THE SIGMA PI MANUAL

THIS BOOK BELONGS TO:

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SIGMA PI

2021 Revision

THE CREED OF SIGMA PI

I Believe in Sigma Pi,
a Fellowship of kindred minds,
united in Brotherhood
to advance Truth and Justice,
to promote Scholarship,
to encourage Chivalry,
to diffuse Culture,
and to develop Character,
in the Service of God and Man; and
I will strive to make real
the Fraternity's ideals
in my own daily life.

DEDICATION

During Sigma Pi Fraternity's first 90 years of existence, our Manual had been dedicated to "the pledge." In 1987, the Manual was rededicated to our first Executive Director, Harold Jacobsen — the main author of the first Sigma Pi Manual. As Sigma Pi progresses through its second century, we look forward to our new members and back to our alumni.

This manual is dedicated to the over 110,000 members who have preceded us into Sigma Pi — our alumni. Without their support, dedication, and values, Sigma Pi would not be what it is today.

Sigma Pi is not a Fraternity for a year or a college career, but for life.

FOUNDERS

ROLIN ROSCO JAMES

Born in Lincolnville, Indiana on October 16, 1879, to Robert O. and Mary P. James. Graduated from Vincennes University in 1900; A. B., Earlham College, '02; studied at Harvard Law School. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church and by profession a consulting attorney. Died February 4, 1953.

WILLIAM RAPER KENNEDY

Born in Vincennes, Indiana on November 22, 1877. Graduated from Vincennes University in 1897. Served in the Spanish-American War and re-enlisted in the infantry a month after being discharged. Except for brief intervals, he was almost continuously in military service, rising from the rank of private to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry. He was a member of the faculty at Culver Military Academy from 1905 until his retirement in June 1944. Married Helen Hens in 1908; had four children, one daughter and three sons. Died December 5, 1944.

JAMES THOMPSON KINGSBURY

Born in Lawrence, Illinois on January 8, 1877, son of Robert W. and Josephine (Thompson) Kingsbury. Descended from the Kingsbury's who settled in Massachusetts in 1615. Graduated from Vincennes University in 1897; A.B. (Bachelor of Arts), Illinois 1899, LL.B (Undergraduate law degree) 1902. Practiced law in Bisbee, Arizona. He was a member of the Christian Church and of Masonic Lodges in Tombstone and Phoenix. Married Grace Hicks, 1912; three children: James Thompson Kingsbury, Jr., Mary Josephine, and Marjorie Jane. Died October 1, 1950.

GEORGE MARTIN PATTERSON

Born in Palmyra Township, Knox County, Indiana on November 7, 1877, son of Robert B. and Nancy (Wise) Patterson. His ancestors settled in the vicinity of Vincennes before Indiana became a state and he played a prominent part in the development of that section of the country. For six years following his graduation from Vincennes University in 1897, he served as Deputy Recorder of Knox County and then returned to the vocation of his father — farming. His residence, Rose Hill, had been in the family nearly two centuries and handed down through five generations, until deeded to Sigma Pi in 1989. Married Mattie M. Purcell, a sister of the late Brother Lee Purcell, (Vincennes 1897) in 1906. Children: two daughters, Marion L. and Martha P. Died April 7, 1960.

WELCOME TO SIGMA PI

Welcome to the brotherhood of Sigma Pi and your opportunity to join over 110,000 other men who have pledged themselves to the ideals of our Fraternity. Since our founding in 1897, college men across North America have joined our prestigious brotherhood for a variety of reasons. Each man, like you, pledged our Fraternity hoping to find something that would offer additional value to his collegiate experience. Perhaps it was the lure of an active social life and the fun and enjoyment that belonging to a social organization could provide. Maybe it was the opportunity to grow with an international social fraternity with more than 120 years of tradition and excellence. Sigma Pi certainly provides those experiences, but you will soon discover that we are so much more.

Sigma Pi is an international brotherhood founded on a strong value system, with the belief that it is our duty to help each brother reach his highest potential. Sigma Pi builds leaders in the classroom, on campus, and in society.

Your college years will undoubtedly be the most formative years of your life. Sigma Pi provides unique opportunities that you won't find in the classroom. It's safe to say that we all enter college a little rough around the edges. Perhaps we are not as disciplined in our study habits or as strong on our social skills as we want to be. Through direct interaction with our fraternal brothers, we begin our quest for excellence. Shoulder to shoulder, we learn together and from each other, each edge being smoothed until we come out polished and prepared for success after college. Through it all, we find not only friends, but brothers who will last a lifetime.

This manual is designed not only to teach you the history of our Fraternity, but also to provide you with information that will help you along your quest for excellence. By studying the history and ideals of Sigma Pi, you will also develop a great deal of pride in the Fraternity you are about to join.

You will learn our core values of fellowship, leadership, moral awareness, academic achievement, and service. This is what our founders envisioned for Sigma Pi. It is very important that you make these core values a part of your daily life.

Sincerely,

Jonathan M. Frost (UMSL '99)
Executive Director/CEO

FOREWORD

By Louis Foley (Ohio 1910), Past Grand Fourth Counselor & Editor, The Emerald

The problem of the pledges is one that must concern a fraternity most vitally. A fraternity is nothing more or less than the men who are its members and the pledges represent the future of a chapter. They should receive such training in fraternal life as will make them keep ever in mind the chapter's welfare.

Fraternity spirit embraces far more than mere outward enthusiasm. It includes the ambition to excel along educational, athletic, and social lines; and reflect credit upon the chapter from every aspect. Each man should do his part to inspire the pledges to the realization of these ideals.

As I once heard a brother of Sigma Pi remark, the thing to be regarded in choosing a man is not so much what he is, as what he seems likely to become. Four years of college life should bring about great changes in a man. If they do not, he might as well remain at home. It is the business of a fraternity to change a man in the best way possible. In itself, fraternity life will exert its influence chiefly in a social way, and so, indeed, it should. Man has been called the "social animal." The men who go through college merely learning from books and neglecting the real lessons to be learned from comradeship and brotherhood are never found among the ranks of fraternity men. This is because they are not, as a rule, the men likely to be sought after by fraternities, and also, because fraternity life would soon bring a man out of his narrow rut.

Let us be specific. *Just what should be the lesson the pledge must learn?*

He must learn, first of all, to make the welfare of Sigma Pi of the highest importance to him, and so show a proper respect to the fraternity and to initiated members. He must learn always to make the best possible appearance, and to conduct himself always as a gentleman. These are the things that count in making sure a fraternity stands for something and that gives a fraternity man the "class that readily distinguishes him from non-fraternity men."

Evidently, the best way in which a pledge is to be taught is by example. The pledge will soon learn to emulate the older members, and by constant contact with their influence to smooth off the rough edges of his personality and become a real strength to the chapter.

"Dedication to the Fraternity begins at the altar."

— Honorary Grand Sage Harold Jacobsen (Kenyon 1921)

PREFACE

A fraternity is an association of persons banded together by common interest, brotherly affection, and uniform purpose. With its ideals, democratic principles, and altruistic motives, a fraternity is the finest and most desirable type of social organization in North America. The fraternity is not a destructive agency, but a motivating force and constructive factor for mankind. If the spirit of fraternity, as exemplified by Sigma Pi and the whole college fraternity system, were the fundamental basis on which the people of one nation or people of all nations treated and considered each other, there would be no wars, or disregard of minorities and the less fortunate.

It is natural for man to be constantly seeking higher ideals. Since Fraternity rituals embody the highest standards of brotherhood, chivalry, scholarship, and ethics, it is a hopeless undergraduate or alumnus who is not influenced by the ideals of his Fraternity.

What was to be primarily a pledge handbook has developed into this: the belief is that it will serve not only as an instruction book for the training of pledges, but also as a permanent source of reference and inspiration to all members of Sigma Pi. ***This is more than a pledge manual; this is a membership manual that Sigma Pi men can use for life.***

Liberal use has been made of existing publications of the Fraternity and other sources of information. The bibliography lists not only the books and publications consulted, but also others that might be useful to further study.

Much of this manual has been taken, verbatim or in rewritten form, from the original, edited by former Executive Director Harold Jacobsen. We are beholden to him and the many other brothers who contributed to the present or earlier editions.

"While still in school, many look upon fraternity life as a convenience. For most, however, the real benefits come after graduation. We find that fraternity life was as much a part of our education as the classroom instruction. The experience of living and working together was invaluable in laying the foundation for self and community improvement. We find ourselves more tolerant of others. We learn to communicate our ideas and to work for solutions to problems acceptable and beneficial to all concerned."

— John T. Myers (Eastern Illinois '49)
United States Congressman, Indiana

TABLE OF CONTENTS

WHAT IS A FRATERNITY?

THE FRATERNITY MAN

One of the fundamental objectives of a fraternity is the development of character in each of its brothers and pledges. While the true essence of character is hard to define, it can be exemplified by a man's standard of conduct, his acceptance of responsibility, and his own self-image. The true fraternity man strives to attain the highest level possible in each of these areas.

In formulating his standards of conduct, the fraternity man is conscious of those around him. His speech and actions are constructed to make his company enjoyable without embarrassment. Where possible, he offers his help to others and shows a sincere concern for their well-being. He accepts criticism, angers slowly and is ready to forgive. In short, he displays those manners which mark the educated man.

The fraternity man also accepts the responsibilities derived from his status as a brother, as well as his position in society as a whole. Like any organization, Sigma Pi is judged by the appearance and behavior of its members. Every man who is initiated into Sigma Pi has the duty to represent the Fraternity to the public in the most favorable light possible. Just as it is easier to sell the products of a company with a good reputation, so it is easier to gain the acceptance and support of the college community and to interest other students in membership when the reputation of the Fraternity is a good one. Such a reputation is built upon the impressions made by each individual member on those with whom he made contact.

The fraternity man's self-image considers his relationship with others. John Donne once wrote, "No man is an island, entire of itself." The fraternity man recognizes this basic truth — that every person exists only as a part of society.

Raleigh Tavern, the birthplace of Greek-letter fraternities

Each man contributes to and takes from the world in which he lives. His actions, words, and attitudes affect those around him. Thus, no man is so independent as to be completely severed from his fellow man.

But the fraternity man also recognizes that within this society he is an individual with his own ideas to be developed, interests to be pursued, and goals to be sought. He knows his capabilities and constantly attempts to expand and extend them. He also knows his limitations and is not afraid to seek help in overcoming them. He has confidence that he can, either by himself or with the help of others, succeed in his endeavors.

The fraternity man recognizes it is only as an individual, working and living with those around him, that he can achieve the highest there is. It is his belief that, by joining together in a bond of brotherhood, we will help each other mature and develop to our full potential as men. Certainly then, it is through the development of his character that a man comes to know the true spirit of fraternity.

THE BEGINNING OF COLLEGE FRATERNITIES

Secret societies are nothing new. Witness the thousand years of Masonry, for men love a sense of mystery. Since the earliest of times, passion and curiosity have been the all-compelling human emotions, the basic impulses of all human progress. Both cupidity, the desire to possess, and curiosity, the desire to know what is hidden, are appealed to in the fundamental idea of the secret society. Clothe a thing with mystery and make it desirable to be possessed, and you have created something that contains a fundamental human appeal.

"Something of this appeal must have been, consciously or unconsciously, in the minds of those who conceived the first secret societies. We have them, or at least traces of them, in the earliest Egyptian, Hebrew, Greek, and Roman civilization; the Masonic order rose and flourished, and the Catholic church itself produced the order of Jesuits and later the Knights of Columbus. When, over a hundred years ago, a few American college boys founded the first Greek-letter fraternity as a secret society, they were exhibiting, therefore, only natural atavistic traits — doing the things that untold generations of their forebears had done before them."

— Howard Bement, author

It is generally recognized that the American college fraternity grew out of the "Flat Hat Club," which existed at the College of William and Mary from about 1750 to 1772. Its meetings, of a secret, literary, and social nature, are said to have been held in the Apollo Room of the Raleigh Tavern in Williamsburg, Virginia.

Undergraduate brothers of Zeta-Eta Chapter at Santa Clara University

Phi Beta Kappa, the first Greek-letter society with a secret motto, grip, and ritual, came into being on the night of December 5, 1776, when five companions met at the Raleigh Tavern and established a society whose principals were fraternity, morality, and literature.

Two years later, the society began to take in members who were not collegians, many of whom were prominent men of the southern colonies, and in 1779 established chapters at Harvard and Yale. Because Phi Beta Kappa emphasized the honorary nature of its membership, it did not consider itself in competition with other fraternities established during the latter part of the eighteenth century. Subsequently, it became a scholastic honor society.

Union College, called the "mother of fraternities," is the birthplace of Kappa Alpha Society (1825), Sigma Phi (1827), and Delta Phi (1827). These fraternities are collectively known as the Union Triad. Three other fraternities were later founded at Union College. Kappa Alpha Society is recognized as the oldest secret brotherhood of a social and literary character that has had a continuous existence.

By 1850, the number of social fraternities with a larger than local footprint had increased to 15. They were similar in many respects. Each assumed a Greek name, secret motto, grip and ritual, and in addition were founded upon the highest ideals and principles.

By 1865, 25 fraternities, with more than a local reach, had been founded with a total of 284 undergraduate chapters functioning. During the next 35 years, the number of fraternities rose to 37 with 945 active chapters. Sigma Pi, founded as Tau Phi Delta at Vincennes University on February 26, 1897, was among the last four fraternities to be established in the 19th century. Next to the Miami Triad, Sigma Pi is the oldest fraternity established west of the Ohio River. Beta Theta Pi, Phi Delta Theta, and Sigma Chi are together known as the Miami Triad because each had its place of birth on the campus of Miami University in Oxford, Ohio.

Fraternities reached a peak in numbers and active chapters by about 1930, but during the depression that followed, many chapters became defunct and some national organizations were dissolved or merged with other fraternities. New chapters were established at a moderate rate of growth until stopped by World War II. The return of veterans after the war, in addition to the normal increase in the number of students seeking higher education, brought about a boom in the size and number of chapters. For example, Sigma Pi, which had a relatively conservative expansion policy, almost doubled the number of its active chapters during the 10-year period from 1946 - 1955. By the 21st century, the North-American Interfraternity Conference member fraternities had more than 4,500 undergraduate chapters with a combined membership of more than three million men.

The millions of men who have become members of social fraternities represent a small segment of all who have attended institutions of higher education since fraternities were established. This indicates fraternity membership is both a privilege and an opportunity. The fraternity contributes a great deal toward the educational and cultural development of its members. An association with lofty minds and high ideals is a valuable part of any man's education. The fraternity is founded on the highest ideals and is eager to assist its members in cultural and educational undertakings. It helps a man seek and acquire scholarship as well as the highest form of brotherhood. Surely, such an attitude and atmosphere sharpens the student's ideals and ambitions and, if properly accepted, cannot fail to instill culture and manhood in its followers.

Professional fraternities are those whose membership is restricted to students in a particular field of study, such as law, medicine, or engineering. Some of them admit both men and women. Their general purpose is to provide, during the two to four years of collegiate work, the same or similar opportunities as are afforded by the social fraternities during undergraduate college life. Also, while they occasionally offer some of the social and values focused opportunities, their focus is more around the embracing and furthering of the specific profession compared to our more global rounded focus.

Honorary fraternities are those that confer membership or honor upon those men and women who have become worthy of membership because of their activity or rank in some particular field, such as high scholarship, engineering, oratory, athletics, law, or medicine. Phi Beta Kappa is the most outstanding honorary fraternity, in addition to being recognized as the first Greek-letter college fraternity.

The use of "frat" for fraternity is taboo in most Greek-letter circles, and both "frat" and "Sig" are frowned upon in Sigma Pi because they are improper abbreviations for the words they represent. They do not suggest a dignified organization worthy of respect. Proper application requires the usage of "fraternity" and "Sigma Pi."

THE FRATERNITY CONCEPT

The history of Greece is most interesting, and every neophyte (a newcomer to a subject) preparing himself for initiation into a Greek-letter fraternity should become thoroughly familiar with it; especially so, if he has not made a study of ancient history. Consult any textbook on ancient history or an informative website for the interesting and instructive story of Greece. It is sufficient to say here that Athens attained its height of power and splendor during a period known as the Age of Pericles. Pericles was a remarkable man with a mind for great things, and under him, Athens became the chief state in Greece. Intellectual enlightenment developed to a high degree, and with it, architecture, literature, music, painting, philosophy, sculpture and other arts. The intellectual and artistic achievements of the Athenians reveal the possibilities of human attainment.

Not all Greek-letter fraternities necessarily have a special Greek significance or relationship, since letters of the Greek alphabet are often used simply to represent some secret name or motto. However, many fraternities do base some of their ideals and teachings on those of the ancient Greek philosophers. It is well for the neophyte and the fraternity man to know some facts concerning the lives and accomplishments of at least a few of the most notable Athenian philosophers, because they reveal something of the idealism that actuates the entire fraternity movement.

Only four ancient Greek philosophers will be discussed here: Plato, Aristotle, Socrates, and Pythagoras. The first two are the best known. Socrates comes next. The least known is Pythagoras. He is considered here because of the lasting influence that his philosophical school exerted on the course of ancient science, philosophy and theology. He was a pioneer whose teachings and beliefs had considerable influence on all later Greek philosophy. For this reason, it is well to study the four philosophers in their chronological order: Pythagoras, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle.

Pythagoras

Pythagoras was born on the island of Samos, about 582 BC. Little is known of his youth. Legend informs us that his father was a wealthy jeweler, his mother's name was Parthenis, and the Oracle at Delphi foretold his birth. Although there is no trustworthy record, it is said that when he was a year old, his mother took him to the temple of Jehovah in the distant Valley of Lebanon, where he received the blessing of the high priest. His early education was received under the Greek sages of Ionia, and Heraclitus has left record that, "of all men, Pythagoras, the son of Mnesarchus, was the most assiduous inquirer."

According to legend, Pythagoras journeyed to Egypt, where he was initiated into the mysteries of the Egyptian priesthood; later he was carried by the Persian conqueror Cambyses to Babylon, where he learned the wisdom of the ancient Chaldean priests, the Persian magi, the wise men of the Hebrews, who were then in Babylonian captivity; and the Brahmins of India. After an absence of 34 years, he returned to Samos. All save his faithful mother, Parthenia, had long given him up for dead. She, alone, never doubted his destiny.

Having spent 50 years of his life in search of wisdom, Pythagoras was prepared for his life's work. Driven from Samos by the tyranny of Polycrates, its ruler; he migrated, in 529 BC, to the flourishing city of Crotona, one of the Dorian colonies in southern Italy.

There, the citizens established for him "the Pythagorean institute, which became at one and the same time a college of education, a science academy, and a small model city." To this school, only the worthy of every class were admitted, but no one could enter who did not pass approval through a period of rigorous testing, adapted to reveal his native talents and disposition.

The approved seeker then entered upon a novitiate, the first degree of the Pythagorean brotherhood, called Preparation, lasting from two to five years. Each day was passed in instruction, athletic games, meditation, and stated religious exercises. The instruction dealt largely with religious and social duties, and was designed to prepare the mind for the subsequent teaching to be given by Pythagoras. The accepted novice later entered the second and third degrees of Purification and Perfection, under the personal tutelage of Pythagoras. Henceforth, the instruction was esoteric, imparted only under the oath of secrecy. It included the Pythagorean science; Pythagoras was an intellectual pioneer in the field of mathematics, he discovered that in a right-angled triangle the square of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides. In music, he is credited with the discovery of the harmonic intervals that underlie the production of musical sound. In the realm of astronomy, it is claimed that he first perceived the Earth as a globe, self-supported in space and revolving with the other planets around a central luminary, not the sun but "the central fire." The fourth degree of Pythagorean instruction dealt with the application of divine wisdom to the conduct of life. The mind was stored with discerning knowledge to the end that the will might be empowered to virtuous living.

The Pythagorean brotherhood attained great influence and power in Magna Graecia, as the Greek colonies in southern Italy were called. Crotona was governed by an oligarchy of the rich and powerful; against this, the plebeians complained. Pythagoras realized both plutocracy and mobocracy were fatal to a state; ideally government should be in the hands of the wise and enlightened. Consequently, a governing body of Pythagorean initiates became the supreme power in Crotona. The political power of the brotherhood spread through the other cities of Magna Graecia in a similar way.

The sway of Pythagoras in Crotona lasted for a quarter century, the reaction coming when he reached the venerable age of 90. The neighboring city of Sybaris was convulsed by a revolution. Five hundred of the exiles sought asylum in Crotona and, at the insistence of Pythagoras, were granted protection from their avenging enemies. In consequence, Sybaris declared war on Crotona, but the Crotan army, commanded by Milon — a disciple of Pythagoras — defeated the Sybarites. The enraged victors, despite the protests of their general and sage, utterly destroyed the vanquished city. In this turbulence of passion, revolution also broke out in Crotona. Its leader was Cyon, who for his unworthiness had been denied admission into the Pythagorean brotherhood. In his hour of triumph, he exacted a bloody revenge, leading a mob to surround the house of Milon, where 40 of the leading Pythagoreans were assembled. The house was burned and 38 of the brotherhood, allegedly including Pythagoras himself, perished in the flames.

Socrates

Socrates, the lover of truth, lived from 469 to 399 BC. Not much can be said with reliability about his youth, although as a boy he received the traditional elementary education in music and gymnastics. Later, because of his familiarity with the education of the Sophists, he was classed as one of them by some of his fellow citizens. But the spirit and method of Socrates' teaching were very different from those of a Sophist.

It was a belief of Socrates that God had given him an educational mission to perform and, in order to carry out that mission; he decided that he must live with men. Consequently, he was most often found at places frequented by and popular with men and boys. For a time, he followed the craft of a sculptor, as his father did, but he gave this up so spread his mission. He was a familiar figure in the public places of Athens. Regardless of where it was, whether in the market place, streets, or resorts, he liked to gather around him any and all men who cared to listen to him. He delighted in luring people to give an account of their own souls, or in submitting them to his peculiar style of interrogation. His regular followers, as well as those who occasionally stopped to listen to him, were of three kinds: those who believed that his intellectual training would help them in their worldly ambition, those who were attracted by his strange personality and originality, and those who were genuine learners and believers in him.

In his later years, Socrates became involved as a revolutionist in the reaction that occurred after Athens had lost her empire, wealth and prestige among cities. He was regarded as one of those responsible for the changes affecting the welfare of the city. It was well known that he was hostile to the democratic method of deciding great questions by majority vote. He had no respect for authority as such, he encouraged young men to think for themselves, and he

criticized the prevailing religious beliefs. This was the formal charge against him in court: "Socrates is guilty of rejecting the gods of the city and introducing new divinities. He also is guilty of corrupting the youth." He was tried and condemned by a small majority. At the intercession of Plato and other friends, he offered to pay a fine, but the jury only voted by an increased majority for his death. He seemed content to accept the verdict as an appropriate crown of martyrdom and an escape from the infirmities of age. His friends planned his flight from prison, but he refused to break the laws of the state, despite the fact that, by doing so, he would have gained his life and freedom. Cheerful and humorous to the last, he died in a manner worthy of his life.

Plato

Plato, the first of the philosophers whose literature, because of its ideas, ranks with the greatest prose in the world, was born in Athens about 428 BC. His family possessed an enviable position in Athenian society. Solon, the great law-giver of Athens, was among his ancestors on his mother's side. Among prominent relatives in his own generation were Critias, a member of the oligarchy that ruled for a short period in 404 BC. Just as Aristotle was the student of Plato, so Plato before him was the pupil of Socrates, and Plato recorded Socrates' works and teachings in his familiar writings; Protagoras, Crito, and the Apology.
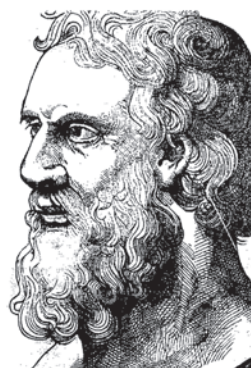
The Periclean Athens broke up during Plato's youth, partly on account of the disastrous Peloponnesian War. The dissolution of the social, economic, and ethical forces, which had previously pervaded Athens, provided an opportunity for a readjustment of Greek ideas and standards, at least in intellectual circles. Socrates began a system of teaching which, because of his faith in the "morality of common sense and in the absoluteness of the distinction between right and wrong," was to endure forever beyond the more popular Sophist learning of his age.

With the death of Socrates, his teacher, who was distinguished for his pragmatic reforms of man and of the society in which he lived, Plato busied himself in defense and promulgation of his master's doctrines. Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse, had him sold into bondage because of the arguments he so vigorously set forth. In The Republic, he compared the then-existing forms of tyrannical and deteriorated governments with an ideal monarchy rising out of a reform in the educational system, and, he discussed the manifold problems of the division of labor, limitation of the right of private property, equality of women, and the right and power of public opinion.

He had completed The Republic by 368 BC and, already disappointed by the way in which his ideas were received by such men as Dionysius, began work on "problems of abstract thought," which composed the subject matter of the

dialogues of the Sophists. Laws, his last writing, were more practical than any of his other treatises on the society of man, and designed to meet more nearly the situations actually existing. Still a leader in thought, and destined to become famous, Plato died about 347 BC at the age of 81.

Aristotle

The greatest pupil of Plato and "the greatest thinker of the ancient world," Aristotle was born in 384 BC, in the mountainous regions of Macedonia, at Stagira. After the death of his parents in early boyhood (probably spent near the Macedonia Royal Court), Aristotle was sent to Athens by a relative to study in the school of Plato. Here he was a pupil and teacher for 20 years, and here he mingled with the prominent philosophers of the time, read thoroughly the literature that then existed, and provided for himself and his students a systematic method of reasoning.

When Plato died in 347 BC, Aristotle, having acquired all independent disposition of thought, did not assume his master's position as head of the academy, but went to the court of a "fellow-pupil, Hermeias, king of Assos and Atarneas," whose sister he afterward married. Upon the murder of his patron by the Persians, he moved again, this time to Mitylene, only to accept the position of educator to Alexander, later called "the Great," son of Philip of Macedonia. Three years passed, and when the youthful Alexander undertook some of the important functions of state at the request of his father, he and Aristotle continued to be friends. Aristotle's teachings made an indelible impression upon the future ruler of Greece.

Back in his native Macedonia, Aristotle taught the younger generations of the state for ten years before returning to Athens and opening a school in the Peripatos of the Lyceum, the gymnasium of the foreign citizens. Here for a period of twelve peaceful and fruitful years, he dedicated the many lectures from the remains of which much of the present knowledge of his teachings is derived. After Alexander the Great died, the resentment of the Athenians toward all friends of the conqueror flared up, with the result that a charge of impiety was made against Aristotle. He was forced to retire to Chalcis in Euboca. Only a few years after being separated from the quickly cooling friendships with some of the Athenians; the mightiest thinker, the "sanest" man of all time, died in 322 BC. The regard that his true admirers and friends held for him is indicated by the annual festival established in his honor, like those that celebrated traditional Greek heroes.

GREEK ALPHABET

|		
Α	Alpha	*AL-fah*
Β	Beta	*BAY-tah*
Γ	Gamma	*GAM-uh*
Δ	Delta	*DEL-tah*
Ε	Epsilon	*EP-si-lon*
Ζ	Zeta	*ZAY-tah*
Η	Eta	*AY-tah*
Θ	Theta	*THAY-tah*
Ι	Iota	*eye-OH-tah*
Κ	Kappa	*CAP-ah*
Λ	Lambda	*LAM-dah*
Μ	Mu	*mew*
Ν	Nu	*new*
Ξ	Xi	*zzeye*
Ο	Omicron	*OHM-eh-cron*
Π	Pi	*pie*
Ρ	Rho	*roe*
Σ	Sigma	*SIG-mah*
Τ	Tau	*taw*
Υ	Upsilon	*UPS-si-lon*
Φ	Phi	*fie*
Χ	Chi	*kie*
Ψ	Psi	*sigh*
Ω	Omega	*o-MAY-gah*

THE INDIVIDUAL MEMBER

THE SIGMA PI FRATERNITY EXPERIENCE

Membership in Sigma Pi is a lifelong experience. From the first moments of pledging, a member of Sigma Pi holds and maintains a unique idea of brotherhood. You have been found to possess the correct attitude and academic potential to further the ideals of Sigma Pi. You have been invited to join a brotherhood that is more than a century old, shared by more than 110,000 members. During the weeks, months, years, and decades ahead, your affiliation with Sigma Pi will continue to grow and strengthen, linking you to the Fraternity, and the Fraternity to you.

As an international fraternity, Sigma Pi is composed of college men, both undergraduates and alumni, from many of the continent's leading institutions of higher learning. Together, these men are united by the bond of brotherhood, the ideal of compassion, respect and understanding among men, which has been sought throughout history. In Sigma Pi, that bond transcends both time and distance. Brothers are found across the world and are part of a brotherhood begun by four college students in 1897, which through the years has reached you.

No man who truly becomes a brother can fail to profit from his affiliation. To gain from the Fraternity, part of yourself must be given to it. The benefits received are always in proportion to the efforts made. The man who gives little of his time and talents will receive little in return. The brother who becomes fully involved with Sigma Pi will continue to enjoy and benefit from it throughout his lifetime.

Our Fraternity strives not just to have outstanding members, but to prepare these young men to have a Quest for Excellence as citizens of society. With this manual and personal ambition, we hope every member of Sigma Pi gains the utmost from not only this Fraternity, but also the entire college experience.
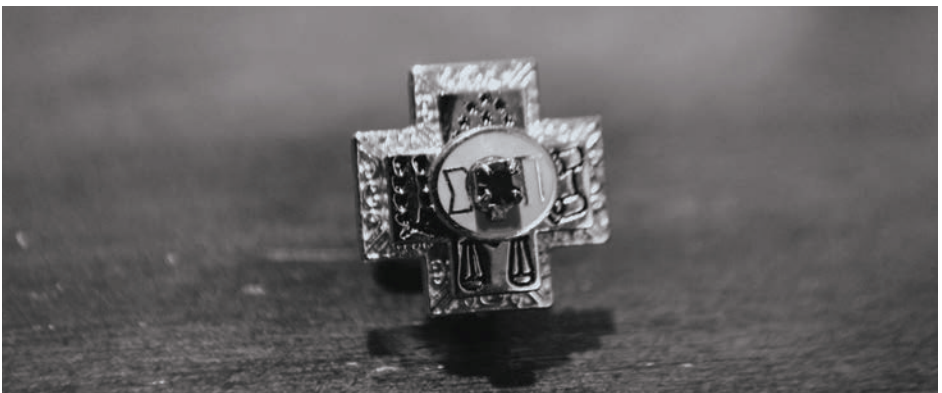
"I _____, of my own free will and accord, in the presence of God, his Holy Word, and these witnesses, do formally accept the invitation to affiliate with _____ Chapter of the Sigma Pi Fraternity, International; and I declare my willingness to be initiated into the secrets and mysteries of Sigma Pi as soon as I am eligible, according to the provisions of the Fraternity and the regulations of _____ College/University.

I promise that, unless _____ Chapter officially releases me from this, my solemn pledge, I will not consider or accept any invitation to join a similar college fraternity.

I furthermore promise to wear the Emblem signifying my pledge relationship to Sigma Pi, and to prize and preserve it throughout the period of my pledgeship; and, if for any reason I shall be obliged to forgo the fulfillment of my desire to become initiated, I will, with due respect, return the Emblem to this Chapter.

Finally, I promise to hold this, my solemn pledge, sacred and inviolate; so help me God to maintain the same."

The Pledge Obligation signifies the beginning of what may become the most rewarding experience of your college career, membership in Sigma Pi Fraternity. During the weeks, months and years to come, your affiliation with Sigma Pi will continue to grow and strengthen, linking you to the Fraternity and the Fraternity to you. The Constitution and Bylaws of Sigma Pi define the pledge as, "a man who has assented to become a member and who has been elected to membership, but has not yet initiated into the Fraternity." Thus, you are a candidate for membership in Sigma Pi Fraternity.

This period from your pledging to your initiation into Sigma Pi is known as pledgeship. It is a probationary period during which both you and the Fraternity come to know one another better and mutually reaffirm the decision to finalize your membership. During pledgeship, you prepare for membership in Sigma Pi by learning about the Fraternity's history, operations and reasons for existence. You will, through experience, learn to live and work with others to be an integral part of the Fraternity. You also should be prepared to assume leadership roles that will open to you during the years ahead.

On becoming a Sigma Pi pledge, a man surrenders none of his legal or social rights, none of his family or personal ties, nor any of his moral or religious ideas or standards.

His status as a free individual changes only in that he has new and broader responsibilities that should result in commensurate inspiration and

opportunity. In any new association, it usually becomes necessary for one to make some adjustments. Frequently, an individual may have to make some sacrifices, but in so doing, gains far more than he loses. Although a man's rights remain entirely unimpaired when he joins Sigma Pi Fraternity, as both a pledge and a member, he is expected to adapt himself as much as possible to its ways and standards, and assume responsibilities that in no way conflict with outside obligations or loyalties.

Nevertheless, there is a certain amount of conformity that is required of members in any organization. There are fraternal laws and regulations that must be observed just as there are state and federal laws to govern us as citizens. Adaptation to the demands of Sigma Pi Fraternity and acceptance of its standards are necessary in order that chapters can operate in an efficient manner deserving of respect and praise. Misconduct by a single member can reflect unfavorably not only upon his own fraternity, but also upon the entire fraternal system. Thus, it becomes the obligation of the Fraternity to discipline its members and to educate them as pledges so that any faults and weaknesses existing in Greek-letter organizations will be corrected through continued improvement.

As a self-professed promoter of ideals, Sigma Pi and each of its chapters is responsible to a large extent for the personal behavior of its members. It is especially bound to see that no objectionable influences are brought to bear under its auspices on younger affiliates who are developing into future bearers of the Golden Greek Cross. A pledge has a right to expect clean conversation, moral and gentlemanly behavior by brothers, and a wholesome atmosphere in the chapter house. He should resent any attempt by misguided companions to introduce him to ways that he knows are illegal, and he would be thoroughly justified in speaking out on any moral issue or in declining to participate in any activities that were morally objectionable.

Under the International Bylaws, the pledge has no voting rights in meetings. However, we encourage all members (including pledges) to be actively involved in all of the operations of the Chapter. A pledge should not be a silent fixture; he has a real opportunity to influence his fellow members. In fact, he is remiss if he fails to express his opinions, either pro or con, on anything pertaining to the chapter operations. Pledges should be active participants in Chapter committees and events. A pledge is and should be considered an equal to any brother in the Chapter, only without the knowledge imposed in him upon his initiation.

Sigma Pi does not tolerate any form of hazing. As a charter member of the **Anti-Hazing Hotline (1 (888) NOT-HAZE)**, we encourage any person (affiliated or not) to address any situation that they feel is inappropriate. There are many ways to report these activities. We would encourage our members to speak out and just say no, but we understand that sometimes they feel as though they cannot. The important thing is that they speak up.
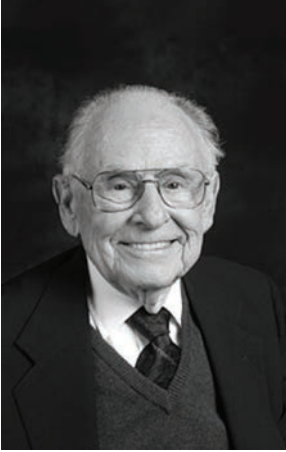
"Fraternities provide excellent opportunities for leadership development, as well as lessons in learning how to live with other people. During my undergraduate days there was no greater influence in my personal development than my life in Psi Chapter of Sigma Pi Fraternity."

— Dr. Judson C. Ward, Jr. (Emory 1930)
Former Vice President and Dean of Faculties
at Emory University

THE VALUE OF MEMBERSHIP IN SIGMA PI

Each man who pledges Sigma Pi does so for a specific reason — he believes affiliation with the Fraternity will benefit him in some way. The specific benefits a man sees in Sigma Pi vary from individual to individual. He may want a good social life, a chance for athletic participation, help with his studies, or just a "group of guys with whom to hang around." But whatever he is looking for, he expects it to be provided by the Fraternity.

Few men at the time they pledge perceive the full range and extent of the benefits brought by their membership in Sigma Pi. Only after they have participated in, and become part of the Fraternity do they recognize it has become a valuable and meaningful part of their life. From the following, it can be seen Sigma Pi gives its members much during their undergraduate days and in the years which follow. Sigma Pi is, above all, a social organization. No discussion of the Fraternity would be complete without recognition of this fact. Unfortunately the term "social" conjures up an image of a continuous string of parties and other festivities. The term "social" indicates Sigma Pi brothers are primarily interested in the development of sound relationships with each other as human beings. Cooperation, hard work, and discipline, as well as recreation, all play important roles in the Fraternity.

As a social organization, the Sigma Pi chapter helps its members develop an acceptable code of social conduct. Each man learns how to interact with his fellow members in many different living and working situations.

Within this framework, the Fraternity hosts a wide array of activities for its members. Athletics, meals, philanthropy and service along with various kinds

of social functions all provide a means of recreation and relaxation for the student. The chapter's participation in campus activities enables its members to meet an ever growing number of other persons from all parts of campus and all aspects of student life. In addition, through their many fraternity brothers, both undergraduate and alumni, the circle of contacts of Sigma Pi members is vastly expanded.

The Fraternity is also academically beneficial to its members. The young student in a Sigma Pi chapter will find examples of good study habits in his older, academically successful brothers. He can also find tutorial assistance in specific courses from those members majoring in the subject.

The self-governing Sigma Pi chapter provides a setting in which the college student can develop his own talents and interests to their fullest potential. He will find many opportunities to use his own talents for the benefit of the group. In doing so, the fraternity member comes to recognize and value the contributions an individual can make to a group and to society as a whole. Additional chances for learning are provided in the many campus activities in which the chapter participates.

A large range of leadership opportunities are available within Sigma Pi. From committee chairmanships to chapter offices, there are many positions available in which the Sigma Pi brother can both demonstrate and develop his leadership abilities. Such positions educate the members to motivate and effectively organize others and to use group reasoning to find solutions to problems.

The fraternity chapter provides an excellent education in both parliamentary law and the principles of democracy. Through the various meetings, its members learn to conduct the chapter's business in an orderly and proper way. The Sigma Pi chapter is also a true example of a participatory democracy much like a town meeting, where every member takes part in the decision-making process. On the international level, Sigma Pi is a representative democracy with each chapter sending delegates to the meeting of the Grand Chapter, its legislative body at the Biennial Convocation.

As a training ground, the Fraternity is an important complement to the student's college education. Participation in the organization's activities affords each member numerous opportunities to apply what he has learned in the classroom. The chapter can easily be seen as a laboratory for those interested in management, administration, finances, marketing, education, the behavioral sciences, and the creative arts. All of the preceding benefits make the fraternity experience truly worthwhile. Many Sigma Pi alumni, while recognizing their value, would assert the most important aspect of affiliation is the many life-long friends made both during college and in later life.

In Sigma Pi, men from many backgrounds are brought together before going on their divergent ways. During their few years together a bond is formed. It is in that bond the true value of Sigma Pi membership is found.

THE TEN OBLIGATIONS OF MEMBERSHIP

Not every man who joins a fraternity is going to become a devout member. It is only natural some will develop a greater interest than others. Sigma Pi expects from every member and pledge a reasonable amount of interest and participation in its affairs; in other words membership involves obligations. These obligations can be grouped under 10 general headings and, although considered from the standpoint of a pledge, they apply to undergraduate and alumni brothers as well.

1. Give Proper Attention To The Interests Of Sigma Pi

Ordinarily a man should not become a pledge to a fraternity unless he can give a reasonable amount of time to its affairs. Every pledge should look forward to holding at least one chapter office. A pledge should make certain he will be able to attend chapter meetings and social affairs, and should not permit social engagements or interests outside the chapter to interfere with fraternity meetings and functions. Upon becoming an alumnus, a member should endeavor to affiliate with an alumni group, to give both moral and general support to his chapter and to return to the campus for reunions.

2. Regard The Fraternity With A Spirit Of Sincerity And Respect And Give Earnest Considerations To Its Teachings And Ideals

It is absurd to attempt to control another's thoughts, nor would it be desirable or in harmony with the ideals of Sigma Pi to suppress individuality or freedom of mind. When a pledge accepts the offer of membership, he obligates himself to regard the Fraternity with a spirit of sincerity and respect and to give its teachings his sincere consideration. Of course, he is expected to live up to his obligations. A disrespectful attitude toward the Fraternity is uncalled for and out of place and constitutes sufficient grounds for reprimand or other punishment, so long as the Fraternity continues to be motivated by its ideals.

3. Meet Financial Obligations Promptly And Fully

Every pledge and member is expected to assume not only his share of financial obligations in the Fraternity but also to pay all house bills, dues, and assessments when due. A chapter must have income to operate just the same as any commercial institution. Because of the mutual character of Sigma Pi and the fact a chapter is maintained by students whose finances are sometimes limited, it is even more necessary bills be paid promptly to the Fraternity. No one should ever become a pledge to a fraternity without first being informed specifically about all financial obligations. A pledge should withdraw if at any time he finds he cannot meet his fraternity obligations in full and with promptness. A chapter is thoroughly justified and, in accordance with the regulations of the Grand Chapter of Sigma Pi, is in fact required to sever relations with any pledge or member who does not pay his bills promptly.

4. Cheerfully Perform Tasks That May Be Assigned For The Good Of The Fraternity

No man wants to belong to a fraternity he cannot respect. Before initiation the pledge is not in a position to know or appreciate fully the significance and importance of Sigma Pi ideals and influences. A pledge is expected to join in with undergraduate members in performing duties necessary to the chapter's well-being. In addition to insuring their respect, this method of service offers the satisfaction of utilizing their labor toward the progress of an institution in which they have a vital interest.

Sometimes members do not discharge their duties and responsibilities with efficiency and dispatch. This sets a very poor example for the pledges. No member, whether an undergraduate or an alumnus, should assume an office or accept appointment on any committee in his chapter or in the Grand Chapter unless he has both the time and the intention to perform to the very best of his ability all tasks connected with the position.

5. At All Times Be A Gentleman And Use Moderation In All Things

Courtesy and consideration, the foundation of manners and major ingredients of morals, should be the guiding principles in a pledge's or member's behavior not only in the chapter house and among fraternity brothers but everywhere. Neither pledges nor initiated members should show disrespect in any way whatsoever to the name of Sigma Pi.

6. Strive At All Times To Cooperate For The Good Of The Fraternity

When a pledge agrees to support the interests of the Brotherhood, he pledges himself to stand by Sigma Pi, not according to any precisely stated formula, but on general principles and in a broad way. This obligation means he will defend the name of Sigma Pi even at the temporary expense of some personal prestige, if such a sacrifice be necessary; he will work for it until he knows fatigue; and he will be ever loyal and true in acknowledgment of the trust vested in him by his associates in the Fraternity. It means he will not discuss fraternity matters of a confidential, personal, or secret nature among non-members. It means he will be constantly on the alert to learn about Sigma Pi in order that he may serve it more capably. It means he will never shun an opportunity to give his best efforts toward advancing its ideals and good reputation. It means he will attend meetings and chapter functions, he will accept appointments, and he will contribute willingly his time, thought, energy and funds, within reason, toward the advancement of the Fraternity.

7. Work Diligently To Maintain Good Scholarship

Dedication to academic work and studies is a college man's first duty to his alma mater, his fraternity, and himself. He comes to college primarily to acquire knowledge, and this is accomplished by intelligent and conscientious study. Nothing is more fundamental. Scholarship is the most important of all college

activities. Nothing should be permitted to interfere with it to such an extent that the student defeats his own purpose in coming to college. It is honorable and directly in harmony with Sigma Pi ideals and standards to study hard, and to be proud of a good scholastic record. Neither a pledge nor an undergraduate brother should ever forget that one of the first objectives of the Fraternity is "to establish and maintain an aristocracy of learning."

8. Participate In Worthy College Activities

A freshman soon learns that the term "activities" embraces all extra-curricular interests at college and covers a multitude of the most varied occupations and diversions. Participation in college is good and is encouraged provided it does not interfere with scholarship, it does no injury through physical overexertion, the activities are in themselves worthwhile, and those participating are reasonably well fitted to do so.

Pledges are urged to become involved in constructive activities for which they have a particular bent, if doing so does not overtax their energies or interfere with studies. Pledges and members are cautioned about taking on too many different activities. It is far better to devote one's energies to a few sound and worthy interests, to contribute the most to these, and to derive the most from them than to be a promiscuous joiner. Pledges and members are urged to take part in some outside activities but to use discretion in selecting them.

9. Profit By Associations With Men In A Spirit Of Fraternalism

By living and knowing how to get along with all kinds of people, a man can profit the most from his personal contacts and associations while a college student. Living in intimate contact with interesting personalities, some of whom are likely to be a bit uncongenial at times, offers an opportunity granted to only a few. Most college men never fully appreciate the definite knowledge of human nature which they gain from seeing their fraternity brothers and fellow students at close range. This opportunity for a life of such intimacy may never again come to them. Few also appreciate how their own characters are molded by this experience, and how tolerance and understanding grow through democratic living in a diversity of personalities.

10. Be An Exemplary Sigma Pi And Citizen

A good pledge and a good fraternity man will respect and abide by the laws and regulations of his fraternity and college, as well as the laws of his state or province and nation. Laws are not intended to restrict personal freedom but are designed for the protection and welfare of all. The more complicated society becomes, the more each individual has to consider his relationships with and responsibilities to others. It is important for a fraternity chapter to promote goodwill on the campus among the affiliated and non-fraternity students.

Someone has said that the membership of a chapter is made up of four kinds of bones. There are the **wishbones** who spend all their time wishing someone

else would do the work. Then there are the **jaw bones** who do all the talking, but very little of anything else. Next comes the **knuckle bones** who knock everything that everybody else tries to do. And finally there are the **backbones** who get under the load and do the work. What kind of member will you be? Remember, apathy constitutes the death of a fraternity and an individual.

In general, it can be said Sigma Pi Fraternity hopes and strives to bring out the best in every one of its members. In this hope, however, the Fraternity is doomed to failure unless each member is willing to put forth his best. It should be the personal ambition of every Sigma Pi to conduct himself and to realize the Fraternity's ideals in his own daily life, so that those both in and out of the Fraternity will want to emulate his character and accomplishments in advancing truth and justice. As long as you have the honor and privilege of doing so, wear with pride your pledge button and later the Sigma Pi badge. Be proud of being a Sigma Pi. Be proud of being a fraternity man.

EXPECTATIONS OF MEMBERSHIP

In associating with Sigma Pi Fraternity, you have great expectations for the experience before you, just as the Fraternity expects you to strive to attain the highest level possible as a member. Let's explore further your Fraternity's expectation of you.

The Fraternity man should clearly understand and exemplify a code of conduct. Can you pledge yourself to the following goals?

- *I will respect the dignity of all persons, and therefore, I will not physically, psychologically or sexually abuse any human being.*

- *I will respect the rights of property, both others and my own; therefore I will not, nor will I tolerate, the abuse of private or community property.*

- *I will pay all of my financial obligations in a timely manner.*

- *I will not use nor support the use of illegal drugs.*

- *I will not abuse or support the abuse of alcohol.*

- *I acknowledge that a clean and an attractive environment is essential to both physical and mental health; therefore, I will do all in my power to see that the Chapter property is properly cleaned and maintained.*

- *I will confront the members of my Fraternity who are violating the bylaws and policies.*

The fraternity man accepts responsibility. He takes ownership in both victories and setbacks. Your undergraduate fraternity experience provides a platform for you to experience personal growth through involvement in a wide variety of activities. Take advantage of this opportunity from the first moment of your association with Sigma Pi.

Accomplishment will polish your own self-image. Plan now for personal success. You will most likely succeed if your goals are clearly in view. Seek out an application for a prominent fraternity or university scholarship award. Complete the application today, making statements that you hope to be able to truthfully include in the application upon your graduation. This exercise will prove beneficial if it fuels a positive direction and determined pursuit of these goals as reality.

ALUMNI

Though it may surprise many people, the vast majority of men who are members of Sigma Pi Fraternity — 95 percent in fact — are alumni. An alumnus (singular) is a graduate or member of a chapter. The female equivalents are alumnae (plural) and alumna (singular).

The tendency to think of a fraternity in terms of its undergraduate members is understandable. It is the collegiate chapters of the fraternity which are most visible to the public eye, and it is as an undergraduate that the fraternity member is most highly involved with his chapter.

*Tracy Lawrence
(Southern Arkansas '87)
Country music star*

Over the years, the term "active" has come into use by fraternity men. Sigma Pi has chosen not to use this term, as it implies that our alumni are not actively involved. We choose to use the terms "undergraduate" and "alumnus" when we refer to members.

Once a man is initiated in Sigma Pi, he is a member for life. Every brother, regardless of his status, should be active. We always encourage our alumni members to stay active at least to a certain level for the rest of their lives.

Pledges standing on the threshold of fraternity life often think only of what they can get from the Fraternity. Every initiated brother, both undergraduate and alumnus, thinks more of what he can get from, rather than of what he can give to the Fraternity. But, as in any investment, the returns from a man's fraternity membership are in direct proportion to what he puts into it. The man who gets the most satisfaction, enjoyment, inspiration, and good from his fraternity is the one who gives — gives of his heart and soul in helping his fraternity brothers, in nurturing the ideals and objectives of the fraternity and in promoting its general progress and welfare.

*Tony Romo
(Eastern Illinois '99)
Former NFL Quarterback
CBS Commentator*

The process of "give and get" is, to some extent, reversed in the fraternity. It is during his college days that a man may receive the greatest benefits from his membership, but it is as an alumnus that he can contribute the most to it. The man who, as an undergraduate, has gotten much out of his fraternity experience, will be the man who continues to give to it, and to receive from it, in his later life.

*Lorenzo Fertitta
(San Diego '88)
Founder, Ultimate
Fighting Championship*

The most important thing an alumnus can do is continue to live the ideas of the Fraternity and continue the quest for excellence. Many brothers continue to maintain their interest in their own chapter, participating whenever the occasion arises, offering insight and guidance to their younger counterparts, and making a financial donation whenever possible. Such a brother may hold a position in the chapter's alumni association or housing corporation.

He may serve as an advisor or comptroller. Or he may help coordinate a special fund drive or alumni project.

An alumnus may also continue his active involvement in Sigma Pi through membership in one of the Fraternity's many alumni clubs. By attending a club's meeting, participating in its activities, and possibly holding an office, he will be able to continue and to expand the friendships he made as an undergraduate. More will be said about the alumni clubs later.

*John Zimmer
(Cornell '03)
Founder, Lyft*

A third area of involvement available to the alumnus is involvement at the international level of the Fraternity. With the exception of the members of the Executive Office Staff who are full-time employees, every position within the Fraternity's structure is filled by alumni volunteers. The Grand Offices, the Sigma Pi Educational Foundation, the Grand Chapter committees and numerous other positions are open to those alumni who have the interest, time, and talent to devote to their Fraternity. In addition, there is much other work which Sigma Pi must rely upon its alumni brothers to accomplish.

There is no greater service a brother can give to Sigma Pi than to help his chapter and his fraternity at-large in every way possible when he becomes an alumnus, and it is not without its returns. The satisfaction which comes from helping young men to mold their character and prepare for their future life are rewards every man appreciates and treasures.

SCHOLASTIC RESPONSIBILITY

The biggest "activity" in college is scholarship. To make a place on an athletic team, one has to train and practice; to make a place in scholarship, one has to study and apply himself. The primary reason for going to college is to obtain an education-a fact which every Sigma Pi should always keep in mind. Scholarship is a major activity; win your "letter" in it, and you will be a "big shot" both on the campus and after graduation, for the records show those who rank high in scholarship are most successful in life. There are exceptions, of course, but everyone wants to be successful, and your chances are greater if you make good in the college classroom.

Sigma Pi outlines its objectives in five brief statements, the first two of which are: "to establish a brotherhood among students and men of learning... "and to" establish and maintain an aristocracy of learning. . ." The pledge who does not study and learn is not true to his pledge; the initiated member who does not study and learn is not helping to promote the objectives of the Fraternity. In addition, and perhaps of far greater importance, such a man is really cheating himself by failing to take advantage of the major opportunity afforded him in college, and wasting time and money. Furthermore, many a young man is able to go to college only at great sacrifice on the part of his parents, and he should study and make good if for no other reason than to show appreciation for the faith, trust, and hope they have in him.

How To Get Better Grades

- Have a regular place to study. As long as you are going to study, you may as well use the best possible environment. It should be quiet and away from distractions.

- Have a regular time to study and devote a regular amount of time to it. For every one hour of class time, you should spend two hours studying. You may spend more or less time depending on the situation. Be honest!

- Always make sure that you understand what your assignments are and when they are due.

- Keep a "things I have to do" list.

- Do your work as soon as you can. Do not delay; the future may be full of emergencies and unexpected events.

- Allow yourself enough time for each assignment. Budget your time so that there will be some time left over for work that takes more time than was expected.

- When your mind begins to wander, take a five- or 10-minute break. Relax. Breaks bring you back to the job refreshed and ready to go.

- Do your own work. While it is recommended that you get help as needed, it is important the basic work be done by you. You will not have your friend to help you on test day.

1. Start wide end of tie on your right and extending a foot below narrow end.

2. Cross wide end over narrow end and turn back underneath.

3. Bring up and turn down through loop.

4. Pass wide end around front from left to right.

5. Then up through loop...

6. and down through knot in front. Tighten carefully and draw up to collar.

- Study the hardest things first. It makes sense to do the hardest things when you are fresh and alert.

Time Management

Everyone should schedule their time. Members need to set up written schedules so they have time to accomplish everything they need to do. So often, we hear a brother say, "I don't have enough time," and yet we see him wasting time every day doing nothing. In reality he has not properly utilized the time available. The key to not wasting time is to set up a schedule.

Utilize online calendars or the use of a planner to keep your tasks and events straight.

It is always good to study or do problems or lab reports as soon after the class as possible. The information is still fresh in your mind, and you will find that it is easier to implant these ideas in your memory.

Do not study immediately after a meal or laying down. Your body is too relaxed.

Set a schedule and stick to it. It is only useful if it is followed! You cannot wait until you feel like studying. If you are like most people, you will rarely "feel" like studying.

ETIQUETTE

One of the marks of an educated man is good manners, and one of the best places to acquire this characteristic is in a well-conducted fraternity chapter. Fundamentally, good manners are simply a recognition of the rights of others. A gentleman has been defined as one "who gives more consideration to others' rights than to his own desires, and more thought to others' pleasures than to his own rights." Good manners are not merely a veneer of polish; they are external evidence of a similar trait of character that extends much deeper.

Like any social organization, a fraternity is judged by the appearance and behavior of its members. Behind every product there is an organization, and the better its reputation and standing, the bigger its sales. An

individual on the other hand, sells himself by his personality and character. Recruiters in interviewing college students as prospective employees recognize that a man with good grades has demonstrated his ability to handle assignments and do a good job, but in addition they scrutinize very carefully the clothes, speech and manners of an applicant.

Five Rules To Remember

- Watch your personal appearance. Many people either consciously or subconsciously judge others based upon looks. Your appearance, cleanliness, grooming and fitness are reflections of who you are and how others perceive you. Be clean, neat, fit and orderly.

- At the table, the magic word is restraint. Eat slowly and take plenty of time for conversation or, if not talkative, use the time for listening and thinking.

- At social functions, do everything you can to make sure others around you are enjoying themselves. Conversation, games, dancing and other activities are a valuable way to share a positive interaction with others, and long-lasting friendships may be formed in this way.

- On the campus and in the classroom be friendly, but reserved. Loud talking, yelling, or any other boisterous conduct should not take place in these situations. Be conscious that you not only represent yourself, but also your family, school, and Fraternity who are judged by your actions. Foul language is rarely used by educated and successful men, and racial, sexual or bigoted remarks are never in good taste. By practicing good manners, you will find more doors open to you.

- The chapter house (office, or meeting area) is the first representation many people will see of Sigma Pi Fraternity, and it should be clean and orderly at all times. Any Sigma Pi property should be well-maintained, as it is a reflection of the Fraternity and all of its members as a whole, not just on the local level. If any man breaks furniture or fixtures to the house, leaves it in

1. Drape the bow tie around your neck, under your collar, and grasp the ends.

2. Cross the longer end over the shorter end.

3. Pass the longer end up through the loop, forming a simple, loose overhand knot.

4. Grasp the loose (dangling) end that is now on your right and fold the end back through to form a loop that is pinched between your thumb and index finger.

5. Drop the left end of the tie (the one which you passed up through the loop and which originates on the right side of your neck) over the front of the bow.

6. Form a new loop with the left end, just as you did with the first.

7. Position the new loop behind the front loop facing the opposite direction. Tighten by pulling the two loops together.

a disarray, or maintains a conduct of poor ethics by showing a disregard for the pleasure of others, he should be appropriately disciplined. Each man (and his guest) should conduct himself with the same respect that he would in the home of a person of respect. Your chapter house is the shrine of your local part of the organization as a whole.

GENERAL RULES TO OBSERVE

The fraternity man should remember the impression he makes and the friendships he forms in college carry over into his life after graduation. During his educational period, he is laying the foundation for later successes or failures. The Fraternity's main part in education is developing spiritual values, not only religious but also respect for individuals, institutions, and nations, and promoting good social habits and customs, with emphasis on dress, manners, etiquette, courtesy, temperance, loyalty, ideals, philanthropy and service to the community.

Politeness and Respect

Individuals are often judged on their thoughtfulness toward people they do not know. A man should perform the following services for women, strangers and for their elders. Those who have preceded us have made the world in which we live and are responsible for the advancements mankind has made. A mark of good taste is to show your respect for those who have preceded you.

- A man should offer his seat in public.

- A man should offer to carry a heavy parcel, whenever there is a particularly difficult moment (up or down stairs, or in and out of buses or trains, etc.).

- A man should pick up anything that has been dropped.

- A man should open doors.

- A man should help when it appears someone needs help.

- Make all guests, as well as friends and relatives of members and pledges, feel at home in the chapter house.

- Cordially greet everyone who comes to the chapter house. Make them comfortable and offer a seat to anyone who comes to visit a member or pledge.

- Any older male should be referred to as "Sir." A younger man should also call an older man "Mister" until the older man suggests that the younger man call him by his first name.

- A young man should get up when an older man or a lady comes into the room.

- It is bad taste for a younger man to persist against an older man's wishes or suggestions.

- A fraternity member should be referred to as Brother _____.

- In fraternity correspondence, it is considered proper and customary to use the salutation "Dear Brother _____" and to close with "Fraternally Yours" or a similar mark of fraternal bonds.

- Never fail to acknowledge receipt of communications.

General Occurrences

There are several everyday courtesies that a person should learn to do automatically without thinking. It may take training to get into the habit, but they are good habits to cultivate.

- **On a date:** If you have made the arrangement to pick up your date before the date, do not send a text saying "Here" or "Outside," and then wait for the date to come out. Walk to the door and greet your date punctually. Stand up and greet your date if you are meeting somewhere. During the course of your time together, keep your cell phone away at all times. Unless you are expecting an emergency call, your phone can wait.

- **In and out of a vehicle:** As a general rule, the man should be the last to get into a vehicle and the first to get out. He should, of course, open the door of the vehicle for a lady both when she is entering and leaving the car. When picking someone up, ring the doorbell; don't honk the horn and stay seated in the car.

- **On the sidewalk:** When walking together, you walk closest to the street. The purpose of this lost art is to show your willingness to be splashed by water instead of a woman should a passing car run through a puddle. Furthermore, in some countries people would throw trash out of windows, and the person walking closer to the building was less likely to be hit.

Manners In Public

No matter what his circumstances may be, every fraternity man should decide just what kind of life he is going to live in associating with others. He will learn facts from books, but he must learn almost by himself to live with others. Here is one of the many places where his fraternity can help him. Following are the fundamental rules for correct behavior in a public place:

- Do not be conspicuous.

- No matter how trying the circumstances, do not give way to anger or uncontrolled emotions.

- Do not push your way through crowds.

- Never stare at people or point at them.

- Whenever possible, give the woman or your elders the right of way

crossing behind instead of in front of them.

- Hold the door for any person behind you.

- First come, first served; respect a line.

- You should stand, if seated, when a lady or older man enters the room.

Introductions

It is very important you properly introduce people to each other. Of prime importance when we make introductions is our manner. These are the fundamental rules for making and receiving introductions:

- A man stands when he is being introduced to a woman or a older man.

- The name of the person to whom the introduction is being made is mentioned first, i.e., the name of the person who for several reasons is held in greater honor.

- Introduce a man to a woman. Mention the name of the woman first.

- When two men are introduced to each other they should always shake hands.

- In introducing one person to a group, the arriving guest is introduced to everyone. Each one is presented in the order in which he or she is sitting or standing. When the group is larger than six or seven, the attempt should **not** be made to introduce the arriving guest to everyone in the group, if it can be avoided without being socially awkward.

Conversations

The first requisite to polite conversation is that those who practice it must have something interesting and valuable to say. The word conversation is derived from two Latin words: "cum" meaning together or with, and "vertere" meaning to turn. Conversation means to turn words back and forth with another person.

Tact, or kindness, is a quality that should always be present in all conversation. The ability to listen in a conversation is a quality everyone needs to develop. Pay your friends the compliment of your entire attention — even when the effort is somewhat of a strain. Here are some simple rules to follow:

- Do not laugh or talk loudly.

- Do not ridicule or comment disparagingly about anyone in public.

- Do not know all the answers and do not show off your knowledge.

- Do not be a one-topic conversationalist.

- Do not be the kind of person who supplies the person speaking with the word he was just about to say.

- Do not always take the center of the stage, in the self-appointed role of being "the life of the party."

- Do not be too serious about yourself and everything else.
- Do not talk so fast that your listener cannot understand.
- Do not contradict, i.e. good conversation is an exchange of opinions.
- No member of the group should be left out.
- No blanket attacks on religions, nationalities, political parties, or races.

Manners When Dining

The head waiter is the official host of a restaurant, and as such he performs several duties. Manners here are important because an individual seldom is alone and is always under the observation of others. A fraternity man should:

- Wait at the door of the dining room until the head waiter comes for you. Ask the head waiter for a table for the number in your party and follow him or his subordinate to your table.

- Change tables by asking for the head waiter, if the table is too near the door or is otherwise unsatisfactory.

- Share the check with other men unless there is a host.

- Allow a woman to precede you to the table.

- Pull out the chair for the lady unless the waiter does so.

- Ask the lady what she would like before ordering for yourself.
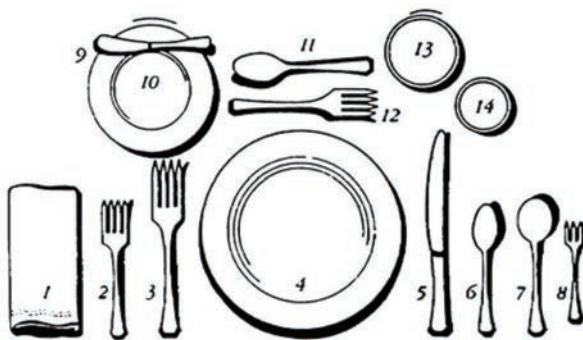
FORMAL PLACE SERVICE ITEMS AT FORMAL MEAL:
1. Napkin
2. Salad Fork
3. Dinner Fork
4. Service Plate
5. Dinner Knife
6. Teaspoon
7. Soup Spoon
8. Seafood Cocktail Fork
9. Butter Spreader
10. Butter Plate
11. Dessert Spoon
12. Dessert Fork
13. Water Goblet
14. Wine Goblet

Table Manners

The unrefined, bad-mannered person is at his worst when he eats. Good table manners are a prime requisite for all who want to make — and keep — friends and influence people. The following rules must be carefully observed.

Utensils

- The knife should be held blade down, with the handle in the enclosed hand, palm down. The index finger should rest on the top of the blade.

- The fork should be held tines down, with the handle within the enclosed hand, palm down. The index finger should rest on the neck of the fork directly behind the tines.

- The spoon should be held loosely in the hand, palm up, with the handle held between the thumb and the junction of the middle and index finger.

- Napkins belong on your lap; they should never be tucked in.

- When soup is served in a plate, the spoon should always be filled with a motion away from the edge of the table.

- When one has finished his soup, the spoon is left in the soup plate, handle to the right, over the edge of the plate and toward the edge of the table. If there is a service plate under the soup plate, place the spoon on the service plate on the right side, handle toward the edge of the table. A spoon should never be left in the soup cup or any other cup even for a moment.

- When one pauses in the midst of eating (to drink or eat bread), the fork should lie across the middle of the plate, the handle to the right and just over the edge of the plate. The knife is put across the upper third of the plate, with the handle to the right and with the point of the blade, as well as the handle, resting on the rim of the plate, as it is whenever it is not being used. The habit of resting handles of implements on the table, with the ends on the plate is a very bad one.

- As soon as one has finished eating, the fork and the knife should be put across the middle of the plate, handles to the right, and toward the edge of the table. The fork should be nearest the diner with the tines upward.

- An implement which has been used by one person should never be used to take food from any dish which contains food for others. One's butter knife should never go into jelly; one's coffee spoon should never go into the sugar bowl.

Refinement

- Pretentious refinement at the table is bad. The little finger should not be crooked.

- The back should be straight without rigidity.

- Chew silently and with your mouth closed. Don't talk with your mouth full.

- The arms should move freely in bringing the food to the mouth. The elbows should never be anchored to the table or the ribs, but they should

stay down near the sides, even in cutting the toughest meat.

- Anything served in a cup with a handle should be drunk from the cup, and a spoon should be used only for stirring and tasting.

- Food should be kept within the center part of the plate, away from the flat rim.

- Food should be cut and handled neatly. Neither the fork nor the plate should ever be overloaded.

- Only one piece of meat or anything else should be cut at a time.

- Two bites should never be taken from the same forkful or two sips from the same spoonful.

- The mouth should be wiped before drinking in order to keep the edge of the glass or cup clean, and the mouth must be empty.

- Anything taken from the mouth and put back on the plate is dealt with according to a very simple rule: if it went in on a spoon it comes out on a spoon, if it goes in by hand it comes out by hand. The exception is fish-bones.

- Fingers should never be used to push food onto the fork.

- It is not good practice but neither is it forbidden to begin eating after two others have been served.

- When you are the host at your table, you must never eat so quickly that you finish before every guest.

Manners In Games and Sports

- A good sportsman is one who knows the rules, never takes undue advantage of his opponent, and is a good loser.

- A gentleman and a good sport will follow the playing customs and accepted rules of others, and by so doing win the admiration of competitors, as well as spectators.

- In the event a rule is broken, be gracious and prompt to accept the correction of an opponent. In fact, any infringement of good sportsmanship should be rectified at once along with an apology.

- Avoid motions or noises such as tapping or whistling, that may tend to annoy those about you or indicate possible impatience.

- Never criticize or berate anyone for an error in judgment on his part. To do so is the height of bad sportsmanship. The zest of many games and sports would be lacking if every move or play had to be made according to a standard pattern, or with the complete absence of any personal judgment.

- Don't delay a game unnecessarily for the purpose of giving it lengthy study. It is also unsportsmanlike and impolite to display righteous impatience when someone is slow.

- Congratulate your opponents for a game well played.

ABOUT SIGMA PI

HISTORY OF THE FRATERNITY

The Founders of Sigma Pi little dreamt the Fraternity would develop into anything beyond a local organization. It was not established to advance the selfish interests of its members, to dominate college politics or to compete with any rival group. It came into existence through the spontaneous desire of a few kindred souls to give expression to their sincere spirit of fraternalism.

Vincennes, Indiana, is among the oldest and most interesting points in America. It was founded about 1732, by French traders, soldiers and priests, to establish and maintain more effectually the title of their sovereign monarch, Louis XIV, to the Mississippi Valley. Following the fall of Quebec, after the French and Indian War, Vincennes passed under British control and so remained until the American Revolution.

The capture of Vincennes from British General Henry Hamilton in 1779, by the young Virginian, George Rogers Clark, is a dramatic page out of American history. The consequences of this battle along the Wabash River were of international importance. By this single stroke of military prowess, the western border of the new republic was extended from the Alleghenies to the Mississippi River. In recognition of this victory, the Federal Government established at Vincennes the finest national memorial outside of Washington, D.C.

In 1800, Vincennes became the capital of the Northwest Territory and the seat for the administration of Indian affairs in the West. For a time the vast domain extending from Ohio to the Rocky Mountains and from the Canadian Border to Louisiana was governed from Vincennes. The first newspaper, church, library, Masonic lodge and university in Indiana were at Vincennes. We are particularly interested in this old university, since it was the birthplace of Sigma Pi.

Vincennes University had its inception in the provisions of the famous Northwest Ordinance of 1787. Almost from the University's establishment it suffered from a lack of adequate financial support. It became the victim of bitter partisanship and in 1820, the Indiana legislature undertook to deprive the college of the lands with which it had been endowed by Congress.

Vincennes University's greatest era of prosperity was the period from 1890 - 98. During that time, Vincennes University raised the level of its academic standards giving it promise that it might yet attain the high rank that its founders had dreamed it would. In addition, military training had been established under the direction of a West Point officer detailed by the War Department.

The college year 1897 - 1898 proved Vincennes University was ready to grow.

The attendance was the largest in the history of the institution until that time, the football team had completed a most successful season, a student publication had been successfully launched, and a literary society had been organized. The time and conditions were ripe for the birth of a fraternity at old Vincennes. The circumstances surrounding such a creation are most interesting.

On January 26, 1897, Miss Charlotte N. Mallotte, the Professor of Latin and French, spoke to a student group at the chapel hour. She spoke on the subject of "College Fraternities" which sparked the interest of several students. Then, on the afternoon of February 26, a new fraternity had its first meeting. When, after a long session, the meeting adjourned, a literary society had been born, though it was yet unnamed.

The founders of the Fraternity, all cadets at the university, were William Raper Kennedy, James Thompson Kingsbury, George Martin Patterson, and Rolin Rosco James. The first three were seniors; James was a freshman. Samuel and Maurice Bayard were the first initiates. They were made members of the Fraternity before a name was selected or a constitution adopted. Many of the first meetings of the Fraternity were held at the old Bayard home. At the Bayard house, the constitution was written and the first ritual was developed and used in the loft of the family's carriage house.

According to history, the mother of the first two initiates, Mrs. Bayard, took a deep interest in the organization and used her influence to steer Tau Phi Delta in the right direction. On one occasion she entered the library of her home to find a meeting of the Fraternity in progress. The business of the hour was the adoption of an appropriate motto. No satisfactory agreement on the subject had been reached. Taking a volume of Robert Browning's poems from a shelf, she turned to "A Death In The Desert," and read:

Progress, man's distinctive mark alone.

Not God's, and not the beasts';

God is, they are.

Man partly is and wholly hopes to be.

"That," Mrs. Bayard said, "would make an excellent motto for your organization." With this remark she left the room, and her suggestion had accomplished its purpose. A motto had been found.

The preamble of the old Constitution also listed the ideals of the Fraternity, and it has been changed very little over the last 100 years:

To the end that school fellowship may be cultivated, our general

knowledge extended, the cause of education advanced, literary culture

promoted, and a high degree of school excellence maintained, we, the

undersigned students of Vincennes University, do ordain and establish

this constitution for the Tau Phi Delta Society.

Four more members were soon initiated, bringing the total membership to 10 by the end of the first year. Little is known about the activities of the organization during the fall and winter term of the year 1898. In the absence of complete records we rely upon the recollections of the members, to the effect that the Society was kept intact and it exercised great care in extending invitations for membership. In the spring came a succession of rapidly occurring events which had their effect not only upon the Society, but upon the University and the United States.

On April 23, 1898, President McKinley called for 123,000 volunteers for service in the Spanish-American War. Immediately the "V.U. Cadets" volunteered as a unit. The offer was promptly accepted by the Governor of Indiana, and the company was directed to remain ready to report for duty. On April 27, the mobilization order came, and the cadets entrained on the day following for Camp Mount at Indianapolis as Company L, 159th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Among the members of the company were three members of Tau Phi Delta: First Lieutenant Lee B. Purcell, Quartermaster Sergeant William Raper Kennedy, and Sergeant Maurice F. Bayard.

The drastic effect of these events upon the free and natural student life of Vincennes University can hardly be pictured. What students did remain in college were more concerned in cable dispatches from Manila Bay and Santiago than in the history of the Crusades or in Caesar's campaigns. The college was demoralized by all the losses caused by such a drastic war and took many years to recover.

Company L was mustered out of the service on November 23, 1898, but few of the former V.U. Cadets ever returned. Some entered careers of business, while others went to larger institutions of learning to complete their college training.

It was not until the fall of 1899 that normal conditions were restored at the University. By then, only one member of Tau Phi Delta, Brother Rolin Rosco James, was in attendance and to him must be given the sole credit of saving the Fraternity from an early and untimely death. Surrounding himself with four juniors, John K. Chappell, Ray Simpson, Will Willis and Herbert P. Holman, and one senior, Frank Hammitt, James reorganized the Society.

Some of his associates favored an altogether new society and proposed the name of Theta Gamma Psi, but James prevailed upon them to retain the old name of Tau Phi Delta. The first meeting of the year, of which mention is made in the records, was held on November 16, 1899. At the meeting following, a new constitution was modeled after the original drafted in 1897. The preamble and motto remained the same.

Badges of Tau Phi Delta and Sigma Pi

Among the many loyal friends of Tau Phi Delta during its formative period was Professor Clarence D. Stevens, who deserves special mention. He was an alumnus of Wabash College and a member of Beta Theta Pi Fraternity. He freely gave of his counsel and advice and was of assistance to the young Fraternity. As a token of appreciation he was made an honorary member and years later Professor Stevens paid the following tribute to the founders and their associates:

"The Society, I believe, was founded to organize the most worthy

activities, social, athletic, and scholarly, of the male students, and to set a

high standard of manliness and college loyalty. Its membership comprised

the picked men of the institution, and initiation into it was considered by

all of the students as a mark of distinction."

It would be appropriate to say that Tau Phi Delta was hardly a fraternity chapter, as that term is now understood. It was rather a combination of the fraternity idea with that of the old style literary society, the like of which flourished in almost every college in the United States in the 19th Century. For several years the chapter met in a college building and regular meetings were usually held on Friday evenings. On these occasions, literary programs were carried out with the utmost seriousness and decorum. A typical program consisted of a song, a discussion of current events, a brief debate, and perhaps a reading or a speech. Members of the faculty were frequently in attendance and occasionally occupied places in the program. The members of the Society took wholesome interest in these literary exercises and, from time to time the more proficient presentations were repeated at a general convocation of the student body.

In all its outward aspects, Tau Phi Delta possessed the characteristics of a fraternity chapter. It was strictly secret and possessed a password and a grip and included an initiation ritual. Its badge was a simple black shield, with a border of gold, upon which were displayed the Greek letters ΤΦΔ. The colors were black and gold, and the red clover was the official flower.

Internal strife never at any time threatened the life or usefulness of the

organization, though a few members did resign on account of grievances real or imaginary, and a few were expelled on account of conduct which the Fraternity could neither countenance nor ignore.

The Fraternity always enjoyed the respect and esteem of the members of the faculty. On one occasion a member of the faculty approached the officers and propositioned them to petition his fraternity, which was one of the leading national organizations of that time, for a charter. The members of Tau Phi Delta, though appreciating the compliment, concluded not to take this step.

In the winter of 1903-04 the Fraternity ceased to meet in the college building and rented a small cottage at 110 South Third Street. This building was occupied until the end of the college year and was considered the first chapter house occupied by the Fraternity. During the following year a large hall over a business house on Main Street was rented. This was given up about 1907 for a suite of rooms in the old colonial residence of Judge J.P.L. Weems, at 222 North Fourth Street.

The Niblack-Weems homestead is one of the landmarks of Vincennes. The boundary line between the state of Indiana and Illinois was projected from one corner of the house. It was here that the Fraternity was reorganized as Sigma Pi, and here the so-called first national congress was held.

Tau Phi Delta first began to show signs of expansion about 1904-05. The beginning of the college year found three members of the Fraternity attending the University of Illinois and seven at Indiana University. In May, 1905, the members at Indiana effected an organization and petitioned the mother chapter for authority to establish a second chapter there. The petition was denied. The members felt the proposed chapter would be unable to compete with the fraternities on the state university campus. During that year also, the organization first began to call itself officially a fraternity, and steps were taken toward incorporation under the laws of Indiana. A proposal of one of the members to expand the Fraternity into a national organization with chapters in junior colleges was also considered, and some correspondence with that end in view was had with groups of students at Union Christian College at Merom,

Beecher Hall at Illinois College has been the home of Sigma Pi Literary Society since 1856.

Indiana, and Oakland City University at Oakland City, Indiana. Suitable material was not found, and the project was abandoned without formal action.

February 11, 1907, is a significant date in the Fraternity's history. It was then the members last assembled as Tau Phi Delta and first assumed the name of Sigma Pi Fraternity of the United States. Tau Phi Delta had limited ambitions for expansion. Soon after the name change, Sigma Pi embarked on a program of establishing chapters on other campuses.

The person who hears about the change of name may wonder why it was made. If he reads The Sigma Pi Book — A History Of The Fraternity; 1923, he will be even more bewildered. The only explanation is:

> *"The circumstances which led to the selection of the name of Sigma Pi*
>
> *and the discarding of that of Tau Phi Delta were most unusual and are*
>
> *probably unprecedented in the annals of fraternity affairs."*

Such an explanation leaves much to be desired. Even the mildly curious would demand a fuller account of the event. It was not until 1978, that The Patterson Episode was recorded as part of the Fraternity's history by Curtis G. Shake (Vincennes 1903) and Harold Gibson (Alpha, Vincennes and Sigma Pi Literary Society, Illinois College).

THE PATTERSON EPISODE: HOW SIGMA PI GOT ITS NAME

The story of how Sigma Pi Fraternity received its name is an involved and fantastic tale. The leading characters in the drama are Robert George Patterson, then a freshman at Ohio State University (no relation to Founder George Martin Patterson); William Jennings Bryan, three-time Democratic nominee for president of the United States; and William Raimond Baird, a member of Beta Theta Pi and publisher of Baird's Manual of American Fraternities (published periodically since 1879).

Patterson is solely responsible for influencing the members of Tau Phi Delta to change the name of their organization to Sigma Pi Fraternity. In 1896, as a lad of 11 years, he heard Bryan make a campaign speech. Thrilled by Bryan's eloquence and striking appearance, he was convinced he had seen and heard the greatest American of his time. Bryan was to become the central figure in the drama that created Sigma Pi Fraternity.

Soon after the presidential election of 1896, Patterson's father purchased a best seller of that day, The First Battle by William Jennings and Mary Baird Bryan. There, in a brief biographical sketch, he read: "Upon entering the academy (prep department of Illinois College), he joined Sigma Pi Literary Society, and was an undergraduate member for six years, profiting much by the training in essay, declamation, and debate."

Soon the direction of Patterson's early years was established. His hero was William Jennings Bryan. Patterson determined he would become a member

of Sigma Pi Literary Society. Upon completion of his secondary education, he made a trip to Jacksonville, Illinois, where Illinois College is located. There he visited the Sigma Pi Hall where Bryan had perfected his speaking ability. It is located in Beecher Hall, the oldest college building in Illinois. Patterson, then and there, determined to enroll at Illinois College and to do everything possible to become a Sigma Pi.

Sigma Pi Literary Society of Illinois College was founded in 1843. Among its 14 founders were a number of outstanding men. One was destined to be one of the founders of the U.S. Office of Education, another a Congressman, a third, a pioneer missionary in South Africa. One was seriously considered for appointment at Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. In many ways, it was a college society very similar to Tau Phi Delta. Because of its greater age, it had produced a long list of distinguished alumni members. When Patterson visited the hall, the most distinguished members were: Bryan, Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois and honorary member Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States.

Returning to his home in Ohio, Patterson told his parents he was planning to enroll at Illinois College in the fall. This was not to be. His parents decreed he would attend nearby Ohio State University. Dutifully, he obeyed, but was still determined to become a Sigma Pi.

Freshman Patterson soon contacted Sigma Pi Literary Society at Illinois College. He proposed the Society join with him to expand Sigma Pi into a national fraternity. His proposal was rejected.

Patterson's study of fraternities led him to discover an organization named Sigma Pi at the University of Toronto. It had been founded in 1901 and is unrelated to Eta-Omicron Chapter. We have circumstantial evidence, but not actual proof, that it, too, had been founded by admirers of Bryan who wished to carry on in the image of Sigma Pi Literary Society of Illinois College. Patterson invited the Toronto organization to join with him to found an international fraternity. Again his offer was declined. The Toronto group wished to remain exclusively a Canadian organization.

Undaunted, freshman Patterson decided to try to build a national fraternity — of course it would be named Sigma Pi.

Before the semester was over, Patterson learned there was an outstanding college organization at Vincennes University. Without even knowing its name, he sent a letter addressed to "The President of the Men's Greek Letter Fraternity" at Vincennes University.

This letter asked if the Vincennes University group would be willing to "consolidate with us and become a chapter of the Sigma Pi Fraternity." He continued: "the Sigma Pi Fraternity is, perhaps, the oldest and most exclusive fraternity in the United States, having been first founded as early as 1752, its charter having been granted at William and Mary by the King of England." The

letter was signed: *Robert George Patterson, National Secretary*.

At that moment, Sigma Pi Fraternity of the United States was nothing more than an idea in Patterson's mind. He was its only member.

The letter offering consolidation fell on fertile ground. Tau Phi Delta had ambitions towards expansion. Within two months, the Vincennes group made plans to consolidate. By some persuasive method, they were able to become the Alpha Chapter of a Fraternity that was claimed to have been founded at William and Mary in 1752.

Now Patterson's study of American History and of American Fraternities came into use. His imagination and flamboyant style of writing served him well. He explained Sigma Pi had indeed been founded at William and Mary in 1752. To some of the early members at Vincennes University he cautiously showed a crudely engrossed Charter which he claimed was granted by King George II. Later, those who did view the Charter wondered how they were taken in by it.

It is generally admitted the first American College Fraternity was Phi Beta Kappa founded at William and Mary in 1776. Patterson claimed his Sigma Pi predated it by almost a quarter of a century. He even maintained Phi Beta Kappa was actually founded by members of Sigma Pi. As proof, he turned to the reverse side of the Phi Beta Kappa key and pointed to the letters "SP" embossed thereon. Patterson maintained they stood for Sigma Pi and not Societas Philosophiae as claimed by the Fraternity. This made a convincing argument for the antiquity of Sigma Pi.

Patterson anticipated most of the needs of his fraternity. He claimed it had expanded to several colleges in the East and South before going out of existence during the Revolutionary War. It was easy to explain how a fraternity might die or become dormant during a war. Many fraternities ceased to exist during
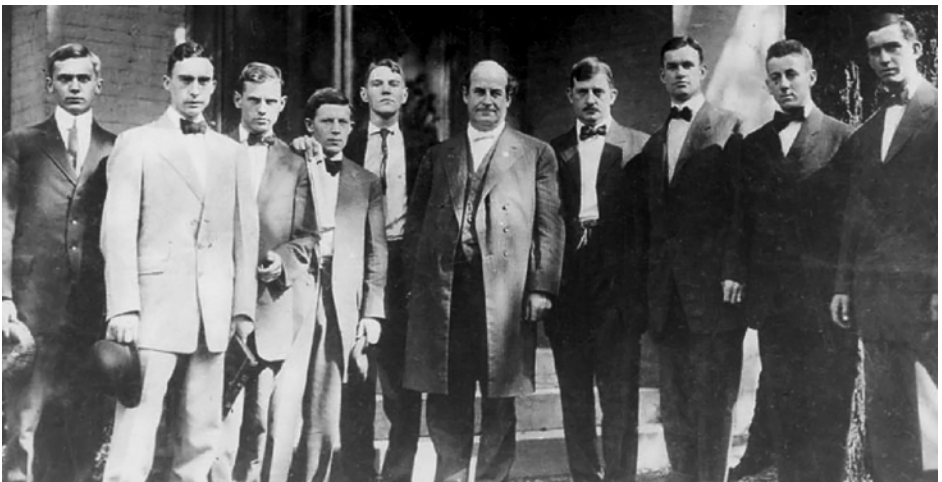
William Jennings Bryan (center) visited Gamma Chapter on September 27, 1908. Robert George Patterson stands fifth from the left.

The first "National Congress" of the Fraternity at Vincennes, 1908

the Civil War. He also had an explanation of how it continued to exist. After the Revolutionary War, he claimed his Sigma Pi became an organization passed on from father to son in a manner similar to the First Families of Virginia. Among its early members he claimed Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, and Richard Henry Lee. Of the Civil War period, he claimed Robert E. Lee, Jefferson Davis, and Henry Ward Beecher.

According to Patterson's story, Sigma Pi was revived in 1801 through the efforts of Payne Todd, a stepson of James Madison. It was stated it had a successful existence until 1835 when it was suppressed through the pressures of adherents of the Anti-Masonic Party. From 1835, until Sigma Pi emerged under the leadership of the flamboyant Patterson, he maintained it had survived as a hereditary organization, membership having been handed down from father to son, somewhat in the manner of the Sons of the American Revolution and other patriotic societies.

To add to the aura of authenticity he hoped to create, Patterson wrote the words to a Sigma Pi hymn. It was set to the music of "My Country 'Tis of Thee" which is also the musical score for "God Save the King." A pin designed by a jeweler was ready for use when new members wanted to purchase one. A shield was designed for letterhead that resembles the present one used by Sigma Pi. The only real difference was the crown at the top which was removed when the fraudulent nature of Patterson's story was finally revealed.

In his continuing effort to establish Sigma Pi as the oldest American college fraternity, Patterson developed a list of early chapters. They were:

- Alpha   William & Mary (1752)
- Beta   Washington and Lee (1816)
- Gamma   Lehigh (1823) (Note: Lehigh was founded in 1865)
- Delta   Charlotte Hall (prep school — no date)
- Epsilon   Illinois College (1843)

Exhaustive investigation at the first four institutions mentioned indicates no

organization named Sigma Pi Fraternity ever existed on their campuses. Only Sigma Pi Literary Society of Illinois College was a reality.

Soon after Tau Phi Delta became the Alpha Chapter of Sigma Pi Fraternity of the United States, Patterson was listed as National Secretary on the Fraternity's letterhead. The four other designated officers were his schoolmates at Charlotte Hall prep school. None of them ever belonged to Sigma Pi. The letterhead also claimed 1752 as the founding date.

Despite the incredible story concocted and defended by Patterson, all went well for a time. Several new chapters were established. Patterson, after less than one year of college, became a cub reporter. In this capacity, he met William Jennings Bryan several times. As some members of the new Sigma Pi began to question Patterson's story, he leaned heavily upon his meetings with Bryan. It was clearly known that Bryan belonged to Sigma Pi Literary Society of Illinois College. Patterson was able to arrange a meeting in Columbus, between Bryan and all of the members of Gamma Chapter at Ohio State University. Patterson made Bryan an honorary member of Sigma Pi Fraternity. Bryan posed for a picture with the group. The use of the Bryan connection kept dissension down for a time.

Finally, in 1909, a series of events developed that brought down the house of cards Patterson had so carefully built. The trouble started when the World Almanac first mentioned Sigma Pi among its list of fraternities with a founding date of 1752. Listed as its two most famous living alumni were Bryan and Yates. Both were members of the Illinois College Society.

When Sigma Pi Literary Society of Illinois College learned the Fraternity was claiming to be a chapter and also claiming its alumni members, a spirited correspondence developed. Bryan was contacted and advised what had happened. Immediately he dispatched a number of letters stating there must be some mistake. He said he was a member of Sigma Pi Literary Society of Illinois College but had no connection with the Fraternity of the same name.

Francis L. Lisman, the first Grand Sage of Sigma Pi, 1908-09

A crushing blow developed when Patterson submitted material regarding Sigma Pi Fraternity to Baird for inclusion in his upcoming (7th) edition of Baird's Manual of American College Fraternities. Baird was quick to reply with a challenge to the claims of Patterson.

After a spirited correspondence, Baird said, "all the statements concerning the alleged ancient origin of this society are inherently incredible." He then suggested the story seemed to "be the product of a rather sophomoric imagination."

Past Grand Herald Byron R. Lewis

The claim of Sigma Pi as being the oldest American college Fraternity stimulated a deluge of inquiries from members of other such organizations. They appealed to Baird, the dean of authorities regarding American college fraternities. Finally, Baird wrote an article that was published in Beta Theta Pi Fraternity's June 1909 magazine entitled: "A Ready Made Antiquity!" Sigma Pi Fraternity was ridiculed by the entire Greek establishment because of the fraudulent claims made by Robert George Patterson.

All of this was almost too much for the infant fraternity to bear. It is miraculous it survived. Within months, Patterson was expelled by Gamma Chapter, Ohio State. For nearly 70 years his name was never mentioned in the publications of Sigma Pi, the name he had given to the Fraternity.

Of the service of Robert George Patterson to Sigma Pi, we call on Judge Curtis G. Shake (Vincennes 1903) for an evaluation. He said: "Patterson cannot, in any sense, be regarded as the founder of the Fraternity; nor did the idea of developing it into a national organization originate with him. He was, however, solely responsible for Tau Phi Delta changing its name to Sigma Pi."

While it was a relatively simple step for the members of Tau Phi Delta to change the society's name and call themselves a "national" fraternity, it was quite another matter to create the actual organization as we now know it. In fact, more than a year passed between the day Alpha Chapter of the Sigma Pi Fraternity of the United States came into being and a second chapter was actually chartered.

The tendency towards expansion was first seen in the fraternity as early as 1905. However, the first real steps toward creating another chapter did not take place until the first national "Congress" on May 6, 7, and 8, 1908, held in Vincennes. At this meeting were representatives of the Sphinx Club at the University of Illinois and of Phi Kappa Phi at Ohio State University. The petitions to charter submitted by these two organizations were approved by the meeting's delegates. The Sphinx Club had been organized by Byron R. Lewis (Vincennes 1902), a Tau

Phi Delta alumnus, with the express purpose of becoming a chapter of Sigma Pi. On May 21, 1908, Lewis officially installed the Fraternity's second chapter at Illinois as Phi Chapter. Two weeks later, on June 6, the Ohio State local became Gamma Chapter in a ceremony conducted by Francis L. Lisman (Vincennes 1903), newly elected national president.

The ritual used in these installations was known as "The Cryptic Art." Over the following summer, however, a committee composed of Lewis, Shake, and Alba A. Jones (Illinois 1908) wrote a new ceremony referred to as "The English Chivalric Ritual." It was put into use by the three chapters in September.

On March 13, 1910, the Fraternity's fourth chapter was added: Sigma Delta local fraternity at Temple University was installed as Kappa Chapter of the fledgling fraternity.

Two months later, Sigma Pi held its first Biennial Convocation. Delegates from the four chapters were hosted by Gamma Chapter in Columbus, Ohio. Much discussion must have taken place, for the charade being played by Robert George Patterson had just begun to break apart. Minutes of the meeting were not fully kept, but the delegates did approve and accept the petition to charter from Sigma Omicron Pi, a local fraternity at the University of Pennsylvania.

Harold Jacobsen, the first Executive Secretary of the Fraternity, began his tenure in 1927 and retired in 1963.

The Columbus meeting was adjourned shortly thereafter, but its business was continued in a "special convocation" held on June 5 after the installation of Delta Chapter at the Pennsylvania campus.

In the summer and fall of 1909, the Patterson Episode fully exploded. Robert G. Patterson was finally expelled from the Fraternity in December, and a massive reordering of the Fraternity's history and heraldry began. Both the badge and coat of arms were redesigned, eliminating the crown from the former's upper arm and from the latter's crest. It was replaced with the present radiant triangle. M. Atlee Ermold (Temple 1909) and Lewis were appointed to rewrite the initiation ritual. "The Golden Quest," as it was to be called, was first used in April 1910, and has remained the ritual since. It was based upon the ceremony used by Kappa Chapter in its days as Sigma Delta local fraternity.

So disturbing were the events fostered by Patterson that even the Fraternity's history was redefined. The entire Patterson Episode was "written out" of it, and Sigma Pi established its legitimate founding as that of Tau Phi Delta in 1897. This refuted Patterson's claim of a birth in 1752 at the College of William and Mary. Not until the late 1970s did this part of the history of Sigma Pi resurface.

It was during this time that Alpha Chapter closed its doors. The efforts expanded in creating a national organization, the storm of controversy surrounding the Patterson Episode and the dropping enrollment at Vincennes University all had taken their toll on the Fraternity's Alpha Chapter. It was to be more than half a century before the chapter would be reactivated.

Despite its start, the decade of 1910 - 1919 was one of success for Sigma Pi. The Fraternity proved, both to itself and to the fraternity world, it could withstand the most severe shocks. Growth of the Fraternity continued. Within ten years of Phi Chapter's installation, chapters were established at a total of 14 colleges and universities. The enlarged "world of Sigma Pi" extended into seven states from California to New York.

In 1910, Sigma Pi became part of the newly formed National Interfraternity Conference (now known as the North-American Interfraternity Conference), an organization of which it has remained a senior member throughout the years. A year later, the first issue of *The Emerald* appeared, although regular publication would not begin until 1914. The decade also saw the printing of the first Sigma Pi membership directory.

The first world war did not have the same effects upon Sigma Pi that the second one would. College enrollments were greatly reduced, however, and Grand Sage William D. Akers (Ohio Northern 1912) took emergency measures to safeguard the Fraternity's future. Before the war was over, the undergraduate chapters and the Grand Chapter were forced to operate on a "skeleton" basis. Only Kappa Chapter closed during the war years. In 1917, it voluntarily surrendered its charter when all but three of its members entered service. Its reactivation did not take place until 1931.

The 1920s were one of the most prolific periods for the fraternity system. College men who had served in the military during the war were returning to campuses to complete their education and enrollments increased rapidly. Sigma Pi took full advantage of the situation and doubled the number of its chapters between 1920 and 1927. The decade was filled with significant accomplishments. On Founders' Day 1923, the Fraternity's endowment fund was incorporated under the laws of the State of Indiana. The Grand Chapter was also incorporated in Indiana as Sigma Pi Fraternity of the United States, Inc., on July 3 of that same year.

At the 1926 Convocation, delegates made provisions for the establishment of a central office and employment of a full-time secretary. Revenue from the still young Sigma Pi Endowment Fund enabled the needed step to be made. Harold Jacobsen (Kenyon 1921) was appointed by the Grand Council to be the first Executive Secretary (officially changed to Executive Director in 1953). He began his 35 year term in that position on May 15, 1927, and began operation of the Fraternity's headquarters in his Roselle, New Jersey home.

The decade also saw the emergence of several publications of the Fraternity. In

1920, the ritual was first issued in printed form. Until then, it had been available only in manuscript form. That same year, Sigma Pi printed its first songbook and in 1925, "Sigma Pi Sweetheart" was published in sheet format. The Fraternity's first history, The Sigma Pi Book, was written early in the decade and finally appeared in 1923. And, in 1927, Executive Secretary Jacobsen compiled the first handbook for Sigma Pi chapter officers.

The events of the 1920s, added to those of the prior years, did much to build a solid foundation on which Sigma Pi could continue to progress. The strength of that foundation was fully tested during the decade and a half following the stock market "crash" of 1929. Sigma Pi entered the period with twenty-six active chapters and two inactive chapters and would add another eight between May 1930 and May 1940. Despite this growth, however, only eleven chapters remained active at the end of World War II.

Of the chapters chartered during the 1930s, special mention must be made of Alpha-Lambda at Mississippi State University. The granting of this Charter was an important milestone in the Fraternity's history. Until 1936, every charter issued by the Fraternity was granted to a local fraternity or other organization already in existence. Most of these organizations were several years old at the time of the installation and two were older than Tau Phi Delta (California and Cornell). At Mississippi State, however, the Fraternity, with the assistance of several dedicated alumni and the brothers of the Auburn Chapter, initiated a group of outstanding young men who formed the nucleus of a Sigma Pi colony. They soon achieved a place of respect among the various campus organizations and, on December 11, 1937, were installed as Alpha-Lambda Chapter of Sigma Pi. The experiment in colonization was successful and was soon tried again at many other schools.

There were two other significant developments during the 1930s. In July 1931, The Keryx, the Fraternity's esoteric publication, first appeared. It has been published in the years since whenever a need for it has arisen. Equally important, James H. Hauser (Temple 1934) was hired as the first Field Representative of Sigma Pi in September 1937. His employment marked another step toward the professionalization of the Fraternity's program of assistance and service to its chapters.

Despite these innovations, the large decline in the number of active chapters is the most noticeable feature of the period. In practically every case of a chapter becoming inactive, it was the result of a gradual demise over a number of years. Chief among the various factors were decreasing college enrollments, low chapter memberships, inability to meet mortgages and other debts, a dearth of aggressive leaders and a general feeling of uncertainty and an attitude of defeatism. In the background, magnifying their strength was the Great Depression.

The beginning of the new decade carried with it a strengthening of the fraternity system, but the entry of the United States into World War II brought the resurgence to a quick end. The war did not affect every chapter immediately,

but soon the Grand Council was forced to take action and make provisions for the closing of chapters and the safeguarding of Fraternity property. By the war's end, no chapter was left unaffected, and only eleven chapters were able to maintain any semblance of an organization or nucleus throughout the period. Chapters remaining active were Eta (Purdue); Theta (Penn State); Kappa (Temple); Lambda (Kenyon); Nu (Franklin and Marshall); Omicron (Tulane); Rho (North Carolina State); Phi (Illinois); Alpha-Iota (Missouri S&T); Alpha-Mu (NJIT); and Alpha-Nu (Wake Forest).

The surrender of Germany in early 1945 and Japan in the fall were followed by the return of many veterans to college campuses. The swelling enrollments reached record heights at many colleges and universities. The increased student population resulted in the rapid reactivation of many of the war dormant chapters. Within a year of the war's end, thirteen chapters had reopened their doors, and another five did so before 1950.

Sigma Pi also took advantage of the situation to increase its chapter roll. Recognizing the many opportunities for new chapters, the delegates at the 1946 Convocation went on record as favoring the Fraternity's expansion. Shortly thereafter, Tom F. Ham, Jr. (Upsilon, UCLA) was put in charge of the Fraternity's expansion program. He was succeeded in 1948 by Grand Second Counselor William A. Smith (Eta, Purdue). Under their leadership, Sigma Pi was able to charter chapters at a total of seventeen campuses in the years 1948, 1949, and 1950. Eleven of these were established through the program of colonization as developed at Mississippi State. By the end of the period, the Fraternity listed 53 chapters, only seven of which were inactive.

Two other developments of the 1940s should be noted. In the decade's first year, the Sigma Pi Manual, the Fraternity's first pledge manual, was published. It would be used, with minor revisions, for more than a quarter of a century. Later in the decade, Sigma Pi received several monetary contributions from Byron R. Lewis (Vincennes 1902). They formed the basis of the Fraternity's educational fund which was established by vote of the 1948 Convocation and originally named in honor of Brother Lewis. It was incorporated under the laws of the State of Indiana four years later and in 1987 became the Sigma Pi Educational Foundation.

By 1951, college enrollments had begun to decline from their postwar peaks and consequently, the Fraternity's growth slowed. Ten more chapters were established by the decade's end. Unfortunately, several already established chapters were forced to surrender their charters because of low membership. In some cases, the chapter's closing would be followed by reactivation within a few years. In others, the wait was longer.

Although this trend continued into the following decade, the 1960s were years of intense growth for Sigma Pi. Thirty-nine charters were issued raising the chapter roll to 102. The 100th charter, granted in 1969, was presented to Delta-Epsilon Chapter at Seton Hall.

The Fraternity's expansion was aided by the merger of Delta Kappa national fraternity into Sigma Pi. Delta Kappa had been founded in 1920 at the State Normal School of Buffalo. Most of its 19 chapters were located in New York state. In 1953, the Board of Regents of the State of New York issued an edict which forced inactivation of all nationally affiliated fraternity chapters at state supported colleges. The ruling severely crippled Delta Kappa, which decided to be absorbed by Sigma Pi. Four chapters outside of New York received Sigma Pi charters and became Delta-Omicron (Wisconsin-Milwaukee); Delta-Sigma (Wisconsin-Stout); Delta-Chi (Western State); and Delta-Gamma (Milton).

Perhaps the most notable chartering of the decade was the reactivation of Alpha Chapter. At the urging of Grand Sage Frank C. Fryburg (Penn State '44), contacts had been made with the president and dean of students at Vincennes University to reestablish the chapter. They were most responsive. At the time, Vincennes was a junior college which did not allow fraternities therefore the Grand Council asked Honorary Grand Sage Curtis G. Shake (Vincennes 1903) to prepare a formal petition to the North-American Interfraternity Conference requesting special dispensation be granted to Sigma Pi for the chapter's reactivation. The NIC House of Delegates granted the request by an overwhelming majority and the Fraternity colonized on the Vincennes campus shortly thereafter. On February 26, 1965, the chapter was re-chartered. The reactivation of Alpha Chapter and its subsequent successful operation led to the elimination of the NIC ban of junior college chapters in December of 1970.

The contacts with Vincennes University had been beneficial in another way. At the Grand Council meeting in July 1961, Curtis G. Shake reported the university had received the estate of Colonel Eugene C. Wharf for which it had no planned use. He thought the university might allow Sigma Pi to have the thirteen acre estate for use as its central headquarters. The Grand Officers were enthusiastic and asked Judge Shake to approach the university's Board of Trustees about the concept. The Board responded favorably, and with the approval of the Colonel's widow, Stella Wharf, and her sons, an agreement was signed on November 20, 1961, providing for title to the estate to be given to Sigma Pi. The agreement stipulated the building and grounds be preserved in their beauty and dignity.

On August 30, 1962, in conjunction with the 26th Biennial Convocation, the delegates dedicated the Fraternity's Memorial Headquarters at the time. The estate known as Shadowwood faced the ancestral home of Founder George Martin Patterson. During the year following its dedication, Shadowwood was remodeled for occupancy by the Fraternity as its Memorial Headquarters. Executive Director Jacobsen made preparations for the move while maintaining the offices in New Jersey. He sent James L. Hills (Maryland '49), his Executive Assistant since 1957, to Vincennes to oversee the move.

On July 1, 1963, the Executive Office of Sigma Pi was officially transferred to the Memorial Headquarters in Vincennes. Harold Jacobsen retired as Executive Director on the same day. In 1968, the Endowment Fund moved its office from New Jersey to Vincennes and in 1972 the Educational Foundation did likewise.

In 1984 the Fraternity again changed its name. At the 37th Biennial Convocation, Sigma Pi became an international fraternity by accepting its first Canadian chapter, Zeta-Iota at Western Ontario. This international status required the Fraternity to become Sigma Pi Fraternity, International.

The Fraternity received a substantial gift in 1989, "Rose Hill," the home and farmstead of Founder George Martin Patterson. Marion L. Patterson Beard, upon her death, left the 226 acre farm to Sigma Pi as a memorial to her parents, George and Mattie Patterson.

In the winter of 2003, Sigma Pi Fraternity moved its International Headquarters, leaving Indiana and moving to Brentwood, Tennessee, where it could better its operations. The Executive Office has moved to various locations around the greater Nashville area, and is currently located near downtown Nashville.

ACE PROJECT

In 2002, Sigma Pi embarked on a unique and ambitious philanthropic project which directly involves our chapters and their host institutions. The Altruistic Campus Experience, or ACE Project, is unlike any program in the Greek community. It is the first international service project devoted to benefiting the faculty, administration, or host institution of the campus where individual chapters are located.

The Altruistic Campus Experience began as nothing more than an idea of Executive Director and Honorary Grand Sage Mark S. Briscoe (Arkansas State '78) as he reevaluated the role of the fraternal systems on our college campuses. Briscoe saw a need that was not being met by any campus organization, and with the help of the staff and Grand Council helped to lead the way in service to our schools.

ACE PROJECT
ALTRUISTIC CAMPUS EXPERIENCE
ΣΠ
lead ★ engage ★ serve ★ inspire

The project was presented as a concept to the undergraduate leaders at the 2003 Mid-Year Leadership Conference in St. Louis, and was approved by our membership with great excitement. The program was officially launched during Sigma Pi University 2003 with a bold announcement that Sigma Pi Fraternity would lead the way in service for our campuses.

ACE is designed to help encourage our chapter members to develop pride and respect for their alma mater, while giving something back to the Fraternity's host institution. Each chapter is encouraged to conduct a service event that is specifically designed to benefit their campus. By becoming directly involved with our universities we hope to not only develop our members into better students, we also want to produce loyal alumni who will continue to give back to their alma mater long after each of them has graduated.

The first step of the ACE Project is to gather resources from the Executive

Office, available online at *sigmapi.org*, before meeting with an administrative campus official. The chapter must then meet and seek approval for a project before they begin work to insure that everyone can benefit from the experience. Chapters are encouraged to work hard to promote the project, invite other organizations to participate, and get the good news into the local media as it helps its school.

The ACE Project is not just for the campus, it is also for the benefit of the chapters who put in the hours to complete the task. Members gain not only a great feeling of satisfaction in knowing they made a difference, but also have shown others another example why membership in Sigma Pi Fraternity is important. Chapters are noticed and recognized for their altruism, making each man more likely to develop the positive habits of giving to others and developing into the contributing members of society.

Service and philanthropy is important in the life of an educated man. It falls upon us to give back to our communities and campuses. As students, we live, study, and learn daily on our campus; work with the administration to find a way to make it better. The campus is preparing us for our careers and lives.

The Executive Office supports the efforts of chapters with marketing materials, advice, and recognition for their efforts. Colleges and universities play an integral role in advising chapters on a proper event and/or approving the proposed events.

In its first year (2003–04), the ACE Project brought our chapters and host institutions together through thousands of volunteer hours of service by organizing cleaning projects, literacy programs, replenishing blood supplies for university hospitals, planting trees, painting and rehabilitating campus areas, honoring professors, assisting the school with alcohol and other awareness programs, and volunteering for outside charity on behalf of their host institution. ACE benefits everyone who is involved.

SYMBOLS AND IDEALS

SYMBOLS

The practice of using some distinctive mark or emblem as a means of identification or restriction has been popular for many centuries. Although the word "heraldry" originally referred to the occupation or functions of a herald, today it applies to coats of arms or armorial bearings. The United States and other nations each have distinctive coat of arms and so do fraternities and certain families.

The cause of the sudden appearance of armorial insignia during the Middle Ages is shrouded in mystery. Such insignia appeared in Europe during the decade immediately following the return of the first Crusaders (1100 - 1110). When the Crusaders took possession of the Turkish camp after the battle of Doryleum in 1097, they found the shields of the enemy painted with various emblems. The Crusaders grasped the military advantage of a device that made shields easily recognizable in the heat of action and adapted themselves to eastern warfare. They first used armorial insignia during the Battle of Antioch in 1098. The success of the Crusaders at Antioch and in subsequent conflicts would not have been possible without the identifying insignia used by the barons to maintain order.

The origin of the name "coat of arms" is said to come from the fact that a knight placed a special mark or device upon his shield and subsequently upon the coat worn over his armor. With the increased use of armorial insignia, many coats of arms were duplicated. By the fourteenth century it had become necessary to classify and prescribe heraldry rules and regulations. In England a College of Arms was established and grants or permission to use certain armorial bearings were recorded.

Coat of Arms

The first Sigma Pi coat of arms was the work of Robert George Patterson and consisted of a shield, containing a bend proper and a plain gold cross, a motto on the scroll, and a crown for the crest. This was replaced in 1910 by an improved and more attractive looking coat of arms designed by M. Atlee Ermold (Temple 1909) and Byron R. Lewis (Vincennes 1902). It was adopted in 1910 and has been in use ever since.

Coat of Arms used until 1910
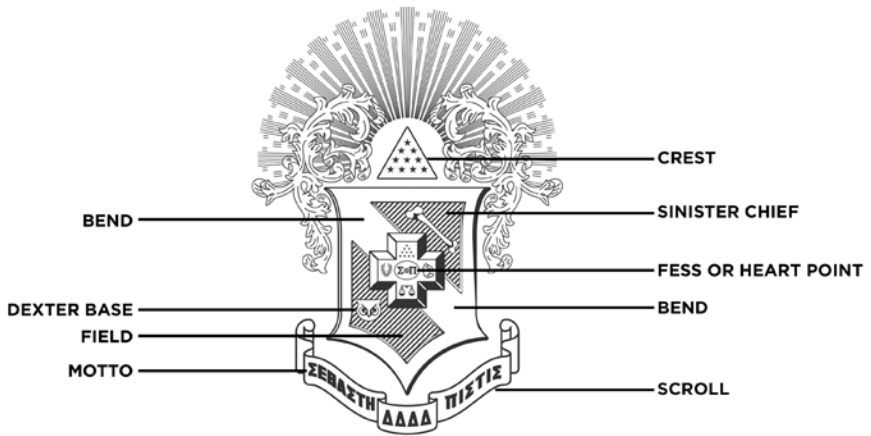
The Coat of Arms of Sigma Pi

The main colors are purpure (purple) and silver, representative of the Fraternity's colors, lavender and white. In heraldry there is no such color as lavender and therefore, purple is used in our coat of arms. The field of the shield is purple with a border and bend of silver. The scroll is silver with the two Greek words composing the motto in gold. The mantling is silver tinctured with purple. For the crest, Sigma Pi uses the radiant triangle.

Frequently the entire coat of arms is referred to as the "crest." Sigma Pi does not place the crest under a helmet. There are some who feel a coat of arms is not complete without a helmet, but a complete coat of arms can consist of only a shield. Another reason why Sigma Pi does not use a helmet is because our Fraternity has an early Greek background while the helmet is a fourteenth century innovation.

The Fraternity badge occupies the fess or heart point on the shield. A femur or thigh bone is a charge in that part of the shield known as sinister chief, or upper right-hand corner, as viewed by the observer. In the opposite corner, or dexter base, is a brown owl's head, full face. In heraldry the owl is associated with Athena, the Greek goddess of wisdom.

Badge

The badge, which every initiated member wears over his heart, is described in the Constitution as follows:

"A Greek or St. George's cross of gold, bearing a raised oval of blue enamel, directly in the center of which shall be an emerald, and on either side of the emerald shall be the Greek letters 'Sigma' and 'Pi'."

The Badge of Sigma Pi

The badge proper does not include jewels in the border, but their use is permitted by the Fraternity just as embellishments or decorations are added to a coat of arms.

The cross in its various forms is one of the oldest symbols used by the human race. The Roman cross is a universal emblem of the Christian faith. Crosses in many varieties have been utilized as insignia by American Greek-letter fraternities. It is particularly appropriate for the Fraternity as it instantly suggests Grecian culture and philosophy which have served as a background for the cultural ideals and traditions of the fraternity system.

The badge worn by military men during the Spanish-American War

The form we know as the Greek Cross is also referred to as the Cross of St. George. This legendary character has been known for centuries as the patron saint of England, which explains the presence of the Cross of St. George on the flag of Great Britain. The design selected for the badge of Sigma Pi is reminiscent of the noblest traditions of both the Grecian and Anglo-Saxon civilizations — the two most important cultural influences in our concepts of higher education.

As told in the history, Alpha Chapter was almost forced out of existence when all but a few of the members enlisted for military service during the Spanish-American War. The emblem worn by those veterans is in the form of a Greek or American Red Cross, and that may have had an influence on the final design of the Sigma Pi badge.

Before the Fraternity entered upon its international career, Alpha Chapter used a badge that was in the form of a gold shield, the center of which was black enamel bearing the letters ΤΦΔ. This badge is preserved in the archives of the Fraternity along with a simple pin the size of a dime with corners cut out to form a Greek Cross, engraved with the letters "Tau Phi Delta," dated 1897 at the bottom and the letters "V.U." at the top for Vincennes University. The Greek Cross was used from 1907 to 1910, but the arms did not contain the present symbols. Instead, a crown appeared above the upper arm, and the other three were decorated with scrolling. The present badge came into use in 1910.

The four arms of the badge may be associated with the four Founders of the Fraternity. The predominant colors are blue and gold, which are the college colors of old Vincennes University, the alma mater of the Fraternity. The green of the emerald suggests life and says to all who behold it that Sigma Pi is not just a fraternity for a year or a college career only, but for life. The name of the Fraternity's official publication is taken from the emerald of the badge.

The narrow band of gold which surrounds the oval field of blue is a constant

reminder the Fraternity strives to be a perfect circle of genuine friendship, unbroken by unfaithfulness or disloyalty. Consequently, the member who violates his obligation breaks the circle and becomes unworthy to wear the badge.

Jewel

Of all the gems known to lapidaries, none appears to have a more ancient history than the emerald. Necklaces of emeralds have been found in Etruscan tombs and at Herculaneum. The emerald is one of the gems mentioned in the Bible as being worn in the breastplate of the High Priest. References to it occur in a number of other places in the sacred books. In pagan tradition it was viewed as something of considerable importance. The ancients believed the emerald possessed supernatural properties. Reinterpreted like other objects of former pagan generations, in Christian tradition it represents the symbol of immortality and was felt to be somehow helpful in resisting temptation.

Throughout the history of human attitudes toward this revered precious stone, it appears always to have connoted courage, hope, and faith. In Christian symbolism it represents confidence in life beyond death. In the classic tradition this gem was also associated with love. It is fitting the emerald in our fraternity badge should be worn directly over the heart.
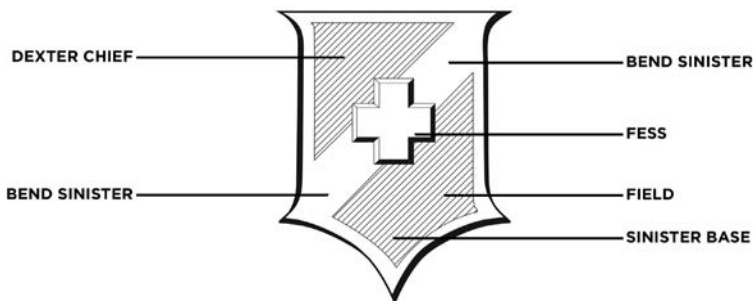
The Sigma Pi Pledge Button

Pledge Button

The pledge button is in the same form as the escutcheon of the coat of arms, but the bar or bend proper is reversed on the pledge button. The purpose of the reversed bar is to indicate that the wearer is not a full member of the Fraternity but is going through the steps of preparation for initiation. This process reflects the graduation of a page, esquire, and knight, or of a man rising in military rank from private to a higher office.

The field of the pledge button is purple, the bend and border gold, the Greek cross solid white, indicating the secrets of the Fraternity have not yet been revealed to the pledge. The Constitution specifies the colors of the pledge button shall be purple, white and gold to conform with the coat of arms, which is a heraldic design and of which the pledge button is an adaptation.

Flag

The official Sigma Pi flag is a banner measuring 5x7 feet, with a "V" notch cut in the side opposite the staff. The field is lavender and in the center are the Greek letters opposite the swallow-tailed side. In the upper left corner on the staff side is the crest. The function of a banner was to display the armorial bearings of the knight who had the right to carry it. Generally it took the form of a square or a shape closest to the shield carried by a knight. A knight would never abandon the banner bearing his arms. The moral and ritualistic significance of this is, once entitled to wear the coat of arms of his fraternity a man is loyal to it forever.

The Sigma Pi Flag

Colors

The colors of the Fraternity are lavender and white with gold as an auxiliary. Purple is used in the coat of arms and on the pledge button because lavender is not a heraldic color.

Flower

The flower of the Fraternity is the lavender orchid. The lilac and white rose are used together as alternate, with the goldenrod as an auxiliary.

Seal

The Great Seal of the Fraternity consists of the coat of arms surrounded by a circle of gold bearing the words "The Sigma Pi Fraternity International." When used on documents and certificates, it is decorated or finished off by an outer circle between the crest and the official name of the Fraternity. The Great Seal was designed by Louis L. Moore (Temple 1909).

The Great Seal of the Fraternity

Each chapter may have an individual seal consisting of the badge of the Fraternity with the date of chartering beneath, and the whole surrounded by a circle of silver bearing the words " _____ Chapter of Sigma Pi Fraternity."

Founders' Day

The birthday of Sigma Pi, called "Founders' Day," is celebrated on February 26. Each year chapters and alumni clubs observe the establishment of the Brotherhood with appropriate festivities, most frequently with a Founders' Day banquet.

Brothers of Sigma Pi wear their Badge on Founders' Day

IDEALS

Why does a man attend college? There are many reasons, but two in particular should take precedence over all others; namely that he may prepare himself to earn an adequate living and equip himself to lead an abundant life. The motives which prompt him should be at least two-fold; vocational and cultural, and one is as important as the other. Vocational motives have chiefly to do with a person's outer world, while cultural motives deal largely with his inner being, the furnishing of his mind and soul. And it is the cultural which gives meaning, purpose and zest to the vocational, because in it are formed the ideals which motivate action, mold character and shape destiny.

A person's ideals proclaim what he is and prophesy what he is to become. They are the values which he considers of supreme worth, the goals of his ambitions and aspirations, the objects for which he is willing to spend and be spent. They constitute the most potent element of his makeup. It has been said, "Show me your ideal, and I will show you something of your life."

One of the great results of learning is the development of the "whole" person. Through college experience the whole person is enriched and developed — spiritually, physically, emotionally, socially and intellectually. Every experience and relationship is enhanced for the individual who is more fully developed. A book, a film, a game, a friendship are all richer experiences because of an education. All of life takes on a deeper dimension. The "renaissance man" is one who brings an understanding of many things to all he does. He sees life in all of its creative possibilities and looks forward to the exploration. Education contributes to the student and the life he lives. The world is a better place because of all the new possibilities he can create.

Since the ideals of an individual possess enormous molding power, one of the chief purposes of Sigma Pi is to help a man formulate the objectives around

which he may organize his life. The ideals of Sigma Pi, which constitute the underlying reason for the Fraternity's rise, development, and continued existence, are plainly set forth in the Constitution, and are in essence as follows:

- To establish a brotherhood.
- To establish and maintain an aristocracy of learning.
- To raise the standards of morality and develop character.
- To diffuse culture and encourage chivalry.
- To promote the spirit of civic righteousness and quicken the national conscience.

It will be observed that these five objects touch upon three different phases of a man's life: namely, his Contacts, his Concepts, and his Controls.

Contacts

The fundamental purpose of Sigma Pi is "to establish a brotherhood." Everything is predicated on this ideal. It is the primary object of this Fraternity as it is of every fraternity worthy of the name. Brotherhood is the rock whence we were hewn.

Sigma Pi owes its existence to the fact that, in the year 1897, four students of historic Vincennes University, who enjoyed one another's companionship and were devoted to similar ideals, associated themselves in a bond of fellowship.

In response to the desire to share this fellowship with kindred minds in other institutions of higher learning, other groups, or chapters, were added to the Brotherhood. The small group which had its beginning in Vincennes carried its spirit and message to other colleges and universities, resulting in an organization which today is represented at leading educational institutions throughout North America.

It is to be noted that it was not primarily a matter of athletic prowess, nor numerical size, nor scholastic attainment, nor diversity of campus activities, which united the founders, but rather the spirit of fellowship. As the opening sentence to the preamble of the original Constitution states, it was "to the end that school fellowship may be cultivated" that they were drawn together.

Let us place first in our lives as members of Sigma Pi that which came first in the lives of our founders, and which still is set forth in the present Constitution as the primary object of our Brotherhood. Through our spirit of fellowship in Sigma Pi, we represent that toward which all of mankind should strive. One of the main objects of our Fraternity is to form and maintain voluntary groups, united in devotion to a common cause, which act as nerve centers of our vast Fraternity, each contributing to the whole through its own spirit of fellowship.

Moreover, let us not forget that which gives rise to the ideal of brotherhood. Men are brothers by virtue of common parentage. Thus, paternity and fraternity are inseparable. After all, the ties of brotherhood, which we have as members of Sigma Pi, are made possible because of our fundamental relationship not only to one

another, but a Supreme Being. It is our sonship to a Supreme Being which gives the spirit of brotherhood among men its noblest reason for being; and the ceremonies, ritual, and symbolism of Sigma Pi give abundant expression to this truth.

Concepts

Since one of the objects of our Fraternity is "to raise the standards of morality and develop character," Sigma Pi aims to impart certain worthy concepts which will have untold benefit for every member who strives toward their realization.

Among the concepts, or ideals, which the Fraternity has emphasized ever since its beginning is the establishment and maintenance of an aristocracy of learning. A man's primary reason for coming to college is to get an education so he may be better equipped to meet the tasks and responsibilities of the future and gain a broader, deeper and more appreciative understanding of himself, his fellow men and the world in which he lives. One of the best ways in which to show our devotion to the ideals of Sigma Pi is to be diligent in the matter of scholarship. When scholarship is accorded secondary interest in our Brotherhood, we fall short of our ideals as an organization, and we hinder our progress as individuals.

Another praiseworthy concept our Fraternity imparts to us is the promotion of the spirit of civic righteousness and quickening of the national conscience. In order to give this ideal concrete expression, we must possess breadth of vision and widen the sphere of our lives to include those of others. We cannot hope "to promote the spirit of civic righteousness" if that spirit is not revealed in our own individual lives; nor can we hope to "quicken the national conscience" if our interests are self-centered. These are activities which entail the linking of our efforts with those outside of our own immediate circle. The comprehensive character and world-wide scope of our brotherhood should be conducive to this.

In Sigma Pi we are not merely fraternity men, but "international" fraternity men, which implies that our interests should not be confined to that which is purely local. Our outlook is never to be so provincial that we fail to think and serve in terms of the Fraternity as an international organization and as an integral part of the Greek-letter world. Our obligations in Sigma Pi are twofold; local and global, and each should be accorded its rightful care and attention. No chapter can take a just pride in any accomplishment, no matter how outstanding that accomplishment may be, if it was achieved while international obligations were neglected. We should possess a global consciousness.

Fraternity has been defined as a man's "first great voluntary experiment in sociability." In the Fraternity a man is afforded the opportunity of making those life adjustments which of necessity he must sooner or later make to lead a happy, useful, and purposeful life. Education is life adjustment... the process of becoming better adjusted with ourselves, with our fellows, with nature, and with God. The fraternity, by reason of its very personal relationship, is in a unique position to render invaluable service in this regard. Let a man therefore make the most of his Fraternity, which is such an important adjunct to his education.

Controls

Besides providing brotherly contacts and worthy concepts, Sigma Pi aims to furnish proper controls. What controls the ever increasing body of information men gather while in college? To what ends are we to dedicate our time and our talents? To what purpose is all this study of history, science, literature and language? Are we to be producers or are we to be parasites, growing sleek on our intellectual heritage?

Education by itself cannot make a man wise and a useful servant of mankind. We are often told knowledge is power. Knowledge, however, is far from being wisdom. Knowledge concerns what we know, while wisdom concerns what use we make of what we know. Wisdom is the properly controlled and directed power which flows from knowledge. Philosophy, the love of wisdom, was one of the chief characteristics of our Ancient Sage and of his immediate followers. So it should be with his modern followers.

We are "to diffuse culture," not hoard it. That implies stewardship. It has been said that "All knowledge is lost in the knowing, for every truth we know is a candle given to us to work by. Gain the knowledge you can, and then use it for the highest purpose."

We are "to encourage chivalry." That means we are to take an active interest in the welfare of others, and, as Phillips Brooks once said, "No man has come to greatness who has not felt in some degree that his life belongs to the race, and that what God gives him, He gives him for mankind."

Our Fraternity's controlling ideals are designed to lead us to the highest type of human relationship so we may, in some measure, approximate the character and nobility of the finest kind of manhood. There are three stages in the evolution of our relationships. Prompted by the native instinct of self-preservation, we first live largely for our own selves; this makes for individuality. Later, as we climb the ladder of progress and respond to our social instinct, we learn to live with others; this makes for society and group endeavor. Then, prompted by our spirit of idealism, we learn to live for others; this makes for service and chivalry.

Thus we observe, by our Fraternity's ideal of brotherhood, we are taught to get along with fellow men, a requisite for happiness, and are urged to become heirs of the garnered wisdom of the ages. By its ideal of breadth and vision, our mental and moral horizons are constantly expanded and extended, and our interests and points of contact are greatly increased. By its ideals of civic righteousness and chivalry we are grounded in the principles of stewardship and prompted to dedicate our time and talents to the furtherance of noble causes.

The fundamental purpose of Sigma Pi, as expressed in its ideals, is to provide a man with brotherly Contacts under the influence of worthy Concepts which motivated by the right sort of Controls will result in a life of service in behalf of God and fellow man.

STRUCTURE & GOVERNMENT

THE FRATERNITY'S OPERATIONS

For any organization to run effectively, a set of guidelines or rules must be adopted to ensure the success and longevity of the organization. The Fraternity's Constitution and Bylaws outlines the rules by which the Fraternity operates. Before a man can be pledged into the Fraternity, he must meet its membership requirements as well as those of his college and the local Interfraternity Council. Simply stated, those requirements are that only male students or their male relatives, alumni, or members of the faculty or administration of an institution of higher education may become members of the Fraternity. In addition, each man must receive a favorable vote by the undergraduate members of the chapter prior to pledging or initiation.

A man who has been selected and has accepted an invitation to join Sigma Pi is known as a pledge; an initiated member of the Fraternity is called a brother; and, a brother who has left college is an alumnus. Membership in Sigma Pi is conferred upon a man for life and implies assumption of the full responsibilities and obligations of every member regardless of status.

Brothers are not permitted to join another Greek-letter college fraternity except those which are professional or honorary in nature. Furthermore, brothers are subject to suspension or expulsion from Sigma Pi if they fail to meet their financial obligations to either their chapter or the international fraternity, they violate any provisions of the Fraternity's Constitution and Bylaws or those of their local chapter, or they violate the laws of a state, province, or the country.

Upon joining the Fraternity, each man should take it upon himself to become familiar with the responsibilities and restrictions placed upon him and his chapter by the Fraternity's Constitution and Bylaws. There is nothing in the laws which conflicts with a man's duty to himself, his church, or his country.

THE GRAND CHAPTER

Because of its organizational and financial operations, Sigma Pi was incorporated under the laws of the State of Indiana on July 3, 1923. Its proper name at the time was Sigma Pi Fraternity of the United States. Once the Fraternity expanded outside of the United States, the name was changed to The Sigma Pi Fraternity, International, Inc.

The Grand Chapter is the supreme governing body of Sigma Pi. It consists of chapter and alumni club delegates, past, present and honorary Grand Officers, and Founders' Award recipients assembled in Convocation. When in session, the Grand Chapter has full jurisdiction over the Fraternity, elects officers,

amends the Constitution and Bylaws and possesses all the powers of a legislative assembly. Its regular meetings, called Convocations, are held every two years at various sites around North America.

Each chapter in good standing is entitled to two votes at the Convocation. Also, every chartered alumni club, current, past, honorary Grand Officer, and Founders' Award recipient present is entitled to one vote. Each chapter is required to send at least one delegate to each Convocation. The room expenses for the chapter representative may be partially reimbursed through the payment of a semi-annual fee assessed to each chapter. Thus, no chapter should have to relinquish a vote by no representation.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

When the Grand Chapter is not in session the full authority of government is vested in the Grand Council, consisting of seven international or Grand Officers. These officers are elected at the Biennial Convocation and hold office for two-year terms.

At the 50th Biennial Convocation in 2010, the Grand Chapter adopted Policy Governance as its method of governing the Fraternity. This model defines the Grand Council as a board of directors responsible for establishing "Ends policies" for the Fraternity, based upon dialogue with the Fraternity's membership. These Ends policies are designed to further the mission of the Fraternity by definitively stating how the Fraternity should serve its constituents, the undergraduate and alumni brothers of Sigma Pi. Once these Ends policies have been established the Executive Office staff will determine the means by which the Ends policies will be achieved and will implement those means.

This has resulted in a change of roles for the Grand Council members. While they remain in their traditional positions in the Fraternity' rituals they no longer fulfill all of the administrative roles they held before; those not reserved to the Grand Council now belong to the Executive Office under Policy Governance. As noted above, they collectively serve as members of a board of directors and each member is responsible for all activities of the board, not one particular element of governance. All are responsible for adherence to the Constitution and Bylaws of Sigma Pi.

The Grand Sage continues as the presiding officer of the Fraternity but he is now in the role as Chairman of the Board and Chief Governance Officer. As such he leads the discussions of the Ground Council in its deliberations and otherwise functions as a board chairman would.

The Grand Second Counselor presides when the Grand Sage is absent or unable to perform his duties.

The Grand Third Counselor now serves as a liaison between the Executive Office and Grand Council on financial matters. His charge by the Grand Sage is to keep the Grand Council appraised of the Financial affairs of the Fraternity

Grand Council for the 2018-20 Biennium. From left: GS Joseph Palazzolo (Monmouth '00), GSC Rhett LaRose (UTSA '08), GTC TJustin Todoroff (Cal State Long Beach '01), GFoC Brian Kurisky (Ferris State '07), GFC Kent Varney (Kentucky '97), GH Paul Wydra (UMSL '96), and PGS Larry Rovira (Cal State Fullerton '80)

so that the Grand Council can make sound financial policy and direct the Chief Executive Officer with its financial expectations. The Grand Third Counselor, however, is not the Treasurer of the Grand Chapter as a chapter Third Counselor would be the Treasurer of his Chapter.

The Grand Fourth Counselor, Grand First Counselor, Grand Herald, and Past Grand Sage all serve generally as members of the board, with the Grand Fourth Counselor remaining responsible for taking minutes of Grand Council meetings.

The seventh officer is the immediate past president, or Past Grand Sage, who serves to bring continuity to the Grand Council.

While any member of Sigma Pi in good standing may be elected to a Grand Chapter office, it is customary for nominees to be alumni with prior experience on the Grand Chapter level. Grand Sage candidates must have served at least one biennium on the Grand Council. Grand Officers do not receive a salary from the Fraternity, often bear the cost of part or all of their own expenses when working in service to the Fraternity, and must meet a minimum "give or get" donation in support of the Fraternity. Therefore, it is necessary that Grand Council members be well-established in their professional life. As volunteers, they are not required to maintain residence in Nashville nor do they have an office at the Executive Office.

In addition to its other powers, the Grand Council is licensed to establish and maintain a central office of administration known as the Executive Office and to employ a Chief Executive Officer, better known as the Executive Director.

The Constitution and Bylaws allow for the Grand Chapter to maintain standing committees. The Judicial Review Committee shall be charged only with

considering various Requests for Consideration of expulsions, as provided by Bylaw 4. Additionally, the Grand Council has three other standing committees including: The Ritual Committee, The Alumni Leadership Search Committee, and The Elections Board. The Grand Council may, from time to time, authorize the formations of other committees as it deems necessary to assist in the achievement of development of its ends policies.

Alumni Volunteer Advisors

In addition to its hierarchical structure of local chapters, alumni clubs, and colonies, the Fraternity also has geographical divisions referred to as provinces. Chapters are grouped together based on their proximity to each other to form a province. The Chief Executive Officer (Executive Director) appoints a Province Archon to serve for a two-year term, or at the discretion of the Grand Sage. The Province Archon, like the Grand Officers, is a volunteer who receives no salary for his contributions. He is charged with visiting the chapters in the province as a representative of the Grand Chapter, bettering relations between the chapters, coordinating province meetings, assisting the international headquarters staff with administrative duties as they relate to the province and assisting with expansion efforts in the province.

In 1974, the delegates to the Convocation voted to have a Chapter Director for each chapter and colony. The Chapter Director is appointed by the Chief Executive Officer (Executive Director) with the purpose to promote the social and intellectual life of a chapter in every possible way. His duties include seeing that the rules and regulations of the Grand Chapter and the host institution are obeyed, providing additional communication between the chapter and the international headquarters and assisting and overseeing the total operation of the chapter. The Chapter Director should reside in or near the college community so as to be readily accessible to the undergraduates. Due to the success of the system, the delegates to the 1976 Convocation voted to officially incorporate it into the Constitution and Bylaws of the Fraternity.

Subordinate Bodies

The Constitution allows for three types of subordinate bodies: chapters, alumni clubs, and colonies. The first two are granted charters to operate by the Grand Chapter and all are subject to the rules and regulations of the Fraternity.

Chapters

Chapters are undergraduate organizations located at or near institutions of higher learning and derive their active membership from the student body. They are designated by a Greek-letter name at the time of chartering.

The Constitution and Bylaws contain regulations under which chapters are obligated to operate. Although each chapter follows a fixed pattern as far as administration and control, it is free to make bylaws or regulations needed for its operation provided they do not conflict with those of the Grand Chapter.

Chapter officers are the similar to those of the Grand Chapter, with the exception of the past president, nor do they use the title "Grand." Thus, they are: Sage, Second Counselor, Third Counselor, Fourth Counselor, First Counselor, and Herald. Additionally, chapters have the following committees: scholarship, recruitment, pledge education, finance, social, and intramurals. Chapters are highly encouraged to include committees for alumni relations, public relations, risk management, and community service. Every chapter is also recommended to have an advisor. An alumnus or faculty member of the Fraternity is preferred for the position, but a member of another national or international fraternity or even an unaffiliated person is acceptable.

Alumni Clubs

The second type of subordinate body is the alumni club. Membership of the club is derived from Sigma Pi members living within a particular city or geographical region, or Sigma Pi members from a particular chapter. Each club is chartered by the Grand Chapter and is entitled to one vote at the Convocation provided the club is in good standing and is represented at the meeting.

Early in its history, Sigma Pi recognized alumni needed a definite place in the Fraternity if it was to grow and prosper. Thus, when there were only eight chapters and the membership totaled a mere 481, provisions were made in the Constitution and Bylaws for the organization and chartering of alumni clubs.

The primary purpose of an alumni club is to make possible a continuing and a furthering of the friendships which were formed among brothers during their college days. It provides a means by which brothers from different chapters may meet and enjoy each other's company. Alumni clubs sponsor events to publicize Sigma Pi in their area. They also assist the local undergraduate chapters in their operation and in their alumni relations.

The activities of an alumni club usually have a dual purpose: to benefit the local undergraduate chapters and to provide an enjoyable experience for the club's members. In general, the activities on behalf of the undergraduates are the furnishing of advisors or advisory committees for the chapters and their individual brothers, providing vocational guidance, supervising the financial and administrative affairs of the chapters, assisting in the education of the pledges, sponsoring of an awards programs, creating a Chapter Educational Fund to support the chapter's activities and provide scholarships for deserving students, aiding the chapters in recruiting new members, developing a sound publicity program for the chapter and helping to organize inter-chapter activities.

For their own enjoyment and benefit, the members of an alumni club may sponsor social events, hold regular luncheon or dinner programs, organize Founders' Day activities, conduct an annual charity program, operate a business exchange program, publish a regular newsletter, print a local Sigma Pi directory and develop programs which will be of benefit to the entire Fraternity.

Colonies

A colony is the third type of subordinate body. A colony is an organized group of men on a campus who have pledged Sigma Pi with the intent of obtaining a charter. A colony usually participates and operates on an equal basis with other fraternities. The group is known as Sigma Pi Fraternity on the campus, conducts itself accordingly and is subject to the same rules and regulations of the campus, community and Grand Chapter as any chartered undergraduate chapter would be. The colony does not have a vote in the Grand Chapter until the time of its chartering. The officers of a colony are president, vice president, treasurer, secretary, sergeant-at-arms, and historian.

Brothers of Theta-Gamma Chapter at the University of West Alabama

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

THE HISTORY OF THE HEADQUARTERS

When the Sigma Pi Foundation was established in 1923, one of its purposes was to provide for the funding of a central office for the Fraternity. The office did not come into being until after a report to the 1926 Convocation which proposed creation of a central office. The purpose of the Executive Office, as well as the duties and responsibilities of the officer in charge, was then provided for in the Fraternity's bylaws.

Upon the recommendation of Grand Sage Herman S. Sidener (Kenyon 1918), the Grand Council appointed Harold Jacobsen (Kenyon 1921) as Executive Secretary. His title was changed to Executive Director in 1953. He met with Brothers Sidener and Louis H. Schreiber (Illinois 1915), the latter being Chairman of the Endowment Fund, in Tiffin, Ohio, on May 16, 1927, to discuss the responsibilities associated with the job.

The first office was established at the home of Brother Jacobsen in Roselle, New Jersey. To many, the establishment of a central office meant the attainment of a great objective; it centralized the business of the Grand Chapter and relieved the Grand Officers of all the detail work necessary to operate the Fraternity.

The first task Brother Jacobsen undertook was to bring the records of the Fraternity together, eliminate work that had been duplicated by officers in different sections of the country and establish a system for the efficient handling of all Grand Chapter business. In some instances, it required several years before all the records could be transferred and compiled at the Executive Office.

Starting with only a file, typewriter, and a small addressograph machine, the office grew so rapidly that within five months it was moved to the "movie building" in Roselle and then on February 23, 1929, to Elizabeth, New Jersey. The new location consisted of six rooms staffed by Brother Jacobsen and three secretaries. All the Fraternity's historical records and files were maintained and stored there.

For many years it was anticipated Sigma Pi might someday find it desirable to erect a central office building designed to meet the specific requirements of the Grand Chapter. The gift of the Shadowwood Memorial Headquarters solved the problem and provided the Fraternity with a central office for its headquarters. Moving of the furniture and equipment, as well as all the Fraternity's records and historical material took place in the spring and summer of 1963. By the start of the 1963 - 64 academic year, the complete operations of the Executive Office were based in Vincennes, Indiana. With the move to Vincennes, James L. Hills (Maryland '49) became the Executive Secretary and Brother Jacobsen

retired after 36 years of service. To further centralize the operations of Sigma Pi, the Endowment Fund moved its offices in 1968 and in 1971 the Educational Foundation moved its operation to the Executive Office.

In the winter of 2003, Sigma Pi Fraternity moved its headquarters and Educational Foundation Office to the Nashville, Tennessee suburb of Brentwood. This was done to keep pace with the growing needs of our members within the elements of technology, communication, personal access, convenience and economic accountability. Just as the move was made from New Jersey to Indiana, the Executive Office made the move to fit within the growing needs of the organization.

In October 2013, the Fraternity and Educational Foundation moved to the Mitchell House in Lebanon, Tennessee, the former home of the Castle Heights Military Academy and Cracker Barrel Old Country Store's corporate headquarters. After more than five years at the Mitchell House, the Executive Office moved to a new location near downtown Nashville and the Nashville International Airport.

FUNCTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE

The Executive Office serves as an information and service center. Information and assistance is available for all phases of chapter operations, including recruitment, membership education, administration, finances, alumni programming, publications, and campus relations. Supplies of all types are kept at the Executive Office for chapters, and a complete mailing service has been developed. The Fraternity's publications, including *The Emerald*, The Bulletin, The Balance, and The Keryx, are prepared and distributed from the Executive Office. Finally, additional resources and contact information for all current Executive Office staff members can be found online at *sigmapi.org*.

Record-keeping is one major function of the Executive Office. At the time of his pledging and initiation, each brother is registered with the Fraternity. Computerized address records enable the Fraternity to keep up-to-date mailing lists and allow chapters to have easy access to addresses of their alumni. In addition, financial, administrative and historical records of each chapter are preserved at our headquarters.

Through the generous donations of our alumni, Sigma Pi Fraternity displays a variety of fraternal memorabilia as well as some of the personal memorabilia of our members in a museum located in the Executive Office. While browsing in our collection, one can see items donated from professional athletes, astronauts, musicians, and other great men of our organization. Visitors can also view a collection of old manuscripts of the Fraternity ritual, chapter petitions to charter, and books written by and about Sigma Pi Fraternity.

The Chief Executive Officer (Executive Director) is responsible for the management of the headquarters, staff and operations of the Fraternity. He devotes his time to the interests of the Fraternity and is responsible to the Grand Sage and the orders of the Grand Council. He is required to keep full and accurate records of the business affairs of the Fraternity and to make periodic reports to the Grand Council, Grand Chapter, and Convocations.

Originally, the Chief Executive Officer (Executive Director) visited chapters in addition to his numerous duties. However, it was only possible for him to visit each chapter on an average of once every two years and for no more than two or three days. Early in 1937, Grand Sage Otto M. Buerger (Cornell 1917) appointed a special committee to investigate and consider whether it was feasible to have a full-time traveling officer in addition to the Executive Secretary. Brother Jacobsen and a number of the officers had advocated for several years the office of a traveling secretary be established. Many chapters had expressed the need for regular and longer visits from a professional staff member. The recommendations of the special committee were approved and

Executive Secretary Jacobsen in his office at Elizabeth, New Jersey

on September 16, 1937, James H. Hauser (Temple 1934) assumed his duties as the first Traveling Secretary of the Fraternity.

The Traveling Secretary, later renamed Educational Leadership Consultant, was a young alumnus selected for the position on the basis of his undergraduate education and experience. Before beginning his travels, he would pass through an extensive training period designed to acquaint him with all facets of the Grand Chapter, Educational Foundation, and undergraduate chapter operations. During his visit to a chapter, he would work with the officers, advisors and committee chairmen to determine the chapter's strengths and weaknesses. He

would then assists them in developing programs which will enable the chapter to improve within the fraternity system.

The Chief Executive Officer (Executive Director) also employs a staff to assist with his duties on a professional basis. They may work in areas dealing with alumni services, communications, business affairs, chapter services and expansion (an up-to-date staff directory is available on *sigmapi.org*).

PUBLICATIONS

From its early years as a national fraternity, Sigma Pi has engaged in a publications program. The program, though limited at first to a printed ritual manual, a quarterly magazine and the Convocation minutes, has been expanded into a full-time operation. The Executive Office now coordinates the development and printing of all international publications and provides similar services to the collegiate chapters and alumni clubs when requested. The purposes of the programs are to provide a complete and accurate record of Sigma Pi, its progress and its work, to aid the chapters in their operations, and to keep Sigma Pi brothers informed of the activities of other brothers, the chapters and the international organization.

In the ever-evolving world of fraternal communications, Sigma Pi has progressed in keeping the members of the organization properly connected. The award-winning publications of Sigma Pi help to maintain the strong bonds among members with expanded, descriptive coverage of fraternity and inter-fraternal affairs. The Director of Communications, Grand Fourth Counselor and the Communications Committee ensure that the Fraternity's members remain constantly informed about the international fraternity and the issues significant to it through the Fraternity's printed and electronic media.

Sigma Pi Manual

Since 1940, each man who has pledged the Fraternity has received a manual from which he could learn about Sigma Pi and the fraternity world. This manual is sent to a pledge via the chapter officers upon receipt of his Pledge and Membership Record Form and his Pledge Deposit at the Executive Office. The cost of the manual is included in the Pledge Deposit.

For the first pledge manual, many of the Fraternity's knowledgeable alumni authored chapters on the ideals, history, heraldry, and government of Sigma Pi. Executive Director Jacobsen edited the book with the assistance of Louis Foley (Ohio 1915) and oversaw its printing in 1940. Over the years, several revisions have been necessary due to the growth of the Fraternity with a number of brothers involved in the revision process.

The Emerald

The oldest regular publication of the Fraternity has been its magazine, *The Emerald of Sigma Pi*, commonly referred to as *The Emerald*. Published since 1911, *The Emerald* reports to the membership the affairs of the organization and presents to the brotherhood the views and intentions of the international staff and officers. The publication is also shared to other fraternal organizations and the Fraternity and Sorority Life Advisors at our host institutions.

The first issue was edited by Louis L. Moore (Temple 1909) who, on the magazine's tenth anniversary, gave the following account of its beginning:

"In the early days of the Fraternity, and prior to that period of chemicalization which gave us our present solid organization, provision was made in the constitution for a periodical which was to be called The Sigma Pi Chronicle. This magazine existed only in the fancy of the officers of that time. It never reached the light of day, nor issued from the pressroom. Then came the critical time for Sigma Pi, in which it was necessary to tear down and destroy a great part of the original structure and build anew upon solid foundations, in order to assure the permanency of Sigma Pi within, and respect for Sigma Pi from without. It was at this time that a new constitution was written and in its pages The Sigma Pi Chronicle gave place to The Sigma Pi Emerald, or as it is now called, The Emerald of Sigma Pi.

The first issue made its appearance on July 15, 1911. In corresponding with the various chapters, the editor had requested a full list of their membership roll in the hands of the Grand Fourth Counselor. This request had been made with the dual purpose of compiling a directory for publication, as well as obtaining a potential subscription list. The former materialized in the form of a directory, comprising all (as they were then called) national officers, chapter officers and as many of the members as were reported by the chapters. The list totaled 216 names, together with the address of each man, and filled the last four pages of the issue."

Brother Moore immediately began work on the next issue, but it did not appear for nearly three years for lack of financial support. The second volume of *The Emerald*, containing just three issues, appeared in October 1914 under the editorship of Luther C. Weeks (Purdue 1912). That first issue may be viewed as

a failure, but, it provided the standard by which every *The Emerald* since has been produced.

Over the years the format and design of *The Emerald* has changed many times, but throughout, the editors have endeavored to maintain the same basic objectives and purposes. King Wilkin (California 1927), whose fifteen-year term as editor of *The Emerald* has been equaled only by Louis Foley (Ohio 1910), elaborated on these objectives in his report to the 1933 Convocation:

> *"The Emerald's first obligation is that of reporting to the Fraternity's membership the affairs of the organization's widely scattered units and representing to the membership the views and intentions of our national and regional officers. The Emerald must report as well those events which further or interrupt the Fraternity's progress; and it should represent, to the best of its editor's ability, the diversified views which obtain in controversial issues...There are today three general types of fraternity publications. The most common is the out-and-out 'house organ' devoted entirely to bally-hoo. The second type is that which makes a fetish of big names and great men. It is more restrained in its makeup but it exists almost entirely as an organ for publicity. The third type, and we believe that The Emerald can properly be included in the group, endeavors to serve in a routine manner, but aspires to be a more substantial service and is groping in the half-light of the renaissance which is dawning."*

The major sources of articles and information for the magazine are the chapters and individual brothers. Three times a year, each chapter's Emerald correspondent (Herald) writes a brief article detailing chapter activities and must submit it with related photographs. In addition, he is responsible for writing short stories on individual brothers and soliciting articles about chapter operations and special projects for submission to the magazine. Alumni brothers are also encouraged to submit articles relaying their recent activities and career information.

The Emerald Online

On January 30th, 2014, Sigma Pi revealed the new online version of *The Emerald*. Utilizing the model set forth by major magazine publications such as *The Rolling Stone* and *Sports Illustrated*, Sigma Pi will continue to print issues of *The Emerald* each year, while also continuously publishing and updating *The Emerald Online*.

The Manual of Ceremonies

One of the most important documents of any fraternity is its ritual. Upon it is based the continuum of brotherhood; it ties together all brothers, young and old, one chapter with another.

Through the years, Sigma Pi has used three different ritual ceremonies. The first

initiatory rite, called "The Cryptic Art" was used in 1908 when Phi and Gamma Chapters were installed. Shortly thereafter, "The English Chivalric Ritual" was prepared for the initiation of brothers. In the tumultuous events of 1909, this ritual was discarded and a committee was appointed to write a new one.

Working together, Byron R. Lewis (Vincennes 1902) and then Grand Fourth Counselor M. Atlee Ermold (Temple 1909) wrote "The Golden Quest." It was based upon the ritual of Sigma Delta local Fraternity which became the Kappa Chapter of Sigma Pi the previous year. The ceremony was officially adopted on April 10, 1910, and has been in use, with slight modification, ever since.

Louis Foley served as Editor of The Emerald *from 1946 until 1961.*

Originally, "The Golden Quest" was available only in manuscript form, but in 1914, it became necessary to mimeograph it. Six years later, under the direction of Grand Herald Lewis, the ritual was printed for insertion into a small leather binder. This arrangement permitted the addition of special outlines of procedure and ceremonies for use in formal pledging, the opening and closing of chapter meetings and the installation of new officers.

In 1940 the various ceremonies and the initiation ritual were revised and published in one book entitled The Manual of Ceremonies. The manual, enthusiastically received by the chapters, was acclaimed for its comprehensiveness, explanatory material and the arrangements of the ceremonies. The Manual of Ceremonies was revised in 2006. While retaining its basic character and structure it has been enhanced significantly.

Every chapter of the Fraternity is issued six copies of The Manual of Ceremonies, one for each officer. Each brother, upon his initiation, should take it upon himself to become familiar with its contents and, in particular, the Fraternity's ritual. During the ceremony, few, if any, learners truly grasp and appreciate its full meaning. "The Golden Quest" is an exceedingly beautiful and impressive ceremony. It is worth the time of every brother to learn its full significance.

Social Media

Sigma Pi utilizes all major social media platforms, such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and others. These can be found using the username @sigmapi. Sigma Pi can also be found on Youtube, Vimeo, Flickr, and other media accounts as well.

sigmapi.org

The Sigma Pi website gives immediate access to anyone seeking information regarding the Executive Office, chapters, resources, or host institutions.

joinsigmapi.com

This site is geared towards chapter recruitment and expansion. The website gives prospective members, parents, faculty and staff a more in depth look at joining the Fraternity and the benefits of membership.

mysigmapi.com

For undergraduates and alumni, MySigmaPi is an all-inclusive website for members of Sigma Pi. The website allows brothers to search the member database, stay up-to-date on current chapter and international events, and search the resource center for documents, logos, and much more.

Various Resources

Sigma Pi provides colonies and chapters with access to the graphic identity and brand standards of the Fraternity, as well as templates for business cards, banners, letterhead, recruitment items and more.

Membership Directory

The Fraternity has published a directory of its growing membership periodically throughout its history. The first membership directory was compiled by Louis L. Moore (Temple 1909) and printed as a section in the first issue of *The Emerald* in 1911. By 1936, membership had risen to 6,000 and a new directory was needed. The new edition was printed geographically enabling brothers to locate other Sigma Pi members in their area.

In 1967, Grand Third Counselor Frank E. Gray (UCLA '35) proposed that a new directory, with both alphabetical and geographical sections, be printed. However, it was not until after the Fraternity's membership records were computerized that it became economically feasible to print an accurate and timely directory of members. When it was completed in 1973, Who's Who in Sigma Pi contained nearly 35,000 names and addresses. As technological advances have been made, the Fraternity's ability to produce a comprehensive and economical membership directory has been enhanced, and now all information can be found online at *mysigmapi.com*.

The Keryx

The esoteric, or secret publication of Sigma Pi is The Keryx. From its inception in July 1931, The Keryx has been printed in many different formats. It has appeared whenever the Grand Council deemed it necessary. The word "keryx" comes from ancient Greeks to whom it signified a herald or messenger. Thus, The Keryx is the confidential messenger of the Fraternity. Its purpose is to bring news of important matters and activities relating to the Fraternity's welfare to every initiated member. Information that may appear in a The Keryx includes the financial statements of the Grand Chapter, Convocation proceedings and reports on Grand Council meetings.

The Songbook

The first song book of the Fraternity appeared in 1920. It was produced by a committee comprised of James P. DeWolfe (Kenyon 1916), Philip W. Timberlake (Kenyon 1916), Herman S. Sidener (Kenyon 1918) and William H. Fenzel (Ohio 1914). The first edition, Songs of Sigma Pi, was a tremendous success and a second edition was printed in 1922.

In 1925, "Sigma Pi Sweetheart" was published in sheet form. Words and music to other songs were printed in *The Emerald* over the years. Not until 1968, however, was another song book printed. Sigma Pi Sings, edited by William L. Lane (Vincennes '66), contained the words of many popular serenade songs including "My Sigma Pi Girl" and "Sigma Pi Sweetheart." One of these, "The Fireside Song" (sung to "O Tannenbaum"), was adopted by the 1968 Convocation delegates as the official song of Sigma Pi.

Miscellaneous Publications

In addition to the publications described above, the Fraternity publishes a great amount of other printed matter including promotional literature for use by chapters in rush, planning calendars, Convocation minutes, and idea pamphlets.

AWARDS

Through the years, the Fraternity has developed a program for the recognition of outstanding brothers and chapters. Like the Fraternity itself, this program is constantly being expanded to include new areas of achievement. The following is the history and criteria for the Fraternity's awards program.

Individual Awards

Since 1962, the Fraternity has recognized several of its most outstanding alumni brothers through the presentation of **the Founders' Award** at Convocation. This award is the highest and most prestigious form of recognition which the Fraternity bestows upon an individual brother. Before each Convocation, the Grand Council selects the recipients based upon outstanding contributions or exceptional service in business, a profession, education or humanitarianism, including service to Sigma Pi or the fraternity system as a whole. As many as six awards may be given out at any Convocation.

At each Convocation, the Fraternity recognizes three undergraduate brothers for service in various areas. **The Michael P. Carey Award** is presented in recognition of outstanding leadership by an undergraduate brother within his chapter. **The Harold Jacobsen Award** is presented in recognition of outstanding leadership by an undergraduate brother to his college or university. **The Cletus A. Broecker Award** is presented to an undergraduate brother whose efforts have provided the greatest contribution to a philanthropy and/or community service project. All three recipients are selected from nominations submitted by undergraduate chapters, alumni clubs and advisors.

The Sigma Pi Educational Foundation administers several scholarships recognizing leadership, superb academic achievement, and service to the Fraternity. These scholarships have been made possible through the generous gifts and bequests to the Educational Foundation. Additional information about the Educational Foundation and its programs can be found online at *sigmapi.org.*

Grand Chapter Awards

The Grand Sage's Award was created in 1962 and originally presented to the chapter showing the greatest improvement during a biennium. At the 1972 Convocation, the delegates voted to redefine the award to be presented to the most outstanding Sigma Pi chapter. In 1992, the award was again redefined so that it would be presented biennially to three chapters, each selected as the best in its tier. To ensure that chapters from Greek systems of all sizes were represented equally, three tiers were created based upon the number of similar social fraternities at the respective host institution; the small tier designed for campuses with 1-5 fraternities, the medium for those with 6-12 and the large with 13 and above. In 2006, the tier structure was revamped to expand the award to the top four chapters. The tiers, each named after a Founding Father, were created based upon the number of similar social fraternities at the respective host institution. The award is based on a chapter's performance in

the following areas: scholarship, membership size and ranking (within Sigma Pi and on the campus), membership recruitment (within Sigma Pi and on the campus), finances, chapter efficiency, programming, philanthropy, service to the community, the ACE Project, alumni relations, leadership on campus, image and overall campus ranking.

For a chapter to be eligible to win a Grand Sage's Award, it must first be recognized with a **Grand Council Award**. This award was established in 1982 and originally occupied the role the Grand Sage's Award now occupies. In 1994, this award was redefined to be presented to the top-10 chapters in the Fraternity. The award was expanded again in 2004, and was then presented to the top-15 chapters, or more accurately the top five from each of the three tiers. In 2006, the tier structure changed to honor the four founding fathers of the Fraternity. The award went from recognizing the top-15 overall Sigma Pi chapters to the top three from each of the four tiers of chapters in relation to the number of social fraternities at the respective host institution.

An increase in the number of chapters performing at a high level led to the creation of the Fraternity's newest award for chapter achievement. **The Grand Chapter Award**, introduced at the 2004 Convocation, honors the top-25 Sigma Pi chapters.

Since the delegates to the 1972 Convocation voted to change the criteria for awarding the Grand Sage's Award, a resolution was also passed to create a **Most Improved Chapter Award**. This honor is bestowed upon the chapter demonstrating the greatest overall improvement during a biennium.

Chapters are recognized annually for the recruitment of new members. The **Membership Recruitment Award** is presented to the chapter recruiting and registering the largest total number of pledges and initiates during the fiscal year. The **Membership Increase Award** is presented to the chapter registering the largest percentage increase in total pledges and initiates reported from one fiscal year to the next.

The Chapter Scholarship Award is presented annually to recognize outstanding academic achievement. This award is given to the chapter which registers the highest grade point average within Sigma Pi.

The Beyer-Fryburg Award, created by PGS Howard Beyer (NJIT '53) and PGS Frank Fryburg (Penn State '44), is presented to the chapter(s) with the highest Standards of Excellence score at the end of each academic year.

In 1972, PGS William Cutbirth (UCLA '42) created **the Community Service Award** to recognize the chapter with the most noteworthy project or series of projects benefiting the community during the biennium. The award recognizes the fact many Sigma Pi chapters devote much of their time and talent to helping others on their campuses and in their communities.

The Louis Foley Newsletter Award is presented annually to the chapter or alumni club which publishes the best alumni newsletter during the academic year. The award, named in honor of Past Grand Fourth Counselor and former editor of *The Emerald* Louis Foley (Ohio 1910), was established in 1968. A panel of judges selects the outstanding newsletter on the basis of editorial excellence, pictorial excellence, alumni coverage, typographic appearance and frequency of the publication.

The Fitzpatrick/Reston Award, formerly known as *The Emerald* Award of Merit, has been presented annually since 1931, to the chapter making the most noteworthy contribution of articles and materials to the Fraternity's magazine. The editorial staff selects the winning chapter on the basis of submission of chapter reports, undergraduate and alumni news, special articles, photographs and other assorted material. The purpose of the award is to stimulate competition and interest in furnishing articles for the magazine. The award is named for James Reston (Illinois '29) who won the Pulitzer Prize in 1945 and 1957; and for Karen M. Fitzpatrick, wife of then Executive Director E. Andrew Morris (Murray State '68) who was the editor of *The Emerald* at the time of her death in 1986.

Chapter and Alumni Club Awards

Several chapters and alumni clubs have created local awards to recognize the outstanding efforts of their members, including pledges, undergraduates, and alumni.

Many number of chapters and alumni clubs have also created memorial scholarships in honor of deceased brothers, or brothers who have made extraordinary contributions to the chapter or community. Most of these scholarships are administered through the Sigma Pi Educational Foundation and others are handled locally.

THE CHAPTER

STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION

Each chapter of Sigma Pi is a self-governing body, operating independently of the other chapters but within the confines of the Grand Chapter's Constitution and Bylaws. It enacts its own rules, selects its own members, manages its own finances and organizes its own activities. In addition, each chapter is subject to the laws of the governmental agencies (federal, state, province, and local) having jurisdiction over it and to the regulations of the college or university at which it is chartered. In short, it operates itself for the benefit of its members, both individually and collectively.

Each member of Sigma Pi should be familiar with these regulations and with the operation of his chapter. Presented here is a summary of the administrative organizations of the chapter. A more detailed guide can be found in the Officer's Handbooks published by the Executive Office.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The administrative and executive functions of a chapter are delegated to six officers known collectively as the Executive Council. Their titles are Sage, First Counselor, Second Counselor, Third Counselor, Fourth Counselor, and Herald. The Sage serves as chairman of the Executive Council.

The Executive Council, working closely with chapter advisors, seeks to insure the smooth and effective operation of the chapter. The Council's duties may be summarized as follows: to establish policies, to plan activities, to discipline members, to solve problems, to govern the chapter, to make appointments and to enforce the rules and regulations of the chapter, the Grand Chapter, and the university.

In addition to his duties as a member of the Executive Council, each officer has specific duties of his own. Before taking office, he must thoroughly acquaint himself with those duties, and, when he concludes his term, he leaves a permanent record of what he has done. Each officer is also responsible for the proper training of his successor.

The Sage

The word "sage" is derived from the Latin verb sapere meaning "to be wise." Within Sigma Pi, it indicates a wise and venerable man. Its usage is indicative of the type of person needed for the job; the Sage is the president and chief executive officer of the chapter.

The duties of the Sage, as with each other officer position, can be found in the

Fraternity's Constitution and Bylaws. The following is an excerpt:

> *"The Sage shall be the administrative head of the Chapter, and perform such duties as usually devolve upon a presiding officer. He shall cause to be enforced at all times all the laws and provisions of both the Grand Chapter and his Chapter. He shall preside at all Chapter meetings and decide on all points of order. He shall appoint all officers and committees not otherwise provided for in the Chapter laws and regulations. The Sage shall be responsible to the Grand Chapter for the general management and conduct of the affairs of his Chapter, and by virtue of his high office shall be the guardian of the honor and welfare of the Chapter. The Sage shall also post the Risk Management Policy in a prominent area of the chapter dwelling, or if this is not an option, the brothers and pledges will be made aware of such risk management policy. He shall countersign checks drawn on Chapter funds, and it shall be his duty to prepare a Monthly Report on the overall activities of his Chapter and to forward same regularly to both the Executive Office and the Chapter Director by the tenth(10) of the following month. Finally, the Sage shall provide for the installation of Chapter Officers, including his successor, at the end of his term of office, and shall perform all such other duties as may be required of him by the Chapter and the Grand Chapter."*

Other specific duties of the Sage include the suspending of members for indebtedness to the chapter, insuring the proper pledging and initiation of new members and the proper reporting of new pledges and initiates to the Grand Chapter, and seeing to it that each officer, committee chairman, and other brother is performing the duties assigned to him. Finally, the Sage must be both an example and an inspiration to the rest of his brothers. It is a big job, but, if done well, will ensure continued success for the chapter.

The First Counselor

The Constitution and Bylaws of Sigma Pi provide that the First Counselor serves as the alumni secretary of the chapter. He is often also given the roles of warden, sergeant-at-arms and risk manager. Other duties may be stipulated in the chapter bylaws.

The First Counselor's role as alumni secretary is important, for good alumni relations are vital to the well-being of a chapter. He should maintain a file and up-to-date mailing list of all alumni. As part of his duty, the First Counselor is also in charge of publishing an alumni newsletter. He is also responsible for the care of the chapter's ritual equipment and for preparing the chapter room for meetings and initiations.

The Second Counselor

The Second Counselor serves as the vice president and as chaplain. He assists the Sage in all chapter matters and, in the absence of the Sage, performs the duties of the presiding officer.

The Constitution and Bylaws assign no other specific duties to the Second Counselor. However, through chapter bylaws and appointments of the Sage, the position can become very important. The Second Counselor may be appointed chairman of an important committee such as recruitment or new member education, or he can become the parliamentarian of the chapter.

One of the most effective ways the Second Counselor can serve the chapter is to coordinate and generally direct the work of the various committees. Thus, he would be responsible for the proper functioning of each committee and the Executive Council. Information regarding committees will appear later in this section.

The Third Counselor

One of the most important positions in the chapter is the Third Counselor who acts as the treasurer. A Third Counselor who sees to it that the financial obligations of the chapter are met, the proper financial records are kept, and the financial affairs of the chapter are kept in good order will be doing much to aid in the success of his chapter.

The duties of the Third Counselor are to collect and be responsible for all chapter funds, to sign all checks, to keep accurate records and books, to be personally responsible for the collection and forwarding of all membership fees to the Grand Chapter, to make a monthly financial report, to administer the chapter's finances in accordance with the budget, and to insure that all records and funds are transferred in proper order to his successor.

In addition, the Third Counselor should work closely with the chapter comptroller or financial advisor. The Constitution and Bylaws requires that every chapter have a comptroller. He is appointed to supervise the financial operation of the chapter.

The Fourth Counselor

The success of the chapter's business and paper work depends upon the secretary, or the Fourth Counselor. The efficiency and organization of the Fourth Counselor affects nearly every activity of the chapter.

The Fourth Counselor records and preserves the minutes of every chapter meeting, keeps an accurate chapter roster, records attendance at every meeting, files all correspondence, reports and records of the chapter, and is responsible for properly notifying the Grand Chapter of new initiates, new officers and other chapter activities. It is also his duty to make sure the chapter does not exhaust its stock of supplies. Many chapters assign the Fourth Counselor the additional duty of opening and distributing all official chapter mail.

The Herald

The Herald serves as the chapter's ritualist and is the conductor of neophytes. The Herald is also the chapter's historian. It is his duty to maintain the chapter roster and history and is in charge of keeping an up-to-date scrapbook for the chapter. Other duties are often assigned to him in the chapter's bylaws.

THE COMMITTEE SYSTEM

The committee system might be called the backbone of the Fraternity. The concept is appropriate, for the proper and efficient functioning of a chapter is dependent upon the successful operation of its committees.

The committee structure has developed around two basic concepts-that there is more to do than can be done by the members individually and that each member has something to contribute to the chapter. With these ideas in mind, each chapter should seek to make good use of its committees.

As previously mentioned, the Second Counselor is given the responsibility of coordinating the efforts of the committees. Whether the duty is given to him or another brother, the committee coordinator makes sure that each committee is functioning as it should. Merely organizing committees will not accomplish anything. The coordinator must see to it that each committee has a purpose and specific projects and that each committee member does his job. He also eliminates duplication in the work of different committees.

The coordinator must see to it that each committee meets as often as necessary and that the committee chairman make regular reports to the chapter. Upon the completion of a project, the chairman makes and files a report on it for future reference. The coordinator forms committees whenever necessary and disbands them when the job for which they were created is completed.

It is recommended by the Grand Chapter, that each subordinate chapter establish six committees. They would be **recruitment**, **pledge education**, **finance**, **scholarship**, **social**, and **intramurals**. Each chapter should provide for the appointment of other committees, both standing and special, as necessary. Specific duties should be assigned to each committee which are formed.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

Every organization, regardless of its nature or purpose, needs a set of guidelines by which it exists and operates. In Sigma Pi, this is provided for in the Fraternity's Constitution and Bylaws. This document structures and regulates the Fraternity, its officers and its subordinate bodies. It also provides, in a simple but important statement, that the Fraternity shall operate on the basis of parliamentary law and practice as presented in Robert's Rules of Order.

Parliamentary law may be considered the "rules of conduct" of an organization. It is based upon the concepts of freedom of speech, the right of the minority

to be heard and the principle of majority rule. Since 1876, Robert's Rules of Order has been the primer of parliamentary procedure for the deliberation of meetings and organizations in the United States. Without its guidelines, even the simplest of meetings can become encumbered in unnecessary and meaningless discussion.

Every chapter, in its bylaws, should provide for the conduct of its business according to Robert's Rules of Order. Copies of the book should be placed in the chapter's library for reference by the brothers and a copy should be brought to chapter meetings for use when necessary.

Below is presented a generalized outline of parliamentary procedure. Every member of Sigma Pi is encouraged to become acquainted with it and refer to it as needed. In addition, each member should become familiar with his chapter's copy of Robert's Rules of Order.

General Rules For Conducting A Meeting

- To address a meeting, a member must "obtain the floor" from the chairman (sage) who will recognize him to speak. The member should stand to speak. Only one member may speak at a time.

- Before any subject can be discussed, it must be presented in the form of a motion and be seconded. The chairman then restates the motion and asks for debate upon it. (NOTE: Whenever possible, motions should be also given to the chairman in written form. This will help avoid delays and misinterpretations.)

- The member making the motion should be allowed to speak on it first. After he has finished speaking, further discussion should, whenever possible, alternate between "pro" and "con" speakers. The chairman should seek to recognize members who have not previously spoken on the motion before recognizing a member for the second time.

- Only one main motion may be considered at a time. Discussion and motions on subjects not relevant to the motion at hand should not be permitted.

- Secondary motions must be made after the chairman opens discussion and before a vote is taken. When more than one secondary motion is pending, they are to be dealt with in order of precedence.

- All undebatable motions must be put to a vote immediately upon their restatement by the chairman.

- Motions which surpass a main question without discussion usually require a two-thirds (2/3) majority vote.

- When a member wishes to end discussion and vote upon a motion, he moves "the previous question." A second and two-thirds (2/3) majority affirmative votes are required to close debate. If the motion for previous

question is passed, the chairman proceeds to take a vote on the motion. If not, discussion continues.

- A vote may be taken by one of the following methods: voice, raising of hands, rising, ballot, roll call, or general consent (general consent is used for minor matters or routine business when there appears to be no objection to the motion. Instead of a vote, the chairman says, "If there is no objection, the motion carries." If a member objects, a formal vote must be taken.)

- No vote is required to approve the minutes "as read" or "as corrected" unless there is an objection to the approval (i.e., general consent.)

- The report of a committee is read by the committee chairman, or, in his absence, by another committee member. A written copy should be given to the meeting chairman. If the report contains no motions, it may be accepted by general consent or vote of the members. If the report contains a motion, it is best to deal with the motion separately. The committee chairman, after reading the report, should move acceptance of the motion. No second is needed as it is the motion of a committee. The motion is then acted upon in normal manner. After all motions within a report are dealt with, the report itself can be approved. (See the Appendix for additional information about Robert's Rules of Order and Parliamentary Procedure.)

Order Of Business For A Sigma Pi Chapter Meeting

- The Opening Ceremony of the Chapter
- Formal Pledging Ceremony
- Roll Call of Members
- Reading of Minutes
- Reports of Officers
- Report of Recruitment Committee
- Reports of Other Committees
- Unfinished Business
- New Business
- Discussion For the Good of the Chapter
- Talks on General Subjects
- Study of Specific Topics (History, Constitution, Ceremonies, etc.)
- Personal Critiques
- The Closing Ceremony of the Chapter

LOCAL HISTORY

A chapter's local history is just as important as the International Fraternity's. In fact, two chapters (Iota, UC Berkeley and Mu, Cornell) of Sigma Pi have roots that can be traced back to the years before Tau Phi Delta came about at Vincennes University. If a person were to thoroughly research the local history of a chapter, he may find there are some very interesting stories associated with that chapter, whether those stories involve odd coincidences, triumphs or famous individuals. It is important for a chapter to keep accurate records of its happenings.

Brothers gather for the 2019 Mid-Year Leadership Conference in Kansas City, Missouri

MID-YEAR LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

No program in recent years has had as positive an effect on chapter management as the Mid-Year Leadership Conference (MYLC), which is held at the beginning of each calendar year. Sigma Pi, through the support of alumni, has been able to provide funding which covers the housing and meal costs associated with the conference. The workshop develops lifelong leadership skills that can be used in personal, collegiate, professional, and fraternal experiences. It helps to develop networks between members across North America, while creating awareness of specific leadership responsibilities within the Fraternity. Delegates learn about the international organization through interaction between members from other chapters, the Executive Office staff, and the Grand Council and Educational Foundation board members.

At the two-day event, the Fraternity brings together newly-elected chapter officers for a series of training sessions. The agenda for the weekend allows attendees to meet, greet and discuss matters of importance to the Fraternity, while developing them in their positions.

Tony Siress (Santa Clara '85)

TONY SIRESS LEADERSHIP SUMMIT

The Sigma Pi University: Tony Siress Leadership Summit (TSLS) is the Fraternity's off-Convocation-year summer conference. The focus of this conference is to provide personal and professional development to our membership. Topics will revolve around critical thinking, conflict management, interpersonal development, stress management, strengths-based thinking, group communication, and navigating organizational dynamics.

Each chapter is encouraged to send one attendee to TSLS for personal and professional development. Space will be limited to one person per chapter until a specified deadline, then additional spots may open. There is no formal application process to attend; each chapter may send a current or future leader, and any member who wants to continue their Sigma Pi journey through personal and professional development.

POST-GRADUATE EXPERIENCE

LIFE AS AN ALUMNUS

In a few years you will graduate from your scholastic institution and get ready to face the world with the skills needed for success. As you prepare your future now, remember that the fraternal experience is not just fulfilled during your time as an undergraduate in this chapter, it can impact you for the rest of your life.

Though it may surprise many people, the vast majority of the men who compose Sigma Pi Fraternity are no longer undergraduates on some college campus. In fact, over 95 percent of all Sigma Pi brothers are alumni.

The tendency to think of a fraternity in terms of its undergraduate members is understandable. It is the collegiate chapters of the Fraternity which are most visible to the public eye, and it is as an undergraduate that the Fraternity member is most highly involved with his chapter.

Neophytes standing on the threshold of fraternity life often think only of what they can get from the Fraternity. Every initiated brother, either undergraduate or alumnus, thinks more of what he can get from than what he can give to the Fraternity. But, as in any investment, the returns from a man's fraternity membership are in direct proportion to what he puts into it. The man who gets the most satisfaction, enjoyment, inspiration, and good from his fraternity is the one who gives — gives of his heart and soul in helping his fraternity brothers, in nurturing the ideals and objectives of the Fraternity, and in promoting its general progress and welfare.

The process of "give and get" is, to some extent, reversed in the Fraternity. It is during his college days that a man may receive the greatest benefits from his membership, but it is an alumnus that he can contribute the most to it. The man who, as an undergraduate, has gotten much out of his fraternity experience, will be the man who continues to give to it, and to receive from it, in his later life.

There are many ways an alumnus can contribute to his Fraternity. First, you pay the highest honor by continuing to live by the ideals of the Fraternity. The creed, obligations of membership, and the ritual all impact wisdom and guidance that helps each brother become a successful leader at their work, family, and community. Many brothers continue to maintain their interest in their own chapter, participating whenever the occasion arises, offering insight and guidance to their younger counterparts and making a financial donation whenever possible. Such a brother may hold a position in the chapter's alumni association or housing corporation. He may serve as an advisor or comptroller. Or he may help coordinate a special fund drive or alumni project.

Alumni may also continue their active involvement in Sigma Pi through

membership in one of the Fraternity's many alumni clubs. By attending a club's meeting, participating in its activities and possibly holding an office, he will be able to continue and to expand the friendships he made as an undergraduate. More will be said about the alumni clubs later in this chapter.

A third area of involvement is available to the alumnus who is interested in the international organization of the Fraternity. With the exception of the members of the Executive Office staff, who are full-time employees, every position within the Fraternity's structure is filled by volunteers. The Grand Offices, the trusteeships of The Sigma Pi Educational Foundation, the Grand Chapter committee memberships, and numerous other positions are open to those alumni who have the interest, time, and talent to devote to their Fraternity. In addition, there is much other work which Sigma Pi must rely upon its alumni brothers to accomplish.

There is no greater service which a brother can give to Sigma Pi than to help his chapter and his Fraternity at large in every way possible when he becomes an alumnus. And it is not without its returns. The volunteer satisfaction which comes from helping young men to mold their character and prepare for their future lives are rewards every man appreciates and treasures.

Sigma Pi Fraternity has a proud reputation of dedicated alumni volunteers and staff who remained involved long after graduation. One day you may follow in their footsteps and become Chairman of the Educational Foundation, Grand Sage, or maybe even the Chief Executive Officer (Executive Director) of our organization. Each of these high-ranking positions is held by one of our alumni, and we will need the dedicated members of the future to take the reins one day and guide the organization down the path of continued success. The Fraternity offers many post-graduate experiences in fellowship, philanthropy, and fun for our members. Just like your chapter, you will only be able to enjoy the things in which you participate, and that truth becomes greater as an alumnus.

In post-graduate life you will have many new demands of your time, and concerns never experienced in the collegiate experience. Every man has to budget his time between friends, family, career, and activities; but a smart man knows he can benefit from staying active in the Fraternity.

No matter where in the world you live, it is likely that you are close to another initiated member of Sigma Pi Fraternity. Our brothers are good at helping each other, as both undergraduates and alumni, in a time of need.

ALUMNI CLUBS

Early in its history, Sigma Pi recognized that alumni needed a definite place in the Fraternity if it was to grow and prosper. Thus, when there were only eight chapters and the membership totaled a mere 481, provisions were made in the Constitution and Bylaws for the organization and chartering of alumni clubs.

Each Sigma Pi alumni club is an official subordinate body of the Fraternity. It is chartered by the Grand Chapter and is entitled to representation in and, if in

Alumni, friends, and family of Eta-Tau Chapter at Bridgewater State celebrate Christmas

good standing, a vote at Convocations. Its membership is open to all Sigma Pi brothers, in good standing, in the city or region the club serves.

The primary purpose of an alumni club is to make possible a continuing and furthering of the friendships which were formed among brothers during their college days. It provides a means by which brothers from different chapters may meet and enjoy each other's company. Alumni clubs sponsor events to publicize Sigma Pi in their area. They also assist the local undergraduate chapters in their operation and in their alumni relations.

The activities of an alumni club usually have a dual purpose — to benefit the local undergraduate chapters and to provide an enjoyable experience for the club's members. In general, the activities on behalf of the undergraduates are the furnishing of advisors or advisory committees for the chapters and their individual brothers, providing vocational guidance, supervising the financial and administrative affairs of the chapters, assisting in the education of the pledges, sponsoring of an awards program, creating a scholarship or loan fund for deserving students, aiding the chapters in recruiting new members, developing a sound publicity program for the chapter, or helping to organize inter-chapter activities.

For their own enjoyment and benefit, the members of an alumni club may sponsor social events, hold regular luncheon or dinner programs, organize Founders' Day activities, conduct an annual charity program, operate a business exchange program, publish a regular newsletter, print a local Sigma Pi directory, and develop programs which will be of benefit to the entire Fraternity.

One of the easiest ways to stay involved with Sigma Pi Fraternity is to join an alumni club. Within our alumni organizations, we have room for you. Even if you end up working and living far from your campus, you may be near an alumni club that wants you to join. Alumni clubs are a great resource for undergrads as it can give advice, and help chapters in their area; but their main purpose is to continue the fellowship among themselves.

Many of our alumni clubs members meet regularly to share a meal, ball game, or just a conversation. No matter what you do as an alumnus, you can be involved with the Sigma Pi Educational Foundation, and help share the future of our organization with the men who will follow in your footsteps.

THE SIGMA PI EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION

The Sigma Pi Educational Foundation, originally known as the Byron R. Lewis Educational Fund, was established by a vote of the delegates at the 1948 Convocation to further the educational objectives of Sigma Pi. During the preceding three years, the Grand Chapter had been the recipient of several monetary gifts from Honorary Grand Sage and Past Grand Herald Byron R. Lewis (Vincennes 1902). It had been his hope and recommendation the money be used to begin a fund for educational purposes. PGS Becher W. Hungerford (Michigan 1925), being receptive to the idea, appointed PGS M. Atlee Ermold (Temple 1909) to chair a committee which would research the subject and propose an organization for the administration of the Fund. The proposal, unanimously approved by the Convocation delegates, included a Resolution of Organization and a Trust Indenture providing for a Board of Trustees.

As stated in the proposal, and later incorporated in its constitution, the purposes of the fund were to assist and supplement the work of colleges in the educational development of students, to assist needy and deserving students to complete their education, and to aid aged or disabled former students who are in need or worthy of assistance. Under the original plan, the PGS of the Fraternity automatically became chairman of the Fund's Board of Trustees. Thus, PGS Jonathan B. Hillegass (Franklin & Marshall 1918) was the first to serve in that capacity. His fellow trustees were Becher W. Hungerford, M. Atlee Ermold, PGS Cyrus E. Palmer and Executive Secretary Harold Jacobsen. These five trustees recommended to the 1950 Convocation the Fund be reorganized and incorporated as an

Byron R. Lewis, founder of the Educational Foundation under the Educational Foundation's Constitution

independent educational foundation governed by a Board of Trustees elected by its membership. The Convocation delegates approved the plan and the incorporation was completed on June 5, 1952, under the laws of the State of Indiana. For the first two decades of the fund's existence, contributions were made at a slow but gratifying rate. By 1970, over $11,000 was available to further its objectives. Today, thanks to the generosity and loyalty of Sigma Pi alumni and friends, the total assets of the Foundation are approximately $3,000,000. Per the bylaws, any member of Sigma Pi in good standing may become a lifetime voting member by contributing a total of at least $5,000 in unrestricted cash, securities or physical property. Members of the Fraternity in good standing may also become annual voting members by contributing at least $500 in the year they propose to vote. The Board of Trustees consists of 13 corporation

members elected at biennial meeting to serve four-year terms. The officers are chairman, four vice chairmen, treasurer, and a secretary.

Through the generous support of our alumni, parents, undergraduate members and corporate sponsors, the Educational Foundation is able to fund scholarships and grants for undergraduates. Educational loans to students totaling more than $75,000 have been provided to Fraternity members and the Educational Foundation also sponsors awards given to Sigma Pi pledges, undergraduates and chapters for academic excellence. Additionally, scholarships totaling over $40,000, are awarded annually. Contributions to the Educational Foundation are tax-deductible and are thus an excellent way to aid the work of Sigma Pi. Permanent scholarships may be established in the memory of friends, relatives, or brothers. Further information may be obtained from the Educational Foundation by contacting the Fraternity's Executive Office at 615-921-2300 or sending an email to *spef@sigmapi.org*.

APPENDIX

Sigma Pi understands the importance of managing risks to keep our members and community safe. We as a organization recognize the responsibility to abide by the guidelines in place.

Alcohol and Drugs

In any activity or event sponsored or endorsed by a Sigma Pi Entity, including those that occur on or off its Premises:

1. Sigma Pi Entity, members, and guests must comply with all federal, state, provincial, and local laws. No person under the legal drinking age may possess, consume, provide, or be provided alcoholic beverages.

2. Sigma Pi Entity, members, and guests must follow the federal law regarding illegal drugs and controlled substances. No person may possess, use, provide, distribute, sell, and/or manufacture illegal drugs or other controlled substances while on Premises or at any activity or event sponsored or endorsed by the Sigma Pi Entity.

3. Alcoholic beverages must either be: (1) provided and sold on a per-drink basis by a licensed and insured third-party vendor (e.g., restaurant, bar, caterer, etc.); or (2) brought by individual members and guests through a bring your own beverage ("BYOB") system. The presence of alcohol products above 15% alcohol by volume ("ABV") is prohibited on any Sigma Pi Entity Premises or at any event, except when served by a licensed and insured third-party vendor.

4. Common sources of alcohol, including bulk quantities, which are not being served by a licensed and insured third party vendor, are prohibited (i.e., amounts of alcohol greater than what a reasonable person should consume over the duration of an event).

5. Alcoholic beverages must not be purchased with Sigma Pi Entity funds or funds pooled by members or guests (e.g., admission fees, cover fees, collecting funds through digital apps, etc.).

6. A Sigma Pi Entity must not co-host or co-sponsor, or in any way participate in, an activity or event with another group or entity that purchases or provides alcohol.

7. A Sigma Pi Entity must not co-host or co-sponsor an event with a bar, event promoter, or alcohol distributor; however, a Chapter may rent a bar, restaurant, or other licensed and insured third-party vendor to host a Sigma Pi Entity event.

8. Attendance by non-members at any event where alcohol is present must be by invitation only, and the Sigma Pi Entity must utilize a guest list system. Attendance at events with alcohol is limited to a 3:1 maximum guest-to-member ratio, and must not exceed local fire or building code capacity of the Premises or host venue.

9. Any event or activity related to the new member joining process (e.g., recruitment, intake, rush, etc.) must be substance free. No alcohol or drugs may be present if the event or activity is related to new member activities, meetings, or initiation into Sigma Pi, including but not limited to "bid night," "Big/Little" events or activities, "family" events or activities, and any ritual or ceremony.

10. Sigma Pi Entity members or guests must not permit, encourage, coerce, glorify or participate in any activities involving the rapid consumption of alcohol, such as drinking games.

Anti-Hazing

Hazing is contrary to the creed, standards, ideals, mission, and goals of Sigma Pi Fraternity and such activity by our members is hereby prohibited. No chapter shall encourage or conduct hazing activities. Permission or approval by a person being hazed is not a defense. Hazing activities are defined as:

"Any action taken or situation created intentionally, whether on or off Fraternity premises, to produce mental or physical discomfort, embarrassment, harassment or ridicule. Such activities may include but are not limited to the following: use of alcohol, paddling in any form, creation of excessive fatigue, physical and psychological shocks, quests, treasure hunts, scavenger hunts, road trips or any such activities carried on outside or inside the confines of the chapter house, wearing of public apparel which is conspicuous and not normally in good taste, engaging in public stunts and buffoonery, morally degrading or humiliation games and activities, and any other activities which are not consistent with fraternal law, ritual or policy or the regulation and policies of the educational institution."

A toll-free anti-hazing hotline is available: ***1-888-NOT-HAZE (1-888-668-4293)***. The line is available to those who think they, or students they know, have become victims of hazing. Callers may remain anonymous or they can provide personal information so that their concerns can be responded to directly.

Sexual Abuse and Harassment

The Fraternity will not tolerate or condone any form of sexist or sexually abusive behavior on the part of its members, whether physical, mental, or emotional. This is to include any actions, activities, or events, whether on chapter premises or an off-site location, that are demeaning to women or men, including but not limited to verbal harassment and sexual assault by individuals or members acting together. The employment or use of strippers, exotic dancers, or similar, whether professional or amateur, at a Fraternity event as defined in this policy is prohibited.

Fighting and Physical Abuse

The Fraternity will not tolerate or condone any form of fighting or physically abusive behavior while on chapter premises or during a Fraternity event, in any situation sponsored or endorsed by the chapter, or at any event a reasonable observer would associate with the Fraternity.

Fire, Health, and Safety

1. All chapter houses should meet all local fire and health codes and standards.

2. All chapters should post by common phones and in other locations emergency numbers for fire, police and ambulance and should have posted evacuation routes on the back door of each sleeping room.

3. All chapters should comply with engineering recommendations as reported by the insurance company or municipal authorities.

4. The possession and/or use of firearms or explosive or incendiary devices of any kind on chapter premises or during a Fraternity event or in any situation sponsored or endorsed by the chapter is prohibited.

5. Candles should not be used in chapter houses or individual rooms except under controlled circumstances such as initiation.

Water Features

The use of self-constructed pools, bodies of water, slip-and-slides, or similar on chapter premises or at any event a reasonable observer would associate with the Fraternity is prohibited.

Education

All active members and new members shall be instructed on the Risk Management Policy of Sigma Pi Fraternity annually. A copy of the Risk Management Policy is also available on the Fraternity's website.

Good Samaritan

A member who immediately obtains appropriate professional medical care for a person experiencing a medical crisis or emergency, including emergencies related to the use or consumption of alcohol or drugs, will not, along with anyone else who assists, be subject to individual disciplinary action by the Fraternity with respect to the incident. This is the case even if the member who is assisting was a contributing factor to that emergency. This policy shall not apply if the Fraternity determines that the member provided false or misleading information in the course of an investigation, or otherwise acted in bad faith.

A chapter that immediately obtains appropriate professional medical care for a person experiencing a medical crisis or emergency, including emergencies related to the use or consumption of alcohol or drugs, may be eligible for mitigation of charges related to violations of organizational policies. To be eligible for this potential mitigation, members of the chapter will be required to meet in person or by phone with a national staff member or an alumni volunteer designated by the Fraternity. This policy shall not apply if the Fraternity determines that the chapter, through its leadership, provided false or misleading information in the course of an investigation, or otherwise acted in bad faith.

Anti-Discrimination

In accordance with the Creed of the Fraternity, no Chapter shall deny membership to an individual meeting the criteria outlined in this article and the academic standards of both the Fraternity and the Chapter's host institution based on race, color, ethnicity, country of origin, sexual orientation, religion or disability.

Transgender

Those who self-identify as men and otherwise meet the requirements for membership as stated in the Fraternity's Constitution and Bylaws are welcome to seek membership in the organization.

Non-Financial Reinstatement

For non-financial reinstatement requests, the individual or Chapter must complete the following:

- Documentation that the individual has abided by all sanctions put in place with the expulsion

- Letter from the Chapter explaining in detail why the individual should be reinstated

- Any documentation to show how the individual is worthy of being a Brother again

If the individual who submitted the reinstatement request is not the individual who submitted the expulsion request, the individual who submitted the request must be contacted to supply their opinion for the reinstatement.

All information must be sent to the Executive Office, which will compile the information to be sent to the Judicial Committee of the Grand Council. The Judicial Committee will review the membership reinstatement request and supply the Grand Council a recommendation for the request. The information will then be sent to the Grand Council for a final review and vote.

While an individual or Chapter may submit an appeal request, it does not mean that the individual will be reinstated. If an appeal is denied, the member may not resubmit a new appeal for a minimum of five years.

PARLIAMENTARY RULES

MOTION	DEBATABLE	AMENDABLE	REQUIRES A SECOND	VOTE REQUIRED	IN ORDER WHEN ANOTHER IS SPEAKING	CAN BE RESCONSIDERED
Adjourn — Close the meeting	No	No	Yes	Majority	No	No
Recess — Taken an intermission	No	Yes	Yes	Majority	No	No
Question of Privilege — Complain about noise, behavior, etc.	Yes	Yes	yes	Majority	Yes	Yes
Orders of the Day — Take of pre-scheduled business	No	No	No	2/3	Yes	No
Appeal — Ask for a vote on a ruling of the chairman	No	No	Yes	Majority	Yes	No
Point of Order — Protest breach of rules	No	No	No	Chair Decides	Yes	No
Objection to Consideration of Question — Avoid considering an improper motion	No	No	No	2/3	Yes	Yes
Withdrawal Motion — Remove a motion from consideration	No	No	No	Majority	No	Yes
Suspension of Rules — Suspend rules temporarily	No	No	Yes	2/3	No	No
Division — Verify a voice vote by having members stand	No	No	No	No Vote	Yes	Yes
Point of Information — Request Information	No	No	No	No Vote	Yes	No
Lay on Table — Suspend further consideration of issue	No	No	Yes	Majority	No	No
Previous Question — end debate and amendments	No	No	Yes	2/3	No	Yes
Limit or Extend — Set the number of duration of speeches regarding a motion	No	Yes	Yes	2/3	No	Yes
Postpone to a Definite Time — Postpone discussion for a certain time	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority	No	Yes
Refer or Commit — Give closer study of something by a committee	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority	No	Yes
Amend — Add something or delete something from a motion	Yes	yes	Yes	Majority	No	Yes
Postpone Indefinitely — Avoid debate on an embarrassing motion	Yes	No	Yes	Majority	No	Yes
Main Motion	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority	No	Yes
Reconsider — Reconsider a hasty action	Yes, if motion is debatable	No	Yes	Majority	Yes	No
Rescind — Reverse a previous action	Yes	Yes	Yes	2/3	No	Yes

Commit or Refer — to refer a motion or item of business to a committee for study and the making of proposals on it.

Division of Assembly — a call for the recounting of a vote.

Division of the Question — a call for the division of a motion into parts and voting on each part separately

Filling Blanks — an informal means used to arrive at a number; (amount, date, etc.) to be inserted in a motion. The original motion should be stated with a blank in the appropriate place. The chairman then asks for suggestions. Each suggestion is voted upon beginning with the largest and working down. The first number receiving a majority vote is accepted and inserted in the original motion. The motion is then dealt with in the normal manner.

Incidental Motion — a motion which rises out of the motion under discussion and which must be dealt with before the other business can be continued or taken up.

Main Motion — a motion which brings business to the floor. It should always be stated in the affirmative and requires a second. Only one main motion can be discussed at a time. A main motion takes precedence over no other motions and yields to all secondary motions. The main motion is sometimes referred to as the question.

Order of Procedure — the ranking of motions in relation to each other. A motion must yield to all motions ranked higher than itself but must be dealt with before all motions ranked lower.

Orders of the Day — the agenda or order of business which has been adopted and must be followed. Items not included in the Orders of the Day can be dealt with only after other business is finished. A "Call for the Orders of the Day" is a motion to dispense with the business at hand and move to the scheduled business.

Point of Order — a question concerning a possible breach of parliamentary law. A point of order interrupts a speaker and is ruled upon immediately by the chairman.

Previous Question — a call to close debate and vote upon the motion under discussion.

Privileged Motion — a motion having nothing to do with the business at hand but which, because of its urgency must be dealt with at once. There are only five (5) privileged motions: to fix a time at which to adjourn; to adjourn, to recess; to raise a question of privilege; and a call for the orders of the day (NOTE: When a privileged motion does not interrupt other business, it becomes a main motion and is without privilege.)

Question of Privilege — an inquiry regarding the rights and privileges of an assembly or of an individual member.

Subsidiary Motion — a motion rising out of the motion under discussion with the goal of assisting, modifying, delaying of action upon, or otherwise disposing of the main motion. Subsidiary motions have precedence over main motions but yield to incidental and privileged motions.

Suspend the Rules — a call to suspend temporarily the rules regarding the transaction of business to enable the members to devise a solution to the problem at hand. This motion must be made with a definite stated purpose as follows: "I move to suspend the rules which interfere with...", specifying the object of suspension. (*NOTE: A call to suspend the rules cannot affect any rule in an organization's constitution and bylaws.*)

Table a Motion — to put aside a motion under discussion until a future time. The future time may be specified or left unstated. To recall the motion to the floor, it must be moved to "take it from table."

Alpha Chapter at Vincennes University

CHAPTER ROLL

Sigma Pi names each of its chapters using the order of the Greek alphabet, beginning with Alpha and ending in Omega. After the first twenty-four letters were used (our single-letter chapters), the chapters began with Alpha-Beta, Alpha-Gamma and so forth. In the early days of Sigma Pi and again in the 1960s exceptions were made. For an up-to-date Chapter Roll, please visit *sigmapi.org/chapter-roll*.

- Phi Chapter (Illinois) was the second chapter chartered by the Fraternity but named Phi because the university required fraternities on their campus to have at least twenty chapters. (Phi is the 20th letter of the Greek alphabet.)

- Kappa Chapter (Temple) was the fourth chapter chartered but received the tenth letter because of the significance of ten to the local ritual Kappa provided to Sigma Pi.

- Beta Chapter (Indiana) was the twenty-fourth chapter chartered but was given Beta because, in 1905, Tau Phi Delta members attending Indiana University petitioned Alpha to establish a new chapter, but were denied. However, the letter was set aside for Indiana.

The last time chapters were assigned out of sequence occurred with the merger of Delta Kappa during the 1960s. These chapters were able to become Delta series chapters even though Sigma Pi was still issuing charters in the Gamma series.

ALPHA CHAPTER
Vincennes University
Vincennes, Indiana
Established on 2/26/1897

PHI CHAPTER
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Urbana, Illinois
Established on 5/21/1908

GAMMA CHAPTER
The Ohio State University
Columbus, Ohio
Established on 6/6/1908

KAPPA CHAPTER
Temple University
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Established on 3/13/1909

DELTA CHAPTER
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Established on 6/5/1909

EPSILON CHAPTER
Ohio University
Athens, Ohio
Established on 5/7/1910

ZETA CHAPTER
Ohio Northern University
Adams, Ohio
Established on 6/1/1912

ETA CHAPTER
Purdue University
West Lafayette, Indiana
Established on 6/8/1912

THETA CHAPTER
Pennsylvania State University
State College, Pennsylvania
Established on 10/26/1912

IOTA CHAPTER
University of California-Berkeley
Berkeley, California
Established on 5/5/1913

LAMBDA CHAPTER
Kenyon College
Gambier, Ohio
Established on 5/13/1916

MU CHAPTER
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York
Established on 5/18/1917

NU CHAPTER
Franklin & Marshall College
Lancaster, Pennsylvania
Established on 4/27/1918

XI CHAPTER
University of Iowa
Iowa City, Iowa
Established on 5/30/1918

OMICRON CHAPTER
Tulane University
New Orleans, Louisiana
Established on 3/27/1920

PI CHAPTER
University of Utah
Salt Lake City, Utah
Established on 3/27/1920

RHO CHAPTER
North Carolina State University
Raleigh, North Carolina
Established on 5/28/1921

SIGMA CHAPTER
Iowa State University
Ames, Iowa
Established on 4/15/1922

TAU CHAPTER
University of Wisconsin-Madison
Madison, Wisconsin
Established on 5/20/1922

UPSILON CHAPTER
University of California-Los Angeles
Los Angeles, California
Established on 2/24/1923

CHI CHAPTER
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Established on 3/23/1923

PSI CHAPTER
Emory University
Atlanta, Georgia
Established on 3/29/1924

OMEGA CHAPTER
Oregon State University
Corvallis, Oregon
Established on 5/10/1924

BETA CHAPTER
Indiana University Bloomington
Bloomington, Indiana
Established on 5/31/1924

ALPHA-BETA CHAPTER
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan
Established on 4/4/1925

ALPHA-GAMMA CHAPTER
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington
Established on 1/9/1926

ALPHA-DELTA CHAPTER
Auburn University
Auburn, Alabama
Established on 2/26/1926

ALPHA-EPSILON CHAPTER
Mercer University
Macon, Georgia
Established on 2/26/1927

Theta Chapter at Pennsylvania State University

ALPHA-ZETA CHAPTER
St. Lawrence University
Canton, New York
Established on 5/17/1930

ALPHA-ETA CHAPTER
College of William & Mary
Williamsburg, Virginia
Established on 6/6/1931

ALPHA-THETA CHAPTER
Beloit College
Beloit, Wisconsin
Established on 6/15/1931

ALPHA-IOTA CHAPTER
Missouri University of Science and Technology
Rolla, Missouri
Established on 4/29/1933

ALPHA-KAPPA CHAPTER
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Established on 5/24/1936

ALPHA-LAMBDA CHAPTER
Mississippi State University
Starkville, Mississippi
Established on 12/11/1937

ALPHA-MU CHAPTER
New Jersey Institute Of Technology
Newark, New Jersey
Established on 11/26/1938

ALPHA-NU CHAPTER
Wake Forest University
Winston-Salem, North Carolina
Established on 5/12/1940

ALPHA-XI CHAPTER
California State University-Fresno
Fresno, California
Established on 2/26/1948

ALPHA-OMICRON CHAPTER
University of California-Santa Barbara
Santa Barbara, California
Established on 2/28/1948

ALPHA-PI CHAPTER
Arkansas State University
State University, Arkansas
Established on 3/7/1948

ALPHA-RHO CHAPTER
Missouri State University
Springfield, Missouri
Established on 4/1/1948

ALPHA-SIGMA CHAPTER
University of Arkansas-Fayetteville
Fayetteville, Arkansas
Established on 4/2/1948

ALPHA-TAU CHAPTER
University of Louisiana-Lafayette
Lafayette, Louisiana
Established on 4/4/1948

ALPHA-UPSILON CHAPTER
University of Rhode Island
Kingston, Rhode Island
Established on 9/25/1948

ALPHA-PHI CHAPTER
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia
Established on 10/24/1948

ALPHA-CHI CHAPTER
University of Maryland - College Park
College Park, Maryland
Established on 3/4/1949

ALPHA-PSI CHAPTER
Utah State University
Logan, Utah
Established on 5/14/1949

ALPHA-OMEGA CHAPTER
San Diego State University
San Diego, California
Established on 5/18/1949

BETA-GAMMA CHAPTER
Eastern Illinois University
Charleston, Illinois
Established on 6/10/1949

BETA-DELTA CHAPTER
University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas
Established on 3/25/1950

BETA-EPSILON CHAPTER
Syracuse University
Syracuse, New York
Established on 4/29/1950

BETA-ZETA CHAPTER
University of Miami
Miami, Florida
Established on 5/13/1950

BETA-ETA CHAPTER
San Jose State University
San Jose, California
Established on 10/21/1950

BETA-THETA CHAPTER
Drexel University
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Established on 11/18/1950

BETA-IOTA CHAPTER
Northern Arizona University
Flagstaff, Arizona
Established on 4/28/1951

BETA-KAPPA CHAPTER
Arizona State University
Tempe, Arizona
Established on 4/20/1951

BETA-LAMBDA CHAPTER
Lycoming College
Williamsport, Pennsylvania
Established on 5/23/1953

BETA-MU CHAPTER
University of Mississippi
Oxford, Mississippi
Established on 9/27/1953

BETA-NU CHAPTER
Southern Illinois University at Carbondale
Carbondale, Illinois
Established on 1/15/1955

BETA-XI CHAPTER
New Mexico State University
Las Cruces, New Mexico
Established on 2/5/1955

BETA-OMICRON CHAPTER
California State University-Long Beach
Long Beach, California
Established on 3/12/1955

BETA-PI CHAPTER
University of Virginia
Charlottesville, Virginia
Established on 4/4/1959

BETA-RHO CHAPTER
Barton College
Wilson, North Carolina
Established on 4/25/1959

BETA-SIGMA CHAPTER
Northern Illinois University
Dekalb, Illinois
Established on 5/23/1959

BETA-TAU CHAPTER
Valparaiso University
Valparaiso, Indiana
Established on 4/2/1960

BETA-UPSILON CHAPTER
Shippensburg University
Shippensburg, Pennsylvania
Established on 4/23/1960

BETA-PHI CHAPTER
Rochester Institute of Technology
Rochester, New York
Established on 5/14/1960

BETA-CHI CHAPTER
Loyola University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois
Established on 2/11/1961

BETA-PSI CHAPTER
East Stroudsburg University
East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania
Established on 11/18/1961

BETA-OMEGA CHAPTER
Lock Haven University of Pennsylvania
Lock Haven, Pennsylvania
Established on 12/9/1961

GAMMA-ALPHA CHAPTER
University of Detroit-Mercy
Detroit, Michigan
Established on 5/4/1962

GAMMA-BETA CHAPTER
Eastern Michigan University
Ypsilanti, Michigan
Established on 5/5/1962

GAMMA-GAMMA CHAPTER
University of Central Missouri
Warrensburg, Missouri
Established on 5/13/1962

GAMMA-DELTA CHAPTER
Slippery Rock University
Slippery Rock, Pennsylvania
Established on 12/2/1962

GAMMA-EPSILON CHAPTER
Fairmont State University
Fairmont, West Virginia
Established on 11/12/1963

GAMMA-ZETA CHAPTER
Parsons College
Fairfield, Iowa
Established on 3/7/1964

GAMMA-ETA CHAPTER
Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey
New Brunswick, New Jersey
Established on 3/14/1964

DELTA-OMICRON CHAPTER
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Established on 11/14/1964

DELTA-SIGMA CHAPTER
University of Wisconsin-Stout
Menomonie, Wisconsin
Established on 11/15/1964

GAMMA-THETA CHAPTER
University of Texas at Austin
Austin, Texas
Established on 1/9/1965

DELTA-CHI CHAPTER
Western State Colorado University
Gunnison, Colorado
Established on 3/27/1965

GAMMA-IOTA CHAPTER
Worcester Polytechnic Institute
Worcester, Massachusetts
Established on 5/1/1965

GAMMA-KAPPA CHAPTER
Indiana Institute of Technology
Fort Wayne, Indiana
Established on 3/19/1966

GAMMA-LAMBDA CHAPTER
University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point
Stevens Point, Wisconsin
Established on 5/21/1966

GAMMA-MU CHAPTER
University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh
Oshkosh, Wisconsin
Established on 4/22/1966

GAMMA-NU CHAPTER
University of Akron
Fairlawn, Ohio
Established on 10/15/1966

GAMMA-XI CHAPTER
West Virginia University Institute of Technology
Montgomery, West Virginia
Established on 4/22/1967

GAMMA-OMICRON CHAPTER
University of Findlay
Findlay, Ohio
Established on 5/6/1967

GAMMA-PI CHAPTER
Indiana State University
Terre Haute, Indiana
Established on 5/13/1967

GAMMA-RHO CHAPTER
Western Michigan University
Kalamazoo, Michigan
Established on 10/21/1967

GAMMA-SIGMA CHAPTER
University of Missouri
Columbia, Missouri
Established on 4/27/1966

GAMMA-TAU CHAPTER
Georgia Southern University
Statesboro, Georgia
Established on 4/20/1968

GAMMA-UPSILON CHAPTER
Murray State University
Murray, Kentucky
Established on 5/4/1968

DELTA-GAMMA CHAPTER
Milton College
Miton, Wisconsin
Established on 5/18/1968

GAMMA-PHI CHAPTER
University of Wisconsin-Whitewater
Whitewater, Wisconsin
Established on 5/18/1968

GAMMA-CHI CHAPTER
Quinnipiac University
Hamden, Connecticut
Established on 5/25/1968

GAMMA-PSI CHAPTER
Saint Louis University
St. Louis, Missouri
Established on 2/1/1969

GAMMA-OMEGA CHAPTER
Wayne State University
Detroit, Michigan
Established on 2/14/1969

DELTA-ALPHA CHAPTER
Central Michigan University
Mount Pleasant, Michigan
Established on 2/16/1969

DELTA-BETA CHAPTER
Monmouth University
West Long Branch, New Jersey
Established on 3/22/1969

DELTA-EPSILON CHAPTER
Seton Hall University
South Orange, New Jersey
Established on 3/23/1969

DELTA-ZETA CHAPTER
University of Missouri-St. Louis
Chesterfield, Missouri
Established on 4/12/1969

DELTA-ETA CHAPTER
Youngstown State University
Youngstown, Ohio
Established on 11/23/1969

DELTA-THETA CHAPTER
Texas A&M-Corpus Christi
Corpus Christi, Texas
Established on 2/7/1970

DELTA-IOTA CHAPTER
University of Wisconsin-Platteville
Platteville, Wisconsin
Established on 4/11/1970

DELTA-LAMBDA CHAPTER
Louisiana Tech University
Ruston, Louisiana
Established on 4/24/1970

DELTA-MU CHAPTER
Salem-Teikyo University
Salem, West Virginia
Established on 5/8/1970

DELTA-PI CHAPTER
Bloomsburg University Of Pennsylvania
Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania
Established on 5/9/1970

DELTA-NU CHAPTER
Ball State University
Muncie, Indiana
Established on 11/14/1970

DELTA-XI CHAPTER
Southern Utah University
Cedar City, Utah
Established on 11/14/1970

DELTA-RHO CHAPTER
Morehead State University
Morehead, Kentucky
Established on 4/17/1971

DELTA-TAU CHAPTER
Indiana University South Bend
South Bend, Indiana
Established on 5/16/1971

DELTA-UPSILON CHAPTER
Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University
Blacksburg, Virginia
Established on 4/22/1971

DELTA-PHI CHAPTER
University of Wisconsin-La Crosse
La Cross, Wisconsin
Established on 10/30/1971

DELTA-PSI CHAPTER
Troy University
Troy, Alabama
Established on 11/12/1971

DELTA-OMEGA CHAPTER
Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville
Edwardsville, Illinois
Established on 4/8/1972

EPSILON-ALPHA CHAPTER
Kennesaw State University
Marietta, Georgia
Established on 10/28/1972

EPSILON-BETA CHAPTER
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky
Established on 10/20/1973

EPSILON-GAMMA CHAPTER
Illinois Wesleyan University
Bloomington, Illinois
Established on 1/25/1975

EPSILON-DELTA CHAPTER
Columbus State University
Columbus, Georgia
Established on 5/31/1975

EPSILON-EPSILON CHAPTER
Emporia State University
Emporia, Kansas
Established on 3/6/1976

EPSILON-ZETA CHAPTER
Western Illinois University
Macomb, Illinois
Established on 5/1/1976

EPSILON-ETA CHAPTER
Illinois State University
Normal, Illinois
Established on 3/19/1977

EPSILON-THETA CHAPTER
Elon University
Elon, North Carolina
Established on 4/23/1977

EPSILON-IOTA CHAPTER
California State University-Northridge
Northridge, California
Established on 11/19/1977

EPSILON-KAPPA CHAPTER
Southern Arkansas University
Magnolia, Arkansas
Established on 12/3/1977

EPSILON-LAMBDA CHAPTER
Eastern Kentucky University
Richmond, Kentucky
Established on 4/22/1978

EPSILON-MU CHAPTER
James Madison University
Harrisonburg, Virginia
Established on 4/29/1978

EPSILON-NU CHAPTER
California State University-Fullerton
Fullerton, California
Established on 12/10/1978

EPSILON-XI CHAPTER
Fairleigh Dickinson University-Metropolitan
Teaneck, New Jersey
Established on 5/6/1979

EPSILON-OMICRON CHAPTER
University at Buffalo
Buffalo, New York
Established on 12/1/1979

EPSILON-PI CHAPTER
Christopher Newport University
Newport News, Virginia
Established on 4/4/1981

EPSILON-RHO CHAPTER
Drury University
Springfield, Missouri
Established on 4/17/1982

EPSILON-SIGMA CHAPTER
Loyola Marymount University
Los Angeles, California
Established on 4/17/1982

EPSILON-TAU CHAPTER
University of Tennessee at Martin
Martin, Tennessee
Established on 5/1/1982

EPSILON-UPSILON CHAPTER
University of California-Davis
Davis, California
Established on 11/18/1982

EPSILON-PHI CHAPTER
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University-Prescott
Prescott, Arizona
Established on 11/20/1982

EPSILON-CHI CHAPTER
University of San Diego
San Diego, California
Established on 4/16/1983

EPSILON-PSI CHAPTER
Widener University
Chester, Pennsylvania
Established on 4/23/1983

EPSILON-OMEGA CHAPTER
State University of New York at Potsdam
Potsdam, New York
Established on 11/5/1983

ZETA-ALPHA CHAPTER
West Chester University
West Chester, Pennsylvania
Established on 2/4/1984

ZETA-BETA CHAPTER
Embry-Riddle Aero. Univ.-Daytona Beach
Daytona Beach, Florida
Established on 2/25/1984

ZETA-GAMMA CHAPTER
Millersville University
Millersville, Pennsylvania
Established on 4/28/1984

ZETA-DELTA CHAPTER
University of Colorado Boulder
Boulder, Colorado
Established on 4/28/1984

ZETA-EPSILON CHAPTER
Michigan Technological University
Houghton, Michigan
Established on 4/28/1984

ZETA-ZETA CHAPTER
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida
Established on 10/27/1984

ZETA-ETA CHAPTER
Santa Clara University
Santa Clara, California
Established on 1/19/1985

ZETA-THETA CHAPTER
State University of New York-Plattsburgh
Plattsburgh, New York
Established on 1/26/1985

ZETA-IOTA CHAPTER
University of Western Ontario
London, Ontario
Established on 3/2/1985

ZETA-KAPPA CHAPTER
California State University-Bakersfield
Bakersfield, California
Established on 4/13/1985

ZETA-LAMBDA CHAPTER
University of Southern California
Los Angeles, California
Established on 4/27/1985

ZETA-MU CHAPTER
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan
Established on 5/18/1985

ZETA-NU CHAPTER
Villanova University
Villanova, Pennsylvania
Established on 10/31/1985

ZETA-XI CHAPTER
Southeastern Oklahoma State University
Durant, Oklahoma
Established on 12/14/1985

ZETA-OMICRON CHAPTER
Lawrence Technological University
Southfield, Michigan
Established on 1/11/1986

ZETA-PI CHAPTER
Oakland University
Rochester, Michigan
Established on 3/15/1986

ZETA-RHO CHAPTER
Edinboro University
Edinboro, Pennsylvania
Established on 3/22/1986

ZETA-SIGMA CHAPTER
North Carolina Wesleyan College
Rocky Mount, North Carolina
Established on 4/5/1986

ZETA-TAU CHAPTER
University of Northern Colorado
Greeley, Colorado
Established on 5/9/1987

ZETA-UPSILON CHAPTER
University of California-San Diego
San Diego, California
Established on 5/16/1987

ZETA-PHI CHAPTER
Southeastern Louisiana University
Hammond, Louisiana
Established on 9/26/1987

ZETA-CHI CHAPTER
Rowan University
Glassboro, New Jersey
Established on 3/5/1988

ZETA-PSI CHAPTER
West Virginia University
Morgantown, West Virginia
Established on 4/16/1988

ZETA-OMEGA CHAPTER
University of Nevada-Reno
Reno, Nevada
Established on 4/23/1988

ETA-ALPHA CHAPTER
California State University-Sacramento
Sacramento, California
Established on 4/23/1988

ETA-BETA CHAPTER
Southern Connecticut State University
New Haven, Connecticut
Established on 4/30/1988

ETA-GAMMA CHAPTER
Hofstra University
Hempstead, New York
Established on 5/7/1988

ETA-DELTA CHAPTER
California Polytechnic State-San Luis Obispo
San Luis Obispo, California
Established on 5/21/1988

ETA-EPSILON CHAPTER
Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida
Established on 11/19/1988

ETA-ZETA CHAPTER
Western Connecticut State University
Danbury, Connecticut
Established on 4/8/1989

ETA-ETA CHAPTER
Bridgewater State University
Bridgewater, Massachusetts
Established on 4/15/1989

ETA-THETA CHAPTER
York College of Pennsylvania
York, Pennsylvania
Established on 4/22/1989

ETA-IOTA CHAPTER
California State University-Dominguez Hills
Carson, California
Established on 5/13/1989

ETA-KAPPA CHAPTER
East Carolina University
Greenville, North Carolina
Established on 4/21/1990

ETA-LAMBDA CHAPTER
University at Albany
Albany, New York
Established on 4/28/1990

ETA-MU CHAPTER
Missouri Southern State University
Joplin, Missouri
Established on 5/5/1990

ETA-NU CHAPTER
Towson University
Towson, Maryland
Established on 10/27/1990

ETA-XI CHAPTER
University of North Carolina-Asheville
Asheville, North Carolina
Established on 11/10/1990

ETA-OMICRON CHAPTER
University of Toronto
Toronto, Ontario
Established on 1/19/1991

ETA-PI CHAPTER
Kutztown University-Pennsylvania
Kutztown, Pennsylvania
Established on 12/14/1991

ETA-RHO CHAPTER
Carleton University
Clayton, Ontario
Established on 4/11/1992

ETA-SIGMA CHAPTER
Colorado State University
Fort Collins, Colorado
Established on 4/24/1993

ETA-TAU CHAPTER
Fitchburg State University
Fitchburg, Massachusetts
Established on 2/19/1994

ETA-UPSILON CHAPTER
University of California-Irvine
Irvine, California
Established on 3/11/1995

ETA-PHI CHAPTER
Miami University
Oxford, Ohio
Established on 3/25/1995

ETA-CHI CHAPTER
DePaul University
Chicago, Illinois
Established on 5/13/1995

ETA-PSI CHAPTER
Clemson University
Clemson, South Carolina
Established on 4/20/1996

ETA-OMEGA CHAPTER
Johnson & Wales University
Providence, Rhode Island
Established on 9/27/1996

THETA-ALPHA CHAPTER
Clarion University of Pennsylvania
Clarion, Pennsylvania
Established on 3/15/1997

THETA-BETA CHAPTER
Saginaw Valley State University
University Center, Michigan
Established on 4/25/1997

THETA-GAMMA CHAPTER
University of West Alabama
Livingston, Alabama
Established on 10/4/1998

THETA-DELTA CHAPTER
The College Of New Jersey
Ewing, New Jersey
Established on 4/15/2000

THETA-EPSILON CHAPTER
Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Indiana, Pennsylvania
Established on 5/5/2001

THETA-ZETA CHAPTER
Lynchburg College
Lynchburg, Virginia
Established on 4/27/2002

THETA-ETA CHAPTER
Old Dominion University
Norfolk, Virginia
Established on 1/25/2003

THETA-THETA CHAPTER
Ferris State University
Big Rapids, Michigan
Established on 3/29/2003

THETA-IOTA CHAPTER
Pennsylvania State University-Altoona
Altoona, Pennsylvania
Established on 4/26/2003

THETA-KAPPA CHAPTER
Texas Tech University
Lubbock, Texas
Established on 4/26/2003

THETA-LAMBDA CHAPTER
Radford University
Radford, Virginia
Established on 11/8/2003

THETA-MU CHAPTER
California State University-Chico
Chico, California
Established on 11/15/2003

THETA-NU CHAPTER
University of Houston
Houston, Texas
Established on 11/22/2003

THETA-XI CHAPTER
Salisbury University
Salisbury, Maryland
Established on 4/24/2004

THETA-OMICRON CHAPTER
University of Alabama
Tuscaloosa, Alabama
Established on 5/8/2004

THETA-PI CHAPTER
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona
Established on 2/26/2005

THETA-RHO CHAPTER
Grand Valley State University
Allendale, Michigan
Established on 2/26/2005

THETA-SIGMA CHAPTER
Ursinus College
Collegeville, Pennsylvania
Established on 9/24/2005

THETA-TAU CHAPTER
William Paterson University
Wayne, New Jersey
Established on 10/8/2005

THETA-UPSILON CHAPTER
Texas State University-San Marcos
San Marcos, Texas
Established on 4/8/2006

THETA-PHI CHAPTER
Pennsylvania College of Technology
Williamsport, Pennsylvania
Established on 11/18/2006

THETA-CHI CHAPTER
Saint Joseph's University
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Established on 4/10/2007

THETA-PSI CHAPTER
University of Southern Indiana
Evansville, Indiana
Established on 4/14/2007

THETA-OMEGA CHAPTER
Middle Tennessee State University
Murfreesboro, Tennessee
Established on 4/21/2007

IOTA-ALPHA CHAPTER
Kansas State University
Manhattan, Kansas
Established on 5/5/2007

IOTA-BETA CHAPTER
University of Delaware
Newark, Delaware
Established on 10/20/2007

IOTA-GAMMA CHAPTER
Texas A&M University
College Station, Texas
Established on 11/3/2007

IOTA-DELTA CHAPTER
University of Texas-San Antonio
San Antonio, Texas
Established on 11/10/2007

IOTA-EPSILON CHAPTER
University of Oregon
Eugene, Oregon
Established on 11/17/2007

IOTA-ZETA CHAPTER
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Established on 4/12/2008

IOTA-ETA CHAPTER
University of California-Santa Cruz
Santa Cruz, California
Established on 1/17/2009

IOTA-THETA CHAPTER
Bentley University
Waltham, Massachusetts
Established on 3/28/2009

IOTA-IOTA CHAPTER
Montclair State University
Upper Montclair, New Jersey
Established on 5/2/2009

IOTA-KAPPA CHAPTER
University of Central Florida
Orlando, Florida
Established on 8/22/2009

IOTA-LAMBDA CHAPTER
Arkansas Tech University
Russellville, Arkansas
Established on 11/7/2009

IOTA-MU CHAPTER
Georgia Institute of Technology
Atlanta, Georgia
Established on 11/14/2009

IOTA-NU CHAPTER
Washington State University
Pullman, Washington
Established on 4/3/2010

IOTA-XI CHAPTER
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina
Established on 4/14/2012

IOTA-OMICRON CHAPTER
University of Louisville
Louisville, Kentucky
Established on 4/28/2012

IOTA-PI CHAPTER
Oklahoma State University
Stillwater, Oklahoma
Established on 4/27/2013

IOTA-RHO CHAPTER
Keene State College
Keene, New Hampshire
Established on 4/26/2014

IOTA-SIGMA CHAPTER
University of South Florida
Tampa, Florida
Established on 3/14/2015

IOTA-TAU CHAPTER
St. John's University
Jamaica, New York
Established on 9/19/2015

IOTA-UPSILON CHAPTER
Stockton University
Galloway, New Jersey
Established on 11/19/2016

IOTA-PHI CHAPTER
Fairleigh Dickinson University-Florham
Florham Park, New Jersey
Established on 2/25/2018

FRATERNITY AND SORORITY FOUNDING DATES

Fraternities	Founding	Founding Location
Acacia	May 12, 1904	University of Michigan
Alpha Chi Rho	June 4, 1985	Trinity College
Alpha Delta Gamma	October 10, 1924	Loyola University-Chicago
Alpha Delta Phi	October 29, 1832	Hamilton College
Alpha Epsilon Pi	November 7, 1913	New York University
Alpha Gamma Rho	October 10, 1904	Ohio State University
Alpha Kappa Lambda	April 22, 1914	University of California
Alpha Phi Alpha	December 4, 1906	Cornell University
Alpha Sigma Phi	December 6, 1845	Yale University
Alpha Tau Omega	September 11, 1865	Virginia Military Institute
Beta Chi Theta	June 2, 1999	University of California-Los Angeles
Beta Sigma Psi	April 17, 1925	University of Illinois
Beta Theta Pi	August 8, 1839	Miami University
Chi Phi	December 24, 1824	Princeton University
Chi Psi	May 20, 1841	Union College
Delta Chi	October 13, 1890	Cornell University
Delta Epsilon Psi	October 1, 1998	University of Texas
Delta Kappa Epsilon	June 22, 1844	Yale University
Delta Lambda Phi	October 15, 1986	Washington, D.C
Delta Phi	November 17, 1827	Union College
Delta Psi	January 17, 1847	Columbia College
Delta Sigma Phi	December 10, 1899	City College of New York
Delta Tau Delta	January 1, 1858	Bethany College
Delta Upsilon	November 4, 1834	Williams College
FarmHouse	April 15, 1905	University of Missouri
Iota Nu Delta	February 7, 1994	Binghamton University
Iota Phi Theta	September 19, 1963	Morgan State University
Kappa Alpha Order	December 21, 1865	Washington College
Kappa Alpha Psi	January 5, 1911	Indiana University
Kappa Alpha Society	November 26, 1825	Union College
Kappa Delta Phi	April 14, 1900	Bridgewater Normal School
Kappa Delta Rho	May 17, 1905	Middlebury College

Lambda Phi Epsilon	February 25, 1981	University of California-Los Angeles
Lambda Sigma Upsilon	April 5, 1979	Rutgers University
Lambda Theta Phi	December 1, 1975	Kean College
Nu Alpha Kappa	February 26, 1988	California Polytechnic State University
Omega Delta Phi	November 25, 1987	Texas Tech University,
Phi Beta Sigma	January 9, 1914	Howard University
Phi Gamma Delta	May 1, 1848	Jefferson College
Phi Iota Alpha	December 26, 1931	Multiple Universities
Phi Kappa Psi	February 19, 1852	Jefferson College
Phi Kappa Sigma	August 16, 1850	University of Pennsylvania
Phi Kappa Tau	March 17, 1906	Miami University
Phi Kappa Theta	April 29, 1889	Brown University
Phi Lambda Chi	March 15, 1925	University of Central Arkansas
Phi Mu Delta	March 1, 1918	Multiple Universities
Phi Sigma Kappa	March 15, 1873	University of Massachusetts
Phi Sigma Phi	July 30, 1988	South Bend, Indiana
Pi Kappa Alpha	March 1, 1868	University of Virginia
Pi Kappa Phi	December 10, 1904	College of Charleston
Pi Lambda Phi	March 21, 1895	Yale University
Psi Upsilon	November 24, 1833	Union College
Sigma Alpha Epsilon	March 9, 1856	University of Alabama
Sigma Alpha Mu	November 26, 1909	City College of New York
Sigma Beta Rho	August 16, 1996	University of Pennsylvania
Sigma Chi	June 28, 1855	Miami University
Sigma Nu	January 1, 1869	Virginia Military Institute
Sigma Phi Epsilon	November 1, 1901	University of Richmond
Sigma Phi Society	March 4, 1897	Union College
Sigma Pi	February 26, 1897	Vincennes University
Sigma Tau Gamma	June 28, 1920	University of Central Missouri
Tau Delta Phi	June 22, 1910	City College of New York
Tau Epsilon Phi	October 10, 1910	Columbia University
Theta Delta Chi	October 31, 1847	Union College
Theta Xi	April 29, 1864	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Theta Chi	April 10, 1856	Norwich University
Triangle	April 15, 1907	University of Illinois
Zeta Beta Tau	December 29, 1898	City College of New York
Zeta Psi	June 1, 1847	New York University

Organization	Founding	Founding Location
Pi Beta Phi	April 28, 1867	Monmouth College
Kappa Alpha Theta	January 27, 1870	DePauw University
Kappa Kappa Gamma	October 13, 1870	Monmouth College
Alpha Phi	October 10, 1872	Syracuse University
Delta Gamma	December 1, 1873	Lewis School for Girls
Gamma Phi Beta	November 11, 1874	Syracuse University
Alpha Chi Omega	October 15, 1885	DePauw University
Delta Delta Delta	November 25, 1888	Boston University
Alpha Xi Delta	April 17, 1893	Lombard College
Chi Omega	April 5, 1895	University of Arkansas
Sigma Kappa	November 9, 1874	Colby College
Alpha Omicron Pi	January 2, 1897	Barnard College
Zeta Tau Alpha	October 15, 1898	Longwood College
Alpha Gamma Delta	May 30, 1904	Syracuse University
Alpha Delta Pi	May 15, 1851	Weslyan College
Delta Zeta	October 24, 1902	Miami University
Phi Mu	January 1, 1852	Weslyan College
Kappa Delta	October 23, 1897	Longwood College
Sigma Sigma Sigma	April 20, 1898	Longwood College
Alpha Sigma Tau	November 4, 1899	Eastern Michigan University
Alpha Sigma Alpha	November 15, 1901	Longwood University
Alpha Epsilon Phi	October 24, 1909	Barnard College
Theta Phi Alpha	August 30, 1912	University of Michigan
Phi Sigma Sigma	November 26, 1913	Hunters College
Delta Phi Epsilon	March 17, 1917	New York University
Sigma Delta Tau	April 25, 1917	Cornell University

PAST AWARD WINNERS

GRAND CHAPTER AWARD

The Grand Chapter Award was created in 2004 to recognize the top-25 chapters in the Fraternity. Grand Chapter Award winners are selected based on a combination of their Standards of Excellence scores, community service and philanthrophic impact, and adherence to cohesive, sound chapter management, among other factors.

2004

Mu	Cornell University
Sigma	Iowa State University
Beta	Indiana University Bloomington
Alpha-Iota	Missouri University of Science and Technology
Alpha-Nu	Wake Forest University
Alpha-Pi	Arkansas State University
Beta-Gamma	Eastern Illinois University
Beta-Omicron	California State University-Long Beach
Beta-Pi	University of Virginia
Beta-Chi	Loyola University of Chicago
Delta-Beta	Monmouth University
Delta-Zeta	University of Missouri-St. Louis
Delta-Rho	Morehead State University
Epsilon-Rho	Drury University
Zeta-Delta	University of Colorado Boulder
Zeta-Eta	Santa Clara University
Zeta-Omicron	Lawrence Technological University
Zeta-Pi	Oakland University
Eta-Nu	Towson University
Eta-Rho	Carleton University
Eta-Tau	Fitchburg State University
Eta-Phi	Miami University
Theta-Beta	Saginaw Valley State University
Theta-Gamma	University of West Alabama
Theta-Delta	The College Of New Jersey

2006

Mu	Cornell University
Sigma	Iowa State University
Upsilon	University of California-Los Angeles
Beta	Indiana University Bloomington
Alpha-Iota	Missouri University of Science and Technology
Alpha-Nu	Wake Forest University
Alpha-Phi	University of Georgia
Beta-Gamma	Eastern Illinois University
Beta-Omicron	California State University-Long Beach

Beta-Pi	University of Virginia
Gamma-Sigma	University of Missouri
Delta-Beta	Monmouth University
Epsilon-Gamma	Illinois Wesleyan University
Epsilon-Rho	Drury University
Zeta-Delta	University of Colorado Boulder
Zeta-Zeta	University of Florida
Zeta-Eta	Santa Clara University
Zeta-Pi	Oakland University
Zeta-Tau	University of Northern Colorado
Eta-Nu	Towson University
Theta-Beta	Saginaw Valley State University
Theta-Delta	The College Of New Jersey
Theta-Epsilon	Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Theta-Rho	Grand Valley State University

2008

Alpha	Vincennes University
Phi	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Alpha-Iota	Missouri University of Science and Technology
Alpha-Nu	Wake Forest University
Alpha-Pi	Arkansas State University
Alpha-Phi	University of Georgia
Beta-Gamma	Eastern Illinois University
Beta-Eta	San Jose State University
Beta-Omicron	California State University-Long Beach
Beta-Pi	University of Virginia
Delta-Beta	Monmouth University
Delta-Zeta	University of Missouri-St. Louis
Delta-Omega	Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville
Epsilon-Rho	Drury University
Zeta-Eta	Santa Clara University
Zeta-Omicron	Lawrence Technological University
Eta-Mu	Missouri Southern State University
Eta-Nu	Towson University
Theta-Beta	Saginaw Valley State University
Theta-Delta	The College Of New Jersey
Theta-Eta	Old Dominion University
Theta-Theta	Ferris State University
Theta-Rho	Grand Valley State University
Theta-Tau	William Paterson University
Iota-Alpha	Kansas State University

2010

Alpha	Vincennes University
Phi	University of Illinois
Upsilon	University of California-Los Angeles

Xi	University of Iowa
Omega	Oregon State University
Alpha-Beta	University of Michigan
Alpha-Iota	Missouri University of Science and Technology
Alpha-Nu	Wake Forest University
Alpha-Pi	Arkansas State University
Beta-Gamma	Eastern Illinois University
Beta-Pi	University of Virginia
Gamma-Iota	Worcester Polytechnic Institute
Delta-Beta	Monmouth University
Delta-Omega	Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville
Epsilon-Gamma	Illinois Wesleyan University
Epsilon-Rho	Drury University
Zeta-Alpha	West Chester University
Zeta-Omicron	Lawrence Institute of Technology
Zeta-Chi	Rowan University
Theta-Delta	The College of New Jersey
Theta-Rho	Grand Valley State University
Theta-Chi	Saint Joseph's University
Theta-Omega	Middle Tennessee State University
Iota-Beta	University of Delaware
Iota-Epsilon	University of Oregon

2012

Alpha	Vincennes University
Xi	University of Iowa
Alpha-Mu	New Jersey Institute Of Technology
Alpha-Nu	Wake Forest University
Beta-Omicron	California State University-Long Beach
Beta-Pi	University of Virginia
Beta-Tau	Valparaiso University
Beta-Chi	Loyola University of Chicago
Gamma-Alpha	University of Detroit-Mercy
Gamma-Iota	Worcester Polytechnic Institute
Delta-Beta	Monmouth University
Epsilon-Rho	Drury University
Zeta-Omicron	Lawrence Technological University
Zeta-Chi	Rowan University
Theta-Gamma	University of West Alabama
Theta-Delta	The College Of New Jersey
Theta-Eta	Old Dominion University
Theta-Theta	Ferris State University
Theta-Rho	Grand Valley State University
Theta-Chi	Saint Joseph's University
Theta-Omega	Middle Tennessee State University
Iota-Beta	University of Delaware
Iota-Delta	University of Texas-San Antonio

Iota-Epsilon	University of Oregon
Iota-Zeta	University of Minnesota

2014

Alpha	Vincennes University
Xi	University of Iowa
Omega	Oregon State University
Alpha-Iota	Missouri University of Science and Technology
Beta-Pi	University of Virginia
Gamma-Alpha	University of Detroit Mercy
Gamma-Gamma	University of Central Missouri
Gamma-Eta	Rutgers University
Gamma-Upsilon	Murray State University
Gamma-Omega	Wayne State University
Delta-Beta	Monmouth University
Epsilon-Rho	Drury University
Zeta-Omicron	Lawrence Technological University
Zeta-Pi	Oakland University
Zeta-Chi	Rowan University
Eta-Tau	Fitchburg State University
Eta-Phi	University of Miami (OH)
Theta-Gamma	University of West Alabama
Theta-Delta	The College of New Jersey
Theta-Eta	Old Dominion University
Theta-Sigma	Ursinus University
Iota-Delta	University of Texas-San Antonio
Iota-Epsilon	University of Oregon
Iota-Zeta	University of Minnesota
Iota-Kappa	University of Central Florida

2016

Sigma	Iowa State University
Alpha-Iota	Missouri University of Science and Technology
Alpha-Mu	New Jersey Institute of Technology
Alpha-Rho	Missouri State University
Beta-Tau	Valparaiso University
Gamma-Gamma	University of Central Missouri
Gamma-Iota	Worcester Polytechnic University
Gamma-Upsilon	Murray State University
Delta-Epsilon	Seton Hall University
Delta-Zeta	University of Missouri-St. Louis
Epsilon-Alpha	Kennesaw State University
Epsilon-Rho	Drury University
Zeta-Eta	Santa Clara University
Eta-Delta	California Polytechnic State University
Eta-Epsilon	Florida State University
Eta-Eta	Bridgewater State University

Theta-Chi	St. Joseph's University
Theta-Eta	Old Dominion University
Theta-Gamma	University of West Alabama
Theta-Psi	Southern Indiana University
Theta-Rho	Grand Valley State University
Iota-Delta	University of Texas-San Antonio
Iota-Iota	Montclair State University
Iota-Lambda	Arkansas Tech University
Iota-Zeta	University of Minnesota

2018

Iota-Lambda	Arkansas Tech University
Eta-Eta	Bridgewater State University
Eta-Delta	California Polytechnic State University
Delta-Alpha	Central Michigan University
Epsilon-Rho	Drury University
Theta-Rho	Grand Valley State University
Zeta-Epsilon	Michigan Technological University
Alpha-Rho	Missouri State University
Alpha-Iota	Missouri University of Science and Technology
Delta-Beta	Monmouth University
Iota-Iota	Montclair State University
Alpha-Mu	New Jersey Institute Of Technology
Omega	Oregon State University
Theta-Phi	Pennsylvania College of Technology
Theta-Beta	Saginaw Valley State University
Zeta-Eta	Santa Clara University
Iota-Tau	St. John's University
Iota-Upsilon	Stockton University
Gamma-Gamma	University of Central Missouri
Theta-Gamma	University of West Alabama
Delta-Iota	University of Wisconsin-Platteville
Theta-Sigma	Ursinus College
Alpha-Nu	Wake Forest University
Gamma-Omega	Wayne State University
Gamma-Iota	Worcester Polytechnic Institute

2020

Eta-Tau	Fitchburg State University
Alpha-Iota	Missouri University of Science and Technology
Gamma-Upsilon	Murray State University
Theta-Eta	Norfolk, Virginia
Theta-Beta	Saginaw Valley State University
Iota-Tau	St. John's University
Gamma-Gamma	University of Central Missouri
Gamma-Iota	Worcester Polytechnic Institute

GRAND COUNCIL AWARD

The Grand Council Award was established in 1982 and originally occupied the role which the Grand Sage's Award now occupies. In 1994, the award was altered so that it was presented to the top-10 chapters within Sigma Pi. This award was expanded in 2004 from recognizing the top-10 overall Sigma Pi Chapters to the top-15, including the top five from each of the three tiers of chapters. In 2006, the tier structure changed to honor the four founding fathers of the Fraternity. The award went from recognizing the top-15 overall Sigma Pi chapters to the top three from each of the four tiers of chapters in relation to the number of social fraternities at the respective host institution.

1982

Alpha-Delta	Auburn University
Epsilon-Theta	Elon University
Epsilon-Nu	California State University-Fullerton

1984

Alpha-Delta	Auburn University
Epsilon-Zeta	Western Illinois University
Epsilon-Chi	University of San Diego

1986

Beta-Gamma	Eastern Illinois University
Epsilon-Beta	University of Kentucky
Epsilon-Rho	Drury University

1988

Beta	Indiana University Bloomington
Epsilon-Epsilon	Emporia State University
Epsilon-Nu	California State University-Fullerton

1990

Beta-Gamma	Eastern Illinois University
Epsilon-Epsilon	Emporia State University
Zeta-Lambda	University of Southern California

1994

Phi	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Omega	Oregon State University
Beta	Indiana University Bloomington
Alpha-Eta	College of William and Mary
Alpha-Nu	Wake Forest University
Beta-Gamma	Eastern Illinois University
Epsilon-Gamma	Illinois Wesleyan University
Epsilon-Theta	Elon University
Epsilon-Rho	Drury University
Zeta-Eta	Santa Clara University

Eta-Epsilon	Florida State University
Eta-Omicron	University of Toronto

1996

Theta	Pennsylvania State University
Omega	Oregon State University
Alpha-Nu	Wake Forest University
Beta-Gamma	Eastern Illinois University
Beta-Nu	Southern Illinois University at Carbondale
Epsilon-Gamma	Illinois Wesleyan University
Epsilon-Eta	Illinois State University
Epsilon-Rho	Drury University
Zeta-Eta	Santa Clara University
Eta-Sigma	Colorado State University
Eta-Phi	Miami University

1998

Sigma	Iowa State University
Omega	Oregon State University
Alpha-Nu	Wake Forest University
Beta-Gamma	Eastern Illinois University
Epsilon-Gamma	Illinois Wesleyan University
Epsilon-Epsilon	Emporia State University
Epsilon-Rho	Drury University
Zeta-Eta	Santa Clara University
Eta-Phi	Miami University
Eta-Psi	Clemson University

2000

Sigma	Iowa State University
Upsilon	University of California-Los Angeles
Omega	Oregon State University
Beta-Gamma	Eastern Illinois University
Epsilon-Beta	University of Kentucky
Epsilon-Nu	California State University-Fullerton
Epsilon-Rho	Drury University
Zeta-Eta	Santa Clara University
Eta-Phi	Miami University
Eta-Psi	Clemson University

2002

Sigma	Iowa State University
Alpha-Delta	Auburn University
Alpha-Nu	Wake Forest University
Alpha-Pi	Arkansas State University
Beta-Omicron	California State University-Long Beach
Delta-Rho	Morehead State University

Zeta-Delta	University of Colorado Boulder
Zeta-Eta	Santa Clara University
Zeta-Pi	Oakland University
Eta-Nu	Towson University

2004

Sigma	Iowa State University
Alpha-Iota	Missouri University of Science and Technology
Alpha-Nu	Wake Forest University
Beta-Gamma	Eastern Illinois University
Beta-Omicron	California State University-Long Beach
Beta-Pi	University of Virginia
Delta-Beta	Monmouth University
Delta-Rho	Morehead State University
Epsilon-Rho	Drury University
Zeta-Delta	University of Colorado Boulder
Zeta-Eta	Santa Clara University
Zeta-Pi	Oakland University
Eta-Nu	Towson University
Theta-Beta	Saginaw Valley State University
Theta-Delta	The College Of New Jersey

2006

Sigma	Iowa State University
Alpha-Iota	Missouri University of Science and Technology
Alpha-Nu	Wake Forest University
Alpha-Phi	University of Georgia
Beta-Omicron	California State University-Long Beach
Beta-Pi	University of Virginia
Delta-Beta	Monmouth University
Epsilon-Rho	Drury University
Zeta-Eta	Santa Clara University
Eta-Nu	Towson University
Theta-Beta	Saginaw Valley State University
Theta-Rho	Grand Valley State University

2008

Phi	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Alpha-Nu	Wake Forest University
Alpha-Phi	University of Georgia
Beta-Gamma	Eastern Illinois University
Beta-Omicron	California State University-Long Beach
Beta-Pi	University of Virginia
Delta-Beta	Monmouth University
Epsilon-Rho	Drury University
Zeta-Eta	Santa Clara University
Eta-Nu	Towson University

| Theta-Delta | The College Of New Jersey |
| Theta-Theta | Ferris State University |

2012

Alpha	Vincennes University
Xi	University of Iowa
Alpha-Mu	New Jersey Institute Of Technology
Beta-Pi	University of Virginia
Gamma-Iota	Worcester Polytechnic Institute
Theta-Gamma	University of West Alabama
Theta-Delta	The College Of New Jersey
Theta-Eta	Old Dominion University
Theta-Chi	Saint Joseph's University
Theta-Omega	Middle Tennessee State University
Iota-Beta	University of Delaware
Iota-Zeta	University of Minnesota

2014

Xi	University of Iowa
Omega	Oregon State University
Gamma-Eta	Rutgers State University of New Jersey
Zeta-Omicron	Lawrence Technological University
Eta-Tau	Fitchburg State University
Eta-Phi	Miami University
Theta-Delta	The College Of New Jersey
Theta-Eta	Old Dominion University
Theta-Sigma	Ursinus College
Iota-Delta	University of Texas-San Antonio
Iota-Epsilon	University of Oregon
Iota-Zeta	University of Minnesota

2016

Sigma	Iowa State University
Eta-Epsilon	Florida State University
Iota-Zeta	University of Minnesota
Alpha-Rho	Missouri State University
Alpha-Iota	Missouri University of Science and Technology
Eta-Delta	California Polytechnic State University
Iota-Iota	Montclair State University
Gamma-Upsilon	Murray State University
Gamma-Gamma	University of Central Missouri
Delta-Zeta	University of Missouri-St. Louis
Epsilon-Rho	Drury University
Zeta-Eta	Santa Clara University

2018

Omega	Oregon State University
Eta-Epsilon	Florida State University
Gamma	The Ohio State University
Iota-Tau	St. John's University
Gamma-Iota	Worcester Polytechnic Institute
Alpha-Mu	New Jersey Institute Of Technology
Iota-Lambda	Arkansas Tech University
Iota-Upsilon	Stockton University
Theta-Rho	Grand Valley State University
Eta-Eta	Bridgewater State University
Epsilon-Rho	Drury University
Theta-Gamma	University of West Alabama

2020

Eta-Eta	Bridgewater State University
Epsilon-Nu	California State University, Fullerton
Eta-Tau	Fitchburg State University
Theta-Rho	Grand Valley State University
Zeta-Mu	Michigan State University
Alpha-Iota	Missouri University of Science and Technology
Gamma-Upsilon	Murray State University
Theta-Eta	Norfolk, Virginia
Omega	Oregon State University
Iota-Tau	St. John's University
Gamma-Gamma	University of Central Missouri
Beta-Pi	University of Virginia

GRAND SAGE'S AWARD

The Grand Sage's Award originally recognized the most improved chapter during the biennium. At the 1972 Convocation, the delegates voted to change the criteria to recognize the best overall chapter. In 1992, it was decided that a chapter in each tier (small, medium and large) should receive a Grand Sage's Award. In 2006, the tier structure was revamped to expand the award to the top four chapters. The tiers — each named after a Founding Father — were created based upon the number of similar social fraternities at the respective host institutions.

1962

Zeta	Ohio Northern University

1964

Beta-Pi	University of Virginia

1966

Alpha-Iota	Missouri University of Science and Technology

1968
Beta-Rho   Barton College

1970
Beta-Chi   Loyola University of Chicago

1972
Alpha-Rho   Missouri State University

1974
Beta-Gamma   Eastern Illinois University

1976
Theta   Pennsylvania State University
1978
Beta-Gamma   Eastern Illinois University

1980
Beta-Omicron   California State University-Long Beach

1982
Epsilon-Nu   California State University-Fullerton

1984
Alpha-Delta   Auburn University

1986
Beta-Gamma   Eastern Illinois University

1988
Epsilon-Nu   California State University-Fullerton

1990
Epsilon-Epsilon   Emporia State University

1992
Delta-Upsilon   Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University
Epsilon-Mu   James Madison University
Epsilon-Rho   Drury University

1994
Alpha-Eta   College of William and Mary
Beta-Gamma   Eastern Illinois University
Zeta-Eta   Santa Clara University

1996
Omega   Oregon State University

Alpha-Nu	Wake Forest University
Epsilon-Rho	Drury University

1998

Omega	Oregon State University
Alpha-Nu	Wake Forest University
Epsilon-Rho	Drury University

2000

Upsilon	University of California-Los Angeles
Zeta-Eta	Santa Clara University
Eta-Phi	Miami University

2002

Alpha-Delta	Auburn University
Alpha-Nu	Wake Forest University
Zeta-Eta	Santa Clara University

2004

Beta-Pi	University of Virginia
Eta-Nu	Towson University
Theta-Delta	The College Of New Jersey

2006

Beta-Pi	University of Virginia
Delta-Beta	Monmouth University
Epsilon-Rho	Drury University
Eta-Nu	Towson University

2008

Alpha-Nu	Wake Forest University
Beta-Omicron	California State University-Long Beach
Beta-Pi	University of Virginia
Theta-Delta	The College Of New Jersey

2010

Theta-Delta	The College of New Jersey
Zeta-Alpha	West Chester University
Alpha-Nu	Wake Forest University
Iota-Beta	University of Delaware

2012

Beta-Pi	University of Virginia
Theta-Delta	The College Of New Jersey
Theta-Chi	Saint Joseph's University
Theta-Omega	Middle Tennessee State University

2014

Xi	University of Iowa
Eta-Tau	Fitchburg State University
Eta-Phi	Miami University
Iota-Delta	University of Texas-San Antonio

2016

Eta-Delta	California Polytechnic State University
Gamma-Gamma	University of Central Missouri
Iota-Zeta	University of Minnesota
Zeta-Eta	Santa Clara University

2018

Omega	Oregon State University
Iota-Tau	St. John's University
Theta-Rho	Grand Valley State University
Eta-Eta	Bridgewater State University

2020

Epsilon-Nu	California State University, Fullerton
Gamma-Gamma	University of Central Missouri
Omega	Oregon State University
Iota-Tau	St. John's University

THE TRIAD AWARD

The Triad Award was created in 1982 and originally occupied the role which the Grand Council Award now occupies. The Triad Award is no longer presented.

1982

Alpha-Delta	Auburn University
Alpha-Iota	Missouri University of Science and Technology
Alpha-Nu	Wake Forest University
Alpha-Rho	Missouri State University
Beta-Gamma	Eastern Illinois University
Beta-Omicron	California State University-Long Beach
Gamma-Alpha	University of Detroit-Mercy
Gamma-Iota	Worcester Polytechnic Institute
Delta-Alpha	Central Michigan University
Epsilon-Beta	University of Kentucky
Epsilon-Zeta	Western Illinois University
Epsilon-Theta	Elon University
Epsilon-Nu	California State University-Fullerton

1984

Alpha-Delta	Auburn University
Alpha-Iota	Missouri University of Science and Technology
Beta-Gamma	Eastern Illinois University
Delta-Alpha	Central Michigan University

Epsilon-Beta	University of Kentucky
Epsilon-Epsilon	Emporia State University
Epsilon-Zeta	Western Illinois University
Epsilon-Nu	California State University-Fullerton
Epsilon-Rho	Drury University
Epsilon-Chi	University of San Diego

1986

Alpha-Delta	Auburn University
Alpha-Iota	Missouri University of Science and Technology
Alpha-Rho	Missouri State University
Beta-Gamma	Eastern Illinois University
Epsilon-Beta	University of Kentucky
Epsilon-Epsilon	Emporia State University
Epsilon-Zeta	Western Illinois University
Epsilon-Nu	California State University-Fullerton
Epsilon-Rho	Drury University
Epsilon-Chi	University of San Diego

1988

Beta	Indiana University Bloomington
Alpha-Iota	Missouri University of Science and Technology
Alpha-Rho	Missouri State University
Beta-Gamma	Eastern Illinois University
Epsilon-Epsilon	Emporia State University
Epsilon-Zeta	Western Illinois University
Epsilon-Nu	California State University-Fullerton
Epsilon-Rho	Drury University
Zeta-Eta	Santa Clara University
Zeta-Pi	Oakland University

1990

Beta	Indiana University Bloomington
Alpha-Iota	Missouri University of Science and Technology
Beta-Gamma	Eastern Illinois University
Gamma-Mu	University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh
Epsilon-Beta	University of Kentucky
Epsilon-Epsilon	Emporia State University
Epsilon-Nu	California State University-Fullerton
Epsilon-Rho	Drury University
Zeta-Lambda	University of Southern California
Zeta-Rho	Edinboro University

1992

Beta	Indiana University Bloomington
Alpha-Delta	Auburn University
Alpha-Iota	Missouri University of Science and Technology

Beta-Gamma	Eastern Illinois University
Gamma-Alpha	University of Detroit-Mercy
Delta-Upsilon	Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University
Epsilon-Beta	University of Kentucky
Epsilon-Mu	James Madison University
Epsilon-Nu	California State University-Fullerton
Epsilon-Rho	Drury University
Epsilon-Sigma	Loyola Marymount University
Epsilon-Phi	Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University-Prescott
Zeta-Eta	Santa Clara University
Zeta-Theta	State University of New York-Plattsburgh
Eta-Omicron	University of Toronto

FOUNDERS' AWARD

The Founders' Award is the highest honor within Sigma Pi. It is strictly reserved for the most exemplary members of our organization for their contributions within their profession, their community, and/or the Fraternity.

1962
Byron R. Lewis (Illinois 1902)
Curtis G. Shake (Vincennes 1903)
Robert W. Van Houten (NJIT '38)

1964
PGS Cyrus E. Palmer (Illinois 1910)
PGS Jonathan B. Hillegass (Franklin & Marshall 1918)
Frank T. Bow (Ohio Northern 1920)
Jon J. Kabara (Detroit-Mercy '62)

1966
LouisFoley (Ohio 1910)
Fred P. Helm (Ohio 1916)
PGS Richard G. Lowe (Penn State 1922)
PGS Becher W. Hungerford (Michigan 1925)

1968
Willard M. Kiplinger (Ohio State 1909)
Lothar I. Iversen (Wisconsin 1926)
Alexander E. Wilson Jr. (Emory 1927)

1970
Herman G. Fisher (Penn State 1918)
PGS WardAshman (Ohio State 1926)
Raymond W. Peers (UCLA '34)
John P. Soult (Missouri S&T '36)

1972
John A. Epple (Ohio Northern 1915)
HaroldJacobsen (Kenyon 1921)
Arthur L. Lewis (NJIT '41)

1974
PGS Walter H. Lemmond Jr. (Emory 1924)
William C. Mobley (Mercer 1927)
Judson C. Ward Jr. (Emory 1930)
Cleveland L. Adams (Auburn 1930)
Maxwell L. Rafferty (UCLA '34)

1976
Walter D. Kephart (Pennsylvania 1919)
Walter M. Schirra Jr. (NJIT '41)
William J. Cutbirth Jr. (UCLA '42)

1978
George L. Haller (Penn State 1924)
Henry P. Miller (Emory 1924)
Clarence C. Newcomer (Franklin & Marshall '42)
PGS Frank C. Fryburg (Penn State '44)

1980
William E. Bohlender (Ohio State 1918)
William G. Hills (Ohio State 1924)
John T. Myers (Eastern Illinois '49)
Isaac K. Beckes (Vincennes '65)

1982
Wallace W. Hall Jr. (Ohio State 1928)
William H. Harsha (Kenyon '43)
PGS Lyle H. Smith (Illinois '47)
PGS Darrell L. Spriggs (Arkansas '55)
Lewis M. Grizzard Jr. (Georgia '65)

1984
Herbert E. Longenecker (Penn State 1930)
Edgar E. Folk III (Wake Forest '44)
Andrew D. Shaw (UCLA '44)
Basil J. Boritzki (Missouri State '48)
Edward W. Rogers (Indiana '49)

1986
William F. Creighton (Pennsylvania 1928)
Edwin A. Edwards (LSU '36)
Robert A. Prichard (North Carolina State '43)
James R. Bullington (Auburn '58)

1988
Cletus A. Broecker (Purdue 1927)
Ray D. Free (Utah '33)
Hans M. Mark (UC Berkeley '49)
Moe M. Mitzman (Indiana Tech '66)

1990
Charles S. Bicksler (Penn State '40)
James E. Livingston (Auburn '60)

1992
William D. Meyer (UCLA '41)
James R. Ross (UCLA '47)
Robert W. Burgess (Cal State Long Beach '60)

1994
Hans E. Schmoldt (Missouri S&T '41)
James M. Lyle (William & Mary '59)

1996
James B. Reston Jr. (Illinois 1929)
Howard W. Hulford (Cornell '42)
PGS Eli R. Sidwell Jr. (Eastern Illinois '55)

1998
Robert L. Merriman (Missouri State '48)
Benjamin K. Miller (SIU-Carbondale '56)
Richard R. Barnard (Milton '64)
William D. Mensch Jr. (Temple '65)

2000
HGS James L. Hills (Maryland '49)
James M. Seely (UCLA '52)
John J. Merino Jr. (Cal State Long Beach '55)
Bernie Boston (Rochester Tech '55)

2002
Russell H. Conwell (Temple 1909)
PGS Gary B. Tash (Virginia '65)
John R. Gregg (Vincennes '72)
Paul W. Richards (Drexel '83)
Tracy L. Lawrence (Southern Arkansas '87)

2004
PGS Howard H. Beyer (NJIT '53)
Michael Bilirakis (Pittsburgh '56)
Anthony G. Siress (Santa Clara '85)

2006
Mike D. Beebe (Arkansas State '65)
Charles E. Bayless (West Virginia Tech '67)
PGS Robert L. Burns (Wisconsin-LaCrosse '71)
PGS Jack C. Fields (Illinois Wesleyan '75)

2008
Robert T. Leslie (Cal State Long Beach '61)
Lloyd N. Farris (Cal State Long Beach '63)
PGS Edward J. Panconi (Loyola Marymount '82)
Sherdrick D. Bonner (CSU-Northridge '87)

2010
Arthur C. Lichtenberger (Kenyon 1920)
Buddy G. Beck (Arkansas State '55)
Thomas A. Moore Jr. (Western Michigan '67)

2012
PGS Donald J. Cox (Temple '53)
George K. Sisler (Arkansas State '57)
Jeffrey M. Arnett (UT-Martin '87)

2014
James H. Keene III (Cornell '54)
PGS James S. Verplanck (Mississippi '59)
William M. Reed II (Georgia '66)
John L. Shigley (Northern Illinois '75)

2016
Harry L. Eberly (Penn State '45)
Wayne L. Laufer (Missouri S&T '64)
Gary S. Grubacich (UC Santa Barbara '65)
John R. Lazar (Santa Clara '85)

2018
John H. Williams Jr. (Widener '85)

2020
Michael Hobson (Worcester Polytechnic '81)
William McGinnis (Indiana '66)

GRAND COUNCIL

The Grand Council of Sigma Pi (known as the Executive Council prior to 1964) consists of seven officers, six of whom are elected at the Biennial Convocation for a term of two years. Throughout history, the timeframe through which a Grand Council has served has changed due to various conditions.

The Grand Council is composed of the Grand Officers listed below, plus the immediate Past Grand Sage.

NOTES

GS   Grand Sage
GSC   Grand Second Counselor
GTC   Grand Third Counselor
GFoC   Grand Fourth Counselor
GFC   Grand First Counselor (Office created in 1912)
GH   Grand Herald (Office created in 1909)

1908 - 1909
GS - Francis L. Lisman (Vincennes 1903)
GSC - Ralph S. Bauer (Illinois 1908)
GTC - John D. Inskeep Jr. (Ohio State)
GFoC - Curtis G. Shake (Vincennes 1903)

1909 - 1910
GS - Winford L. Mattoon (Ohio State 1908)
GSC - Ralph S. Bauer (Illinois 1908)
GTC - John D. Inskeep Jr. (Ohio State)
GFoC - M. Atlee Ermold (Temple 1909)
GH - Arthur H. Miller (Pennsylvania)

1910 - 1912
GS - M. Atlee Ermold (Temple 1909)
GSC - Rossel L. Cook (Ohio State 1908)
GTC - Edwin W. Perrott Jr. (Pennsylvania)
GFoC - George C. Blower (Ohio 1910)
GH - Byron R. Lewis (Vincennes 1902)

1912 - 1914
GS - George C. Blower (Ohio 1910)
GSC - Herman M. Kiplinger (Ohio State 1908)
GTC - Simon P. Weinberg (Illinois 1910)
GFoC - Louis L. Moore (Pennsylvania 1909)
GFC - Layton S. Shaffer (Ohio Northern 1912)
GH - Byron R. Lewis (Vincennes 1902)

1914 - 1916
GS - Louis L. Moore (Pennsylvania 1909)
GSC - Winford L. Mattoon (Ohio State 1908)
GTC - Harrison A. Ruehe (Illinois 1910)
GFoC - William D. Akers (Ohio Northern 1912)
GFC - James D. Basye Jr. (UC Berkeley 1913)
GH - Byron R. Lewis (Vincennes 1902)

1916 - 1920
GS - William D. Akers (Ohio Northern 1912)
GSC - Eugene S. Kellogg (UC Berkeley 1913)
GTC - Cyrus E. Palmer (Illinois 1910)
GFoC - Louis Foley (Ohio 1910)
GFC - Harrison A. Ruehe (Illinois 1910)
GH - Byron R. Lewis (Vincennes 1902)

1920 - 1922
GS - Cyrus E. Palmer (Illinois 1910)
GSC - Louis L. Moore (Pennsylvania 1909)
GTC - Robert B. Fall (Purdue 1912)
GFoC - William H. Fenzel (Ohio 1914)
GFC - Harrison A. Ruehe (Illinois 1910)
GH - Byron R. Lewis (Vincennes 1902)

1922 - 1924
GS - Cyrus E. Palmer (Illinois 1910)
GSC - William H. Fenzel (Ohio 1914)
GTC - Robert B. Fall (Purdue 1912)
GFoC - Herman S. Sidener (Kenyon 1918)
GFC - Paul T. Stonesifer (Franklin & Marshall 1918)
GH - Byron R. Lewis (Vincennes 1902)

1924 - 1926
GS - Cyrus E. Palmer (Illinois 1910)
GSC - William H. Fenzel (Ohio 1914)
GTC - Robert B. Fall (Purdue 1912)
GFoC - Herman S. Sidener (Kenyon 1918)
GFC - Walter D. Kephart (Pennsylvania 1919)
GH - Byron R. Lewis (Vincennes 1902)

1926 - 1928
GS - Herman S. Sidener (Kenyon 1918)
GSC - Enos P. Cook (UC Berkeley 1913)
GTC - Robert B. Fall (Purdue 1912)
GFoC - Walter D. Kephart (Pennsylvania 1919)
GFC - Curtis G. Shake (Vincennes 1903)
GH - Byron R. Lewis (Vincennes 1902)

1928 - 1930

GS - Herman S. Sidener (Kenyon 1918)
GSC - Enos P. Cook (UC Berkeley 1913)
GTC - Ernest B. Mason (Tulane 1926)
GFoC - Otto M. Buerger II (Cornell 1917)
GFC - Curtis G. Shake (Vincennes 1903)
GH - Byron R. Lewis (Vincennes 1902)

1930 - 1934

GS - Enos P. Cook (UC Berkeley 1913)
GSC - Oscar E. Gerney (Temple 1909)
GTC - Ernest B. Mason (Tulane 1926)
GFoC - Otto M. Buerger II (Cornell 1917)
GFC - Jonathan B. Hillegass (Franklin & Marshall 1918)
GH - Byron R. Lewis (Vincennes 1902)

1934 - 1938

GS - Otto M. Buerger II (Cornell 1917)
GSC - Jonathan B. Hillegass (Franklin & Marshall 1918)
GTC - Walter H. Lemmond Jr. (Emory 1924)
GFoC - Walter D. Kephart (Pennsylvania 1919)
GFC - Becher W. Hungerford (Michigan 1925)
GH - Byron R. Lewis (Vincennes 1902)

1938 - 1940

GS - Jonathan B. Hillegass (Franklin & Marshall 1918)
GSC - Walter H. Lemmond Jr. (Emory 1924)
GTC - Karl K. Morris (Ohio 1920)
GFoC - Walter D. Kephart (Pennsylvania 1919)
GFC - Cletus A. Broecker (Purdue 1927)
GH - Robert L. Stone (North Carolina State '35)

1940 - 1946

GS - Jonathan B. Hillegass (Franklin & Marshall 1918)
GSC - Walter H. Lemmond Jr. (Emory 1924)
GTC - Richard G. Lowe (Penn State 1922)
GFoC - Cletus A. Broecker (Purdue 1927)
GFC - Ellis W. Barker (Utah 1920)
GH - Robert L. Stone (North Carolina State '35)

1946 - 1948

GS - Becher W. Hungerford (Michigan 1925)
GSC - William A. Smith (Purdue 1916)
GTC - Ellis W. Barker (Utah 1920)
GFoC - James D. Carter Jr. (LSU '37)
GFC - Rudolph B. Mason (William & Mary '31)
GH - Frank C. Abbott (Cornell '39)

1948 - 1950
GS - Becher W. Hungerford (Michigan 1925)
GSC - William A. Smith (Purdue 1916)
GTC - Ellis W. Barker (Utah 1920)
GFoC - Louis D. Yancey Jr. (Emory '32)
GFC - Stedman C. Gould (UCLA 1924)
GH - Frank C. Abbott (Cornell '39)

1950 - 1952
GS - William A. Smith (Purdue 1916)
GSC - Richard G. Lowe (Penn State 1922)
GTC - Stedman C. Gould (UCLA 1924)
GFoC - Louis D. Yancey Jr. (Emory '32)
GFC - Ward Ashman (Ohio State 1926)
GH - Lothar I. Iversen (Wisconsin 1926)

1952 - 1954
GS - Richard G. Lowe (Penn State 1922)
GSC - Stedman C. Gould (UCLA 1924)
GTC - Ward Ashman (Ohio State 1926)
GFoC - Charles K. Beach (Oregon State 1926)
GFC - Alexander E. Wilson Jr. (Emory 1927)
GH - Lothar I. Iversen (Wisconsin 1926)

1954 - 1956
GS - Stedman C. Gould (UCLA 1924)
GSC - Alexander E. Wilson Jr. (Emory 1927)
GTC - Frank C. Fryburg (Penn State'44)
GFoC - Henry G. Good (Auburn 1926)
GFC - Basil J. Boritzki (Missouri State '48)
GH - Lothar I. Iversen (Wisconsin 1926)

1956 - 1958
GS - Alexander E. Wilson Jr. (Emory 1927)
GSC - Ward Ashman (Ohio State 1926)
GTC - Frank C. Fryburg (Penn State '44)
GFoC - Henry G. Good (Auburn 1926)
GFC - William J. Cutbirth Jr. (UCLA '42)
GH - William G. Hills (Ohio State 1924)

1958 - 1960
GS - Ward Ashman (Ohio State 1926)
GSC - William J. Cutbirth Jr. (UCLA '42)
GTC - Frank C. Fryburg (Penn State '44)
GFoC - Robert A. Prichard (North Carolina State '43)
GFC - Lyle H. Smith (Illinois '47)
GH - Robert L. Merriman (Missouri State '48)

1960 - 1962
GS - William J. Cutbirth Jr. (UCLA '42)
GSC - Frank C. Fryburg (Penn State '44)
GTC - Lyle H. Smith (Illinois '47)
GFoC - James M. O'Donnell (Maryland '50)
GFC - Robert L. Merriman (Missouri State '48)
GH - Arthur L. Lewis (NJIT '41)

1962 - 1964
GS - Frank C. Fryburg (Penn State '44)
GSC - Curtis G. Shake (Vincennes 1903)
GTC - Lyle H. Smith (Illinois '47)
GFoC - Arthur L. Lewis (NJIT '41)
GFC - J. Robert Odaniell (SIU - Carbondale '55)
GH - Lawrence H. Bixby (Georgia '56)

1964 - 1966
GS - J. Robert Odaniell (SIU - Carbondale '55)
GSC - Lyle H. Smith (Illinois '47)
GTC - Darrell L. Spriggs (Arkansas '55)
GFoC - Lawrence H. Bixby (Georgia '56)
GFC - Kenneth C. Hughes (LSU '47)
GH - Glenn C. Cook (Cal State Long Beach '57)
PGS - Frank C. Fryburg (Penn State '44)

1966 - 1968
GS - Lyle H. Smith (Illinois '47)
GSC - Kenneth C. Hughes (LSU '47)
GTC - Darrell L. Spriggs (Arkansas '55)
GFoC - Lawrence H. Bixby (Georgia '56)
GFC - Robert R. Wieland (Ohio State '55)
GH - Frank E. Gray (UCLA '35)
PGS - J. Robert Odaniell (SIU - Carbondale '55)

1968 - 1970
GS - Kenneth C. Hughes (LSU '47)
GSC - Darrell L. Spriggs (Arkansas '55)
GTC - Frank E. Gray (UCLA '35)
GFoC - Lawrence H. Bixby (Georgia '56)
GFC - Robert R. Wieland (Ohio State '55)
GH - Howard H. Beyer (NJIT '53)

1970 - 1972
GS - Darrell L. Spriggs (Arkansas '55)
GSC - Robert R. Wieland (Ohio State '55)
GTC - Howard H. Beyer (NJIT '53)
GFoC - James S. Verplanck (Mississippi '59)

GFC - Richard R. Barnard (Milton '64)
GH - J. Dan Lilley (Cal State Long Beach '63)

1972 - 1974
GS - Robert R. Wieland (Ohio State '55)
GSC - Howard H. Beyer (NJIT '53)
GTC - Samuel E. Flenner Jr. (Penn State '40)
GFoC - Richard R. Barnard (Milton '64)
GFC - James S. Verplanck (Mississippi '59)
GH - J. Dan Lilley (Cal State Long Beach '63)
PGS - Darrell L. Spriggs (Arkansas '55)

1974 - 1976
GS - Howard H. Beyer (NJIT '53)
GSC - James S. Verplanck (Mississippi '59)
GTC - Robert C. Steinman (Drexel '50)
GFoC - Samuel E. Flenner Jr. (Penn State '40)
GFC - Michael P. Carey (Cal State Long Beach '63)
GH - Glennon D. Jamboretz (Missouri '67)

1976 - 1978
GS - James S. Verplanck (Mississippi '59)
GSC - Michael P. Carey (Cal State Long Beach '63)
GTC - Eli R. Sidwell Jr. (Eastern Illinois '55)
GFoC - Gary B. Tash (Virginia '65)
GFC - Glennon D. Jamboretz (Missouri '67)
GH - Robert L. Burns (Wisconsin - LaCrosse '71)
PGS - Howard H. Beyer (NJIT '53)

1978 - 1980
GS - Michael P. Carey (Cal State Long Beach '63)
GSC - Robert L. Burns (Wisconsin - LaCrosse '71)
GTC - Thomas W. Harris III (UC Berkeley '47)
GFoC - Eli R. Sidwell Jr. (Eastern Illinois '55)
GFC - Gary B. Tash (Virginia '65)
GH - Curt R. Koeppen (NJIT '67)
PGS - James S. Verplanck (Mississippi '59)

1980 - 1982
GS - Robert L. Burns (Wisconsin - LaCrosse '71)
GSC - Gary B. Tash (Virginia '65)
GTC - Eli R. Sidwell Jr. (Eastern Illinois '55)
GFoC - John J. Merino Jr. (Cal State Long Beach '55)
GFC - Lyndell R. Cummins (Missouri S&T '65)
GH - Gregory J. Evans (Rochester Tech '67)

1982 - 1984
GS - Gary B. Tash (Virginia '65)
GSC - Eli R. Sidwell Jr. (Eastern Illinois '55)
GTC - John J. Merino Jr. (Cal State Long Beach '55)
GFoC - Gregory J. Evans (Rochester Tech '67)
GFC - Lyndell R. Cummins (Missouri S&T '65)
GH - Dennis V. Day (Missouri State '72)
PGS - Robert L. Burns (Wisconsin - LaCrosse '71)

1984 - 1986
GS - Eli R. Sidwell Jr. (Eastern Illinois '55)
GSC - John J. Merino Jr. (Cal State Long Beach '55)
GTC - Gregory J. Evans (Rochester Tech '67)
GFoC - Lyndell R. Cummins (Missouri S&T '65)
GFC - Dennis V. Day (Missouri State '72)
GH - Mark A. Metz (Western Illinois '76)
PGS - Gary B. Tash (Virginia '65)

1986 - 1988
GS - John J. Merino Jr. (Cal State Long Beach '55)
GSC - Gregory J. Evans (Rochester Tech '67)
GTC - Jack C. Fields (Illinois Wesleyan '75)
GFoC - Mark A. Metz (Western Illinois '76)
GFC - Dennis V. Day (Missouri State '72)
GH - Howard L. Vierra (San Jose State '64)
PGS - Eli R. Sidwell Jr. (Eastern Illinois '55)

1988 - 1990
GS - Gregory J. Evans (Rochester Tech '67)
GSC - Dennis V. Day (Missouri State '72)
GTC - Howard L. Vierra (San Jose State '64)
GFoC - Mark A. Metz (Western Illinois '76)
GFC - John H. Williams Jr. (Widener '85)
GH - Bruce L. Peterson (UCLA '75)
PGS - John J. Merino Jr. (Cal State Long Beach '55)

1990 - 1992
GS - Dennis V. Day (Missouri State '72)
GSC - Howard L. Vierra (San Jose State '64)
GTC - Mark A. Metz (Western Illinois '76)
GFoC - Ed R. McClane (Eastern Illinois '71)
GFC - Donald J. Cox (Temple '53)
GH - Edward J. Panconi (Loyola Marymount '82)
PGS - Gregory J. Evans (Rochester Tech '67)

1992 - 1994
GS - Mark A. Metz (Western Illinois '76)
GSC - Ed R. McClane (Eastern Illinois '71)
GTC - Jack C. Fields (Illinois Wesleyan '75)
GFoC - Donald J. Cox (Temple '53)
GFC - Edward J. Panconi (Loyola Marymount '82)
GH - Franklin B. Woodbury (Missouri S&T '64)
PGS - Dennis V. Day (Missouri State '72)

1994 - 1996
GS - Ed R. McClane (Eastern Illinois '71)
GSC - Jack C. Fields (Illinois Wesleyan '75)
GTC - Donald J. Cox (Temple '53)
GFoC - Edward J. Panconi (Loyola Marymount '82)
GFC - John H. Williams Jr. (Widener '85)
GH - George N. Hakim (Detroit - Mercy '73)
PGS - Mark A. Metz (Western Illinois '76)

1996 - 1998
GS - Jack C. Fields (Illinois Wesleyan '75)
GSC - Donald J. Cox (Temple '53)
GTC - David A. Lefeve (Cornell '57)
GFoC - Edward J. Panconi (Loyola Marymount '82)
GFC - John H. Williams Jr. (Widener '85)
GH - George N. Hakim (Detroit - Mercy '73)
PGS - Ed R. McClane (Eastern Illinois '71)

1998 - 2000
GS - Donald J. Cox (Temple '53)
GSC - Edward J. Panconi (Loyola Marymount '82)
GTC - John H. Williams Jr. (Widener '85)
GFoC - John D. Kitch (Purdue '70)
GFC - Larry P. Rovira (Cal State Fullerton '80)
GH - George N. Hakim (Detroit - Mercy '73)
PGS - Jack C. Fields (Illinois Wesleyan '75)

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GS - Edward J. Panconi (Loyola Marymount '82)
GSC - John H. Williams Jr. (Widener '85)
GTC - John D. Kitch (Purdue '70)
GFoC - Larry P. Rovira (Cal State Fullerton '80)
GFC - George N. Hakim (Detroit - Mercy '73)
GH - Christopher R. Brown (Rutgers '77)
PGS - Donald J. Cox (Temple '53)

2002 - 2004
GS - John H. Williams Jr. (Widener '85)
GSC - John D. Kitch (Purdue '70)
GTC - Larry P. Rovira (Cal State Fullerton '80)
GFoC - George N. Hakim (Detroit - Mercy '73)
GFC - Christopher R. Brown (Rutgers '77)
GH - Edward R. Levesque (Bridgewater State '89)
PGS - Edward J. Panconi (Loyola Marymount '82)

2004 - 2006
GS - John D. Kitch (Purdue '70)
GSC - Larry P. Rovira (Cal State Fullerton '80)
GTC - George N. Hakim (Detroit - Mercy '73)
GFoC - Christopher R. Brown (Rutgers '77)
GFC - Edward R. Levesque (Bridgewater State '89)
GH - John A. Michelich (Illinois Wesleyan '75)
PGS - John H. Williams Jr. (Widener '85)

2006 - 2008
GS - Larry P. Rovira (Cal State Fullerton '80)
GSC - George N. Hakim (Detroit - Mercy '73)
GTC - Christopher R. Brown (Rutgers '77)
GFoC - Edward R. Levesque (Bridgewater State '89)
GFC - John A. Michelich (Illinois Wesleyan '75)
GH - Edmund A. Morris (Murray State '68)
PGS - John D. Kitch (Purdue '70)

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GS - George N. Hakim (Detroit - Mercy '73)
GSC - Christopher R. Brown (Rutgers '77)
GTC - Edward R. Levesque (Bridgewater State '89)
GFoC - John A. Michelich (Illinois Wesleyan '75)
GFC - Edmund A. Morris (Murray State '68)
GH - Craig E. Donnelly (Loyola - Chicago '98)
PGS - Larry P. Rovira (Cal State Fullerton '80)

2010 - 2012
GS - Christopher R. Brown (Rutgers '77)
GSC - Edward R. Levesque (Bridgewater State '89)
GTC - Brian M. Devot (Cal State Long Beach '95)
GFoC - Edmund A. Morris (Murray State '68)
GFC - Craig E. Donnelly (Loyola - Chicago '98)
GH - James M. Wisherd (Georgia '92)
PGS - George N. Hakim (Detroit - Mercy '73)

2012 - 2014
GS - Edward R. Levesque (Bridgewater State '89)
GSC - Edmund A. Morris (Murray State '68)
GFoC - Craig E. Donnelly (Loyola - Chicago '98)
GTC - Brian M. Devot (Cal State Long Beach '95)
GFC - James M. Wisherd (Georgia '92)
GH - Robert D. Pankau III (Oakland '02)
PGS - Christopher R. Brown (Rutgers '77)

2014 - 2016
GS - Edmund A. Morris (Murray State '68)
GSC - Craig E. Donnelly (Loyola - Chicago '98)
GTC - Brian M. Devot (Cal State Long Beach '95)
GFoC - James M. Wisherd (Georgia '92)
GFC - Stephen C. Lawler (Iowa '78)
GH - Leslie L. Wright (Murray State '68)
PGS - Edward R. Levesque (Bridgewater State '89)

2016 - 2018
GS - Stephen C. Lawler (Iowa '78)
GSC - Joseph V. Palazzolo (Monmouth '00)
GTC - William G. Wojcik II (Minnesota '08)
GFoC - Brian - Patrick D. Kurisky (Ferris State '07)
GFC - Leslie L. Wright (Murray State '68)
GH - Edward R. Levesque (Bridgewater State '89)
PGS - Edmund A. Morris (Murray State '68)

2018 - 2020
GS - Joseph V. Palazzolo (Monmouth '00)
GSC - Kenneth R. LaRose (UTSA '08)
GTC - Tim R. Quick (Iowa State '98)
GFoC - Brian - Patrick D. Kurisky (Ferris State '07)
GFC - William G. Wojcik II (Minnesota '08)
GH - Neil M. Thorsbakken (Middle Tennessee '07)
PGS - Stephen C. Lawler (Iowa '78)

2020-2022
GS - Joseph Palazzolo (Monmouth '00)
GSC - Rhett LaRose UTSA '08)
GTC - Justin Todoroff (Cal State Long Beach '01)
GFoC - Brian Kurisky (Ferris State '07)
GFC - Kent Varney (Kentucky '97)
GH - Paul Wydra (UMSL '96)
PGS - Larry Rovira (Cal State Fullerton '80)

Honorary Grand Sage

Harold L. Jacobsen (Kenyon 1921)   D. Dean Crook (Eastern Illinois '56)
James L. Hills (Maryland '49)   Curtis G. Shake (Vincennes 1903)
Byron R. Lewis (Illinois 1902)   Mark S. Briscoe (Arkansas State '78)

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

The Chief Executive Officer (Executive Director) is responsible for the management of the headquarters, staff and operations of the Fraternity. He devotes his time to the interests of the Fraternity and is responsible to the Grand Sage and the orders of the Grand Council. He is required to keep full and accurate records of the business affairs of the Fraternity and to make periodic reports to the Grand Council, Grand Chapter, and Convocations.

There have been ten Executive Director terms for Sigma Pi:

HGS Harold Jacobsen (Kenyon 1921)
(May 1927 - July 1963)

HGS James L. Hills (Maryland '49)
(July 1963 - August 1971)

HGS Dean Crook (Eastern Illinois '56)
(August 1971 - July 1978, March 1992 - June 1995)

William C. Marrs (Troy '71)
(July 1978 - June 1980)

PGS E. Andrew Morris (Murray State '68)
(August 1980 - June 1991)

HGS Mark Briscoe (Arkansas State '78)
(March 1997 - March 2012)

Michael R. Ayalon (Buffalo '94)
(July 2012 - September 2015)

Jason Walker (Georgia '92)
(April 2016 - July 2017)

Jonathan M. Frost (UMSL '99)
(July 2017 - Current)

EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION

The Educational Foundation (Byron R. Lewis Educational Fund prior to 1986) is composed of the Management Committee (officers) and Trustees. There can be between 11 and 17 board members.

NOTES

President (changed to C - Chairman in 2003)
Vice President (changed to VC - Vice Chairman in 2003)
Secretary/Treasurer (position split in 1978)

1952 - 1970
President - PGS William A. Smith (Purdue 1916)
Vice President - PGS Becher W. Hungerford (Michigan 1925)
Secretary/Treasurer - HGS Harold Jacobsen (Kenyon 1921)

1970 - 1972
President - Walter H. Lemmond Jr. (Emory 1924)
Vice President - PGS Jonathan B. Hillegass (Franklin & Marshall 1918)
Secretary/Treasurer - HGS Harold Jacobsen (Kenyon 1921)

1972 - 1974
President - PGS Becher W. Hungerford (Michigan 1925)
Vice President - F. Raymond Fogel (NJIT '47)
Secretary/Treasurer - HGS Dean Crook (Eastern Illinois '56)

1974 - 1976
President - HGS Harold Jacobsen (Kenyon 1921)
Vice President - PGS Alexander Wilson Jr. (Emory 1927)
Secretary/Treasurer - HGS Dean Crook (Eastern Illinois '56)

1976 - 1978
President - HGS Harold Jacobsen (Kenyon 1921)
Vice President - PGS Lyle H. Smith (Illinois 1916)
Secretary/Treasurer - HGS Dean Crook (Eastern Illinois '56)

1978 - 1980
President - HGS Harold Jacobsen (Kenyon 1921)
Vice President - PGS Lyle H. Smith (Illinois 1916)
Treasurer - HGS Dean Crook (Eastern Illinois '56)
Secretary - William C. Marrs (Troy '71)

1980 - 1982
President - HGS Harold Jacobsen (Kenyon 1921)
Vice President - Cletus A. Broecker (Purdue 1927)
Vice President - PGS Lyle H. Smith (Illinois 1916)
Treasurer - HGS Dean Crook (Eastern Illinois '56)
Secretary - Lothar I. Iversen (Wisconsin 1926)

1982 - 1984
President - HGS Harold Jacobsen (Kenyon 1921)
Vice President - PGS Darrell L. Spriggs (Arkansas '55)
Treasurer - HGS Dean Crook (Eastern Illinois '56)
Secretary - Cletus A. Broecker (Purdue 1927)

1984 - 1986
President - HGS Harold Jacobsen (Kenyon 1921)
Vice President - PGS Darrell L. Spriggs (Arkansas '55)
Treasurer - HGS Dean Crook (Eastern Illinois '56)
Secretary - PGS Ed R. McClane (Eastern Illinois '71)

1986 - 1988
President - PGS Darrell L. Spriggs (Arkansas '55)
Vice President - HGS Dean Crook (Eastern Illinois '56)
Treasurer - J. Dan Lilley (Cal State Long Beach '63)
Secretary - PGS Ed R. McClane (Eastern Illinois '71)

1988 - 1990
President - HGS Dean Crook (Eastern Illinois '56)
Vice President - Cletus A. Broecker (Purdue 1927)
Treasurer - PGS Eli R. Sidwell Jr. (Eastern Illinois '55)
Secretary - J. Dan Lilley (Cal State Long Beach '63)

1990 - 1992
President - Cletus A. Broecker (Purdue 1927)
Vice President - PGS Eli R. Sidwell Jr. (Eastern Illinois '55)
Treasurer - Richard R. Barnard (Milton '64)
Secretary - J. Dan Lilley (Cal State Long Beach '63)

1992 - 1994
President - PGS Eli R. Sidwell Jr. (Eastern Illinois '55)
Vice President - J. Dan Lilley (Cal State Long Beach '63)
Treasurer - Richard R. Barnard (Milton '64)
Secretary - Thomas A. Moore Jr. (Western Michigan '67)

1994 - 1996
President - Richard R. Barnard (Milton '64)
Vice President - PGS Gregory J. Evans (Rochester Tech '67)
Treasurer - Thomas A. Moore Jr. (Western Michigan '67)
Secretary - Jeffrey P. Knezovich (Eastern Illinois '75)

1996 - 1998
President - PGS Gregory J. Evans (Rochester Tech '67)
Vice President - Robert L. Merriman (Missouri State '48)
Treasurer - Jeffrey P. Knezovich (Eastern Illinois '75)
Secretary - Peter Konidis (Toronto '91)

1998 - 2000
President - Robert L. Merriman (Missouri State '48)
Vice President - William Meyer (UCLA '41)
Treasurer - Lester C. "Jay" Joern Jr. (Missouri '69)
Secretary - J. Dan Lilley (Cal State Long Beach '63)

2000 - 2002
President - Robert L. Merriman (Missouri State '48)
Vice President - William Meyer (UCLA '41)
Treasurer - Lester C. "Jay" Joern Jr. (Missouri '69)
Secretary - J. Dan Lilley (Cal State Long Beach '63)

2002 - 2003
President - PGS Donald J. Cox (Temple '53)
Vice President - PGS Gary B. Tash (Virginia '65)
Treasurer - Lester C. "Jay" Joern Jr. (Missouri '69)
Secretary - Thomas A. Moore Jr. (Western Michigan '67)

2003 - 2004
Chairman - Thomas A. Moore Jr. (Western Michigan '67)
Vice President - PGS Edward J. Panconi (Loyola Marymount '82)
Treasurer - Nelson Farris (Cal State Long Beach '63)
Secretary - PGS John Merino (Cal State Long Beach '55)

2004 - 2006
Chairman - Thomas A. Moore Jr. (Western Michigan '67)
Vice President - PGS Edward J. Panconi (Loyola Marymount '82)
Treasurer - Nelson Farris (Cal State Long Beach '63)
Secretary - PGS John Merino (Cal State Long Beach '55)

2006 - 2008
Chairman - Thomas A. Moore Jr. (Western Michigan '67)
Vice President - PGS Edward J. Panconi (Loyola Marymount '82)
Vice Chairman/Administration - Todd Miller (UT Martin '83)
Vice Chairman/Development - Marc Saffren (SUNY Albany '91)
Treasurer - Nelson Farris (Cal State Long Beach '63)
Vice Chairman/Legal - Allen W. Yee (Georgia '96)
Secretary - PGS John Merino (Cal State Long Beach '55)
Trustee - Kevin Farmer (SIU Carbondale '93)
Trustee - Michael Simmons (Cal State Fullerton '83)
Trustee - PGS Larry Rovira (Cal State Fullerton '80)
Advisor Trustee - Paul W. Hansen (Valparaiso '77)

2008 - 2010
Chairman - Mason Cozart (Southern Arkansas '77)
Chairman - Thomas A. Moore Jr. (Western Michigan '67)
Vice Chairman/Administration - Todd Miller (UT Martin '83)
Vice Chairman/Development - Marc Saffren (SUNY Albany '91)
Treasurer - Clifford A. Wilke (UMSL '77)
Vice Chairman/Legal - Allen W. Yee (Georgia '96)
Secretary - James T. Jennings (Murray State '90)
Trustee - Joseph V. Palazzolo (Monmouth '00)
Trustee - Kevin Farmer (SIU Carbondale '93)
Trustee - Michael Simmons (Cal State Fullerton '83)
Trustee - PGS George N. Hakim (Detroit Mercy '73)
Trustee - PGS John Merino (Cal State Long Beach '55)
Trustee - PGS Larry Rovira (Cal State Fullerton '80)
Trustee - Thomas A. Moore Jr. (Western Michigan '67)
Advisor Trustee - Paul W. Hansen (Valparaiso '77)

2010 - 2012
Chairman - Allen W. Yee (Georgia '96)
Vice Chairman/Administration - James T. Jennings (Murray State '90)
Vice Chairman/Development - Leslie L. Wright (Murray State '68)
Vice Chairman/Finance - Gary T. Dvorchak (Iowa '83)
Treasurer - Joseph V. Palazzolo (Monmouth '00)
Vice Chairman/Legal - Gary S. Grubacich (UC Santa Barbara '65)
Secretary - Ian M. Itschner (Oregon State '91)
Trustee - Edward Mora (Cal State Long Beach '90)
Trustee - John J. McCann (NJIT '79)
Trustee - Lester C. "Jay" Joern Jr. (Missouri '69)
Trustee - PGS Christopher R. Brown (Rutgers '77)
Trustee - PGS George N. Hakim (Detroit Mercy '73)
Trustee - PGS John Merino (Cal State Long Beach '55)
Trustee - Todd Miller (UT Martin '83)
Advisor Trustee - Paul W. Hansen (Valparaiso '77)
Honorary Life Trustee - PGS Frank C. Fryburg (Penn State '44)

PAST CONVOCATIONS

It is customary that Convocation be held every two years, but the Grand Chapter on occasion, has met in Convocations that were not regular or biennial. These Special Convocations were held, upon necessity, in 1909, 1919, 1921, 1937, and 1947 (the Golden Anniversary Convocation.)

There have been several instances in which regular Convocations were postponed due to extenuating circumstances. The first such postponement, in 1918, was due to World War I; the postponements in 1932 and 1936 were products of bad economic conditions in the United States. To compensate for these postponements, the Fraternity combined the 6th & 7th, 13th & 14th and 15th & 16th Biennial Convocations of the Grand Chapter.

Two Convocations (1942 and 1944) were outright canceled on account of the large number of chapters rendered dormant during World War II.

The 2020 Convocation was canceled due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

On May 7, 8, and 9, 1908, there was a national meeting held in Vincennes, Indiana that was not a Convocation but was termed a "congress" and marked the commencement of the career of Sigma Pi as a national fraternity. At this meeting were representatives of the Sphinx Club at the University of Illinois and Phi Kappa Phi at Ohio State University. Charters were granted to these local organizations creating the Phi chapter at the University of Illinois and the Gamma chapter at Ohio State University, respectively.

Number	Year	Location
1st	1909	Columbus, Ohio
Special	1909	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
2nd	1910	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
3rd	1912	Columbus, Ohio
4th	1914	Champaign, Illinois
5th	1916	Ada, Ohio
Special	1919	Cincinnati, Ohio
6th - 7th	1920	West Lafayette, Indiana
Special	1921	Athens, Ohio
8th	1922	Vincennes, Indiana
9th	1924	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
10th	1926	Vincennes, Indiana
11th	1928	Atlanta, Georgia
12th	1930	Cleveland, Ohio
13th - 14th	1934	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Special	1937	New York, New York
15th - 16th	1938	French Lick, Indiana

17th	1940	Evergreen, Colorado
18th	1946	Asheville, North Carolina
Golden Anniversary	1947	Indianapolis, Indiana
19th	1948	Excelsior Springs, Missouri
20th	1950	Salt Lake City, Utah
21st	1952	Bedford, Pennsylvania
22nd	1954	French Lick, Indiana
23rd	1956	Pasadena, California
24th	1958	French Lick, Indiana
25th	1960	Williamsburg, Virginia
26th	1962	French Lick, Indiana
27th	1964	Edgewater, Mississippi
28th	1966	Washington, D.C.
29th	1968	Mackinac Island, Michigan
30th	1970	San Francisco, California
31st	1972	French Lick, Indiana
32nd	1974	Atlanta, Georgia
33rd	1976	San Diego, California
34th	1978	Seven Springs, Pennsylvania
35th	1980	St. Louis, Missouri
36th	1982	Louisville, Kentucky
37th	1984	Scottsdale, Arizona
38th	1986	Washington, D.C.
39th	1988	Chicago, Illinois
40th	1990	New Orleans, Louisiana
41st	1992	Irvine, California
42nd	1994	Baltimore, Maryland
43rd	1996	Toronto, Ontario
44th	1998	Tampa, Florida
45th	2000	Phoenix, Arizona
46th	2002	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
47th	2004	Chicago, Illinois
48th	2006	New Orleans, Louisiana
49th	2008	Long Beach, California
50th	2010	Danvers, Massachusetts
51st	2012	San Antonio, Texas
52nd	2014	Orlando, Florida
53rd	2016	Las Vegas, Nevada
54th	2018	Niagara Falls, New York
55th - 56th	2022	San Antonio, Texas

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THE INDIVIDUAL

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THE CHAPTER

- *Constitution and Bylaws;* Sigma Pi Fraternity; Officer's Handbook of Sigma Pi

THE FIRESIDE SONG

(TO THE TUNE OF O TANNENBAUM)

We gather 'round the fireside bright,
In bonds of Brotherhood tonight;
And raise our voices lustily,
To sing to our Fraternity.

Long may she live and may there be;
True fellowship eternally,
Once more we pledge our loyalty;
To Sigma Pi Fraternity.

The circle changes with the years;
The Brothers come and disappear;
But still the fire is burning bright;
Upon our Chapter's hearth tonight.

Long may she live and may there be;
True fellowship eternally,
Once more we pledge our loyalty;
To Sigma Pi Fraternity.

Remember that the mighty throng,
Of brothers long since absent gone;
Retain their love and loyalty,
To Sigma Pi Fraternity.

Long may she live and may there be;
True fellowship eternally,
Once more we pledge our loyalty;
To Sigma Pi Fraternity.