



**PLEDGE MANUAL OF
ALPHA SIGMA PHI**



PAULA © 1989

SO WHAT IF I AIN'T GOOD LOOKIN'
I'M FAITHFUL

Mr. Blackburn —

This was turned in over
the weekend.

Jim

PLEDGE MANUAL
of
ALPHA SIGMA PHI

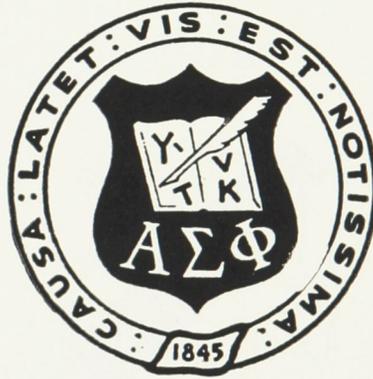


Fifth Edition
1960

COPYRIGHT 1960

By Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity, Inc.

All Rights Reserved



Printed in the United States of America
by Lawhead Press, Inc., Athens, Ohio

CONTENTS

4	Dedication	50	Extra-Curricular Activities
6	Forward	51	American Fraternities
8	Pledge Creed	55	Heritage of Alpha Sigma Phi
9	Introduction to Pledgeship	70	Founders of Alpha Sigma Phi
10	Purposes of Alpha Sigma Phi	73	Traditions of Alpha Sigma Phi
15	Pledge Obligations	75	Undergraduate Chapters
16	Privileges and Responsibilities	78	Awards of Achievement
19	Scholarship	85	Publications of the Fraternity
20	Hints on How to Study	86	Chapter Publications
25	General Courtesies	89	History of the Tomahawk
27	Social Graces	93	Fraternity Heraldry
28	Hospitality	95	Outstanding Brothers
30	Table Manners	100	National Interfraternity Conference
32	Dress and Appearance		
33	Public Relations	103	Decalog of Fraternity Policy
36	Fraternity Government	105	Fraternity Badges
41	Funds of the Fraternity	106	Sorority Badges
43	Chapter Government	107	Greek Alphabet
46	Alumni Activities	108	Personal Record
49	Democracy in Action		

DEDICATION

A handbook such as this, developed out of the experience and the record of thousands of Brothers, and devoted to inculcating a sense of mutuality and oneness with that tradition, inspires a dual dedication.

This Pledge Manual is, therefore, appropriately dedicated to those “pledges” of old, of yesterday and yesteryear, who have made possible—have in large measure created—the heritage which you shall share with them in this great Fraternity of unselfish fellowship.

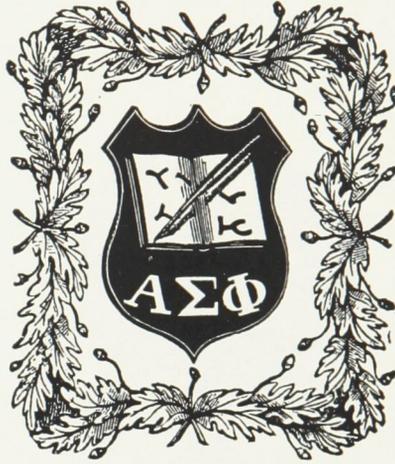
This Pledge Manual is dedicated also in the trust that your actions and your attitudes will justify the confidence and faith expressed by these men of Alpha Sigma Phi through this invitation to membership; that you will, through your developing interest in and devotion to the Fraternity, demonstrate that they have not judged amiss in believing you worthy and in inviting you to become one of them in this Brotherhood which they so highly cherish.



18

45

CAUSA: LATET: VIS: EST: NOTISSIMA



FORWARD

Joining a prominent and highly respected Fraternity is rather like coming into an inheritance. Without your expending very much in time, money, or effort, you are now invited to share our heritage. And a considerable heritage it is. A great company of men, living and dead, have labored through more than a hundred years to create its treasures. They have given unselfishly of their money, their time, and their love in building Alpha Sigma Phi.

They have done this so that you, and others chosen as you have been chosen, might share the warm friendships which they found through Alpha Sigma Phi. They have wanted you to gain confidence and inspiration from the Ideals of our Founders and to enjoy the songs and excitements, the colorful traditions and the enthusiasms that go with Fraternity life. They have created a good reputation and maintained high standards of conduct so that you might be proud to call yourself an Alpha Sig. They have indeed built a great Fraternity in both spiritual and material resources, the privileges and benefits of which you are now invited to share.

It is appropriate to note that *unselfishness*, in rare and unique degree, has undergirded the building of this heritage. It has been a labor of love. And the reward has been in that satisfaction which comes from serving an institution which outlasts self, is dedicated to high ideals, and which has an opportunity each year to be of brotherly service and inspiration to a new group of college men.

As a pledge and brother to be, you will be expected to add to our great heritage, as well as benefitting from it. Heed the counsel of those who say that their lives have been greatly enriched through Alpha Sigma Phi. They say that the secret is that: The more you give of yourself to your Fraternity, the more you get out of it.

You should enjoy fully the facilities of your Chapter, but with a sense of your obligation to leave them better than you found them. Your participation in Fraternity-wide activities is expected. A part of your enjoyment of them should be in working with others to make them ever better, ever finer.

As we welcome you to share in the heritage of Alpha Sigma Phi, we do so with the confidence that you will add, of your resources and abilities, to her abundance, that you will join in the spirit of unselfishness and be concerned for the happiness and well-being of next year's pledge, and for those who wear our symbol ten years from now, and twenty, and even in our Third Century!

We greet you eagerly and sincerely knowing Alpha Sigma Phi has the ability to bind men in a firm union of common motives, and with confidence that you will grasp the significance of this invisible tie, and that the idealism of Alpha Sigma Phi will keep you faithful to the trust, to the satisfaction of yourself, the honor of your Alma Mater, and the glory and progress of Alpha Sigma Phi.

The Pledge Creed

Acknowledging my obligation to this Fraternity which has conferred the honor and privilege of pledgship upon me, I pledge myself to those gentlemanly standards of life and conduct consistent with the Ideals and Purposes of Alpha Sigma Phi, so that my actions shall reflect always with credit upon this Fraternity, my Alma Mater, and myself:

★ I solemnly promise to support this Brotherhood, striving ever to promote the unity of spirit and purpose which prevails in Alpha Sigma Phi;

★ I shall maintain the highest standards of scholastic purpose and performance;

★ I shall develop a deep love for and loyalty to my Alma Mater;

★ I shall faithfully observe the ethical code of Alpha Sigma Phi;

★ I shall govern my every action by a high sense of honor;

★ I shall adhere to and respect the constitutional authority within the Chapter and the Fraternity;

★ I shall devote myself to the principles of Charity and Patriotism both within the Fraternity and without;

★ I shall accept my responsibility to assist and encourage my prospective Brothers;

★ I shall maintain secrecy regarding the private business of this Fraternity;

★ I shall impress upon my heart and mind that initiation into Alpha Sigma Phi shall bind me to her as a Brother all through life.



Yale College as it looked in the middle of the nineteenth century, about the time Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity was founded.

Introduction to Pledgeship

Among the vast numbers of men who have attended schools of higher learning there have been certain ones who have wanted an additional and richer experience during their college days.

These men have found the satisfaction they seek in fraternity membership. You have been chosen by a group of these men to enter into this cherished experience with 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 stands for purposes which are beyond reproach among men, it has enthusiastically promoted these purposes in its Chapters, and to you is now given the responsibility to perpetuate these same ideals among future generations of college students.

There is in every living and expanding institution a danger that its original ideals, purposes, and objects will be lost from view and forgotten.

As a Pledge, you must ever keep in mind the Ideals, Purposes, and Objects of Alpha Sigma Phi—you must take to heart and translate into action the teachings and principles of Alpha Sigma Phi so that they may be ever influential in your own life and in the lives of those you touch.

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,

And to foster the maintenance of
college homes by chapters
for their undergraduate members.

Causa Latet Vis Est Notissima

Our heritage is sound and the vision of its greatness and its vigor can be realized if we shape our future out of the qualities and characteristics of our past.

The tenets of the Fraternity are set forth in the first and, appropriately, the shortest Title of the Constitution—seven simple lines:

The Purposes of Alpha Sigma Phi are to foster education, to maintain charity, 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 undergraduate members.

TO FOSTER EDUCATION

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

Alpha Sigma Phi is a Brotherhood of both culture and character. Culture most certainly includes intellectual development of a high order. Character involves being faithful to a trust. A fraternity man demonstrates genuine character by making the maximum use of the opportunities which his college, his parents, and others have entrusted to him.

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. No fraternity can maintain a good reputation either with its rushees or with other fraternities when it pledges students with poor high school records.

The Chapter will always be sympathetic toward students who suffer academic reverses because of illness, financial difficulties, or other unavoidable handicaps, but they hardly can be expected to be tolerant of those students who flagrantly avoid their scholastic responsibilities.

Perhaps the most fundamental and productive thing a Chapter can do for the promotion of better academic work is to cultivate within the Chapter a general enthusiasm and respect for scholastic endeavor. In emphasizing the importance of scholastic success, the Fraternity is doing more than directing the attention of the Brothers and pledges to the supreme purpose of college life; it

is also helping to show the off-campus public that fraternities are seriously aware of their educational privileges and responsibilities.

In the final analysis, however, learning is a task which only an individual can perform. A Chapter can provide the members and pledges only with the best inducements and circumstances for effective studying. It remains for you, as an individual, to set your sights squarely on your collegiate and academic objective and to place all of the emphasis that is due it upon your scholastic program.

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.

The patterns of behavior and action which a man develops in the formative college years remain with him long after he has left the campus. The vigor and thoroughness with which you discharge responsibility; the enthusiasm with which you greet every task, menial or deeply significant; the loyalty with which you rally to the support of those institutions which have shaped your life; the devotion to noble principles which guide your life and thought; the refinement of mind and heart—these are qualities that no college degree alone can confer nor any adversity take away. The development of these patterns of thinking and of action is the essence of the mysterious process by which boys enter college and men graduate. Your pledge training and your entire fraternity experience shall be dedicated to this end.

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 undergraduate members.

The word "Charity" is used in the sense of "Brotherly Love," the love that Jesus declared constituted the second greatest law.

Your own character will be enriched as you are privileged to extend a helping hand to others as you journey through life. Charity toward our fellows, and especially for their weaknesses and natural imperfections, is worthy of our best emulation and is the mark of a refined man. Have the fortitude 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 of fraternal action.

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 virtues of a Brotherhood of gentlemen. 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.

We must do our best to make our Chapters' campus houses real *homes* for the 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 physical structure and it must mean sacrifice—the give and take of daily relationships—if it is to prosper.

A properly organized Chapter, with undergraduates and alumni fulfilling the Purposes of the Fraternity, 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.

A Chapter consists of all the members ever initiated through it. It is wrong for the undergraduates to describe themselves as "the Chapter." The alumni members are just as integral a part of the Chapter as the undergraduate members, and if this can be kept in mind then you will have a proper perspective of your relationship to your Fraternity throughout life.

Friendship can be perpetuated through Chapter newsletters. Your Chapter newsletter 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.

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 and under the spirit of democratic action and procedure.

TO PROMOTE PATRIOTISM

Patriotism is a devotion to ideals and institutions: A warmth within—a fire without; it is a devotion to those principles which have made our Fraternity and this Nation, based on Christian precepts and ideals, great.

Patriotism is the fire that warms the blood when the hearthstone is in danger; the social force that preserves for posterity the glories of the past and the privileges of the present. We must develop a sense of loyalty and allegiance both within our Fraternity and without, a loyalty that shall stand us in good stead and shall rally our support to our Fraternity, our Alma Mater, our Nation, when they are in need.

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?

As 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 money for the good of a respected group, to those bright occasions when 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 society 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.

These are the ambitions and the expectations which the Fraternity holds for you as you enter upon pledgeship. To accept membership in Alpha Sigma Phi is to assume grave responsibilities as well as privileges. You must feel that you have traits of character, superior elements of personality, strength of manhood, the conduct of a gentleman, and the ability to translate the high Ideals of Alpha Sigma Phi into your own life, if you desire to wear our Badge. The decision is yours; regardless of the reason that motivated you in your choice of fraternity, you must appreciate and realize that Alpha Sigma Phi expects more of you than the world expects of other men.

Pledge Obligations

The privileges and benefits of membership in Alpha Sigma Phi are accompanied by obligations and responsibilities. As a pledge to this Fraternity you have subscribed to the Standards of the Pledge Creed. Essential to the faithful fulfillment of that Creed are the following expectations which your Fraternity shall have of you:

Wear your Pledge Pin at all times, with pride and respect and with a sense of your obligation.

Attend to your pledge duties when they are assigned, contributing always your share of time and effort to the success of every Fraternity endeavor.

Discard high school habits—be a college man in every respect. Observe the conventions of dress, grooming, speech and behavior that are associated with college men and are expected under the gentlemanly standards of the Fraternity.

Fulfill your Fraternity financial obligations promptly and fully.

Respect the property of others, including that of your prospective Brothers and of the Fraternity. Keep your room in order and give proper care to your own property.

Observe study hours and do not cut classes. In meeting the exacting standards of collegiate work, regular class attendance is highly important and adherence to a definite study schedule invaluable.

Participate in student self-government and some worthy extra-curricular activities, within physical and academic limitations.

Become well acquainted with your fellow pledges and your future Brothers, being ever mindful of the dignity of the bond which unites you.

Write to your parents regularly. Permit no influence in college to alter your affection for family and friends.

Be willing at all times to receive suggestions and criticisms for your own benefit.

Privileges and Responsibilities

Alpha Sigma Phi is a democratic social organization, and as such, does not infringe upon the rights and freedoms of men who are citizens of a free country. In voluntarily affiliating yourself with the Fraternity, however, you assume the responsibility of supporting its activities and living up to the standards which constitute the philosophy and policy of the Fraternity. It is assumed that the ways and the 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 which make our Fraternity outstanding.

The purposes of Alpha Sigma Phi may be summarized in one phrase—*To Better the Man*. 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 fraternity membership, 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 and the ability to meet people with a poise that comes from practice and a familiarity with “social graces,” all of which should give you an appreciation of your fraternity experience both as an undergraduate and as a graduate. 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, and social etiquette.

The surest way to develop a feeling for your Fraternity is by identifying yourself with it. You feel a part of an organization only if you have contributed to it physically and spiritually—then the relationship becomes reciprocal; by giving, you receive; by becoming part of an organization which has recorded more than a century of progress and service, your relationship permits you to receive—and inwardly experience—the benefits which it has to bestow upon you and your college generation.

You develop a loyalty for and have a sense of belonging to an organization only if you are acquainted with its background and its purpose. The historical section of this Pledge Manual merits and deserves your especial attention. It is rewarding and stimulating to recapture the spirit which gave Alpha Sigma Phi its birth. It is inspiring to read such testimony of faith and confidence and to

appreciate the intense sincerity and ardent aspiration of our Founders.

The intimate and personal details of our Founding reinforce our sense of unity with those who sang the old songs, wore the same Badge, and extended the same Grip—all unchanged through generations of practice.

A study of our History and our Purposes is commended to your faithful performance so that you may have a broader understanding of those things which have made Alpha Sigma Phi great.

Pledgeship is a probationary period for both the pledge and the Fraternity. You will want to know the other members better, to decide whether they are the men you 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 Fraternity 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 one of them in this Brotherhood. They want you to be completely familiar with the fraternity system and to have a chance to adapt yourself to the procedures and purposes of Alpha Sigma Phi.

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. 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 Chapter.

Your pledge class will be under the constant supervision and rule of the Chapter, and the pledge master will represent the Chapter at all pledge meetings. He will supervise the pledge training, present all material from the Chapter, and counsel the pledges when problems arise. He will also present to the Chapter the proceedings of the pledge meetings and the individual pledge records. To further assist you during your pledgeship, a “Big Brother” 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 members are the governing body of the Fraternity and consequently there is little opportunity for you, as 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 the form of a resolution in a pledge meeting. If the resolution is adopted, it may be presented to the Chapter by the pledge master. You may also talk to your “Big Brother” about your ideas and he will present them for consideration by the Brothers.

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 developing pride in keeping the house neat and clean and in good condition. Such responsibilities 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. Every member has an obligation to his Fraternity. Those who, through lack of experience and familiarity, are not ready to assume administrative positions of leadership and responsibility must serve in some other capacity. The dignity of this obligation is less in the job than in the spirit in which it is undertaken and accomplished.

Fraternity meetings, entertainment, and chapter projects are the Fraternity in action, and you will be expected to give these precedence over other social engagements.

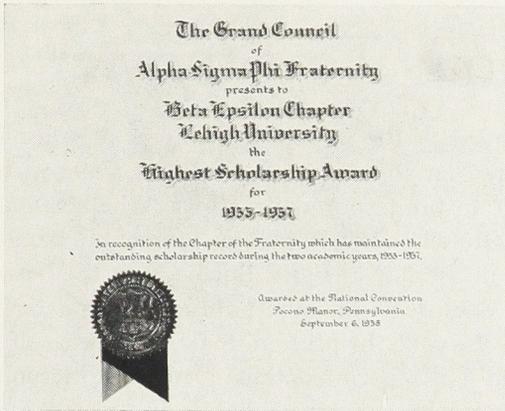
As part of your training and responsibility, you are expected to pay your Chapter obligations promptly. Successful management requires sound financial practices. The fraternity man and the Chapter acquire stature as they develop business experience and a realistic perception of correct business methods.

As the insignia of your pledgeship, the Pledge Pin is to be worn at all times on the coat, sweater, or shirt, until you are initiated or released from your obligation, at which time it is to be returned to the H.S.P. of the Chapter. As a pledge you are not permitted to wear jewelry with the Fraternity insignia on it, or clothing or other items which may carry the coat of arms of the Fraternity other than the Pledge Pin. You may not use the decal of the Greek letters or the coat of arms on your automobile or in any other manner.

The symbolism of the seven points and crossed swords of the Pledge Pin has been explained to you in formal ceremony. These principles are worthy of your sincere consideration. Learn the Pledge Creed—not in terms of words to be repeated but in terms of ideas to be implanted in your heart that they may long there remain.

The Ritual of Alpha Sigma Phi is only open to men as they progress through the various stages leading to initiation and life-long membership. The ideals, teachings, and traditions of our Ritual command a spirit of sincerity and respect, and your serious regard for the same will largely determine your preparation for initiation.

As you enter now into pledgeship, endeavor to promote the Purposes of the Fraternity in your daily life and conduct; utilize fully the facilities and opportunities—the privileges—which Alpha Sigma Phi offers, but with a constant awareness of your corresponding responsibility and obligations. Seek the good you can receive from the Fraternity—and the good you can do for it.



Scholarship

As a Society limiting its membership to college men, Alpha Sigma Phi is necessarily concerned with scholarship—the primary purposes of every college and every student *To Foster Education, To Encourage Culture, To Encourage High Scholarship*, are counted among our most fundamental purposes and objectives. They are so declared at the very beginning of the Fraternity's Constitution.

Alpha Sigma Phi wants each of its members to enjoy a happy and satisfying life. It wants each of its pledges to qualify for initiation, to be able to remain in college for the entire course, to be eligible to hold Chapter offices and to participate in extra-curricular activities, and, if he is so minded, to be admitted to the professional or graduate school of his choice. Success in these things is good "insurance" for a successful life, which will reflect credit to the Fraternity, enhance its reputation and bring pride to the hearts of all those associated with it.

As a pledge you have promised to maintain the highest standards of scholastic purpose and performance.

Learning can be an exciting adventure. Few satisfactions match that of mastering new information or skills, or being able to solve problems that baffle others. These things contribute to self-confidence and personal happiness. It is naive, however, to expect that every college course will be of unusual and absorbing interest. But interests are aroused or developed through experience.

You should be aware of the positive relationship between superior grades and success in extra-curricular activities, and that success in college, as measured by grades, does produce better earnings in business and industry.

Learning is a task which only an individual can perform. Therefore, in view of the highly individualistic nature of the learning process, let us now consider a number of suggestions which are designed to aid you in improving your study habits and in making a better adjustment to your new environment. Read them carefully and apply those which fit your own needs.

Hints on How To Study

You are now in business for yourself—the important business of getting a college education. Many of you are “on your own” for the first time, with neither a first sergeant nor a parent to prod your daily effort. Whether you emerge from this new enterprise with scholastic honor or in mental bankruptcy will depend upon you alone, in the last analysis. But because the business of securing a college education does demand some adjustments and new habits, there are several hints that may be helpful in making college life happier and more profitable for you. This article contains a number of such suggestions, designed to aid you in improving your study habits and in making a better adjustment to your new environment. Read them carefully and apply those which fit your needs.

PLAN YOUR WORK

In college you will need to budget your time more carefully than you have ever done before. Make a reasonable schedule and stick to it.

1. Schedule hours for preparation.
2. Schedule hours for classes.
3. Schedule hours for leisure or outside work.

Your schedule should provide for a minimum of about 25 hours per week for class preparation. Apportion your time so that no subject is neglected.

Make your study periods long enough so that you can get thoroughly “warmed up” to your work, but short enough to avoid excessive fatigue. Remember that while scholarship is not the only objective in college life, it is the most important one.

Plan to study when you are fresh—plan to rest when tired. Don’t attempt too many outside activities. If you must do outside work to earn a part of your expenses, you should not try to carry a full load of college work. You cannot afford to do less than your best in your class work. Your record in college is a public record which will be on file for the rest of your life. Make it a good record!

THE MAIN OBJECTIVE

Have a goal. Have you planned your course to fit your abilities and objectives?

Learning requires effort. Get started right, and keep going. Do your work on time. Attend class regularly, in spirit as well as in body.

Don’t drift. Analyze your work from week to week, and discover the methods of study which are best for you.

Getting an education is your **MAIN** objective now.

HEALTH

Good health, both physical and mental, is necessary if you are to get the most out of your college work.

Be regular in your eating, sleeping, exercising, and other personal habits. Attend to all illnesses immediately, even minor ones.

Mental health is an important factor in successful living, both in college and out. Learn to meet your problems calmly and squarely. Face reality with courage—don't dodge the facts. Do rather than dream about doing. Wishing will not make it so.

If you want a well rounded personality, you must grow up physically, mentally and emotionally.

Worry is one of the chief causes of inefficient study. If you have worries, talk them over with someone worthy of your confidence. Thorough discussion of your worries with an impartial person will usually remove most of their "nuisance value."

STUDY ROOMS

Have a definite place for study. If you can arrange to use it as a place for study only, it will soon come to mean study. It should be a spot where you can be relatively free from interruptions.

Keep your study room well ventilated and not too warm. Be comfortable—but avoid being too comfortable. Adjust your light so that it will not shine directly in your eyes. Do not work in a glaring light or in a shadow.

Keep your desk cleared for action. Have all work material at hand before you start to work. Have a good dictionary within easy reach.

Get the type of notebooks, paper, and other equipment best adapted to your courses. Own—don't borrow—your textbooks and other study equipment.

CONCENTRATING

Start studying as soon as you sit down at your desk. Avoid daydreaming. Work intensely while you work. Keep this one job clearly before you. Forget everything else.

Interest is the greatest aid to concentration. Find relations between new materials and old interests. Read everything you can find about the subjects you are taking. The more you know about anything, the more interesting it becomes.

EFFICIENT READING

Rapid and accurate reading is one of the most important single factors in scholarship. It is an absolute essential for success in many occupations, and it

provides a free ticket to much leisure-time pleasure and satisfaction. Slow reading is an unnecessary waste of time. Most college freshmen read below their maximum efficiency. The following suggestions will aid you in developing adequate reading habits.

Have something definite to look for when you read. Use table of contents, paragraph headings, illustrations and summary in order to get a preliminary over-all view of each assignment. Ask yourself questions about the topic. What problem is the author trying to answer? How does this subject relate to material already learned in this and other courses? How does it tie up with your own experience? Find the main thought in each paragraph, and state it in your own words. Clinch essential points by reciting to yourself. This will reveal the parts that you have missed in your reading, and it is a very effective aid to learning.

Extend your word knowledge. Carefully note technical terms and thoroughly learn their meaning. Words are the tools of thought. Keep a small notebook for new words in new courses and quiz yourself on their meaning from time to time. Don't be afraid of new words. Use them a few times and they will become a permanent part of your personal vocabulary.

Read silently. Lip movement is one of the most serious causes of slow reading. Your lips cannot keep pace with your eyes. Practice forcing yourself to read against time. The increase in speed will be accompanied by an increase in understanding. You can't daydream while you are studying if you force yourself to read rapidly. Reading is an active process which requires alertness and curiosity.

REMEMBERING

A study assignment is never mastered without a great deal of remembering. Remembering should be based on understanding. Make sure that your impression of the material to be memorized is definite and clean-cut. There is no possibility of recalling material which has not been registered clearly. Form a variety of associations among the points you wish to remember. The richer the associations, the better the memory.

The mere reading of words will not help you to remember. Think about what you are trying to learn. Find an interest in the material if you wish to memorize it with ease.

In learning a foreign language, train your ear by speaking aloud the sentences you read and write. This aids memory and prevents later self-consciousness in class recitation. Always consider the sentence as the language unit. Read each sentence aloud, repeat it—then try to repeat it from memory. See, hear, talk, think, and act the new language.

Review the material you want to remember. And then review it again. Repetition strengthens associations. The stronger the association among your ideas, the better your memory will be.

Allow an interval between learning periods. "Spaced practice" is an effective aid to memory. Have confidence in your ability to remember.

NOTE TAKING

Write legibly. Your notes are worthless if you can't read them. If you must scribble during the lecture, use a separate sheet for your "doodling."

Keep notes on one subject together. Use separate parts of your notebook for different subjects.

Use outline form whenever possible. An outline form makes it easier to review your notes.

Take good notes the first time. Don't plan to copy them later.

Review your notes immediately after taking and at regular intervals throughout the course.

Write less—think more!

THEME WRITING

Effective expression, both oral and written, is an important asset in any occupation. Take pride in your theme writing; it is an exceedingly valuable part of your preparation for after-college life. Some of the following suggestions may help in making your writing more enjoyable.

If you are given the opportunity to select your own subject for a theme, select one which is:

- (1) of interest to you;
- (2) specific enough to be covered adequately in the time and space allotted;
- (3) broad enough to give you something worth writing about;
- (4) important enough to you to be worth the time you spend on it.

Never start writing without an outline or plan of what you are going to write. It is much easier to alter an outline or plan than it is to change a theme after it is written.

Use cards or slips of paper for notes from different sources. Arrange your cards according to your outline. Find the central thought in each group and then expand the ideas with examples, comparisons, contrasts, and analogies. Arrange the ideas in logical sequence. If possible, place the most striking paragraphs at the beginning and end. Select words which are best suited to your meaning. Revise for sentence structure and word choice.

Write your theme a few days before it is due. Then criticize and revise. Is your paper neat? Is your writing or typing easy to read? Have you selected apt and colorful words? Are all words correctly spelled? Are your sentences well constructed? Are your main points properly developed and logically arranged?

If you were an instructor, would you enjoy reading a theme like the one you have just written? If not, revise!

EXAMINATIONS

Preparation for examinations should begin early in the course. Start all study periods with a brief review. Refresh your memory of old material before preparing the new. Set aside half an hour each week for review of each subject. Review those materials which are still hazy and poorly learned. Don't spend your time on the things which you know thoroughly. If applications of principles are to be required in the examinations, prepare by discovering applications in your study and review periods. Study and review the material in the way in which you will be called upon to reproduce it during the examination period. Feverish exertions at the end of the course cannot replace conscientious work throughout the semester, term, or quarter.

Go to the examination with a clear head and a well rested body. Give yourself a fair chance. In an essay examination read all the questions before you start writing. Jot down ideas as they occur to you. Before answering a question you must be certain that you have found the definite point of the question. Be sure that you understand what is required, and then plan or outline your answer before you begin to write. Divide your time so that each question will receive its proper consideration. Keep active. Don't waste your time in day-dreaming. Write legibly. Follow directions. Believe in yourself. Rely on your own ability and knowledge.

Examinations are a test of strength and a means of measuring your progress. Life itself is a series of examinations.

Prepare yourself now!

[Reprinted by permission of Phi Eta Sigma, national freshman honor society.]

General Courtesies

Courtesy is an act of "politeness combined with kindness" which conveys a sense of respect for those of our association. Everyone who deals with other people, in any degree, must be able to work harmoniously with these people. In our relationship with others, a sense of courtesy, of respect and thoughtfulness, is essential in cementing those associations and in establishing a bond of mutual regard.

The essence of this relationship holds doubly true in a fraternity house where different types of men from distinctly varied homes live together in a daily environment of extremely personal association.

An unfavorable opinion by outsiders is often formed as a result of thoughtless action both inside and outside the Chapter house. Actually, our relationships with each other will in large measure spontaneously direct our conduct with those outside our circle. And if we are to impress the true fraternal ideal upon the minds of those who observe us, we must first take stock of ourselves.

Proper conduct and firm discipline are an important part of the foundation of all success in fraternity and chapter organization. Without them, every activity becomes demoralized and the benefits of the Fraternity are imperfectly realized. Harmony is lost and factional divisions become harmful to the Chapter. As fraternity men, we all appreciate the high ideals of our Fraternity; therefore, it is for us, as a Chapter and as individual college men, to care for our reputation. This can best be done by a proper awareness of our individual relationships with each other.

The "House Rules" are the "ground rules" of our fraternal association; they have been adopted to insure a mutual respect and consideration. They are the standards, established by mutual consent, which set forth the code that shall direct our relationships with each other while permitting the maximum of personal freedom.

The fraternity house is not only a building that houses students; it is a home for those living in it. Occasionally members of a given Chapter are careless about disrupting the orderliness of the Chapter house and its atmosphere as a center of gentlemanly behavior. All of the members, not only those residing in the House, are responsible financially and physically for the care and maintenance of the House. Destructive and ill-considered acts can hardly impress visitors and outsiders, but more especially they demonstrate a thorough lack of consideration for the other men sharing the House.

Also easily forgotten is the fact that the fraternity house is a study hall for students. Interruptions in studying can often mean the difference between passing or flunking. A certain amount of quiet must, therefore, be preserved—

especially during study hours, if the Chapter is to provide the atmosphere and facilities for effective studying. Study hours must be considered almost a ritual, and any violation of them a sacrilege.

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, and then be certain to return the borrowed item promptly and in good condition.

Another healthy habit which you should acquire as an undergraduate has to do with tidiness and the orderly care of your possessions. Learn to "pick up after yourself;" hang clothing in the closet; don't leave your notebook and texts lying around the Chapter House to create a disorderly impression—they belong on your desk; there is usually a waste paper basket handily located—learn to use *it*, not an ash tray, for cigarette and candy wrappers; wherever you find a soft drink dispenser, there's invariably a rack of empty bottles—use it. These are merely a few of the daily practical examples of consideration for the orderliness of the Chapter House and for the comfort and wishes of your prospective Brothers and fellow pledges.

Another important rule in general courtesy has to do with language. Aside from the negative effect which obscenity has on any visitor who overhears such talk, it casts an unpleasant aura over the entire House. Obscenity has no place as a means of expression among a Brotherhood of Gentlemen and its use merely indicates a lack of refinement and consciousness of those standards which are the mark of an educated man. It is grossly inconsiderate for any member or pledge to place the entire chapter in a position of embarrassment as a result of indiscreet language or to break down the standards and high moral tone which are at the heart of the fraternity ideal.

Throughout all of this discussion runs a single theme—a consideration for those who live with you and who are sharing your fraternity experience. Your Chapter is a laboratory in human relationships. The art of getting along successfully with others will largely determine the ultimate success of the individual in his business or professional life. The "give and take" of our daily contacts with each other, the constant awareness of a consideration for others—these are attributes of success in the delicately balanced art of human relations. The ability to view our own actions in relation to something, or some group, greater and outside ourselves, is essential to the highest order of citizenship and to a sense of responsibility to others.

Your membership in Alpha Sigma Phi can be helpful in this respect only if your actions and your relationship with others of the Chapter are directed in such a way as to demonstrate the epitome of fraternal regard and consideration.

Social Graces

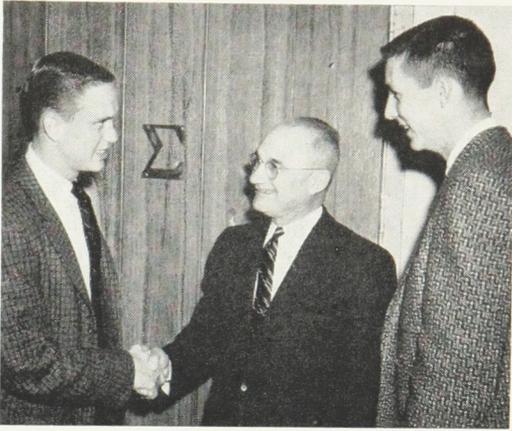
As a social fraternity, Alpha Sigma Phi is interested in giving each of its members training in matters of good taste which will enable him to feel at ease in every social situation in which he may be placed. The Fraternity offers each member, through his Chapter experience, the opportunity to acquire the dignity of social confidence. The man who is poised, courteous, well-mannered, who possesses the command of effective speech, is a man who exemplifies the standards of the Fraternity.

No matter how well a college man may have been trained at home, when he leaves home restraints for the first time for the relative freedom of the college dormitory or fraternity house his tendency is to "let go" and take the easier course of gradually increasing carelessness about manners and good taste.

Although there will be many persons interested in observing your manners, there will be few to take particular concern about drilling you in their performance. Into this "training vacuum" the Fraternity must enter with a determination to perpetuate and improve the good habits which a man brings with him to college. For this reason, your manner and conduct within Chapter House walls are as much a part of your training and development as is your conduct with those less familiar to you. Your Chapter House is the proving ground where your abilities are tested and improved.

Good taste is the mark of gentility and of quality and character; and good manners are a sign of good taste. Alpha Sigma Phi may justly expect, as a Society which stands for culture and well-rounded manhood, that its members learn to adapt themselves as well as possible to any given situation.

To too many people etiquette consists merely of a set of arbitrary rules which must be religiously followed. This conception of good taste is inadequate; common sense should be the guiding principle in determining good taste or good form, based on naturalness and a consideration for others. It should be understood that good manners, whether applied to conduct in the dining room, in dating, or with our guests, always stem from a courteous consideration of others. You will at no time wish to attract unfavorable attention to yourself or to those in your company. Therefore, whenever, you are not sure of the proper "rule," remember that the right thing to do is that which is truly considerate of the other person—in a natural and inconspicuous way.



Hospitality

Hospitality is a sure sign of good breeding and, if sincere and genuine, may be regarded as the mark of true fraternal feeling in its broadest sense. Each pledge should feel that it is his duty to contribute toward the Chapter's reputation for honest hospitality.

Perhaps the most 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. A guest, be he a parent, an alumnus, 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.

The member or pledge meeting a guest at the door should introduce himself, obtain and remember the guest's name and determine the purpose or business of the visit. Demonstrate a sincere interest in finding the person on whom the visitor is calling, and if he is not at home, report to the caller and inquire if someone else may be of assistance.

If a guest is just visiting, however, he should be made to feel welcome and introduced to the other members present. Remember, however, that the visitor is not "on exhibit" and he should not be led around the room like a "prize animal." Gradually introduce him to small groups so that some conversation is possible along with the introduction, that names may be remembered, and that the whole procedure is one of grace and ease. It is most impolite to bolt from the room whenever a guest appears, leaving only one or two persons to entertain him, or for a group to file out immediately after an introduction.

Introductions usually should be formal and follow a few simple rules: When introducing men and women, the proper order is to present the gentleman to the lady—as, "Mrs. Jones, may I present (or introduce) Mr. Smith"; when introducing two ladies, give preference to married women or to the older of two married ladies; when introducing men, the following is sufficient: "Mr. Guest, Mr. Member." In all cases it is helpful if the introducing party gives

some hint that will lead into further conversation, such as reference to hometowns or to some other matter of common interest associated with the guest.

Just as the simplest and most direct introduction is best, so also is the response. The correct reply to any introduction is either "How do you do" or the repeating of the person's name. Men when introduced usually greet each other with a handshake; do so with a friendly and firm handclasp. However, 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.

Do your best to learn to give and receive introductions with ease, for your first impression, whether good or bad, is often made through an introduction.

One should never interrupt a conversation to introduce himself; however, 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 Green."

Never remain seated when a guest, male or female, enters a room for the first time of that particular visit. If the visitor is a woman, be sure that she is seated before you sit down again, being certain that, if at all possible, you have been introduced to her. Whereas this must be particularly observed with respect to women guests, it should equally hold true for any visitor.

Entertaining a guest is a demanding and exacting duty, but it is not without accompanying rewards. It requires tact and discretion and sincere interest, but provides unmatched opportunity to become acquainted with the most fascinating and interesting people and opens new avenues of experience and thought. As has been previously stated, the fundamental ingredient of successful hospitality is naturalness. Young men are frequently inclined to overcome awkwardness by excess—turning the radio too loud, telling too many jokes, laughing too heartily. Care must especially be taken to avoid any semblance of artificiality, but make it a point to be genuinely friendly with every guest. In this lies the spirit of hospitable attitude; and this attitude aids not only in cultivating an attractive and agreeable personality, but also in leaving a pleasant impression with every guest.

There will be many occasions when the Chapter will entertain not a single guest but many, and in a variety of social situations. Chapter social functions are of a varied nature, from intimate informal smokers to formal dances. The Chapter's guests at group functions deserve the same conscientious and courteous treatment as that afforded the individual visitor.

Remember that every guest, every visitor in your Chapter House, leaves to spread some conclusion regarding the Chapter's hospitality and courtesy. All members and pledges share equally in the Chapter's responsibility to receive and entertain guests graciously and with sincere friendliness.

Table Manners

Good table manners are the mark of a gentleman.

Correct table manners are so simple, and yet so important, that everyone owes it to himself and to his eating companions to acquire them. It is important to know correct table etiquette and to use it everyday so that on important occasions, such as your first dinner with *her* parents or luncheon to talk over a possible job, you will not be embarrassed or uncomfortable worrying about committing a social faux pas.

The primary rule, of course, is naturalness. Learn table manners so well that they become automatic. When the proper habits are once required 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.

One should enter the dining room quietly and leisurely and remain standing at his place until the conclusion of the premeal-singing or Grace and until all ladies have been seated and the head of the table starts to sit down. It is proper for the man on the woman's left to seat her. If you are responsible for the seating of more than one lady—or if you are dining with your date and her mother—always assist the elder first.

Your napkin (the one on your left) is for one purpose only: to assist in making your meal more pleasant by catching an accidental bit of food dropped from your fork and for wiping your lips. It should be unfolded, until there is but one fold remaining, and placed on your lap; it is never proper to tuck it in your belt or coat. Leave the napkin on your lap until you have finished the complete meal, then place it to the left of your plate—loosely, not neatly folded in its original shape or crumpled in a disorderly mass.

The general rule states that food is passed from the head of the table to the left; however, common sense will determine the most graceful and easiest way. There may be occasions when you are acting in the role of waiter. If such is the case, remember to serve from the left side and to remove dishes from the right.

After the food has been served to everyone, the problem which presents itself is that of proper selection and handling of silverware. In choosing utensils the general rule of beginning at the outside and working towards the center should normally hold true.

The cocktail spoon or fork, if such is to be used, is usually placed on the plate holding the appetizer glass or cup and should, after use, be replaced on the small plate.

The knife is used only to cut food and to butter bread if no butter knife is provided. Only one or two pieces of meat should be cut at one time, no more than will be eaten in one or two bites. When you are not using your knife for cutting, it should be placed across the upper edge of the dinner plate with the cutting edge facing the center of the plate.

The butter knife, if provided, should be placed on the upper right side or across the back of the butter plate, blade towards the center of the plate. Butter at one time only as much bread or roll as is to be eaten in one bite.

All food on the dinner plate should be eaten with a fork, never with knife or spoon. Potatoes and vegetables should be buttered with a fork, not a knife. The fork may also be used instead of a knife to cut soft food and in place of a salad fork when the latter is not provided.

However, if a salad fork is provided, always use it—not the dinner fork—for the salad. The salad fork should be placed on the upper right side or across the back of the salad plate and never on the dinner plate.

The spoon should never be left in the coffee cup, ice tea glass, soup bowl, or dessert sherbet glass. Always place this utensil, when not in actual use, on the side of the saucer or plate on which the cup, bowl, or glass is served.

The few things that cannot be managed with a fork or 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.

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 have finished.

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

Take your time while eating. Remember that dinners are supposed to be social affairs. You are expected to contribute your share of the entertainment and enjoyment of the meal. If you do not feel like talking, you can be a good listener and ask intelligent and pertinent questions. Do not shout to the other end of the table or attempt to impress or communicate with everyone in the dining room. Be ready to laugh with the other fellow, but not boisterously.

The idea of "good table manners" is not to impose restrictions or rules and regulations that make eating rigidly formal and stilted. Their observance will merely add to the enjoyment and sociability of the meal and make it a pleasant social experience. Most of the suggestions contained here specifically, and which are conveyed by a broad understanding of a philosophy of good man-

ners, are things that all of us do in our own homes. And now away from home, you should not permit yourself to lapse into less careful habits. Your college and fraternity experience should give you an even greater confidence and ability in conduct which is socially acceptable and pleasant.

A mastering of these simple practices will often save you unnecessary embarrassment and will indicate to your associates and companions a sufficient respect and consideration so that you abide by generally accepted niceties when in their company.

Dress and Appearance

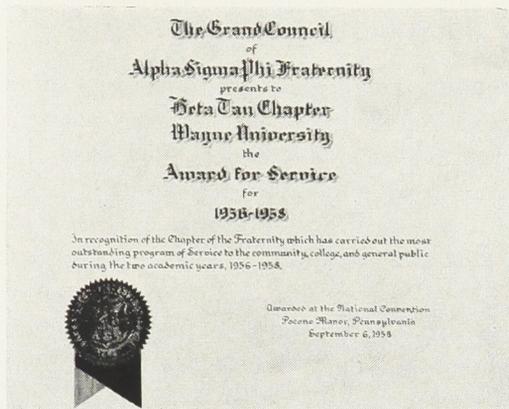
The formality of dress that was associated with colleges years ago is not now present on most of our campuses. Nevertheless, the fraternity man should keep a watchful eye on his appearance and today's informality should not be the excuse for abandoning the rules of neatness; comfort need not be the suggestions of sloppy dress and unkempt appearance.

Because a fraternity is so often judged by the appearance of its members, it is well for every member and pledge to be conscious of proper dress for classroom, dates and formal occasions.

The first secret of good dress is restraint in the selection of cut, color and pattern. Avoid extreme styles and be in tune with the sartorial pattern of your campus. Notice what others are wearing and then select your wardrobe accordingly. If you are in doubt, check one of the many men's style publications, but do not go overboard. Learn to buy carefully, within your budget, those items appropriate to the most occasions.

The second secret of good dress, regardless of the individual wardrobe range, is proper care of one's clothing. Proper cleaning, pressing and brushing will increase the "longevity" of your clothing and will also make even an old or worn suit presentable. Proper attention should also be given to your shoes—they should always be shined.

Clothing, however, can only make part of a man. All the proper clothing in the world will not cover personal uncleanliness or slovenliness. Be careful of your personal hygiene: dirty teeth or finger nails, an unshaven face, unkempt hair and general slouchiness are inexcusable on the part of college and fraternity men.



Public Relations

In the United States today only one boy in four gets to go to college and only one-fourth of these men are selected for fraternity membership. This means that the man who is offered a pledge pin is placed on a pedestal—the one man in sixteen to achieve that position and to have that opportunity!

As a member of this select group, your very move for good or bad will be noted, and usually magnified, by all who know you and by many others who don't. You, as pledge and later as a member, are the interpreter of fraternities to the non-fraternity people. Your actions will strongly influence their impression and their opinion of Alpha Sigma Phi and of the fraternity system.

For the most part, fraternity chapters have maintained high moral standards and sincere integrity. However, we have not always kept "our best foot forward" and careless and unfriendly elements have seized upon those isolated incidents which fail to portray the true facts of our purposes and program.

People are prone to generalize. Glaring headlines across the land resulting from *one* act of indiscretion by *one* fraternity man brings condemnation to the whole fraternity system. Essential, therefore, to a strengthening of fraternity public relations is a constant application of the concept that every member of every chapter of every fraternity has a responsibility to every other member of every other chapter of every other fraternity.

The Pledge Pin, and later the Badge, by which you are identified with Alpha Sigma Phi shall receive no greater respect from those outside the Fraternity than the measure of honor it receives from you. The idea of "fraternity" will command no higher esteem than the degree of justice you do that ideal.

Our concern here is in indicating some of the personal contacts of daily living which serve as the interpreters of our Fraternity and to suggest your cautious consideration of all of your acts in terms of their effect upon people less familiar with, or less sympathetic to, the fraternity system.

MEDIA FOR MAKING FRATERNITY FRIENDS

Three principal ways of influencing the impressions and thinking of other people need to be considered: personal contact—the “face-to-face” relationship; the written or printed word—correspondence, publicity, printed brochures and the like; and the telephone. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that a thirty second contact by any one of these means is sufficient to create an impression, for good or bad, which will last a lifetime.

Relationships by personal contact bring up many questions which need to be faced by the Chapter wanting to improve its public standing. Several aspects of this medium of public relationships will be discussed below, but the range of this medium can be suggested by such considerations as the following: Are visitors greeted cordially at the door? Are members neat in personal appearance? Is the House always in order for the unexpected visitor? Certainly as a pledge your opportunity to influence these matters will have varying weight, but Alpha Sigma Phi expects that you will direct your own actions carefully where you may personally encounter the situations mentioned above, or those of similar nature.

Many friends are made or lost by the handling of telephone calls. Answering the phone is a duty frequently assigned to a pledge whose handling of the call often reflects a lack of appreciation of this critical public relations medium. The caller deserves the utmost in courtesy and will understandably resent and be offended by flippancy and discourteous treatment. Equally bad is the practice of failing to deliver a promised message to some member absent at the time. The telephone can be a friend or foe, as you make it!

THE VARIOUS “PUBLICS”

These may be identified as members and fellow pledges, alumni, parents, chapter neighbors, college personnel and chapters of sororities and other fraternities on the campus. Admittedly, many of the facets of the relationship with these “publics” are matters of Chapter program, perhaps largely dictated by the campus situation and tradition, and for which you presently have little responsibility. These activities would include the Alumni Newsletter, Homecoming and the Sig Bust, Mothers’ and Dads’ Clubs, teas and open houses, faculty socials and exchanges with sororities and other fraternities.

Let us give consideration to these several “publics” in terms of our personal and individual relationship to them, however.

Every person with whom we are, or become associated, merits our fullest consideration and courtesy, consistent with the gentlemanly standards and the tradition of Alpha Sigma Phi, and every visitor in the Chapter House deserves

the warm and spontaneous hospitality which is the mark of a thoughtful host. You, as pledge, are one of the "hosts" in your Chapter; visitors should receive treatment that is as thoughtful and considerate as you would extend in your own home.

From your personal viewpoint, be mindful of your obligation to your parents. A letter is always welcome; they are eager to learn of your college and fraternity experiences.

With a sense of personal responsibility, you can do much to be certain that the Chapter's rooms are always in presentable and comfortable condition. The physical facilities of the Chapter, and especially the treatment which those facilities receive from its members, will impress the visitor favorably or unfavorably.

People who live near the Chapter House may be friends or foes, which ever the Chapter—and you—want them to be. A proper respect for their property and their comfort as well as for their opinion of you and your Fraternity, should guide your relationships with them.

Certainly the members of the college staff deserve the full support of the Fraternity, and of its individual members, in every move looking to the strengthening of the school and the extension of its prestige.

Since every fraternity has a stake in the reputation of every other fraternity, it follows that interfraternity cooperation on any one campus is most desirable. We must pool the best thinking and the best action of our collective membership to the realization of a stronger respect for the fraternity system and an accompanying position of leadership and prestige in campus affairs.

PUBLICITY

Publicity should never be undertaken apart from a concern for the Chapter's total public relations program. Publicity almost always is an *ex post facto* affair. The nature of the deed will determine the nature of the publicity which follows. Good deeds and constructive activities seldom bring unfavorable news reports.

Publicity is merely a specialized technique for reporting to the public those things which our Fraternity does and stands for. Remember, most unfavorable chapter publicity comes only because someone failed to recognize his responsibility to conduct himself properly.

Every chapter and every person identified with the fraternity system should give deep and serious thought to this matter of fraternity public relations—that each one of us has an obligation to convey to the non-fraternity public a better understanding and a deeper appreciation of the contribution which the fraternity system has made to undergraduate life and training and development for over one hundred years.

Fraternity Government

The Founders wrote a constitution-ritual which provided for the government of the Fraternity by the parent-chapter system which gave Alpha Chapter the authority to issue charters to other groups. The charters specified that: "Said Chapter shall be duly handed down by you and your successors to such good and trusty men as you may hereafter select, from each succeeding Class. And it shall be your duty from time to time to consult with and advise us of your welfare." The Parent Chapter also supplied a copy of the Constitution and By Laws, containing the Ritual, for the governing of the Chapter.

This parent type government was typical to all of the older fraternities in their earlier days. Alpha Chapter was the Parent Chapter until 1875 when Delta took over the role. However with the reactivation of Alpha in 1907, it was decided that a centralized form of government was desirable, and at the Fraternity Convention in the same year, the necessary legislation was passed.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

The National Convention, which convenes every two years, is the supreme legislative body of Alpha Sigma Phi and is composed of the following voting members: delegates from each active undergraduate chapter, delegates from each chartered alumni council, the current members of the Grand Council, and Past Grand Senior Presidents.

The National Convention has the power to effect its own organization, to elect its officers, to adopt and enforce rules for its government, to amend the Constitution and By-Laws, and to adopt legislation to promote the general welfare of the Fraternity. The National Convention elects the members of the Grand Council.

THE GRAND COUNCIL

The Grand Council is composed of six regularly elected alumni who are selected from all over the nation, and the Immediate Past Grand Senior President, all of whom serve without remuneration. All Councilors are elected for four years, so staggered that the terms of office of three Councilors expire at each Convention.

The Grand Council is the governing body of the Fraternity between National Conventions, and has the authority to issue and withdraw charters, to make policies for the benefit of the chapters and their undergraduate members, as well as to set policy for the general welfare of the Fraternity.

The Grand Council employs the staff of the Fraternity Office and directs the policies and activities necessary to the operation of the Office.

The Grand Officers of the Fraternity are elected from among the Grand Councilors and these include; Grand Senior President, Grand Junior President, Grand Secretary, Grand Treasurer and Grand Marshall.

THE FRATERNITY OFFICE

Located in Delaware, Ohio, the Fraternity Office is the headquarters for all the business of the Fraternity. Under the direction of Executive Secretary Ralph F. Burns, a full-time staff carries out the programs of the Fraternity.

The Staff visits the undergraduate Chapters during the academic year in order to supervise their activities and programs and to make specific recommendations for the improvement and strengthening of all phases of chapter operation. During visits to each campus, contacts are made with individual alumni of the chapter, with the Grand Chapter Advisor, and with the institution's administrative officials. Each chapter of the Fraternity is visited at least once each academic year by a Staff member.

Visits are also made to Alumni Councils in order to keep the graduate Brothers adequately informed as to the general welfare of Alpha Sigma Phi and to indicate the areas in which they can be of assistance.

The Staff makes personal visits to colleges and universities where Alpha Sigma Phi has inactive chapters or where there may be opportunities to develop new chapters. Approximately 100 such campuses are visited each year and information obtained is evaluated to determine which situations will result in the best possible future chapters.

The Staff writes, revises and edits all publications of the Fraternity including the *Tomahawk*, the *Pledge Manual*, the *Chapter Officers' Manual*, and the *Rush Book*.

The regular correspondence of the Fraternity Office is voluminous. More than 20,000 letters are received each year. About 35,000 first class letters are sent out during a like period, and approximately 65,000 copies of the *Tomahawk* are mailed to undergraduate and graduate Brothers annually.

The Fraternity Office serves as a repository for historical documents and memorabilia, membership records, chapter reports, financial records, and all other documents and records pertaining to Alpha Sigma Phi. Thus the Office serves as an information center for members, and secretarial assistants are employed to do the typing and to maintain the necessary records.

PROVINCE CHIEFS

The United States is divided, geographically by the Fraternity, into fifteen Provinces, each Province supervised by a Province Chief elected by the Grand Council for a term running concurrently with the term of the Grand Senior President.

The Province Chiefs visit and inspect each chapter in their Province at least once each year and are responsible for holding a Province Conclave at least once between each National Convention. Each chapter is required to provide the Province Chief with all reports supplied to the National Office.

PROVINCE I

Oregon State College
University of Washington

PROVINCE II

University of Arizona
Stanford University
University of California
University of California at Los Angeles

PROVINCE III

University of Missouri
Missouri Valley College
University of Oklahoma
Washington University

PROVINCE IV

Coe College
Iowa State College

PROVINCE V

University of Illinois
Illinois Institute of Technology
Milton College
Purdue University

PROVINCE VI

University of Michigan
Michigan State University
University of Toledo
Tri-State College
Wayne State University

PROVINCE VII

Baldwin Wallace College
Mt. Union College
Westminster College

PROVINCE VIII

Ohio Northern University
Ohio State University
Ohio Wesleyan University

PROVINCE IX

University of Alabama
University of Cincinnati
University of Kentucky
University of Miami

PROVINCE X

Bethany College
Davis & Elkins College
Marietta
Marshall College
West Virginia University
West Virginia Wesleyan

PROVINCE XI

Atlantic Christian College
Presbyterian College
Wake Forest College
Wofford College

PROVINCE XII

American University
Lehigh University
University of Pennsylvania
Penn State University

PROVINCE XIII

Rutgers University
Stevens Institute of Technology
Wagner College

PROVINCE XIV

University of Connecticut
University of Massachusetts
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Tufts University

PROVINCE XV

University of Buffalo
Cornell University
Hartwick College
Syracuse University

GRAND CHAPTER ADVISORS

A Grand Chapter Advisor is appointed to supervise and advise each Chapter of Alpha Sigma Phi, and it is his duty to act as liason between the Chapter and the national officers. He receives copies of all correspondence between the Fraternity Office and the Chapter. The Chapter officers counsel with him periodically and keep him fully informed as to the activities, plans, and programs of the Chapter.

NATIONAL COMMITTEES

To assist in the effective fulfillment of the various programs of the Fraternity, the Grand Council has formed several committees and appointed Brothers with experience in the various fields to advise the Fraternity on matters of their committee responsibilities. These committees are:

ALUMNI AFFAIRS COMMITTEE: It is the aim and purpose of the committee to strengthen existing alumni councils, to reactivate any of the chartered councils which are inactive, and to aid in establishing new councils.

AWARDS COMMITTEE: The committee reviews the various Fraternity programs on an undergraduate and alumni level to determine where recognition for achievement is merited.

CHAPTER PROGRESS COMMITTEE: It is the duty of this committee to keep itself informed of the progress of every Chapter, in all areas of its programs and activities, and to make any necessary recommendations to the Grand Council.

EXTENSION COMMITTEE: The committee members, located geographically in the nation, survey the campuses where there are possibilities for the reactivation of chapters or the possibilities of new chapters, and make the necessary recommendations to the Grand Council.

FINANCE COMMITTEE: Composed of members of the Grand Council, this committee draws up the budget for the operation of the Fraternity Office for adoption by the Grand Council. In addition this committee is responsible for all other financial matters referred to it by the Grand Council.

HOUSING COMMITTEE: The committee advises and assists chapters in making and executing plans for financing and building chapter houses, as well as for furnishings, equipment and the replacement of such.

INSTRUCTION COMMITTEE: The committee will assist in the development of a pledge training program, along with proper examinations for both pre- and post-initiates.

LAW COMMITTEE: The committee will make a continuous study of the Constitution and By-Laws and make recommendations to the Grand Council or National Convention concerning changes, amendments and revision. The committee will also make recommendations concerning changes in Legislative Acts of the Convention.

MAGAZINE COMMITTEE: The committee will advise the editor of the *Tomahawk* on content, format and distribution of the *Tomahawk*.

PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE: The committee stimulates the public relations programs of the Fraternity on national and local levels, seeking true public relations and favorable publicity for the Fraternity and its Chapters through every available medium.

PURPOSES AND OBJECTS COMMITTEE: The duty of this committee is to advise and counsel the Grand Council and develop a program giving emphasis to the basic purposes and objectives of the Fraternity, such as maintain charity, promote patriotism, encourage culture, promote college loyalties, perpetuate friendship, and cement social ties and true brotherhood.

SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE: The committee reviews chapter scholarship reports, compiles statistics on scholarship standings, and advises the Grand Council in regard to policies for educational and scholarship achievement within the Fraternity and its individual Chapters.

GRAND SENIOR PRESIDENTS

Alfred Dewey Follett, Delta, 1872	1907 - 1909
Albert Blakeslee White, Delta 1874	1909 - 1912
Homer Baxter Sprague, Alpha, 1849	1912 - 1913
Andrew Dickson White, Alpha 1850	1913 - 1915
Cyrus Northup, Alpha, 1854	1915 - 1919
Simeon Eben Baldwin, Alpha, 1858	1919 - 1921
John Harold Snodgrass, Delta, 1886	1921 - 1925
Charles Burke Elliott, Delta, 1904	1925 - 1929
John Henry Roemer, Delta, 1883	1929 - 1932
William John Cooper, Nu, 1913	1932 - 1935
Wilbur Haverfield Cramblet, Alpha, 1912	1936 - 1948
Lloyd See Cochran, Omicron, 1920	1948 - 1952
Hugh McCullough Hart, Alpha Nu, 1926	1952 - 1954
Emmet Bunsen Hayes, Tau, 1931	1954 - 1956
Charles Thomas Akre, Alpha Beta, 1928	1956 -

Funds of the Fraternity

GENERAL FUND

The General Fund is used for the general programs of the Fraternity. This fund provides for the operation of the Fraternity Office and the maintenance of a staff to handle the numerous affairs of the Fraternity, keep the necessary records, edit the various publications, and carry out the chapter and alumni visitation programs. Income for the fund is derived from undergraduate initiation fees and annual dues, and from annual alumni contributions.

RESERVE FUND

This fund provides loans to assist chapters in making house improvements, remodeling, purchasing new equipment, and for emergency situations. Such loans, when repaid, are returned to the fund. Established in 1940, this fund is being increased each year by payments at the time of initiation of \$2.00 per initiate and by annual dues of \$1.00 per undergraduate.

TOMAHAWK FUND

The income from this permanent trust fund is used exclusively for the purpose of printing the *Tomahawk*. Since its inception in 1923 this fund has been increased by Life Subscriptions to a present balance of approximately \$200,000.00.

Alpha Sigma Phi Memorial Fund

On December 6, 1945, the Centennial date of the Founding of the Fraternity, the Alpha Sigma Phi Memorial Fund was established as an instrument for the encouragement of high scholarship and for providing aid to students needing financial assistance in order to continue their educational programs. Contributions to the Memorial Fund are tax deductible, as the Fund is established as a tax exempt, non-profit educational and charitable corporation. The Fund is being administered by three Trustees, all members of Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity.

FOUNDERS SCHOLARSHIP

The Founders Scholarship is awarded on a competitive basis to a member of Alpha Sigma Phi, and is to recognize high scholarship during the first two academic years in college.

The Trustees have adopted the following procedure for consideration of future candidates for the Founders Scholarship:

On October 15 of each year, the H.S.P. of each Chapter will be advised that the Memorial Fund Trustees are accepting applications for the Founders Scholarship. Each Chapter is invited to nominate one of its members for the competition. The proper application form, accompanied by a transcript of grades should be submitted to the Fraternity Office prior to, but not after, December 1. All persons recommended by the chapters should have completed their first two college years and would probably hold the status of juniors.

GRANTS-IN-AID

Grants-in-aid are made each year on the basis of need and academic record to members or pledges of the Fraternity, of undergraduate or graduate school status. Applicants for grants-in-aid are required to file the official application form which includes a statement of financial need and an estimated budget of income and expense.

The amount and number of such grants each year will be dependent upon the amount of money available for such purposes, the number of applications, and the degree of financial need of the applicants.

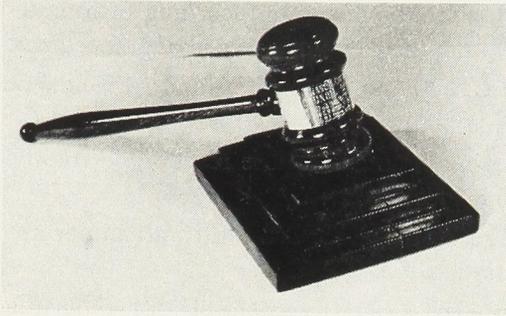
The Trustees have adopted the following program for future consideration of grant-in-aid recipients:

On April 1 of each year the Trustees will announce, through the Chapters, that they are receiving applications for grants-in-aid. Applications must be received in the Fraternity Office not later than June 1, and announcement of the grants awarded will be made on August 1.

A-S-P CORPORATION

Incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware and directed by seven alumni trustees, the A-S-P Corporation was formed for the purposes of aiding and assisting the chapters of the Fraternity in providing housing and housing facilities for the chapters. This aid can and may be financial in character.

The Fraternity owns the voting stock in the A-S-P Corporation. The annual stockholder's meeting is held on the first Tuesday of May.



Chapter Government

The undergraduate Chapter is the very heart of the fraternity experience, for from it will come your intimate relationship with Alpha Sigma Phi. Perhaps the greatest good which the Fraternity has to offer is the opportunity for young men to learn to live together under principles of democracy and self-government.

Each Chapter has been granted a Charter to act for the Fraternity on its campus, and its officers are charged with responsibility to perpetuate the legacy which former college generations have fostered, striving ever to make the Chapter's position more enviable and its future more secure.

The government of the Fraternity and of its Chapters adheres faithfully to the spirit of representative and democratic procedures. Chapter officers are elected by their Brothers and equals, men who are at the same time their most ardent supporters and best critics.

THE CHAPTER OFFICERS

The President (H.S.P.) is the executive officer of the Chapter. His duty is to coordinate the activities of the Chapter and maintain harmony among its members. He is responsible to the Fraternity and to his college for the conduct and activities of the Chapter and must carefully guard its reputation. He must also direct its affairs as efficiently as possible for he has an obligation to the entire alumni body and to future Chapter generations. The President deserves the faithful support of every member, for without unanimous assistance his task is made more difficult and the Chapter's effectiveness diminished.

The Vice-President (H.J.P.) assists the President in all of his duties and responsibilities and takes complete charge of the Chapter during the absence of the President. The Vice-President is also the chairman of the Prudential Committee.

The Treasurer (H.E.) is the financial manager of the Chapter, handling all details under the supervision of the Prudential Committee.

The Secretary (H.S.) is responsible for the accurate recording of minutes of all meetings and for maintaining them in the Chapter's record of proceedings.

The Corresponding Secretary (H.C.S.) handles all official correspondence of the Chapter.

The Sergeant-at-Arms (H.C.) maintains order and is responsible for the smooth functioning of meetings and other ceremonies.

The Marshal (H.M.) is in charge of the most beautiful and important ceremony of the Fraternity—the Initiation.

The Tomahawk Associate Editor (H.A.E.) is responsible for reporting activities of his Chapter to the Editor of the *Tomahawk* for use in the Fraternity Magazine.

THE CHAPTER COMMITTEES

The Prudential Committee is the Executive Committee of the Chapter, authorized to formulate Chapter policy on financial matters and other aspects of the Chapter's program. It is composed of the Vice-President, two members elected by the Chapter, and the President and Treasurer as ex-officio, but voting, members.

The Scholarship Committee is responsible for maintaining records of the scholastic standing of each member and pledge, giving assistance to those members encountering scholastic difficulty, and generally endeavoring to cultivate within the Chapter a deep appreciation of intellectual values. The significance and range of this committee's activity and responsibility is effectively outlined in the manual, *The Scholarship Committee*.

The Rushing Committee organizes and presents to the Chapter a comprehensive program for rushing and pledging throughout the school year and during summer recess; and with the consent, advice, and especially the assistance of the Chapter, carries that program into effect.

The Public Relations Committee is charged with the responsibility of carefully guarding the Chapter's reputation and of guiding its activities and policies in accordance with sound public relations standards. This Committee also has jurisdiction over the activities of the Chapter's Publicity Chairman. An outline of this phase of Chapter operation is excellently presented in the manuals, *Public Relations for the Fraternity* and *Publicity for the Fraternity*.

The Alumni Relations Committee must maintain a close and working relationship with the alumni corporation. This committee has charge of the Chapter's Newsletter to its alumni, and is also responsible for planning alumni functions, such as Homecoming and the Sig Bust.

The Faculty Relations Committee has the duty of broadening the Chapter's contacts with the faculty and administration.

The Intramural Committee directs the Chapter's participation in the school's intramural program, being responsible for scheduling and other administrative details as well as for stimulating an enthusiasm for this program.

The Activities Committee must be familiar with the requirements of, and procedures for participating in, the many extra-curricular activities on the campus. To this committee falls the responsibility of encouraging participation and of maintaining the Chapter's position in campus leadership.

The Committee on Service supervises the Chapter's program in charitable and community projects.

The Social Committee must be ever watchful to maintain the Chapter's social standing on a high plane. Organization of group singing, parties, exchanges, dances, and other forms of social recreation are all within the field of responsibility of this committee in its efforts to provide the Chapter with a diversity of social experiences and activities.

THE BUSINESS SIDE

Essential to the effective and efficient organization and operation of a Chapter is the realization of the two-fold character of that Chapter: It is first a Brotherhood of men who have resolved to live on a fraternal plane—but it is also a business organization. Thousands of dollars are spent annually on the business functions of maintaining and operating a Chapter. As a consequence, a Chapter must exert its efforts toward building a reputation for efficient management and sound business procedures and policies, as well as a name for fellowship and mutual helpfulness.

The business plan of a Chapter's financial operation is organized in such a way as to divide the expenses equally among all members and pledges. In this way the financial obligations are distributed in the same manner as are the numerous privileges and benefits, and to this end each man must assume his proportionate share.

It is entirely logical, therefore, that if a member or pledge does not meet his business obligations, he does not have the right to expect any of the privileges. This may seem, at first hand, to be a negation of the fraternal attitude; however, it should be readily recognized that each person who identifies himself with Alpha Sigma Phi assumes certain fraternal obligations, among which is the responsibility to support the financial operation of the Chapter. It is unfair to expect some to shoulder more than their share of the burden, either in terms of financial responsibility or in terms of physical or administrative support of the Chapter's varied activities.

It is reasonable to expect, therefore, that you will accordingly recognize and promptly fulfill your financial and business obligations, to the Fraternity.



Alumni Activities

"For although far away, still I am, and ever will be, as long as the banner of Alpha Sigma Phi continues to wave, one of her supporting columns and a pillar of this glorious Fraternity."

Louis Manigault in a letter to Horace Spangler Weiser

Thus in a letter from one of the Founders to another is found the spirit which has kindled the alumni activities of the Fraternity for well over a century. Membership in Alpha Sigma Phi is not for a few short years while in college, and does not end when a man graduates from his alma mater; but it is a life membership which can give not only great satisfaction to the undergraduate, but present opportunities for the alumnus to share in the fellowship, leadership, service, and brotherhood of the Fraternity.

THE PLEDGE'S PART IN CHAPTER ALUMNI RELATIONS

It is necessary for a chapter to be constantly aware of the various ways in which a chapter can discharge its responsibility to the alumni of the Fraternity, and from time to time a pledge may be requested to assist the chapter in its

relations with the alumni. The following are some of the ways in which the chapter may be of service to the alumni:

1. Maintaining an accurate and up to date mailing list for every living alumnus of the chapter.
2. Publishing a periodic chapter newsletter containing information about the activities of the chapter, as well as information about the various individual alumni, their families, their occupations, and their interests.
3. Carrying out interesting programs for homecoming weekends and for other occasions when alumni gather at the chapter house.

It often becomes the duty of a pledge to aid in the various projects, and hence it is proper that the pledge understand the reason for the activities.

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 Fraternity Office.

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

The chapter tries hard to put on successful homecoming programs, each year attempting to make the program more successful than the last. The pledge may play a big role in this program, building signs, floats, and cleaning and decorating the house. But the responsibility does not end after all is in readiness, for the pledge has a definite responsibility to meet each alumnus, entertain him, and generally make him feel at home. The efforts will be justly rewarded in an ever increasing turnout of alumni each year, and in the formation of valuable friendships. The pledge will also be setting the pattern for the reception he will receive when he returns as an alumnus a few years hence.

CHAPTER CORPORATIONS

As an alumnus of the Fraternity you will be expected to participate in your chapter's alumni corporation. Your chapter corporation will keep you informed of the financial status of the chapter by periodic financial reports, and will further inform you about the activities of the alumni in relationship

to the chapter through various reports from the officers of the corporation. The chapter corporation may own the chapter house and be responsible for it, thus giving you additional responsibility.

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

Find out how your chapter alumni corporation operates, support that organization, and eventually participate actively in that corporation. 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.

ALUMNI COUNCILS

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

Some of these Councils meet regularly and are chartered by the Grand Council, and these chartered Alumni Councils vote on matters of Fraternity policy at National Conventions, as do the Chapters.

Up to date information concerning the location, meeting time, and current officers of the various Councils may be found in the back of the latest issue of the *Tomahawk*. Other Councils announce periodic meetings by mail.

While you are an undergraduate, it will be to your advantage to attend the meeting in or near your home town. When you graduate you will find many opportunities for good fellowship if there is a Council in the city where you settle. When you, as an alumnus, move into a town in which there is an Alumni Council, a note to the Council 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 Fraternity Office, and from individual alumni.

Through the Alumni Council, you will have an opportunity to associate with Brothers from other chapters, an opportunity to make valuable contacts, and an opportunity to join in the fine medium of service to alumni and undergraduates which a Council can provide.

Democracy in Action

The fraternity group is formed by mutual selection, based on congeniality and common purpose. It is self-governing, within the few limits imposed by college regulation or alumni guidance. Here the young member learns, perhaps for the first time, to submit to the will of the majority and to shape his own conduct in accordance with the interests and standards of the group in which he lives. Here in assuming his allotted share of the work of the group he develops a sense of responsibility for the well-being of something outside himself. He is merged with the group; must work with and for the group; must fight to emerge as a leader who will direct the group. He learns the invaluable lesson of subordinating self and selfish desires for the good of others. He thus learns to think in terms of those about him; to do for those about him; to lend his strength to those who have less; to give of his abundance to those who do not have enough. No public opinion exercises so deep an influence upon youth as that of youth itself, neither home or college can affect sweeping results with so little delay or friction. But perhaps the greatest strength in the chapter is that it is the one place on the campus where men have the courage to be their best selves; where idealism is expected, not scoffed at; where altruism is the tradition; not the rare practice. In an academic atmosphere the fraternity group is a realistic struggle to evolve those principles of community living upon which our form of government depends. The fraternity chapter is democracy in action without fear or favor.

Baird's Manual of American College Fraternities

Extra-Curricular Activities

The first consideration for every 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 classroom. The Fraternity itself is a real and practical school of social living. It teaches leadership and understanding and equips a man for living after his graduation. His personality develops so that he will have a better chance to prove the worth of what he has learned in class. It is, in short, the greatest influence on character that a man will have in college.

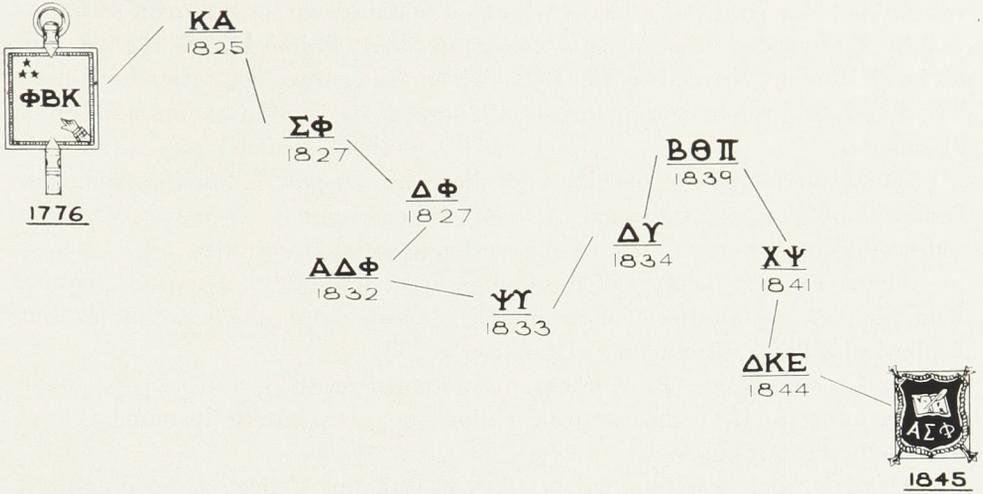
Alpha Sigma Phi should always be your first extra-curricular interest. The number of other activities which you "go out for" should be determined by several factors: The amount of time left over from academic pursuits; your physical and nervous condition; and the benefits that are likely to be gained from such activities.

The 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 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 time for things other than studies, try one more activity. Do it slowly! Undertake activities cautiously and be a credit to yourself and to your Fraternity.

Every man, within the limitations of his health and scholarship, should endeavor to participate in at least one extra-curricular activity. Such participation may be encouraged on two bases: service to the Fraternity and service to oneself. The Fraternity can gain a prominent campus position through participation and leadership in those activities which augment the classroom program.

Furthermore, participation in extra-curricular activities broadens the field of experience not only of the participant but also of other members who begin to share the interest and experience of the one taking part. Consequently, a Chapter's extra-curricular program will enlarge the background of the entire membership.

Your extra-curricular contacts will give you an opportunity for the development of your leadership qualities. Leadership in your Fraternity and on the campus will develop a self-confidence which will prove invaluable to the full development of your personality and in terms of the opportunities that will come to you later in the business world.



American Fraternities

The first Greek-letter fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa, was organized at the College of William and Mary on December 5, in the year of birth of the United States of America, 1776. Thus the American College Fraternity system was founded in the atmosphere of democracy and has since fought strongly for those principles which allow men to select their friends and freely associate together.

Phi Beta Kappa had all the characteristics of the present-day fraternity: the mystery of secrecy, an elaborate ritual, oaths of loyalty and secrecy, a grip, a motto, a badge for external display, a background of high idealism, a careful selection of members, a strong tie of friendship and comradeship, and an urge for sharing its values through nation-wide expansion.

At first the fraternity met monthly, but then the group began to have meetings every week. As the college atmosphere was strict in those days, the time was spent in reading of essays, orations, and debates on the current issues of the day. In 1831, Phi Beta Kappa became and has since remained a purely honorary society with high scholastic attainment in liberal arts as the prerequisite for membership.

Phi Beta Kappa began colonizing in 1779, and in that year placed chapters designated by Greek letters at Harvard and Yale; thus establishing the pattern of the national scope of fraternities.

Kappa Alpha Society, founded at Union College at Schenectady, New York, on November 25, 1825, is the oldest secret brotherhood of a social nature. The new society though exceedingly small met with much opposition but was

secretly popular with the students who paid it the sincere compliment of imitation by the foundation in the same college of Sigma Phi on March 4, 1827, and of Delta Phi on November 18, 1827. These fraternities comprise the Union Triad and all three have remained small, none at the present having more than 21 chapters.

These three Eastern societies were therefore the pattern for the American fraternity system, and imitation of them, or opposition to them, accounts for the establishing of nearly all of the national social fraternities.

Sigma Phi was the first of the Union Triad to establish a second chapter, Beta Chapter at Hamilton College in 1831. It was in opposition to this act that Alpha Delta Phi was founded at Hamilton in 1832.

At Union College, Psi Upsilon was founded in 1833, and Chi Psi made its appearance in 1841, thus securing Union's popular claim to its name as "the Mother of Fraternities."

Delta Upsilon was founded in 1834 at Williams College as an organized protest against secret societies, but since 1881 the fraternity has been merely non-secret rather than anti-secret.

Alpha Delta Phi placed its second chapter at Miami University in 1883. Opposition to it led to the formation in 1839 of Beta Theta Pi at the same university.

In 1836 Alpha Delta Phi established a chapter at Yale College as a strictly junior class society, and in 1839 Psi Upsilon did likewise. These junior societies selected their members from among the sophomore class in June of each year.

During the academic year 1843-44, fifteen members of the sophomore class at Yale became firm friends, and they all expected to become members of one or the other of the then junior societies, Alpha Delta Phi and Psi Upsilon. When some of them were not elected, all determined to found a new society in the junior class which took the name Delta Kappa Epsilon.

It was in this atmosphere of class societies at Yale that Alpha Sigma Phi was founded on December 6, 1845, as the tenth oldest national social fraternity.

Five additional fraternities were founded before 1850, bringing the total in the nation to fifteen.

Delta Psi at Columbia College January 17, 1847

Zeta Psi at New York University 1847

Theta Delta Chi at Union College October 31, 1847

Phi Gamma Delta at Jefferson College May 1, 1848

Phi Delta Theta at Miami University December 6, 1848

In the years prior to the end of the Civil War the Fraternity system grew with eight more organizations added to the ranks:

Phi Kappa Sigma at University of Pennsylvania October 19, 1850

Phi Kappa Psi at Jefferson College February 9, 1852

Chi Phi at Princeton College	1854
Sigma Chi at Miami University	June 28, 1855
Sigma Alpha Epsilon at University of Alabama	March 9, 1856
Theta Chi at Norwich University	April 10, 1856
Delta Tau Delta at Bethany College	1859
Theta Xi at Rensselaer Polytechnic	April 29, 1864

Many chapters in the South became inactive during the Civil War and because of existing feelings Northern organizations were not welcome, and as a result new organizations were started by the Southerners:

Alpha Tau Omega at Richmond, Virginia	September 11, 1865
Kappa Alpha Order at Washington and Lee	December 21, 1865
Pi Kappa Alpha at University of Virginia	March 1, 1868
Sigma Nu at Virginia Military Institute	January 1, 1869
Kappa Sigma at University of Virginia	December 10, 1869

In the remaining years of the nineteenth century new societies continued to appear, and by the turn of the century there were thirty-seven.

Phi Sigma Kappa at Massachusetts State College ..	March 15, 1873
Phi Kappa at Brown University	October 1, 1889
Delta Chi at Cornell University	October 13, 1890
Pi Lambda Phi at Yale University	March 21, 1895
Alpha Chi Rho at Trinity College	June 4, 1895
Sigma Pi at Vincennes University	February 26, 1897
Zeta Beta Tau at New York City	December 29, 1898
Delta Sigma Phi at College of City of New York	December 10, 1899
Tau Kappa Epsilon at Illinois Wesleyan University	1899

Many other fraternities have come into existence since 1900 and are listed below with their founding dates:

Sigma Phi Epsilon at Richmond College	November 1, 1901
Alpha Gamma Rho at Ohio State University	1904
Acacia at University of Michigan	May 12, 1904
Phi Epsilon Pi at College of City of New York ..	November 23, 1904
Pi Kappa Phi at College of Charleston	December 16, 1904
Kappa Delta Rho at Middlebury College	1905
Farmhouse at University of Missouri	April 15, 1905
Phi Kappa Tau at Miami Univeristy	March 17, 1906
Triangle at University of Illinois	1907
Lambda Chi Alpha at Boston University	November 2, 1909
Phi Sigma Delta at Columbia University	November 10, 1909
Sigma Alpha Mu at College of City of New York	November 26, 1909
Tau Delta Phi at College of City of New York	June 22, 1910
Tau Epsilon Phi at Columbia University	October 19, 1910

Kappa Nu at University of Rochester	November 12, 1911
Alpha Epsilon Pi at New York University	November 13, 1913
Alpha Kappa Lambda at University of California	April 22, 1914
Phi Alpha at George Washington University	October 14, 1914
Alpha Phi Delta at Syracuse University	November 5, 1914
Phi Mu Delta at University of Connecticut	March 1, 1918
Theta Kappa Phi at Lehigh University	October 1, 1919

NATIONAL SORORITIES

An equally important part of the American Fraternity system is represented by the women's organizations of the same character and nature. The leading sororities of the National Panhellenic Council are listed below with their founding dates and places:

Alpha Delta Pi at Wesleyan Female College	May 15, 1851
Phi Mu at Wesleyan Female College	March 4, 1852
Pi Beta Phi at Monmouth College	April 28, 1867
Kappa Alpha Theta at DePauw University	January 27, 1870
Kappa Kappa Gamma at Virginia State Normal	March, 1870
Alpha Phi at Syracuse University	October 10, 1872
Delta Gamma at The Lewis School, Mississippi	December, 1873
Gamma Phi Beta at Syracuse University	November 11, 1874
Sigma Kappa at Colby College	November, 1874
Alpha Chi Omega at DePauw University	October 15, 1885
Delta Delta Delta at Boston University	November, 1888
Beta Sigma Omicron at University of Missouri	December 12, 1888
Alpha Xi Delta at Lombard College	April 7, 1893
Chi Omega at University of Arkansas	April 5, 1895
Alpha Omicron Pi at Barnard College	January 2, 1897
Kappa Delta at Virginia State Normal	October 23, 1897
Zeta Tau Alpha at Virginia State Normal	October 15, 1898
Delta Zeta at Miami University	October 24, 1902
Alpha Gamma Delta at Syracuse University	May 30, 1904
Theta Upsilon at University of California	1914



Heritage of Alpha Sigma Phi

“To think that all of our college labor in the arduous task of founding a Society has not proved vain, but on the contrary that Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity still stands with her glorious and mystical insignia untarnished. I pray God she may yet survive to transmit to future generations her renown.”

Louis Manigault in a letter to Horace Spangler Weiser, 1st June, 1849

Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity was founded on December 6, 1845, at Yale University as a Sophomore Society by three freshmen, Louis Manigault, Stephen Ormsby Rhea, and Horace Spangler Weiser.

THE CLASS SOCIETY SYSTEM

The collegiate atmosphere at Yale in 1845 was very different from the student life at a university today. The academic life was strict and lectures of the professors provided no opportunity for class discussion. The college did not foster extracurricular activities and there were no intercollegiate athletics or intramural sports as there are today. Undergraduate ambitions, therefore, revolved largely around class politics, debating, and literary exercises.

The desire to choose friends of like backgrounds, interests, and ambitions led the college men of the 1840s to find a way to freely associate with a self selected group which could promote those friendships and carry on the programs of common interest. Thus the class societies were formed and became an integral part of collegiate life.

Under the class society system it was possible for a man to belong to four successive societies, beginning with the freshman organization. A promising new freshman, enroute for New Haven, did well to reach the campus without

being seized by scouts of a freshman society and released only by pledging himself to join the group.

Freshman societies at Yale, ΔK , $K\Sigma E$, and $\Sigma\Delta$, were fraternities in every sense of the word, having a secret ritual, a secret grip, and a rather vigorous initiation; and it was here that the opportunity was offered a freshman to make his name and ability known to his class and to the college.

Toward the end of the freshman year, the sophomore society elections were announced. The sophomore societies were much more exclusive than the freshman fraternities as the number of members elected was usually restricted to twenty or thirty. These elections were usually given to a man as a recognition for his accomplishments in the class below, and the sophomore societies selected only those men believed most worthy of the honor. Exclusiveness was further assured by the fact that there were never more than two active sophomore fraternities, and from 1856 to 1864 Alpha Sigma Phi stood alone in the sophomore class.

The junior societies, ΔKE , ΨY , and $\Lambda\Delta\Phi$, were more inclusive than the sophomore fraternities and hence the competition for men was greater in the junior class. In order to assure themselves of a sizable group of the highest caliber, the junior societies pledged men during the first two years of academic life and initiated them at the end of the sophomore year.

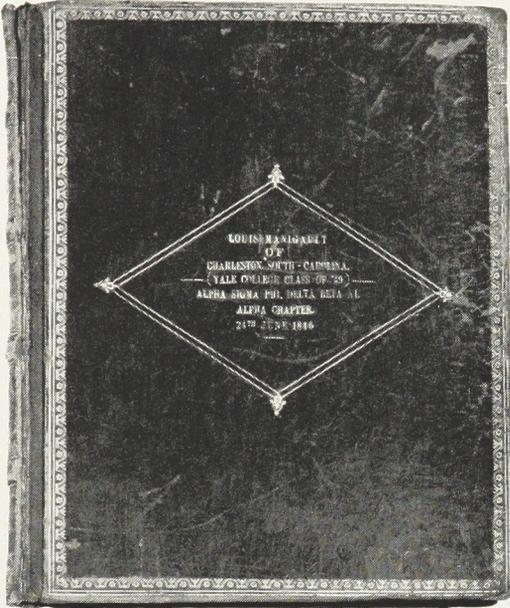
None of the freshman societies exist as national fraternities today, Alpha Sigma Phi is the sole survivor of the sophomore fraternities, and the three junior societies, ΔKE , ΨY , and $\Lambda\Delta\Phi$, survive as national fraternities.

THE FOUNDING

Louis Manigault compiled a leather bound volume, written in his own hand, containing a copy of his history of the founding of Alpha Sigma Phi and copies of letters between himself, Stephen Ormsby Rhea, Horace Spangler Weiser, and other members of the Fraternity. This volume is the basis for the following account.

In 1843 Louis Manigault left his home in Charleston, South Carolina, and in order to prepare for Yale, entered Saint Paul's College near Flushing, Long Island, New York. Manigault tells of his meeting with Rhea and their introduction to secret societies in his manuscript history:

“Reaching Saint Paul's College young Manigault found himself surrounded by perfect strangers, but it so happened that the very first night spent there he formed the acquaintance of a fellow student two years his senior in age and who had been already one year at the school. This young man took Manigault to his room and from the first sight evinced for him the deepest interest and most marked affection. From this moment, Steven Ormsby Rhea, a Founder of Alpha Sigma Phi, and Louis Manigault became the warmest friends.



The Manuscript Volume, written by Founder Louis Manigault contains his personal account of the Founding of Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity at Yale College in 1845.

existed in the sophomore class, the all-powerful Kappa Sigma Theta, of which Manigault writes in his manuscript:

“During the continuance of freshman year most of Manigault’s thoughts were devoted to college Societies. The Kappa Sigma Theta Society of the Sophomore Class seemed to command most unbounded influence and all seemed to shrink from before her. Standing alone in the Sophomore Class guarded by her Patron Saint Minerva the Kappa Sigma Theta seemed not only to scorn but behold with contempt all outside members as hardly worthy of being their classmates.

“These feelings of pride and haughtiness were not unnoticed by Manigault. Pondering in his mind all things and investigating the matter as far as his power lay, he fully determined to use every effort not only to found an Opposition Society in the Sophomore Class at Yale College but to cause the proud Goddess of Wisdom clad in her warlike armor to tremble lest she might be forever erased from existence by the birth of a superior rival Sister. Binding his friend Rhea to the utmost secrecy he unfolded to him his views. At first Rhea thought the accomplishment of such an undertaking hardly feasible and much too arduous. By persuasion, however, he finally consented to assist with his wise judgment and knowledge in parliamentary tactics. From this

“In a few weeks Manigault and Rhea became more firmly linked in the bonds of friendship as members of the Phi Theta Kappa Society. Here, it was, in this secluded hall, that these two friends received their initiations in Society regulations and with thoughts similarly inclined their attention was directed to the study of the true principles upon which should be based these honorary associations.”

Both Manigault and Rhea entered Yale College in September, 1845. Although neither joined a freshman society, each was aware of the class society system. Of particular note was the fact that only one society

moment Rhea's interest in the Cause was constant, and the utmost devotion manifested.

"Day by day would these two friends in silence meet, and bend their lonely course to some distant retreat; in shady woods out-skirting the town, remote from Mortal gaze where the Deity alone could view the action of their thoughts. There they would freely exchange views, and discuss the long mooted idea of founding a Society in the Sophomore Class of Yale. Those indeed were happy days.

"Rhea was intimate with a fellow student, Horace Spangler Weiser of York, Pennsylvania, a Founder of Alpha Sigma Phi. Deeming it expediate to strengthen the Cause by the addition of a third class mate (besides Weiser's inclination being after college to practice the Law), the subject was broached to him, and from that moment his entire confidence and assistance secured."

It is the date of this historic meeting held in Louis Manigault's room on Chapel Street, at which time the three founders agreed on the basic idea of forming the opposition Society in the Sophomore Class, that is the Founding date of the Fraternity, namely December 6, 1845. No officers were chosen or minutes kept, and the existence of the new Society was kept a strict secret for over six months, thereby giving the other sophomore society, KΣΘ, no opportunity to interfere with the venture. It will be noted that Manigault speaks of the Founding date as the day on which the existence of the new Society was announced, namely June 24, 1846. In the following paragraphs Manigault tells of the events between December 6, 1845, and June 24, 1846:

"The various steps needful for the formation of a well-organized Society, which will not be regarded with ridicule and contempt, in a college of such magnitude and importance as Yale, would be too numerous to mention. The task is no easy one. Without faith, boldness, firmness, and decision, failure is inevitable. On every side obstacles arise and countless impediments are cast in the way.

"And yet from an insignificant, but pure and Christian Origin, did the formidable Rival of Kappa Sigma Theta arise, to transmit to posterity her hallowed rays of usefulness and light.

"A Hall was shortly engaged; the Society pin and other insignia approved and adopted, and a new Society known in Yale College as Alpha Sigma Phi was founded (announced) by the three previously mentioned members of the Class of 1849, on Wednesday, 24th June, 1846.

"Eighteen members of the Class of 1849 were in time initiated, making a total of twenty members (Rhea having left for Louisiana).

Preface

The following Manuscript Volume regarding the early Statistics and Records of the $\Delta \cdot \Sigma \cdot \Phi$ (now $\Delta \cdot B \cdot \Xi$) Society of Yale College, is compiled from a series of Letters in my possession, from which these Extracts are made, where in any manner they relate to "Society" Affairs, being firmly of opinion that they justly belong to the Fraternity with whose interesting History they form a part.

Many of the remarks herein recorded, however trivial and insignificant they now appear, will assume a far greater degree of interest with the rapid flight of years, and increasing age of our Society.

It was at one time my intention to present these letters at a later period, but with the uncertainty of life, and aware that all future Correspondence on my part must prove of minor import, I now transfer them to the Guardianship of our beloved $\Delta \cdot B \cdot \Xi$, to be preserved amongst her precious and sacred Archives.

This Volume is respectfully presented as a parting memorial of myself, with the fervent prayer that our fond Brotherhood may continue to prosper as long as the venerable Institution in which she flourishes bears the World renowned name of "Yale".

Louis Manigault
Class of '49.

Charleston, South-Carolina, }
May 1869. }

Preface to the Manuscript Volume, written in Manigault's own hand. The Volume contains the history of the Founding of Alpha Sigma Phi and letters between himself, Stephen Ormsby Rhea, Horace Spangler Weiser, and other members of Alpha Sigma Phi and Delta Beta Xi, and is the most authentic record of the founding of the Fraternity and its early history.

The new Society was now an established fact and its existence, boldly proclaimed to the world. The long-cherished desire of founding the Alpha Sigma Phi Society of Yale College being now accomplished as if so by Divine Providence."

Thus Louis Manigault, Stephen Ormsby Rhea, and Horace Spangler Weiser laid the foundations of the Fraternity, and the spirit which gave Alpha Sigma Phi its birth has marked its achievements ever since. The secrecy which was so necessary to the formation of the society remains strong in the present traditions. The plain and beautiful badge designed by Louis Manigault and worked under his supervision and direction has been worn, with but a slight modification in size for over a century. The Oak Wreath Seal, originally referred to as the Stamp of the Fraternity, with its oak leaves as emblematic of longevity, was designed by Manigault and has been used in the publications of the Fraternity since 1846. The Grip of Alpha Sigma Phi has been passed down from Brother to Brother, unchanged through the years, even though it has never been described in writing. The Rituals, written by the Founders, express a sense of unity and purpose within the Mystic Circle, a unity from Chapter to Chapter and from Brother to Brother—a unity and purpose which has stood the test of time.

EARLY GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

When the existence of Alpha Sigma Phi was announced to the Yale campus, the junior fraternities 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. But the rival sophomore society was fearful of and antagonistic to Alpha Sigma Phi, for Kappa Sigma Theta had been the only sophomore society on the campus since 1838.

Being in control of the sophomore class paper, *The Yale Banger*, Kappa Sigma Theta violently attacked the infant Society:

"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 (book and pen) conspicuously on their bosom, 'Spare us who greatly desire to learn our letters (lessons).'"

Yale Banger, November, 1846

It was in answer to these attacks that Alpha Sigma Phi passed a resolution in its meeting of November 1, 1847, to issue its own paper, *The Yale Tomahawk*, the first issue of which appeared in November, 1847.

But in spite of the efforts of the rival society, Alpha Sigma Phi prospered as indicated in a letter to Louis Manigault from the President of the Society in 1849:

“Since the conduct of the Society was transmitted by its founders to the Class of 1850, its history has been one of uninterrupted prosperities; and not withstanding the unceasing efforts of our rival to frown us down we have finally succeeded in gaining a victory over her from which she can not recover without a desperate struggle.

“In our Class (1851) the Kappa Sigma Theta Society was one far superior to us in point of numbers, but as far as regards the requisite qualities for rendering Society intercourse pleasant and social as well as profitable, we have never felt disposed to yield them the palm. Relying upon the superiority in numbers and trusting to the pristine dignity of their Society, they took it for granted that the coming sophomore class would flock to their standard without the least hesitation, and leave Alpha Sigma Phi ‘in the lurch.’ But while they slumbered and slept, an enemy bound them hand and foot and much to the astonishment of the venerable Kappa Sigma Theta the flower of the Class of 1852 are members of the Alpha Sigma Phi Society.

“To tell the truth, Alpha Sigma Phi has given them one of the severest chastisements that one college society is capable of inflicting upon another. The class scholarship and a majority of the mathematical and translation prizes were born off by Alpha Sigma Phi men. The poets, scholars, and the best men of the Class in every respect all wear the coat of arms of Alpha Sigma Phi.”

Henry H. Jessup in a letter to Louis Manigault, 1st August, 1849

A report from the Secretary of Alpha Sigma Phi two years later tells of further successes:

“It was our mutual endeavor to guard well our Society’s interest and add new honors to its name. And this success crowned our efforts, even beyond our most sanguine hopes.

“Of college honors, I need mention but a single instance of the many. Of the fifteen prizes in English composition awarded to the members of the two Sophomore Societies, ours drew twelve, Kappa Sigma Theta, three.

“In the graduating class of ’50 the valedictorian by scholarship; the class valedictorian by election; and the three valedictory orators in the large Societies were all from Alpha Sigma Phi. Thus again and again fell Kappa Sigma Theta’s long cherished hopes, while Alpha Sigma Phi crowned with the laurels of victory came forth with cheering hopes for the future.

“The well-known reputation of our Society and the high literary

—◆◆◆—

In the event of my Death, at whatever time and place it should occur, my desire is that the A.Σ.Φ Society of Yale College be informed, through my Family, of the fact, as it is to be Recorded amongst the Archives of said Society.

For one not connected with A.Σ.Φ, the most certain method of communication is to forward a Letter, either to the President, or one of the Professors (e.g. vide p. 71) of Yale College, who upon demand would readily furnish the Writer with the Address of a then Acting Member of A.Σ.Φ.

Attention should also be directed to the fact that, in 1867, this Society is only known in Yale College as the Δ·Β·Ξ, and unless otherwise informed, as such should be named.

My devoted College friend, Mr. S. Ormsby Khea, should also be addressed, in case he survived me.

Louis Manigault.

Charleston, South-Carolina
this 24th June 1867,
And XXI Anniversary of A.Σ.Φ.)

盧
衣
文
寄

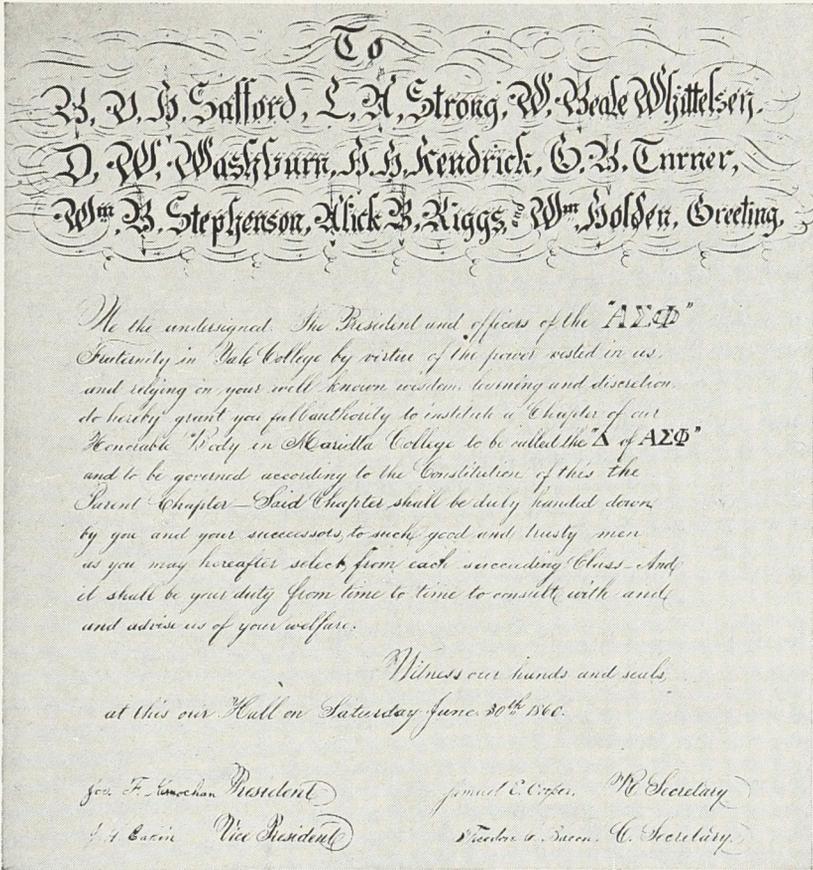
This page immediately follows the Preface to the Manuscript Volume and was written into the book in 1876, prior to the time Manigault decided to send the Volume itself to Delta Beta Xi.

inducements it offered rendered an electioneering contest with our would-be rival more than needless. We had but to select our men, propose to them an election to membership, and find our propositions immediately accepted.”

*Adrain Van Linderen in a letter to Louis Manigault,
1st January, 1851*

The competition continued for a few more years until 1856 when Kappa Sigma Theta disbanded, leaving Alpha Sigma Phi in full sway as the only Society in the sophomore class.

Although the active members of the Fraternity were all of the sophomore class, the Society Hall and its meetings were always open to members of Alpha Sigma Phi who had moved on into the junior and senior classes. These members were referred to as honorary members and they played an important role in Society affairs, taking part in the debates and literary exercises and oftentimes serving as officers of the Society.



The Charter granted to Delta Chapter at Marietta College on June 30, 1860, by the Parent Chapter, Alpha, at Yale College.

EARLY EXPANSION

As the strength of Alpha Sigma Phi increased, it followed the precedent of other societies and sought to extend its influence and prestige to other colleges.

On June 15, 1850, the Parent Chapter, Alpha at Yale, granted a charter to Harvard, and in the custom of the earlier societies, called it Beta of Alpha Sigma Phi. The Harvard Chapter was swept away by a storm of faculty disapproval of fraternities in the late 1850s. Beta Chapter was revived in 1911 and was active from that date until 1932 when it was decided that Harvard was not conducive to good fraternity chapters, and the charter withdrawn.

In 1847 a student from Amherst College was initiated at the Yale Chapter, and was charged with the responsibility of returning to the Amherst campus to

form a chapter. Although a few men were initiated, the attempt to place a chapter at Amherst did not materialize until June 10, 1845, when the Parent Chapter granted a charter to the Amherst group. This chapter initiated men from the sophomore and junior classes, and later from the freshman class, thereby being open to all classes. However, the pressure of the Civil War was too great for the Amherst Chapter and it was forced to disband and return its charter to the Alpha Chapter in 1861.

Delta Chapter, chartered at Marietta College as an all-class society on June 30, 1860, has been in continuous existence since its installation.

On June 6, 1863, the Parent Chapter with the Marietta Chapter's help chartered the Epsilon Chapter at Ohio Wesleyan University—then known as Delaware College. Epsilon was founded during the darkest days of the Civil War, and due to the War placed itself under the supervision of Delta at Marietta. But Epsilon's ranks were greatly depleted by the War and in 1864 the remaining members consolidated with Sigma Chi at the same institution. Epsilon was reorganized at Ohio Wesleyan in 1913.

LATER EVENTS AT YALE

Meanwhile at Yale, the rivalry between the junior societies had grown more intense, and the competition for men keener. As the only sophomore Society, Alpha Sigma Phi found itself in the middle of an intense rivalry between the three junior societies.

Where in previous years Psi Upsilon and Delta Kappa Epsilon had each taken from twelve to fourteen and Alpha Delta Phi from two to four sophomores from among the Alpha Sigma Phi men, it was discovered when the elections were announced in 1864 that Delta Kappa Epsilon had twenty-six and Psi Upsilon and Alpha Delta Phi had two each. The leaders of the three junior societies had been members of Alpha Sigma Phi in their sophomore year and still held their position in the Society as influential honorary members. Each faction tried to win control of Alpha Sigma Phi, resulting in internal disorder in the Fraternity.

At the height of the conflict, the faculty stepped in and suppressed Alpha Sigma Phi and forbade the initiation of its elected members from the freshman class. A letter to Louis Manigault tells of the facts related above and of the resulting developments:

“Jealousies springing from the junior society politics also arose among its (Alpha Sigma Phi's) members. Finally the elections from the Class of 1867 were given out. The night before their proposed initiation they were informed by the faculty that anyone of them being initiated would be expelled from the College, and the Society must be broken up. This was seemingly done, the Hall was opened, and the

Society disorganized. Several weeks after the elected men were secretly initiated and wore their badges concealed.

“Th secret members of Alpha Sigma Phi then obtained permission to organize a Society. They simply placed the letters ΔΒΞ on the badge where ΑΣΦ had been and adopted a constitution on the model of Alpha Sigma Phi. Since then the Society has gone on in peace and harmony under a new motto of ‘Strength, Brotherly Support, and Mutual Kindness,’ ever striving to preserve the records and traditions of Alpha Sigma Phi in its bolder and truer existence, and hoping its new life will be full as illustrious as it was in its ancient prime.

“The Society is never spoken of in the presence of or to outsiders, but all within is love and harmony. We possess all the records of Alpha Sigma Phi excepting one volume that was stolen in the confusion. That only contained the records of the Classes of ’65 and ’66.”

Sheldon T. Viele in a letter to Louis Manigault, 2nd June, 1866

Another member of Delta Beta Xi also related information to Louis Manigault, and referring to the Society states:

“It is known to all college as old Alpha Sigma Phi. It is the boast of its members that it is such. Some even wear the former pins, and in its Hall is inscribed on the one side Delta Beta Xi; on the other Alpha Sigma Phi.

“All old members of Alpha Sigma Phi are members of Delta Beta Xi, and I hope that you will consider yourself as such and feel the same interest in Beta Xi as in Sigma Phi.”

*Edward E. Goodrich in a letter to Louis Manigault,
11th August, 1865*

So by merely carving three different gold letters on the same badge, Alpha Sigma Phi continued to prosper at Yale. Although all took the secret obligation of Alpha Sigma Phi, the Society was known to the outside world as Delta Beta Xi.

The Hall was the center of all activities, which included the meetings, the plays and debates, all fostering the good fellowship of the Fraternity. A description of the Hall, long since destroyed, was contained in the letters to Manigault;

“Our class (1868) has spent \$800 in ornamenting and beautifying the Hall. Every window has been bricked up making all exit of sound impossible; while plenty of air is secured by a complete system of ventilators and conductors. The whole ceiling and walls have been handsomely frescoed. A very fine stage (said to be the best in the college) has been constructed with all possible conveniences, where comedies and farces are occasionally enacted. The curtain represents



A poster of the Delta Beta Xi Society at Yale. The Alpha at the very top is the designation for the Yale Chapter. The date 1846 is when the existence of the Society was initially announced to the Yale campus. The letters Alpha Sigma Phi appear above the Shield, and beneath the shield the letters CLVEN, the initial letters of the open motto, *Causa latet vis est notissima*. The date 1864 is when Alpha Sigma Phi took the name Delta Beta Xi.

a platform looking out into a river and grove, in which there is a temple; while overhead three cherubs are bringing down from heaven an Alpha Sigma Phi badge. I trust the meaning is perceptible to you. (The three founders of Alpha Sigma Phi.) The outer door is of oak, several inches thick, covered with thick iron plates on the outside, strongly riveted; this is painted black with the lintel white, and is strongly suggestive of the mystery attending the Society.”

Sheldon T. Viele in a letter to Louis Manigault, 2nd June, 1866
Delta Beta Xi flourished at Yale until June 2, 1875, when the faculty

banned the sophomore societies. Thus Delta Beta Xi, born of necessity in 1864 to perpetuate Alpha Sigma Phi, died by request of the faculty in 1875, ending thirty glorious years at Yale.

DELTA CHAPTER GOES TO WAR

The early history of Delta Chapter, chartered at Marietta College on June 30, 1860, cannot be divorced from the Civil War, particularly in view of the geographical position of Marietta on the border—the Ohio River alone separating the North from the South. Of the nine charter members of Delta, eight volunteered upon the call for troops.

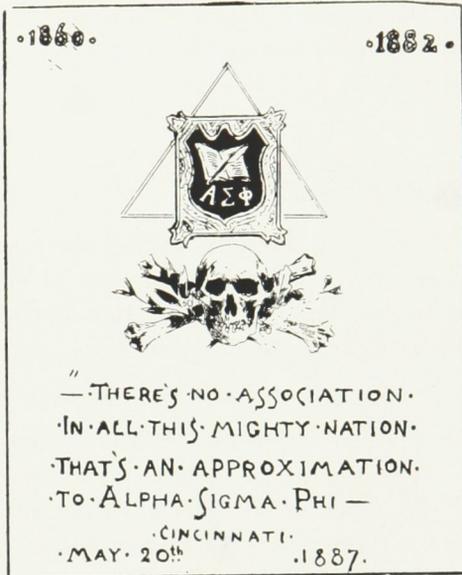
The first Sigs to give their lives in battle were from this group: William Beale Whittlesey, who graduated from Marietta in 1861, and George Butler Turner, who graduated in 1862, each having served as H.S.P. of his Fraternity in his senior year. Both men served in the 92nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Turner as Adjutant and Whittlesey as a company officer.

Whittlesey participated in the Battle of Chickamauga on September 17th and 18th, 1863. In the official report of the battle, he was commended for bravery in action and was made a captain. Two months later as he was leading his men up the heights of Missionary Ridge, the commanding officers having fallen, the color sergeants and guards all shot away, Captain Whittlesey fell dead. The minie ball which took his life barely missed his Sig Pin which he always wore conspicuously displayed on his blue army blouse.

After Whittlesey had fallen, and in his last breath had urged his men to go on, Adjutant Turner assumed command for a brief half hour; and with drawn sword rallied his men and led them over the crest, when he received a mortal wound from which he never rallied, giving up his life on December 1, 1863.

Brother Whittlesey bequeathed his sword to his Chapter and a sum of money. On June 28, 1865, a new hall having been procured for the Society, Delta Chapter dedicated it as "Whittlesey Hall."

Thus ends the heroic tale of how the first sons of Delta went forth to war, and gave their lives in the same engagement; and how Delta Chapter named its hall and became recipient of the swords of Whittlesey and Turner, who led their troops to the top of Missionary Ridge that fateful day. The crossed swords upon the Pledge Pin may serve to remind our members of these gallant Brothers who were the first of many to give their lives in the defense of their nation.



It was with a similar announcement that the Cincinnati Alumni, Chapter, the first alumni association in Alpha Sigma Phi, announced its Sig Bust—held to celebrate the formation of the Alumni Chapter and held jointly with the undergraduates of Delta Chapter of Marietta College.

and more aggressive, the Delta alumni became aroused and took definite action to make certain the undergraduates did not become swayed.

On April 4, 1881, the Delta alumni organized the Cincinnati Alumni Chapter and notified Delta of their action. In April of 1882, the entire undergraduate chapter from Marietta secured permission from the faculty of the College to be absent from classes for a week to make the trip by river boat from Marietta to Cincinnati along the course of the Ohio River. On April 28, 1882, the Delta undergraduates met with the Cincinnati alumni, and acting as the Parent Chapter, formally constituted and created the Cincinnati Alumni Chapter and presented the officers of the Alumni Chapter a handsomely engrossed Charter investing the Alumni Chapter with full power and authority to maintain, conduct, and perpetuate an alumni organization of Alpha Sigma Phi.

REACTIVATION OF ALPHA CHAPTER

In correspondence with one of the last members initiated into Delta Beta Xi, Louis Manigault expressed the hope that Alpha Sigma Phi might again flourish on the Yale campus. His wish was to come true eight years after his

DELTA CARRIES THE BANNER

During all of this time, Delta Chapter at Marietta continued its existence, and after 1875, due to the demise of Delta Beta Xi at Yale, was the sole active chapter of the Fraternity.

Accordingly, Dela received overtures from other fraternities for merger or consolidation; and the overtures were all refused. Aggressive efforts were made by Beta Theta Pi, Phi Delta Theta, Delta Tau Delta, Theta Delta Chi, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, and several others.

These overtures were reported to the Sig alumni in Cincinnati and those men were kept advised of the developments and their advice was sought by the undergraduates. As the overtures became more numerous

death. Just as he had been a freshman at Yale when he originated and effectively promoted the idea of founding Alpha Sigma Phi, so it was a freshman at Yale who originated and effectively promoted the idea of its re-establishment there some sixty years later.

Edwin Morey Waterbury, a member of the class of 1910 at Yale, who had come upon historical data regarding the Fraternity in the Yale Library, conceived the idea of the revival of the Chapter there. On March 28, 1907, his idea became a reality, when he, along with four other men, including Wayne Montgomery Musgrave, was initiated into Alpha Sigma Phi at the Delta Chapter. Thus Alpha Chapter was reactivated as an all class society.

LATER GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

In the same year, the government of the Fraternity was changed from the parent-chapter type, under which the early chapters had been chartered, to the centralized form with national officers from the different chapters.

The philosophy of growth was to install chapters on certain selected campuses, those of old and well established private institutions and those of state universities. In 1908 chapters were chartered at Ohio State University, the University of Illinois, and the University of Michigan; and the following year, at Cornell University and the University of Wisconsin. The comparatively slow and conservative growth of the Fraternity in the next thirty years was largely due to a regulation which required the unanimous consent of all the chapters before a new charter could be issued.

By 1932 thirty-four chapters had been established. In 1939 Alpha Sigma Phi installed the five remaining chapters of Phi Pi Phi Fraternity which had been established at Illinois Institute of Technology in 1923, Case Institute of Technology in 1926, Baldwin Wallace College in 1926, Westminster College in 1927, and Purdue University in 1930.

On September 6, 1946, Alpha Sigma Phi and Alpha Kappa Pi, at their separate conventions, voted to consolidate, bringing the total number of chapters to seventy-three. New chapters have been added on campuses where the atmosphere is conducive to successful fraternity existence, and at this writing there are a total of eighty-one chapters.

Thus the words written by Louis Manigault to Horace Spangler Weiser have rung true for five score years and ten: "To think that all our college labor in the arduous task of founding a Society has not proved vain, but on the contrary that Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity still stands with her glorious and mystical insignia untarnished. I pray God she may yet survive to transmit to future generations her renown."

Founders of Alpha Sigma Phi



Yours in the Bonds of Α·Σ·Φ
Louis Manigault

This picture of Manigault taken in 1869 and his signature appear as the frontispiece of the Manuscript Volume.

youngest son, Charles married Elizabeth Heyward. Sufficient means was accumulated in the Manigault family to allow the principal members of nearly every generation to receive a European education. It was during a visit to France by Charles and Elizabeth Manigault that Louis Manigault was born November 21, 1828. At two years of age he came to America but in 1835 revisited France and was placed at a private school in Paris. At the expiration of two years he returned to Carolina and from a primary school was sent to the best classical school of Charleston where he remained until 1843. In August of this year he left Charleston for Dr. Muhlenburg's well-known academy, Saint Paul's College, near Flushing, Long Island, New York. He entered Yale College in September, 1845.

Manigault left Yale College in August, 1847, and having an invitation to that effect spent his junior and senior years in prosecuting his studies in Europe, besides having the immense advantage of traveling far and wide in Italy, Greece, Egypt, Spain, and other countries. Upon the conclusion of his studies in Europe, Manigault returned to America and embarked upon a business

LOUIS MANIGAULT

Upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, Pierre Manigault and his family left La Rochelle, France, and together with numerous other Huguenots were amongst the early settlers of South Carolina. Pierre Manigault was a hard working, 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

career in Charleston, South Carolina, where he entered the commercial house of George A. Hopley. He next continued his mercantile career for one year in the Commercial House in Canton, China, after which he circumnavigated the globe and returned via the Pacific Ocean and the Isthmus of Panama, having first spent a year in California, Mexico, and various parts of South America.

For the next ten years or so he was a rice planter on the Savannah River, near Savannah, Georgia until the outbreak of the War between the States. During the War, Manigault served as special investigator of military operations in the field until the surrender of General Johnson in 1865. Having contributed two hundred thousand dollars to the Southern cause, and having lost his large house and buildings when the Union Army burned his plantation, he re-entered the Commercial House of Mr. Hopley and started to rebuild his estate. He died at the age of seventy-one in 1899, and is buried in Magnolia Cemetery in Charleston, South Carolina.

STEPHEN ORMSBY RHEA

Stephen Ormsby Rhea was the younger son of John Rhea, a parish judge of Louisiana and a man of influence, wealth, and education who exerted all of his talents 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 plantation in West Feliciana in 1825 or shortly thereafter. He was educated by private tutors, until he entered Saint Paul's College, on Long Island, New York in 1842. It was here that he and Louis Manigault became warm friends and when Manigault elected to go to Yale, Rhea soon joined him and became a member of the same class.

As he was rapidly approaching the age when he would inherit his father's plantation, Rhea remained at Yale for only six months. He remained in New Haven and continued his studies under private tutors until September, 1846, when he returned to his father's estate. It was prior to his leaving New Haven that he devoted much time to the founding of Alpha Sigma Phi.

When John Rhea died, Ormsby and his next older brother became joint heirs to his plantations, which were kept in the hands of a guardian until both became of age. Black Acres was the more valuable of the two plantations, and

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 the difference in respective values. As both were yet unmarried, they lived at Black Acres together and cultivated the land of both plantations. Their crops consisted mainly of cotton. At the time of the War between the States the baled cotton was hidden in a ravine at the approach of Banks' Army. As his plantation was within ten miles of Fort Hudson, the baled cotton, his stock, furniture and everything else of value was stolen, or destroyed.

Ormsby had taken over Black Acres in 1858, following the marriage of his older brother that year. In 1859 he married Mary Hereford of Baton Rouge, and a year later their son Frank was born. Mary Rhea died during the War, 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 was buried in the family plot at Clinton, Louisiana.

HORACE SPANGLER WEISER

The ancestors of Horace Spangler Weiser, like the Huguenot ancestors of Louis Manigault, came 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 was his great-grandson and was born in 1827 in York, Pennsylvania. He attended schools in York until he entered Yale College in 1845, where he remained until 1847 when he was obliged to leave because of ill health. He returned again with the class of 1850, but again left to recuperate and never returned.

For a time after leaving college, he read Law in York but was dissatisfied with the profession and moved west in 1855. He settled in northern Iowa at Decorah, opened a land office, and organized the Winnesheik County Bank, the first institution of its kind in the state. He married Louise Amy of Ohio in 1859. He died of heart trouble in 1875, and was buried in the local cemetery at Decorah, Iowa.

Traditions of Alpha Sigma Phi

The oldest and most cherished traditions of the Fraternity are, of course, explained in the Rituals, and are therefore esoteric and can not be explained in the *Pledge Manual*; however, there are numerous customs and practices which have been developed since the Founding and which have been passed down from generation to generation within the Chapters. Some of these are stated below:

The open motto of the Fraternity is *Causa Latet Vis Est Notissima—The Cause is Hidden, the Results are Well Known*.

Election to Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity is by secret unanimous ballot of the Chapter empowered to initiate the candidate. There are no honorary members of Alpha Sigma Phi. All members have equal status as Brothers, and there is no inactive status. It is traditional for an undergraduate Brother transferring to another campus to become affiliated with the Chapter on his new campus.

The official flower of the Fraternity is the talisman rose.

The Fraternity is referred to affectionately by the Brothers as *the Old Gal*, a term so old as to be obscure in its origin.

Most Chapters hold a *Sig Bust* each spring at which time the alumni return to the Chapter to renew acquaintances and to meet the current undergraduates. The highlight of the reunion is the traditional dinner, or *Sig Bust*.

On December 6th, or near that date each year, each Alumni Council holds a *Founders Day Banquet* to honor the anniversary of the Founding of Alpha Sigma Phi. Alumni in the Council area, as well as the undergraduates of nearby Chapters, are invited to partake in the festivities. Where there is no Alumni Council nearby, the undergraduate Chapter sponsors the *Founders Day Banquet* and invites the alumni from the surrounding area.

The week prior to initiation, *Pinnacle Week*, is the period during which all the traditions, ideals, and purposes of the Fraternity are re-emphasized to the initiation candidates. The pledges are expected to have a complete knowledge of the Fraternity, and are to conduct themselves in accordance with those teachings.

The Badge of the Fraternity is never jeweled, and all Badges, possessed by members, are of the same size, thereby expressing the traditional equality of membership in Alpha Sigma Phi.

The word titles used by the Fraternity for its chapter officers are secret, however it is proper for a pledge to refer to an officer as H.S.P., H.S., or H.E. etc. It is, of course, proper to use the regular English titles, president, secretary, treasurer, etc.

Most Chapters possess either an original or a replica of the old Badge of the Fraternity. This large flat Badge is worn by the H.S.P. during his term of office and is passed on to the succeeding H.S.P.

No Chapter of Alpha Sigma Phi has ever been designated as the *Omega Chapter*; for following Biblical usage, Omega signifies "the end." It is proper to refer to deceased Brothers as having joined the *Omega Chapter*.

When the old Alpha Chapter went to the freshman dormitory for its new pledges, the members formed the *Black Lantern Procession* or *Silent Procession*. All Brothers were robed in black, cowled, and marched in single file, approximately ten feet apart, each carrying a black Diogenes lantern with a single candle. The procession was made in strict silence, no words being spoken. The new pledges were then placed in the Procession and taken to the Chapter room. Some Chapters on smaller campuses use this procedure today to bring their new pledges to the Chapter for Pledging Ceremony. However, the oldest continuous use of the *Black Lantern Procession* is by Delta Chapter following the annual *Sig Bust*, with the Procession to the Chapter house, led by the earliest initiate present and followed by all in attendance at the *Sig Bust*. As used by Delta Chapter, the *Silent Procession* is enacted in memory of Brothers who have passed on to the *Omega Chapter*, signifying that although they are no longer physically present, their spirit shall remain forever in the minds of the Brothers.

The oldest traditional dance used by more than one Chapter is the *Black and White Formal*, first held by Nu Chapter. All the decorations are black and white, all corsages are of white flowers with black ribbon, the ladies wearing either black or white formals, and the gentlemen wearing tuxedos, or white dinner jackets, with black tie.

Several chapters use the tradition of having each pledge make a replica of an Indian tomahawk, which carries the names of his pledge brothers as well as the insignia of Alpha Sigma Phi. In some chapters the pledge class makes a larger replica, containing the names of the class, to be used as a permanent decoration in the chapter house. The idea of adopting this symbol of the earliest days of the Fraternity was developed by Gamma Theta Chapter.

No member of the Fraternity ever uses the term *Frat* when referring to any collegiate Greek letter Society, as it is a term of disrespect.

In correspondence between members of Alpha Sigma Phi the approved salutation is: "Dear Brother so-and-so." Brother should never be abbreviated as "Bro." "Fraternally yours" is the most popular form for closing letters, although "Yours in the Mystic Circle," and "Yours in Alpha Sigma Phi," and similar expressions are correct. Never use the term "Brother" on an envelope.

Undergraduate Chapters

NAME	UNIVERSITY	LOCATION	FOUNDING
<i>Alpha</i>	<i>Yale University</i>	<i>New Haven, Conn.</i>	1845
<i>Beta</i>	<i>Harvard University</i>	<i>Cambridge, Mass</i>	1850
<i>Gamma</i>	<i>Amherst College</i>	<i>Amherst, Mass.</i>	1854
Delta	Marietta College	Marietta, Ohio	1860
Epsilon	Ohio Wesleyan University	Delaware, Ohio	1863
Zeta	Ohio State University	Columbus, Ohio	1908
Eta	University of Illinois	Urbana, Ill.	1908
Theta	University of Michigan	Ann Arbor, Mich.	1908
Iota	Cornell University	Ithaca, N. Y.	1909
<i>Kappa</i>	<i>University of Wisconsin</i>	<i>Madison, Wis.</i>	1909
Lambda	Columbia University	New York, N. Y.	1910
Mu	University of Washington	Seattle, Wash.	1912
Gamma	University of Massachusetts	Amherst, Mass.	1913
Nu	University of California	Berkeley, Calif.	1913
<i>Xi</i>	<i>University of Nebraska</i>	<i>Lincoln, Nebr.</i>	1913
Omicron	University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	1914
Pi	University of Colorado	Boulder, Colorado	1915
<i>Rho</i>	<i>University of Minnesota</i>	<i>Minneapolis, Minn.</i>	1916
Sigma	University of Kentucky	Lexington, Ky.	1917
Tau	Stanford University	Stanford, Calif.	1917
Upsilon	Pennsylvania State Univ.	State College, Pa.	1918
Phi	Iowa State College	Ames, Iowa	1920
<i>Chi</i>	<i>University of Chicago</i>	<i>Chicago, Ill</i>	1920
Psi	Oregon State College	Corvallis, Oregon	1920
<i>Alpha Rho</i>	<i>Newark College of Engineering</i>	<i>Newark, N. J.</i>	1921
Alpha Alpha	University of Oklahoma	Norman, Okla.	1923
<i>Alpha Beta</i>	<i>University of Iowa</i>	<i>Iowa City, Iowa</i>	1924
<i>Alpha Gamma</i>	<i>Carnegie Institute of Tech.</i>	<i>Pittsburgh, Pa.</i>	1925
<i>Alpha Delta</i>	<i>Middlebury College</i>	<i>Middlebury, Vermont</i>	1925
Alpha Epsilon	Syracuse University	Syracuse, N. Y.	1925
Alpha Zeta	University of California at Los Angeles	Los Angeles, Calif.	1926
Alpha Sigma	Wagner College	Staten Island, N. Y.	1926
Alpha Tau	Stevens Inst. of Technology	Hoboken, N. J.	1926
<i>Alpha Upsilon</i>	<i>Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute</i>	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.</i>	1926
<i>Alpha Phi</i>	<i>Ellsworth College</i>	<i>Iowa Falls, Iowa</i>	1927
<i>Alpha Eta</i>	<i>Dartmouth College</i>	<i>Hanover, N. H.</i>	1928
Alpha Chi	Coe College	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1928
Alpha Psi	Presbyterian College	Clinton, S. C.	1928

Alpha Theta	University of Missouri	Columbia, Mo.	1929
Beta Alpha	Mount Union College	Alliance, Ohio	1929
<i>Beta Beta</i>	<i>Massachusetts Inst. Technology</i>	<i>Cambridge, Mass.</i>	<i>1929</i>
Beta Gamma	Bethany College	Bethany, W. Va.	1929
Beta Delta	Marshall College	Huntington, W. Va.	1929
Beta Epsilon	Lehigh University	Bethlehem, Pa.	1929
Alpha Iota	University of Alabama	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	1930
<i>Beta Zeta</i>	<i>North Carolina State College</i>	<i>Raleigh, N. C.</i>	<i>1930</i>
Alpha Kappa	University of West Virginia	Morgantown, W. Va.	1931
<i>Beta Eta</i>	<i>University of New Hampshire</i>	<i>Durham, N. H.</i>	<i>1931</i>
Beta Theta	Rutgers University	New Brunswick, N. J.	1931
Beta Iota	Tufts College	Medford, Mass.	1931
<i>Beta Kappa</i>	<i>Centre College in Kentucky</i>	<i>Danville, Ky.</i>	<i>1932</i>
<i>Beta Lambda</i>	<i>St. Johns College</i>	<i>Annapolis, Md.</i>	<i>1932</i>
Beta Mu	Wake Forest College	Wake Forest, N. C.	1932
Beta Nu	West Virginia Wesleyan	Buckhannon, W. Va.	1933
Beta Xi	Hartwick College	Oneonta, N. Y.	1935
Beta Omicron	Tri-State College	Angola, Ind.	1935
<i>Beta Pi</i>	<i>Franklin and Marshall College</i>	<i>Lancaster, Pa.</i>	<i>1936</i>
Beta Rho	University of Toledo	Toledo, Ohio	1937
Beta Sigma	University of Cincinnati	Cincinnati, Ohio	1937
Beta Tau	Wayne State University	Detroit, Mich.	1938
<i>Alpha Lambda</i>	<i>Case School of Applied Science</i>	<i>Cleveland, Ohio</i>	<i>1939</i>
Alpha Mu	Baldwin Wallace College	Berea, Ohio	1939
Alpha Nu	Westminster College	New Wilmington, Pa.	1939
Alpha Xi	Illinois Inst. of Technology	Chicago, Ill.	1939
Alpha Pi	Purdue University	West Lafayette, Ind.	1939
Beta Upsilon	Milton College	Milton, Wis.	1940
Beta Phi	Wofford College	Spartanburg, N. C.	1940
Beta Chi	American University	Washington, D. C.	1940
Beta Psi	Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst.	Troy, N. Y.	1940
Gamma Alpha	Ohio Northern University	Ada, Ohio	1942
<i>Gamma Beta</i>	<i>Carthage College</i>	<i>Carthage, Ill.</i>	<i>1942</i>
Gamma Gamma	University of Connecticut	Storrs, Conn.	1943
Alpha Omicron	Missouri Valley College	Marshall, Mo.	1945
Gamma Delta	Davis and Elkins	Elkins, W. Va.	1949
Gamma Epsilon	University of Buffalo	Buffalo, N. Y.	1950
<i>Gamma Zeta</i>	<i>Bowling Green State</i>	<i>Bowling Green, Ohio</i>	<i>1950</i>
Gamma Eta	Washington University	St. Louis, Mo.	1951
Gamma Theta	University of Miami	Miami, Fla.	1952
Gamma Iota	University of Arizona	Tucson, Arizona	1955
Gamma Kappa	Michigan State	E. Lansing, Mich.	1956
Gamma Lambda	Atlantic Christian	Wilson, N.C.	1958

Italics indicate inactive chapters.

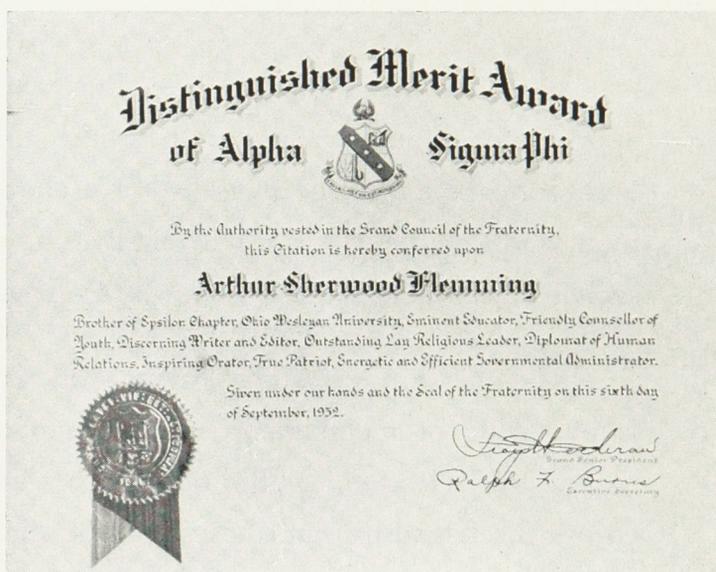
Membership in Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity is a privilege granted on invitation by the unanimous and secret ballot of the members of a chapter to a man who they believe is intellectually, morally, and socially a valuable acquisition to the Fraternity.

Membership in Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity is by virtue of membership in the chapter which makes the selection. A Brother in the Fraternity enjoys the friendship and hospitality of all chapters and alumni groups and is united in brotherly love in the family-like relationship which exists among the members of Alpha Sigma Phi and is assured of the spontaneous welcome, hospitality, and friendship of each member's family circle.

The responsibility for selection of new members into the Mystic Circle of Alpha Sigma Phi is a first and a continuing responsibility of each member as we learn truth, increase in wisdom, and exemplify in the Mystic Circle the true spirit of brotherly love.

Awards of Achievement

DISTINGUISHED MERIT AWARD



The Distinguished Merit Award was established in 1950 to convey recognition by the Fraternity to those Brothers who have attained positions of prominence and distinction in their professional careers. The Award has been granted to the following Brothers:

- 1950 Ralph Shepard Damon, Beta '16, President of Trans World Airlines.
- 1951 Robert Gardiner Wilson, Jr., Beta '12, Judge of Suffolk Probate Court, Boston, and Past Imperial Potentate of the Shrine.
- 1952 Arthur Sherwood Flemming, Epsilon '27, President of Ohio Wesleyan University, and Chairman of the Office of Defense Mobilization.
- 1953 William Clinton Mullendore, Theta '12, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Southern California Edison Company, and Past Director of the United States Chamber of Commerce.
- 1954 James Lewis Morrill, Zeta '11, President of the University of Minnesota.
- 1955 Wilbur Haverfield Cramblet, Alpha '12, President of the Christian Board of Publication, Past President of Bethany College.
- 1956 Ralph Gwin Follis, Nu '19, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Standard Oil Company of California.
- 1957 Paul Lewis Davies, Nu '17, Chairman of the Board, Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation; Director, American Trust Company and California Manufacturers Association, Director, IBM.

1958 Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, Alpha '13, Dean of Faculty, Union Theological Seminary; Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton University; Author; Internationally celebrated theologian.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

Among the highest awards presented by the Fraternity, the Distinguished Service Award is given, at the discretion of the Grand Council, to a holder of the Delta Beta Xi Award who has given outstanding and distinguished service to the Fraternity over a long period of years.

DELTA BETA XI AWARD



In 1864 Alpha Chapter at Yale met successfully the challenge of imminent suppression which threatened the young Society. By adopting a tri-lateral alias, Delta Beta Xi was born and thus Alpha Sigma Phi permitted to live. And for eleven years from 1864 to 1875, the traditions of Alpha Sigma Phi were continued on the Yale campus by successive sophomore classes who operated under this mask, but who secretly pledged their allegiance to the Fraternity which Delta Beta Xi was created to perpetuate.

When the Grand Council wished to express formal recognition to those alumni giving distinguished service to the Fraternity, it was natural that such an award reflect those early days at Yale and the

spirit of Strength, Assistance, and Friendship which marked the Motto and the activity of Delta Beta Xi as it fostered Alpha Sigma Phi. Appropriately, therefore the Award of Delta Beta Xi was established in 1938.

When the Award was created in 1938, one-hundred Brothers were selected as recipients, and each year the Grand Council selects ten additional men deemed worthy of the high Award. The Delta Beta Xi Award is granted to an alumnus "in honor and recognition of loyal and distinguished service to the Fraternity."

Recipients may be recognized by the Delta Beta Xi Key, which contains the exact replica of the Delta Beta Xi badge worn by Alpha Chapter from 1864 to 1875. The alumni who wear this Key have served the Fraternity faithfully and have largely contributed to her strength.

Following is a list, by chapter, of the distinguished recipients of the Delta Beta Xi Award. The number immediately following the name is the year of initiation and the number in parenthesis is the year of the receipt of the award. Asterisk denotes a deceased Brother.

ALPHA

(Yale University)

- Cramblet, Dr. W. H. '12 (1938)
- *Crenshaw, Benjamin F. '07 (1938)
- *Gantt, Wentworth F. '19 (1938)
- Hyde, Raymond K. '14 (1938)
- *Musgrave, Wayne M. '07 (1938)
- Shotwell, Edmund '20 (1938)
- *Waterbury, Edwin M. '07 (1938)
- Hudson, Ralph S. '15 (1948)
- Holden, Wm. H. T. '15 (1954)
- *Erwin, Robt. L. '07 (1938)

BETA

(Harvard University)

- Apsey, Lawrence S. '22 (1938)
- *Pittenger, William A. '11 (1941)

GAMMA

(Massachusetts University)

- *Burke, Edward J. '13 (1940)
- Carpenter, Earle S. '21 (1939)
- Dresser, Malcolm '25 (1939)
- Gaskill, Edwin F. '13 (1939)
- Goldthwait, Joel E. '21 (1939)
- Haskell, Sidney B. '14 (1940)
- *Higgins, Charles H. '14 (1939)
- *Lindsey, Joseph B. '13 (1939)
- *Machmer, William L. '13 (1939)
- Parker, Sumner R. '16 (1940)
- Peters, Chas. A. '13 (1939)
- Smith, Albert W. '19 (1943)
- *Wheeler, Homer J. '15 (1940)

DELTA

(Marietta College)

- Bowen, A. Vernon '24 (1939)
- Bush, Thomas L. '19 (1955)
- Darrah, G. Blaine '08 (1955)
- *Follett, Edgar A. 1877 (1939)
- Gilman, Sheldon G. '04 (1956)
- *Jones, John D. 1862 (1938)
- *Ludey, Charles A. 1890 (1946)
- McCaw, Thomas W. '10 (1957)
- McConnell, Glenver '07 (1941)
- *McConnell, Kenner '07 (1952)
- Meister, Howard P. '13 (1957)
- *Naylor, Roy B. 1888 (1941)
- Okey, Dr. Clifford T. 1888 (1954)
- Otto, Chas. J. '28 (1946)
- *Payne, John K. 1896 (1942)
- *Snodgrass, John H. 1886 (1948)
- Stitt, Charles E. '27 (1950)
- *White, Albert B. 1874 (1938)
- Fogle, Charles Dickson '36 (1959)

EPSILON

(Ohio Wesleyan University)

- Burns, Ralph F. '32 (1938)
- Forse, Jay C. '15 (1951)
- Heffelfinger, Daniel B. '17 (1950)
- Hoffman, Thomas G. '15 (1938)
- Hornberger, Donald J. '25 (1946)
- Olds, Robert '35 (1952)
- Yoder, H. H. '13 (1938)
- Young, Benjamin F. '13 (1938)

ZETA

(Ohio State University)

- Blakeslee, Harold C. '20 (1939)
- Bloser, Parker Z. '24 (1940)
- Bloser, Robert E. '14 (1950)
- Bougher, Earl L. '25 (1952)
- Evans, D. Luther '19 (1946)
- *Evans, John S. '09 (1940)
- Gump, Louis F. '31 (1939)
- Morrison, Paul J. '26 (1955)
- Schellenger, Harold K. '23 (1952)
- Taylor, I. B., Jr. '42 (1946)
- Potts, Ned D. '28 (1940)
- Higgy, Robt. C. '21 (1954)

ETA

(Illinois University)

- *Baldwin, Dr. Edw. C. '09 (1938)
- Brydges, W. T. '26 (1943)
- Cleworth, C. William '14 (1938)
- Donnan, Dallas L. '21 (1950)
- Glos, Dean R. E. '22 (1956)
- *Hilton, Henry M. '18 (1938)
- *Ibenfeldt, Ralph W. '21 (1951)
- Newcomb, Rexford '39 (1943)
- Nogle, James H. '24 (1952)
- Picard, Joseph L. '26 (1955)
- Pierce, M. J. '16 (1938)
- Porter, Walter K. '37 (1952)
- *Quinn, Robert J. '12 (1954)
- Shoecraft, Robert L. '24 (1939)
- Sifferd, Calvin S. '46 (1950)
- *Stiven, Frederic B. '21 (1943)
- Stohrer, Walter A. '18 (1938)
- Trutter, John T. '39 (1950)
- Van Zandt, A. C. '39 (1946)

THETA

(University of Michigan)

- Benjamin, Harry S. '29 (1940)
- *Clarke, Benjamin '10 (1938)
- Conlon, Thomas L. '25 (1948)
- Dunham, Herbert L. '17 (1956)
- Gillmore, Robert H. '12 (1958)

Hammlal, Douglas P. '29 (1948)

- *Hofelich, Rudolph E. '09 (1938)
- Kirkpatrick, Arthur L. '15 (1938)
- Mason, W. Gardner '17 (1954)
- Mullendore, Wm. C. '12 (1938)
- *Scott, Victor B. '40 (1946)
- Smith, Harold R. '16 (1940)
- Van Stone, Dr. N. E. '10 (1938)
- Walser, Daniel C. '08 (1938)

IOTA

(Cornell University)

- Boland, Francis J., Jr. '42 (1952)
- Boos, J. Kenneth '19 (1939)
- Fisher, Leicester W. '15 (1938)
- Minogue, Joseph D. '46 (1957)
- Toadvine, Stephen P. '19 (1938)
- *Wiggins, Dean C. '17 (1939)
- *Young, Spencer E. '11 (1938)
- Zeltner, Lorin Wm. '15 (1938)

KAPPA

(Wisconsin University)

- Anderson, Paul A. C. '18 (1951)
- Schubert, Dr. C. K. F. '17 (1953)
- Schwenker, Calvin F. '09 (1938)
- Worthington, Geo. E. '09 (1938)

LAMBDA

(Columbia University)

- Bickel, Paul J. '10 (1946)
- Day, Ambrose '20 (1938)
- Foos, Irvin D. '14 (1938)
- Grunden, Jas. F. '28 (1938)
- *Hall, Charles E. '13 (1938)
- Hawkins, Ralph C. '16 (1956)
- Johnston, Joseph E. '23 (1957)

MU

(University of Washington)

- Coffee, John M. '15 (1941)
- Iddins, Earl T. '25 (1955)
- Inman, Maurice C. '21 (1953)
- *Johnson, Philip G. '14 (1938)
- Kaldal, James B. '46 (1950)
- Wheeler, Royden S. '15 (1938)
- Ulbrickson, Alvin M. '23 (1940)

NU

(University of California)

- Augustine, Waldemar '22 (1938)
- *Biehl, Albert G. '17 (1951)
- Brand, F. Warde '20 (1952)
- Breck, Philip S. (1952)
- Dietz, Henry A. '25 (1956)

Fussell, Paul L. '14 (1938)
Hargear, Frank F. '16 (1938)
Harris, Thomas W., Jr. '21 (1938)
Haseltine, Chas. D. '27 (1955)
Herrick, Allan M. '13 (1940)
Ledwich, Thomas J. '13 (1938)
McKenzie, Maitland B. '22 (1941)
Smith, A. B. '15 (1941)
Sturgis, Eugene King '13 (1938)
Witzel, Everett M. '37 (1955)

XI

(University of Nebraska)

Crandall, Leslie A. '15 (1938)
Mitchell, Charles A. '21 (1953)
Noble, Burnette I. '26 (1938)

OMICRON

(University of Pennsylvania)

Archibald, Richard M. '24 (1938)
Campbell, L. Roy, Sr. '15 (1938)
Cochran, Lloyd S. '20 (1938)
Ford, Franklin L. '16 (1943)
Graves, H. Walter '16 (1941)
Herman Alyps F. '16 (1948)
Heselbarth, T. Kirk '19 (1955)
Jagocki, Robert L. '14 (1939)
Magnus, Ralph J. '17 (1946)
Phillips, T. A. '21 (1949)
Schweikert, Donald K. '42 (1956)
Smith, Ellwood A. '48 (1951)
Campbell, L. Roy, Jr. '47 (1958)

PI

(Colorado University)

Burgess, Thomas M. '25 (1938)
Vidal, Henry B. '19 (1950)

RHO

(Minnesota University)

Bracher, Richard G. '24 (1943)
Clark, Lawrence S. '20 (1943)
Iverson, Clarence J. '16 (1938)
Rodlun, Troy M. '17 (1938)
Schurr, George '18 (1953)

SIGMA

(Kentucky University)

*Brown, William C. '18 (1952)
Carpenter, D. C. '25 (1953)
Cogswell, H. C. (1954)
Dillehay, Hugh D. '47 (1957)
Mahan, James P., Jr. '32 (1955)

TAU

(Stanford University)

Claiborne, Everett H. '33 (1943)
Cowgill, Frank '17 (1953)
Craig, Harold '18 (1938)
Fundenberg, Wm. C. '17 (1938)
Hamilton, Norman R. '47 (1952)
Hayes, Emmet B. '31 (1940)
Higby, Myron C. '18 (1952)

Hine, Wesley M. '21 (1941)
Hobson, Leslie W. '39 (1955)
Hollenbeck, Hugh R. '24 (1952)
*Hotchkiss, Harold K. '24 (1939)
Hurd, J. B. '21 (1953)
Hurt, Arthur C., Jr. '27 (1950)
Miller, Frank '17 (1952)
Moore, James E. '17 (1938)
Moseman, Floyd W. '17 (1938)
Schultz, Niels, Jr. '35 (1946)
Smith, Dana K. '26 (1943)
*Young, Dwight D. '20 (1938)
Caneer, Fernando '19 (1959)

UPSILON

(Penn State University)

Fencil, Leon R. '30 (1950)
Gromiller, Jas. F. '26 (1946)
Heckendorn, Lloyd '34 (1957)
Jahn, Albert G. '30 (1948)
*Kime, Alan B. '21 (1955)
Kissingner, Gordon D. '30 (1949)
Megargel, Charles E. '22 (1953)
Putney, David '25 (1952)
*Swift, Royden M., Sr. '20 (1938)
Vought, M. E. '21 (1943)
Young, Wm. Robins '18 (1938)

PHI

(Iowa State University)

Arnold, Floyd J. '23 (1955)
Hawkins, Lewis L. '31 (1954)
Stacy, W. H. '20 (1938)
Thayer, Edward '20 (1938)

CHI

(Chicago University)

*Andrews, Clark L. '42 (1949)
Cotton, Emile L. '23 (1953)
Droegemueller, A. C. '39 (1957)
McDonald, Geo. H. '20 (1939)
Pratt, James B. '20 (1950)

PSI

(Oregon State)

Beaty, Edw. B. '20 (1938)
Welch, Wilbur H. '21 (1940)

ALPHA ALPHA

(Oklahoma University)

Boxley, Calvin P. '23 (1952)
Davis, A. Howard '27 (1955)
Miles, Charles C. '23 (1953)
Parkhurst, Col. Guy H. '33 (1957)
Robertson, Jas. M. M. '23 (1953)
*Squyres, Scott P. '23 (1938)
Wright, Dr. Floyd A. '29 (1938)

ALPHA BETA

(University of Iowa)

Akre, Charles Thos. '28 (1952)
Ingorsoll, T. M. '24 (1938)

ALPHA GAMMA

(Carnegie Tech. Institute)

Byerly, LeRoy L. '25 (1943)
Wilson, Harold H. '25 (1938)

ALPHA DELTA

(Middlebury College)

Donnelly, J. Louise '25 (1938)
Woodward, Dr. G. H. '25 (1939)

ALPHA EPSILON

(Syracuse University)

Eshelman, Carl W. '25 (1939)
Pomeroy, Stuart E. '26 (1938)

ALPHA ZETA

(Univ. of Calif. at L.A.)

Bartlett, Pace '26 (1941)
Bearman, Jack H. '32 (1956)
Cole, Wendell C. '26 (1951)
Courtney, Jack '43 (1955)
Hoyt, John R. '29 (1954)
Johnson, Daniel A. '28 (1941)
Kislingbury, Franklin E. '26 (1938)
McFarland, W. Joseph '27 (1951)
Neely, Marion Al '30 (1953)
Neighbors, Billy G. '47 (1957)
Sturgis, Charles R. '43 (1953)
Ulrich, Mac Leon '26 (1951)
Winchester, Eugene H. '39 (1951)
Witt, Harry W. '40 (1951)

ALPHA ETA

(Dartmouth College)

Prosser, Gwynne A. '28 (1938)

ALPHA THETA

(University of Missouri)

*Landman, Robert E. '30 (1938)
Myers, Vernon C. '29 (1956)

ALPHA IOTA

(University of Alabama)

Davis, Gordon '30 (1940)
Lee, Robert W. Jr. '40 (1959)

ALPHA MU

(Baldwin-Wallace)

Burns, Dana T. '40 (1954)
Wise, Alfred B. '43 (1950)

ALPHA NU

(Westminster College)

*Hart, Dr. Hugh M. '39 (1940)

ALPHA XI

(Illinois Tech.)

Mueller, Harold C. '39 (1956)
Peterson, Otto S. '39 (1952)

ALPHA OMICROM

(Missouri Valley)

Blackburn, John L. '49 (1959)

Gehrke, Dr. Chas. '45 (1950)
Poland, Richard G. '46 (1953)

ALPHA PHI
(Ellsworth College)

Sifferd, Calvin S. '27 (1950)

ALPHA PI
(Purdue University)

*Cochran, Ralph P., Jr. '44 (1953)

*Daugherty, Von Roy '39 (1951)

Holmes, William H. E. '44 (1950)

Marshall, Henry L. '41 (1951)

ALPHA SIGMA
(Wagner College)

Rogler, Wesley E. '32 (1950)

BETA ALPHA
(Mt. Union College)

Krebs, Frank J. '29 (1946)

BETA GAMMA
(Bethany College)

Jolly, Robert K. '50 (1957)

Reigard, Mark R. '29 (1953)

Cutlip, Randall B. '37 (1959)

BETA DELTA
(Marshall College)

Green, N. Bayard '47 (1951)

Kitchen, W. Samuel '29 (1946)

BETA EPSILON
(Lehigh University)

Horne, Woodrow W. '30 (1951)

Sheen, Robert T. '30 (1955)

MacDonald John J. '49 (1959)

BETA THETA
(Rutgers University)

Kramer, C. Russell '31 (1951)

Wheaton, Nelson '31 (1952)

BETA IOTA
(Tufts College)

*Lybeck, Robert F. '32 (1951)

Taylor, Arba S. '32 (1946)

BETA NU
(West Virginia Wesleyan)

Cody, Nicholas F. '33 (1950)

BETA OMICRON
(Tri State College)

Erlandson, Roy M. '35 (1952)

BETA RHO
(University of Toledo)

*Brandenberry, John B. '37 (1955)

Tester, Carl K. '24 (1955)

BETA TAU
(Wayne University)
Bailey, Edward C. '40 (1954)

BETA UPSILON
(Milton College)
Heenan, Dr. David D. '42 (1956)

GAMMA ALPHA
(Ohio Northern University)
Smull, Dr. Thomas J. '42 (1953)

ALPHA PSI
(Presbyterian College)
Blankenship, D. S. '28 (1946)

GAMMA DELTA
(Davis & Elkins)
Bangham, Joseph F., Jr. '51 (1959)

FOUNDERS SCHOLARSHIP

The Founders Scholarship is awarded annually by the Trustees of the Alpha Sigma Phi Memorial Fund to the undergraduate member of the Fraternity who has achieved the highest scholarship during his first two years of college in competition with all other undergraduate members of Alpha Sigma Phi. The award was first made in 1956.

1956	William J. Anderson	Iowa State College
1957	Kent Harry Johnston	Ohio State
1958	Michael S. Leahy	Marietta

FRATERNITY SCHOLARSHIP AWARD

This Award is presented at the Fraternity Convention to the Chapter which has set the highest scholastic record during the two academic years since the previous Convention. Award winners have been:

1948-1950	Beta Epsilon Chapter	Lehigh University
1950-1952	Alpha Psi Chapter	Presbyterian College
1952-1954	Alpha Psi Chapter	Presbyterian College
1954-1956	Beta Xi Chapter	Hartwick College
1956-1958	Beta Epsilon Chapter	Lehigh University

SCHOLARSHIP IMPROVEMENT AWARD

This Award, presented at the Fraternity Convention, is given to the Chapter which has shown the greatest sustained improvement during the two academic years since the previous Convention. Winners have been:

1950-1952	Alpha Xi Chapter	Illinois Institute of Technology
1952-1954	Zeta Chapter	Ohio State University
1954-1956	Gamma Alpha Chapter	Ohio Northern University
1955-1956	Beta Delta Chapter	Marshall College
1956-1957	Beta Xi Chapter	Hartwick College

AWARD FOR SERVICE

This Award is presented at the Fraternity Convention to the Chapter which has carried out the most outstanding program of Service to the community, college and general public during the two academic years prior to the Convention.

1954-1956	Alpha Omicron Chapter	Missouri Valley College
1956-1958	Beta Tau Chapter	Wayne State University

TOMAHAWK AWARD

Presented at the Fraternity Convention, this Award is granted to the Chapter which has cooperated best with the Editor of the *Tomahawk* in furnishing copy for the two year period between Conventions.

1952-1954	Mu Chapter	University of Washington
1954-1956	Alpha Omicron Chapter	Missouri Valley College
1956-1958	Beta Chi Chapter	American University

CHAPTER NEWSLETTER AWARD

Presented at the Fraternity Convention, this Award is granted annually to the Chapter which has produced the best chapter newsletter during the previous academic year. Award winners have been:

1953	Iota Chapter	Cornell University
1954	Beta Theta Chapter	Rutgers University
1955	Beta Omicron Chapter	Tri-State College
1956	Alpha Alpha Chapter	University of Oklahoma
1957	Beta Rho Chapter	University of Toledo
1958	Eta Chapter	University of Illinois



Publications of the Fraternity. On the far left is the Ritual, the Historical Booklet, the Constitution and By Laws, and the Rushing Booklet. Across the back from left to right, the Pledge Manual, the Officers Manual, and the Song Book. On the far right are the Public Relations, Publicity, and Scholarship Manuals.

Publications of the Fraternity

RITUALS: First written in 1846, the *Rituals of Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity* are strictly secret and are never made available, in whole or in part, to *any person* not an initiated member of the Fraternity, no matter what the circumstances may be.

TOMAHAWK: First published in 1847, the *Tomahawk of Alpha Sigma Phi* is now published quarterly, and is the official magazine of the Fraternity. Each initiate pays for his life subscription at the time of initiation.

SONG BOOK: The first pamphlet of initiation songs was printed in 1847. The latest edition of the *Songs of Alpha Sigma Phi* is available on order from the Fraternity Office. Many chapters require each pledge to purchase his own personal copy.

CHAPTER OFFICERS MANUAL: This publication contains the duties of each of the officers of an undergraduate chapter, with detailed instructions and suggestions for the effective performance of such duties. It is available on request from the Fraternity Office.

PLEDGE MANUAL: The Manual provides information for the training of all pledges of the Fraternity. Each pledge is required to have his own copy for his permanent possession.

PUBLIC RELATIONS MANUAL: Recognized as the outstanding outline of the public relations mission of a fraternity chapter, copies of this publication have been requested by business, educational, and professional organizations as well as by other national fraternities and sororities.

PUBLICITY MANUAL: A companion publication to the *Public Relations Manual*, the *Publicity Manual* outlines the publicity features available to a chapter and describes how to get the proper favorable coverage.

SCHOLARSHIP MANUAL: A concise and complete outline of an effective program to improve scholarship in a fraternity chapter, the *Scholarship Manual* has been widely demanded in educational and fraternal circles.

RUSH BOOK: The twenty page booklet states some of the basic facts about fraternities in general and about Alpha Sigma Phi in particular, and contains pictures of sixteen of the chapter houses. Each year approximately 5,000 copies are made available to rushees, parents and other interested persons by the chapters of the Fraternity. The *Rush Booklet* is available from the Fraternity Office at a few cents a copy.

HISTORICAL BOOKLET: Titled simply, *Alpha Sigma Phi—1845*, the booklet states the basic facts about the Fraternity and is used primarily in the public relations programs of the Fraternity.

CONSTITUTION AND BY LAWS OF ALPHA SIGMA PHI FRATERNITY, INC. This is a statement of the legal regulations under which the Fraternity operates.

Chapter Publications

The newsletter published by the various undergraduate chapters provide an important link in the communication media of Alpha Sigma Phi; for the chapter newsletter reports the activities of the undergraduates to the alumni, and also gives detailed information of the whereabouts, occupation, family, and interests of individual alumni. This material has high reader interest for the alumni of each chapter, but it can not be carried in the *Tomahawk* due to the lack of space and the broader readership.

It is fitting that an issue of Alpha Chapter's newsletter contained a warning to the undergraduates from one of the alumni—and a warning which stands today as sound advice on chapter alumni relations:

“If you continue to communicate with them (the alumni) only when in need of funds for the work we are all striving to do together,

in time some of them may begin to lose interest and feel that they are being 'worked' when all who are familiar with the aims and efforts of the Chapter would regret such a result if it was productive of only one such instance among our membership. Let the Chapter see that future issues shall contain more details of the changes being wrought in the house itself, and the work and plans for keeping alive the aims entrusted to the active men by those who have gone before."

February 14, 1914 issue of the Alpha Secret

This policy has set the style for all the chapter newsletters to follow. As time passed and alumni rolls grew, providing information on the whereabouts and doings of individual alumni became an important additional item.

The names of the papers are based for the most part on the Greek letter chapter designations or are taken from the colors or flower of Alpha Sigma Phi, whereas some of the newsletters are named for a catch phrase, at one time peculiar to the members of the chapter.

Γ	<i>Gamma Nourmenon</i>	University of Massachusetts
Δ	<i>Triangle</i>	Marietta College
Ε	<i>Epsilon Quill</i>	Ohio Wesleyan University
Ζ	<i>Pen & Book of Zeta</i>	Ohio State University
Η	<i>Illini Etagram</i>	University of Illinois
Θ	<i>Theta Wolverine</i>	University of Michigan
Ι	<i>Iota Sig</i>	Cornell University
Ο	<i>Omicron Oracle</i>	University of Pennsylvania
Σ	<i>Sig Bits</i>	University of Kentucky
Τ	<i>Tau Talks</i>	Stanford University
Υ	<i>Upsilon News</i>	Pennsylvania State University
Ψ	<i>Sig Psi Secrets</i>	Oregon State College
ΑΑ	<i>Alfalfa Hay</i>	University of Oklahoma
ΑΖ	<i>The Oak</i>	University of Calif. at Los Angeles
ΑΘ	<i>The Lantern</i>	University of Missouri
ΑΜ	<i>Alpha Musings</i>	Baldwin-Wallace College
ΑΞ	<i>Oak Wreath</i>	Illinois Institute of Technology
ΑΠ	<i>The Grapevine</i>	Purdue University
ΒΓ	<i>Black Lantern</i>	Bethany College
ΒΔ	<i>Sigs Phinal</i>	Marshall College
ΒΕ	<i>Bull's Eye</i>	Lehigh University
ΒΘ	<i>Alpha Sig Triangle</i>	Rutgers University
ΒΝ	<i>Beta Nu's</i>	West Virginia Wesleyan
ΒΞ	<i>Hue & Cry</i>	Hartwick College
ΒΟ	<i>Seven Points</i>	Tri State College
ΒΨ	<i>Cardinal and Stone</i>	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
ΓΕ	<i>Tomahawk, Junior</i>	University of Buffalo
ΒΧ	<i>Beta Chi Bell</i>	American University
ΒΥ	<i>The By-Line</i>	Milton College
ΑΟ	<i>Spirit of Alpha Sig</i>	Missouri Valley College
ΑΝ	<i>Alpha Nu's</i>	Westminster College
ΒΡ	<i>Sig-Net</i>	University of Toledo
ΒΤ	<i>The Sabre</i>	Wayne State University
ΑΙ	<i>Alpha Iota Newsletter</i>	University of Alabama
ΑΧ	<i>ΑΧ Courier</i>	Coe College
ΒΑ	<i>The Beta Alpha</i>	Mt. Union College
ΑΤ	<i>Crossed Swords</i>	Stevens Institute of Technology
ΓΙ	<i>Sig's Scuttlebut</i>	University of Arizona
ΓΗ	<i>Gamma-Leta</i>	Washington University

History of the Tomahawk

As the oldest fraternity magazine in existence today, the *Tomahawk* of *Alpha Sigma Phi* has a turbulent and fabulous history.

When the existence of Alpha Sigma Phi was announced to Yale campus, the other sophomore society, Kappa Sigma Theta, was in control of the sophomore class paper and violently attacked the infant Society in *The Yale Banger*. To the desire on the part of Alpha Sigma Phi to express its opinion of this vituperative attack, the *Tomahawk* owes its origin, appearing in November, 1847, and bearing appropriately in its name the symbol of attack and destruction.

Some of the hostility of these respective attacks can be glimpsed from the early caricatures of the Badge of Alpha Sigma Phi and by the unkind comments which accompanied the caricatures. In retaliation to the *Banger's* attacks in November of 1846 and October of 1847, the *Tomahawk* displayed a distorted head of Minerva, the patron saint of Kappa Sigma Theta, with her helmet split open by a tomahawk.

But it should not be suggested that the first *Tomahawk* was launched without gravest consideration by the infant Society. On Monday, November 1, 1847, a special meeting was called to consider the matter. According to the minutes of the meeting:

“The President stated the object of the meeting which was to inform the Society that arrangements were being made for the publication of a paper to be called the *Yale Tomahawk* and to request the permission of the Society to have it go with their badge upon it and under their sanction and approval. After having stated the character of the paper and informed the Society of the nature of its contents, remarks were made in relation to it by several members of the Society. After which a motion was passed that the Society accept the paper and permit it to go forth as theirs. A motion was then passed that a committee be appointed to see to the publication of it.”

Agreeable to the wish of several members of the Society, a further special meeting was held on Wednesday morning, November 3, 1847:

“to inform the Society that a manifest disaffection toward the *Yale Tomahawk* has shown itself among several members of the Society on account of the early hour and manner of its publication, and at some of its contents. It would be in vain to particularize the innumerable and excellent speeches which were made on both sides,



A burlesque of the Badge appearing in the sophomore class paper, which was controlled by Kappa Sigma Theta, dated October 22, 1847, and carrying the comments: "Alpha Sigma Phi, a raft almost wrecked by the waves it is unable to stem, with fallen mast and a few sailors half drowned, crying out 'Save, we lubbers perish.' Our heart yearns in pity over these adventurous navigators, who have dared to launch a frail raft upon the waves of college life in midst of so many staunch and noble vessels."

7, 1851; and Volume V, Number 1, May, 1852. The five numbers were more or less alike in character. Aside from the "knocks" which were freely handed out to Kappa Sigma Theta, the junior fraternities, and other vulnerable campus organizations, and to the faculty as well, the *Tomahawk* contained many well written contributions both in verse and prose.

The inflammatory attacks in the early *Tomahawk* are largely compensated for by the loyalty displayed to its own Society, and by some articles of genuine merit, including a poem by Edmund Clarence Stedman entitled *Purgatoria, or Hadley's Inferno*, considered by competent critics of the time a masterpiece as to form.

Volume V which reverted to the earlier policy of war not only on the *Banger* and its sponsors but also on almost everything from faculty to freshman, proved to be the last straw with the faculty, and publication of both *Tomahawk* and *Banger* was suspended immediately thereafter, and the editors expelled from Yale College.

beautifully interspersed with remarks from the President. It would not be presumptuous to say almost every member spoke and some at least half a dozen times. Indeed so great a desire to speak was hardly ever manifested in the Society. At last a final motion was called for which was that the Society, as a Society, disown the paper. This motion did not then pass. And there was then moved that the Society continue to accept the paper, which was passed with some slight opposition. After several ineffective attempts made to adjourn, the Society at last succeeded."

And so, the first issue of the *Tomahawk* of Alpha Sigma Phi was adopted, printed and circulated on the Yale Campus. Following the November, 1847 edition, other issues of the old *Tomahawk* were: Volume II, Number 1, December 5, 1848; Volume III, Number 1, November 27, 1849; Volume IV, Number 1, February

During those turbulent days, Alpha Sigma Phi was governed by the then common form of Parent Chapter government and the *Tomahawk* of this early time, being issued by the Parent Chapter, was considered, as it is today, the official publication of the Fraternity. The *Tomahawk* of those early days, of course, differed markedly with the current issues. The first issue appeared in the form of a four-page sheet, about the size of a modern college daily and sold on the campus for six cents per copy. And among the changes is the fact that those first issues, blending invective with literary merit, were edited by student editors, not the least of whom was Andrew Dickson White, later to become the first president of Cornell University.

But the *Tomahawk* was under the ban, by decree of the faculty, and slept its sleep for fifty-seven years. The only mention of Alpha Sigma Phi journalistically in the years to follow was in the pages of the *Yale Banner*, the official campus paper, with the periodical listing of all societies at Yale.

With the centralization of the government of the Fraternity in 1907, passing from the Parent Chapter rule, which was preceded a few months before by the revival of the Alpha Chapter, it was but natural that provision be made sooner or later thereafter to re-establish the *Tomahawk*. Accordingly, at the National Convention at New Haven in May, 1908, a resolution embodying means for financing the undertaking was adopted. It was not until the following year, however, that the first issue of the *Tomahawk* as a quarterly publication appeared under the date of April, 1909, as Volume VI, Number 1, with Edwin M. Waterbury, Alpha '07, as Editor and Wayne M. Musgrave, Alpha '07, as Publication Manager.

With the following editorial Brother Waterbury revived the *Tomahawk*:

“Be not offended fellow students, that once again your attention, your interest, and your support is called to another college sheet. Though we come a stranger; our cognomen unfamiliar and perhaps



A burlesque of the Badge appearing in the November 7, 1849 issue of the sophomore class paper at Yale, controlled by Kappa Sigma Theta, with the comments: "The badge of Alpha Sigma Phi represents that society as being composed of 'A small fry' of very small potatoes, dished up with a wooden spoon. They are too contemptible to deserve further notice at our hands." Alpha Sigma Phi replied in the banner of its next issue with the words: "Cry havoc! And let slip the dogs of war!" The issue was then devoted mainly to unkind comments about the rival society in the sophomore class.

uncourtly; though at our stealthy approach you shudder, conjuring up strange phantasms of havoc and merciless destruction and were wont to follow the flight of the tomahawk, in those days when the wild savage roamed in our primeval woods, and with his unerring weapon hurled pain and death upon his white foe; though indeed you find everything repugnant in our name, and our nature, and our unexpected and (perhaps to you) apparently uncalled for appearance; yet be assured we have just claims upon your ears; yes, though we come with a tomahawk in our hands.'

"Such was the declaration with which the *Tomahawk* sprung into existence in November, 1847, and, after a lapse of nearly sixty-two years, it is with no apologies that the present editors of the *Tomahawk* here offer it as the announcement of the return to the College and Greek World of a magazine whose independence of spirit, directness of expression, and loyalty of purpose, it is their aim to perpetuate. Time has of itself made great changes in the purpose and nature of the publication; but the true and commendable in the spirit of the old *Tomahawk* will be cherished in the new."

Since that revival the history of the *Tomahawk* has been a direct reflection of the history of Alpha Sigma Phi, the chapters, and the individual members. The events and happenings which have added to the heritage and tradition of the Fraternity have been faithfully recorded by the Editors, Assistant Editors, chapter correspondents, H.A.E.s, and other contributors who shall forever be nameless.

The *Tomahawk* has grown up beyond the squabbles of its early youth. Yet the hope is fondly expressed that "as this publication was the expression of the spirit of Alpha Sigma Phi in the early days of strife without, and good fellowship within the Mystic Circle, so may it now and in the future be the messenger bearing the spirit of good cheer and good fellowship that still lives in the Fraternity."

Fraternity



The Badge of the Fraternity is a gold slab, rectangular in form with trefoil at each corner, bearing on its face a raised shield in black enamel, containing an open book in white surmounted by a pen of gold. The pages of the book contain five hieroglyphics, the significance of which shall not be explained outside the Rituals. Carved in gold beneath the book on the black enamel are the Greek letters, ΑΣΦ, the initial letters of the secret motto. Upon the back of the badge is engraved the Brother's name, initiation date, chapter letter, and charter date, thusly: Louis Manigault, 12-6-45, 18A45. The Badge may never be modified in size or jeweled. No member, active or alumnus, shall permit his Badge to be worn by a woman except she be his betrothed or his wife. Upon his death, the Brother shall bequeath his Badge to the Fraternity.



The Seal of the Fraternity consists of the shield as it appears on the Badge, containing an open book in white surmounted by the pen. The pages of the book contain the five hieroglyphics. Beneath the book are the letters, ΑΣΦ. The shield is surrounded by a double circle between the circumference of which appears the open motto of the Fraternity, *Causa latet vis est notissima*. On a band or scroll connecting and crossing the circles under the lower apex appears the year of the Founding of Alpha Sigma Phi, 1845.



The Pledge Pin of the Fraternity is worn by every Pledge until such time as he is duly initiated or regularly released from his Pledge, at which time he shall surrender the Pin to the H.S.P. of the Chapter. When wearing a suit or sport coat the Pin is worn in the left lapel, and no other pin or insignia may be worn with it; when wearing a shirt or sweater the Pin is worn in the same manner as the Badge.



Recognition Pin: The Recognition Pin of the Fraternity is a small replica of the open book with its hieroglyphics and pen. It is worn on the tip of the left lapel of the coat, and may be worn by initiated members of the Fraternity.

Heraldry

The Coat of Arms consists of a crest, a twist, a shield, and a ribbon. The crest is a mythical bird in gold with upraised wings. The twist, or wreath, is made of six segments alternating white and black, or d'argent and sable. The shield is quartered, the dexter chief and sinister base are fields d'argent crossed by a sable band dexter with three mullets d'or spaced at proper intervals.



The sinister chief is a field d'or supporting an open book, the pages of which contain the hieroglyphics and pen. The dexter base is a field d'or containing a Greek column minus capital, an ancient lamp burning at its base, and leaning against its opposite side a wreath of laurel. Beneath the shield upon the ribbon are the year of Founding of the Fraternity and the open motto, "Causa latet vis est notissima."

The Official Ring of Alpha Sigma Phi is set with a rectangular black onyx stone, encrusted with the shield as it appears on the Badge. The base of the stone is surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves, thus the top of the ring is a replica of the Oak Wreath Seal. One shank has the Coat of Arms in gold and the date 1845, and the other shank has the Pledge Pin in gold. The Alpha Sigma Phi Ring is correctly worn with the base of the shield toward the tip of the finger; a family seal ring is worn with the base of the seal or coat of arms toward the base of the finger.



The Sister Pin of the Fraternity is a seven pointed star of gold bearing on its face crossed sabers on a field of black, above which are the letters, ΑΣΦ. It is to be worn only by the female members of the family of a Brother or by his betrothed, and it is the only insignia of the Fraternity that may be jeweled.



The Flag consists of two equalized, vertical bars, the one next to the staff being cardinal, the other stone. From the lower corner next to the staff, a white bar, one-fourth the width of the Flag, extends diagonally across to the upper end of the Flag and has three equally spaced cardinal stars upon the bar. The letters ΑΣΦ in cardinal appear in the vertical bar of stone.

Some Outstanding Brothers

- JAMES B. ALLEN, *Alpha Iota* '30—Former Lieutenant Governor, State of Alabama.
- H. CARL ANDERSON, *Rho* '24—Member, 80, 81, 82, 83 Congresses, 7th Minnesota District.
- OTIS L. ANDERSON, *Xi* '23—Assistant Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, Chief of Bureau of State Services.
- HARRY ARLANSON, *Beta Iota* '31—Head Football Coach, Tufts University.
- FREDERIC BABCOCK, *Xi* '13—Editor *Magazine of Books*, *Chicago Tribune*.
- GLADDEN W. BAKER, *Alpha* '17—Former Vice-President and Treasurer, now Director and Chairman of the Finance Committee, Travelers Insurance Company.
- CHARLES M. BEEGHLY, *Epsilon* '27—Executive Vice-President, Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation.
- ARTHUR CHARLES BEVAN, *Epsilon* '13—Chief Geologist, Illinois Geological Survey, Past Vice-President, American Association for Advancement of Science.
- FREDRICK B. BIESTMAN, *Nu* '24—Vice-President and General Manager, Director of Merchandising, Kroehler Manufacturing Company, furniture manufacturers.
- HERBERT G. BLAKESLEE, *Epsilon* '15—Vice-President and General Manager, Cory Corporation.
- THEODORE C. BLEGEN, *Rho* '16—Professor of History and Dean of Graduate School, University of Minnesota.
- RICHARD F. BOYCE, *Beta* '16—Former Consul General, Cuba, Australia.
- ROYCE BRIER, *Mu* '15—Director of Editorials, *San Francisco Chronicle*; Pulitzer Prize for Reporting, 1934.
- REGINALD M. BUDD, *Omicron* '21—Advertising Manager, Campbell Soup Company.
- HOWARD BUFFETT, *Xi* '22—Member 78, 79, 80, 82 Congresses, 2nd Nebraska District.
- HOWARD G. BUNKER, *Kappa* '24—Major General, U. S. Army.
- GEORGE E. BUSH, *Delta* '24—Major General, U. S. Army.
- JOHN L. CAREY, *Alpha* '24—Executive Director, American Institute of Accountants; Editor, *The Journal of Accountancy*.
- THORGNY C. CARLSON, *Rho* '16—Vice President, University of Arkansas.
- J. RAYMOND CHADWICK, *Epsilon* '17—President, Iowa Wesleyan College.

- ALLAN K. CHALMERS, *Alpha* '19—Member Executive Committee, Federal Council of Churches.
- LLOYD S. COCHRAN, *Omicron* '20—Past Chairman, National Interfraternity Conference.
- MERVIN S. COOVER, *Pi* '24—Head, Electrical Engineering Department, Iowa State College.
- GEORGE R. COWGILL, *Alpha* '19—Professor of Nutrition, Yale University; Member Food and Nutrition Board, National Research Council.
- WILBUR H. CRAMBLET, *Alpha* '12—President, Christian Board of Publication; Former President, Bethany College.
- IVAN C. CRAWFORD, *Pi* '15—Dean, College of Engineering, University of Michigan (Retired); Past Director, American Society of Civil Engineers.
- JAMES M. CRAWFORD, *Nu* '13—President, California Packing Corporation and Philippine Packing Corporation. (Retired.)
- PAUL J. CUPP, *Omicron* '21—President, American Stores Company, supermarkets.
- AUSTIN T. CUSHMAN, *Nu* '21—Vice-President, Sears, Roebuck & Company.
- PAUL LEWIS DAVIES, *Nu* '17—Chairman of the Board, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation; Director, American Trust Company and California Manufacturers Association; Director, IBM.
- JAMES EDWARD DREW, *Nu* '16—Public Relations Director, Lever Brothers.
- HUGH K. DUFFIELD, *Theta* '21—Vice-President, Sears, Roebuck & Company.
- RAY ELIOT, *Eta* '38—Ass't. Athletic Director, University of Illinois; Former Coach, University of Illinois.
- CLARENCE L. ECKEL, *Pi* '15—Dean, College of Engineering, University of Colorado.
- D. LUTHER EVANS, *Zeta* '14—Professor of Philosophy, Ohio State University.
- ARTHUR S. FLEMMING, *Epsilon* '24—Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; Former Chairman of Defense Mobilization; Past President of Ohio Wesleyan University.
- RALPH G. FOLLIS, *Nu* '19—Chairman of the Board, Standard Oil Company of California.
- ARTHUR I. GATES, *Nu* '13—Executive Officer, Department of Psychology, Columbia University; Member, Committee on Research, American Council on Education.
- HERBERT F. GOODRICH, *Alpha Beta* '24—Judge, U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Third Circuit; President, Association of American Law Schools.
- ALVIN L. GORBY, *Alpha Alpha* '23—Lieutenant General, Chief Surgeon, U. S. Army.

- WILLIAM D. GORDON, *Omicron* '16—Business and Financial Executive; Former Vice-President and Treasurer, City Stores Company.
- WALLACE S. GOURLEY, *Zeta* '24—Judge, U. S. District Court, Western District of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh.
- LLOYD G. GRINNELL, *Iota* '12—President, Grinnell Brothers, Detroit, retail music stores and piano manufacturers.
- WILLIAM A. HAGAN, *Iota* '24—Dean, School of Veterinary Medicine, Cornell University.
- FRANK F. HARGEAR, *Nu* '16—Partner, Sutro and Company.
- PAUL M. HERBERT, *Zeta* '09—Former Lieutenant Governor, State of Ohio.
- JOHN V. L. HOGAN, *Alpha* '09—Authority on Radio and Communications; Former President, Station WQXR (*New York Times*).
- THOMAS C. HOWE, JR., *Beta* '24—Director, The Palace of Legion of Honor, Museum of Fine Arts, San Francisco.
- FREDERICK C. HUTCHINSON, *Mu* '39—Manager, Cincinnati Reds, National League; Former Manager, St. Louis Cardinals, National League; Detroit Tigers, American League.
- SCHUBERT S. INCH, *Nu* '27—Vice-President, Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Company.
- EARL L. KELLY, *Nu* '13—Vice-President, Bank of America.
- CHARLES KULLMAN, *Alpha* '22—Tenor, Metropolitan Opera Company.
- IVAN C. LAWRENCE, *Rho* '16—Vice-President, and Director of Personnel, Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company (Retired).
- SAM LENHER, *Kappa* '21—Vice-President, Director, and Member, Executive Committee, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company.
- WILLIAM B. LIPPHARD, *Alpha* '07—Executive Secretary, The Associated Church Press; Author; Editor.
- H. H. LOWRY, *Epsilon* '17—Director, Coal Research Laboratory, Carnegie Institute of Technology; National Defense Research Council; Editor, *Chemistry of Coal Utilization*.
- ROBERT L. MACLELLAN, *Alpha Eta* '28—President, Provident Life and Accident Insurance Company.
- JOHN O. MERRILL, *Kappa* '15—Partner, Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, Architects.
- LARRY MOREY, *Alpha Zeta* '28—Composer, *Lavender Blue*, Music for *Snow White*.
- JAMES LEWIS MORRILL, *Zeta* '11—President, University of Minnesota.
- HAROLD C. MUELLER, *Alpha Xi* '23—President, Powers Regulator Company.

- WILLIAM C. MULLENDORE, *Theta* '12—Chairman of the Board, Southern California Edison Company; Trustee, Mutual Life Insurance Company, North American Aviation.
- VERNON C. MYERS, *Alpha Theta* '29—Publisher, *Look* Magazine.
- SUEKICHI NAKAGAWA, *Alpha* '07—Japanese Industrialist; Former Chairman of the Board of President of more than a dozen vast utility, industrial and mining corporations; Retired.
- REXFORD NEWCOMB, *Eta* '23—Professor of History of Architecture and Dean, College of Fine and Applied Arts, University of Illinois (Retired).
- REINHOLD NIEBUHR, *Alpha* '13—Dean of Faculty, Union Theological Seminary; Author; Internationally famous theologian.
- CHARLES G. OAKMAN, *Theta* '24—Member, 83rd Congress, 17th Michigan District.
- BENNIE OOSTERBAN, *Theta* '25—Assistant Athletic Director, University of Michigan; Former Head Football Coach, University of Michigan; Named "Coach of the Year", 1948.
- WINFRED OVERHOLSER, *Beta* '12—Psychiatrist; Superintendent, St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C.
- BRUCE PAYNE, *Nu* '30—President, Bruce Payne & Associates, Management Consultant.
- GLENN PHILLIPS, *Epsilon* '13—Bishop, Methodist Church, Denver, Colorado.
- VINCENT PRICE, *Alpha* '30—Stage, screen and radio.
- JAMES W. RAYEN, *Epsilon* '26—Advertising Executive, Ted Bates Company.
- GARDNER REA, *Zeta* '13—Cartoonist.
- HOWARD C. REEDER, *Alpha Beta* '26—President, Continental Life Assurance Company.
- HAROLD B. ROWE, *Phi* '22—Economist; Director, Food Rationing, O.P.A., 1940-44.
- RALPH G. STARKE, *Iota* '18—Vice-President of Investments, Berkshire Life Insurance Company.
- JOSEPH D. STECHLER, *Epsilon* '22—Attorney; Executive Secretary, American Bar Association.
- ROBERT B. STREPER, *Zeta* '20—Consul General, Berlin.
- WILLIAM S. STREET, *Nu* '22—President, Frederick & Nelson Department Store, Seattle.
- JOYCE A. SWAN, *Alpha Theta* '29—Director, Minneapolis *Star* and *Tribune*.
- THOR C. TOLLEFSON, *Mu* '25—Member, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84 Congresses, 6th Washington District.

- ALVIN M. ULBRICKSON, *Mu* '23—Head Crew Coach, University of Washington. (Retired).
- NATHAN E. VAN STONE, *Theta* '10—Vice-President and General Manager, Sherwin Williams Company.
- OWEN H. WANGENSTEEN, *Rho* '17—Internationally known Surgeon; Director of Department and Surgeon-in-Chief, University of Minnesota Hospital.
- EUGENE S. WILLIAMS *Nu* '24—President, The National Stock Yards National Bank.
- IVAN WILLIAMSON, *Theta* '30—Head Football Coach, University of Wisconsin.
- JOSEPH H. WILLITS, *Omicron* '16—Former Dean, Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania; Director for Social Sciences, Rockefeller Foundation (Retired).
- ROBERT GARDINER WILSON, JR., *Beta* '12—Judge, Suffolk Probate Court, Boston, Past Imperial Potentate of the Shrine.
- GEORGE E. WORTHINGTON, *Kappa* '09—Attorney; Authority on Crime Prevention; Member, Special Legal Commission to Japan.
- MILES F. YORK, *Nu* '19—President, The Atlantic Companies, Insurance.
- BENJAMIN F. YOUNG, *Epsilon* '13—Vice-President and Comptroller, New York Telephone Company (Retired).



National Interfraternity Council

Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity, along with twenty-six other fraternities, is a Charter Member of the National Interfraternity Conference, which was founded at a meeting in New York City in 1909.

Through the years Alpha Sigma Phi has taken pride in the members of the Fraternity who have served the Interfraternity Conference:

Wayne Montgomery Musgrave, Treasurer, 1918-1922

Ralph Frank Burns, Recording Secretary, 1943-1944

Wilbur Haverfield Cramblet, Recording Secretary, 1945-1946; Educational Advisor, 1946-1947

Lloyd See Cochran, Secretary, 1951-1952; Vice Chairman, 1952-1953; Chairman, 1953-1954

The National Interfraternity Conference is made up of fifty-nine fraternities, and its relationship to these member fraternities is one of a service and advisory capacity in the best interests of general fraternity welfare.

The Annual Meeting of the Conference, usually held at Thanksgiving time, brings together interested fraternity leaders and officials from among the member fraternities. Leaders of related groups with which the Conference has a common bond also attend the annual meeting, including, College and University

Deans, Fraternity Advisors, and Undergraduate Interfraternity Council members.

The legislative affairs of the Conference are entrusted to the House of Delegates, composed of a Delegate and an Alternate from each member fraternity. Interim authority, between meetings of the House of Delegates, is vested in the Executive Committee, composed of nine members and five officers, all selected from and by the House of Delegates. The officers and committees of the Conference serve concurrently in their responsibilities for the Conference, the House of Delegates, and the Executive Committee.

Along with the National Panhellenic Conference, the Professional Interfraternity Conference, and the Association of College Honor Societies, the National Interfraternity Conference is part of IRAC—the Interfraternity Research and Advisory Council. The functions of IRAC are appropriate to those described in its title and much has been performed by IRAC to the lasting benefit of fraternity ideals and programs.

The National Interfraternity Conference is keenly aware of its obligation of service to the fraternity world; for in its constituency are 3,168 chapters in the colleges and universities of the United States and Canada, having a total living membership, undergraduate and alumni, of nearly 1,500,000 members.

The administration of this service is through the planning and operation of its eighteen committees, some of which merit special attention. The Alumni Interfraternity Council Committee assists in the formulation and programs of campus alumni groups. The Educational Advisory Committee assists in the preparation of policies stimulating the educational aspect of fraternity life.

The Committee on Ideals and Spiritual Inspiration outlines procedures whereby the inspirational value of fraternities may become more meaningful to the lives of individual initiates as well as to the fraternities themselves.

In the publications field much has been done by the Conference through its Publications Committee. There are many interesting and helpful manuals on fraternity programs and procedures which have been published and distributed by the thousands for the general use of the fraternity world. The Publications Committee is presently outlining a public relations policy to give more thorough and friendly understanding of fraternity ideals to society.

Scholarship is one of the principal factors of activity both in reporting of scholarship grades and in the attempt to improve fraternity scholarship.

Hopefully the inspiration and ideals of each member fraternity points the goal of the National Interfraternity Conference that it may assist in the development of character and leadership of young men.

N. I. C. MEMBER FRATERNITIES

(Charter Members designated with an asterisk)

*Acacia	*Delta Upsilon	Pi Kappa Phi
*Alpha Chi Rho	Farm House	Pi Lambda Phi
*Alpha Delta Phi	*Kappa Alpha Order	*Sigma Alpha Epsilon
Alpha Epsilon Pi	*Kappa Alpha Society	Sigma Alpha Mu
Alpha Gamma Rho	Kappa Delta Rho	*Sigma Chi
Alpha Kappa Lambda	Kappa Nu	*Sigma Nu
Alpha Phi Delta	*Kappa Sigma	*Sigma Phi
*Alpha Sigma Phi	Lambda Chi Alpha	*Sigma Phi Epsilon
*Alpha Tau Omega	*Phi Delta Theta	Sigma Pi
Beta Sigma Psi	Phi Epsilon Pi	Sigma Tau Gamma
Beta Sigma Rho	*Phi Gamma Delta	Tau Delta Phi
*Beta Theta Pi	Phi Kappa Theta	Tau Epsilon Phi
*Chi Phi	*Phi Kappa Psi	Tau Kappa Epsilon
*Chi Psi	*Phi Kappa Sigma	Theta Chi
Delta Chi	Phi Kappa Tau	*Theta Delta Chi
*Delta Kappa Epsilon	Phi Mu Delta	Theta Xi
*Delta Phi	Phi Sigma Delta	Triangle
Delta Psi	Phi Sigma Epsilon	Zeta Beta Tau
Delta Sigma Phi	*Phi Sigma Kappa	*Zeta Psi
*Delta Tau Delta	Pi Kappa Alpha	

INTERFRATERNITY PUBLICATIONS

The standard reference work for the fraternity system as a whole is *Baird's Manual of American College Fraternities*, which explains in detail the origin and growth of the fraternity system and describes each Greek-letter organization of consequence which exists.

Several periodicals are published which record the happenings in the interfraternity world, the most prominent of which are, *Banta's Greek Exchange* of the George Banta Publishing Co., Menasha, Wisconsin, and *The Fraternity Month* of the Leland Publishers, Inc., St. Paul, Minnesota.

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 amendable 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.

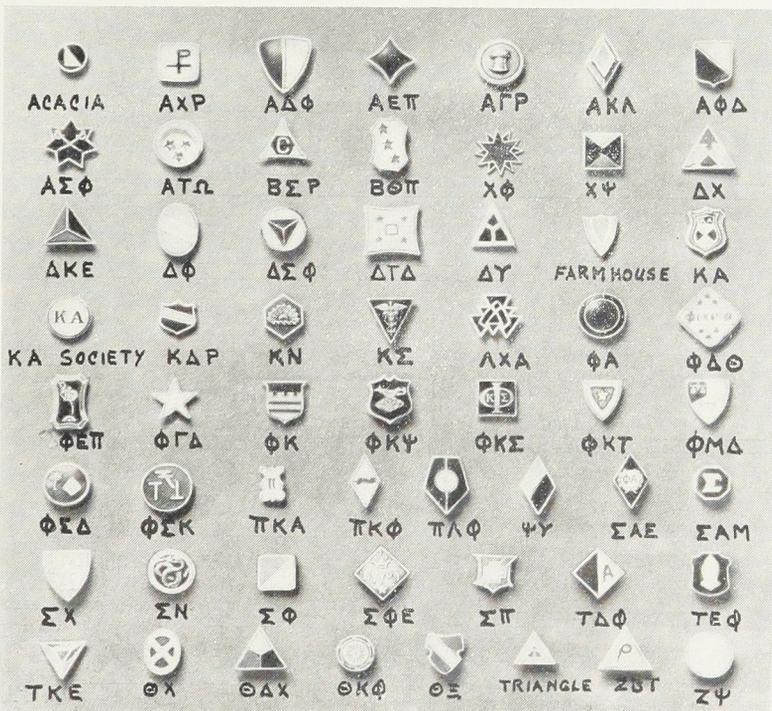
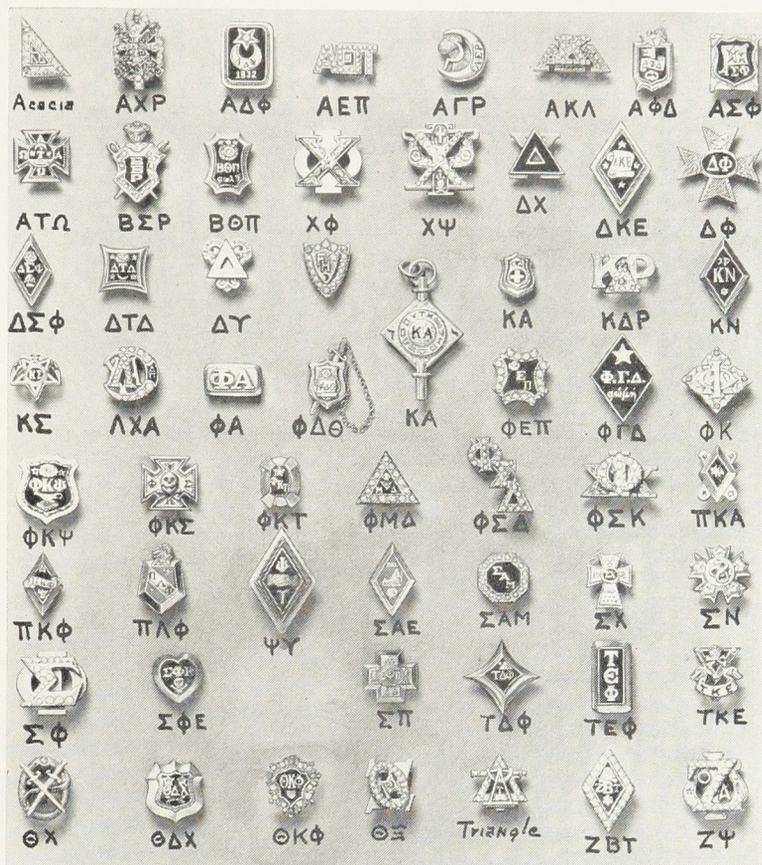
7. The college fraternity is the center of much of the social life of the fraternity member. As such it seeks to develop the social graces, the art of good living, the development of courtesy and kindness. Good manners, good taste and good companionship are a part of the training of every fraternity 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.

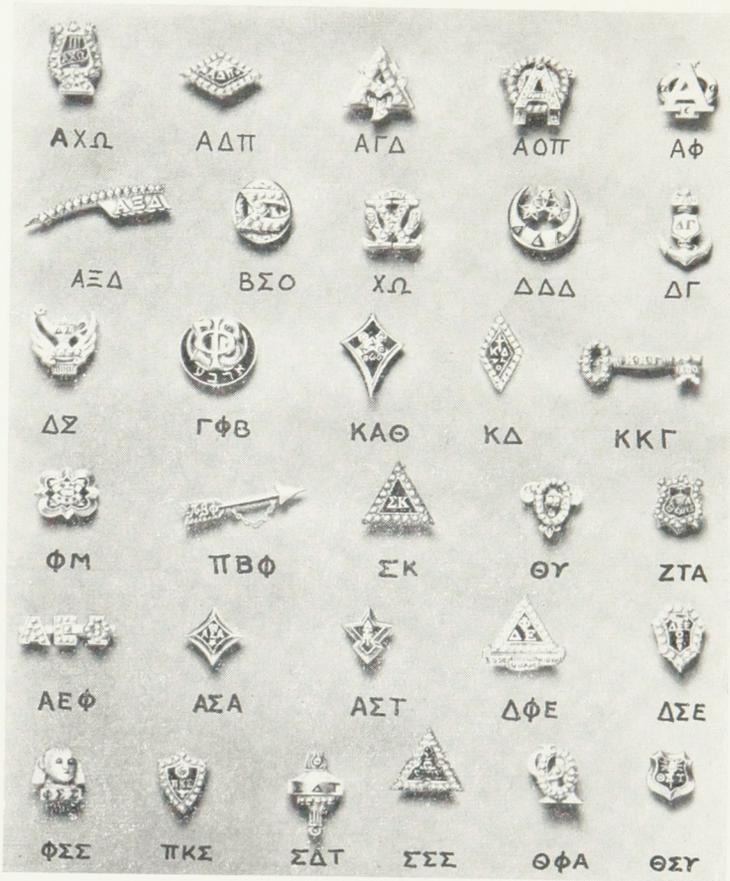
9. The college fraternity assumes civic responsibilities. The chapter-house is another training ground for good citizenship. Fraternity members are taught first their civic responsibilities as members of the college community, and are prepared in later life to assume their responsibilities to their communities 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.

*Some
Fraternity
Badges*



*and
Pledge
Pins*



*Some
Sorority
Badges*

*and
Pledge
Pins*



The Greek Alphabet

There are twenty-four letters in the Greek Alphabet. There are numerous inconsistencies in the way different Greek names are pronounced in fraternity circles. Consequently, the pronunciation given here is a combination of Greek and English pronunciations, and are those form which are used throughout Alpha Sigma Phi.

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Letter</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>
A	Alpha	Alpha
B	Beta	Bayta
Γ	Gamma	Gamma
Δ	Delta	Delta
E	Epsilon	Epsilon
Z	Zeta	Zayta
H	Eta	Ayta
Θ	Theta	Thayta
I	Iota	Iota
K	Kappa	Kappa
Λ	Lambda	Lambda
M	Mu	Mew
N	Nu	New
Ξ	Xi	Zi (eye)
O	Omicron	Omicron
Π	Pi	Pi (eye)
P	Rho	Rho
Σ	Sigma	Sigma
T	Tau	Tawe
Υ	Upsilon	Upsilon
Φ	Phi	Phi (eye)
X	Chi	Chi (eye)
Ψ	Psi	Psi (eye)
Ω	Omega	Omayga

Your personal record is very important. Please be certain to fill out the following record pages completely.

PERSONAL RECORD AS A PLEDGE

I, _____ was formally pledged to
_____ Chapter of Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity locate at
_____ on _____,

at which time the following men were serving as Officers of the Chapter:

H.S.P. _____

H.J.P. _____

H.E. _____

H.S. _____

H.C.S. _____

H.M. _____

H.C. _____

H.A.E. _____

Pledge Trainer _____

Rush Chairman _____

My Big Brother is _____

My Pledge Brothers are _____

PERSONAL RECORD AS A BROTHER

I was initiated into Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity by _____ Chapter
on _____, and my Roster Number is _____.

The following Brothers served as Officers at the time of my Initiation:

H. S. P. _____

H. J. P. _____

H. E. _____

H. S. _____

H. C. S. _____

H. M. _____

H. C. _____

H. A. E. _____

Alumni attending the Initiation Ceremony were _____

I have served my Chapter as an Officer in the following capacities:

_____ date elected _____ served to _____

CHAPTER HISTORY

_____ Chapter of Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity, located at
_____ was chartered on _____.
The petitioning group was _____ and was founded on
_____. Prior to that time the group went under the name of
_____.

The history of the Chapter contains the following facts:

CHAPTER HISTORY

The charter members of the Chapter were _____

The First H.S.P. of the Chapter was _____

The following Chapter alumni are recipients of the Award of Delta Beta Xi:

The Chapter Alumni are Incorporated under the name of _____

_____, the President of the Corporation is

_____, and the Secretary is _____

and the remaining members of the Board of Directors are _____

The Chapter Faculty Advisor is _____

The Chapter Accountant is _____

The Chapter Attorney is _____

FRATERNITY DATA

The Fraternity Office of Alpha Sigma Phi is located at _____
in the city of _____, _____.

Following are the Officers of the Fraternity:

Grand Senior President _____

Grand Junior President _____

Grand Secretary _____

Grand Treasurer _____

Grand Marshal _____

Grand Councilor _____

Grand Councilor _____

The following are the full-time members of the Fraternity Staff:

Executive Secretary _____

Field Representative _____

Editor _____

ALMA MATER

_____ is located at _____

and was founded on _____.

The President is _____, Fraternity _____

The Dean of Men is _____, Fraternity _____

The Faculty Representative to the Interfraternity Council is _____

_____, Fraternity _____

There are _____ fraternities on the campus and they are _____

There are _____ sororities on the campus and they are _____

The leading honorary societies are _____

The leading professional fraternities are _____

The campus publications are _____

Extra-curricular activities on campus are _____

AUTOGRAPHS AND NOTES

and was located on the campus of the University of California at Berkeley. The President is _____ The Dean of Men is _____ The Faculty Representative to the Intercollegiate Council is _____ There are _____ students on the campus and they are _____ The leading literary societies are _____ The leading professional fraternities are _____ The campus publications are _____ Extra-curricular activities on campus are _____