because the records of so many chapters had been lost during the war. The Fraternity was reorganized, and the delegates even discussed northern expansion, a remarkable subject in view of the fierceness of fratricidal strife that had taken place so recently between North and South.

During the next few years, the Fraternity established several new chapters and revived some old ones. Virginia Sigma was organized in 1867 at Washington & Lee by Frank Bell Webb (Washington & Lee 1869). 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 chapter), and by the revival of Kentucky Chi. When the Fraternity’s second catalog was issued in 1870, it showed ten active chapters. In 1869, national convention delegates voted to permit northern extension but repealed the action the next year. The 1870 conclave, recognizing the weakness of its national structure, elected Sigma Alpha Epsilon’s first national officer. Members created the office of Grand Treasurer and elected to that position Isaac T. Heard (Georgia 1871) of Georgia Beta. It was a good idea, but he did not collect much money.

THE LEAN YEARS

The Fraternity had revived but it was not thriving. The 1870s proved to be difficult years. Certainly, 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 Sigma Alpha Epsilon 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 — the atmosphere of the South during that sorry decade was hardly conducive to creative development.

In those colleges where the Fraternity had chapters, the standard of quality was high, but the colleges suffered from low enrollments and the chapters from excessively low membership. The decade had begun with ten active chapters on the roll, to which 11 new chapters were added or revived during the 1870s. But when the national convention met at Nashville in the closing days of 1879, it counted only nine active chapters. Many of the new chapters died a year or so after they were founded. Old chapters died and were revived and died again. Georgia Psi at Mercer died so many times, everyone stopped counting. Only

two chapters were really large and powerful: Georgia Beta and Kentucky Chi. Without their leadership and perseverance, Sigma Alpha Epsilon 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. 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 a Sigma Alpha Epsilon 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, Virginia, on July 9, 1877.

The Richmond Convention at least saved the Fraternity from death. Five of the six active chapters were represented. Kentucky Chi sent the energetic Robert H. Wildberger (Kentucky Military Institute 1871), 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 the next six, very important years. Securely at the helm of the frail organization, 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 members.

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, *The Record*, of which Wildberger was elected editor. The convention also passed a resolution to the effect that Sigma Alpha Epsilon would under no circumstances unite or allow itself to be absorbed by any other college fraternity.

Such a resolution was inspired by an invitation from Beta Theta Pi to unite with Sigma Alpha Epsilon. 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 Beta meant absorption into that larger and older fraternity and the end of the Order. Members might have been 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.



A speaker's medal, which was presented to Jonathan H. Patton (Rhodes 1883) at the 1886 Atlanta Convention. Gift of Charles W. McGrary (Rhodes 1961).

The irrevocable decision of the convention to reject any overture of amalgamation did not slow down the offers. In 1880, Delta Tau Delta proposed union: “How would you look on a project to unite our two fraternities?” The word “unite” was a euphemism, for Delta Tau Delta claimed 23 chapters and would absorb ΣΑΕ’s nine. “I don’t know just your numbers,” wrote Delta Tau Delta, “but most of them are in good colleges and occupy high positions.” The Delts really did not know much about Sigma Alpha Epsilon 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 ΣΑΕ. We have eight large and energetic chapters and five alumni chapters.” In view of the fact that, like Sigma Alpha Epsilon, more of Alpha Tau Omega’s chapters were dead than alive, it was not really a very attractive offer.

A few months later, William Raimond Baird, the formidable leader of Beta Theta Pi, wrote again to Wildberger, saying that in ΣΑΕ “there is neither life nor enterprise, and the Fraternity seems dying. Now, sir, I put it to you candidly, would it not be better for you to enter a fraternity as a body, so that your alumni could go with you, than to stand by and see your order go to pieces?”



The first issue of The Record, published in 1880.

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 ΣΑΕ and three from BQP [an abbreviation used by Beta Theta Pi], meeting in Louisville, Nashville, Berkeley, or White Sulphur Springs could settle the whole thing in a day.”

Wildberger, now himself firmly opposed to amalgamation with any other fraternity, did not even mention Baird’s proposition at the 1881 convention, for he did not want to unleash another torrent of protest within ΣΑΕ. Instead, as editor of the Fraternity’s new magazine, he wrote: “There are several fraternities waiting around to pick the bones of ΣΑΕ; but we will go to some of their funerals yet! ΣΑΕ is not dead, and not going to die; please don’t forget that. We are not even sick. It’s very complimentary always receiving offers of union with other similar bodies, but it’s very destructive to a Fraternity which means to live to sit down and discuss such offers, or to listen to them. ΣΑΕ 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 Sigma Alpha Epsilon. 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 ΣΑΕ. This is not to say that these were halcyon days; they were not. The period of dying chapters was by no means over. Some new chapters were established in colleges of questionable reputation. Yet the worst was over, and nearly all members looked to the future with a real measure of confidence.

The question of northern extension continued to occupy the attention of Fraternity men everywhere. When the national convention met at Atlanta in 1881, Oliver Mitchell (Georgia 1869) 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 (Georgia 1872) of Georgia Beta spoke in favor of the resolution, but the convention voted it down. Then in 1883, without authorization from anyone, the Grand Chapter surprised all of the Order by announcing the establishment of a chapter in the North at what was then known as Pennsylvania College — today called Gettysburg College. 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 (Kentucky Military Institute 1879), to Gettysburg to investigate with full power to act. Snively was so impressed with the petitioners that he initiated them. That was June 4, 1883.

The Convention of 1883 at Louisville seemed not to react at all to the fact of northern expansion, as if the delegates were all in a state of shock. But by 1884, the opponents of the move into the North were organized and vocal. Georgia Beta hosted the 1884 Convention at its hometown of Athens, and it was Georgia Beta men who led the attack against northern chapters. The convention turned back the attack and endorsed northern extension, but the Pennsylvania Delta delegate felt so discouraged by the chilling reception he found in Athens that he returned home to urge his chapter brothers to return their charter.

The new Grand Chapter after 1883, Tennessee Omega at the University of the South, unqualifiedly favored northern extension, and when another opportunity arose to plant a chapter in the North, it responded quickly. Northern extension became a settled fact with the founding of Ohio Sigma at Mount Union College in Alliance. Born on April 4, 1885, Ohio Sigma would be Sigma Alpha Epsilon’s true pioneer chapter in the North, the progenitor of a whole line of chapters from



To raise money for the Fraternity's first chapter house, the men of Tennessee Omega at the University of the South contracted to carry the mail for the U.S. government.

coast to coast. A number of favorable circumstances made it propitious for the Fraternity to enter the North after 1885. In many colleges and universities there existed only a few chapters, in some only one or two, when Sigma Alpha Epsilon 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 that enrolled 200 or 300 students became universities with more than a thousand, or in some extreme cases, even 2,000 students. There was room for the Fraternity to grow.

Meanwhile, Sigma Alpha Epsilon hardly neglected the South, its homeland. Between 1884 and 1886, it added eight more chapters in that region. By 1885, Sigma Alpha Epsilon had recovered astonishingly well from its sorry state only five years earlier. In that short time, its chapter roll had trebled and its individual chapters had, for the most part, grown much stronger. With some 30 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 (University of the South 1880), the president of the Grand Chapter — he was then called the Eminent Grand Archon — stated that his chapter at Sewanee should no longer hold the reins of government over the Fraternity. “The varied duties,” he said, “and the constant and unwearied attention which the management and supervision of 35 [a slight exaggeration] chapters, spread over a section of country extending from Missouri to Texas, from Florida

to Ohio, entails upon the officers of the Grand Chapter more work than they can perform as college students.” Glass recommended the adoption of what was called the Supreme Council system of government, a system that has continued substantially to the present time. The 1885 plan called for the election of a Supreme Council of six members, the chairman of which would be the official head of the Fraternity, and also its national secretary and treasurer. His title was to be Eminent Supreme Archon, and the five other members of his council were to be residents of the same city in which he lived. Hence the ESA was the sole administrative officer, the remaining members of the Supreme Council having very little to do with the control of affairs. In later years, the members of the Supreme Council would be elected from all over the country, and the duties of Fraternity governance were more nearly equally divided among them. The 1885 Convention elected as the first ESA Thomas S. Mell (Georgia 1878), 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 also continues to this day.

Tennessee Omega, the last Grand Chapter of the Fraternity — which served from 1883-1885 — was the first in the Realm to build a chapter house, laying its cornerstone in the fall of 1886.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon was beginning manifestly a solid recovery by the time the fall term began in colleges across the land in 1886. At the same time, no



Harry Stanhope Bunting as a freshman at Southwestern in 1887.

one in Sigma Alpha Epsilon 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, the Fraternity would never be the same again.

➤ **CATCHING A COMET BY THE TAIL** ◀

The emergence of Sigma Alpha Epsilon from sectional obscurity to national prominence in the astonishingly brief period of eight years can be credited primarily to the work of Harry Bunting (Rhodes 1891). While he was assisted and encouraged by his brothers Frank (Rhodes 1888), William (Rhodes 1888) and especially George (Rhodes 1891), it was the irrepressible Harry who dreamed, planned and executed the bold campaign that carried the banner of the Fraternity into the North and East and West.

Harry Bunting's enthusiasm for Sigma Alpha Epsilon's growth was kindled the day he was initiated. Out of respect for his older brothers, Frank and William, who were already members of Tennessee Zeta, Harry was pledged and initiated as soon as he entered Southwestern as a sub-freshman preparatory student, or as he put it himself, "before I knew the difference

between ΣAE and YMCA." Impressed by the solemn ceremony of initiation, young Harry felt "a new life had opened up to me. I felt I had discovered the reason why I had been born, for suddenly life had new meaning and purpose ... As I went out from the chapter hall that night with my brothers, William and Frank, I felt like we were the reincarnation of Noble Leslie DeVotie."

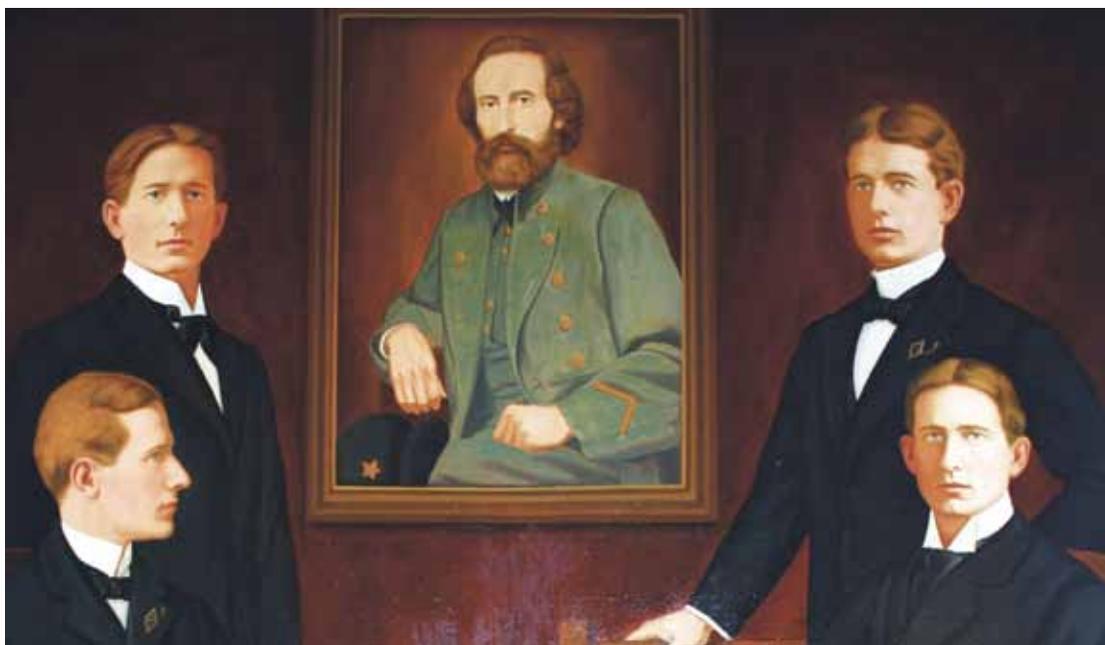
From that day forward, Harry Bunting consecrated much of his life to Sigma Alpha Epsilon. It was an honest commitment, not the only one he ever made, but it was the first and thus bore in his life pride of place. Personal and group loyalty, pride in himself and the things with which he was associated, 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. More importantly, 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 Sigma Alpha Epsilon, he found that the Fraternity had 27 living chapters, although a third of them were more dead than alive. He counted 22 chapter tombstones, schools which held the Fraternity no more. Most of this he discovered through writing letters, hundreds of them. *The Record* was not much help for a boy who wanted hard facts, for most of the chapter letters went on about how they preferred "quality to quantity," which euphemism commonly explained why so many chapters had so few members. Or the chapters sang the undying praises of Minerva, a nice sentiment but not informative. Harry Bunting wanted to know about membership, success against rivals, finances, relations with the faculty and other such unsentimental data. He got his information, but he had to dig for it.

He didn't like what he learned. He fired off letters to chapters urging them to increase their membership. The number he usually suggested was 20, a figure that appeared to be positively shocking to those chapters whose pseudo-aristocracy had them wondering whether their tiny membership would permit them to reopen next fall semester. The real aristocrat, Georgia Beta, had 27 members. No problem there.

Strengthening the internal development of existing chapters, halting the "galloping consumption" which had seen old chapters die as fast as new ones were established, was complemented by a bold plan to extend the Fraternity rapidly into the North and West.

In Harry Bunting's college room, headquarters of the campaign for all the Bunting brothers, the boy general had a large map on the wall on which were marked all the finest colleges and universities of the North that would house future chapters. The roster of



The Bunting brothers are largely credited with the massive expansion of the Fraternity at the end of the 19th century in areas other than the Deep South.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon was to boast 100 chapters. The Buntings confided their ambitious extension plans only to their most intimate Fraternity associates. Had their ultimate objective been widely known, they would have been declared mad and carted off somewhere. Harry, and later his younger brother George, would get their chapters, one or two at a time, from the Supreme Council. Those were days before the time when only conventions could grant charters.

Conventions were cooperative because they caught the spirit of a guiding ideal of Harry Bunting: to help somehow to heal the breach between North and South. “We had a consciousness,” said Bunting in later years, “that Σ AE as a great American brotherhood, bringing the finest young men of the North and South together in fraternal affection, would prove a factor in making fratricidal war impossible. This patriotic motive added a sort of religious fervor to our passion for northern extension.”

The results of the Bunting campaign were almost incredible. During the seven-year period from 1887 to 1894 — Harry Bunting was still an undergraduate until 1891 — Sigma Alpha Epsilon 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, the Fraternity’s net chapters 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. 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 that slowed Sigma Alpha Epsilon’s growth.

Remarkably, the Bunting period was marked not only by a doubling of the number of chapters; but 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 the organization, 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. After 1894, conventions would normally be held biennially. Attendance at conventions grew from a handful of attendees in 1887 to more than a hundred in 1894.

To promote the extension cause and anything else he had in mind, Harry Bunting started printing a little publication called *The Hustler*, “a secret quarterly

bulletin for the conservation of energy, comparison of methods and propagation of new ideas.” Its first issue appeared in September 1892. So valuable was this esoteric journal that it was continued down to the present day. Since 1894, it has been called the *Phi Alpha*.

Another Bunting coup was the discovery of the original minutes of the mother chapter at Alabama. Harry Bunting was in Tuscaloosa in 1891 reviving Alabama Mu again. He was also intent upon digging up any information he could about the earliest days of Sigma Alpha Epsilon’s 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 was Newton Nash Clements, the Fraternity’s first pledge, who still lived in his old home in Tuscaloosa. As Bunting asked first one question and then another, he discovered almost by accident that Clements was in possession of the original minutes of the mother chapter. Or at least so Clements recalled; he hadn’t seen them for years. At Bunting’s insistence, the two of them climbed to the attic of the old house, and there on the floor was the old minute book, most of its pages covered with colorful decals. It had been used by Clement’s daughter as a scrapbook, “its patient face pasted over with pictures, its priceless words thumb-stained, candy-stuck and penciled over.” Bunting clasped the battered relic to himself and resolved never to let it go. He made a number of promises both to Colonel Clements and to his daughter in order to carry off this historical treasure. Years later Bunting said, “If I lied to that good man and gentleman of the old school, I hope that his shade owes me no grudge, for I would have pawned my soul, I think, to escape from Tuscaloosa with the minutes of Mother Mu in my keeping.” He turned the volume over to the Fraternity’s officers, who had it cleaned and restored, its contents copied and printed for distribution to members who were interested.

Harry Bunting also gave Sigma Alpha Epsilon 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 (Ohio Wesleyan 1894) 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 Fraternity. Therewith, Sigma Alpha Epsilon entered a new era in the Fraternity’s national prosperity. As an institution, the Order had always been relatively poor. Chapter dues to Sigma Alpha Epsilon as a national organization were so low that it could not always meet its obligations. *The Record*, with its subscription of a dollar a year, was perennially

low on funds. When Austin was elected at Chattanooga, he was handed the entire treasury in a cigar box, a total balance on hand of less than \$20. From that day forward, Austin gave freely of his time and talents to building Sigma Alpha Epsilon’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 left behind a sound financial policy that eventually made it one of the wealthiest fraternities in the land.

By all odds, the most important deed Harry Bunting ever did for the Fraternity happened when he single-handedly 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 a chapter flourish. 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 Sigma Alpha Epsilon there. 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,” referring to an anti-fraternity group.

“Is he really a strong leader?”

“Probably the strongest at Northwestern,” said Chapman.

“Let’s talk to him.”

Thus, William C. “Billy” Levere (Northwestern 1894) was selected for Sigma Alpha Epsilon. 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 member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon 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 our Fraternity.

➤ CONSOLIDATION ◀

The initiation of Levere coincided with Sigma Alpha Epsilon’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



Members of the Centralization Committee meet at Billy Levere's office in Evanston, Illinois.

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. 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 in to the breach as major providers of student housing. At first, the fraternity house was commonly a rented, large family dwelling, the kind of building that could be found in abundance in most college towns. No sooner did most chapters occupy a house, however, but they hit upon the idea of providing board as well as room. Such facilities demanded increased membership for economic reasons, if for no other, and chapters grew substantially in size.

Many Sigma Alpha Epsilon chapters either occupied houses or were planning to do so at the turn of the century. Most could only afford to rent a house;

some of the affluent, well-managed chapters were able to purchase a house, and a handful could look toward building a house of their own. The publications of the Fraternity were full of talk about houses and dreamed-of house building, a phenomenon that would occupy an inordinate amount of Fraternity attention during the first half of the 20th century.

There were other signs of Sigma Alpha Epsilon'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 proved to contribute importantly to the Fraternity's robust health. Still another mark of health was the growing wealth of the national treasury. With expenses only slightly increased and the chapter rolls swollen from the Bunting acquisitions, the Fraternity found itself with a surplus in the treasury. This was so uncommon that Eminent Supreme Treasurer Austin became alarmed. He and his successor, Champe S. Andrews (Auburn 1894), a graduate of the Auburn chapter, worked out a plan for the investment of the Fraternity's surplus funds, and by 1900 had created a board of trustees, a body of five alumni residing in the New York City area. The funds administered by the board 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 Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 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 Austin in 1895 that each new member be presented a plain gold badge at the time of his initiation. Badges would be numbered serially for the entire Fraternity. The Austin proposal was adopted the next year at the St. Louis 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 since the day of the Fraternity's founding.

The St. Louis Convention of 1896 welcomed one of the three surviving Founders, John W. Kerr, as the first of the original members to attend a national convention. "Brothers of ΣΑΕ," said Kerr when he spoke to the whole assembly, "to roll back 40 years of a busy life is not an easy thing to do, but you have carried me back that far, to the long past years when we were boys together in Alabama and gathered together in friendship and fashioned the bonds of brotherhood, founding this Fraternity. Forty years ago was the last time I attended an initiation or took any active part in ΣΑΕ. 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 (Trinity 1893) of the Trinity chapter. Based on the traditions and ideals incorporated in the Sigma Alpha Epsilon 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 (Adrian 1890), a charter member of Michigan Alpha at Adrian.

The St. Louis Convention was able to note with pleasure that a member of the Fraternity, William McKinley (Mount Union 1869), had been elected President of the United States. McKinley, an initiate of Ohio Sigma at Mount Union, was an honorary member, one of relatively few initiated by Sigma Alpha Epsilon in a day when nearly all fraternities elected such men. That McKinley did identify with the Fraternity and considered himself as full-fledged a member as any other man is evidenced by his wearing prominently his studded Sigma Alpha Epsilon 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



William McKinley is sworn in as President of the U.S. His Fraternity badge is visible on his lapel. Image courtesy of Library of Congress.

Boxer Rebellion and the Moro uprising — America's imperial adventures of that time, 187 members of the Fraternity served in the armed forces. These conflicts, however, exerted almost no influence on American colleges or on Sigma Alpha Epsilon 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, Sigma Alpha Epsilon found itself immensely stronger than it had been at any time. From its lowest point in the 1870s to the explosion of activity in the late 1880s and early 1890s, the Fraternity had come a long way. Brothers 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 the Fraternity very seriously indeed and discovered, sometimes rather late, that they had a competitor worthy of their steel.

↪ THE ERA OF LEVERE ↩

William C. Levere committed his life to Sigma Alpha Epsilon, and everyone called him "Billy" unless they were angry at him. While the Fraternity was not his only activity — he served his city as a magistrate and editor, his state as a member of the Illinois legislature and the reading public as a historian and novelist — it became the passion, indeed the obsession, of his life.

One may well ask why. The answer appears simple. Levere believed heart and soul in the idea of the college

fraternity, that at its best it could offer to young men an opportunity for self-development, for leadership and, above all, for rich and lasting friendships. He never believed that fraternity had a monopoly on those qualities, but he was convinced that for college men it provided potentially the best environment for personal growth. He dedicated his efforts to translating the potential of fraternity into reality. In the course of his career, he made Sigma Alpha Epsilon a formidable institution and therewith helped to revolutionize the American college fraternity. During 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. Levere was hardly responsible single-handedly 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. He was a man whose time had come.

It did not take long for the Fraternity 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, making him the national president. By an unprecedented vote of confidence, he was re-elected ESA in Memphis in 1904 and presided at the Fraternity's golden-anniversary 1906 Convention in Atlanta.

In more ways than one, Levere made the 1906 Convention a thoroughly enjoyable one, for three years earlier he had discovered one of the 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 the organization 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 officers as he thought back to the days of 1856, "We never dreamt of this."

Among Levere's many contributions, none was more important than his writing. He saw to the publication of a catalog of membership in 1904, a pocket directory in 1912, a volume called *Who's Who in SAE* 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 a Fraternity songbook 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

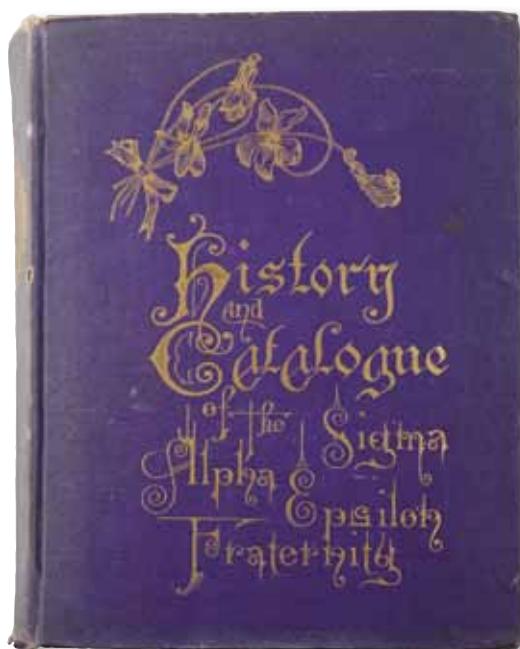


William C. Levere is the most beloved Fraternity figure after Noble Leslie DeVotie.

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 by Dr. George H. Kress (Cincinnati 1896), a remarkable compendium of Fraternity 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 members.

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. The last of the Founders was dead, however, by the time the convention met at Kansas City in 1910. It was the Kansas City Convention that adopted a thoroughly revised Ritual, substantially the same as the one in use today. In 1912, the Convention met for the ninth time at Nashville, electing Levere Eminent Supreme Recorder, or executive secretary, 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 members responded to the call to



One of its first published directories, this catalog helped bring the young organization more closely together.

arms. They ranked from major general to doughboy, from admiral to apprentice seaman. They fought in the trenches of Flanders, on the high seas and in the air. Some sweated it out in the dusty cantonments in the States, where the enemy was not the Germans but boredom. Billy Levere was determined to join the thousands 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 100 pounds, he spent weeks trying in vain to convince some branch of the service to accept him. Finally, he heard of the important work the YMCA was doing with American troops at the front, signed up at once and by September 1917 was on his way to France. There he served throughout the war, at or near the front in France, and later with the army of occupation in the Rhineland.

Levere served as Sigma Alpha Epsilon's full-time executive secretary from 1912 until his death in 1927. While he was in France during the war, however, his place in Evanston was taken by Marvin E. Holderness (Vanderbilt 1902), who acquitted himself splendidly as acting Eminent Supreme Recorder.

Not only was there considerable alumni activity among Sigma Alpha Epsilon men 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, in December 1918, when Walter

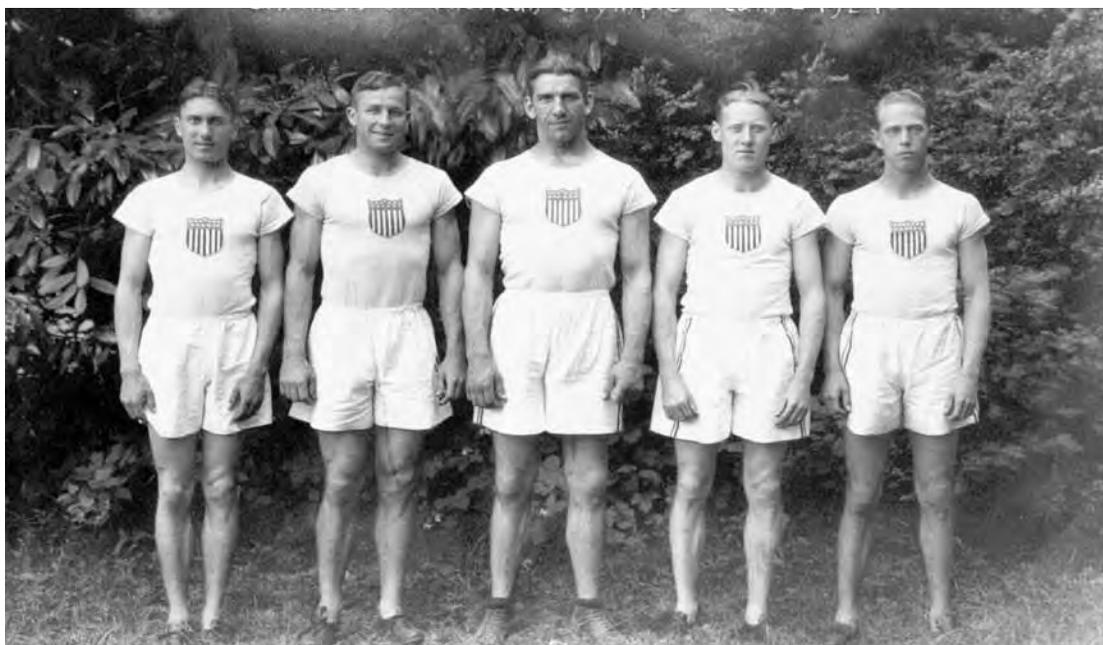
Jepson (Nevada-Reno 1914), a pledge of the Nevada chapter, was regularly initiated. The second was held at Andernach, Germany, on February 18, 1919, when Lloyd Brown (Wisconsin 1921), a pledge from the University of Wisconsin, was inducted. The initiation at Tours took place in an ancient mansion of 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.

➔ SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON IN THE ROARING TWENTIES ↩

When the war was over, chapters found themselves stronger than ever. The mood of the Fraternity, like that of the nation at large, was optimistic, expansive, confident. When the Buffalo Convention met in the summer of 1919, it granted an unprecedented eight charters to local fraternities. All these new chapters were installed during the autumn of 1919.

Inspired by the virtual worship of business and business practices, Sigma Alpha Epsilon determined to adopt a more efficient, business-like national organization. Although the Fraternity had maintained a kind of central office in Evanston since 1912 when Levere became ESR, many functions of 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 Convention in December of that year.

The adoption of the centralization plan was unquestionably a progressive achievement of real importance. Centralization entailed a fundamental redistribution in the duties of the national officers. The Supreme Council became in effect a board of directors for the Fraternity, with Levere, the Eminent Supreme Recorder (ESR), working at the home office in Evanston under their general supervision. The office of Eminent Supreme Treasurer and editor of *The Record* were dropped, and these duties were assigned to the ESR. Two new officers were added to take their places in the Supreme Council, one called the Eminent Supreme Warden and the other called 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 \$1,000 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



Five members of Sigma Alpha Epsilon participated in the 1924 Olympics.

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 Sigma Alpha Epsilon's activity.

The worship of the goddess of business was but one of the important forces that shaped the decade of the 1920s. 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 1920s. Or perhaps it is fairer to say that the image, if not the reality, of the Fraternity was hardly one of sober maturity. That image would cling to fraternities long after it ceased to have any relevance whatever to the realities of fraternity life.

Men like Levere worked indefatigably to combat the forces of irresponsibility and license that inevitably affected Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 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.

During these years, Levere continued as ESR, editor of *The Record*, visitation officer, lecturer, historian and, if need be, janitor in the central office in Evanston. He engineered the purchase of a large house for the Fraternity's national headquarters, fronting 200 feet on Sheridan Road, edging the campus of Northwestern University. There he established a library, museum and offices for the Fraternity's national work. He worked too hard, especially while attempting, in addition to his other duties, to put together an enormous volume, *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 to attend the Boston Convention that December and went back to work in January although not yet fully recovered. In February, he suffered a relapse and died on Washington's birthday.

Shortly after the death of Levere, Marvin Holderness, Past ESA and close friend of Billy, wrote a simple and gracious "in memoriam" for the man who had meant more to the Fraternity than any since Noble Leslie DeVotie. These were his words:

"It is a common habit to review the lives of great men, to recall this incident or that achievement, to appraise some signal service, and to measure piecemeal the value of such lives to the community. It is far more interesting to review a life as a whole; to search out the moment when the dream of greatness was dreamt,

and to follow that dream through until it becomes a reality. The thrill of such retrospection comes when one reaches the end of the last chapter, and suddenly wakes up to the thought that nothing happened by accident; that there was a ruling passion through a well-ordered and progressive plan of life, and a relentless pressing forward to a high goal.

“Was it the prompting of a great heart, or was it destiny that led the unusual youth to break away early from his native moorings, taking with him all those qualities of heart and mind which heredity could give him through birth in a sturdy old New England home, and to push away into a far country where this heredity could combine with the environment of a Western atmosphere, there to prepare himself and to adapt himself to a great and growing civilization? The answer is unimportant, but the question is significant in the light of his future course, for barely had he completed his preliminary training when he sought out and allied himself with a movement that would broaden his field of activities to include the South, the far West and every other section of his native land. It was no accident that he selected the Fraternity as the agency through which he could make his life touch with a kindly and helpful service the lives of his fellow men in whatever land or clime. It cannot be positively declared that he foresaw the World War, but those who were close to him when we entered the conflict know how promptly he accepted worldwide 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 democratic spirit was manifesting itself, for he was willing to perform the most humble service for his fellow students, and this he was well able to do while retaining for himself their respect and also their admiration. It is also a significant fact that in his academy days he sought through the selection and pursuit of his studies to relate himself to the world in which he was to work.

“One cannot hope ever to portray adequately or fully understand what his college days meant to him, to those who mingled with him and to his Alma Mater he loved so well, but it is a beautiful tribute to realize that no one has ever written or told a story of his college days that was not couched in terms of affection or approval.

“In his maturity he entered the political life of his city with courage and conviction, and demonstrated

that in city, state or national politics in all of which he also took an active interest, one may serve without provoking rancor or bitterness.

“As one who traveled extensively and observed closely, it was but natural that the urge to literary effort should manifest itself, and the works that fell from his pen were not without merit. It is a matter of regret that he was not spared for the production of a masterpiece in literature which he undoubtedly had in his mind, and which he had only to reduce to writing. Even here let us not regret, for now he will be remembered chiefly as a friend and leader of college men, and after all that was his own choice.

“William C. Levere never drank intoxicating liquors, used tobacco or indulged in any of the vices common to the average young man. He abhorred profanity and was as modest as a virgin. He was a man of broad sympathies, and he detested intolerance. He was a scholar, but he was a student to the end. He liked the road where the going was rough, and he could never understand how any red-blooded American could seek the sheltered life.

“Levere’s life was so many-sided, his interests so all-embracing, his activities so diverse and his accomplishments achieved in so many fields of endeavor, it is difficult to select a setting for a character picture that would satisfy all.

“Many will remember him best as he towered above his fellow men in convention hall. They will see him selling symbols in the anteroom, 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



The men of Alabama Mu take a rare photo outside their house in formal dress in 1927.

Evanston home, from the days he lived over the bakery, until he settled himself in the Fraternity home at 1856 Sheridan Road, will perhaps have their most lasting picture of him in his library, surrounded by books he had gathered through the years, curios and souvenirs he had collected in his extensive travels, and Fraternity insignia hung alongside drawings and paintings illustrative of men and deeds that were significant to him in the work to which he was devoting his life.

“He leans against the grill at the Davis Street Station, and watches the train pull out, taking his associates to the Convention for which he prepared but which he did not attend. A sadness permeates his soul, and no one will ever know the emotions that coursed at that moment through every nerve and fiber of his being. He was thinking of all the things he wanted to do at Boston; he was thinking of the Memorial Hall; he was checking through his mental file the thousand and one things which nobody else would do for the Fraternity, but which he would do, because everybody else was busy. Perhaps he knew better than we think that the malady was drawing a tighter hold upon him, as he sadly wended his way back to his room, but he was cheerful and brave in the face of it all, and he well deserved the rest from his labors when a few weeks later he was called to his reward.

“At his passing in 1927, he left the major part of his estate toward his favorite project: the plan for a War Memorial Building, which we have since erected and

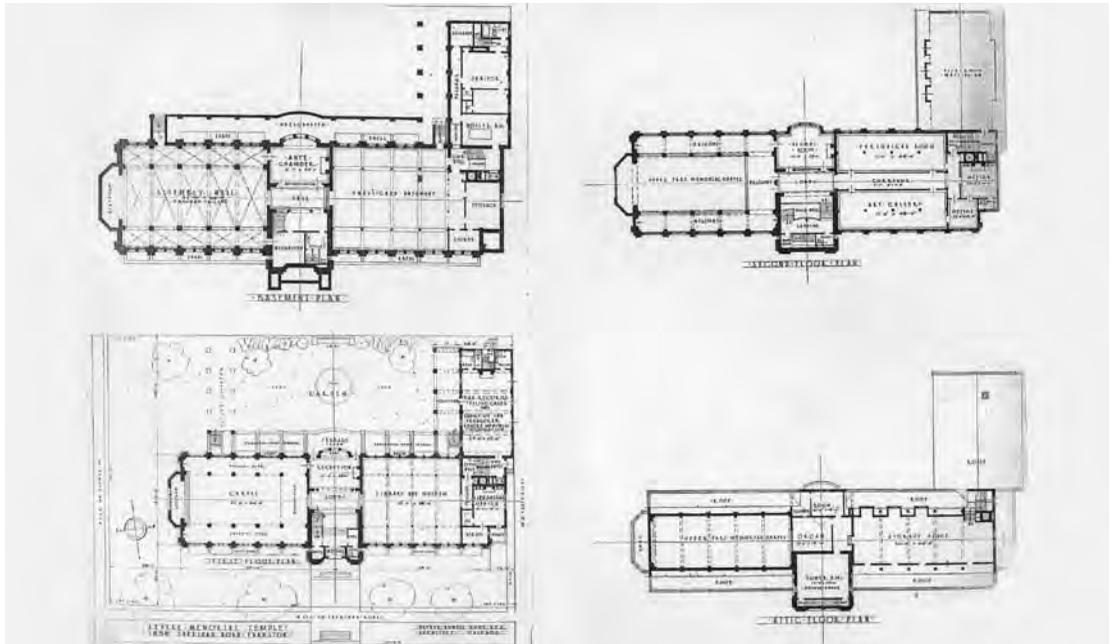
honored with his name. Looking over his life, we can sum it up no more succinctly and truly than he once did when he remarked, ‘Well, it has all been for ΣΑΕ.’”

Levere’s death was, of course, a stunning blow to Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Yet so well had he done his work that the tasks of the organization could be carried on without serious interruption. The Supreme Council appointed Eric A. Dawson (Mississippi 1908) as Eminent Supreme Recorder in Levere’s place, and Dawson continued in that office for six years. Fortunately, the Fraternity was headed in 1927 by an able Georgian by the name of Lauren Foreman (Emory 1901). Foreman had been a member of the Supreme Council since 1920, rising to the position of ESA in 1926. At this point, the Fraternity needed a strong hand at its helm, and there was none stronger than Foreman.

➤ 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 members 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 Levere.

The plans for the new building were being drafted when Levere died. In his will he bequeathed \$25,000 to the Fraternity without restriction as to its use. At a



Arthur Knox's original floor plans for the construction of the Levere Memorial Temple.

special meeting, the Supreme Council decided to apply this gift to the erection of the building and to call it the Levere Memorial Temple. Arthur Howell Knox (Northwestern 1902) was named as architect, and ESA Lauren Foreman (Emory 1901) appointed a building committee, consisting of Alfred K. Nippert (Cincinnati 1894) as chairman, Arthur Knox and ESR Eric A. Dawson (Mississippi 1908). Nippert, the committee's driving force, is primarily responsible for the appearance of the Levere Memorial Temple.

The plans of this committee were presented to the Miami Convention of 1928 by Nippert and were unanimously approved. Ground was broken on June 22, 1929, by ESA O. K. Quivey (Purdue 1912) and the cornerstone laid on September 11, 1929. The completed building was dedicated December 28, 1930, during the 75th Anniversary Convention. Located at 1856 Sheridan Road in Evanston, Illinois, the total cost of the building was approximately \$400,000.

The Temple was the fulfillment of Levere's dream for the Fraternity. It was a stunning, grand building designed to honor the men and the fraternity he loved so dearly. Like the offices that preceded it, the Temple housed a library with works by members of and about the Fraternity and a museum displaying the treasures of the Fraternity that Levere and Bunting collected over the years. The Temple also contained a gothic-style chapel dedicated covered in fresco and surrounded with Tiffany stained-glass windows, a lecture hall dedicated to Greek life and a dining hall

that would honor past and present Fraternity leaders. With the completion of the Temple, the centralization of the Fraternity was complete. A magnificent structure that would be visited by thousands of members of the Fraternity, it was the first national headquarters building ever constructed by a college fraternity.

➤ THE FRATERNITY IN DEPRESSION, PEACE AND WAR ◀

It was good thing that the Levere Memorial Temple was built when it was; had the project been delayed, it might never have been undertaken at all. The financial collapse of 1929 and the depression that followed struck the entire nation with terrifying force. No institution remained unaffected by the economic constriction, and certainly fraternities suffered along with the colleges of which they were a part. Among the Greek-letter organizations, Sigma Alpha Epsilon was extremely fortunate. Its financial position was excellent at the beginning of the 1930s. Revenues of the national fraternity decreased, but expenditures were kept within income, so the Fraternity 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 Great Depression. Some chapters found themselves, nevertheless, in lamentable condition. Membership declined seriously in some chapters, only slightly in

others. The building of new chapter houses slowed almost to a standstill.

As the nation began to recover at the end of the decade, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, like everyone else, licked its wounds and moved ahead. By the end of the 1930s, the Fraternity was as active and prosperous as it had ever been. This period saw the emergence of three men into leadership roles, each man in his own way contributing immensely to the Fraternity's growth.

Lauren Foreman, ESA at the time of Levere's death, was a man of great strength, of unquestioned devotion to the Fraternity and, above all, a hard-headed realist known for his organizational acumen and inordinate good sense. So valuable were his talents that when Eric Dawson resigned as ESR in 1933, Foreman was asked to accept the position. That he did accept it was to be Sigma Alpha Epsilon's fortune during the two decades Foreman superintended the management of 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 the Order together most successfully.

Foreman insisted that especially during difficult times the chapters needed effective visitation, a practice started by Billy Levere but carried on only sporadically. The Supreme Council, on Foreman's urging, selected Albert J. Schoth (Oregon 1918) as traveling secretary in August 1936. So successful was Schoth's example that when the Second World War ended, the Fraternity would vastly expand its visitation program. As Schoth visited chapters from coast to coast, driving from one place to another in his battered Packard car, he brought practical help and sound advice to chapter members who much appreciated this evidence of their tie with "national." When he came to town, he could fix the furnace or bolster a sagging rush program, leaving both in sound condition when he drove away. Foreman and Schoth were practical nuts-and-bolts men who saw to it that the national Fraternity and its chapters operated smoothly. Theirs was an achievement of superb business efficiency and flawless attention to detail.

While Sigma Alpha Epsilon and its chapters were functioning impressively, a man named John O. Moseley (Oklahoma 1916) 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, Moseley hit upon the idea of a short-term summer training program for undergraduates. A teacher himself, Moseley was a professor of classics at the University of Oklahoma, a former Rhodes Scholar



John O. Moseley founded the annual Leadership School that now bears his name.

and a humanist philosopher. He was certain that the Fraternity had much that was worthwhile to teach its undergraduates, and even more that the undergraduates could teach each other if they could come together in an atmosphere of fraternal learning. Moseley, who was then ESA of the Fraternity, pointed out that the Levere Memorial Temple, with its large meeting rooms and chapel and library, made possible such a gathering. "We have the schoolhouse; we need the school," he said.

Such a training session would cost money, and that commodity was undeniably scarce in the mid-1930s. Undaunted by such mundane considerations, Moseley set about convincing a group of Fraternity alumni in Oklahoma City 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 were ever built on vision and faith and a modest amount of cash, this school was it.

The first Leadership School met at Evanston from August 26-30, 1935, with 116 undergraduates present from 76 chapters. When the week was over, there were no remaining skeptics about the value of this educational experience for undergraduates. Willingly, the national Fraternity assumed the financing of the school, which has met annually every year since that time, save one year during World War II. More than 30,000 young men have attended sessions of the school



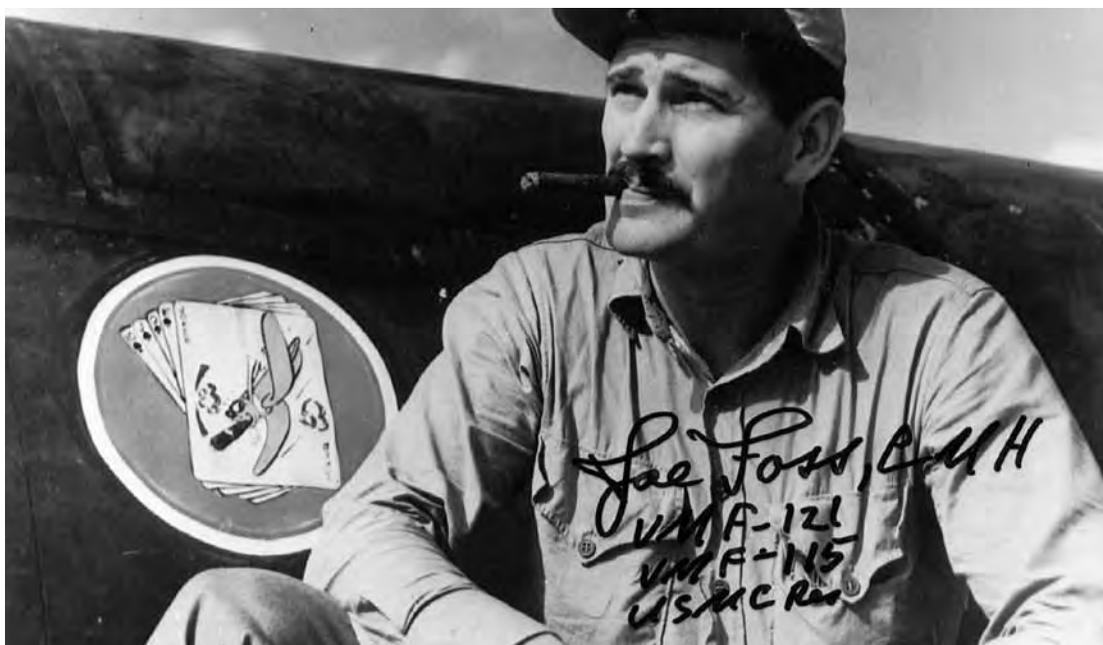
Johannes Waller painted a reproduction of Raphael's "School of Athens" in the Panhellenic Room at the Levere Memorial Temple.

through the years, and probably no other activity of the Fraternity has done so much to improve chapter standards, strengthen personal loyalties or promote interaction of its members across the nation. Ours was the first national fraternity to conduct a Leadership School, and, if imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, Sigma Alpha Epsilon 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 Moseley who, although he held impressive administrative posts in universities and in the Fraternity, will be best remembered in the Fraternity as a gifted teacher.

The Foreman-Schoth-Moseley thrust properly emphasized the educational side of fraternity, as fraternities assumed a changing role in colleges and universities. More and more they were seeking to become adjuncts to higher education, aligned with and not merely incidental or, worse, irrelevant to, the central aims of the academic institution. The Leadership School, of course, was a part of this impulse. The Fraternity also published the *Sigma Alpha Epsilon Pledge Manual* in 1938, edited by former ESA O. K. Quivey (Purdue 1909), the man who, as an undergraduate, had composed one of the Fraternity's favorite songs, "Friends." This volume, together with Levere's *Paragraph History*, published in many editions since its original appearance in 1916, was an invaluable educational tool in introducing the new member to the Fraternity.

The nation's entrance into the Second World War with the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor sounded a new call to sacrifice for all chapters and for all members, just as it did for all Americans. Gradually, between early 1942 and mid-1943, the chapters dwindled in size as their members went off to war. Not many chapters managed to remain active, even with a handful of members, throughout the war. Even fewer would have survived had not the Navy agreed that cadets in its units on campuses might join fraternities. By 1944, those few chapters that had substantial membership were made up in large part of men in blue. At the same time, chapter houses were taken over, and often their mortgages rescued, by campus units of the armed services.

Quite naturally, the Fraternity curtailed its activity both at the national and chapter level. Surprisingly, in view of limited Fraternity activity, Sigma Alpha Epsilon granted three charters during the war: Only two existing chapters were not revived after the war. When the United States entered the Second World War, members 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 Sigma Alpha Epsilon went to arms in the military service. Of these many who went away to war, 870 made the supreme sacrifice, a record of service unequaled by any other



Joe Foss was the top Marine flying ace during World War II and was later awarded the Medal of Honor for his exploits.

fraternity. On the great service flag, which hangs in the Levere Memorial Temple, the blue — for service — and gold — for life — stars are recorded. The loyalty of the men in service to the ideals of their Fraternity and their country was heartwarming. The lore of wartime experiences and exploits of members of the Fraternity became a part of the organization's honorable tradition. The temptation is great to recount some of the stories that 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, daring and loyalty to Sigma Alpha Epsilon in the hearts of its warriors of the 1940s.

Even in the darkest days of the war, a group of members who were prisoners of war in the Philippine Islands at Cabanatuan succeeded in keeping hope and their fraternal spirit alive. These men were among the heroes of Bataan, who were captured after holding out against overwhelming odds in 1942. Twenty brothers 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 met on the night of Sunday, February 21, 1943, and organized what they termed "Cabanatuan Alpha Alumni Chapter of ΣAE, the first, to our knowledge, ever formed in a military prison camp." Lt. Richard P. Fulmer (UCLA 1941), one of the 20, told of the reason for founding the chapter when he wrote:

"Sigma Alpha Epsilon was conceived in a pre-war era. The spirit that moved its eight Founders has since survived two great conflicts and exists even more strongly within the hearts of its present day members. We in Bataan and on Corregidor have found comfort and respite from war's horror in our Fraternity relations. The wretched conditions of prison camp life are no bar to the rekindling of this spirit in our hearts as we meet in secrecy, telling in whispers, and singing softly our Fraternity songs.

"A man's perspective becomes very distorted after months of war, but the memory of pleasanter days in the past revived in fraternal reminiscence brings on a restoration of our faith in mankind. It gives us a strong incentive to live and to return to our homes and our families when privation and suffering would urge us to give up the ghost by taking the easy course. Our indomitable pride and self-respect is bolstered by the recollection of our college days when we extolled the virtue of membership in our Fraternity and pointed to the splendid records of its members. We, of ΣAE, 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 ΣAE hold to be dear and are willing to forfeit our lives to protect and preserve.



Former soldiers and members of Sigma Alpha Epsilon hold a meeting in Manila, Philippines, in 1946.

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 ΣAE ever established within a military prison camp."

In the course of time, eight other members of the Fraternity joined with the original 20 as members of the chapter during its months of organization. Between February 21 and October 1, 1943, the chapter held 11 meetings, all secret. They elected officers, and in an act of true brotherhood, assessed those members who were officers a small amount each month in order to provide help to those who were enlisted men, since officers received a small monetary 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 that had fallen into their hands after it had been recovered from Manila Bay by the

Japanese. Work on the badge required several months and had to be done at night in utmost secrecy. When the badge was finally completed, "E.A. Bro. Ellis (Capt. John C. Ellis, Nebraska 1936) informed the chapter that Neophyte Philip Meier had been duly pledged to Sigma Alpha Epsilon and had satisfactorily passed his pledge examination, and that the meeting was now open for the purpose of conferring the initiation ceremony," as their notes read. 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 members were written by 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 Sigma Alpha Epsilon men 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 returned to their chapters after the war.

➤ 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. 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 chapters faced new prob-

lems. In contrast to war years, when chapter memberships were depleted or wiped out entirely, chapters were overcrowded almost to the breaking point in some places. Yet the chapters functioned well and amazed even the most skeptical observers of fraternity life.

Let the experience of one 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 Sigma Alpha Epsilon's centennial in 1956, the Fraternity was besieged by applications for charters. Responding to the growth in number and size of universities, the Fraternity expanded by establishing 26 new chapters during these 11 years. And during that same period, only one chapter was lost. The Fraternity's conventions during these years were businesslike and well-attended. In 1950, Lauren Foreman stepped down as ESR, accepting a position as archivist. In his place, the Fraternity elected Moseley, who had recently resigned as president of the University of Nevada.

Yet the post-war 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 Sigma Alpha Epsilon 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 its membership would be open to any young man who was a student at the domicile of an established chapter

of the Fraternity and that there were no restrictions whatever based on race, creed and religion. This was no *pro forma* empty declaration, for in time chapters in all parts of the country were acting on the spirit as well as the letter of the declaration. While in many institutions fraternity chapters were banned from the campus because of discrimination against minority groups, it is a matter of record that Sigma Alpha Epsilon never lost a chapter for that reason, making 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 the Fraternity could give him and had proved the vitality of idealism in an age when it was said that idealism was dying. He was happiest in his role as a teacher of youth, and in that capacity he was without peer. Lauren Foreman stepped, for a few months, into the breach as acting ESR until the appointment of Rex A. Smith (Nebraska 1924) to the permanent position.

Meanwhile, the Fraternity commemorated its birth with an impressive centennial celebration on March 9, 1956. Members of the Fraternity from all over the nation joined in the centennial celebration with Alabama Mu at Tuscaloosa, and a nationwide telephone net broadcast the proceedings to Founders Day celebrations in a hundred cities all over the country. During the celebration in Tuscaloosa, more than 1,200 people visited the DeVotie Memorial, recently reconstructed, and the new Alabama Mu chapter house. As more than 10,000 members listened to the words spoken from Tuscaloosa that night, they heard something of the history, the hopes and aspirations of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. It was with awe that they heard the last words uttered that historic night: "One hundred years, and all is well. One hundred years are gone, and the minutes of this meeting will be with the mellow pages of the past. Our possessions, our work, our songs, our very lives — in our turn — we shall surrender to time. But something our eyes never saw, our hands never touched, but which we fed with our hearts shall live for us beyond our days. As it dwells among us — shining and real at this moment — the treasure which Sigma Alpha Epsilon keeps for the men who follow: friendship, scholarship, gentlemanliness, patriotism, leadership and honor. And they shall find — as we do now — this



The centennial celebration in 1956 saw hundreds of members attend in Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

treasure blesses those who keep it safe — for those who defend the nobility of man touch the hand of God.”

👉 **HAPPY DAYS: 1956-1965** 👈

As the Fraternity entered its second century, it appeared to be in an unassailable position as a leader in the Greek-letter world. This was the era of the 1950s, the time that a later generation would call the “happy days.” And at least for college fraternities, these were good times. It was not so much that youthful irresponsibility and fun were glorified; rather, it was that the mood of most Americans was affirmative. People approved of their institutions and enjoyed them. The Korean War was over, the force of McCarthyism was spent and few had heard yet about a place called Vietnam.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon counted 139 active chapters at the time of the Fraternity’s centennial, and most of these chapters were very strong. At the national level, the new century brought new management in the National Office in Evanston. In July 1956, Smith would be installed as Eminent Supreme Recorder, an office he would hold for the next 13 years. Businesslike, practical and self-effacing, he would become well-known for solid, no-nonsense management of the Fraternity’s affairs. Supreme Council member Glen Nygreen (Washington 1939) assumed the position of Director of Leadership Training. Lauren Foreman, former ESR, carried on as archivist.

By the early 1960s, it was clear that the Fraternity was

running hard to keep pace with exploding enrollments on the nation’s campuses. While many old colleges and universities were bursting at the seams, new institutions were being created at an astonishing rate. More and more students were enrolled in urban institutions and commuted to their classes. The tree-shaded campus of a small-town liberal arts college ceased to be a symbol of American higher education. As enrollments soared, Sigma Alpha Epsilon 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, the roster of chapters numbered 152.

During these years, the Fraternity sought to put first things first. In 1957, the Levere Memorial Foundation (now called the Sigma Alpha Epsilon 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.

In 1958, Sigma Alpha Epsilon became the first fraternity in the nation to initiate 100,000 members when Anthony Dold (George Washington 1961) was inducted on February 2.

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



A typical chapter meeting during the 1960s dealt with many of the same issues as meetings of today, such as recruitment, pledge education and finances.

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 event 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.

➤ **REVOLT ON CAMPUS: 1965-1973** ◀

By mid-1965, the chapters of Sigma Alpha Epsilon 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, 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 protesters was the Vietnam War, one of the most unpopular conflicts in American history. But other issues were important too: the depersonalization of the huge university or “multiversity” as Berkeley president

Clark Kerr called it, a sense of frustration in a world of computers and machines and a sharp awareness of deprivation of individual liberty.

These concerns led to a number of student demands, including withdrawal from the Vietnam War as they chanted “Hell no, we won’t go!”; participation in the campus process of making those decisions that affected them; and the right to hear controversial speakers on campus. Students also identified powerfully with the civil-rights movement. They saw the “military-industrial complex” as the root of much of America’s malaise, and by extension they distrusted all elements of the nation’s “establishment.” Because those who controlled the institutions of society were from their parents’ generation, these youths urged their fellow students: “Don’t trust anyone over 30.”

While the aims of the protesters were often reduced to simplistic, mindless slogans, the roots of their discontent were important, and many of their aims were worthy.

What struck college authorities and the general public, not to speak of many of their fellow students, was the appearance and behavior of the campus rebels. Slovenly dress, long hair, drug use and disregard for most of the rules of civilized conduct — all calculated to shock the “establishment” — led many to oppose the demands of the protesters because they could not see past their outward appearance.

The campus revolt attacked all institutions of

society: government, the church, the economic system, the university and virtually all organizations. It was perhaps inevitable that on campus the fraternity, an “establishment” organization, would come under fire.

Between 1965 and 1973 — two student generations — the fraternities could see themselves as an embattled minority on most campuses. While fraternities had grown, they had not kept pace with the explosive growth of academic institutions and were hence relatively smaller than they had been 20 years earlier. Now they would lose still more members as a consequence of the student revolt. Many chapters went under; in countless others, membership declined disastrously. Many fraternity men responded to the student freedom movement by dismissing it as a communist-inspired conspiracy. It was nothing of the sort. Most of the aims of the students were utterly antithetical to the aims of communism.

In Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 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 the organization’s development for a period of time, but the substance of change was probably not affected to a marked degree.

So what did Sigma Alpha Epsilon 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 a national convention was written in Banta’s *Greek Exchange* by Past ESA Fred Turner (Illinois 1922), dean of students at the University of Illinois:

“Fraternity conventions have been part of the total fraternity program for many years. Every two or three years the officers gather in some central, pleasant place, meet, convene, socialize, brag, commiserate, consider, compare, act, reconsider, act some more, debate mildly, debate angrily, bury the hatchet and adjourn. I have been attending fraternity conventions

for nearly 40 years and, in general, the pattern has been pretty much the same ... but ... I have attended a fraternity convention that was different, and the difference can be specifically designated. In the past, the conventions of this organization have been planned by officers and alumni, and while active chapters representatives have always controlled the majority of voting delegates, the conventions have been pretty well directed by alumni. But those who planned this convention adopted a new operating procedure ... This convention ... was organized with 17 convention committees, every committee with a student and an alumnus as co-chairmen. The student co-chairman directed the committee work in most instances or shared it equally with the alumnus co-chairman. Every committee report to the entire convention was made by the student chairman ... How did it work? Perhaps some of the student chairmen were not quite as smooth as alumni might have been; perhaps they did not always use technical language alumni might have used; perhaps the student chairmen were blunt and direct in their comments. But it worked, and it worked well.”

Turner perceived rightly the growth of the influence of the undergraduate in the conventions and the between-conventions functioning of the Fraternity. Four years later in 1969, the convention voted to create a permanent Collegiate Council, further accentuating the importance of student involvement in the ongoing national direction of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Things would never be the same again, which was 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 event returned to a one-session format, partly because of lower attendance and partly because of cost and the difficulty of recruiting the teaching staff for two weeks. Chapter membership declined during these years, but by less than 15 percent. Initiations nationwide declined from 4,161 during the 1965-1966 school year to 3,219 in 1971-1972, but they were up again to 3,857 in 1972-1973.

On the positive side, the Fraternity instituted in 1968 a tutor-in-residence program, funded by the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Leadership Foundation (a separate foundation from the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Foundation, which also supported the Fraternity’s educational programming), 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



Four brothers of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, all of whom were pilots of the F-4 Phantom over Vietnam, met on the runway before a mission.

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 1961) took over the editorship after the retirement of longtime editor Don Gable (Ohio Wesleyan 1935), the publication was changed from a news magazine to a combination news-feature journal. *The Record* became an exciting forum of ideas, some of which were highly controversial. Dozens of articles, interviews and 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. In 1973, the Fraternity reported 184 active chapters, 30 inactive chapters and a total initiated membership of 153,978. In 1966, Past ESA Fred Turner was elected president of the National Interfraternity Conference for a year. The second member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon to hold that post, Turner worked many years in the interfraternity movement prior to his elevation to the presidency.

➤ YEARS OF REBUILDING: 1973-1980 ➤

In 1971, as the campus revolt was beginning to wind down, syndicated newspaper columnist Sydney Harris

confidently pronounced the impending demise of the entire fraternity system: "One of the unmourned — at least by me — casualties," he wrote, "of the new college life style is the fraternity-sorority system. It is going in most colleges, and almost gone in others. In my time, it seemed as permanent as a dean's pipe; now it surely will not survive the decade." Not unlike many doom-sayers of past years, Harris was a trifle premature in his prediction of the death of fraternities. Fraternities did survive. Some were battered and chastened and much more sensitive to the world around them than ever before, but they began to rebuild.

The end of the campus revolt came because its principal immediate aims had been met: the Vietnam War was brought to an end, however ignominiously for the United States, and students gained access to seats of power in the university. Another explanation, however, offered by two Emory University administrators in *The Record* in February 1973, pointed to the "monumental conceit" of the student protesters, or campus "New Left," as represented by such groups as the SDS, or the 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 separatist, snobby and elitist, both philosophically

and politically. 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 recruitments, declining membership and failure.

Such a harsh indictment of the New Left on campus was almost superfluous, for soon the movement gave way to a considerably more positive campus atmosphere. During the next few years, Sigma Alpha Epsilon moved ahead very well. Membership remained fairly stable, alumni became more involved than ever and leadership remained strong. Quite deliberately, ESR Kenneth D. Tracey (Eastern New Mexico 1970) and the members of the Supreme Council decided to give priority to the Fraternity's internal development, to heal the wounds that had been inflicted during the years of campus unrest. As a consequence, the chartering of new chapters slowed considerably. At the same time, however, a new colonization system for new chapters, authorized in 1969 but not implemented until 1975, was beginning to function and was rich with promise for the future. In the meantime, the Fraternity regrettably lost more chapters during the 1973-1980 period than it chartered. By mid-1980, the Fraternity counted 181 chapters, 41 inactive chapters and a total of 178,276 initiated members.

The Fraternity's publications were improved markedly during the 1970s. *The Record*, edited nominally by the Eminent Supreme Recorder, was in fact produced by a series of associate editors who were customarily accorded the dignity of the editorial title. Michael D. Thomas (UCLA 1971) edited the journal from 1973-1975 as a full-time publications director in Evanston. Thomas, fresh out of college, decided to shake things up a bit. His work delighted, shocked, infuriated and stimulated his readers. They began writing letters — lots of them — some for, some against. Between 1975 and 1979, Joseph W. Walt, from 1975-1978, and Ray Artigue (Arizona State 1976), from 1978-1979, edited *The Record* from Indianola, Iowa, and Phoenix, Arizona, respectively. The editorship was returned to Evanston as John March (Oklahoma 1973) took over in May 1979 on a full-time basis. Under March, the magazine improved in every way, especially in graphics, presenting a clean, crisp appearance. Especially noteworthy was a special issue celebrating the centennial of *The Record*. Circulation of the annual-report issue that year exceeded 121,000. Similarly, *The Phoenix*, which underwent a major revision in the sixth edition during 1972, continued to be used almost universally by chapters of the Fraternity. More than 58,000 copies of that edition, updated and reprinted each biennium, would be sold during the next 15 years.

In the fall of 1973, the Fraternity published a volume of Fraternity history, *The Era of Levere*, by Joseph W. Walt. This 660-page work chronicled the history of the Fraternity from 1910, the year when Levere's three-volume *History of Sigma Alpha Epsilon* was published, to 1930, when the Levere Memorial Temple was completed.

During the 1970s, the Fraternity was not without its problems. Alcohol abuse in chapters mirrored the trouble with excessive drinking on campuses generally and throughout American society. Hazing persisted in some chapters despite valiant efforts to curb it. The appearance of popular films like *Fraternity Row*, a serious attack on hazing, or *Animal House*, a boisterous caricature of the most mindless lunacies of fraternity behavior, not to speak of a whole spate of less worthy imitators, left in the mind of too much of the public the notion that fraternities were at their worst, evil and, at their best, probably irremediable. Sigma Alpha Epsilon's leaders, especially through the annual Leadership Schools, responded with a whole series of programs aimed at the altering for the better the behavior of its collegiate chapters. They would not fail for want of trying.

At the same time, there were noteworthy positive developments, for remarkable change was taking place in most chapters as membership was truly democratized. Discriminatory barriers on the basis of race, religion or national origin fell in chapter after chapter. The Fraternity had been non-discriminatory by law for decades; now it was becoming truly non-discriminatory in practice.

The nation's bicentennial in 1976 was celebrated throughout the Realm, and a special prize-winning commemorative issue of *The Record*, which the editor called a "brief tribute to the bicentennial of the Union by weaving into it the story of the American college fraternity (which, like the nation, was born in 1776) and of Sigma Alpha Epsilon."

So intense was Sigma Alpha Epsilon's drive to bring about positive change that in 1977 it withdrew from the National Interfraternity Conference, which it had helped organize in 1909, citing that organization's inability to come to grips with some of the threats and challenges that faced fraternities. A few years later, after several other fraternities had joined Sigma Alpha Epsilon in dropping out of NIC, that organization took heed of the spreading disaffection and began to respond to the cries for change, whereupon the Fraternity happily took up its membership once again.

Throughout the 1970s, the Leadership School continued to be the most important influence of the national Fraternity on its undergraduate chapters. Remarkably, one in every ten undergraduate members came to Evanston at least once in his college years to learn about Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Bursting enrollments, taxing the facilities at the Levere Memorial

Temple, provided the national staff with a happy sort of problem. Success begets success, and regional Leadership Schools, bringing together larger chapter delegations in one or more provinces for activity-packed weekends, grew into a major new phenomenon. In this movement, Province Tau in the Midwest led the way.

➤ THE PERILS OF PROSPERITY ◀

That Sigma Alpha Epsilon experienced a new burst of growth in the 1980s was largely a consequence of the new colonization program, which enabled the Fraternity to direct its extension more positively than ever before. No fewer than 24 new chapters were chartered. By the end of 1989, Sigma Alpha Epsilon could count a record-high 201 chapters in 46 states and the District of Columbia. And in 1989, the Fraternity had six colonies scheduled soon to become active chapters. During the 1980s, the Fraternity had initiated its 200,000th man, Nikola “Sam” Painovich (Drake 1988).

At the 1981 Kansas City Convention, *The Record's* subscription policy underwent a major change. A new plan was put into effect whereby the future initiate would receive *The Record* regularly during his college years and for five years after graduation. After that, he could renew his subscription by giving at least \$10 each year to the Fraternity's annual-giving program. A lifetime subscription would be granted once the active or alumnus had given \$100 or more in total support to the general Fraternity. Regardless of subscription status, the annual-report issue of the magazine would be sent to every initiate for whom the Fraternity Office had a good address. Then, by a Supreme Council vote in 1982, the designation of the four issues of the magazine was changed to a seasonal one: spring, summer, fall and winter.

In 1981, Ray Artigue (Arizona State 1976) succeeded Richard L. Moore (Eastern New Mexico 1966) as Director of Leadership Training, the man in charge of planning and leading the annual Leadership School. Artigue would serve through 1985, passing the torch to Darrell Gibson (Ball State 1972). By convention vote, the Fraternity adopted a requirement of a 2.2 grade-point average for initiation of undergraduates. Such action was driven by the substantial “grade inflation” that had taken place in recent years at virtually every college and university in the country.

A number of important commemorations took place during these years. The Levere Memorial Temple's 50th anniversary was celebrated with the publication of a handsome brochure in color, produced as an insert in the 1980 annual-report issue of *The Record*. The quasiquicentennial, or 125th anniversary of Sigma Alpha Epsilon's founding, was celebrated throughout the country, and on that occasion the Fraternity published its first directory of membership in more than 50 years,

a large volume listing all the living members with good addresses from among the 178,300 initiates from 1856 to 1981. In 1985, the Fraternity celebrated the centennial of the beginning of the Supreme Council system of fraternity government and the 50th anniversary of the Leadership School.

Two unique enterprises took place during the mid-1980s. In 1985, a number of Sigma Alpha Epsilon undergraduates on a Simpson College study-abroad program initiated two pledges: Thomas Wright (Simpson 1988) and Francis “Chip” Wittern (Simpson 1989), at Athens, Greece, in the shadow of the Parthenon. These were the first initiations ever held by any Greek-letter society in Greece and added to the handful of overseas initiations conducted by the Fraternity through the years. At the same time, the men formally pledged freshman Brian Schultes (Simpson 1988), the first undergraduate ever pledged by Sigma Alpha Epsilon abroad. Schultes later served his Iowa Sigma chapter as Eminent Archon.

Two years after the Athens initiation, on March 14, 1987, Florida Sigma at West Florida initiated Nat Rudulph Jr., a former pledge at Alabama Alpha-Mu at Auburn and great-grandson of Founder John Barratt Rudulph. Nat Rudulph's father was initiated at Alabama Alpha-Mu in 1924. “It is a great honor,” said Nat Jr., “to be able to follow in my great-grandfather's footsteps, not only because of the tradition, but because of what ΣAE is, the greatest fraternity in the land.”

The Campaign for ΣAE, announced by the Supreme Council in late 1985, was intended to raise a fund of more than \$6 million to endow several of the Fraternity's important programs and services to undergraduates. Kicking off the fund drive was a record contribution of \$1.1 million from past ESA Joseph A. Mancini (Cincinnati 1935). Another endowment program was announced when Richard A. Koella (Tennessee-Knoxville 1944), the chapter adviser of Tennessee Kappa at the University of Tennessee, established a scholarship fund for members of that chapter to attend the John O. Moseley Leadership School. Koella thus pioneered the creation of such Leadership School scholarship funds, and within just a few years a number of other chapters would be beneficiaries of similar grants. In the intervening years, this program has expanded to include academic scholarships and other education-related expenses.

While in almost every way Sigma Alpha Epsilon during the 1980s was growing in strength, it was struck a severe blow during the decade when insurance rates for liability soared. The liability crisis was a national phenomenon, and fraternities were by no means the only victims of it. Physicians saw their malpractice premiums rise phenomenally; day-care centers could hardly afford insurance coverage; manufacturers feared that product-liability costs could drive them out of



In 1974, Ohio Epsilon at the University of Cincinnati opened its historic cornerstone, which contained a time capsule, in a formal ceremony.

business. All this was a consequence of higher dollar awards in the courts for plaintiffs in liability cases. America in the 1980s had become a much more litigious society than ever before. Fraternities were particularly vulnerable because of alleged alcohol abuse, hazing and sexual misconduct. When one or two national fraternities were financially crippled by huge liability judgments, premiums for liability insurance soared, and in some cases insurance was unobtainable.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon's response to the liability crisis was swift. A chapter risk-management policy was instituted in order to lessen the risk to chapters, house corporations, officials and the Fraternity headquarters. New, sometimes Draconian, legislation was adopted by the national organization and enacted by every chapter. Above all, the general Fraternity, through both law and education, sought to ensure that the behavior of chapters and their members was always beyond reproach. Severe penalties were imposed on chapters and individuals who placed the Fraternity at risk, and in more than one case, chapters were closed because of failure to observe the letter and spirit of the law.

In one respect, the liability crisis had a positive impact. Offending chapters cleaned up their acts or were closed. As ESA Clarke Houston III (Colorado State 1966) put it in 1987, "We do not take lightly these disciplinary measures. However, a chapter that falls far below our minimum standards and expectations, and whose leadership fails to take that chapter into the right direction, presents too great a risk to Sigma

Alpha Epsilon at large." Soon enough members of the Fraternity began to see that behavior in accordance with the precepts of "The True Gentleman" made a lot of sense. By 1988, the situation was improving, but the best that could be said about the future could be couched in terms of guarded optimism.

In addition to and apart from the crucial matter of risk management, Leadership School continued during the 1980s to be the Fraternity's most important service to its undergraduates. In the summer of 1986, the 51st Leadership School drew a record 707 delegates, and, the facilities of the Temple and Northwestern University were strained to handle that huge number. The 1987 School attendance numbered 662 in one of the hottest, steamiest summers Evanston could remember. And because of housing limitations, the number of delegates from each chapter was limited to three for the 1988 School.

➤ THE NINETIES AND INTO A NEW MILLENNIUM ◀

At the 1991 San Diego Convention, legislation was introduced that permitted the initiation — under very special circumstances only — of former members of other college fraternities. After its approval, Gordon Timpany (Northern Iowa 1956), longtime adviser of Iowa Chi at the University of Northern Iowa, was formally inducted by that chapter. In addition, delegates voted to ban the Little Sisters of Minerva, the auxiliary



Then-Eminent Supreme Recorder Kenneth D. Tracey and the Education & Leadership Consultants during the 1980s.

collegiate women's groups that had originated a generation earlier. Although the Little Sisters were extremely popular with most undergraduate chapters, they were decidedly unpopular with national sororities. Many chapters were initially reluctant to close down their Little Sisters groups, but the threat of litigation by some young women who were demanding full initiation into membership of the Fraternity convinced chapters that the ban had to be enacted.

The Little Sisters case was merely one of many that underscored the increasing roles of liability and litigation. It is helpful to remember that in many ways, not always obvious ones, the Fraternity reflects trends in the larger society. The initial call for new and more restrictive definitions of unacceptable conduct, started in the previous decade, began to grow. There resulted an accountancy for new, more restrictive definitions of unacceptable conduct and a larger increase in litigation. Risk management became even more entrenched in fraternities as the public demanded new, more rigorous standards for acceptable conduct and its corresponding enforcement.

Criminal suits against students — not just students in the Greek-letter world, by the way — for conduct deemed unacceptable became commonplace, and successful prosecutions in the courts sometimes resulted in enormous fines. Victims, often legitimate but sometimes otherwise, sued for offenses that would never have stood as a legal base for a suit even a few years before. In many cases, students and the Fraternity,

as well as colleges and universities, could not bear the prospect of continuing budgetary hits of such magnitude, so it became clear that insurance was necessary. Today, undergraduates pay a risk-management fee for liability insurance obtained for them by the Fraternity. Colleges, universities, fraternities and sororities began to place more restrictions on students' behavior, especially relating to alcohol and, as a consequence, the number of chapters closed for disciplinary reasons grew almost exponentially. Yet, like the legendary phoenix for which this book is named, the Fraternity grows, adding and reviving chapters and initiating new pledges. The New Orleans Convention of 1993 saw a major transformation in the Fraternity's leadership as, in a break with tradition, three of the five seats on the Supreme Council were challenged — and all three challengers won the election. Such a wholesale change in top leadership was not without precedent, however; it had happened in 1949 and again in 1969. One reason for the change was the unexpected retirement in 1992 of Kenneth D. Tracey as Eminent Supreme Recorder.

During the 20th century's last decade, Sigma Alpha Epsilon continued to grow substantially. Several inactive chapters were revived, but a record number of 11 charters were suspended, primarily because of failure of undergraduates to take seriously the standards of behavior imposed by the general Fraternity. While most of these chapters were scheduled for revival during the next five years, the Fraternity's total number of active chapters in early 1995 had only inched ahead in

half a decade. The chartering of Ontario Alpha at the University of Western Ontario in 1992 brought Sigma Alpha Epsilon to Canada for the first time. Discussed frequently through the years, extension into Canada stalled for two reasons. One was the tendency of many members to take too literally Harry Bunting's ringing 1886 challenge: "Let the bounds of the Fraternity be the bounds of the nation." Harry Bunting's zeal had vaulted Sigma Alpha Epsilon into the North, but the Fraternity did not venture beyond the bounds of the United States.

A further deterrent had been the practice of Canadian universities to deny formal recognition of fraternities, accepting no responsibility for the chapters on their campuses. When some American universities in the 1980s and 1990s also denied formal recognition to Greek-letter societies, the principal obstacle to the Fraternity's extension into Canada fell. Other fraternities, nearly all of Sigma Alpha Epsilon's chief rivals, had long since entered Canada, following the lead of Zeta Psi, which had established a chapter in Canada as early as 1879. Officers and members of the Fraternity adjusted to the internationalization with ease. At conventions and Leadership Schools, the maple leaf flag flew alongside the Stars and Stripes, and young men sought valiantly to learn the words to "O, Canada." The name of the National Office became the Fraternity Office or Fraternity Headquarters, and the National Laws became the Fraternity Laws.

The story of Canadian extension, unfortunately, does not have a happy ending. Ontario Alpha was closed in 2003 for violations of risk-management policies, and efforts to expand and revive chapters have since focused on chapters and institutions in the U.S. But the idea of Sigma Alpha Epsilon in Canada remains a definite possibility. The number of initiates in the early 1990s sagged below the record numbers of the 1980s, a phenomenon seen throughout the Greek-letter world. By the mid-1990s, the Fraternity counted 208 active chapters, but by 2002, the number dropped to 207 despite extensive colonization efforts, the loss a consequence of the regrettable necessity to close some chapters because of either behavioral or financial dereliction.

The organization and structure of Sigma Alpha Epsilon have likewise undergone significant change in the 21st century. Soon after his appointment in 2000, ESR Thomas G. Goodale (Iowa State 1962) brought about major changes in the way undergraduates and chapters connect with the Fraternity Service Center. Educational and Leadership Consultants, or E&L Consultants, a group of recent graduates that were headquartered in Evanston and traveled most of the year, visited chapters, Province officers, alumni and Greek advisers at the colleges and universities in their assigned geographic areas. However, those areas were not always contiguous. Therefore, the E&L program

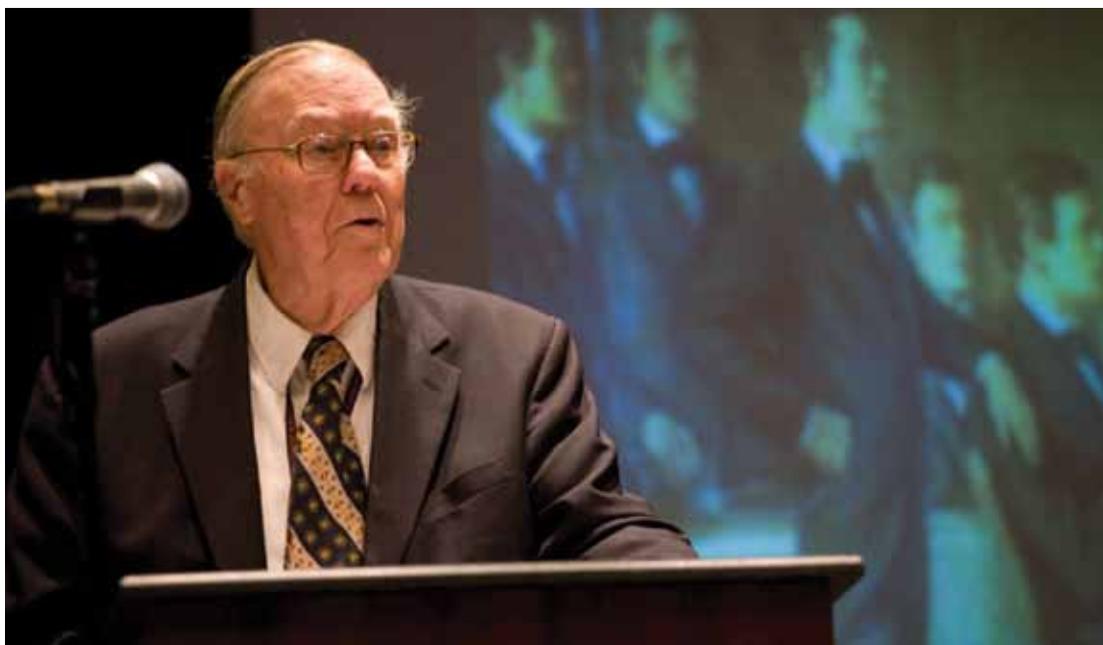
was replaced in 2001 with four Assistant Executive Directors and, later, eight Regional Directors, seasoned and experienced alumni staff members who live directly in the regions they serve. Because they have more continuity and work from a broader background of professional experience, the Fraternity has been able to improve service to its constituencies through the Regional Director program. In another major change, at the 145th Anniversary Convention in Orlando, delegates approved separating the governing boards of Sigma Alpha Epsilon: the Fraternity, the Foundation and the Fraternity Endowment Fund.

Previously, Sigma Alpha Epsilon included three major branches, though the lines between them were indistinct. The Fraternity (the alumni, active members, the chapters and most aspects of their operation) was governed by the Supreme Council. The Sigma Alpha Epsilon Foundation (formerly named the Levere Memorial Foundation) had custody of endowment monies and was governed by a board of 11: the five members of the Supreme Council, the Eminent Supreme Recorder and five alumni-at-large elected by the convention. The ESA was the de facto president of the board. The Fraternity Endowment Fund, not tax-exempt, included money from gifts and other sources and was dedicated to acquiring and building houses for chapters, to preserving and protecting the Levere Memorial Temple and to providing some funding for scholarships, loans, libraries and other educational support outside of the Foundation's purview. On the Fund's board of trustees sat five alumni who could not also be members of the Foundation's board.

The convention approved, after thorough and heated discussion, establishing three organizationally independent and more distinct entities. First, the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity continued being governed by the Supreme Council as before. Second, in order to protect the Foundation's tax-exempt status, the composition of its board of trustees was significantly altered to include nine at-large alumni plus two ex-officio members, the ESA or his designee and the ESR — a change that established a convincing organizational independence from the Fraternity. The president of the Foundation's board is stipulated specifically to be one of the at-large trustees and cannot be a member of the Supreme Council.

Third, the assets of the former Fraternity Endowment Fund were placed under the jurisdiction of a completely new organization, Σ AE Services, Inc., later renamed the SAE Financial and Housing Corporation, with a seven-member board of five at-large alumni and, again, the ESA or his designee and the ESR as ex-officio members.

ESR Goodale also changed the name of the Fraternity Office in Evanston to the Fraternity Service Center



Dr. Joseph Walt, who served as Fraternity Historian for many years, delivered his “SAE Story” to Leadership School delegates for many decades.

to better reflect its role as the hub for all things related to Sigma Alpha Epsilon. In other ways outside of the area of risk management, the Fraternity has not escaped additional financial pressures of today’s world. The total number of annual pledges fell slightly during the early years of the new century to an average of just below 4,000, and the number of annual initiates also dipped a bit to approximately 3,600 until renewed emphasis on recruitment and retention began to increase those numbers. But the reduced numbers, a phenomenon by no means limited to Sigma Alpha Epsilon, resulted in less revenue and, thus, pressured budgets in the Fraternity Service Center.

In 2004, the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Foundation approved a major campaign to build endowments for its primary funding initiatives, the Levere Memorial Temple and the John O. Moseley Leadership School. Coined “Leadership in Action,” the campaign, was officially launched in 2005 at the 149th Anniversary Convention in Nashville, Tennessee.

For many years, the John O. Moseley Leadership School had been held in Evanston, Illinois. As the decades progressed, lodging and meals in Evanston became more difficult to obtain at manageable prices for the hundreds of delegates who attended. Furthermore, the number of attendees had decreased since the 1970s and 1980s. In order to provide better facilities for the school, it was held at the University of Illinois at Chicago from 1996 through 2002. The facilities were

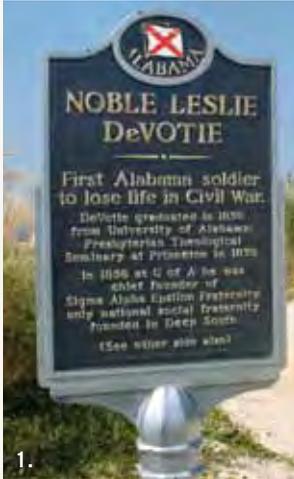
a bit better and more compact, but the location adjacent to a busy freeway and surrounded by a somewhat nondescript urban atmosphere was not a particularly conducive environment to a serious educational venture. To provide a more educational atmosphere, from 2003 through 2005, the Leadership School relocated to the Q Center, a corporate retreat center, in St. Charles, Illinois. But costs continued to rise at this new facility.

Under the leadership of Eminent Supreme Archon J. Michael Scarborough (Salisbury 1976), the Supreme Council decided that it was imperative to reduce costs and attract more students to the Leadership School. In 2006, the school convened on board a cruise ship during a four-day sailing from Miami to the Caribbean. This format for the school continues to the present day, with many students and faculty enthusiastic about the outcomes. Most of the Leadership School cruises have departed from the Port of Miami, Florida, but in 2009, the event was moved to June instead of its normal August slot due to scheduling conflicts and a change of port to San Diego. The attendance dropped slightly, but more than 500 delegates graduated. The attendance has increased every year since the event has taken place at sea. In 2010, the Fraternity celebrated the school’s 75th anniversary, and in 2012, delegates shattered an attendance record, with nearly 800 collegiate members turning out for the event.

For three days, March 9-11, 2006, in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, brothers of Sigma Alpha Epsilon commemo-



OUR HISTORIC SITES



ALABAMA

Nathan E. Cockrell Gravesite
Old Side Cemetery
Sumter County, AL

The DeVotie Memorial Hall
Alabama Mu Chapter House
432 University Boulevard
Tuscaloosa, AL 35401

1. DeVotie Historical Marker
Fort Morgan State Historic Site
51 Highway 180 West
Gulf Shores, AL 36542
www.ft-morgan.com

Wade H. Foster Gravesite
Foster Cemetery
(on private property)
Tuscaloosa County, AL

John Barratt Rudolph Gravesite
Pleasant Hill Baptist Church Cemetery
Pleasant Hill, AL

GEORGIA

2. Noble Leslie DeVotie Gravesite
Linwood Cemetery
721 Linwood Boulevard
Columbus, GA 31902
www.linwoodcemetery.org

ILLINOIS

The Levere Memorial Temple
1856 Sheridan Road
Evanston, IL 60201
www.sae.net/foundation

William C. Levere &
John O. Moseley Gravesites
Memorial Park Cemetery
9900 Gross Point Road
Skokie, IL 60076
www.memparkcemetery.com

KENTUCKY

3. Kentucky Military Institute
(now the Stuart Home School)
4200 Lawrenceburg Road
Frankfort, KY 40601
www.stewardhome.com



OUR HISTORIC SITES (CONT.)



KENTUCKY (CONT.)

Lucy Pattie Gravesite
Frankfort Cemetery
215 E. Main Street
Frankfort, KY 40601

MISSOURI

Samuel Dennis Gravesite
Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery
2900 Sheridan Road
St. Louis, MO 63125

OHIO

James Gamble Nippert Memorial Lodge
2707 Clifton Avenue
Cincinnati, OH 45220

4. William McKinley Presidential Library and Museum

40 North Main Street
Niles, OH 44446

www.mckinleymuseum.org

TENNESSEE

John Webb Kerr Gravesite
Mount Olivet Cemetery
1101 Lebanon Road
Nashville, TN 37210
www.mountolivet.com

TEXAS

Thomas C. Cook
Weimar Masonic Cemetery
(Odd Fellows Cemetery)
Weimar, TX

VIRGINIA

Abner Edwin Patton Gravesite
Hollywood Cemetery
412 S. Cherry Street
Richmond, VA 23220
www.hollywoodcemetery.org



Members had not experienced a milestone event at the Levere Memorial Temple for decades prior to its 75th anniversary in the summer of 2005.

rated the Fraternity's Sesquicentennial, the 150th anniversary of its founding, as approximately 1,000 brothers from around the Realm attended. A model initiation team of Past ESAs and ESRs initiated ten pledges, and the chapter house at Alabama Mu provided both hospitality to all the visitors and an exhibit of Fraternity memorabilia and artifacts. In a short ceremony in the library of the University of Alabama, the Fraternity presented to the university's archives a book of original minutes of the earliest meetings of the university's board of trustees that had been housed in the Foundation Archives for several decades. The sesquicentennial allowed brothers to reconnect and to celebrate their bonds and friendship. Province Epsilon played an instrumental role in helping to organize the events.

For many years, Leadership School had been known as the annual tradition as it relates to educational programming. However, in 2006, the Supreme Council unveiled a new event that takes place each spring. The Inner Circle is an opportunity to bring together 25 of the biggest undergraduate leaders in a retreat setting, where they hear both the professional and personal experiences of the Supreme Council and five distinguished alumni who have been successful in their careers. Leaders designed the Inner Circle to facilitate candid discussions about Fraternity topics, leadership challenges and life after college. Past Eminent Supreme Archon J. Michael Scarborough hosted the event at his residence and farm for the

inaugural class. For a brief period of time, the event's name was changed to the Phoenix Institute. However, the Supreme Council reinstated the original name, and the Inner Circle takes place once again at the Scarborough residence. Graduates leave the event inspired to impact change and to serve in volunteer roles as the next generation of Fraternity leaders.

Another event came to fruition in 2010 as a way to enhance brothers' knowledge and understanding of the Ritual. The DeVotie Ritual Institute allows any initiated brother to attend two days of workshops and programming to learn from some of the organization's most accomplished ritualists. The event takes place at the Levere Memorial Temple, which provides a fitting backdrop for small-group discussions and meetings.

Each spring, many members participate in the True Gentleman Day of Service, a day or weekend of community service in conjunction with Global Youth Service Day. Started by former Director of Educational Programs Daniel Brunnert (Rockhurst 2000), the Day of Service provides chapters, colonies and alumni associations with a specific date range when Sigma Alpha Epsilon advances its efforts as good citizens and community leaders. Members are encouraged to participate in at least one activity to help fellow man during the Day of Service, and more than 100 chapters participate each year.

Other annual events take place, but not all of them are sponsored or organized by the national headquarters. For more than 25 years, two alumni associations

have given brothers from all parts of the country an opportunity to show off their sportsmanship. Each May, the Pensacola Alumni Association sponsors the National Amateur Golf Tournament. It allows members to show off their golf skills during multi-day play at a well-known golf course in the Florida Panhandle. And the New Orleans Alumni Association sponsors the ΣAE World Series, a softball tournament with a double-elimination format, in the Big Easy. The two-day event gives teams, often grouped by chapter or alumni association, a chance to enjoy camaraderie. The World Series culminates in an awards ceremony that also crowns the winner as the Eminent Supreme Champions.

The Fraternity prospered in many ways by its sesquicentennial, both in size and finance. The number of active chapters and colonies steadily increased, going from 220 in 2006 to 234 in 2009 to 246 in 2012. Similarly, the number of collegiate members increased from 10,100 in 2006 to more than 12,000 in 2012. Pledge membership grew during the same period. The upward trend and numbers were reassuring to the entire organization despite a slowdown in the economy during the same years. Leaders were further reassured by increased net assets and reserves, which would help position Sigma Alpha Epsilon in a positive way for the second decade of the 21st century.

At the same time, however, the number of risk-management incidents increased during 2006-2012, resulting in higher insurance premiums and risk-management fees for the collegiate membership. To help address those concerns, Sigma Alpha Epsilon introduced greater educational programming and resources to educate members on the issues surrounding risk management, including alcohol awareness, hazing awareness and safe social programming. The Fraternity had maintained an anti-hazing hotline for many years, but it further co-sponsored a new toll-free hazing hotline at (888) NOT-HAZE. Additional programming and proactive measures were implemented, including the anti-hazing program called We Stand Together; online certification programs for pledge members, chapter officers and advisers; interactive webinars on chapter operations; and training videos among other items.

Technology changed rapidly from 2000-2010, so much so that Sigma Alpha Epsilon created new websites and features — or redesigned other ones. The Fraternity's main website at www.sae.net had been hosted on various servers since its inception in the late 20th century, but every year new features or sections were added to keep up with the changing needs of members, alumni and families. The partner website for educational programming, www.thetgi.net, went through a facelift as well during the 2007-2008 academic year. Then, in 2012, the site was redesigned again using technology and rebranding the

various core areas and tools that members utilize. In 2008, the communications department created a unique HTML version of *The Record* online, called, appropriately, *The Record Online*, which can be found at www.saerecord.net. It features most of the same sections that can be found in the hard-copy version.

Shortly after Sigma Alpha Epsilon celebrated the 80th anniversary of the Levere Memorial Temple, the Foundation Board of Trustees announced \$2.5 million in renovations to prepare the building for the 157th Anniversary Convention in 2013. Some of the changes included a new HVAC system, ADA-accessible lift, stained-glass window protection and new flooring in several rooms. In addition, the Museum had been redeveloped and relocated to share space with the Walt Library, and the former museum space was transformed into a state-of-the-art conference center.

In 2012, the Fraternity reached another membership milestone with badge number 300,000. Christopher Collins (Creighton 2013), a brother from Nebraska Iota at Creighton University, received the badge personally from Eminent Supreme Recorder Blaine Ayers (Kentucky 2001) and Eminent Supreme Chronicler Gregory Brandt (Drake 1984) during a special ceremony on his campus. Province Tau officers, university officials, Nebraska Iota alumni and members of both Iowa Sigma and South Dakota Sigma chapters attended the festivities as well. By the time of this printing, Sigma Alpha Epsilon's membership reached 306,000 brothers since our founding in 1856.



CHAPTER SUMMARY

Sigma Alpha Epsilon was founded on March 9, 1856, at the University of Alabama. The Fraternity's Founding Fathers are Noble Leslie DeVotie, Nathan Elams Cockrell, Samuel Marion Dennis, John Barratt Rudolph, Abner Edwin Patton, Wade Foster, Thomas Chappell Cook and John Webb Kerr. The first meeting was held at a local boarding house in Tuscaloosa, Alabama called the Mansion House. At this same meeting, the first constitution, largely written by DeVotie, and badge design, created by Rudolph, were adopted. At the second meeting of the Fraternity, the chapter issued its first bid to Newton Nash Clements and elected permanent officers. The chapter closed on January 9, 1858, due to a ban on fraternities by the school administration.

The Fraternity expanded rapidly with eight chapters in its first two years. The first convention was held in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, on August 6, 1858. The convention decided how chapters should be named, discussed expansion and elected a new Grand Chapter. The Grand Chapter was the chapter elected to govern and perform all executive functions for the Fraternity. Eight chapters held the position of Grand Chapter before the governance structure of the Fraternity was changed in 1885.

When the Civil War began in 1861, Σ AE had 15 chapters. 369 members fought for the Confederacy, and seven fought for the Union. Because of her faithful protection of Kentucky Chi's records during the war, Lucy Pattie has the designation of being Σ AE's only female member. At the end of the war only one chapter, Washington City Rho, survived.

Through the late 1860s and 1870s, the Fraternity struggled to keep chapters open and membership steady. In 1870, the Memphis Convention created the first national office. At that convention, Isaac T. Heard was elected the first Grand Treasurer.

The Fraternity's magazine, *The Record*, was first published in 1880. The magazine helped to inform chapters of pertinent Fraternity issues and events and assisted a revival of the organization in the 1880s. Whether or not to open chapters in northern states was a frequently debated topic. In 1883, the Grand Chapter, Kentucky Chi, issued a charter to Pennsylvania Delta at Pennsylvania College (now Gettysburg College), marking the establishment of the first chapter in the North.

The Fraternity's system of government changed in 1885. Eminent Grand Archon James G. Glass indicated that the duties of the Grand Chapter had become too extensive for college students, so the Nashville Convention voted to replace the Grand Chapter system with the Supreme Council system. The Supreme Council was made up of the Eminent Supreme Archon and five additional members who lived in the same city as the ESA. The convention elected Thomas S. Mell as the first ESA. The same convention also divided the Realm into provinces to assist in the administration of the Fraternity.

The 1880s also saw an increase in college enrollment. However, not all colleges felt that it was necessary to provide

housing options for their students. Fraternities benefited since they were often able to provide affordable student housing to members who lived in the chapter's house. Σ AE thrived during this period, and the Fraternity more than doubled in size.

In 1894, conventions began to be held every other year instead of annually as they had been to this point. At the 1896 St. Louis Convention, members approved Albert Austin's plan to issue a badge to each new member at the time of his initiation. Each badge would be numbered starting with badge 1 issued in 1896. The price of the badge would be incorporated into each brother's initiation fee. Previously, the purchase of a badge was optional for each member. The same convention also approved a coat-of-arms designed by William Leslie French and a flag designed by H. H. Cowan. Both designs are still in use today. Σ AE gained its only member who would later become President, as William McKinley was elected an Honorary Member in 1896.

William C. "Billy" Levere was elected to his first national position in 1900. From that time until his death, he contributed to Sigma Alpha Epsilon in significant ways. He published song books, history volumes, member directories, and the *Paragraph History*, which was a forerunner of *The Phoenix*. In 1912, he was elected to the new position of Eminent Supreme Recorder and became Σ AE's first employee. Levere held the position for 15 years until his death in 1927. Adopted in 1920, Levere spearheaded a plan to centralize all Fraternity operations in Evanston, Illinois. The Supreme Council became the Fraternity's board of directors and Levere, its CEO. With operations completely in Evanston, more office space was needed. To fill this need, the Fraternity purchased a home at 1856 Sheridan Road that would serve as the Fraternity's headquarters, library, museum and Levere's residence until the property was razed to make way for the Levere Memorial Temple in 1928.

The Levere Memorial Temple has been the home of Σ AE since its completion in 1930. Levere, just prior to his death, selected Arthur H. Knox to design the initial plans for the building. Chairman of the Building Committee Alfred K. Nippert expanded on Levere's initial plans and oversaw the building's completion. The building took 18 months to complete and cost approximately \$400,000 to build. The Temple houses all operations for Sigma Alpha Epsilon and includes a library, museum, lecture hall, dining hall and memorial chapel.

In August 1935, the Temple became the home of the John O. Moseley Leadership School. Moseley believed that a summer leadership-training program could greatly benefit the Fraternity's members. The Leadership School was the first of its kind in the Greek-letter world.

After World War II, both college and fraternity enrollments increased dramatically. In the 1950s, restrictions on the race or religion of members were removed, and membership was opened to all collegiate men. The post-war era also presented new challenges, including the campus un-

rest of the 1960s and early 1970s, increased alcohol abuse among college students, and continuing efforts to eliminate hazing in all chapters. These challenges remain primary concerns of the Fraternity today.

- 1) List Sigma Alpha Epsilon's eight Founding Fathers.
- 2) Where and when did the Founders first officially discuss the founding of the Fraternity?
- 3) Who designed the badge of Sigma Alpha Epsilon?
- 4) Who wrote the constitution of the Fraternity?
- 5) Who was the first pledge of Sigma Alpha Epsilon?
- 6) Where was the first National Convention held and when?
- 7) What was the Grand Chapter, and what did it do?
- 8) Why is Lucy Pattie the only female member of the Fraternity?
- 9) What was the only chapter to survive the Civil War?
- 10) What was the first national officer, and when was the position created?
- 11) Which chapter was the first established in the North?
- 12) Who was the first Eminent Supreme Archon?
- 13) When were provinces established?
- 14) How did the growth of colleges spur the creation of fraternity housing?
- 15) When was a national policy for presenting badges to each initiate adopted?
- 16) Who designed the official coat-of-arms?
- 17) Who designed the Fraternity flag?
- 18) Who was the only President of the United States who was a brother?
- 19) Who envisioned the creation of a central office to administer the affairs of the Fraternity?
- 20) Who was the Fraternity's first Eminent Supreme Recorder?
- 21) What is the address of the Levere Memorial Temple?
- 22) When and where was the first Leadership School?



Afterword

by G. Robert Hamrdla

Along with you, well over 300,000 young men have held this book or one of its predecessors in their hands since the first edition appeared in 1938. It conveys only the most important information and events in the history of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, and ideally it will pique interest in many pledges in two ways. First, plan a visit to the Levere Memorial Temple (and take some pledge brothers with you), where history surrounds each brother and our brotherhood is more tactile throughout the edifice. Second, set a goal of reading the three-volume *History of Sigma Alpha Epsilon* by William C. Levere and the fourth volume in the series, *The Era of Levere*, by Joseph W. Walt so that you will know and appreciate the lore and traditions of your Fraternity.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon is a fraternity — the grandest and one of the largest by number of initiates — and is an organization composed of thousands of human beings. Like any human institution, it reflects both much of the larger society outside of it and all the virtues and strengths and, yes, shortcomings of the human beings inside of it. Yet from the teenagers who founded the Fraternity in 1856 to the teenagers who hold this book in their hands more than 150 years later, there remain the unbroken bonds of friendship and brotherhood. As stated in the Foreword, “the basic principles that drive Sigma Alpha Epsilon are the same today” as they were then.

If *The Phoenix* leaves one thought with each pledge who reads it, let that thought be this one: only be true to the obligations you are about to take in joining with all of those who preceded you, and Sigma Alpha Epsilon will in turn be true to you. Just as the eight Founding Fathers had no idea what their legacy would be, you, today’s pledge, may well add your own energetic and unique contribution to Sigma Alpha Epsilon in ways that will be remembered for years long beyond your own. Remember what those before you have created, treasure it and enhance it and aim high!



APPENDIX A

THE REALM OF SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON

CHAPTER	CHAPTER NUMBER	INSTITUTION	LOCATION	FOUNDING DATE
Alabama Alpha-Mu	27	Auburn University	Auburn, AL	June 15, 1878
Alabama Beta-Beta	23	Howard College	East Lake, AL	December 5, 1870
Alabama Chi	206	University of South Alabama	Mobile, AL	May 8, 1971
Alabama Epsilon	222	Troy University	Troy, AL	May 24, 1980
Alabama Iota	288	Birmingham-Southern College	Birmingham, AL	November 23, 1878
Alabama Mu	1	University of Alabama	Tuscaloosa, AL	March 9, 1856
Alabama Nu	243	University of North Alabama	Florence, AL	February 11, 1989
Alaska Alpha	274	University of Alaska	Anchorage, AK	September 23, 2000
Arizona Alpha	109	University of Arizona	Tucson, AZ	March 2, 1917
Arizona Beta	171	Arizona State University	Tempe, AZ	December 9, 1961
Arizona Delta	273	Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University	Prescott, AZ	April 15, 2000
Arizona Gamma	218	Northern Arizona University	Flagstaff, AZ	September 27, 1975
Arkansas Alpha-Upsilon	77	University of Arkansas at Fayetteville	Fayetteville, AR	July 9, 1894
Arkansas Beta	176	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	Little Rock, AR	October 9, 1965
California Alpha	65	Stanford University	Palo Alto, CA	March 5, 1892
California Alpha-Alpha	248	Sonoma State University	Rohnert Park, CA	April 28, 1990
California Alpha-Beta	254	California State Polytechnic University at Pomona	Pomona, CA	February 27, 1993
California Alpha-Delta	268	Chapman University	Orange, CA	November 14, 1998
California Alpha-Gamma	270	California State University at San Marcos	San Marcos, CA	April 17, 1999
California Beta	79	University of California at Berkeley	Berkeley, CA	November 24, 1894
California Chi	239	University of California at San Diego	San Diego, CA	October 24, 1987
California Chi-Mu	304	University of California at Merced	Merced, CA	October 3, 2009
California Delta	129	University of California at Los Angeles	Los Angeles, CA	March 9, 1929
California Epsilon	132	Occidental College	Los Angeles, CA	March 7, 1931
California Eta	150	University of California at Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara, CA	April 2, 1949
California Gamma	121	University of Southern California	Los Angeles, CA	February 19, 1921
California Iota	153	California State University at Fresno	Fresno, CA	October 15, 1949
California Kappa	157	University of California at Davis	Davis, CA	February 16, 1952
California Lambda	164	California State University at Long Beach	Long Beach, CA	November 5, 1955
California Mu	177	California State University at Los Angeles	Los Angeles, CA	October 23, 1965
California Nu	188	California State University at Northridge	Northridge, CA	December 9, 1967
California Omega	244	University of California at Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz, CA	October 7, 1989
California Omicron	247	University of California at Riverside	Riverside, CA	April 21, 1990
California Phi	236	Santa Clara University	Santa Clara, CA	November 22, 1986
California Pi	194	California State University at Fullerton	Fullerton, CA	September 27, 1969
California Psi	240	University of California at Irvine	Irvine, CA	November 21, 1987
California Rho	203	University of the Pacific	Stockton, CA	January 17, 1970
California Sigma	193	University of San Francisco	San Francisco, CA	September 20, 1969
California Tau	231	California Polytechnic State University at San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo, CA	March 31, 1984
California Theta	152	San Diego State University	San Diego, CA	October 8, 1949
California Upsilon	233	University of La Verne	La Verne, CA	January 19, 1985
California Xi	189	California State University at Sacramento	Sacramento, CA	December 16, 1967
California Zeta	144	San Jose State University	San Jose, CA	November 1, 1947
Colorado Alpha	202	University of Northern Colorado	Greeley, CO	January 10, 1970
Colorado Chi	61	University of Colorado	Boulder, CO	April 11, 1891
Colorado Delta	108	Colorado State University	Fort Collins, CO	February 3, 1917
Colorado Lambda	88	Colorado School of Mines	Golden, CO	January 30, 1903
Colorado Zeta	63	University of Denver	Denver, CO	December 18, 1891
Connecticut Alpha	70	Trinity College	Hartford, CT	November 11, 1892
Connecticut Beta	138	University of Connecticut	Storrs, CT	October 9, 1943
Connecticut Lambda	195	University of Hartford	Hartford, CT	October 18, 1969
Connecticut Nu-Eta	309	University of New Haven	West Haven, CT	April 16, 2011
Connecticut Omega	242	Yale University	New Haven, CT	April 9, 1988
Delaware Alpha	264	University of Delaware	Newark, DE	April 19, 1997
Florida Alpha	142	University of Miami	Coral Gables, FL	February 22, 1946
Florida Alpha-Mu	293	St. Leo University	St. Leo, FL	January 13, 2007
Florida Beta	147	Florida State University	Tallahassee, FL	March 5, 1949

APPENDIX A (CONT.)
THE REALM OF SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON

STATUS	LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED	FOUNDER OR INSTALLED BY	UNIVERSITY FOUNDED	TOTAL NUMBER OF INITIATES
Active		John E.D. Shipp	1872	2921
Closed		George D. Bancroft	1842	28
Closed	Phi Alpha Chi	Paul B. Jacob Jr.	1964	300
Closed	ΣAE Colony	Richard F. Generelly	1887	480
Active		John E.D. Shipp	1856	1723
Active		The Founders	1831	2205
Active	ΣAE Colony	Ben L. Allen	1872	255
Active	ΣAE Colony	W.B. Woods & T.G. Goodale	1954	166
Active	Sigma Pi Alpha	William C. Levere	1885	2464
Active	Phi Alpha	Gurnett Steinhauer	1885	1343
Active	ΣAE Colony	Richard M. Hopple	1925	135
Closed	Phi Alpha	Russell P. Heuer Jr.	1899	425
Active		Geoge H. Bunting	1872	3120
Closed	Phi Alpha Beta	Roy L. Miller	1927	256
Active	Encina	W. Mack & E. DuBose Smith	1891	2024
Active	ΣAE Colony	David M. Lance	1960	413
Active	ΣAE Colony	William C. Chapman	1938	279
Active	ΣAE Colony	William B. Woods	1861	348
Active	ΣAE Colony	J.L. Pope	1989	252
Active		Vance C. Osmont	1868	1791
Active	ΣAE Colony	Ben L. Allen	1964	398
Active	ΣAE Colony	Martin D. Wigglesworth	2005	74
Active	Chi Alpha	George D. Kimball	1919	2125
Active	Delta Beta Tau	A.K. Nippert & J.O. Moseley	1887	1410
Active	Gamma Sigma Pi	G.A. Ginter	1891	1286
Active	Delta Beta Tau	Arthur J. Tuttle	1880	2295
Active	Zeta Mu	Emmett B. Moore	1911	1518
Closed	Phi Alpha Iota	Robert R. Aurner	1905	955
Active	Sigma Epsilon Chi	Edward G. Hathcock	1949	1506
Active	Beta Chi	Gurnett Steinhauer	1947	696
Active	Pi Kappa Tau	Roy L. Miller	1958	646
Closed	ΣAE Colony	David M. Lance	1965	54
Colony	ΣAE Colony	David M. Lance	1954	179
Closed	ΣAE Colony	J. Clarke Houston III	1851	390
Closed	Sigma Chi Epsilon	Joseph A. Mancini	1957	703
Active	ΣAE Colony	Ben L. Allen	1965	578
Closed	Phi Alpha	Joseph A. Mancini	1851	694
Closed	Phi Alpha	Paul B. Jacob Jr.	1855	420
Closed	Alpha Tau Omicron	John B. Warren Jr.	1901	666
Active	Epsilon Eta	Emmett B. Moore	1897	2004
Active	Eta Omega Delta	John B. Warren Jr.	1891	372
Colony	Phi Alpha	Roy L. Miller	1947	627
Active	Gamma Phi Sigma	G.A. Ginter	1862	1141
Closed	<i>Phi Alpha</i>	Paul B. Jacob Jr.	1890	551
Active		Harry S. Bunting	1876	2043
Active	Sigma Theta Pi	George D. Kimball	1870	2181
Active	<i>The Lofters</i>	George D. Kimball	1874	1563
Active		P.M. North and H.P. Layton	1864	2032
Closed		Louis J. Doolittle	1823	39
Active	Sigma Phi Gamma	Charles F. Collins	1881	1218
Active	Lamba Phi Alpha	Robert P. Van Blaricom	1877	280
Active	ΣAE Colony	Martin D. Wigglesworth	1920	77
Active	ΣAE Colony	Ben L. Allen	1701	506
Active	ΣAE Colony	Ben L. Allen	1833	356
Active	Sons of Minerva	Cobb C. Torrence	1925	1511
Active	ΣAE Colony	J. Michael Scarborough	1890	99
Active	Phi Alpha	G.A. Ginter	1857	1552

APPENDIX A (CONT.)
THE REALM OF SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON

CHAPTER	CHAPTER NUMBER	INSTITUTION	LOCATION	FOUNDING DATE
Florida Chi	227	University of Tampa	Tampa, FL	October 23, 1982
Florida Delta	191	University of South Florida	Tampa, FL	January 20, 1968
Florida Epsilon	214	University of Central Florida	Orlando, FL	February 3, 1973
Florida Gamma	154	Florida Southern College	Lakeland, FL	November 12, 1949
Florida Nu	285	University of North Florida	Jacksonville, FL	February 12, 2005
Florida Rho	260	Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University	Daytona Beach, FL	December 15, 1995
Florida Sigma	213	University of West Florida	Pensacola, FL	January 27, 1973
Florida Upsilon	41	University of Florida	Gainesville, FL	February 11, 1884
Georgia Alpha	251	Georgia Southern University	Statesboro, GA	May 18, 1991
Georgia Beta	16	University of Georgia	Athens, GA	December 31, 1865
Georgia Delta	30	North Georgia College and State University	Dahlonega, GA	October 8, 1879
Georgia Epsilon	33	Emory University	Atlanta, GA	Fall 1881
Georgia Eta	11	Oglethorpe University	Atlanta, GA	January 23, 1859
Georgia Omega	301	Southern Polytechnic State University	Marietta, GA	March 28, 2009
Georgia Phi	59	Georgia Institute of Technology	Atlanta, GA	March 8, 1890
Georgia Pi	4	Georgia Military Institute	Marietta, GA	February 23, 1857
Georgia Psi	22	Mercer University	Macon, GA	September 1870
Georgia Sigma	216	Valdosta State University	Valdosta, GA	October 13, 1973
Idaho Alpha	118	University of Idaho	Moscow, ID	November 1, 1919
Idaho Beta	291	Boise State University	Boise, ID	April 29, 2006
Illinois Alpha	173	Monmouth College	Monmouth, IL	November 16, 1963
Illinois Alpha-Omega	229	Loyola University	Chicago, IL	August 8, 1983
Illinois Beta	83	University of Illinois	Urbana, IL	January 28, 1899
Illinois Delta	100	Millikin University	Decatur, IL	January 14, 1911
Illinois Delta-Lambda	303	Eastern Illinois University	Charleston, IL	May 16, 2009
Illinois Delta-Pi	266	DePaul University	Chicago, IL	November 8, 1997
Illinois Epsilon	183	Bradley University	Peoria, IL	September 30, 1967
Illinois Gamma	182	Northern Illinois University	DeKalb, IL	January 29, 1966
Illinois Psi-Omega	78	Northwestern University	Evanston, IL	October 17, 1894
Illinois Sigma-Sigma	302	Western Illinois University	Macomb, IL	May 2, 2009
Illinois Tau-Alpha	246	Illinois State University	Normal, IL	April 7, 1990
Illinois Theta	91	University of Chicago	Chicago, IL	March 9, 1903
Indiana Alpha	64	Franklin College	Franklin, IN	February 10, 1892
Indiana Beta	73	Purdue University	Lafayette, IN	May 18, 1893
Indiana Delta	146	DePauw University	Greencastle, IN	February 25, 1949
Indiana Epsilon	167	University of Evansville	Evansville, IN	December 14, 1957
Indiana Gamma	96	University of Indiana	Bloomington, IN	January 18, 1907
Indiana Iota-Pi	299	Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis	Indianapolis, IN	November 1, 2008
Indiana Sigma	196	Indiana State University	Terre Haute, IN	October 25, 1969
Indiana Theta	226	University of Southern Indiana	Evansville, IN	July 17, 1982
Indiana Zeta	185	Ball State University	Muncie, IN	October 28, 1967
Iowa Beta	92	University of Iowa	Iowa City, IA	February 11, 1905
Iowa Chi	180	University of Northern Iowa	Cedar Falls, IA	November 13, 1965
Iowa Delta	120	Drake University	Des Moines, IA	February 5, 1921
Iowa Gamma	94	Iowa State University	Ames, IA	June 3, 1905
Iowa Sigma	57	Simpson College	Indianola, IA	May 25, 1889
Kansas Alpha	90	University of Kansas	Lawrence, KS	February 14, 1903
Kansas Beta	102	Kansas State University	Manhattan, KS	January 25, 1913
Kansas Delta	275	Fort Hays State University	Hays, KS	November 4, 2000

APPENDIX A (CONT.)
THE REALM OF SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON

STATUS	LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED	FOUNDER OR INSTALLED BY	UNIVERSITY FOUNDED	TOTAL NUMBER OF INITIATES
Closed	ΣAE Colony	James D. Peterson	1931	122
Active	Enotas	Roy L. Miller	1916	1232
Closed	Phi Alpha Epsilon	Robert P. Van Blaricom	1968	971
Active	Rho Epsilon Chi	L. Foreman & J.O. Moseley	1885	767
Active	ΣAE Colony	Thomas A. Bower	1972	159
Active	ΣAE Colony	Ben L. Allen	1926	254
Active	Phi Alpha Epsilon	Robert P. Van Blaricom	1965	658
Active		Milton Bryan	1853	3128
Active	ΣAE Colony	David M. Lance	1907	500
Active		S. Spencer, G. Goethius & J. McCleskey	1785	3125
Active		Roland Lyon	1872	231
Active		Walter R. Brown	1836	2189
Active		Grigsby Thomas	1835	446
Active	Sigma Chi Epsilon	M. Todd Buchanan	1948	67
Active		George Freeman	1888	2263
Closed		John Lanier	1851	39
Active		J.P. Jones, T.F. Stubbs & W.M. Jordan	1833	1540
Active	Phi Alpha	Joseph A. Mancini	1906	804
Active	Zeta Chi Alpha	William C. Levere	1892	1795
Closed	ΣAE Colony	J. Michael Scarborough	1932	58
Closed	Phi Alpha	Gurnett Steinhauer	1853	228
Active	ΣAE Colony	John B. Warren Jr.	1869	415
Active	Red Ribbon Society	William C. Levere	1868	2021
Active	Alpha Sigma Theta	Elmer B. Sanford	1903	1780
Active	ΣAE Colony	M. Todd Buchanan	1895	95
Active	ΣAE Colony	J.L. Pope	1898	265
Active	Phi Alpha	Roy L. Miller	1896	777
Active	Delta Phi Beta	Gurnett Steinhauer	1895	819
Active		Harry S. Bunting	1851	2011
Active	ΣAE Colony	M. Todd Buchanan	1899	78
Closed		David M. Lance	1857	333
Closed	Gamma Rho	William C. Levere	1891	354
Active		Ernest D. McCafferty	1834	1530
Active		Harold U. Wallace	1869	2403
Active	Phi Alpha	L. Foreman & G.A. Ginter	1837	1095
Active	Pi Epsilon Phi	Leo S. Cade	1854	1001
Colony	Dywyki	William C. Levere	1820	2524
Active	ΣAE Colony	Kenneth D. Tracey	1969	70
Active	Phi Alpha	Robert P. Van Blaricom	1870	856
Closed	ΣAE Colony	James D. Peterson	1965	38
Active	Beta Gamma Nu	Roy L. Miller	1918	1167
Active	Alpha Iota	William C. Levere	1847	1766
Active	Alpha Chi Epsilon	Roy L. Miller	1876	1095
Active	Sigma Beta Kappa	William C. Levere	1881	2047
Active	Dragon Fraternity	William C. Levere	1858	2125
Active	Phi Lambda Mu	E.L. McMillan	1860	1114
Active	Zeta Tau	William C. Levere	1864	2187
Active	Phi Alpha Theta	William C. Levere	1863	1945
Active	ΣAE Colony	William B. Woods	1902	123

APPENDIX A (CONT.)
THE REALM OF SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON

CHAPTER	CHAPTER NUMBER	INSTITUTION	LOCATION	FOUNDING DATE
Kansas Gamma	184	Wichita State University	Wichita, KS	October 7, 1967
Kentucky Alpha	26	Forest Academy	Anchorage, KY	December 1877
Kentucky Alpha-Epsilon	46	South Kentucky College	Hopkinsville, KY	February 5, 1885
Kentucky Beta	175	Western Kentucky University	Bowling Green, KY	October 2, 1965
Kentucky Chi	15	Kentucky Military Institute	Farmdale, KY	December 1860
Kentucky Delta	217	Eastern Kentucky University	Richmond, KY	October 27, 1973
Kentucky Epsilon	84	University of Kentucky	Lexington, KY	February 10, 1900
Kentucky Gamma	208	Morehead State University	Morehead, KY	October 23, 1971
Kentucky Iota	8	Bethel College	Russellville, KY	April 1858
Kentucky Kappa	36	Centre College	Danville, KY	March 4, 1882
Kentucky Sigma	269	University of Louisville	Louisville, KY	March 17, 1999
Louisiana Alpha	190	University of Louisiana	Lafayette, LA	January 13, 1968
Louisiana Chi	286	Nicholls State University	Thibodaux, LA	March 5, 2005
Louisiana Epsilon	18	Louisiana State University	Baton Rouge, LA	February 10, 1909
Louisiana Rho	228	Louisiana Technological University	Ruston, LA	April 16, 1983
Louisiana Tau	14	Centenary College	Jackson, LA	Fall 1860
Louisiana Tau-Upsilon	82	Tulane University	New Orleans, LA	January 22, 1897
Louisiana Zeta	49	Thatcher Institute	Shreveport, LA	September 9, 1886
Maine Alpha	86	University of Maine	Orono, ME	February 22, 1901
Maryland Alpha	225	Towson State University	Towson, MD	October 17, 1981
Maryland Beta	139	University of Maryland at College Park	College Park, MD	October 24, 1943
Maryland Delta	252	Frostburg State University	Frostburg, MD	October 12, 1991
Maryland Omicron-Pi	238	University of Maryland at Baltimore County	Baltimore, MD	October 10, 1987
Maryland Phi	265	Johns Hopkins University	Baltimore, MD	October 18, 1997
Maryland Rho-Delta	133	St. John's College	Annapolis, MD	March 10, 1935
Maryland Sigma	221	Salisbury University	Salisbury, MD	November 12, 1977
Massachusetts Beta-Alpha	296	Boston Consortium	Boston, MA	April 28, 2007
Massachusetts Beta-Upsilon	66	Boston University	Boston, MA	April 29, 1892
Massachusetts Delta	76	Worcester Polytechnic Institute	Worcester, MA	July 10, 1894
Massachusetts Epsilon	278	Emerson College	Boston, MA	April 13, 2002
Massachusetts Gamma	72	Harvard University	Cambridge, MA	March 17, 1893
Massachusetts Iota-Tau	71	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	Cambridge, MA	November 25, 1892
Massachusetts Kappa	135	University of Massachusetts	Amherst, MA	October 30, 1937
Massachusetts Sigma	312	Suffolk University	Boston, MA	May 6, 2012
Michigan Alpha	50	Adrian College	Adrian, MI	January 22, 1887
Michigan Delta	170	Western Michigan University	Kalamazoo, MI	October 7, 1961
Michigan Delta-Omega	282	Central Michigan University	Mount Pleasant, MI	April 24, 2004
Michigan Delta-Tau	232	Alma College	Alma, MI	April 17, 1984
Michigan Epsilon	179	Kettering University	Flint, MI	November 6, 1965
Michigan Gamma	125	Michigan State University	East Lansing, MI	February 19, 1927
Michigan Iota-Beta	56	University of Michigan	Ann Arbor, MI	January 12, 1889
Michigan Sigma-Sigma	267	Oakland University	Rochester, MI	March 28, 1998
Michigan Zeta	215	Ferris State University	Big Rapids, MI	September 15, 1973
Minnesota Alpha	87	University of Minnesota	Minneapolis, MN	January 27, 1902
Minnesota Beta	187	Mankato State University	Mankato, MN	November 18, 1967
Minnesota Gamma	305	Gustavus Adolphus College	St. Peter, MN	November 21, 2009
Mississippi Delta	249	Millsaps College	Jackson, MS	May 31, 1990
Mississippi Gamma	17	University of Mississippi	Oxford, MS	January 1866
Mississippi Sigma	181	University of Southern Mississippi	Hattiesburg, MS	December 11, 1965

APPENDIX A (CONT.)
THE REALM OF SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON

STATUS	LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED	FOUNDER OR INSTALLED BY	UNIVERSITY FOUNDED	TOTAL NUMBER OF INITIATES
Active	Phi Alpha	Roy L. Miller	1895	591
Closed		Wilbur F. Kirkbride	1877	12
Closed		W.O. Cutliff, A.D. Morris & G.C. Williams	1881	8
Active	Delta Kappa Nu	Gurnett Steinhauer	1907	1074
Closed		Charles S. Shorter	1846	162
Active	Beta Omicron Gamma	Joseph A. Mancini	1906	661
Closed	E.S.	G. Hendree Harrison	1866	2673
Active	Sigma Gamma Sigma	Robert P. Van Blaricom	1922	954
Closed		Virgil Garnett	1854	228
Active		Charles W. Welch	1819	1323
Active	ΣAE Colony	J.L. Pope	1798	336
Active	Phi Alpha	Roy L. Miller	1898	630
Active	ΣAE Colony	J. Michael Scarborough	1948	148
Active		Charles H. Read	1860	2364
Active	ΣAE Colony	James D. Peterson	1894	522
Closed		Thomas C. Robertson	1825	2
Active		George H. Bunting	1834	1826
Closed		Thomas C. Barrett		19
Active	Iota Phi	James A. Stetson	1863	1532
Active	ΣAE Colony	James D. Peterson	1865	480
Active	Pi Kappa	Fred H. Turner	1807	1580
Active	ΣAE Colony	William C. Chapman	1898	256
Active	ΣAE Colony	Ben L. Allen	1966	324
Active	ΣAE Colony	J.L. Pope	1876	332
Closed	Theta Psi	John O. Moseley	1696	99
Active	Phi Alpha	Louis E. Smith	1925	536
Active	ΣAE Colony	J. Michael Scarborough		122
Closed		H.C. Burger & G.K. Denton	1869	1609
Active	Tech Cooperative Society	Massachusetts Gamma & Massachusetts Beta-Upsilon	1865	1682
Active	ΣAE Colony	Richard M. Hopple	1880	120
Active		H.C. Buckminster & W. Brackett	1636	1644
Active		H.C. Burger & C.C. Long	1861	1382
Closed	Kappa Epsilon	Charles F. Collins	1863	746
Active	ΣAE Colony	Kenneth D. Tracey	1906	42
Active	Sigma Society	John H. Focht	1859	1305
Closed	Phi Alpha	Arthur L. Beck	1903	1107
Active	ΣAE Colony	Thomas A. Bower	1892	212
Active	Delta Gamma Tau	John B. Warren Jr.	1886	380
Active	Phi Tau Alpha	Roy L. Miller	1919	1047
Colony	Columbia Literary Society	A.K. Nippert & A.J. Tuttle	1855	1802
Active		Frederic G. Caldwell	1817	2121
Active	Sigma Alpha Sigma	J.L. Pope	1957	196
Active	Sigma Tau Beta	Joseph A. Mancini	1884	563
Active	Alpha Kappa Pi	William C. Levere	1851	2218
Closed	Phi Beta	Roy L. Miller	1867	210
Active	ΣAE Colony	Martin D. Wiglesworth	1862	70
Active	ΣAE Colony	David M. Lance	1890	357
Active		William C. Marshall	1844	2455
Active	Phi Alpha	Gurnett Steinhauer	1910	1074

APPENDIX A (CONT.)
THE REALM OF SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON

CHAPTER	CHAPTER NUMBER	INSTITUTION	LOCATION	FOUNDING DATE
Mississippi Theta	53	Mississippi State University	Starkville, MS	March 12, 1887
Mississippi Zeta	21	Mississippi College	Clinton, MS	November 1869
Missouri Alpha	43	University of Missouri at Columbia	Columbia, MO	May 27, 1884
Missouri Beta	67	Washington University	St. Louis, MO	April 30, 1892
Missouri Delta	210	Rockhurst University	Kansas City, MO	March 18, 1972
Missouri Gamma	151	Westminster College	Fulton, MO	April 23, 1949
Missouri Kappa-Chi	292	University of Missouri at Kansas City	Kansas City, MO	November 4, 2006
Missouri Zeta	280	St. Louis University	St. Louis, MO	November 22, 2003
Montana Alpha	117	Montana State University	Bozeman, MT	October 29, 1919
Montana Beta	124	University of Montana	Missoula, MT	February 12, 1927
Nebraska Iota	192	Creighton University	Omaha, NE	February 17, 1968
Nebraska Lambda-Pi	74	University of Nebraska	Lincoln, NE	May 26, 1893
Nevada Alpha	110	University of Nevada at Reno	Reno, NV	March 9, 1917
Nevada Beta	234	University of Nevada at Las Vegas	Las Vegas, NV	October 12, 1985
New Hampshire Alpha	98	Dartmouth College	Hanover, NH	May 2, 1908
New Hampshire Beta	111	University of New Hampshire	Durham, NH	March 10, 1917
New Jersey Alpha	230	Princeton University	Princeton, NJ	November 5, 1983
New Jersey Tau-Gamma	289	College of New Jersey	Ewing, NJ	March 25, 2006
New Mexico Alpha	174	Eastern New Mexico University	Portales, NM	December 14, 1963
New Mexico Phi	137	New Mexico State University	Las Cruces, NM	February 23, 1941
New Mexico Sigma	209	New Mexico Highlands University	Las Vegas, NM	November 6, 1971
New Mexico Tau	141	University of New Mexico	Albuquerque, NM	February 9, 1946
New York Alpha	62	Cornell University	Ithaca, NY	April 22, 1891
New York Beta	199	C.W. Post College	Greenvale, NY	November 29, 1969
New York Chi	277	Hofstra University	Hempstead, NY	May 5, 2001
New York Delta	97	Syracuse University	Syracuse, NY	February 22, 1907
New York Epsilon	156	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	Troy, NY	December 9, 1951
New York Mu	80	Columbia University	New York, NY	February 21, 1895
New York Omega	235	State University of New York at Binghamton	Binghamton, NY	November 1, 1986
New York Phi	258	State University of New York at Buffalo	Buffalo, NY	April 8, 1995
New York Pi	250	State University of New York at Albany	Albany, NY	November 10, 1990
New York Rho	112	St. Lawrence University	Canton, NY	September 26, 1919
New York Sigma	200	Adelphi University	Garden City, NY	November 29, 1969
New York Sigma-Phi	81	Bard College	Annandale, NY	February 21, 1895
New York Tau-Gamma	288	Rochester Institute of Technology	Rochster, NY	April 30, 2005
New York Zeta	271	State Universtiy of New York at Oswego	Oswego, NY	April 24, 1999
North Carolina Alpha	143	North Carolina State University	Raleigh, NC	October 25, 1947
North Carolina Beta	311	University of North Carolina at Charlotte	Charlotte, NC	October 22, 2011
North Carolina Chi	287	Wake Forest University	Winston-Salem, NC	March 19, 2005
North Carolina Delta	224	University of North Carolina at Wilmington	Wilmington, NC	September 26, 1981
North Carolina Epsilon	276	Appalachian State University	Boone, NC	February 24, 2001
North Carolina Nu	131	Duke University	Durham, NC	February 20, 1931
North Carolina Omega	284	Western Carolina University	Cullowhee, NC	January 29, 2005
North Carolina Rho-Rho	25	Carolina Military Institute	Charlotte, NC	May 1876
North Carolina Sigma	262	East Carolina University	Greenville, NC	November 8, 1996
North Carolina Theta	38	Davidson College	Davidson, NC	May 20, 1883
North Carolina Xi	3	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	Chapel Hill, NC	February 14, 1857
North Dakota Alpha	123	University of North Dakota	Grand Forks, ND	April 13, 1923
North Dakota Beta	134	North Dakota State University	Fargo, ND	April 6, 1935
Ohio Alpha	169	Youngstown State University	Youngstown, OH	December 5, 1959

APPENDIX A (CONT.)
THE REALM OF SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON

STATUS	LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED	FOUNDER OR INSTALLED BY	UNIVERSITY FOUNDED	TOTAL NUMBER OF INITIATES
Active		Lem E. Oldham	1878	2036
Closed		Unknown	1850	16
Closed		James C. Preston	1834	2407
Active	Knights of the Green	Umbrella & R.S.R.Curtis Hayden	1853	1882
Active	Phi Alpha Epsilon	Joseph A. Mancini	1910	692
Active	Gamma Sigma	G.A. Ginter	1851	918
Active	ΣAE Colony	J. Michael Scarborough	1933	116
Active	ΣAE Colony	Martin D. Wigglesworth	1818	199
Active	Kappa Nu	William C. Levere	1893	1899
Active	Sigma Alpha	Rene P. Banks	1893	1481
Active	Iota Kappa Epsilon	Roy L. Miller	1878	779
Active		Arthur J. Tuttle	1869	2522
Active	T.H.P.O.	William C. Levere	1874	2012
Active	ΣAE Colony	J. Clarke Houston III	1955	461
Active	Chi Tau Kappa	Clarence W. Stowell	1769	2168
Active	Zeta Epsilon Zeta	Don R. Almy	1866	1666
Active	ΣAE Colony	John B. Warren Jr.	1746	353
Active	ΣAE Colony	J. Michael Scarborough	1855	137
Closed	Phi Alpha	Glen T. Nygreen	1934	672
Active	Phi Chi Psi	Lauren Foreman	1889	1422
Closed	Sigma Phi Alpha	Joseph A. Mancini	1893	42
Active	Phi Alpha	Lauren Foreman	1889	1345
Closed		Elmer Higley	1865	1999
Closed	Sigma Beta Epsilon	Paul B. Jacob Jr.	1954	113
Active	ΣAE Colony	William B. Woods	1935	139
Active	Orange Club	Clarence W. Stowell	1870	1592
Active	Lambda Alpha Epsilon	John O. Moseley	1824	982
Closed	Manhattan Club	Caskie Harrison	1754	615
Active	ΣAE Colony	J. Clarke Houston III	1946	468
Closed	Alpha Sigma	Ben L. Allen	1867	132
Closed	ΣAE Colony	David M. Lance	1844	248
Closed	Chi Zeta Sigma	Don R. Almy	1856	1814
Closed	Chi Sigma	Paul B. Jacob Jr.	1896	51
Closed	Sigma Phi	Caskie Harrison	1860	357
Closed	True Gentleman's Club	Thomas A. Bower	1829	38
Active	ΣAE Colony	J.L. Pope	1861	200
Active	Phi Alpha	G.A. Ginter	1889	966
Active	ΣAE Colony	Kenneth D. Tracey	1961	57
Active	ΣAE Colony	Thomas A. Bower	1834	152
Active	DKT	James D. Peterson	1947	403
Active	ΣAE Colony	William B. Woods	1903	99
Active	Psi Delta Sigma	Alfred K. Nippert	1853	1611
Active	ΣAE Colony	Thomas A. Bower	1889	125
Closed		Clarence Clark		12
Active	ΣAE Colony	Ben L. Allen	1909	286
Active		Edwin G. Seibels	1837	1701
Active		John M. Fleming	1789	1435
Active	Alpha Lambda Rho	William C. Levere	1884	1606
Active	Alpha Sigma Tau	Lauren Foreman	1889	1451
Active	Phi Gamma	Howard P. Falls	1908	669

APPENDIX A (CONT.)
THE REALM OF SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON

CHAPTER	CHAPTER NUMBER	INSTITUTION	LOCATION	FOUNDING DATE
Ohio Beta	283	John Carroll University	University Heights, OH	May 1, 2004
Ohio Delta	55	Ohio Wesleyan University	Delaware, OH	November 16, 1888
Ohio Epsilon	58	University of Cincinnati	Cincinnati, OH	November 22, 1889
Ohio Gamma	159	Ohio University	Athens, OH	April 17, 1953
Ohio Kappa	140	Bowling Green State University	Bowling Green, OH	May 26, 1945
Ohio Lambda	163	Kent State University	Kent, OH	December 5, 1953
Ohio Mu	113	Denison University	Granville, OH	October 2, 1919
Ohio Nu	158	University of Toledo	Toledo, OH	March 22, 1953
Ohio Phi	263	University of Akron	Akron, OH	March 8, 1997
Ohio Rho	93	Case Western Reserve University	Cleveland, OH	February 18, 1905
Ohio Sigma	47	Mount Union College	Alliance, OH	April 4, 1885
Ohio Tau	114	Miami University	Oxford, OH	October 4, 1919
Ohio Theta	69	The Ohio State University	Columbus, OH	June 3, 1892
Oklahoma Kappa	99	University of Oklahoma	Norman, OK	October 23, 1909
Oklahoma Mu	130	Oklahoma State University	Stillwater, OK	February 14, 1931
Oklahoma Tau	219	Oklahoma City University	Oklahoma City, OK	October 18, 1975
Ontario Alpha	253	University of Western Ontario	London, Ontario	October 17, 1992
Oregon Alpha	106	Oregon State University	Corvallis, OR	March 19, 1915
Oregon Beta	119	University of Oregon	Eugene, OR	November 8, 1919
Oregon Delta	178	Lewis and Clark College	Portland, OR	October 30, 1965
Oregon Gamma	148	Willamette University	Salem, OR	March 19, 1949
Pennsylvania Alpha-Zeta	68	Pennsylvania State University	State College, PA	May 13, 1892
Pennsylvania Beta-Phi	290	Mansfield University	Mansfield, PA	April 1, 2006
Pennsylvania Chi-Omicron	103	University of Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh, PA	March 10, 1913
Pennsylvania Delta	39	Gettysburg College	Gettysburg, PA	June 4, 1883
Pennsylvania Epsilon	207	Drexel University	Philadelphia, PA	September 18, 1971
Pennsylvania Eta-Gamma	256	Villanova University	Villanova, PA	April 16, 1994
Pennsylvania Gamma	116	Lafayette College	Easton, PA	October 6, 1919
Pennsylvania Kappa	307	Kutztown University	Kutztown, PA	November 20, 2010
Pennsylvania Omega	51	Allegheny College	Meadville, PA	March 5, 1887
Pennsylvania Phi	115	Carnegie Mellon University	Pittsburgh, PA	October 4, 1919
Pennsylvania Sigma-Mu	259	Albright College	Reading, PA	November 18, 1995
Pennsylvania Sigma-Phi	60	Dickinson College	Carlisle, PA	October 11, 1890
Pennsylvania Tau-Gamma	281	West Chester University	West Chester, PA	April 3, 2004
Pennsylvania Theta	85	University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, PA	February 9, 1901
Pennsylvania Xi	261	Duquesne University	Pittsburgh, PA	October 19, 1996
Pennsylvania Zeta	75	Bucknell University	Lewisburg, PA	June 14, 1893
Rhode Island Alpha	127	University of Rhode Island	Kingston, RI	February 23, 1929
South Carolina Alpha	298	Coastal Carolina	Conway, SC	November 3, 2007
South Carolina Beta	272	University of South Carolina at Spartanburg	Spartanburg, SC	March 25, 2000
South Carolina Delta	35	University of South Carolina at Columbia	Columbia, SC	February 28, 1882
South Carolina Gamma	48	Wofford College	Spartanburg, SC	October 16, 1885
South Carolina Lambda	40	South Carolina Military Academy	Charleston, SC	December 13, 1883
South Carolina Mu	45	Erskine College	Due West, SC	November 29, 1884
South Carolina Nu	204	Clemson University	Clemson, SC	April 11, 1970
South Carolina Phi	20	Furman University	Greenville, SC	Fall 1868
South Carolina Sigma	237	Winthrop College	Rock Hill, SC	February 14, 1987
South Carolina Upsilon	31	College of Charleston	Charleston, SC	April 9, 1881
South Dakota Sigma	101	University of South Dakota	Vermillion, SD	January 27, 1911

APPENDIX A (CONT.)
THE REALM OF SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON

STATUS	LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED	FOUNDER OR INSTALLED BY	UNIVERSITY FOUNDED	TOTAL NUMBER OF INITIATES
Closed	Phi Beta Phi	Thomas A. Bower	1886	31
Closed		Ira Leighley	1842	1614
Active		Henry Dannenbaum	1819	2495
Colony	Gamma Gamma Gamma	John O. Moseley	1804	1231
Active	Five Brothers	Fred H. Turner	1910	1640
Closed	Sigma Delta	John O. Moseley	1910	938
Closed	Omega Pi Epsilon	Arthur J. Tuttle	1831	1442
Active	Alpha Phi Omega	Robert R. Aurner	1872	1154
Active	ΣAE Colony	Ben L. Allen	1870	161
Closed	Sigma Rho	William C. Levere	1880	1497
Active	Sigma Boys	Richard J. Owen	1846	1822
Active	Alpha Delta Sigma & Phi Alpha Psi	A.J. Tuttle & W.C. Levere	1809	2466
Active		William C. Cleland	1873	2037
Active	Iota Tau	William C. Levere	1892	2774
Active	Chi Beta	George D. Kimball	1891	2249
Closed	Phi Alpha	Russell P. Heuer Jr.	1904	101
Closed	ΣAE Colony	William C. Chapman	1878	151
Active	Delta Omega	William C. Levere	1872	2013
Active	U-Avava Club	William C. Levere	1872	1746
Closed	Phi Alpha	Roy L. Miller	1867	340
Active	Phi Alpha	G.A. Ginter	1842	1192
Active		H.H. Cowan & S.M. Rinehart	1855	1618
Active	ΣAE Colony	J. Michael Scarborough	1857	86
Active	Chi Omicron	Marvin E. Holderness	1787	1672
Active		Russell H. Snivley	1832	1419
Closed	Sigma Alpha Theta	Russell P. Heuer Jr.	1891	486
Active	ΣAE Colony	M. Ronald Doleac	1842	444
Closed	Friars	William C. Levere	1826	1036
Active	ΣAE Colony	Martin D. Wigglesworth	1866	51
Active	C.O.V.	J.H. Focht & W.S. O'Neal	1815	1712
Active	Zeta Lambda Epsilon	T. Gibson Hobbs	1900	1590
Active	ΣAE Colony	Ben L. Allen	1856	226
Active		Chester N. Ames	1773	1329
Active	ΣAE Colony	Thomas A. Bower	1871	165
Active	Upsilon Pi	G. Hendree Harrison	1740	1871
Active	ΣAE Colony	Ben L. Allen	1878	211
Closed		J.I. Robinson & J.M. Vastine	1846	1966
Colony	Zeta Pi Alpha	O.K. Quivey	1892	1003
Active	ΣAE Colony	M. Todd Buchanan	1954	98
Active	ΣAE Colony	William B. Woods	1967	144
Active		James G. Glass	1801	2021
Active		James C. Jeffries	1851	1411
Closed		Henry L. Scarborough	1842	33
Closed		William D. Douglas	1841	49
Active	Numeral Society	Paul B. Jacob Jr.	1889	981
Active		Joseph F. Deans	1826	1323
Closed	ΣAE Colony	J. Clarke Houston III	1886	266
Active		S.Y. Tupper & J.H. Armstrong	1785	467
Active	P.H.P.	William C. Levere	1882	1938

APPENDIX A (CONT.)
THE REALM OF SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON

CHAPTER	CHAPTER NUMBER	INSTITUTION	LOCATION	FOUNDING DATE
South Dakota Theta	205	South Dakota State University	Brookings, SD	February 27, 1971
Tennessee Alpha	172	East Tennessee State University	Johnson City, TN	October 26, 1963
Tennessee Beta	201	Middle Tennessee State University	Murfreesboro, TN	December 13, 1969
Tennessee Delta	198	Tennessee Technological University	Cookeville, TN	November 22, 1969
Tennessee Eta	5	Union University	Jackson, TN	July 4, 1857
Tennessee Kappa	29	University of Tennessee at Knoxville	Knoxville, TN	June 18, 1879
Tennessee Lambda	12	Cumberland University	Lebanon, TN	October 1860
Tennessee Nu	2	Vanderbilt University	Nashville, TN	January 17, 1857
Tennessee Omega	32	University of the South	Sewanee, TN	August 20, 1881
Tennessee Rho	245	Christian Brothers University	Memphis, TN	November 11, 1989
Tennessee Sigma	161	University of Memphis	Memphis, TN	November 14, 1953
Tennessee Tau	211	University of Tennessee at Martin	Martin, TN	September 30, 1972
Tennessee Zeta	37	Rhodes College	Memphis, TN	November 10, 1882
Texas Alpha	160	Texas Technological University	Lubbock, TX	October 3, 1953
Texas Beta	165	Texas Christian University	Fort Worth, TX	December 10, 1955
Texas Chi	279	University of Texas at Dallas	Dallas, TX	February 22, 2003
Texas Delta	122	Southern Methodist University	Dallas, TX	March 9, 1923
Texas Epsilon	166	University of Houston	Houston, TX	February 4, 1956
Texas Gamma	145	University of Texas at El Paso	El Paso, TX	November 9, 1947
Texas Kappa	241	University of North Texas	Denton, TX	March 5, 1988
Texas Omega	308	Midwestern State University	Wichita Falls, TX	January 29, 2011
Texas Phi	310	Stephen F. Austin State University	Nacogdoches, TX	May 12, 2011
Texas Psi	54	Southwestern University	Georgetown, TX	November 12, 1887
Texas Rho	34	University of Texas at Austin	Austin, TX	February 9, 1882
Texas Sigma	257	Texas State University	San Marcos, TX	October 1, 1994
Texas Tau	223	Texas A&M University	College Station, TX	April 11, 1981
Texas Theta	9	Baylor University	Waco, TX	October 1858
Texas Theta II	52	Buffalo Gap College	Buffalo Gap, TX	March 7, 1887
Texas Zeta	297	University of Texas at Tyler	Tyler, TX	October 1, 2007
Utah Phi	149	University of Utah	Salt Lake City, UT	March 26, 1949
Utah Sigma	212	Weber State University	Ogden, UT	November 4, 1972
Utah Upsilon	136	Utah State University	Logan, UT	October 29, 1939
Vermont Alpha-Sigma-Pi	126	Norwich College	Northfield, VT	February 19, 1927
Vermont Beta	128	University of Vermont	Burlington, VT	March 2, 1929
Virginia Alpha	186	Randolph-Macon College	Ashland, VA	November 11, 1967
Virginia Chi	294	Virginia Commonwealth University	Richmond, VA	February 24, 2007
Virginia Delta	306	George Mason University	Fairfax, VA	February 20, 2010
Virginia Kappa	6	College of William and Mary	Williamsburg, VA	December 12, 1857
Virginia Mu	255	James Madison University	Harrisonburg, VA	October 23, 1993
Virginia Omicron	7	University of Virginia	Charlottesville, VA	December 19, 1857
Virginia Pi	42	Emory & Henry College	Emory, VA	April 26, 1884
Virginia Sigma	19	Washington and Lee University	Lexington, VA	October 16, 1867
Virginia Tau	44	University of Richmond	Richmond, VA	October 15, 1884
Virginia Theta	24	Virginia Military Institute	Lexington, VA	Fall 1874
Virginia Upsilon	13	Hampden-Sydney College	Hampden-Sydney, VA	October 1860
Virginia Zeta	220	Virginia Polytechnic Institute	Blacksburg, VA	October 25, 1975
Washington Alpha	95	University of Washington	Seattle, WA	May 30, 1906
Washington Beta	105	Washington State University	Pullman, WA	March 9, 1915
Washington City Rho	10	George Washington University	Washington, DC	November 8, 1858
Washington Gamma	155	University of Puget Sound	Tacoma, WA	November 3, 1951

APPENDIX A (CONT.)
THE REALM OF SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON

STATUS	LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED	FOUNDER OR INSTALLED BY	UNIVERSITY FOUNDED	TOTAL NUMBER OF INITIATES
Active	Phi Alpha	Joseph A. Mancini	1881	658
Active	Phi Alpha	Glen T. Nygreen	1911	539
Active	Lambda Psi	Paul B. Jacob Jr.	1911	1069
Active	Sigma Phi Delta	Paul B. Jacob Jr.	1915	677
Active		Henry P. Albert	1834	1602
Active		John E.D. Shipp & J.W. Horton	1794	2622
Closed		W. A. Cooper & G.P. Bondurant	1842	1016
Active		Joseph Harris Field	1873	2440
Active		William R. Walker	1857	1382
Active	ΣAE Colony	David M. Lance	1871	275
Active	Phi Alpha	Chester D. Lee	1909	1116
Active	Phi Alpha	Joseph A. Mancini	1900	629
Active		Samuel B. McGlohon	1848	1711
Active	Adelphean	John O. Moseley	1923	1905
Active	Phi Alpha	Edward G. Hathcock	1873	1305
Active	ΣAE Colony	Richard M. Hopple	1961	220
Active	Phi Alpha	William C. Levere	1911	2391
Colony	Kappa Delta Kappa	Howard P. Falls	1934	583
Closed	Nu Kappa Sigma	G.A. Ginter	1913	995
Closed	ΣAE Colony	Ben L. Allen	1890	394
Active	ΣAE Colony	Martin D. Wigglesworth	1922	57
Active	ΣAE Colony	Martin D. Wigglesworth	1923	34
Closed		T.M. Taylor & F.L. Hawkins	1840	9
Active		T.A. Ferris & R.S. Goss	1883	2892
Active	ΣAE Colony	M. Ronald Doleac	1899	391
Active	ΣAE Colony	Richard F. Generelly	1876	931
Active		Timothy Dunklin	1845	884
Closed		John M. Wagerstaff		6
Active	ΣAE Colony	M. Todd Buchanan	1971	94
Closed	Phi Kappa Iota	G.A. Ginter	1850	791
Closed	Sigma Delta Pi	Robert P. Van Blaricom	1965	330
Closed	Phi Kappa Iota	Lauren Foreman	1890	1201
Closed	Alpha Sigma Pi	O.K. Quivey	1819	692
Closed	Sigma Alpha Chi	O.K. Quivey	1791	1329
Active	Phi Alpha	Roy L. Miller	1830	481
Active	ΣAE Colony	J. Michael Scarborough	1968	133
Active	ΣAE Colony	Martin D. Wigglesworth	1957	80
Colony		Thaddeus Forniss	1693	1171
Closed	ΣAE Colony	M. Ronald Doleac	1908	190
Active		Junius B. French	1819	1438
Closed		A.J. Smith	1837	62
Active		Frank Bell Webb	1749	1600
Active		Robert A. Wilbur	1830	1266
Closed		Charles R. Kearns	1839	155
Active		Geroge P. Tarry	1776	451
Active	Delta Pi Zeta	Russell P. Heuer Jr.	1872	788
Active	Klawtow	Robert P. Oldham	1861	2276
Active	Phi Upsilon	William C. Levere	1890	1929
Active		Jewett DeVotie	1821	1604
Active	Pi Tau Omega	Robert A. Turner	188	1004

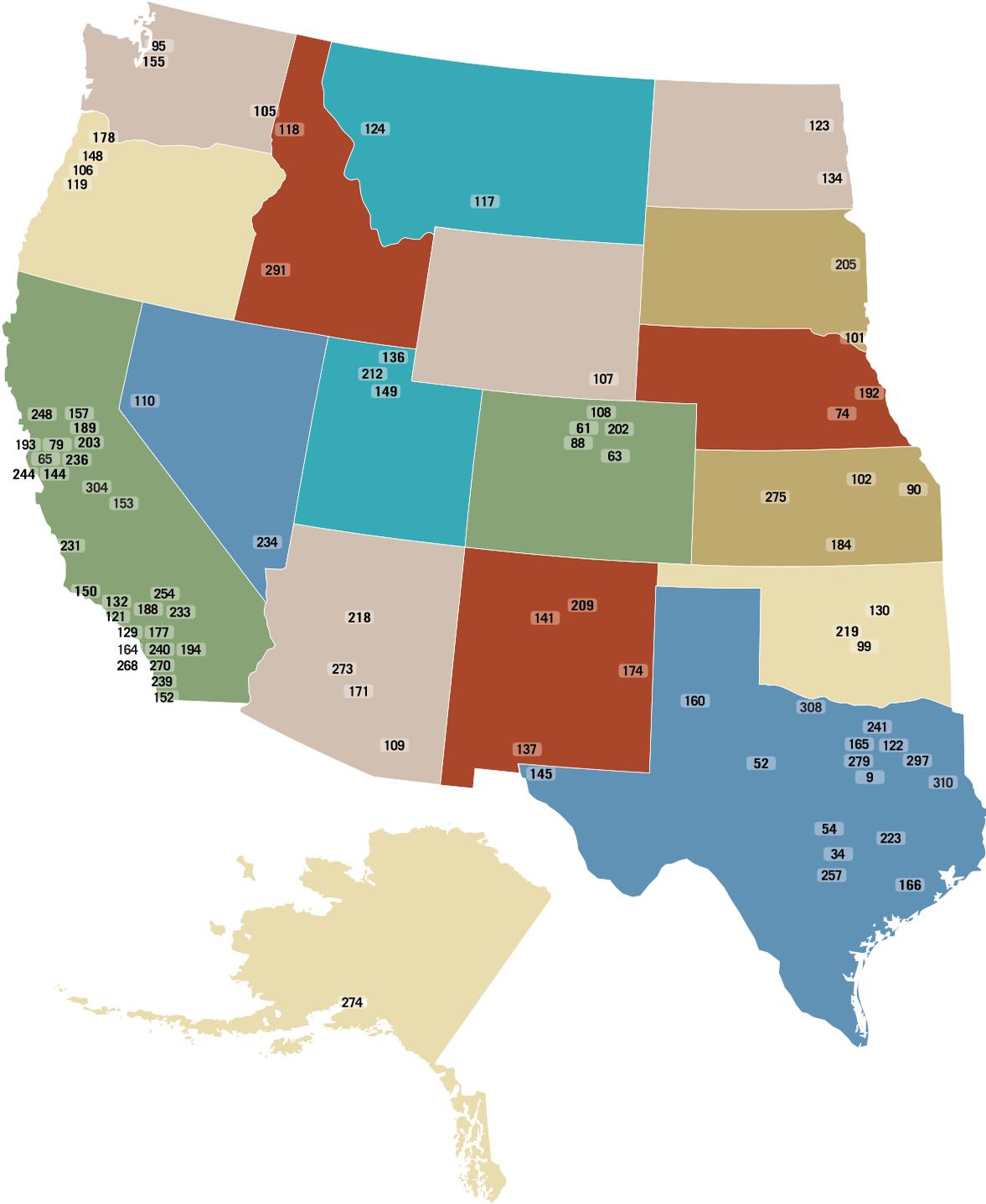
APPENDIX A (CONT.)
THE REALM OF SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON

CHAPTER	CHAPTER NUMBER	INSTITUTION	LOCATION	FOUNDING DATE
West Virginia Alpha	162	Marshall University	Huntington, WV	November 21, 1953
West Virginia Beta	197	Bethany College	Bethany, WV	November 1, 1969
West Virginia Gamma	295	West Virginia University	Morgantown, WV	April 21, 2007
Wisconsin Alpha	89	University of Wisconsin at Madison	Madison, WI	February 7, 1903
Wisconsin Beta	168	Ripon College	Ripon, WI	February 15, 1958
Wisconsin Lambda-Chi	300	University of Wisconsin at La Crosse	La Crosse, WI	February 21, 2009
Wisconsin Phi	104	Beloit College	Beloit, WI	February 13, 1915
Wyoming Alpha	107	University of Wyoming	Laramie, WY	January 26, 1917

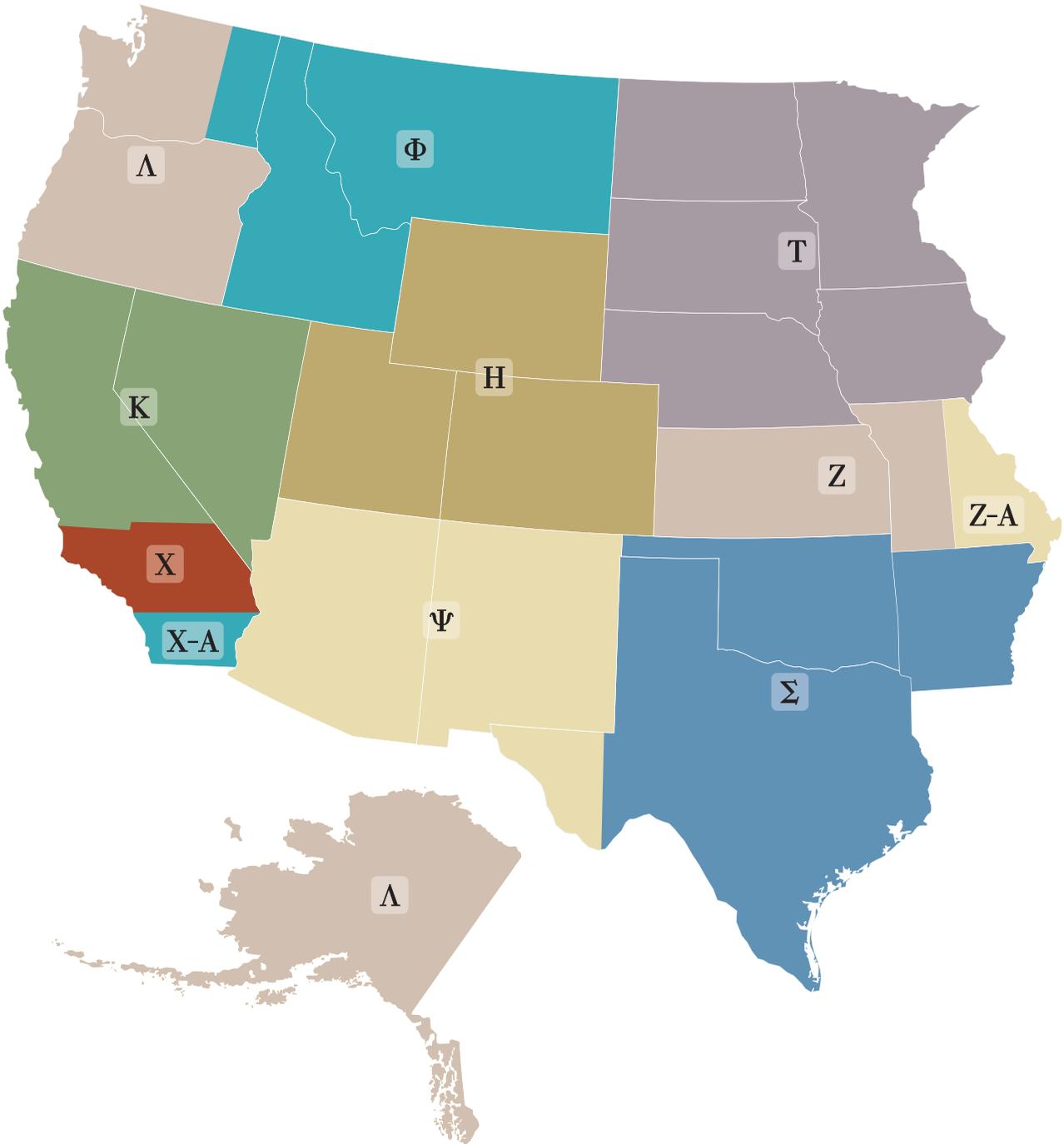
APPENDIX A (CONT.)
THE REALM OF SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON

STATUS	LOCAL SOCIETY CHARTERED	FOUNDER OR INSTALLED BY	UNIVERSITY FOUNDED	TOTAL NUMBER OF INITIATES
Active	Phi Tau Alpha	John O. Moseley	1837	909
Closed	Phi Alpha	Robert P. Van Blaricom	1840	194
Active	ΣAE Colony	J. Michael Scarborough	1867	189
Active	Phi Phi Phi	William C. Levere	1849	2302
Closed	Delta Sigma Psi	Leo S. Cade	1851	218
Active	ΣAE Colony	M. Todd Buchanan	1909	40
Closed	Phi Epsilon Pi	Don R. Almy	1846	971
Active	Sigma Beta Phi	George D. Kimball	1887	1819

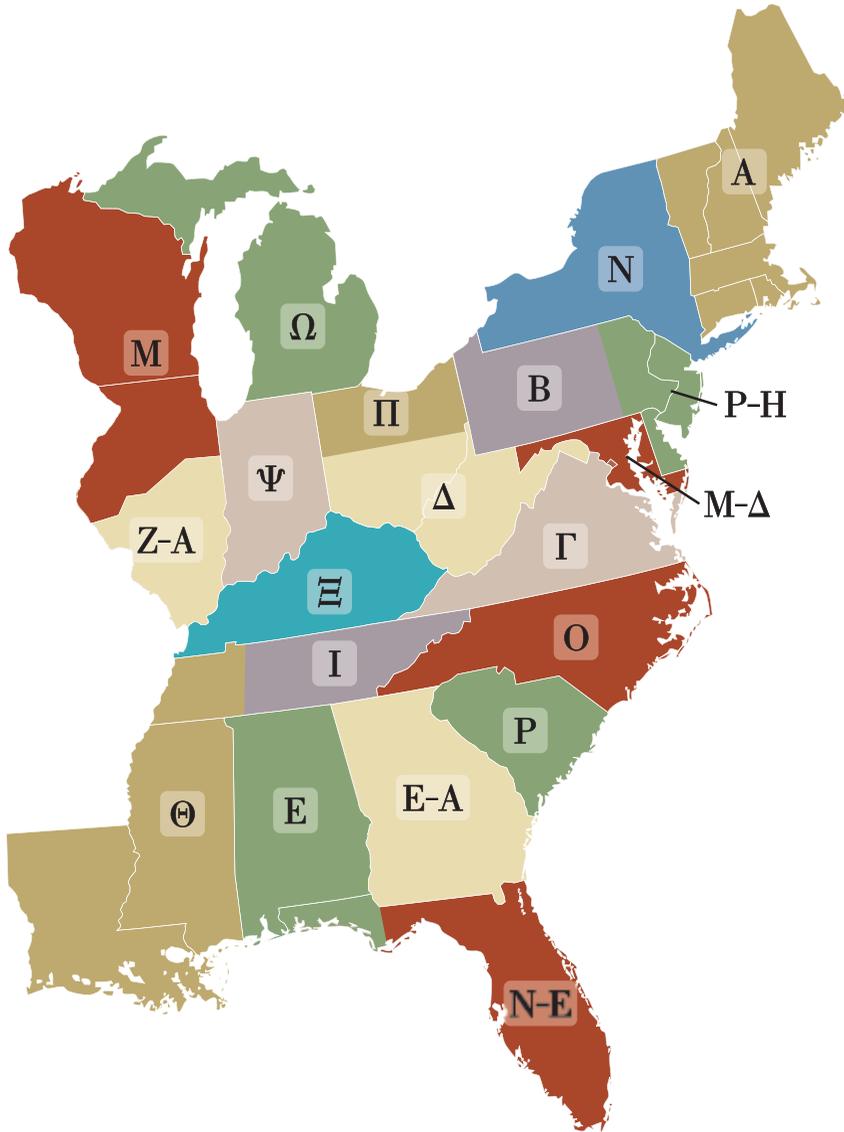
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APPENDIX C
PROVINCE MAP

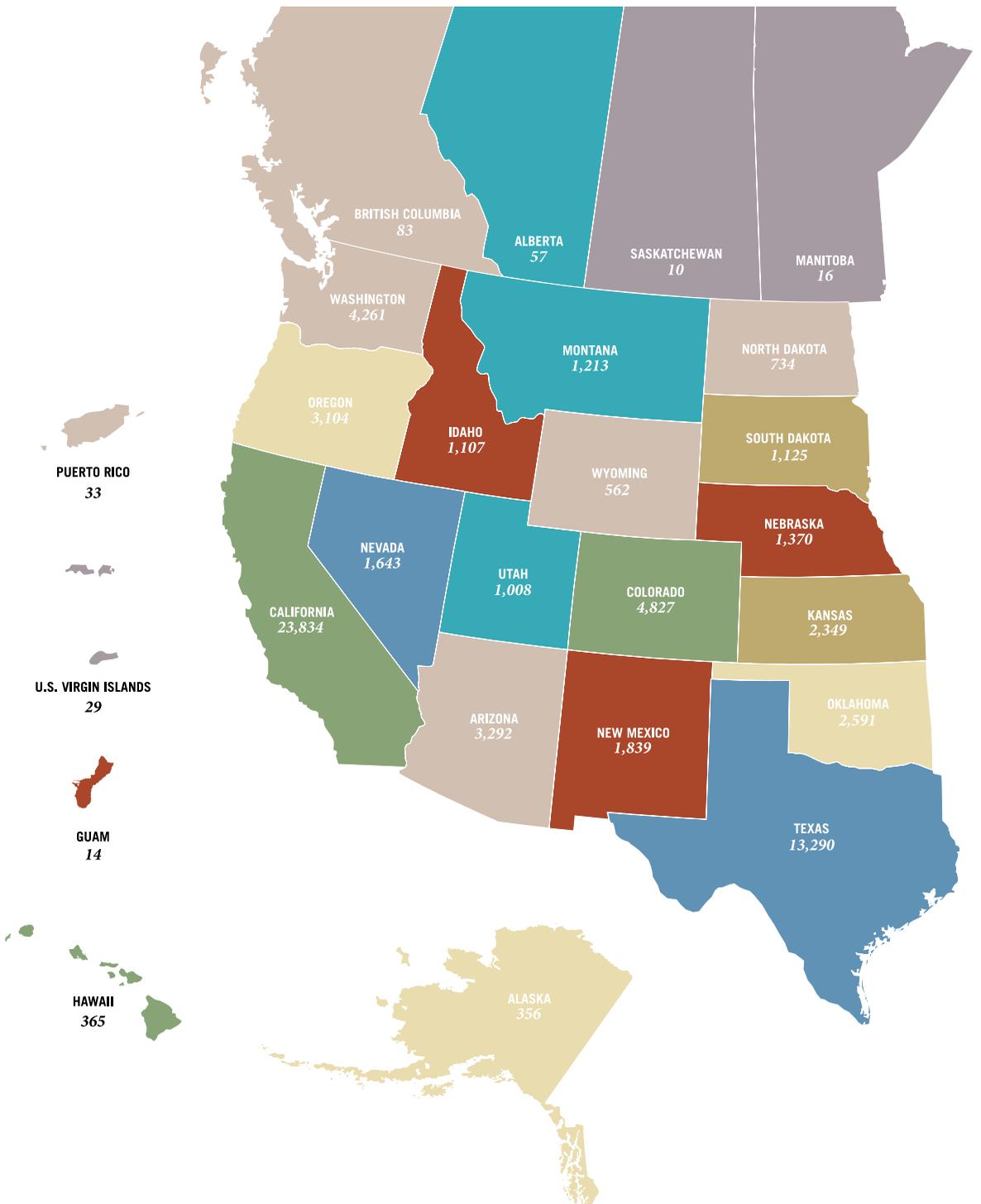


APPENDIX C (CONT.)
PROVINCE MAP



APPENDIX D

ALUMNI POPULATION



APPENDIX D (CONT.)

ALUMNI POPULATION



APPENDIX E
THE GREEK ALPHABET



ALPHA
al-fah



BETA
bay-tah



GAMMA
gam-ah



DELTA
del-tah



EPSILON
ep-si-lon



ZETA
zay-tah



ETA
ay-tah



THETA
thay-ta



IOTA
eye-o-tah



KAPPA
cap-ah



LAMBDA
lamb-dah



MU
mew



NU
new



XI
zzeye



OMICRON
omm-e-cron



PI
pie



RHO
row



SIGMA
sig-mah



TAU
taw



UPSILON
oops-i-lon



PHI
fie



CHI
key



PSI
sigh



OMEGA
o-meg-ah

APPENDIX F

PAST EMINENT SUPREME ARCHONS

TERM	NAME	CHAPTER
1885-90	Thomas S. Mell *	Georgia 1878
1890-91	John G. Capers *	South Carolina Military 1886
1891-94	J. Washington Moore *	Vanderbilt 1891
1894-98	Albert M. Austin *	Ohio Wesleyan 1894
1898-00	Floyd C. Furlow *	Georgia Tech 1897
1900-02	G. Hendree Harrison *	Georgia Tech 1895
1902-06	William C. Levere *	Northwestern 1898
1906-10	George D. Kimball *	Denver 1896
1910-12	William W. Brandon *	Alabama 1892
1912-14	Marvin E. Holderness *	Vanderbilt 1902
1914-19	Don R. Almy *	Cornell 1895
1919-22	Arthur J. Tuttle *	Michigan 1892
1922-24	T. Gibson Hobbs *	Virginia 1909
1924-28	Lauren Foreman *	Emory 1901
1928-30	O.K. Quivey *	Purdue 1912
1930-32	Alfred K. Nippert *	Cincinnati 1894
1932-34	Walter B. Jones *	Auburn 1910
1934-37	John O. Moseley *	Oklahoma 1916
1937-39	Charles F. Collins *	Boston 1912
1939-40	Arthur E. Brown *	Ohio Wesleyan 1902
1940-43	George N. Short *	Ohio Wesleyan 1905
1943-45	Fred H. Turner *	Illinois 1922
1945-47	Cobb C. Torrance *	Georgia 1921
1947-49	G.A. Ginter *	Cincinnati 1897
1949-51	Emmett B. Moore *	Montana State 1924
1951-53	Robert R. Aurner *	Iowa 1920
1953-55	Chester D. Lee *	Iowa State 1927
1955-57	Edward G. Hathcock *	UCLA 1931
1957-59	Leo S. Cade *	Oklahoma 1922
1959-61	Howard P. Falls *	Richmond 1933
1961-63	Arthur L. Beck *	Carnegie Mellon 1922
1963-65	Glen T. Nygreen *	Washington (Washington) 1939
1965-67	Gurnett Steinhauer *	Denver 1931
1967-69	Roy L. Miller *	Drake 1927
1969-71	Paul B. Jacob Jr.	Mississippi State 1944
1971-73	Robert P. van Blaricom *	Ohio State 1933
1973-75	Joseph A. Mancini *	Cincinnati 1935
1975-77	Russell P. Heuer Jr. *	Pennsylvania 1955
1977-79	Louis E. Smith	Drake 1951
1979-81	Richard F. Generelly *	George Washington 1947
1981-83	James D. Peterson *	Minnesota 1957
1983-85	John B. Warren Jr.	Emory 1959
1985-87	J. Clarke Houston III	Colorado State 1966
1987-89	Ben L. Allen	Miami (Ohio) 1960
1989-91	David M. Lance	Cincinnati 1956
1991-93	William C. Chapman	Oklahoma 1957
1993-95	M. Ronald Doleac	Southern Mississippi 1970
1995-97	Ben L. Allen	Miami (Ohio) 1960
1997-99	J.L. "Jim" Pope	Southern Mississippi 1973
1999-01	Col. William B. Woods	Colorado State 1958
2001-03	Richard M. Hoppole	Cincinnati 1970
2003-05	Thomas A. Bower	Creighton 1970
2005-07	J. Michael Scarborough	Salisbury 1976
2007-09	M. Todd Buchanan	Southern Mississippi 1990
2009-11	Martin D. Wiglesworth	Centre 1984
2011-13	Kenneth D. Tracey	Eastern New Mexico 1970

**deceased*

APPENDIX G

PAST EMINENT SUPREME RECORDERS

TERM	NAME	CHAPTER
1912-1927	William C. Levere*	Northwestern 1898
1927-1933	Eric A. Dawson*	Mississippi 1908
1933-1950	Lauren Foreman*	Emory 1901
1950-1955	John O. Moseley*	Oklahoma 1916
1956-1969	Rex A. Smith*	Nebraska 1924
1969-1978	Jack R. Hotaling *	Syracuse 1953
1978-1992	Kenneth D. Tracey	Eastern New Mexico 1970
1992-1993	G. Robert Hamrdla	Stanford 1960
1993-2000	Richard L. Lies	Northwestern 1967
2000-2007	Thomas G. Goodale	Iowa State 1962
2007-2008	Frank C. Ginocchio	Northwestern 1966
2008-2011	Steven K. Priepke	Miami (Florida) 2003
2011-	Blaine K. Ayers	Kentucky 2001

**deceased*

APPENDIX H

PAST HONORARY EMINENT SUPREME ARCHONS

TERM	NAME	CHAPTER
1910-1911	Albert W. Gilchrist*	Carolina Military Institute 1876
1911-1913	William C. Levere*	Northwestern 1898
1913-1915	William A. Guerry*	University of the South 1884
1915-1919	Arthur J. Tuttle*	Michigan 1872
1919-1921	Key Pittman*	Rhodes 1888
1921-1923	Henry Jervey*	University of the South 1883
1923-1927	William W. Brandon*	Alabama 1889
1927-1929	Donald R. Almy*	Cornell 1897
1929-1931	Robert T. Jones Jr.*	Georgia Tech 1922
1931-1933	Harry S. Bunting*	Rhodes 1891
1933-1935	Alfred K. Nippert*	Cincinnati 1894
1935-1937	Daniel C. Roper*	Wofford 1888
1937-1939	John O. Moseley*	Oklahoma 1916
1939-1941	Stanley H. Ford*	Ohio State 1898
1941-1943	John H. Towers*	Georgia Tech 1905
1943-1945	Wilbur J. Teeters*	Mount Union 1852
1945-1947	Carl R. Gray Jr.*	Washington (Missouri) 1911
1947-1949	George H. Kress*	Cincinnati 1846
1949-1951	Harold E. Stassen*	Minnesota 1929
1951-1953	Richard B. Russell Jr.*	Georgia Tech 1918
1953-1955	Sherman Adams*	New Hampshire Alpha 1920
1955-1957	Paul A. Walker*	Illinois Theta/Oklahoma Kappa 1900
1957-1959	Neil H. McElroy*	Harvard 1920
1959-1961	Ivan L. Holt*	Vanderbilt 1904
1961-1963	Carl R. Simon*	Gettysburg 1923
1963-1965	Ivan Allen Jr.*	Georgia Tech 1933
1965-1967	Samuel M. Fleming*	Vanderbilt 1920
1967-1969	Robert L. Cousins*	Mercer 1924
1969-1971	Norman H. Pritchard*	Franklin 1904
1971-1973	John H. Baugh Jr.*	Oklahoma State 1935
1973-1975	H. Grady Sellards*	Kentucky 1921
1975-1977	W. Crawford McLaughlin*	Denver 1919
1977-1979	Duncan D. Low*	Stanford 1950
1979-1981	Calvin D. Smalley*	UCLA 1927
1981-1983	Neal R. Berte	Cincinnati 1962
1983-1985	Lindley F. Bothwell*	Southern Cal 1922
1985-1987	Charles A. Preuss*	Idaho 1924
1987-1989	Porter P. Underwood*	Oregon 1938
1989-1991	Louis G. Nippert*	Cincinnati 1928
1991-1993	Joseph W. Walt	Tennessee-Knoxville 1947
1993-1995	Richard G. Wilkinson*	Mississippi 1940
1995-1997	David A. LaVine*	Minnesota 1949
1997-1999	Robert B. Hedges	Drake 1951
1999-2001	James P. Huchison	Denison 1933
2001-2003	Robert S. Dutro	Miami (Ohio) 1959
2003-2005	Fred D. Phelps	Eastern New Mexico 1964
2005-2007	Fredric T. Langton	Puget Sound 1961
2007-2009	Warren P. Poslusny	Kettering 1969
2009-2011	Robert A. Dickinson	Stanford 1986
2011-2013	James M. Wilson	Louisiana 1968

**deceased*

APPENDIX I

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD RECIPIENTS

YEAR AWARDED	AWARD NUMBER	NAME	CHAPTER
1947	1	Thomas M. Mell*	Georgia 1978
	2	J. Washington Moore*	Vanderbilt 1891
	3	Albert M. Austin*	Ohio Wesleyan 1894
	4	Alfred K. Nippert*	Cincinnati 1894
	5	John O. Moseley*	Oklahoma 1816
	6	Henry S. Bunting*	Rhodes 1891
	7	Elmer B. Sanford*	Michigan/Kansas 1903
1949	8	Lauren Foreman*	Emory 1901
	9	Marvin E. Holderness*	Vanderbilt 1902
	10	George H. Kress*	Cincinnati 1896
1951	11	Wilber J. Teeters*	Mount Union/Iowa 1893
	12	Oliver K. Quivey#*	Purdue 1912
	13	Howard P. Nash*	Harvard/Boston 1893
1953	14	Frank K. Houston*	Vanderbilt 2004
	15	G.A. Ginter*	Cincinnati 1897
1955	16	Fred H. Turner*	Illinois 1922
	17	Paul A. Walker*	Illinois/Oklahoma 1905
	18	Charles M. Carpenter*	Adrian 1917
1957	19	Charles F. Collins*	Boston 1912
	20	Walter B. Jones*	Alabama/Auburn 1910
	21	Edley H. Jones*	Tulane 1922
1959	22	Norman H. Pritchard*	Franklin 1924
	23	Emmett B. Moore*	Montana State 1924
	24	W. Crawford McLaughlin*	Denver 1919
1961	25	Robert L. Cousins*	Georgia Tech 1923
	26	Charles P. Wood*	Cornell 1904
	27	Fairbairn Gilkeson*	Cornell 1914
1963	28	Arthur H. Knox*	Northwestern 1902
	29	Park W. Stickney*	Dartmouth 1908
	30	Burton A. Hoffman*	Northwestern 1926
1965	31	Cobb C. Torrance#*	Georgia 1921
	32	Howard P. Falls*	Richmond 1933
	33	H. Grady Sellards*	Kentucky 1921
1967	34	Robert R. Aurner*	Iowa 1920
	35	Chester D. Lee*	Iowa State 1927
	36	Leo S. Cade*	Oklahoma 1922
1968	37	Glen T. Nygreen *	Washington (Washington) 1939
	38	Halford J. Pope *	Harvard 1925
	39	Arthur L. Beck*	Carnegie Mellon 1922
1971	40	Duncan D. Low*	Stanford 1930
	41	Gurnett Steinhauer*	Denver 1931
	42	Grover D. Strother*	Oklahoma 1914
1973	43	William S. Fiscus*	Michigan State 1950
	44	Roy L. Miller*	Drake 1927
	45	John G. Voenes*	Cal State-Fresno 1938
1975	46	Rex A. Smith*	Nebraska 1924
	47	Paul K. Ashby*	Drake 1931
	48	Paul Jacob	Mississippi State 1944
	49	John Baugh*	Oklahoma State 1935
1977	50	David A. LaVine*	Minnesota 1948
	51	Benjamin Schumacher*	Oregon State 1922
	52	William A. Unsworth*	Indiana 1930
	53	Robert Van Blaricom*	Ohio State 1933

awarded posthumously
*deceased

APPENDIX I (CONT.)
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD RECIPIENTS

YEAR AWARDED	AWARD NUMBER	NAME	CHAPTER
1979	54	Raymond C. Dein*	Nebraska 1930
	55	Thomas M. Gillespie*	Miami (Florida) 1952
	56	Joseph A. Mancini*	Cincinnati 1935
	57	George E. Monroe*	Michigan 1928
1981	58	Lindley F. Bothwell*	Southern Cal 1922
	59	Malcolm J. Moshier*	Denison 1936
	60	Russell P. Heuer*	Pennsylvania 1955
	61	Dr. Charles A. Preuss*	Idaho 1924
	62	Joseph W. Walt	Tennessee-Knoxville 1947
1983	63	George T. Ilse*	Syracuse 1949
	64	James P. Hutchison	Denison 1933
	65	George A. "Gap" Powell*	Oregon State 1921
	66	Louis E. Smith	Drake 1951
	67	Porter P. Underwood*	Oregon 1938
	68	William C. Levere#*	Northwestern 1896
	69	William LeBlanc *	Louisiana State 1940
	70	Richard F. Generelly*	George Washington 1947
	71	J. Henry Miller*	Franklin 1936
	72	Ivan Allen Jr.*	Georgia Tech 1933
1987	73	G. Robert Hamrdla	Stanford 1960
	74	Edwin L. Knowles*	Mount Union 1927
	75	James D. Peterson*	Minnesota 1957
	76	Fred D. Phelps	Eastern New Mexico 1964
1989	77	Carlton J. Delbridge*	South Dakota 1923
	78	Carl R. Simon*	Gettysburg 1923
	79	John B. Warren*	Emory 1959
	80	Richard G. Wilkinson *	Mississippi 1940
1991	81	Neal R. Berte	Cincinnati 1962
	82	J. Clarke Houston	Colorado State 1966
	83	Martin K. Huffman*	Morehead State 1967
	84	Richard A. Koella*	Tennessee-Knoxville 1944
	85	W. Gordon Silvie*	Syracuse 1950
1993	86	John A. Dillingham	Missouri-Columbia 1961
	87	Philip M. Knox*	UC-Berkeley 1943
	88	James G. Maloy*	Tennessee-Knoxville 1949
	89	John L. Snyder*	Indiana 1954
	90	James M. Wilson	Louisiana-Lafayette 1961
1994	91	Richard M. Hooker	Vermont 1955
1995	92	David M. Lance	Cincinnati 1956
	93	Robert S. Dutro	Miami (Ohio) 1959
	94	Fr. Robert B. Hedges	Drake 1951
	95	James G. Sakers	Maryland-College Park 1969
	96	Edmund Crump	George Washington 1960
	1997	97	M. Ronald Doleac
98		Ben L. Allen	Miami (Ohio) 1960
99		William C. Chapman	Oklahoma 1957
1998	100	Eugene St. Martin	Louisiana State 1940
	101	Richard Troncone	San Diego State 1965
	102	Richard F. Scruggs	Mississippi 1969
	113	Richard Crooks*	South Carolina-Columbia 1959
1999	103	Fredric T. Langton	Puget Sound 1961
	104	Thomas G. Goodale	Iowa State 1962
2000	105	Gordon Timpany*	Northern Iowa 1956

awarded posthumously
**deceased*

APPENDIX I (CONT.)
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD RECIPIENTS

YEAR AWARDED	AWARD NUMBER	NAME	CHAPTER
2001	106	David A. Poe	Idaho 1970
	108	H. Bruce Murphy*	Arkansas-Fayetteville 1952
	109	Kenneth D. Tracey	Eastern New Mexico 1970
2002	107	Robert Dickeson	Missouri-Columbia 1942
2003	110	William B. Woods	Colorado State 1958
	111	Frank C. Ginocchio	Northwestern 1966
	112	Lee A. Miller	Mount Union 1962
2005	114	Raymond Sewell *	Drexel 1974
	115	Jim L. Pope	Southern Mississippi 1973
	116	Richard M. Hopple	Cincinnati 1970
	117	Jack R. Hotaling *	Syracuse 1953
	118	J. Walter Buchanan	Arkansas-Fayetteville 1967
2006	119	Charles P. Boyd	Mississippi State 1965
	120	Larry Shackelford	Texas Christian 1969
2007	121	Thomas W. Devine	Minnesota 1974
	122	Robert A. Dickinson	Stanford 1986
2009	123	J. Michael Scarborough	Salisbury 1976
	124	W. Geary Mason	Louisiana State 1984
	125	Kenneth E. Jernigan	West Florida 1969
	126	John D. Kelley	Central Florida 1977
	127	Bobby H. Banks Jr.	Southern Mississippi 1972
2011	128	Charles E. Hodge	Toledo 1964
	129	Warren P. Poslusny	Kettering 1969
	130	M. Todd Buchanan	Southern Mississippi 1990
	131	Frank D. Williams	Ohio State 1960

awarded posthumously

**deceased*

APPENDIX J

AMERICAN COLLEGE FRATERNITIES

NAME	FOUNDING	FOUNDING PLACE
Acacia	1904	University of Michigan
Alpha Chi Rho	1895	Trinity College
Alpha Delta Gamma	1924	Loyola University (Chicago)
Alpha Delta Phi	1832	Hamilton College
Alpha Epsilon Pi	1913	New York University
Alpha Gamma Rho	1904	Ohio State University
Alpha Gamma Sigma	1922	Ohio State University
Alpha Kappa Lambda	1914	University of California
Alpha Phi Delta	1912	Syracuse University
Alpha Sigma Phi	1845	Yale University
Alpha Tau Omega	1865	Virginia Military Institute
Beta Sigma Psi	1925	Champaign, Illinois
Beta Theta Pi	1839	Miami University
Chi Phi	1854	Princeton University
Chi Psi	1841	Union College
Delta Chi	1890	Cornell University
Delta Kappa Epsilon	1844	Yale University
Delta Phi	1827	Union College
Delta Psi	1847	Columbia University
Delta Sigma Phi	1899	CCNY
Delta Tau Delta	1859	Bethany College
Delta Upsilon	1834	Williams College
Farmhouse	1905	University of Missouri
Kappa Alpha Order	1865	Washington and Lee University
Kappa Alpha Society	1825	Union College
Kappa Delta Rho	1905	Middlebury College
Kappa Sigma	1869	University of Virginia
Lambda Chi Alpha	1909	Boston University
Phi Delta Theta	1848	Miami University
Phi Gamma Delta	1848	Jefferson College
Phi Kappa Psi	1852	Jefferson College
Phi Kappa Sigma	1850	University of Pennsylvania
Phi Kappa Tau	1906	Miami University
Phi Kappa Theta	1889	Brown University
Phi Lambda Chi	1925	Arkansas State Teachers College
Phi Mu Delta	1918	Connecticut Agricultural College
Phi Sigma Kappa	1873	Massachusetts Agricultural College
Pi Kappa Alpha	1868	University of Virginia
Pi Kappa Phi	1904	College of Charleston
Pi Lambda Phi	1895	Yale University
Psi Upsilon	1833	Union College
Sigma Alpha Epsilon	1856	University of Alabama
Sigma Alpha Mu	1909	CCNY
Sigma Chi	1855	Miami University
Sigma Nu	1869	Virginia Military Institute
Sigma Phi	1827	Union College
Sigma Phi Epsilon	1901	University of Richmond
Sigma Pi	1897	Vincennes University
Sigma Tau Gamma	1920	Central Missouri State College
Tau Delta Phi	1910	CUNY-Brooklyn
Tau Epsilon Phi	1910	Columbia University
Tau Kappa Epsilon	1899	Illinois Wesleyan University
Theta Chi	1856	Norwich University
Theta Delta Chi	1847	Union College
Theta Xi	1864	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Triangle	1907	University of Illinois
Zeta Beta Tau	1898	CCNY
Zeta Psi	1847	New York University

APPENDIX K

AMERICAN COLLEGE SORORITIES

NAME	FOUNDING	FOUNDING PLACE
Alpha Chi Omega	1885	DePauw University
Alpha Delta Pi	1851	Wesleyan College
Alpha Epsilon Phi	1909	Barnard College
Alpha Gamma Delta	1904	Syracuse University
Alpha Omicron Pi	1897	Barnard College
Alpha Phi	1872	Syracuse University
Alpha Sigma Alpha	1901	Longwood College
Alpha Sigma Tau	1899	Michigan State Normal College
Alpha Xi Delta	1893	Lombard College
Chi Omega	1895	University of Arkansas
Delta Delta Delta	1888	Boston University
Delta Gamma	1872	Lewis School
Delta Phi Epsilon	1917	New York University
Delta Zeta	1902	Miami University
Gamma Phi Beta	1874	Syracuse University
Kappa Alpha Theta	1870	DePauw University
Kappa Delta	1897	Longwood College
Kappa Kappa Gamma	1870	Monmouth College
Phi Mu	1852	Wesleyan College
Phi Sigma Sigma	1913	Hunter College
Pi Beta Phi	1867	Monmouth College
Sigma Delta Tau	1917	Cornell University
Sigma Kappa	1874	Colby College
Sigma Sigma Sigma	1898	Longwood College
Theta Phi Alpha	1912	University of Michigan
Zeta Tau Alpha	1898	Longwood College

APPENDIX L

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

The following chart shows the priority of motion during a meeting. To read a comprehensive detail on how to conduct a chapter meeting in an efficient and judicial manner, see *Robert's Rules of Order* or Marie H. Suthers' *Primer in Parliamentary Procedure*.

PRIORITY OF MOTION

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

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