



THE PLEDGE MANUAL  
OF  
ALPHA SIGMA PHI



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*of*  
ALPHA SIGMA PHI



*Prepared by the*  
GRAND COUNCIL  
*of*  
ALPHA SIGMA PHI FRATERNITY

1951



## *DEDICATION*

*This manual is dedicated  
to the pledge and to  
preparing him to be  
worthy of the hidden  
causes of Alpha Sigma Phi*



# *Congratulations, PLEDGE*

I was pledged to.....Chapter of

*Alpha Sigma Phi*

On .....

By .....

.....

.....

My "Big Brother" was .....

My Pledge Trainer was .....

I was initiated on .....

My Chapter Roll Number .....

.....

Signed

# Now That You're A Pledge

1. Do not cut classes.
2. Attend to those pledge duties that are assigned to you, when they are assigned.
3. Go out for at least one extra-curricular activity on your campus.
4. Give careful attention to your appearance—this reflects credit on you and your Fraternity.
5. Keep your room in good order.
6. Conduct yourself at all times as a gentleman—you are responsible for your behavior to your Fraternity.
7. Be present at all social functions given by the chapter unless otherwise provided.
8. Study and know the required work in this Pledge Manual as assigned to you.
9. Never say "Frat" when speaking of a college fraternity.
10. Be willing to receive all suggestions and criticisms for your own benefit.
11. Wear your pledge button at all times.
12. Observe study hours—get into the habit of being a good student.
13. Get well acquainted with your fellow pledges and your future brothers.
14. Discard high school habits—be a college man in every respect.
15. Write to your parents regularly—they are always an important part of every man's life and are most interested in you.

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1845

*Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity*

The purposes for which this association is formed are:

- To** foster education, to maintain charity, to promote patriotism,
- To** encourage culture, to encourage high scholarship,
- To** assist in the building of character, to promote college loyalties,
- To** perpetuate friendships, to cement social ties within its membership,
- A**nd to foster the maintenance of college homes by chapters for their active members.

*Causa Latet Vis Est Notissima*

# Introduction

**A**MONG the vast numbers of men who have attended schools of higher learning there have been certain ones who have wanted an additional experience during their college days—that of a Greek, a fraternity man. You have been chosen by a group of these men to enter into this cherished experience with an outstanding national fraternity, a fraternity which has had over a century of progress, a wealth of rich heritage and tradition, and a name highly honored in fraternity circles—Alpha Sigma Phi. Alpha Sigma Phi has stood for purposes which are beyond reproach among men, it has enthusiastically endeavored to promote these purposes within its chapters, and it now rests upon the laurels of its chapters as proof of their value to college men.

The purposes of Alpha Sigma Phi may be summarized in one phrase which expresses the supreme goal of each and every chapter—*To Better the Men*. Everything that you do as a pledge should be a step in this direction. It is an aim which seeks to develop in you the refinement and culture which you as a college graduate will be expected to have. Since you will claim the additional distinction of a fraternity man, it will be required of you to do honor to your Alma Mater, to your Fraternity, and to yourself.

The chapter of Alpha Sigma Phi with which you are now affiliated offers you innumerable opportunities to serve and to *Better Yourself* by developing within you the spirit of fellowship with others, the desire to attain high scholastic standing, the qualities of leadership, the ability to meet people and to exercise the social graces, and a deep appreciation of your fraternity experience both as an undergraduate and as an alumnus. All of these attainments will be of value to you if you recognize their importance in the development of true and effective manhood.

This Pledge Manual will help you to understand the fraternity system; it will instruct you in the history, organization, and government of Alpha Sigma Phi and of your own chapter; and it will offer you guidance in matters of scholarship, extra curricular activities, social etiquette, and Fraternity alumni affairs. All of these things will help to make Alpha Sigma Phi a part of you, and you a part of Alpha Sigma Phi. You will want to become familiar with these objectives and activities in order to prepare yourself to become an informed and zealous member of the Fraternity.

Within the chapter which you have just joined you may sometimes hear notes of discord between members, and harmony may not always prevail. You may question whether or not you have made a mistake, and you may wonder whether or not all fraternities go through similar periods. History has shown that as long as men have been brought together to live, eat, work, and act as one body, there have been times of discord. A fraternity becomes a brotherhood when it can solve its problems with good democratic chapter government, fixed parliamentary procedure, and constant allegiance to the three virtues of the brotherhood of gentlemen—Truth, Wisdom, and Brotherly Love. The ability to live and work with others, to evaluate their ideas, to understand their difficulties and problems is one of the greatest benefits you may obtain from the Fraternity. No achievement in college will bring greater satisfaction and reward to you in your later life.

# Forward

**T**HERE is in every living and expanding institution a danger that its original ideals, purposes, and objects will be lost from view and forgotten in the excitement and striving for excellence along the lines of financing and expansion.

Important beyond measure, vital to continued existence, are the problems of the proper handling of funds and the growth of the Fraternity. Stewardship is a duty; a fraternity must grow or die. But let us keep "dusted off" and ever in our mind's eye the IDEALS, PURPOSES, and OBJECTS of Alpha Sigma Phi. You as pledges must take to heart and *translate into action* its teachings and not be kept from so doing by a feeling that thereby we weaken ourselves and make ourselves the objects of a manly ridicule.

A group of men back before the Civil War had formed a partnership to make boats. They prepared an excellent design embodying special features of strength and seaworthiness. The craft were to be built to carry future generations of men with speed, comfort, and pleasure across yet uncharted seas. As time went on the firm grew and branched out. Always the original plans lay on the books. No man arose to improve upon them. Doubtless none could. The lives of those who handled them attested to the excellence of the naval architecture employed. (It is true a few who climbed into the sternsheets just for the ride fell overboard or were jettisoned for failing to cooperate in the venture.)

In the shipyards the work fell into the hands of departmental experts, as it should. As the boats were launched they represented the final product of cooperative, skilled effort. There were problems of locating raw materials, getting it to the shipyard, shaping it, and putting on its insignia and outfitting it. Behind and through it all a host of financial problems were disposed of to keep the many wheels turning and geared up. Came questions of "more" or "better" boats; came questions of the necessity or desirability of branch shipyards—independent operating units following the original plans. And then came a day when defects seemed to develop here and there in spite of the really excellent financial and expansion programs. Into the office of this hypothetical boat-building firm rushed a man shouting, "Experts, experts in every line, but they've lost the plans for the boat."

This cannot now be said of Alpha Sigma Phi nor of any of its vitally alive chapters (and vitality is not to be measured by the size of the Chapter House). May it never be truly said we have lost sight of, have forgotten, the ideals, purposes, and objects of the Fraternity. Frame them and put them in a conspicuous place in your study room. All pledges are to understandingly memorize them. Turn to them for inspiration and guidance. Many chapters use Founders' Day as an occasion to read them aloud to the chapter and to award a simple copy of them to the active member and to the alumnus member who have best exemplified them in their actions.

What then are these ideals, purposes, and objects? They are set forth in our Constitution, and a copy of them appears in this Pledge Manual, page 8.

Appropriately this is the shortest Title of the Constitution—seven simple lines round out the acorn from which the Fraternity has grown. Here they are:

*The PURPOSES of Alpha Sigma Phi are to foster education, to maintain charities, and to promote patriotism. THE OBJECTS of the Fraternity incidental to these purposes are to encourage culture and high scholarship, to assist in the building of character, to promote college loyalties, to perpetuate friendships, to cement social ties within the Fraternity membership, and to foster the maintenance of college homes by chapters for their active members.*

The ritual goes further in impressing these thoughts. But let us now examine these ideals briefly.

At the outset we should recognize that no attempt is made to cover the field of desirable virtues. It is assumed that no pledge will be presented for initiation who is not of high character.

## To Foster Education

*To encourage culture and high scholarship—to assist in the building of character.*

The by-laws require that a pledge be of *fair* scholarship and good intellect; upon the Fraternity falls the burden of shaping this workable raw material, of encouraging culture and high scholarship. The rushing committee that beamingly presents the brawny athlete with a sub-standard I. Q. has missed the point. Dr. Wilbur H. Cramblet, past Grand Senior President of Alpha Sigma Phi, having benefited by the excellent campus view from his office of President of Bethany College, warns us that "men must be made to feel that a fraternity has a definite contribution to make to the total educational experience and . . . that this contribution is positive and worthwhile." Recently our Grand Council reported that "several hundred men pledged by our chapters were not initiated because a large majority of them did not have the grades required for initiation" by the college and the chapter. Both pledges and members should be assisted with their hard subjects. A man "busting out" takes with him a piece of the chapter's reputation.

Good grades help get good jobs. Lacrosse and clarinet will not blandish the prospective employer.

You will be required to enforce quiet study hours. Many chapters have created reference libraries—many alumni have contributed books. Often faculty members and alumni are asked to talk on general subjects at organized "bull sessions."

Attacks on fraternities usually open along the salient that they harm the intellectual life of the college—they can help it! The fraternity group is a tool—it all depends on the use to which it is put.

## To Maintain Charity

*To assist in the building of character—to perpetuate friendships—to cement social ties within its membership—to promote college loyalties and to foster the maintenance of college homes by chapters for their active members.*

The word "Charity" is used in the sense of "Brotherly Love," the love that Jesus declared constituted the second greatest law. Let the words of the Fraternity ritual sink in; let them be the seeds that will grow into brotherly actions. Have the "guts" not to be kept from helping a brother by a feeling of embarrassment. Let yourself go when something gives you a push in the right direction.

Close your meetings with the question, "Has anyone anything to offer for the good of the Fraternity?" Get personal and haul each other over the coals about any shortcoming. A needed bawling out is better than praise of obvious virtues.

Perpetuate friendships through our chapter news letter. Get an alumnus who will join the staff of your chapter publication and give its alumni news a continuity no undergraduate can give. A chapter consists of all the members ever initiated through it. It is wrong for the actives, the undergraduates, to describe themselves as "the chapter." The alumni members are just as integral a part of the chapter as the active members, and if this can be kept in mind the active and alumni relationships will be improved. Your chapter news letter need only go out to all your alumni members once a year, but do not forget them and they will not forget you. Through the mimeographed or printed word you take the alumni to each other and you take the chapter to them all.

A properly organized chapter, with actives and alumni fulfilling the purposes of the Fraternity Constitution, will go on as a living group even though adverse local conditions require the closing, for a while, of the chapter's campus home doors. Alpha Sigma Phi has *no* defunct chapters though it has several chapters whose campus houses are not now open. Each of these chapters still exists for it has its alumni members. It remains for us all to encourage the effective organization of these alumni members through their alumni secretary.

Promote college loyalties. Dr. Cramblet has pointed out that "nothing but complete cooperation with the total program of the college will assure security and strength for a fraternity." The college may continue without a fraternity's campus home; the converse is not true. Our By-Laws require that no member be pledged or initiated in violation of any rules of the college.

We must do our best to make our chapters' campus houses real homes for the active members. The "House" should be a place of cooperative living—of comparatively nonchalant freedom, where the ideas of others are respected and the rough edges rubbed off. A home is something more than a house, and it must mean sacrifice if it is to prosper.

In an age when autocracy in the totalitarian state challenges the democratic form of government and puts at nought the value of the individual, the fraternity, maintaining charity—the principle of "Brotherly Love"—is one of the firm pillars of our national society. Charity in its sweep takes in the ability to live in harmony with those of different opinions, exercising the right to differ by means short of force. The government of the Fraternity is based upon the principle of majority rule throughout. As you see your cherished motion fail of a second, as you see your seconded motion rudely defeated, you learn to live by parliamentary procedure with its basic theory of good sportsmanship.

## To Promote Patriotism

The Ideals of Alpha Sigma Phi are those of America. Cutting across political lines, with thousands of well educated, cultured members, with active groups throughout the land and an efficient central headquarters, is any group better able to serve the Nation? The details of the background of each member are known to the Fraternity. Old line Americans we are, appreciative of a life shot through with individual initiative; accustomed to enjoy the reciprocal advantages of our fraternal friendships—giving as we receive; not looking to some political state to guarantee our future in exchange for our souls; prepared through experience to advance a cause that is worth striving for. From the pledge training, through the chapter work involving sacrifices of time and cash for the good of a respected group, to those bright occasions when an Alpha Sig has been able to help a brother in adversity, the spirit of Brotherly Love is strengthened and directed to practical work-a-day channels and the individual made a valuable unit in the economy of the United States of America.

In our concern with the admittedly important details of fraternity administration let us not forget that it is not enough merely to exist and expand physically; we must vigorously teach, preach, and practice the Ideals of Alpha Sigma Phi.

# *Section I*

## *YOUR PERSONAL SELF*

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## *Don't Say "FRAT"*

"Frat" is a contraction that is no longer in good usage. It is correct only in connection with Greek-letter high school and non-collegiate societies, and then only as an expression of contempt. The word may occasionally appear in sensational magazines and in newspaper headlines, but NEVER in the vocabulary of a college fraternity man.



## Rights and Obligations

**T**HE fraternity is a democratic social organization and, as such, it does not infringe upon the rights or freedoms of men who are citizens of a great free country. In affiliating yourself with any group, however, you voluntarily assume the responsibility of supporting its activities and of living up to the standards which constitute the platform of the group. It is assumed that the ways and standards of Alpha Sigma Phi were an essential part of your reason for pledging, and that you seek to learn and to respect the things that make our Fraternity great.

Pledgeship is a probationary period for both the pledge and the active chapter. During this period the pledge is free to de-pledge at any time and the active chapter is free to de-pledge a man at any time. You will want to know the other members better, to decide whether they are the men you would want for your fraternity brothers, whether you feel "at home" among them, and whether they are sincere in carrying out the purposes of the Fraternity. The active chapter wants to know you better, to decide whether or not they want you as a Fraternity brother, and to be certain that you are sincere in wanting to be an active. They want you to be completely familiar with the fraternity system, the national and local organization, and to give you a chance to adapt yourself to the procedures and purposes of the Fraternity.

For these reasons a pledge class has been organized. In this class you will get to know the other pledges better and you will be given explanations of the fraternity system and of the national and local organization of Alpha Sigma Phi. You will have the opportunity to discuss freely the aims and practices of your Fraternity. As a group the pledge class will have a constitution subject to the approval of the active chapter, it will elect officers to facilitate smooth running meetings, and it will organize certain projects for the pledge class to do. Business-like procedure and observance of parliamentary practice will be evident at all

times. The pledge class meeting is an important training ground for entrance into the active chapter.

Your pledge class will be under the constant supervision and rule of the active chapter, and the pledge counselor will represent the active chapter at all pledge meetings. He will supervise the pledge training, present all material from the active chapter, and counsel the pledges when problems arise. He will also present to the active chapter the proceedings of the pledge meetings and the individual pledge records. To further assist you during your pledgeship, a "Big Brother" from the active chapter will be appointed to help you with your studies, fraternity problems, or personal problems. Your relationship with him should be everything that the term "Big Brother" implies.

The active chapter is the governing body of the fraternity and as such there is little opportunity for a pledge to have any influence in chapter organization. However, if you have any suggestions, talk them over with your pledge brothers, and, if they agree with you, present them in a resolution in pledge meeting. If the resolution is adopted, it may be presented to the active chapter by the pledge counselor. You may also talk to your "Big Brother" about your ideas and he will present them for consideration by the actives. Make an effort to form a close association with your "Big Brother"—he will help you in many ways.

As a pledge you will be expected to know the material contained in this Pledge Manual as it is presented to you during your pledge training. Fraternity meetings, entertainment, and chapter service projects are the "Fraternity in action," and you will be expected to give these precedence over other social engagements. The Fraternity bills are your bills. In order to operate on a business basis, the chapter must have a steady income to pay these bills; you are expected, therefore, to pay your chapter obligations promptly. The ritual of Alpha Sigma Phi is not open to men except as they progress through the various stages leading to the active brotherhood. The ideals, teachings, and traditions of our ritual command a spirit of sincerity and respect. Any disrespectful attitude by you will clearly indicate that you are not ready to become an active brother.

You will be expected to complete certain pledge tasks which will be assigned to you. It is often difficult for a pledge to see the value or purpose of requiring him to perform manual labor as a part of his pledge training. The character and honor of a pledge are often best displayed, however, in the way he does his pledge tasks. If he loafs on the job while letting his pledge brother do most of the work, or if he shirks his assignment altogether, he gives all of the men an opportunity to know him as he really is. Pledge tasks are beneficial in teaching pledges to work together, and, in addition, in developing pride in keeping the house neat and clean and in good condition. They also impress upon the minds of the pledges that they have obligated themselves to serve the Fraternity and to promote the purposes for which it stands. The sincere desire of a pledge to become an active can often be measured by the way he performs his prerequisite pledge tasks.

The pledge pin is to be worn at all times on the coat or sweater until the pledge is initiated or released from his pledgeship, at which time it is to be returned to the chapter. As a pledge of this Fraternity you are not permitted to wear jewelry with the Fraternity insignia on it, or clothing or other items which may carry the seal of the Fraternity other than the pledge pin. The Greek letters may be worn except as items of jewelry. The symbols of the seven points of the badge and the crossed swords have been explained to you in the formal pledging ceremony. They are worthy of your sincere consideration.

As you now enter into your pledgeship, promote the purposes of the Fraternity, exercise your rights, remember your obligations, and seek the good you can get out of the Fraternity—and the good you can do for it.

# Scholarship

**T**HIS game of going to college can be made easy if a student gets started right. Make sure you do so. By learning how to study and how to take care of your physical and mental well-being you will have fought half the battle of this struggle for education.

Inasmuch as the chapters of our Fraternity are located only at institutions of learning, it may seem superfluous to include in this book sections pertaining to the values of scholarship or outlines of correct studying habits. Surprisingly, however, many so-called students attend colleges or universities merely for social prestige or because it is expected of them by their parents. These students, plus the ones who are still confused about study habits, are numerous enough to warrant all possible guidance in matters of learning and scholarship.

Every student owes it to himself, his parents, his educational institution, and to his Fraternity to be as good a student as he reasonably can, to maintain a scholastic level that will reflect favorably on himself and on his Fraternity, and, in general, to promote the chief purpose of the educational community of which he is a part. Coming to college is a big undertaking. A lot of money is invested in clothes, books, fees, and room and board bills. Four to eight valuable years are spent. To waste these investments by floundering through college is pure folly. The primary cause of this wastage of time and money is insufficient knowledge of proper study habits and lack of self-discipline.

Immediately after arriving at the university, every student should busy himself with learning how to obtain the greatest intellectual advantages. By doing so he will make his next few years a pleasure instead of a "grind." He will be able to learn what he came to learn and have time left to participate in other activities. Ninety per cent of the people who flunk out of school do so because they have not learned how to study or to apply themselves, and as a result spend their time floundering.

Few students upon entering a college or university have ever had to study very seriously. High school standards are usually not exacting and only the most highly developed, larger secondary schools demand the efficient application and definite results expected by a university professor. Many students do not learn this even in four years. The first step along this line of self-development is one of forgetting. The student must dismiss without regrets any misconceptions he may have been encouraged to adopt in high school about "getting by," "putting one over" on his instructor, "riding through," "cramming," and "cribbing." Policies of getting something for nothing are no better in the educational field than in the business world. They are the essence of foolishness and, not too infrequently, of tragic self-deception. Even if such tactics did not rob anyone but the student, they would be useless to him, for the greatest thing to be achieved by them would

be a degree, and degrees are worthless unless supported by knowledge and understanding. The greatest benefits from an education do not come from a university but from oneself. A university offers opportunity for self-development. If, through the university's facilities, one does not refine the fibre of his being, both he and the university have failed, and time spent in classrooms and laboratories has been pitifully wasted.

In learning to study there are three fundamental rules which everybody should follow for any kind of course in any college. They are rules that will always be useful to you in life, long after you graduate. These are:

1. Give attention,
2. Follow directions, and
3. Plan your work.

They sound simple, but they are far from easy to apply.

*Giving attention* means to keep your mind on your work in order to notice everything that is important. It is very easy to think you are *giving attention* when you are not. A few checks of your attentive powers might be to go through your notebook. Are the notes in a logical order? Do they make sense? Are there any gaps in them? Are the assignments copied in your notebook always accurate? Do you ever find that you are unable to answer a question on an examination because there is nothing in your notes on that point? Check over your notes, and then try to make them more adequate by *giving better attention*.

*Following directions* is one of the most necessary abilities of any young man. Learn to follow them as they are given. Pay special attention to your assignments and to examinations. If you turn in the wrong problem, or if you discuss the wrong point or the right point but from the wrong slant, your ability to *follow directions* is lacking.

The third method of improving your study habits is to *plan your work*. Of all the suggestions given to students, there is none which has helped them more than making a study schedule. A few years ago a survey was made of hundreds of students in a variety of colleges to discover the factors which make students succeed. Among the reasons why people made good in college, one of the most important was to make and keep a schedule of work, reading, recreation, exercise, and rest.

There are five main advantages in a study schedule which make it so valuable. First, it is an assurance against failure. The student who follows a schedule is seldom a student who is failing. On the other hand, the student who is failing, seldom has a study schedule. Second, it will not only help keep a person from failing, it will do much better than that—it will make him do more efficient work. The qualities which are required to work according to a fixed plan, are the same qualities which will give improvement in the knowledge of any subject. Third, this is something which will last throughout your life. You may forget much of the factual knowledge which you acquire in college, but the training in self-discipline and organization which comes from a study schedule will stay with you. It will teach you to *get work done first and let other things wait*. Nothing will help you to get along on the campus, or out in the world more than this rule. Fourth, a study schedule will give you more free time. You may think at first that it will not, but students who have followed one say, almost without exception, that it does. They find that when other students are slaving away late at night, or over the week-end, they have their work done. Fifth, the

most convincing proof that a study schedule is an advantage is that students who are not getting along will come and ask others to help them plan one. They have discovered that people with a study schedule are doing well, and, when they become desperate, they turn to this as a solution that will help them.

The first step in planning a weekly study schedule is to make a diagram showing all of your classes and regular appointments for the week. Include Fraternity meetings, rehearsals, time spent in athletic practice, and any other activity that you are required to attend.

The second step is to write the name of each subject in the period when you plan to study it. This can be done in red, if you wish, to make it distinctive. It is important to go about this in the right way, because studying lessons at the right time will make your work easier and more efficient. There are three fundamental rules for choosing the right time:

1. Study each subject as soon as possible after the class in that subject.
2. Study in the daytime as much as possible.
3. Have a regular time each day to review the lessons for the next day which you have already studied. You can also use this period to review work done in classes that day.

There are certain general rules for studying that might make it a lot easier on the student. These include adapting oneself to conditions available and general rules governing the physical aspect of the process. They are:

1. Observe study hours. Enforce them on yourself and others alike.
2. Arrange efficient lighting. Too many students find they are having eye-trouble before the first year is over.
3. Arrange chair and work to avoid strain and fatigue. This pertains particularly to your desk and chair. If either of them is too high or too low you will soon be uncomfortable. A little experimenting, especially with the height of the chair relative to the desk, will often make a wonderful difference in the comfort with which study can proceed.
4. General rules which will also aid in the studying process are those governing personal well-being. The first had to do with physical health. A sickly person can not do the work required of a college student adequately. Keep your body well. Essential to five points on a grade are eight hours of sleep. Adequate exercise combined with plenty of good food will do wonders.

Mental recreation is as necessary as physical recreation. "The mind does not need idleness, but it does need a change of occupation." Hobbies, Fraternity work, and various kinds of campus activities and entertainments all serve a good purpose by furnishing a variety of backgrounds for mental relief.

Healthy minds as well as healthy bodies are essential to success in study proficiency. Talk over any problems you may have with someone in whom you place confidence. Sharing troubles often make them easier. Students should never hold entirely within themselves worries and perplexities which depress them or hamper them. Talk them over with your "Big Brother" or the president, or some buddy who will not hesitate to straighten you out if you need it. Consult deans, guidance officers, and professors; rarely will you find one who is not seriously and sympathetically interested in your problem.

# Extra - Curricular Activities

**T**HE one rule that covers most questions in college is the rule of diminishing thoroughness. It is almost an axiom that the more things a student tries to do the less thorough he is with any of them. The first consideration of any college man should be his education. This does not mean that studies will, or should, be his only interest.

All of one's college education does not come from the class room. The Fraternity itself is a real and practical school of social living. It teaches leadership and understanding. It fits the fraternity man for living after his graduation. His personality is developed so that he will have a better chance to prove the worth of what he learned in class. It is, in short, the greatest character influence that a man will have in college.

A man's fraternity should always be his first extra-curricular interest. The number of activities a man "goes out for" should be determined by several factors:

1. The amount of time left over from academic pursuits.
2. The physical and nervous condition of the participator.
3. The amount of time required by the activity.
4. The benefits that are likely to be gained.

It is entirely possible for a man to be a straight "A" student and still participate in all sorts of sports, clubs, publications, and the like. This is not the case with everyone. The best method of knowing just how much you can handle is to try just one activity—the one that most appeals to you. Give whole-hearted participation to this one activity, and do a good job. If you find that there is still lots of time for things other than studies, try one more activity. Do it slowly. There are four years in which to do these things. Take them on cautiously, and be a credit to yourself and to your Fraternity. Seek the counsel of the chapter activities chairman—he is best qualified to help you get started down the right activity pathway.

You should pick an extra-curricular activity suitable to your ability. In this manner your college career will be more meaningful. By your active participation in an extra-curricular activity, you will bring credit to yourself and to your chapter.

Your extra-curricular contacts will give you opportunity for development of your leadership qualities. Leadership in your Fraternity and on the campus will develop self-confidence which will prove invaluable to the full development of your personality.

# Pledges Can Be Smooth

## Social Graces

**A**LPHA Sigma Phi is a social fraternity. As such, a very real part of its program is to give each of its members training in matters of good taste which will enable him to feel at ease in any social situation in which he may find himself.

Common sense should be the guiding principle in determining good taste or good form. To many people, however, etiquette consists of a set of arbitrary rules which must be followed. This conception of good taste is inadequate. The right conception is to act naturally, using common sense and due consideration of others.

Members of Alpha Sigma Phi are expected to learn to adapt themselves as well as possible to any given situation. In order to further this form of education, a few general suggestions are included for your information.

## Table Manners

Eating is an activity common to all men. Because it is, some effort should be made to keep the process as pleasant as possible. Correct table manners are so simple and yet so important that everyone owes it to himself and to his eating companions to acquire them.

The primary rule for good eating, of course, is naturalness. Learn table manners so well that they become automatic. When the proper habits are once acquired they assert themselves on every occasion permitting the individual to eat correctly without effort. Without having to worry about his manners, he can enjoy the meal's conversation or entertainment at his leisure.

When entering the dining room, go in quietly and leisurely, and remain standing with the hands on the back of the chair until all are at their places. After the pre-meal singing or Grace is finished, the man to the left of any woman seats her—it is proper to seat your lady-guest on your right. Wait until all the ladies are seated and the head of the table starts to sit down. That is your signal.

Your first act is to unfold the napkin (the one on your left) until there is but one fold remaining. Place it upon your lap—it is never proper to tuck it under your collar or some such other support. Your napkin is for one purpose only: to assist you in making the meal pleasant by catching an accidental bit of food dropped from your fork and by wiping your lips. The napkin is neither a handkerchief nor a plaything. Leave it on your lap until you have finished your complete meal, then place it to the left of your plate—loosely, not neatly folded in its original shape, nor should it be crumpled in a disorderly mass.

As one sits at the table, the general rule states that it is proper to pass food to the left—however, common sense will determine the most graceful and the easiest way. There may be occasions when you will be acting in the role of a

waiter. If such is the case, remember to serve from the left side of the person being served, and to remove his dishes from the right.

After the food has been served to everyone the business of eating begins. The first problem presented then is that of choosing and handling silverware. For choosing implements, the general rule of beginning at the outside and working in should hold true. For proper gripping of the silverware see photograph on page 23.

The cocktail spoon or fork, if such is to be used, is usually placed on the plate holding the cocktail glass. After using it replace it on the small plate served with the glass.

The knife is used to cut food and to butter bread if no butter-knife is provided. Under no condition is it to be used as a rake or a spoon. When cutting meat cut only one or two bites at a time, lay your knife down, eat those, and then cut more as you need them. When you are not using your knife for cutting, place it across the upper edge of your plate with the cutting edge facing the center of the plate. Do not place it with the tip on the plate and the handle on the table—it might slip off and spoil the tablecloth. (See photography, page 23.)

Food is placed in the mouth with the fork. Eat all the food on the large plate with a fork, never with a knife or a spoon. Never pile a mound of food on the back of your fork with your knife. Butter potatoes and vegetables with a fork, not a knife. The fork may be used instead of a knife to cut soft foods, and in place of the salad fork when no salad fork is provided.

When you have finished eating, the knife and fork should be placed side by side with the handles on the right edge of the plate, and the ends toward the middle of the plate. This signifies to the head of the table that you are finished. (See photograph, page 23.)

Spoons are used for soup, fruit cocktails, coffee, and some desserts. A good rule to remember is never to eat with a spoon those foods that can be eaten with a fork.

The few things that cannot be managed with a fork or a spoon may be eaten with the fingers. These include radishes, olives, celery, pickles, potato chips, small sandwiches, bread, rolls, and, in some places, fried chicken.

Bread is placed on the bread-and-butter plate or at the side of the service plate. Break it in half when taking it off the bread plate, and then into quarters before eating it. Butter it only as you need it.

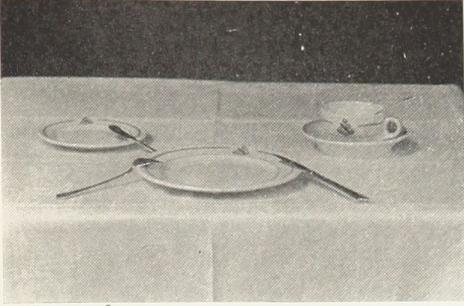
After putting sugar or cream in your coffee or tea, you may stir it gently with your spoon. Then remove your spoon, lay it on the saucer, and drink your coffee from the cup. Never ladle the drink into your mouth with the spoon, or drink with the spoon still in the cup. Never leave the spoon in the cup after stirring. Besides the danger of putting out an eye, there is the danger that the spoon will get bumped causing a shower of liquid all over the table.

Spreading the arms like a flying duck, chewing with the mouth open, and trying to talk with a mouthful of food are very ugly table habits. Remember that the fellow across the table has to look at you.

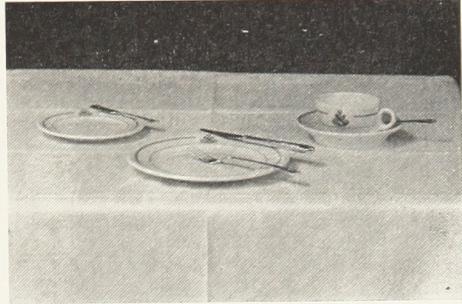
Take your time while eating. Remember that dinners are supposed to be social affairs, and you are not supposed to act as though this were the first meal that you have ever eaten. You are expected to contribute your share to the entertainment. If you do not feel up to talking, you can be a good listener and ask bright questions. But watch that you do not become a bore, either yawning while the other fellow is talking or by monopolizing the conversation yourself.

And do not shout to the other end of the table. Even when you are being witty do not try to impress everybody at once. Be ready to laugh with the other fellow, but do not do it boisterously. It is too childish.

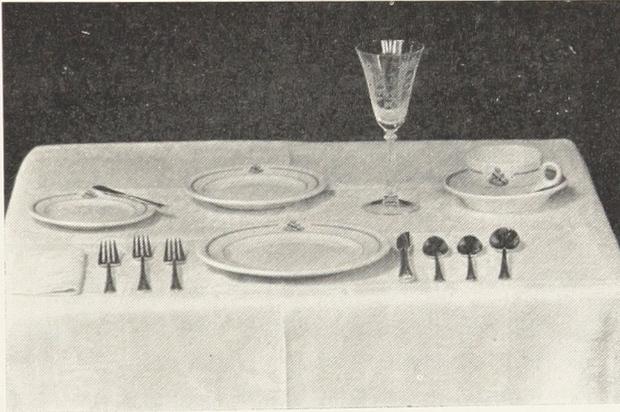
# ETIQUETTE AT THE TABLE



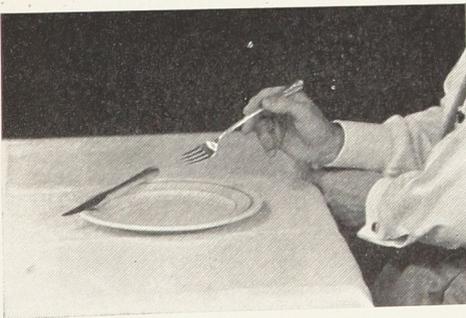
Wrong



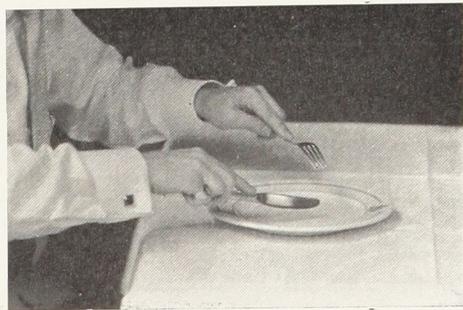
Right



Proper Setting



Proper Grip



Position of knife and fork while cutting

Do not leave the table until everyone is through. Try to regulate your eating so that you will finish at about the same time as your companions. When the meal is finished do not light a cigarette until everyone near you is finished. Smoke may be offensive to your neighbor while he is eating.

In addition there are several other important rules designed to make the process of eating a pleasant experience rather than a race or an otherwise disagreeable task:

Don't:

1. Inhale soup.
2. Yawn or cough without covering face,
3. Lean on the table,
4. Play with unused silver or glass,
5. Nibble on overfilled fork,
6. Spit out anything—bones and seeds may be removed,
7. Chew with mouth open,
8. Take big bites,
9. Blow your nose at the table,
10. Clean your nails,
11. Spear your food,
12. Talk with food in your mouth, nor
13. Come to the dining room chewing gum or smoking.

Do:

1. Eat quietly,
2. Keep hands on lap—eat with one hand at a time,
3. Pass food quickly,
4. Talk (pleasantly) at table,
5. Pass salt and pepper shakers together,
6. Eat entire piece of bread you have buttered, and
7. Sit up straight and raise food to your mouth.

Enter wholeheartedly into the after-meal singing of Fraternity or college songs. Besides aiding in digestion, it gives a pleasing effect of satisfaction to yourself and is enjoyed by most guests.

## Dress

Dress and appearance play a large part in the publicity of the chapter. An entire group may be classed as either "bums" or "Beau Brummels" by the dress of a few members. The first secret of good dress is restraint in the selection of cut, color, and pattern. The second is simply proper care of one's clothing.

Avoid flashy or extreme styles. Notice what others are wearing and then select your wardrobe accordingly. If you are in doubt, check any of the numerous men's style publications (such as *Esquire*), but do not go overboard. Learn to buy carefully, within your budget, the items appropriate to the most occasions possible.

Of equal importance to the selection of the wardrobe is its care. Proper

cleaning, pressing, and brushing can make even a worn suit look pleasant. Shoes must always be shined.

Clothing, however, can make only a part of a man. All the smart clothing in the world will not cover up personal slovenliness. A slovenly body often goes far to make up a "campus hobo" reputation. Be careful of your personal hygiene. Dirty teeth or fingernails, an unshaven face, unkempt hair, and general slouchiness are inexcusable.

## Hospitality

One of the most important aspects of social graces concerns hospitality, for that is the part that outsiders see. A guest, be he a parent, a friend, or even a salesman, will often judge the entire chapter by the reception he is given in his initial contact with the chapter. It is necessary, therefore, that his first impression leave a good taste in his mouth.

A fundamental thing about successful hospitality is its naturalness and voluntary character. When a guest arrives at the house, he should be met promptly at the door. The member meeting him should introduce himself, get and remember the name of the guest, and find out the purpose or business of the guest. If the guest wishes to see a particular man, the member greeting him should escort him to that man and present him with, "Bill, Mr. Visitor is here and would like to speak to you concerning . . ." Thus the guest is made to feel "special" and no embarrassment is caused to the man he is to see.

If the guest is just visiting, however, he should be made to feel welcome and then introduced around. Do not lead him around the room like a "prize animal" at a county fair. Gradually introduce him to small groups so that some conversation is possible with the introductions, that names may be remembered, and that the whole procedure is one of grace and ease.

Introductions usually should be formal. The rule states the proper order when introducing men and women is to present the gentleman to the lady—as, "Mrs. Charming, may I present (or introduce) Mr. Handsome." Also, when introducing two ladies, give preference to married women or to the older of two married ladies. When introducing men, this simple formula is sufficient:

"Mr. Guest, Mr. Member. Mr. Member is from the same home town you are, Mr. Guest, have you two met before?"

In this way the guest is not only introduced, but a lead to further conversation is offered. Always say names slowly and distinctly, permitting the introduced men to remember them.

If any man has been missed in the introduction circuit, he should approach the guest, and, when there is a break in the conversation, extend his hand and say, "I don't believe I've met you. I'm Bob Smith."

Do not make the mistake of trying to introduce the guest to too many people at once. He might be embarrassed in the confusion of names. Try to generate some conversation with each group, using their names, to aid your guest's memory.

If the guest is a woman do not offer to shake her hand unless she first extends hers. It is a woman's privilege to do as she pleases concerning handshaking.

Above all, never remain seated when a guest, male or female, enters a room for the first time of that particular visit. If it is a woman, be sure that she is seated before you again sit down, being first certain that if at all possible you have been introduced to her. Whereas this must be watched particularly in respect to women, it also holds true for any visitor. *Be Alert.*

Entertaining guests is always a problem. For that reason young men often

overdo it, turning the radio too loud, telling too many jokes, laughing too heartily, and so forth. As was stated before, the fundamental thing about successful hospitality is naturalness. Make it a point to be friendly with any guest. Above all, take a sincere interest in him. Care must be taken, however, not to be artificial. One can, if he will, generate a truly kindly feeling toward almost anyone, and in this lies the hospitable attitude. This attitude aids not only in cultivating a genuinely attractive personality, but also in leaving a pleasant impression with any guest.

## General Courtesies

Courtesy is something only a hermit may disregard. Anyone who deals with other people at all must learn to get along with them. This rule holds doubly true in a fraternity house where several different types of men from distinctly varied homes live together.

The fraternity house is not only a building that houses students; it is a home for those living in it. Every individual hanging his hat there must realize this. Oftentimes members of a fraternity who live outside of the house forget and think of it as a public recreation hall and run through its halls, making noise, kicking up dust, and, in general, disrupting all orderliness. That this is very inconsiderate is quite apparent. Those men "living in" are responsible, financially and physically, for the care and maintenance of the house. Do not make their task more difficult by thoughtlessness.

Also easily forgotten is the fact that the fraternity house is a study hall for students. A certain amount of quiet must be preserved—especially during study hours. Study hours must be considered almost a ritual, and any violation of them a sacrilege. All men, living either in or out of the house, owe it to themselves and their brothers to observe them. Disruptions in studying can often mean the difference between passing or badly flunking an examination. Therefore, care must be taken, even to the extent of knocking on any closed door before entering, thus getting permission from the occupant.

This consideration for others, for that is what it all amounts to, is necessary in other daily habits also. Be considerate of another member's possessions. Never borrow his property without first asking him. How exasperating it is to look in vain for a tie or a pair of suspenders, not finding it because someone "borrowed" it without permission. Then, if you do borrow something, be certain that you return it promptly, and in good condition.

Do not form the habit of "bumming" cigarettes, shampoo, shaving cream, etc. Such things are usually borrowed with no intentions of repaying them, and thus amounts to little more than panhandling.

Another item in the line of "don'ts" concerns leaving clothing, books, etc., strewn around the house. Learn to pick up after yourself and help others to do the same. Do not drop cigarettes or candy wrappers around. There is usually a "circular file" somewhere in the house if you would only take the trouble to look for it. Above all, do not drop any paper in ashtrays. It not only creates a mess, but it constitutes a serious fire hazard that any professional arsonist would be proud of. If you have been fortunate enough to find a bottled refreshment machine in the house, make sure that you also locate the empty bottle rack—and then use it.

Another important rule in general courtesy has to do with language. Swearing, smut, and profanity only demonstrate stupidity and insufficient vocabularies. Aside from the negative effect obscenity has on any visitor who overhears such talk, it casts an unpleasant aura over the entire house.

Be considerate of others who live with you. You are only a small part of your chapter—do not exceed your bounds. In doing your part, try to follow the Golden Rule, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

## *Section II*

### *YOUR LOCAL CHAPTER*

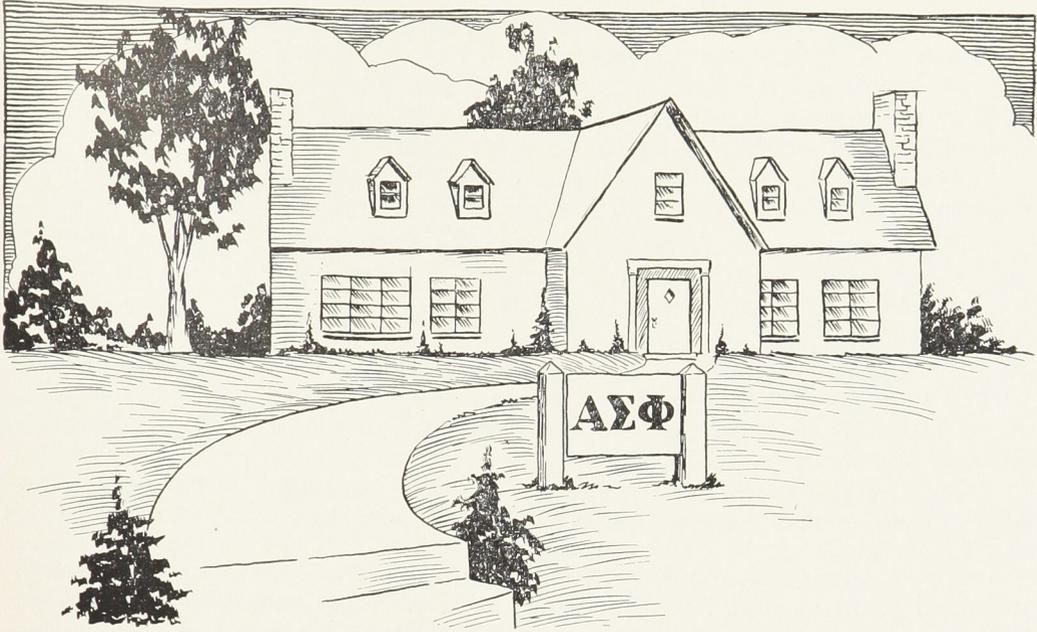
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# NATIONAL INTERFRATERNITY CONFERENCE

## *The Decalog of Fraternity Policy*

1. The college fraternity has as its goal, in harmony with that of the college, to provide training and discipline of the individual who, in seeking an education, desires to make of himself a useful member of society, possessing knowledge, trained skill, and capacity for accomplishment. The college fraternity, as a group organization, seeks to teach men how to live and work together, striving by precept and example for the personal development of the individual in the training of mind and body. It carries forward the fundamental purposes of education, adding a fraternal influence for correct living and individual development.
2. The college fraternity must regard itself as an integral part of the institution in which it is located. It not only must be amenable to the rules and regulations of the college institution, but must share in all the college responsibilities of the undergraduate. The college fraternity must match the discipline of the college administration, and must accept the added responsibility incident to the supervision of group life in the chapter house. Furthermore, the college fraternity, with complete loyalty and allegiance to the college which nurtures it, has the duty of supporting in every possible way the institution of which it is a part.
3. The college fraternity is also a business organization. Successful management requires sound financial practices and good housekeeping methods. There is the dual obligation of prompt collection of monies owed and prompt payments of accounts due. The fraternity man and the chapter group acquire strength and stature as they develop business experience and a true perception of correct business methods. Financial strength and integrity in the fraternity enables it to accomplish its other aims.
4. The college fraternity stands for excellence in scholarship. It seeks, as a part of its college, to promote diligent application to study by the fraternity member, not only in order that the requirements of the college be met, but also that achievement above the average level may be attained. The college fraternity adds its rewards for intellectual attainment to those given by the college.

5. The college fraternity accepts its role in the moral and spiritual development of the individual. It not only accepts the standards of the college, but, in addition, endeavors to develop those finer qualities of ethical conduct which add to the inner growth of man.
6. The college fraternity recognizes that culture goes hand in hand with education, and, therefore, seeks to broaden the growth of the fraternity member by encouraging the acquisition of knowledge and training in cultural subjects. It is in this field that the college fraternity augments the formal instruction of the institution in encouraging an appreciation of art, of music, of literature, of dramatics, of debate, of sports and games, of speaking and writing, and of national affairs.
7. The college fraternity is the center of much of the social life of the fraternity member. As such it seeks to develop the social graces, the art of good living, the development of courtesy and kindness. Good manners, good taste and good companionship are a part of the training of every fraternity member.
8. The college fraternity recognizes the importance of the physical well-being of its members. It seeks to provide healthful and sanitary housing. It encourages healthful practices by its members, discourages physical excesses and promotes athletic competitions in both fraternity and college life, so that *mens sana in corpore sano* shall be the aim of every fraternity member.
9. The college fraternity assumes civic responsibilities. The chapter-house is another training ground for good citizenship. Fraternity members are taught first their civic responsibilities as members of the college community, and are prepared in later life to assume their responsibilities to their communities and to the nation.
10. The college fraternity seeks to develop those qualities of human understanding, of companionship, of kindness, with a knowledge and training in appraising the basic values of life, which will lead towards a better civilization, with peace and understanding among all peoples.



# The Backbone of the Chapter

## Chapter Government

A national college fraternity is like a federation of states—each chapter represents one of the states and the national headquarters acts as the administrative head of the fraternity. The fraternity, separated into its different chapters with each group having its own interests, is bound together by a common goal, *a better fraternity*. The links which tie the chapters together with the national organization are the officers serving their terms and working between their chapters and the national office.

These men, who are chosen as recognized leaders of their chapters by being elected as officers, have a high privilege and responsibility—to perpetuate, to maintain, and to build a chapter on their campus which has been handed down to them from alumni who have passed through the fraternity in years gone by.

Chapter officers are trustees in the job of passing on to their successors a better chapter. At the same time, they are obtaining executive experience which will serve them in good stead upon being graduated.

*The President (or the "H. S. P.")* The president is the executive officer of the chapter. His duty is to coordinate activities of the house and the men in the chapter. He is responsible to both the National Organization and to the college or university he is attending for the conduct and relations of the chapter. He is also trusted to run the chapter as efficiently as possible for he holds an obligation to the entire alumni group of which the present is only a small part. Every effort must be made to cooperate with the President, for, without unanimous support from the chapter, he can do nothing.

*The Vice-President (or the "H. J. P.")* The Vice-President assists the President in all his duties and responsibilities. In addition, he takes complete charge

of the chapter in the event the President is absent. The Vice-President is also the chairman of the Prudential Committee.

*The Treasurer (or the House Manager)* The Treasurer is the financial manager of the chapter, handling all details under the supervision of the Prudential Committee. In accord with regular business tactics, he is bonded.

*The Secretary* acts as the recording secretary of the chapter, and, as such, has a most important job—to keep the records of all meetings and file them properly.

*The Corresponding Secretary* handles all correspondence between the chapter and the National Office regarding chapter activities, as well as correspondence with alumni members and with the institution and sister chapters of the National Organization.

*The Sergeant-at-Arms* maintains order and sees to the smooth running of chapter meetings and initiations.

*The Marshal* is in charge of the most beautiful ceremonies of the Fraternity—the initiation.

*The Tomahawk Associate Editor* has as his responsibility to the active chapter and to the alumni members to give all the news of the chapter in his letters to the *Tomahawk*.

*The Prudential Committee* is composed of the Vice-President as chairman, two other members elected by the chapter, and the President and Treasurer as ex-officio members. It is the executive committee of the chapter authorized to formulate chapter policy with regard to financial matters and other divisions of the chapter program.

Each officer and committee member is charged as a trustee of the chapter, during the time he is a member of a committee, to make the chapter better and stronger. The officers and committeemen can produce the best fraternity on the campus, if they have the will and desire to be members of the best fraternity.

Officers have been elected or appointed by their brothers, their most ardent supporters and their greatest and best critics. They have the opportunity of seeing democracy function in the operation of the chapter, and they must take pride in their individual and collective responsibilities. The result will be a fraternity consisting of an organized group of men which is contributing something to the campus, and to a fuller college life.

It must be remembered that learning to live with each other, to cooperate with each other, and to have a genuine understanding of each other is the greatest lesson of the Fraternity. Opportunities lie in fraternity life which will develop leadership and will make better citizens for the community and country—not only because a man went to college, but because he was also a fraternity man.

In addition to the above officers, there are several committees designed to help the President carry out his duties and to facilitate efficient operation of the chapter. The chairmen of these committees are appointed by the President and they in turn select the members they need to help them. These committees and their duties are:

*The Scholarship Committee*, composed of one man from each class, is charged with keeping records of the individual scholastic standing of each member of the house, and should interview members who are, “slipping” scholastically because of too many extra-curricular activities, financial strain, “girl troubles,” or worries about the family at home. These interviews, aside from permitting the troubled member to “let off steam,” seem to have the psychological effect of sharing one’s troubles.

*The Rushing Committee*, composed of at least three men, organizes and presents to the chapter in the early fall and winter a program for rushing and pledging for spring, summer, and fall activities; and with the consent and advice of the chapter, carries that program into effect.

*The Alumni Relations Committee*, preferably composed of a junior and a senior, has the responsibility of maintaining a working relationship with the Alumni Association. Part of their duties entail keeping the Alumni informed concerning the chapter activities by means of news letters or newspapers. Another phase of this committee's activity includes holding alumni smokers and "Busts" and other affairs, thus holding or regaining the alumni's interest.

*The Faculty Relations Committee* has the duty of broadening the contacts with the faculty and administration.

*The Political Relations Committee* is formed to keep the chapter informed on political matters on campus and to keep the name of the Fraternity high in the campus political activities.

The name of *The Intramural Committee* suggests its activities. The members attempt to keep the men enthusiastic about the intramural program on the campus and to see that the chapter enters into all intramural activities.

*The Public Relations Committee* should see to it that important news on the chapter's active members as well as its alumni is published in the college paper or other campus publications which will bring favorable publicity to the chapter.

*The Social Committee* operates on an annual budget and sees that the social standing of the chapter is kept high at all times. Organization of group singing, unique parties, exchanges, and other forms of social recreation are all within the field of this committee.

On every campus there are innumerable outside activities, and it is the duty of *The Activities Committee* to know the requirements for these activities and the procedure for participation.

These committees and others which might be appointed as the need arises are the "work-horses" of every chapter. Every pledge owes it to himself to find out as much about them as possible—and to help them whenever he can.

## The Business Side

Essential to smooth working within a chapter is the realization of the two-fold character of that chapter. The fact that a chapter is a brotherhood made up of men who resolve to live on a fraternal plane is commonly acknowledged, but it is even more. It is also a business organization. Thousands of dollars are spent annually in the business functions of maintaining and operating a chapter house. As such, a chapter must exert its efforts toward building and maintaining a reputation for efficient management and a high credit rating as well as a name for carefree fellowship and mutual helpfulness. To this end each man must pay his own way.

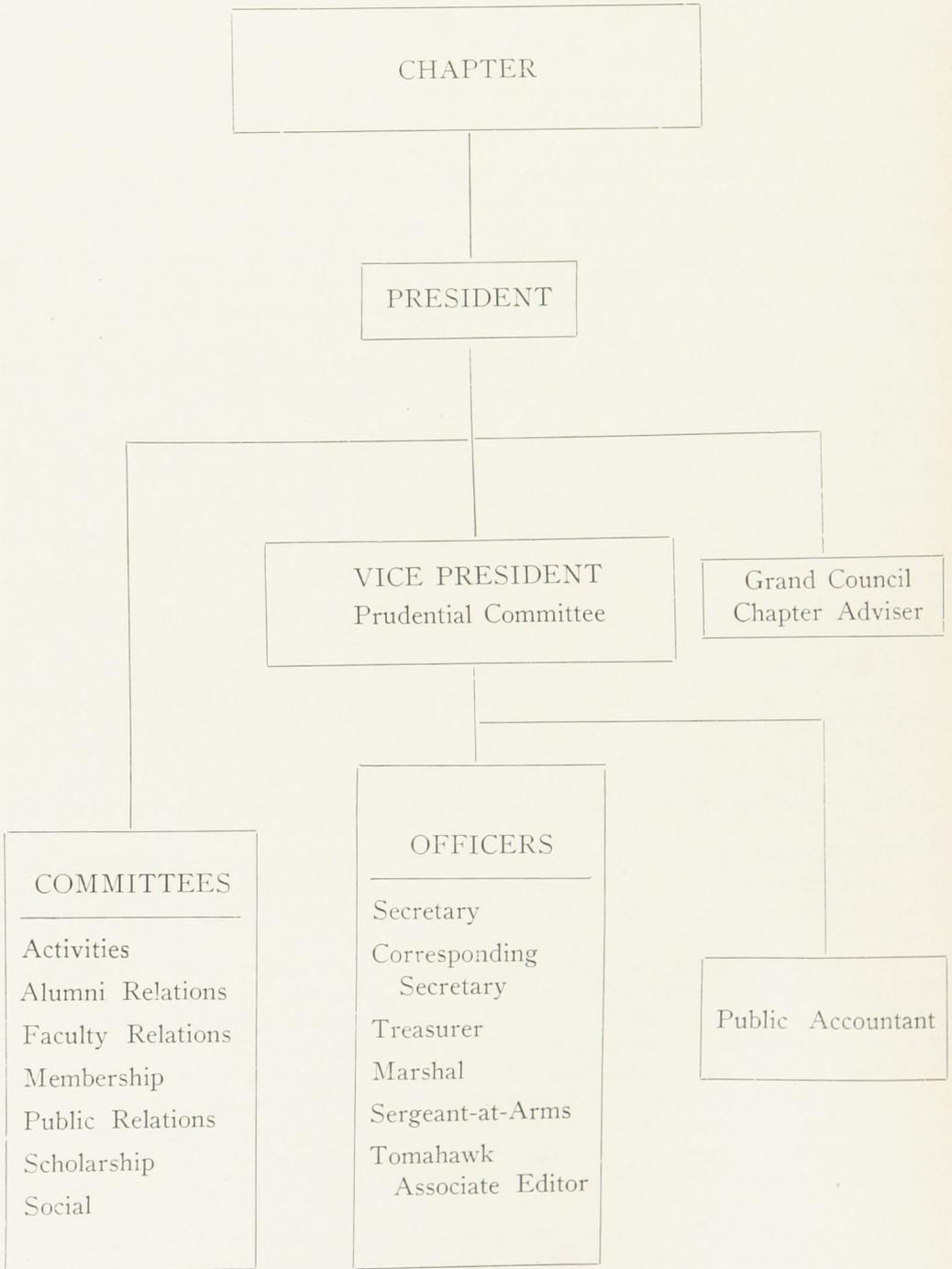
The business plan of a chapter's financial workings is set up in such a way as to split the expenses of operation equally among all members. In this way the financial obligations are distributed in the same manner as are the numerous privileges.

It is entirely logical, therefore, that if a member does not meet his business obligations he does not have the right to expect any of the privileges. It seems cold-blooded, to be sure, but it is easily recognized that it would be unfair to expect others to shoulder more than their share of the burden.

Often it happens that this dual nature of a fraternal organization is forgotten. Many times members will wantonly waste or misuse house property, forgetting that they are paying for it themselves. Every man should learn where the money he pays is spent, thus he realizes that any expenses resulting from misuse of property is coming, not from some intangible "house fund," but from his own pocket.

It is quite logical to expect, therefore, that all members will respect their financial and business obligations, and, as such, respect all fraternity property.

# CHART OF CHAPTER ORGANIZATION







The Officers of the Chapter are:

- President .....
- Vice President .....
- Secretary .....
- Treasurer .....
- Marshal .....
- Corresponding Secretary .....
- Sergeant-at-Arms .....
- Tomahawk* Associate Editor .....

The Chapter Advisor is .....

The Chapter Accountant is .....

The Chapter Attorney is .....

The President of the Alumni Association is .....  
and the Secretary is .....

The following others have served Alpha Sigma Phi nationally:

.....  
.....

Ten of the Chapter's outstanding alumni and their accomplishments:

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
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.....  
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.....  
.....  
.....

# My Alma Mater

..... located at .....

was founded in the year .....

The number of undergraduate students is.....

The President is .....

The Dean of Men is .....

My college, school, or department is .....

and my Dean or Head is .....

The intercollegiate activities in which my institution regularly participates are

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

The major campus publications are .....

.....  
.....

The leading honorary societies are .....

.....  
.....

The leading professional fraternities are .....

.....  
.....

The number of social fraternities on campus is.....

The number of sororities on campus is .....

The "nickname" of my institution is .....

and the colors are .....

# It's All Greek to Me

## The Greek Alphabet

CAPITAL	LOWER	LETTER	GREEK	ENGLISH
A	$\alpha$	Alpha	Ahlpha	Alpha
B	$\beta$	Beta	Bayta	Beeta
$\Gamma$	$\gamma$	Gamma	Gahmma	Gamma
$\Delta$	$\delta$	Delta	Delta	Delta
E	$\epsilon$	Epsilon	Epsilon	Epsilon
Z	$\zeta$	Zeta	Zayta	Zeeta
H	$\eta$	Eta	Ayta	Eeta
$\Theta$	$\theta$	Theta	Thayta	Theeta
I	$\iota$	Iota	Iota	Iota
$\kappa$	$\kappa$	Kappa	Kahppa	Kappa
$\Lambda$	$\lambda$	Lambda	Lahmbda	Lambda
M	$\mu$	Mu	Mew	Mew
N	$\nu$	Nu	New	New
$\Xi$	$\xi$	Xi	Xee	Zi (eye)
O	$\omicron$	Omicron	Omicron	Omicron
$\Pi$	$\pi$	Pi	Pee	Pi (eye)
P	$\rho$	Rho	Rho	Rho
$\Sigma$	$\sigma$	Sigma	Sigma	Sigma
T	$\tau$	Tau	Tow (owl)	Tawe
Y	$\upsilon$	Upsilon	Oopsilon	Upsilon
$\Phi$	$\phi$	Phi	Phee	Phi (eye)
X	$\chi$	Chi	Chee	Chi (eye)
$\Psi$	$\psi$	Psi	Psee	Psi (eye)
$\Omega$	$\omega$	Omega	Omayga	Omeega



**N**ATIONAL  
**I**NTERFRATERNITY **C**ONFERENCE

## Principles of Democracy

**T**HE COLLEGE FRATERNITY OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA WHICH WAS CONCEIVED IN THE ATMOSPHERE OF A STRUGGLE FOR POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE, AND CAME INTO BEING AS AN EXPRESSION OF SELF-GOVERNMENT; ADHERES STEADFASTLY TO SOCIAL, RELIGIOUS, POLITICAL, AND ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY AS THE ONLY SOUND BASIS FOR A SATISFYING PERSONAL AND NATIONAL LIFE; DEFENDS THE INDIVIDUAL'S RIGHT TO LIBERTY AND EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY; INCULCATES A SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY TO SELF, TO COLLEGE, TO COUNTRY, AND TO SOCIETY; STRESSES THE SPIRITUAL VALUES OF LIFE AS THE FOUNDATION OF THE TRULY DEMOCRATIC WAY OF LIVING; SUPPORTS OUR COUNTRIES' CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE CAUSE OF DEMOCRACY;

**C**ONDEMNS ALL ACTIVITIES TENDING TO SUBVERT THE PRINCIPLES AND PROCESSES OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT; PLEDGES UNQUALIFIED LOYALTY AND DEVOTION TO COUNTRY.

## *Section III*

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## *The Old Gal*

You will often hear your Brothers speak of the "Old Gal." They are fondly using a term of affection for Alpha Sigma Phi. This is a tradition so old in the Fraternity that its origin is obscure.



## Fraternities---From the Beginning

**T**HE colleges in the early days of our nation were not the colleges and universities that we know today. They would probably be better referred to as "Finishing Schools for Boys." The students at these schools were usually in their early teens and many were graduated when they were but twelve years old. These boys lived under the close supervision of their headmasters and "fellow." They had little freedom to do as they wished. Discipline was strict and was obeyed because the boys knew that a beating awaited them if they did not carry out the rules to the letter.

No doubt you have read the history of the early American system of education in your history books, so we will not go any further into the subject here, except to say that only five colleges were established in the first 143 years of America. The fraternity system was not known in these years.

As the colonies grew and expanded, more colleges were founded, and a greater appreciation of learning came into the minds of the colonists. Literary societies were organized which might be called the forerunners of the early fraternity system. These societies used their leisure time for practicing penmanship, writing, public speaking, and debating.

The first fraternity of which there is record in an American college was organized at the College of William and Mary in 1750. It was known as "The Flat Hat Club" and continued in existence until after 1772. The club held regular meetings and was secret, literary, and social in character. Distinguished members of the club included Thomas Jefferson, St. George Tucker, James Innes, and the Reverend Thomas Gwatkin.

The first Greek-letter fraternity was organized at the College of William and Mary on December 5, 1776. The fraternity was, and is, Phi Beta Kappa. This fraternity was also the first to use Greek letters to designate its "branch" chapters as we know them today.

Phi Beta Kappa adopted a square with its point straight up and down and the letters S. P. engraved on the face of the badge. On the back of the badge

was the inscription "Φ. Β. Κ." and the date, "December 5, 1776." Many years after its founding, Phi Beta Kappa adopted its familiar key.

At first the fraternity met monthly, but then the group began to have meetings every week. The time was spent in the reading of essays, orations, and debates with proper remarks and criticism by one of the members. Later in its history Phi Beta Kappa instituted a special grip, a ritual, and a plan for expansion.

Phi Beta Kappa began colonizing in 1778 and had sister chapters at Yale and Harvard by 1779. Its membership also included other colleges and many of the prominent men of the Southern Colonies. It continued to expand and many chapters were instituted at colleges in many of the states and colonies. In 1831, Phi Beta Kappa took on its present form, an honorary scholarship organization where both men and women are admitted on equal qualifications and terms. Phi Beta Kappa's motto, which has remained the same since 1776, is "Philosophy, the Guide of Life."

Four Phi Beta Kappa men at the University of North Carolina organized the second Greek-letter society of importance in those times in 1812. It was strictly a student organization and rapidly spread, so that soon there were twenty-one chapters widely scattered throughout the South. It finally died as a result of war and was later absorbed by chapters of other fraternities at the various colleges. Its Greek letters have no sound historical connection with other fraternities organized since that time.

Pi Beta Phi was organized as a local at Union College in 1813. Chi Delta Theta was organized at Yale University as a local in 1821. Chi Phi was also a local organization founded at Princeton University in 1824. None of these three continued or left any permanent impress on American college life.

The first social fraternity established that remains today, without a break in its history, is the Kappa Alpha Society. Kappa Alpha Society was founded at Union College in Schenectady, New York, on November 26, 1825. Seven of the founders of Kappa Alpha Society were members of Phi Beta Kappa.

Sigma Phi was founded at Union College in 1827. That same year the organization of Delta Phi was formed at Union. These three organizations, Kappa Alpha Society, Sigma Phi, and Delta Phi, are called the "Union Triad." Imitation of the Union Triad, or opposition to it, accounts for the establishment of nearly all general fraternities as we know them today.

Our own Fraternity, Alpha Sigma Phi, was founded at Yale University on December 6, 1845, making it the tenth oldest of the Greek-letter societies. It has the characteristics of the general fraternity system.

Most fraternities have a name composed of two or three Greek letters. These letters usually represent a secret motto which is known only to the members of the fraternity. The motto indicates the purposes or aims of the fraternity. The different chapters at the various colleges and universities are usually named with letters of the Greek alphabet. Our own system of naming chapters is by date of founding, or assimilation into Alpha Sigma Phi beginning with the first letter of the Greek alphabet, Alpha. After the alphabet runs out, the chapters have double names with the first letter the first of the Greek alphabet and the second letter following the regular order of the Greek alphabet. Example: Alpha Alpha, Alpha Beta, Alpha Gamma, then through the alphabet until you start again with Beta Alpha, Beta Beta, Beta Gamma, and so forth. (Alpha Sigma Phi has a distinctive variation from the practice followed by other fraternities—there is no chapter designated as Omega. Omega is the last letter of the Greek alphabet, and Alpha Sigma Phi does not want to have "a last chapter.")

Most fraternities have a distinctive set of insignia consisting of a badge or key, pledge pin, colors, flower, flag, coat of arms, and other symbolic insignia. Most fraternities also have a number of publications such as song books, membership and chapter directories, handbooks, pledge manuals, periodicals, newspapers, and a certificate of membership known as the shingle.

# This Is My Heritage

**A**S a pledge of Alpha Sigma Phi, you are expected to learn well the story of your Fraternity. In your discourse with people of the fraternity world, especially the members of other chapters of Alpha Sigma Phi, you and your chapter will most often be judged by what you know of the Fraternity, its history, its organization, and its policies.

Few indeed are the fraternities of the nation that have as interesting and significant a history as that of Alpha Sigma Phi. It is not a dull story of founding and gradual development, but rather it is a story of an organization that has reflected the ups and downs of our nation's history. We have grown, prospered, struggled, prospered again, and are now, after having gained strength during one of the most trying times in the world's lifetime, enjoying the brightest period since our founding.

Alpha Sigma Phi was founded on December 6, 1845, as a sophomore society at Yale University in competition with Kappa Sigma Theta, founded in 1838. Fraternities at Yale were of a somewhat different pattern because of the fact that traditions and customs at Yale developed and perpetuated class ties. While the class system was also transplanted to other Eastern schools, it developed to the greatest degree at Yale. A man's loyalty, under the class system, was to his class first, and to his college second. The division on this basis was carried into the formation of the societies. At the top of the system were the senior societies which, at the time Alpha Sigma Phi was formed, comprised "Skull and Bones" and "Scroll and Key." Junior societies were next in prestige and, at the time, comprised Alpha Delta Phi and Psi Upsilon; Delta Kappa Epsilon, Kappa Sigma Epsilon, and Alpha Kappa comprised the freshman societies.

Under the class system, it was possible for a man to belong to four successive societies and, consequently, to divide and weaken his loyalty. Also, at the end of the year each society was taken over by an entirely new group, thus cancelling out any continuity of policy, purpose, or affection for the fraternity by the members. The defects of this system ultimately resulted in its discontinuance in all other American colleges and at Yale it was radically modified when sophomores, juniors, and seniors were permitted to be pledged and initiated into the so-called junior societies. The older senior societies at Yale then became more like their original selves and restored the honor first attached to their membership. It was into this class system, while it was most powerful and prosperous, that three freshmen students at Yale injected their newly-formed Fraternity of Alpha Sigma Phi.

The historic meeting of the three freshmen at which the Fraternity was founded was held in Louis Manigault's room on Chapel Street on December 6, 1845. No officers were chosen or minutes kept, but that date was recognized by Manigault, Rhea, and Weiser as the founding of the Fraternity. The existence of the society was kept secret until June 18, 1846, when the names of its first pledges were announced. Fourteen neophytes were initiated on June 24, 1846, whereupon the badge of Alpha Sigma Phi appeared for the first time on the Yale campus as a sophomore society.

Instead of discouraging it, the junior societies welcomed the new fraternity as an added link in the political chain they were forging in the scramble for preference for college honors and men. It was welcomed, too, by potential members; but to the members of its rival sophomore society, it incurred both their fear and their antagonism—as was to be expected.

Kappa Sigma Theta, which had been the only sophomore society on the campus since 1838, took up the cudgel immediately upon the appearance of its rival, and violently attacked the infant society in its official paper *The Yale Banger*, appropriately named after the emblem of the sophomore class.

“The Alpha Sigma Phi in the same class, presents strong motives for the exercise of sympathy and assistance, mournfully saying as they wear the primer and rod conspicuously on their bosom, ‘Spare us who desire greatly to learn our letters.’” (November, 1846 issue, page 1.)

Not to be outdone, Alpha Sigma Phi thereupon laid plans for the establishment of its own paper and in the following year *The Yale Tomahawk* appeared and replied in a retaliatory vein—and under a caricature of the Kappa Sigma Theta badge:

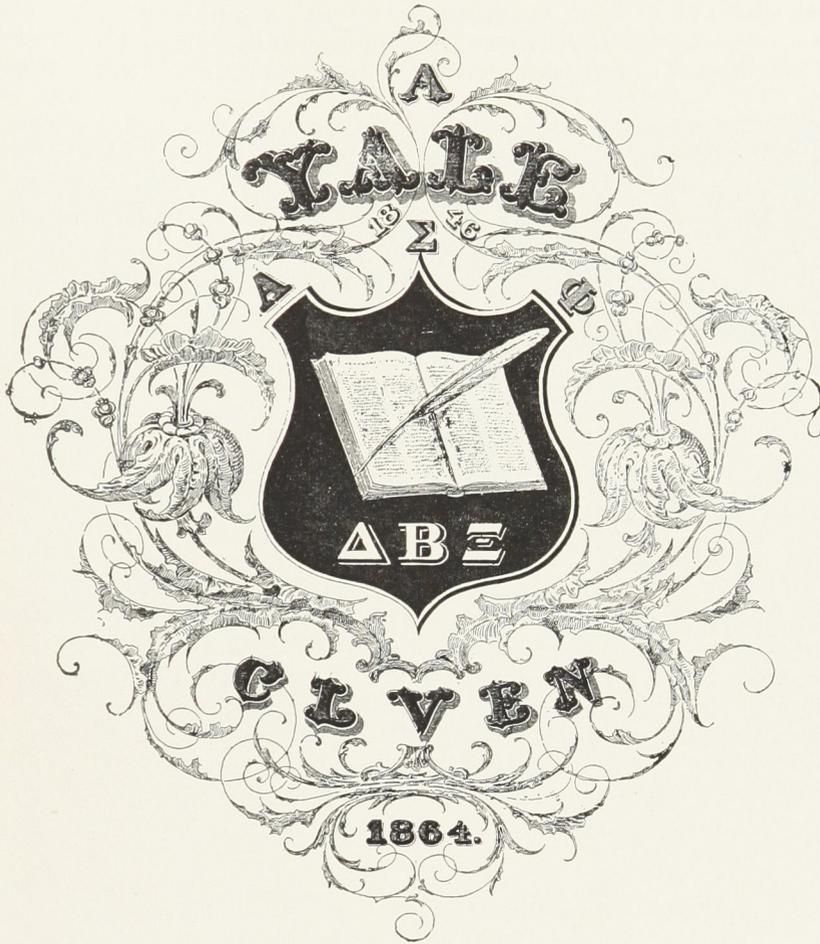
“Kappa Sigma Theta Society. It is probably known to but a few of our readers that there is, in the sophomore class, a *Society* which has long been struggling for respectable footing in the Societies of the College. Its prospects have at last become so hopeless that they have sent to the parent chapter at Middletown (head of sloop navigation) for permission to expire. This permission has been reluctantly granted by the few surviving members at that place, and the decease will ‘come off’ as soon as any members can be found able to write a funeral oration.

“The members of last year, having scoured, with poor success, all the highways, and by-ways, and hedges in the neighborhood, endeavoring to persuade *all*, whoever would, to come in, proceeded, on the night of Friday, twenty-third of July last, to initiate the numberless maim, halt, and blind, who, having no hope for better things, had yielded to their persuasions.

“We would add that after the performance, the members were chased about town during the remainder of the night by officers of the College and by the police. Several valedictorians were among the fugitives.” (November, 1847 issue, page 1.)

In 1858 Alpha Sigma Phi's only rival at Yale, Kappa Sigma Theta, succumbed to a variety of ills, among which was the expulsion of several of its leaders who had formed an inner clique for social and political advantage in their junior year. The junior societies thereupon concentrated all their energies upon Alpha Sigma Phi in seeking to control it and during the next six years the struggle grew increasingly keen and bitter, notwithstanding the fact that the active members in each of these junior societies largely had been members of Alpha Sigma Phi while sophomores. While the turmoil was growing in intensity at New Haven, the Delta Chapter was formed in 1860 at Marietta by Alpha, acting in its capacity as mother chapter of the Fraternity. No doubt the fact that it was established as an all-class society has been the primary reason for the continued existence of Delta, particularly through the years when one-class societies in colleges were gradually dying out. Three years later on June 6, 1863, the mother chapter with Delta's help chartered an Epsilon chapter at Delaware College, now Ohio Wesleyan University, which, like Delta, was open to all classes in the college. Just as the group was beginning to operate, however, the increased pre-occupation of Alpha with campus difficulties caused Epsilon to place itself under the supervision of Delta. Depletion of its ranks, because of the Civil War, led to Epsilon's demise in 1864 when it consolidated with Sigma Chi. At the time of the reorgan-

ization of the Epsilon Chapter at Ohio Wesleyan, in 1913, the Sigma Chi chapter there returned the original charter issued in 1863 to the Epsilon chapter of Alpha Sigma Phi.

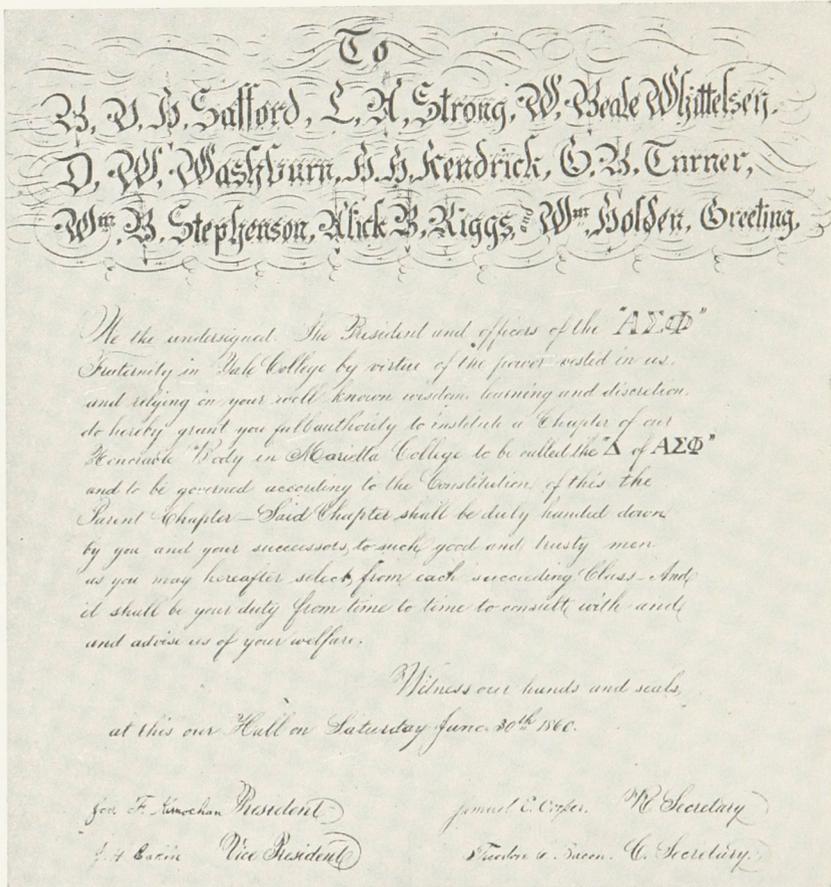


Poster of Delta Beta Xi, showing the initials of the open motto of Alpha Sigma Phi, CLVEN, "Causa Latet Vis Est Notissima"—The Cause is Hidden, The Results Well Known.

In 1864 there arose at Yale a culmination to the long struggle among the junior fraternities, Psi Upsilon, Delta Kappa Epsilon, and Alpha Delta Phi, to control the lone sophomore society of Alpha Sigma Phi from which each principally obtained its members. The number of men in Alpha Sigma Phi elected that year to the three junior societies was much over-balanced in favor of Delta Kappa Epsilon, and the three junior fraternities went through a series of violent and tumultuous rows. The faculty stepped in then to suppress Alpha Sigma Phi and forbade the initiation of its pledges. Some of these had already been initiated, and others were taken in secretly, but the doom of Alpha Sigma Phi had been pronounced and it soon became but a campus memory.

Having lost the prize for which each had fought, the junior societies realized that some sort of sophomore society should be established in its place to facilitate their control over the sophomore class. Two of the junior societies set up their own sophomore organizations, under faculty permission. Psi Upsilon established Phi Theta Psi in October, 1864, and Delta Kappa Epsilon organized Delta Beta

Xi in December of the same year. Each claimed to be the legitimate descendant of Alpha Sigma Phi, but Delta Beta Xi possessed the old records and property of the defunct fraternity. Its badge, moreover, was much the same as that of Alpha Sigma Phi, and its other insignia were very similar. It also initiated as a charter member an alumnus of Marietta chapter who was a junior at Yale. Phi Theta Psi had no contact with any former member of Alpha Sigma Phi, it acted as a rival to Delta Beta Xi until both were suppressed on June 2, 1875. Forty mem-



Charter issued to Delta chapter in 1860. Note that it is granted by the Mother Chapter, Alpha

bers of the suppressed Alpha chapter of Alpha Sigma Phi were initiated into Delta Beta Xi during the first year or two of its eleven year existence. In front of the ceremonial room of Delta Beta Xi was a large curtain on which was inscribed the name of Alpha Sigma Phi. The accompanying print of an old poster which includes the letters, "ΑΣΦ," with the date 1846 indicating the first year of its open operation on the Yale campus, and the letters "CLVEN," comprising the initials of the open motto of Alpha Sigma Phi, "Causa Latet Vis Est Notissima," also corroborates the continuous existence, in fact, if not name, of Alpha Sigma Phi on the Yale campus from December 6, 1845 to June 2, 1875.

Delta Beta Xi is continued in the present traditions of Alpha Sigma Phi as an award to alumni who have rendered distinguished service to the Fraternity. Its advisor from the Yale faculty was Cyrus Northrop who had been initiated into Alpha Chapter in 1854. He subsequently became president of the University of Minnesota and Grand Senior President of the Fraternity in 1916 when Rho Chap-

ter of Alpha Sigma Phi was chartered at that university. It is interesting to note that the present president of the University of Minnesota, Dr. J. Lewis Morrill, is a member of Alpha Sigma Phi and was inaugurated as President in Northrop Hall on that campus in 1945.

During the period from 1864 to 1875, Delta Chapter at Marietta College and Phi Theta Psi and Delta Beta Xi at Yale functioned independently as strictly local societies with no contact between them beyond one initiation into Delta Beta Xi from Delta Chapter. After 1875 neither Alpha Sigma Phi, Delta Beta Xi, nor any other recognized successor to either existed on the Yale campus until the revival there of Alpha Chapter of Alpha Sigma Phi in 1907.

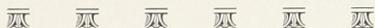
It was also in 1907 that the Fraternity began its major efforts at nationalization. And in 1909 Alpha Sigma Phi assisted, along with twenty-six other fraternities, in organizing the National Interfraternity Conference.

The philosophy of growth was to install chapters on certain selected campuses—those of old and well established private institutions and of state universities. Alpha Sigma Phi continued its conservative growth, establishing thirty-four chapters by 1939.

It was in this year, 1939, that Alpha Sigma Phi installed the remaining chapters of Phi Pi Phi. This consolidation brought five new chapters into Alpha Sigma Phi, chapters which had been installed by Phi Pi Phi at Illinois Institute of Technology in 1923, Case School of Applied Science in 1926, Baldwin-Wallace College in 1926, Westminster College in 1927, and Purdue University in 1930.

It was in 1946 that the greatest single step was taken to enlarge our fold, for it was on September 6, 1946 that Alpha Sigma Phi and Alpha Kappa Pi, at their separate conventions, voted to consolidate. This consolidation brought to seventy-two the number of chapters that have been granted charters by Alpha Sigma Phi.

So we find four dates paramount in the history of Alpha Sigma Phi—December 6, 1845, the date of our founding; 1907, the start of our nationalization; 1939, the consolidation with Phi Pi Phi; and 1946, the consolidation with Alpha Kappa Pi. Remember these dates, they are the highlights of our History.



## Pinnacle Week

Pinnacle Week has been traditionally designated as the exemplary period for every pledge of the Fraternity. You will conduct yourself as a gentleman with dignity in keeping with the ideals and purposes of Alpha Sigma Phi. During this final week of your pledgship, you will be judged by your conduct, both within the chapter and on the campus. You will be expected to have a full knowledge of the Fraternity. All of which will again prove your readiness to become a Brother in Alpha Sigma Phi.

# Founders of Alpha Sigma Phi

## Louis Manigault

Louis Manigault was the great-grandson of Pierre Manigault who came to America with the Huguenots in 1691 and settled in Charleston, South Carolina. Pierre Manigault was a hard-working, shrewd, thrifty man whose activities in the colony included planting, trading, and merchandising. From the work of his long life, he amassed a large fortune and was able to give the colony of South Carolina two hundred thousand dollars to equip its soldiers during the Revolutionary War. One of his several children was Gabriel, whose youngest son, Charles, married Elizabeth Heyward.

The second son of Charles and Elizabeth Manigault was named Louis. He was born in Paris in 1828 while the family was visiting abroad. On a later visit to Paris, Louis attended a private school conducted by the Misses Hannah on the Due du Monte. Later, he attended a boarding school on the Rue de Clichy which was run by a Mr. Bradley. In 1836 the family returned to America. The following year Louis entered a private school in Charleston and subsequently attended other schools in this country until he entered Yale in 1845.

When his older brother, Charles, graduated from Yale in 1847, Louis also left college, and both sons accompanied their family on a world cruise. Upon their return home late in 1848, Louis entered the commercial house of George A. Hopley, and in 1850, sailed for China. He also visited the Philippines and South America. In 1852 he returned to Charleston and established a rice plantation named "Gowrie" on the Savannah River. In 1857 he married Fennie Elizabeth Mathilda Habersham. The following year the Manigaults left Charleston for a tour of the British Isles and a short visit to Paris, returning to plantation life until the outbreak of the Civil War. During the war, Louis Manigault served as special investigator of military operations on the field until the surrender of General Johnson in 1865. After the war, he again returned to the peaceful, profitable life at Gowrie and remained there until his death in 1899 at the age of seventy-one. He is buried in Magnolia Cemetery in Charleston, South Carolina.

## Stephen Ormsby Rhea

Stephen Ormsby Rhea was one of the younger sons of John Rhea, a county judge of Louisiana and a man of influence, wealth, and education, who exerted all of his talents and energy in behalf of his state and its people, and who was responsible for the final action of the United States in 1819 of making the so-called "Florida Parishes" of Louisiana a part of this country. John Rhea's estates extended throughout the East and West Feliciana Parishes of Louisiana, about thirty miles north of Baton Rouge, and included enough land to provide each of his sons with a plantation when the land was divided at his death. His son, Stephen Ormsby Rhea, called Ormsby, was born on the homestead plantation in West Feliciana in 1826 or shortly thereafter. He was educated by private tutors at home, and later, when the family moved to a plantation in East Feliciana, he completed his preparation for college studying at home. He entered Yale in 1845, only to leave in 1847.

When John Rhea died, Ormsby and his next older brother jointly received two plantations, one of which, "Black Acres," was the more valuable; it was provided that if the brothers could not decide which should have Black Acres, they should draw lots, the winner to pay the loser half of the difference in the re-

spective values. As both men were then bachelors, they lived at Black Acres together and cultivated the land of both plantations. Their crop consisted entirely of cotton. At the time of the Civil War the baled product was hidden in a ravine at the approach of Bank's Army. The goods were seized, however, and confiscated by the government.

Ormsby had taken over Black Acres in 1858, following the marriage of his older brother that year. The next year he married Mary Hereford of Baton Rouge, and a year later their son Frank was born. Mary Rhea died a few years afterward and Ormsby lived on the plantation with his son until 1870 when the boy was sent to a Virginia boarding school. Three years later, in 1873, Stephen Ormsby Rhea died and is buried in the family plot at Clinton, Louisiana.

## Horace Spangler Weiser

The ancestors of Horace Spangler Weiser, like the Huguenot antecedents of Louis Manigault, had come to America as refugees from political and religious persecution in Europe. Conrad Weiser arrived in New York from Germany in 1710 and in 1727 moved to Pennsylvania where he built a cabin at Womelsdorf, near the present city of Reading. He was later commissioned a colonel by Governor Morris and fought the Indians as a protector of the white settlers in the locality. He became an official interpreter for Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and New York, and his reputation as a white man to be trusted in dealings with the Indians has been perpetuated in a state shrine in which his old cabin has been restored as the shelter of many relics of the times.

Horace Spangler Weiser, born in 1827 in York, Pennsylvania, was the child descendant of this German immigrant. He attended schools in York until he entered Yale in 1845 and remained there until 1847 when he was obliged to leave because of ill health. He returned again with the class of '50 but again left to recuperate and never returned. For a time after leaving college, he read law in York but was dissatisfied with the town and moved west in 1865. He settled in northern Iowa at Decorah, opened a land office, organized the Winneshek County Bank, the first institution of its kind in the state, and married Louise Amy of Ohio. He died of heart trouble in 1875 and is buried in the local cemetery at Decorah, Iowa.

## The Founding

All three founders of the Fraternity, therefore, not only entered Yale together in 1845, but also quit there at about the same time two years later. But most important of their similarities were the high ideals all three had in common as evidenced in the principles they formulated for Alpha Sigma Phi.

The two Southerners, Manigault and Rhea, had been close friends since they had first arrived at Yale, for, although Manigault was from South Carolina and Rhea from Louisiana, they were of much the same background. It was these two who worked out the details of the organization which had been born in the mind of Manigault. After having formally organized with Weiser as a charter member, the three went about the business of pledging fourteen neophytes to the organization.

## Sister Chapters

NAME	YEAR	COLLEGE or UNIVERSITY	LOCATION
*Alpha	1845	Yale University	New Haven, Conn.
*Beta	1850	Harvard University	Cambridge, Mass.
*Gamma	1913	University of Massachusetts	Amherst, Mass.
Delta	1860	Marietta College	Marietta, Ohio
Epsilon	1863	Ohio Wesleyan University	Delaware, Ohio
Zeta	1908	Ohio State University	Columbus, Ohio
Eta	1908	University of Illinois	Champaign, Illinois
Theta	1908	University of Michigan	Ann Arbor, Mich.
Iota	1909	Cornell University	Ithaca, New York
Kappa	1909	University of Wisconsin	Madison, Wisconsin
Lambda	1910	Columbia University	New York, N. Y.
Mu	1912	University of Washington	Seattle, Washington
Nu	1913	University of California	Berkeley, Calif.
Xi	1913	University of Nebraska	Lincoln, Nebraska
Omicron	1914	University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.
Pi	1915	University of Colorado	Boulder, Colorado
*Rho	1916	University of Minnesota	Minneapolis, Minn.
Sigma	1917	University of Kentucky	Lexington, Kentucky
Tau	1917	Stanford University	Stanford, Calif.
Upsilon	1918	Pennsylvania State College	State College, Pa.
*Phi	1920	Iowa State College	Ames, Iowa
*Chi	1920	University of Chicago	Chicago, Illinois
Psi	1920	Oregon State College	Corvallis, Oregon
Alpha Alpha	1923	University of Oklahoma	Norman, Oklahoma
*Alpha Beta	1924	University of Iowa	Iowa City, Iowa
*Alpha Gamma	1925	Carnegie Tech College	Pittsburgh, Pa.
*Alpha Delta	1925	Middlebury College	Middlebury, Vt.
Alpha Epsilon	1925	Syracuse University	Syracuse, New York
Alpha Zeta	1926	U. of Calif. at Los Angeles	Los Angeles, Calif.
*Alpha Eta	1928	Dartmouth College	Hanover, N. H.
Alpha Theta	1929	Missouri University	Columbia, Missouri
Alpha Iota	1930	University of Alabama	Tuscaloosa, Alabama
Alpha Kappa	1931	West Virginia University	Morgantown, W. Va.
*Alpha Lambda	1939	Case Institute of Technology	Cleveland, Ohio
Alpha Mu	1939	Baldwin-Wallace College	Berea, Ohio
Alpha Nu	1939	Westminster College	New Wilmington, Pa.
Alpha Xi	1939	Illinois Institute of Tech.	Chicago, Illinois
Alpha Omicron	1945	Missouri Valley College	Marshall, Missouri

NAME	YEAR	COLLEGE or UNIVERSITY	LOCATION
Alpha Pi	1939	Purdue University	West Lafayette, Ind.
Alpha Rho	1921	Newark College Engineering	Newark, New Jersey
Alpha Sigma	1926	Wagner College	Staten Island, N. Y.
Alpha Tau	1926	Stevens Institute of Tech.	Hoboken, N. J.
*Alpha Upsilon	1926	Polytechnic Inst. of Brooklyn	Brooklyn, New York
*Alpha Phi	1927	Ellsworth College	Iowa Falls, Iowa
*Alpha Chi	1928	Coe College	Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Alpha Psi	1928	Presbyterian College	Clinton, So. Carolina
Beta Alpha	1929	Mount Union College	Alliance, Ohio
*Beta Beta	1929	Massachusetts Inst. of Tech.	Cambridge, Mass.
Beta Gamma	1929	Bethany College	Bethany, W. Va.
Beta Delta	1929	Marshall College	Huntington, W. Va.
Beta Epsilon	1929	Lehigh University	Bethlehem, Pa.
Beta Zeta	1930	North Carolina State College	Raleigh, N. C.
*Beta Eta	1931	University of New Hampshire	Durham, N. H.
Beta Theta	1931	Rutgers University	N. Brunswick, N. J.
Beta Iota	1931	Tufts College	Medford, Mass.
*Beta Kappa	1932	Centre College	Danville, Ky.
*Beta Lambda	1932	St. John's College	Annapolis, Md.
Beta Mu	1932	Wake Forest College	Wake Forest, N. C.
Beta Nu	1933	West Virginia Wesleyan	Buckhannon, W. Va.
Beta Xi	1935	Hartwick College	Oneonta, New York
Beta Omicron	1935	Tri-State College	Angola, Indiana
Beta Pi	1936	Franklin & Marshall College	Lancaster, Pa.
Beta Rho	1937	Toledo University	Toledo, Ohio
Beta Sigma	1937	Cincinnati University	Cincinnati, Ohio
Beta Tau	1938	Wayne University	Detroit, Michigan
Beta Upsilon	1940	Milton College	Milton, Wisconsin
Beta Phi	1940	Wofford College	Spartanburg, S. C.
Beta Chi	1940	American University	Washington, D. C.
Beta Psi	1940	Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst.	Troy, New York
Gamma Alpha	1942	Ohio Northern University	Ada, Ohio
*Gamma Beta	1942	Carthage College	Carthage, Illinois
Gamma Gamma	1943	Connecticut University	Storrs, Connecticut
Gamma Delta	1949	Davis & Elkins College	Elkins, W. Va.
Gamma Epsilon	1950	University of Buffalo	Buffalo, N. Y.
Gamma Zeta	1950	Bowling Green State Univ.	Bowling Green, O.
Gamma Eta	1951	Washington University	St. Louis, Mo.
*Inactive			



## No Omega Chapter

It is traditional in Alpha Sigma Phi that no chapter be designated as "Omega," the final letter in the Greek alphabet. Following the Biblical usage, the Alpha as the beginning and Omega as the end, Alpha Sigma Phi has never had a "last chapter."

It is proper to refer to deceased Brothers as having joined the Omega Chapter.



# National Government and Administration

**T**HE governmental organization of Alpha Sigma Phi is prescribed by the National Constitution of the Fraternity. The National Convention, which meets every two years in different cities throughout the country, is the supreme legislative body of the Fraternity. Each undergraduate chapter and each chartered city alumni council sends one authorized delegate to the National Convention. These delegates elect the Grand Council of Alpha Sigma Phi.

The Grand Council is composed of twelve alumni brothers who are selected from various geographical areas of the country and who serve without remuneration. The Grand Council is the governing body of the Fraternity between conventions. The Grand Council employs the Executive Secretary and his staff of assistants and directs the policies in the operation of the National Office.

The Grand Council offices are as follows:

- Grand Senior President
- Grand Junior President
- Grand Secretary
- Grand Treasurer
- Grand Marshal
- Seven Grand Counsellors

(The names of the members of the Grand Council may be found in the current issue of the *Tomahawk*.)

The chapters of the National Organization are divided into geographical provinces and these are explained and listed on the following pages.

To assist in carrying out the functions of the National Organization, the Grand Senior President appoints the following committees: Extension, Finance, Scholarship, Housing, Ritual, Chapter Affairs, Alumni Affairs, Public Relations, Province, Convention, Reserve Fund Loan, Publications, Legal, and Reserve Subscription. These committees advise and make recommendations to the Grand Council and assist chapters and alumni in their programs.

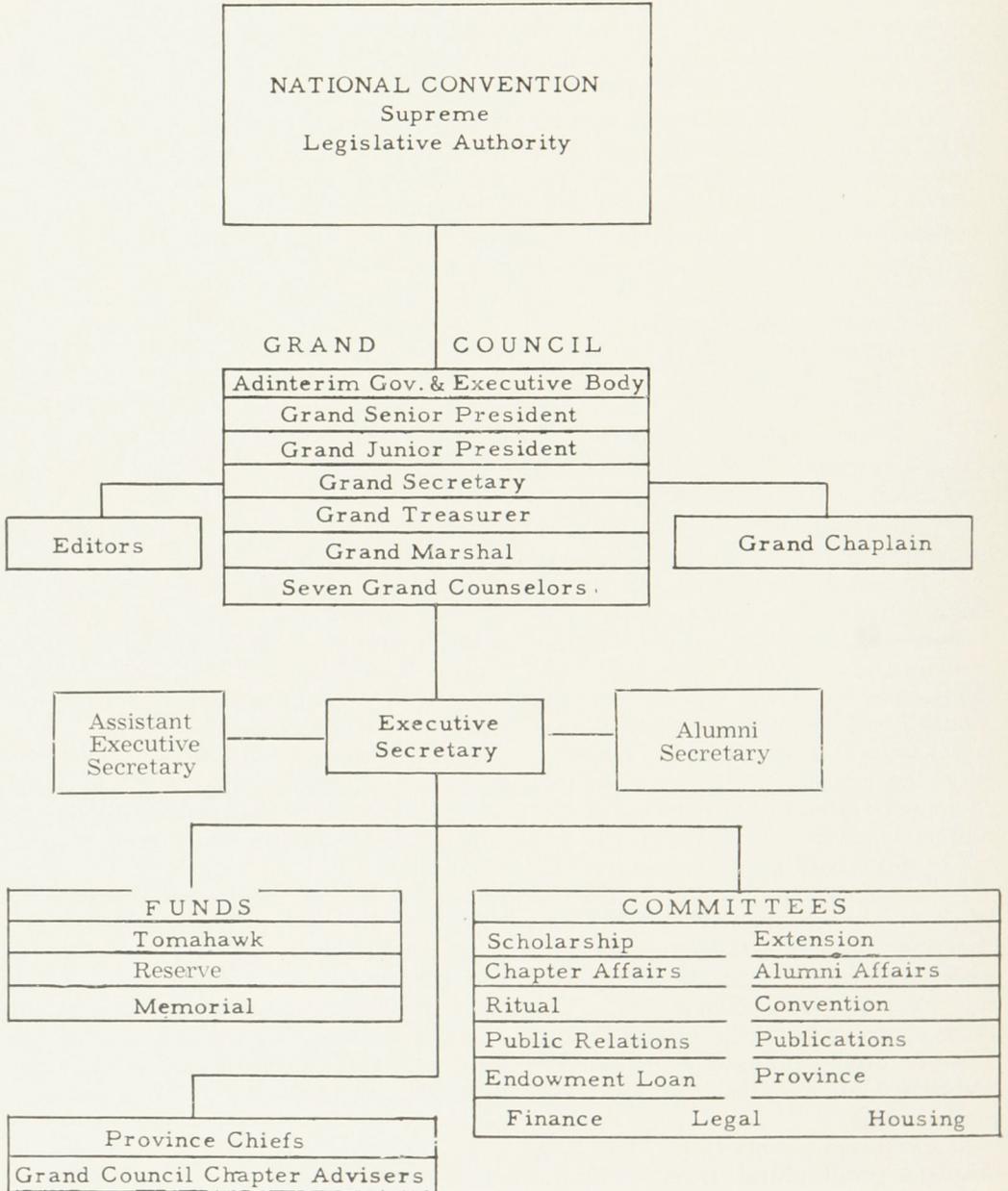
*Committee on Alumni Affairs:* It is the aim and purpose of this committee to strengthen existing alumni councils, to reactivate many of the chartered alumni councils which have been allowed to lapse, and to aid in the establishing of new alumni councils. This can form a rallying point for alumni support in chapter areas and a backlog of fraternity enthusiasm.

*Committee on Chapter Affairs:* Through a review of chapter reports, this committee discovers weaknesses in structure and attempts to head them off before they become serious ruptures of the chapter program. Also, it sponsors the exchange of good program ideas among the chapters.

*Reserve Fund Committee:* The Reserve Fund Committee acts in an advisory capacity to the Grand Council in matters concerning the disbursement of Reserve Funds. The members study carefully all applications for loans and make recommendations to the Grand Council relative to the granting or denying of the application.

*Extension Committee:* The Extension Committee members are located in strategic geographical areas. The individual members and the committee as a whole survey the existing local fraternities on various campuses in which Alpha Sigma Phi is interested and, if an acceptable group is found, they encourage the group to petition Alpha Sigma Phi. Colonies are formed, supported, and de-

Chart  
of  
NATIONAL ORGANIZATION



veloped into new chapters under the direction of this committee. In other words, this committee is in charge of the growth of Alpha Sigma Phi.

*Finance Committee:* This committee is composed only of members of the Grand Council. It establishes and draws up the national budget for adoption by the Grand Council, has such records and reports made to it regularly as is necessary to insure living within that budget, and, in conjunction with the Committee on Chapter Affairs, reviews chapter financial conditions.

*Housing Committee:* Alpha Sigma Phi chapters need houses. The Housing Committee is organized to advise chapters in methods of forming alumni corporations, to draw up sample articles of incorporation and corporation by-laws for the use of alumni corporations, and to review lease and purchase agreements recommending helpful changes where such action does not infringe on professional ethics.

*Legal Committee:* From time to time it is necessary to refer to legal advice for interpretation in suggested changes in the basic law coming from the Constitution and the By-Laws and the Code. Action affecting this basic law and our own legal status is reviewed by this committee of experienced men who are in contact with fraternity affairs.

*Province Committee:* The Province Committee organizes and supervises the activities of the province chiefs and assists in activation and perpetuation of their program.

*Publication Committee:* All publications issued from the National Headquarters are subject to close scrutiny by the professional men on this committee. The goal of the committee is to see that the material which comes out in publication form—regardless of its type—be done most effectively, most completely, in a most interesting manner, and with as much economy as is consistent with the high standard of Alpha Sigma Phi.

*Public Relations Committee:* It is the duty of this committee to encourage better relations between the chapter and its university administration officials; between chapters; and between the Fraternity and the community as a whole. The Committee recommends items of "good press" concerning Alpha Sigma Phi or its members which would enhance the prestige of the group. It makes recommendations to the chapters suggesting projects which result in good public relations. It points out to chapters actions which result in bad public relations.

*Ritual Committee:* Under the leadership of the Grand Marshal, this Committee is charged with a careful review of the ritual to the following end results:

1. Insures that the ritual accurately sets forth the ideals and purposes of the Order.
2. Recommends to the Grand Council changes in any portions which may be cumbersome in their wording or meaning, or eliminate superfluous sections or add new sections which may increase the effect or impression and understanding of the initiates.
3. Verifies that the ritual as adopted is completely and faithfully carried out whenever presented.
4. Makes recommendations of orderly layout and better paraphernalia and use thereof. It should be noted that making changes in the ritual is vested solely in the Grand Council.

*Scholarship Committee:* The whole problem of scholarship is a challenge to the fraternity world; Alpha Sigma Phi is interested in increasing and maintaining her scholarship rating among the other chapters and among other fraternities nationally. It is the work of the Scholarship Committee to keep constantly before the chapters the importance and ways of promoting better scholarship.

# The National Administration

The Grand Senior President is .....

The Grand Junior President is .....

The Grand Secretary is .....

The Grand Treasurer is .....

The Grand Marshal is .....

The Grand Counsellors are .....

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

The National Office is located at .....

.....

The Executive Secretary is .....

The Assistant Executive Secretary is .....

The Alumni Secretary is .....

The next National Convention will be held on .....

at .....

The Province Chief for Province ..... which includes

my Chapter is .....

# National Awards, Funds, and Publications

## Awards

**D**ELTA BETA Xi: The highest award given by the Fraternity is an invitation into Delta Beta Xi. This honorary group was established to give recognition to alumni brothers who have given outstanding service to the Fraternity. The name is taken from that body which existed on the Yale campus that was in reality Alpha Sigma Phi but which had changed its name when it was ordered suppressed. Members of Delta Beta Xi may be recognized by the key shown below.



Delta Beta Xi Key

*National Scholarship Trophy:* One of the cardinal purposes of Alpha Sigma Phi is to foster high scholarship. To conduct this program the Grand Council appoints a National Scholarship Chairman who directs the activities of the National Scholarship Committee. Data are collected on the scholarship standing of each chapter and a National Scholarship Trophy is awarded to the chapter which has shown the most progress during the past year. The Scholarship Committee gives practical suggestions to chapters as to how their scholarship committee can be improved. The Committee also prepares articles for the *Tomahawk*.

*Chapter Newsletter Plaque:* The National Organization heartily encourages each chapter to publish periodic newsletters to be distributed to chapter alumni, other chapters, active members, and interested faculty members of the school. The Editor of the *Tomahawk* awards a plaque to the chapter of the Fraternity that has the most outstanding newsletter.

## Funds

*National Funds:* The functions and operations of the National Organization are varied. In the field of finance there are four different funds. Two of these funds, the General Fund and the Reserve Fund, are controlled by the Grand Council. The other two funds, the *Tomahawk* Fund and the Memorial Fund, are trust funds—administered by trustees for specific purposes.

*General Fund:* The General Fund is used for the general operation of the National Fraternity. Income is derived from undergraduate initiations, annual dues, and from annual alumni contributions. From these funds salaries are paid to National Office employees, travel expense, rent, heat, light of the National Office, and all other numerous expenses entailed in keeping proper records and handling the affairs of the National Fraternity.

*Reserve Fund:* The Reserve Fund was started in 1940. It has been built up by a small portion of the national initiation fees of each man, a part of each man's annual undergraduate dues, and a part of the alumni contributions which are set aside in this fund. This fund is used for short-term loans of four years or less to undergraduate chapters to meet emergency situations. A small interest charge is made and the loans are paid back on a monthly installment plan.

*Tomahawk Fund:* The *Tomahawk* Fund is a trust fund administered in New York City by three alumni for the specific purpose of providing a life subscription to the *Tomahawk* for the subscriber. This fund was started in 1923. The income from the investments of this fund pays for the publication of the *Tomahawk*.

*Memorial Fund:* The Memorial Fund was founded December 6, 1945, the hundredth anniversary of the Fraternity. This fund is a trust fund administered by three alumni trustees in Los Angeles, California. The purpose of the fund is to provide scholarship grants and loans to worthy brothers.

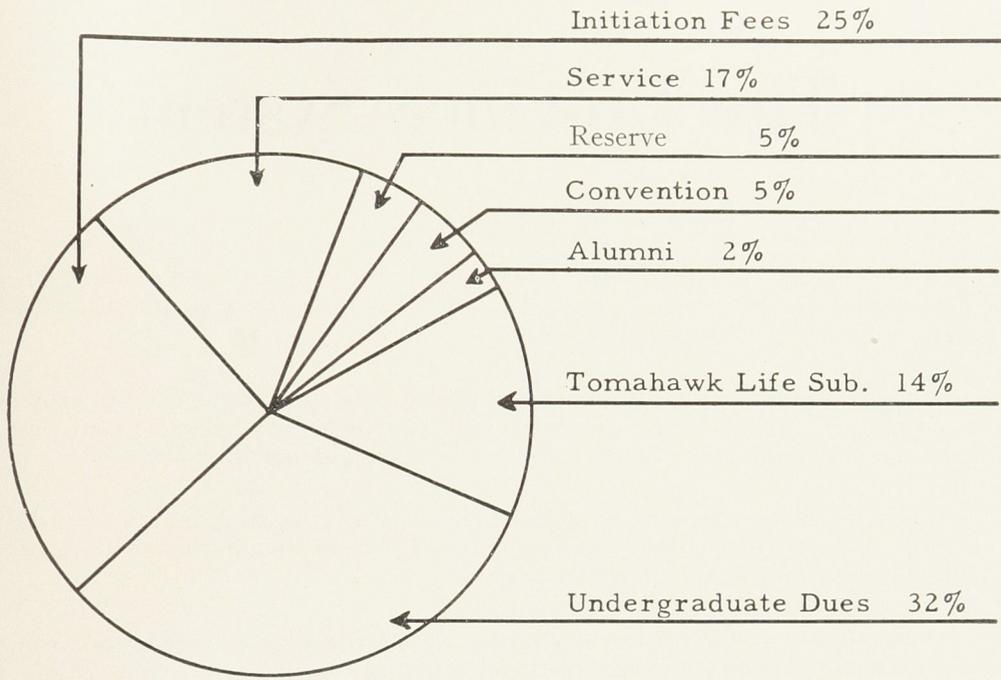
## Publications

*Tomahawk:* Alpha Sigma Phi publishes a quarterly national magazine, the *Tomahawk*. It was first published in 1847 at Yale, and each man who has been initiated since August, 1923 is a life subscriber to the *Tomahawk*. A part of your initiation fee pays for your life subscription. (Notice the cut on page 52 showing a picture of the first *Tomahawk*.)

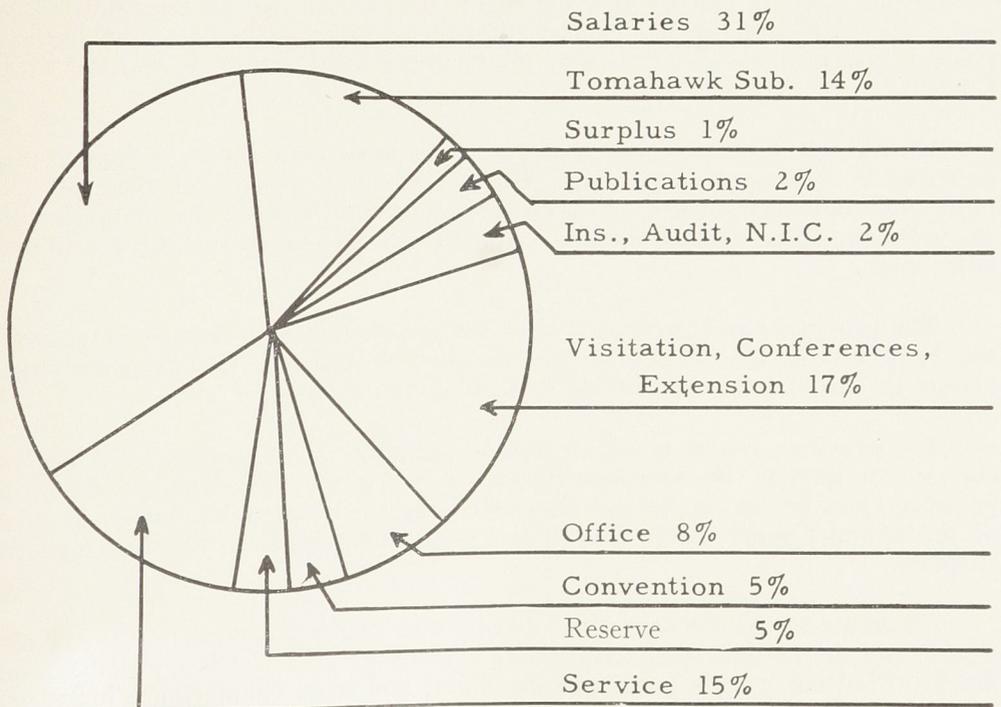
*Other Publications:* Through the Grand Council, the National Office is in charge of all publications of the Fraternity. There are in addition to the *Tomahawk* such publications as Extension Brochures which are used to provide general information to groups interested in associating with Alpha Sigma Phi; Song Books; Chapter Officers' Manuals which outline in detail the duties of each chapter officer; Rushing Pamphlets; and this Pledge Manual which is used to provide information for the training of pledges in all of the chapters of Alpha Sigma Phi. Most of these several publications are published at the expense of the General Fund.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION COME FROM SOURCES SHOWN ON THE CHARTS BELOW

INCOME DOLLAR



EXPENSE DOLLAR



# The Province System

**A**LPHA Sigma Phi uses the province system for chapter supervision. An explanation of this system is included here so as to better acquaint you with the organization of the National Fraternity.

Chapters in a geographical area are placed in a province. These provinces are numbered, such as I, II, III, etc. The provinces may change from time to time as to the number of chapters and number designating the province.

Each province is headed by a province chief who is an alumnus of the Fraternity. The province chief is appointed by the Grand Senior President on behalf of the Grand Council for a term of one year.

The purpose of the province system is to provide a closer contact between the undergraduate chapters and the National organization. The province chiefs are kept informed of the program development and policy of the national organization and in this way are able to interpret better the same to the undergraduate chapters. He is expected to visit each chapter in his province twice a year and make reports relative to the conditions of the chapters in his province to the Grand Council.

During the interim period between the national conventions, province meetings may be held. These meetings discuss matters of a national character, but more important they bring about a closer cooperation between the chapters within the province. The ensuing contacts can help each chapter in rushing and in many other ways.

The province chief is charged with the responsibility of further extension of the Fraternity in his area. He is also asked to assist in the strengthening of alumni groups and the establishing of new alumni groups.

The province system is not to replace visitation of each chapter by the Executive Secretary or the Assistant Executive Secretary. The visits made by the province chief are to supplement those made by the National Office. Members of the Grand Council from time to time also make visits to the undergraduate chapters.

There are at the present time twenty-one provinces covering the United States, and the present province chiefs are listed in the latest issue of the *Tomahawk*. Find out who is your province chief, and what chapters are included in your province.

*Section IV*

*YOUR ALUMNI*

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F

Pro

Provin

## *“Sig Busts”*

No ordinary parties are the traditional “Sig Busts.” They are occasions when the chapter invites its alumni to feast and celebrate the “Old Gal” in fellowship. You, too, will learn to look forward to the pleasure and fraternal spirit of a “Sig Bust.”



## Chapter Alumni Associations

**M**EMBERSHIP in Alpha Sigma Phi is not for a few short years as an undergraduate. Your association with your Fraternity does not cease when you graduate. Your membership is a life membership in an organization which can give not only great satisfaction to the undergraduate, but also great opportunity for service to the alumnus.

You will be expected to participate in your chapter's alumni association upon graduation. Your chapter alumni association will keep you informed as to the activities and successes of the chapter through newsletters and periodic reports of one sort or the other. Then, too, the alumni association may own the chapter house, and be responsible for it.

A strong alumni association can be of great assistance to the active chapter. The chapters which are strong scholastically and financially, usually have interested, active alumni groups behind them.

The chapter alumni association may or may not be an incorporated body under the state laws where the chapter is located. You may become a member of this association while an undergraduate or the regulations may require that you be an alumnus, depending upon the type of association which your chapter has.

There are two types of these associations; one a membership association which will require a membership fee and annual dues; the other, a stock association, which has the authority to issue stock.

Find out now how your chapter alumni association functions, support that organization, and eventually participate actively in that association. A fraternity is known, not only by its undergraduate chapters, but also by its alumni, who, if organized, can be of invaluable support to the individual chapters, as well as to the individual members who actively participate in the alumni associations.

### The Pledge's Part in Chapter Alumni Relations

From time to time you may be requested to assist the chapter in its relations with its alumni. Anything which you do to help in this program will be of utmost importance in maintaining strong alumni backing for the chapter. It is necessary

to constantly cultivate the alumni. The following are some of the ways in which your chapter does that and in which you, as a pledge, may be asked to assist:

1. Maintaining an accurate and up to date mailing list for every living alumnus of the chapter.
2. Publishing a periodic chapter newsletter which will inform the alumni of the chapter's activities.
3. Carrying out interesting programs for homecoming weekends and for other times when alumni gather at the chapter house.

The first point is self-explanatory for only through an accurate and up to date mailing list can the chapter maintain contact with its alumni and supply information on the location of its alumni to any member, chapter, or to the National Headquarters.

The second point is of utmost importance, for your chapter has to keep its alumni informed as to the success of the chapter in its various fields of endeavor—scholastic standing, social events, athletic teams, activities of the members, house improvements, and so forth. It is also through this medium that the chapter can notify its alumni of the dates and activities of homecoming and other events of interest.

The house tries hard to put on a successful homecoming program, each year attempting to make it better than the last. You will play a big role in this program, building signs, floats, and decorating the house for the parties. But your part is not ended after all is in readiness, for you should meet each alumnus, entertain him, and generally make him feel at home. Your efforts will be justly rewarded not only by the ever-increasing turnout of alumni each year, but also by the formation of valuable friendships.

These are the ways in which you, as a pledge, serve to better the alumni relations of your chapter.

## City Alumni Councils

As the members of Alpha Sigma Phi's seventy-six chapters have spread out over the country, they found members of other chapters living in their town or city; and they formed City Alumni Councils in over thirty cities from New York to Honolulu.

Some of these councils meet regularly and are chartered by the National Organization, and these chartered alumni councils vote on matters of national policy as do the chapters. Other councils announce periodic meetings by mail.

Up to date information concerning the location, meeting time, and present officers of the various city alumni councils may be found in the back of the latest issue of the *Tomahawk*.

It will be to your advantage to attend the meeting either in your home town while you are in college, or in the city in which you will eventually work. You will meet brothers from chapters all over the country and will form valuable friendships.

When you, as an initiated member of the Fraternity, move into a town in which there is a city alumni council, a note to the secretary will bring you information about the next meeting.

If, when the time comes, you find that there is not an alumni council in your city, you may form one with the aid of other brothers in the area. Names and addresses of alumni in the area may be obtained from several sources: chapters in the area, the National Headquarters, and from individual members.

Through these alumni councils you will have an opportunity to associate with brothers from other chapters. The city alumni council is a fine medium of service to alumni and undergraduates in many ways.

# Outstanding Living Alumni

- H. Carl Anderson—Congressman, 82 Congress, 7th Minnesota District.
- Arthur Charles Bevan—Past President, Association of American State Geologists; President, Virginia Academy of Science; Past Chairman, American Association for Advancement of Science; Chairman, National Research Council Division Geology and Geography; Virginia State Geologist.
- Richard F. Boyce—Consul General, Melbourne, Australia.
- Howard Buffett—Congressman, 78-80, 82 Congresses, 2nd Nebraska District; President, Buffett and Company.
- J. Raymond Chadwick—President, Iowa Wesleyan College.
- A. R. Chalmers—Member Executive Committee Federal Council of Churches; Author, *The Tragedy of Ineffective Prayer, Give Me Another Chance, As They Passed By, Candles in the Wind, High Wind at Noon, and others.*
- M. S. Coover—Head, Department Electrical Engineering, Iowa State College.
- George R. Cowgill—Research Worker, Physiology and Biochemistry, Yale University; Member, White House Conference on Child Health and Protection; Member, Food Board, National Research Council.
- Wilbur H. Cramblet—President, Bethany College, Past National President, Alpha Sigma Phi; Secretary, N. I. C.; President, Church Related College, West Virginia.
- I. C. Crawford—Former Dean, College of Engineering, University of Michigan; Past Director, American Society of Civil Engineers; Past President, Northwest Science Society.
- Ralph S. Damon—President, Trans World Airlines; First recipient Distinguished Merit Award of Alpha Sigma Phi.
- Paul Lewis Davies—President, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation; Member, Board of Directors, American Trust Company; California Manufacturers Association; Director, Pacific School of Religion.
- Hastings Eells—Historian, Past President, Ohio Academy of History; Author, *Martin Bucer, Europe Since 1500, Learning to Study*; Co-author, *Post War World.*
- Ray Eliot—Head Football Coach, University of Illinois.
- D. Luther Evans—Professor of Philosophy, Ohio State University.
- Arthur S. Flemming—President, Ohio Wesleyan University; Past Member, Civil Service Commission; Past Editor, *Uncle Sam's Diary*; Past Member, Editorial Staff, *U. S. News*; Chairman War Manpower Commission; President, Board of Directors, Washington Federation of Churches.
- Ralph G. Follis—President, Standard Oil Company of California.
- Arthur I. Gates—Executive Officer, Department of Psychology and Research Methods, Columbia University; Member, Committee on Research, American Council of Education; Author of some fourteen books on psychology.
- Herbert F. Goodrich—Judge, U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Third Circuit; President, Association of American Law Schools; Past President, Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania; President, Legal Aid Society of Philadelphia; Editor, *Michigan State Bar Journal*, 1st and 2nd editions.
- Wallace S. Gourley—Judge, U. S. District Court, Western District of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
- William A. Hagan—Dean, Veterinary School of Medicine, Cornell University.
- J. Douglas Hood—Biologist; Professor of Biology, Cornell University; Collabora-

- tor, U. S. Bureau of Entomology.
- Charles B. Ketcham—President, Mount Union College, Ohio.
- Charles Kullman—Tenor, Metropolitan Opera Company; Motion Picture Star, *Song of Scheherazade*.
- Clark P. Kuykendall—Consul General, Lagos, Nigeria.
- George C. Lacy—Bishop, Methodist Church, West China.
- H. H. Lowry—Director, Coal Research Laboratory, Carnegie Institute of Technology; National Defense Research Council; Editor, *Chemistry of Coal Utilization*.
- James Lewis Morrill—President, University of Minnesota; Past President, University of Wyoming.
- William C. Mullendore—President, South California Edison Company; Trustee, Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; Past President, Pacific Coast Electric Association.
- Emery E. Neff—Professor of English, Columbia University; Author, *Carlyle and Mill*, *Carlyle*, *A Revolution in European Poetry*, *The Poetry of History*.
- Reinhold Niebuhr—Professor of Applied Christianity, Union Theological Seminary; Author, *Does Civilization Need Religion?*, *Leaves from the Notebook of a Tamed Cynic*, *Moral Man and Immoral Society*, *Reflections on the End of an Era*, etc.; Editor of the quarterly *Christianity and Society*, and of bi-weekly *Christianity and Crisis*.
- Bennie Oosterbaan—Head Football Coach, University of Michigan; Named "Coach of the Year, 1948."
- Winfred Overholser—Psychiatrist; Superintendent, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C.
- Glenn Phillips—Bishop, Methodist Church, Denver, Colorado.
- William A. Pittenger—Member, 71, 72, 74, 76-79 Congresses, 8th Minnesota District.
- Vincent Price—Stage, screen, and radio.
- Thomas E. Rankin—Author.
- Gardner Rea—Cartoonist.
- Harold B. Rowe—Economist, Chief Price Division, Food Section, Office of Price Administration.
- Joseph D. Stecher—Secretary, American Bar Association; Past President, Ohio Bar Association.
- Robert B. Streeper—Consul General, Chungking, China.
- Joyce A. Swan—Director, Minneapolis Star and Tribune Company.
- Thor C. Tollefson—Congressman, 80th Congress, 6th Washington District.
- Alvin M. Ulbrickson—Head Crew Coach, University of Washington.
- Owen H. Wangenstein—Surgeon; Director of Department and Surgeon-in-Chief, University of Minnesota Hospital.
- Ivan Williamson—Head Football Coach, University of Wisconsin.
- George E. Worthington—Attorney; Authority on Crime Prevention; Member, Special Legal Commission to Japan.

## *Section V*

### *YOUR PART IN THE INTERFRATERNITY WORLD*

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NATIONAL



INTERFRATERNITY



CONFERENCE

## FRATERNITY CRITERIA



WE DECLARE:

- I THAT THE OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES OF THE FRATERNITY SHOULD BE IN ENTIRE ACCORD WITH THE AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE INSTITUTIONS AT WHICH IT HAS CHAPTERS:
- II THAT THE PRIMARY LOYALTY AND RESPONSIBILITY OF A STUDENT IN HIS RELATIONS WITH HIS INSTITUTION ARE TO THE INSTITUTION, AND THAT THE ASSOCIATION OF ANY GROUP OF STUDENTS AS A CHAPTER OF A FRATERNITY INVOLVES THE DEFINITE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE GROUP FOR THE CONDUCT OF THE INDIVIDUAL:
- III THAT THE FRATERNITY SHOULD PROMOTE CONDUCT CONSISTENT WITH GOOD MORALS AND GOOD TASTE:
- IV THAT THE FRATERNITY SHOULD CREATE AN ATMOSPHERE WHICH WILL STIMULATE SUBSTANTIAL INTELLECTUAL PROGRESS AND SUPERIOR INTELLECTUAL ACHIEVEMENT:
- V THAT THE FRATERNITY SHOULD MAINTAIN SANITARY, SAFE, AND WHOLESOME PHYSICAL CONDITIONS IN THE CHAPTER HOUSE:
- VI THAT THE FRATERNITY SHOULD INCULCATE PRINCIPLES OF SOUND BUSINESS PRACTICE BOTH IN CHAPTER FINANCES AND IN THE BUSINESS RELATIONS OF ITS MEMBERS.



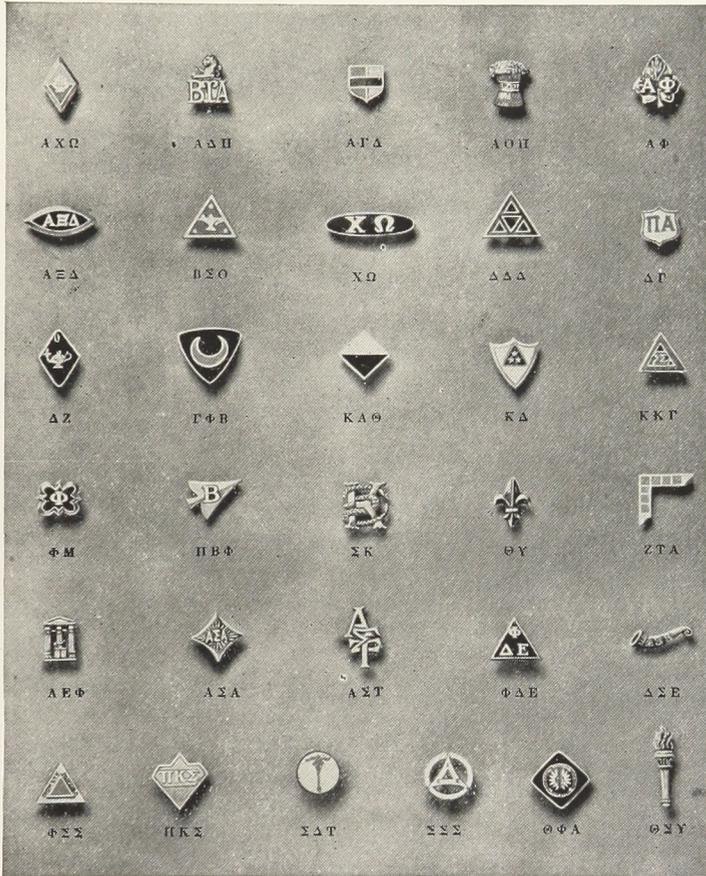
THESE CRITERIA SHOULD BE APPLIED IN CLOSE COOPERATION WITH THE ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES OF THE INSTITUTIONS. DETAILED METHODS OF APPLICATION WILL NECESSARILY VARY IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL CONDITIONS. IT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE NATIONAL INTERFRATERNITY CONFERENCE TO OFFER DETAILED SUGGESTIONS, AFTER FURTHER STUDY AND INVESTIGATION, REGARDING PRACTICAL STEPS TO MAKE THIS COOPERATION EFFECTIVE.



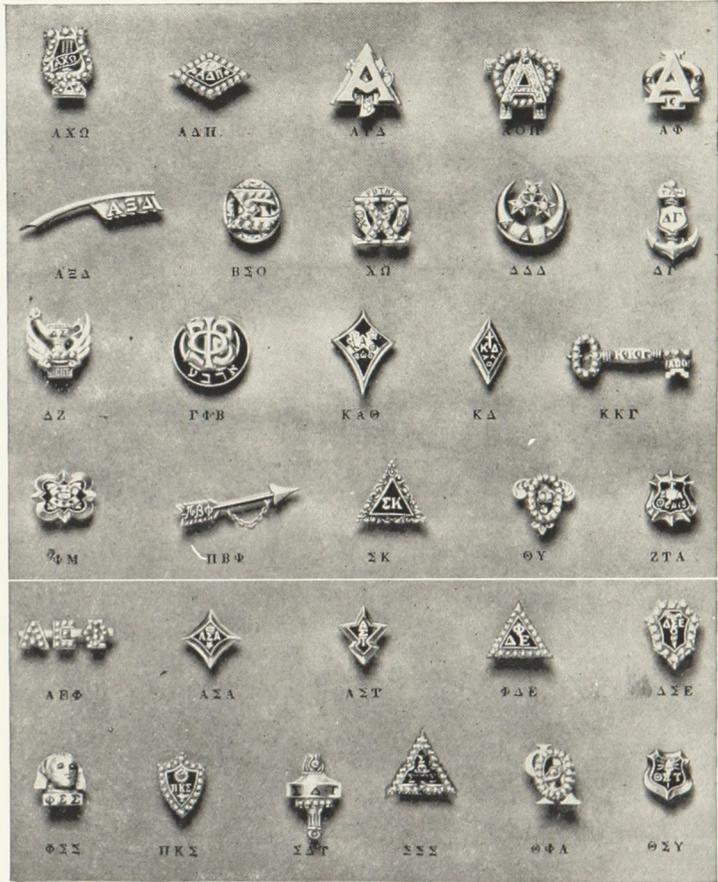
Pledge Pins—Men's Social Fraternities



Official Badges—Men's Social Fraternities



Pledge Pins Women's Social Sororities



Top: Women's Social Sororities—Members National Panhellenic Congress

Bottom: Women's Social Sororities—Associate Members National Panhellenic Congress

OUTSTANDING FRATERNITY  
SOCIAL EVENTS

ACTIVITIES AS AN ACTIVE  
Offices . . . Committees . . . Campus Honors