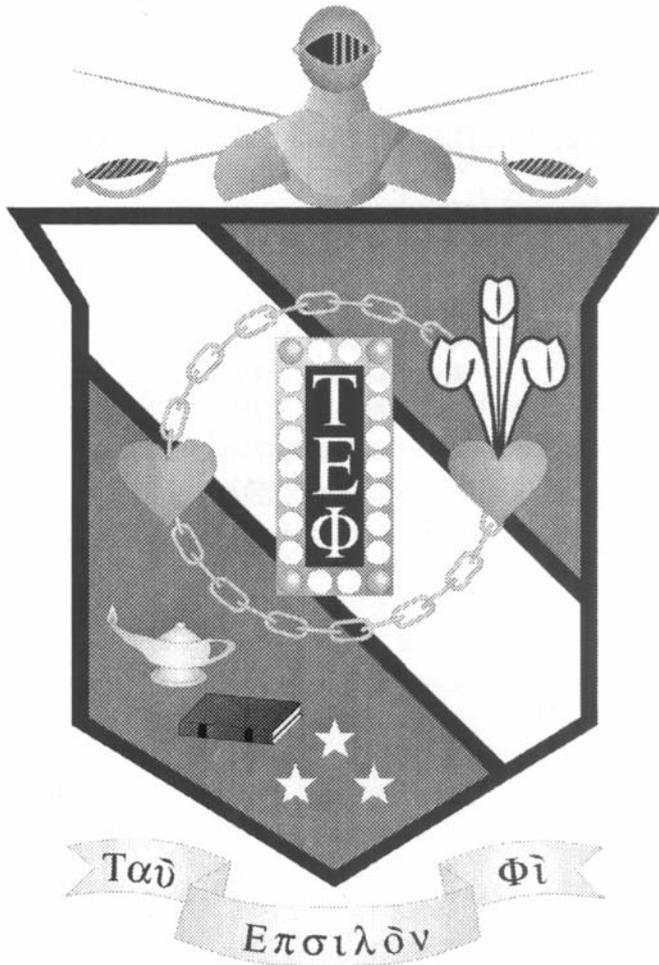


THE PORTALS
OF
TAU EPSILON PHI



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THE CREED OF TAU EPSILON PHI

TO LIVE in the light of friendship — to judge our fellows not by their rank not wealth but by their worth as men — to hold eternally before us the memory of those whom we have loved and lost — to hold forth in the solidarity of our brotherhood the nobility of actions which will make for the preservation of our highest and worthiest aim — and thus be true to the ideal of friendship —

TO WALK in the path of chivalry — to be honorable to all men and defend that honor — to fulfill our given pledge at all times — to be true to the precepts of knighthood and win the love and care of the women of our dreams — and thus be true to the ideal of chivalry —

TO SERVE — for the love of service — to give unselfishly that which we may have to offer — to do voluntarily that which must be done — to revere God and to strive in His worship at all times — and thus be true to the ideal of service —

TO PRACTICE each day friendship — chivalry — service — thus keeping true to these — the three ideals — of the founders of our fraternity — this is the Creed of Tau Epsilon Phi.



Dedicated
To The Candidates Of
Tau Epsilon Phi
Upon Whom The Future
Of Our Fraternity
Depends

TO THE PLEDGE — a candidate for brotherhood;

You have, by the acceptance of the lavender and white shield and helmet pledge badge of our fraternity, started upon the path to our Portals, the entrance of which is brotherhood in Tau Epsilon Phi.

You are one of the fortunate few whom we have deemed worthy to wear our insignia, to go through the trials and tribulations of the pledge period, and at some future date to be called, “Brothers.”

However, much awaits you before you will be permitted to enter our Portals. It will be necessary for you to become acquainted with the history, ideals, and purposes of the fraternity with which you are affiliated. It will be necessary for you to prove to the satisfaction of the Brotherhood that you are worthy of entering the Portals. A period of education is required to serve as the bond to tie us until the eventful day of Brotherhood, and during which you will be taught more about Tau Epsilon Phi and show through what you have learned, that you are worthy of Brotherhood.

In order that your journey on this pathy may be easier, we have set down in this manual that which we desire to have you know about the history, ideals, and purposes of our fraternity. We are not asking that you look upon this wholly as a job of accomplishing a means to an end and to later be forgotten, but rather as duty; the fulfillment of which will enable you to enter our Portals as a better man and fraternity brother.

OUR ASSUMPTION ... that you will take the path ... Not look for a ride ...

We must challenge you or lose you during pledging, after initiation, or after graduation.

You must want to develop for yourself a practical, personal philosophy based upon ideals from everyday living; and that we through this everyday living process, can help you develop them.

In treating you as a man, to be trusted (not suspected), will encourage and hasten your development into the Portals of Tau Epsilon Phi.

**THE CANDIDATE
HIS RIGHTS AND
RESPONSIBILITIES**

In a sense, a pledge is a candidate for membership in the fraternity. While remaining true to his individuality, a candidate for membership must also abide by the requirements of fraternity life. Often, it is the first test a young man faces in acclimating himself to living with a large group of people with whom he has had little previous contact. He learns quickly that he assumes certain responsibilities, not merely to an organization, but to many people. Thus, it becomes a time of testing. The candidate judges those about him. They, in turn, test him. Certainly, accommodations must be made by both the members and the candidate. However, the need for cooperation is basic to living with others no matter how few or many there may be. Cooperation is for the general welfare of the brotherhood. So, a balance must be struck between one's individuality and the need to cooperate. It is a balance, which one must achieve throughout his life; no matter what direction he takes – except, perhaps, the existence of a hermit.

A fraternity does not have the right to interfere with the mannerisms of its candidate or members. Every man has a right to live his life as he chooses as long as it does not violate the rules of the society he has embraced. A candidate should not surrender his rights or his dignity. This relationship goes even further. It involves the outstanding assets a fraternity has to offer - brotherhood and friendship. Every pledge has the right to expect this fraternalism in his association with those who will soon be his brothers.

In order to maintain many of these assets, the chapter must have revenue, and in that sense, it should be run in a businesslike manner. The greater the benefits - social and otherwise - the higher the cost will be for the chapter.

Each candidate generally has set a standard of lifestyle for himself, and conduct for which he considers proper. While these standards will vary slightly among the brothers in a chapter, there is a level of decency which all may expect every candidate and brother to maintain. He has a right to speak his mind freely on the actions of his brothers in this respect and refuse to join them in anything, which he considers improper.

A candidate has a right to attempt to improve the chapter in any manner he may think of – for in a short while he will be a vital part of it. However, he should be discreet in suggesting change, for he has not had the benefit of experience or the knowledge of whether certain changes have already been tried. To save him, both embarrassment and the possibility that his ideas may be

misunderstood, it is wise for the candidate to tell them before an assembled brotherhood.

Obviously, the candidate for membership has many rights within the chapter, but his responsibilities are also many and varied.

When a man presents himself for membership, he should be sure he has sufficient time to be properly interested in the fraternity. Otherwise, his pledging will be a waste of time for both himself and the chapter. He must be certain that he will be able to attend meetings and partake in various undertakings of the fraternity, whether they are social functions, charitable or civic services. He must know that he will be able to devote some time to the improvement of this chapter, whether it be the planning or carrying out of that improvement. A fraternity, as any social group, is far from perfect, and can always stand improvement. Above all, the pledge must recognize that he is in college to receive an education - the best one he is capable of achieving.

This means study, and as much as your fraternity desires your participation in chapter and campus activities, your first duty to yourself and your family is to achieve the best grades possible. Aside from the apparently selfish consideration, your chapter will suffer if you fail to make the grades.

The fraternity will present, to many, a first opportunity to participate in civic or social undertakings. The chapter, as the pledge must realize, will come foremost in his extracurricular life. Whatever the pledge's personal ambitions, he will accomplish them more readily with the aid of his brothers, rather than taking on the forces within a college environment single-handedly. A candidate must be aware that the fraternity is a democratic institution, that its policies, both political and social, are molded by the will of the majority. Once the majority has spoken, the chapter must act as one man.

Cooperation within the brotherhood will take on many facets. Participation in extracurricular activities will be facilitated with the aid of a pledge's brothers; in turn, the candidate will find that participation by brothers in various extracurricular activities is indispensable in attracting future members when rushing time rolls around. The candidate will also find that he will better his scholarship by giving and receiving aid in those subjects which are easier or more difficult for him to master.

Inherent in this cooperation is the key to the concept of the fraternity. It is, simply put, fraternalism. It is the rock upon which the brotherhood must exist. It means sincere companionship, a pulling together toward similar goals, and a sharing of trials and tribulations - a rejoicing in each other's victories, and a helping hand in meeting defeats.

THE PORTALS OF

Generally, a man chooses a fraternity whose interests are in closest harmony with his own. In turn, the fraternity selects a candidate whose characteristics seem compatible with the membership. It is not unlike a political group selecting a candidate to represent them. He must advocate the general views of his prospective constituents and present policies for which he believes will attract supporters. Thus, a pledge must keep in mind that he has entered the Portals of Tau Epsilon Phi because it is the most hospitable and compatible place for him. He must live up to the very conception, which attracted him. Unwillingness to move in that direction will undoubtedly alienate the very people he has sought to live among.

A candidate faces a very pragmatic responsibility - the paying of dues. Its not only will, desire, work, and fraternalism which keep a chapter going - very frankly - it is also money. Each man must carry his share of the financial burden; when he fails, the responsibility falls unevenly and threatens the very viability of the chapter. Therefore, a pledge must fully understand his financial responsibility and be prepared to meet it. The prompt payment of debts owed to the fraternity is essential to be a member in good standing.

While membership in Tau Epsilon Phi should be a source of pride, it should not result in a feud with other fraternities. Survival of the fraternity system is based on many strong, active, successful fraternities. Other fraternities should have the respect of all TEP brothers and pledges. Competition on a friendly level is encouraged - disdain or contempt for another fraternity is not.

Membership in Tau Epsilon Phi is not a short-term affair. When a pledge is initiated into Tau Epsilon Phi, he becomes a member for life. Friendships are made which exist through the years; attachment to the fraternity may change in form, but it remains always. The obligations of the attachment also remain. The candidate must protect his rights, but he must also fully realize his responsibilities and be prepared to live up to them for a lifetime if so, he is worthy of entering the Brotherhood of Tau Epsilon Phi.

BASIC EXPECTATIONS

In an effort to lessen the disparity between fraternity ideals and individual behavior and to personalize these ideals in the daily undergraduate experience, the following *Basic Expectations* of fraternity membership have been established¹:

I

I will know and understand the ideals expressed in my fraternity Ritual and will strive to incorporate them in my daily life.

II

I will strive for academic achievement and practice academic integrity.

III

I will respect the dignity of all persons; therefore I will not physically, mentally, psychologically, or sexually abuse or haze any human being.

IV

I will protect the health and safety of all human beings.

V

I will respect my property and the property of others; therefore, I will neither abuse nor tolerate the abuse of property.

VI

I will meet my financial obligations in a timely manner.

VII

I will neither use nor support the use of illegal drugs; I will neither misuse nor support the misuse of alcohol.

VIII

I acknowledge that a dean and 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.

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I will challenge all my fraternity members to abide by these expectations and will confront those who violate them.

¹As Adopted in 1988 by the National Interfraternity Conference's Commission on Values and Ethics

THE GREEK ALPHABET

CHARACTER	NAMED	PRONOUNCED
Α	Alpha	al'fə
Β	Beta	ba 'tə
Γ	Gamma	ga m'ə
Δ	Delta	de l'tə
Ε	Epsilon	ep'sə-lon'
Ζ	Zeta	za 'tə
Η	Eta	a 'tə
Θ	Theta	tha 'tə
Ι	Iota	i -o 'tə
Κ	Kappa	ka p'ə
Λ	Lambda	lam' də
Μ	Mu	mo o
Ν	Nu	no o
Ξ	Xi	zi (or ksii)
Ο	Omicron	o m'i -kro n'
Π	Pi	pi
Ρ	Rho	ro
Σ	Sigma	sig' mə
Τ	Tau	tou (or to)
Υ	Upsilon	up' sə-lon'
Φ	Phi	fi
Χ	Chi	ki
Ψ	Psi	si
Ω	Omega	o -mag'ə

YOUR FRATERNITY AND MINE

SIDNEY S. SUNTAG, Epsilon 134
Executive Secretary Emeritus

On several occasions during my life, I have heard it remarked that fraternity is something to be enjoyed during college days and then quickly forgotten upon graduation. Once out of college, fraternities are "kid stuff." The falsity of this trend of thought is very apparent because fraternity, as you will soon find out, is a lifetime proposition and not just for your college career.

The concept of a fraternity chapter which I adhere to is that it is a subordinate part of the institution at which it is located and that its main function is to assist the students by encouraging scholastic and social attainment upon their own campus while maintaining a beneficial social contact with their brothers in other chapters. In spite of change, I think this is still the proper concept and I doubt if many initiates are influenced by the prospect of what the fraternity they are about to join may offer them in later life. This is fortunate. If our membership were recruited only from those concerned with making contacts for future bond or insurance sales, it would be a calamity both for the chapter and for the initiate. The fraternity is essentially a social and altruistic, and not a commercial organization. To use it for personal profit defeats the purpose for which it exists. Nevertheless, where there is mutual confidence, it frequently happens that acquaintance with brothers in practically every city in the continent may legitimately prove to be of assistance not only in a social way, but also in every day life.

Personally, after more than fifty years of fraternity service, I feel that the experience gained in living with other members and perhaps having a part in the managing of a chapter and house is invaluable training for later participation in any business organization. In other words, when considering a fraternity, a reasonable number of chapters with good geographical distribution, and a well established alumni are desirable. But it cannot take the place in later life of the benefits to be derived from good chapter training and active participation in college and fraternity activities.

They say that a man is as old as he feels; I know of no better way to keep young than to associate with young people. I count it a rare privilege that largely by virtue of fraternity connections I have been permitted to meet and work with so many young men of promise. They have given me much, and I treasure their friendship. This in itself would prove to me the importance of fraternity affiliations in later life, even if I disregarded entirely the valued association with the brothers of my own age.

Every season the miracle of creation is re-enacted. The seed is cast into the ground; the grain grows and is harvested. If you put something into your fraternity life--rest assured it will pay you back in later life a hundred-fold to nourish you in the days when you can look back on your undergraduate career and say, "The wisest thing I ever did was to become a brother in Tau Epsilon Phi."

THE BRIDGE BUILDER

An old man, going a lone highway,
Came at the evening, cold and gray,
To a chasm vast and deep and wide,
Through which was flowing a sullen tide.
The old man crossed in the twilight dim,
The sullen stream had no fear for him
But he turned when safe on the other side
And built a bridge to span the tide.
“Old man,” said a fellow pilgrim near,
“You are wasting your strength with building here.
Your journey will end with the ending day,
Your never again will pass this way.
You’ve crossed the chasm deep and wide.
Why build you this bridge at evening tide?”
The builder lifted his old gray head –
“Good friend, in the path I have come,” he said,
“There followeth after me today,
A youth whose feet must pass this way.
This chasm that has been naught to me,
To that fair-haired youth may a pitfall be.
He, too, must cross in the twilight dim –
Good friend, I am building this bridge for him.”

WILL ALLEN DROMGOOLE (1860-1934)

The story of *The Bridge Builder* you have just read is also the story of an Alumnus who once upon a time was a Pledge and Undergraduate. He too, like the young man in *The Bridge Builder* at times felt the need of a lift. There were times when he was undecided as to what steps he should take regarding his college work; other times it was a personal or social problem. Then there was a thin line separating him from success or failure. He and his colleagues were beset with similar problems. There were the problems confronting the Chapter and its finances; all of which loomed large and seemed insolvable to them as Pledges and undergraduates. These problems soon faded out, however, as they were discussed with their seniors and Chapter Alumni brethren at various conferences with them.

We can be proud of our Alumni and of the assistance they render to their pledges and undergraduates. The alumnus, in many ways, brings to his younger brethren advice, experience, guidance, support, and a profound understanding of their problems. In this way fostering a strong bond, which becomes stronger with the years and serves as an example for the younger men to follow, and in time render a similar service in the role of *The Bridge Builder*.

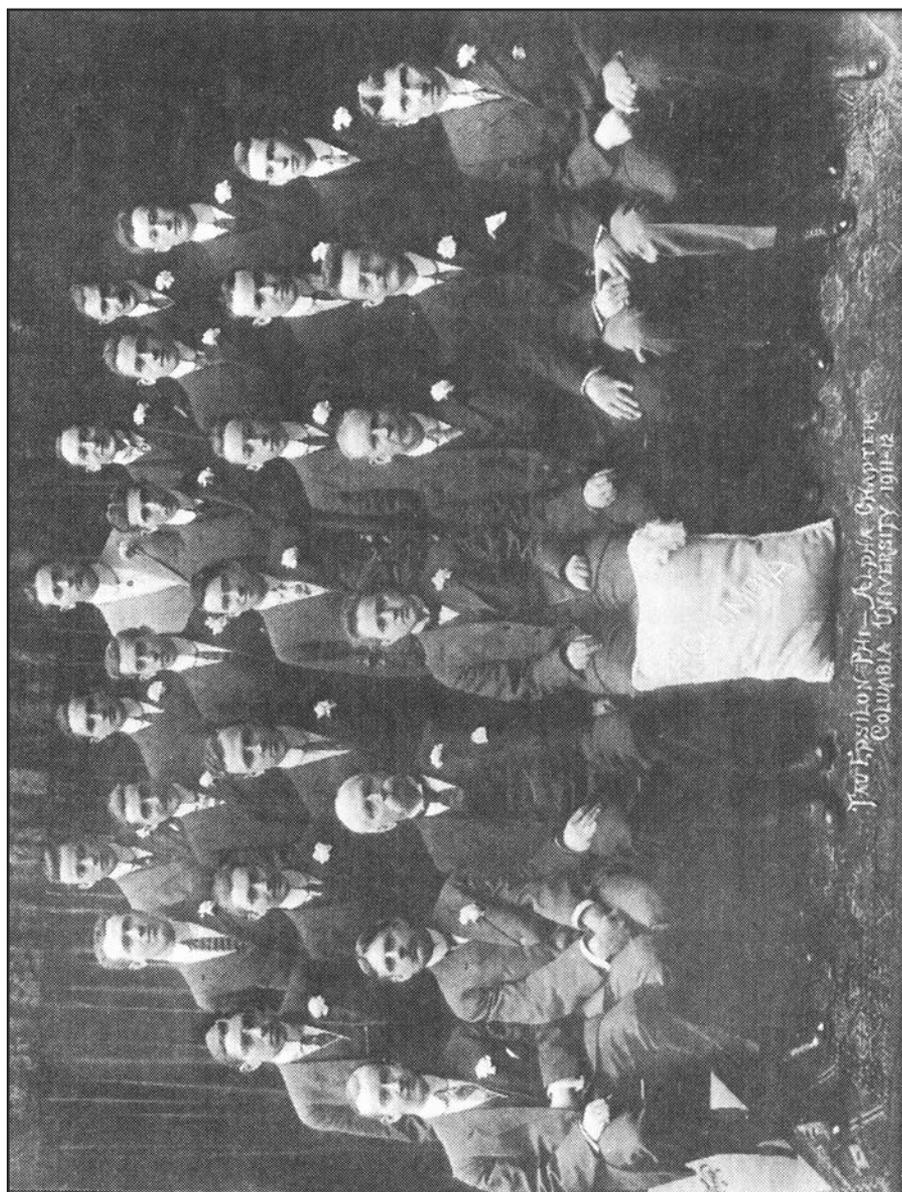
When any improvement is made in the chapter property which you had a hand in, you too become a "Bridge Builder" as you are preparing the way for those who will come after you. Often appropriations will be voted for improving the living or social quarters of the chapter to take effect after the seniors in the chapter have been graduated. In that same way, they too are "Bridge Builders" as the improvements they voted on, will not be enjoyed by them, but only by those who come after as underclassman and candidates. You, as a pledge, must therefore make up your mind now that at times you may be called upon to do things, in the chapter, which may not benefit you personally; but in effect will be perpetuating the fraternity by building the chapter property and prestige for those who come after you. In this way you fulfill the lesson of "The Bridge Builder." It is only through such unselfishness on the part of those who have gone on before you that the fraternity has reached the pinnade of success that you are now enjoying. It is now your duty, both presently as a pledge and later, we hope, as a brother, to continue by building the bridge for ... "A youth whose feet must pass this way, this chasm that has been naught to me, to that fair-haired youth may a pitfall be ..."

**A BRIEF STORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT
OF COLLEGE FRATERNITIES**

The American college fraternity system had its inception at the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia, the second oldest college in America. Here was founded (for "social and literary purposes") on December 5, 1776, the first Greek-letter society called Phi Beta Kappa. It had all the characteristics of the present-day fraternity, "the charm and mystery of secrecy, a ritual, oaths of fidelity, a grip, a motto, a badge, a background of high idealism, a strong tie of friendship and comradeship, and urge for sharing its values through nationwide expansion." After half a century of existence, during which but few chapters were added, Phi Beta Kappa became and has remained a scholarship honor society.

The early part of the nineteenth century saw the formation of several Greek-letter societies on various campuses throughout the eastern United States, but none of these exhibited any particular degree of permanency. In many colleges during this period there were literary societies formed, somewhat different in characteristics from the Greek-letter organizations, which bore names of classical origin, such as Adelpian, Ciceronian, or Calliopian.

It was in such a background that Kappa Alpha Fraternity, now known as Kappa Alpha Society, was born in 1825 at Union College. Two years later Sigma Phi and Delta Phi were founded at the same college, constituting the so-called – Union Triad, which was in a large measure, the pattern for the American fraternity system. These three fraternities soon branched out into other colleges. Sigma Phi established its Beta chapter at Hamilton College in 1831, which brought about the founding of Alpha Delta Phi there in 1832, and in a similar manner the expansion of existing groups begot additional organizations until at the end of the nineteenth century there were over thirty general fraternities in this country. The Twentieth Century has seen growth in the emergence of many more Greek-letter societies to the extent that the new fraternities greatly outnumber those organized in the preceding century.



TAU EPSILON PHI—ALPHA CHAPTER
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY 1911-12

THE STORY OF TAU EPSILON PHI

For many years, there existed in the Department of Pharmacy at Columbia University, two fraternities. Neither of which, however, would allow the admission of members of minority races, religions, or creeds.

During the year 1909-1910, two small groups of men became intrigued with the idea that friendship acquired during collegiate days should be bound together through some means for the remainder of one's life. The desirable qualities that one gathered from those around him should be interchanged for more than the mere two or three year's of collegiate association.

Neither of these groups had any inkling of the existence of the other until the opening of the school term the following year when providence interceded to bring together these men. One of these groups based their linking together on the idea that a social club was the solution to their problem. The other group felt that a fraternity (about which they knew little except through observation of the two groups on the campus) was the correct solution. With the contact of these two groups, it was immediately evident that neither could get along without the other and the union was made.

On October 10, 1910, during a lunch period, a hurried conference was held between the two groups in a deserted lecture hall. The spirit of organization was so instilled in the eight original gatherers that another meeting was arranged for that very afternoon after school hours.

At five o'clock that afternoon, a determined group of young men met in Central Park to hold a lengthier discussion and see the plans that they had dreamed of approach reality.

The problem of the moment appeared to be finding a meeting room but this was settled quickly with an appeal to the school for permission to use an empty lecture hall. That appeal was granted.

The first regularly recorded meeting was called to order in the library of the Department of Pharmacy, Columbia University, on Friday afternoon, October 19, 1910. Four additional men, two of whom later dropped out, were invited to the meeting.

These ten founders of Tau Epsilon Phi were Robert L Blume, Julius M. Breitenbach, Charles M. Driesen, Ephraim Freedman, Leo H. Fried, Harold Goldsmith, Samuel Greenbaum, Julius Klauber, Israel Schwartz, and Julius J. Slofkin.

Here in this quiet library surrounded by volumes of books, in this haven of a social refuge, where the faculty met to deliberate their policies – now stood these ten men, and each in turn took unto himself a solemn and binding oath,

TAU EPSILON PHI

pledging himself to secrecy and fidelity, sincerity and devotion, eternal friendship, and brotherly love.

The first officers chosen by the newly born organization were Harold Goldsmith, President; Charles Driesen, Vice President; Israel Schwartz, Secretary; and Julius Breitenbach, Treasurer.

Next came the naming of the group, and with little knowledge of the ties that now bound them, these original ten wisely chose the name of Tau Epsilon Phi to signify that for which they were founded.

The first pin chosen was oval in shape with the inscription TEPHI reading downward in gold upon a black background with gold trim around the edge. This pin is the precursor of the oblong, jeweled badge of distinction of today.

So inspired were these ten, that the difficulties which normally confront newly established organizations did not seem to be a hindrance but seemed to serve as a stimulant for the group to carry on in the work they had started.

The work done by the members was so careful that the framework of the original constitution remains in use today, like that of our country. The initiation ceremony and the ritual were carefully planned and finally evolved.

The greatest difficulty was gaining recognition by the college authorities; however through the efforts of Max. J. Breitenbach Sr., and Jacob We'll, fathers of Julius Breitenbach and Monroe Weil, this was finally accomplished.

Maximilian Nemser was pledged and initiated near the close of the first year. Shortly after, difficulty arose - the novelty of a fraternity seemed to have worn off, but with the strong core ideals of the founders, the organization continued and proliferated.

Three of the founders returned to school and six men were initiated. As the second year passed, the strength and fame of the organization grew; with this fame came the possibility of expansion.

The idea of expansion was largely that of Monroe Weil, and after he had been initiated, he quickly convinced the others that it was a necessary move. Subsequently he gathered together friends of his attending New York University and the New York College of Dentistry; the groups were initiated as members of Alpha Chapter. However, they later became Beta and Gamma Chapters.

Ben Pologe started Delta chapter through the process of being pledged by the Alpha group before transferring to Cornell). He then started the chapter by gathering four good men. The fame of the organization was quickly spreading and Epsilon was installed at Fordham. Then the need arose for a gathering of all chapters and some sort of national organization.

Expansion had temporarily ceased while a definite plan could be formulated to govern such expansion. For four years controversy raged and finally in 1916, the first Constitution of the fraternity as a national organization with a national set-up was a reality, and the fraternity could once again forge ahead.

Shortly after the adoption of the Constitution, the two Boston chapters, Boston University and Tufts, were established, and in close proximity, Iota at Yale was installed.

It was at that time that the first issue of *The Bulletin* made its appearance, and spread the fame of the fraternity to the members wherever they might be. Expansion continued rapidly with Kappa at Vermont being installed and a charter granted to Lambda at Harvard. The South was invaded a year after the close of the First World War, and Mu and Nu being installed on the same day. Another chapter was added in the Boston region. Then came the proud day in 1920, when Tau Epsilon Phi became an international fraternity with the installation of Omicron at McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Slightly less than ten years had elapsed from that first hurried conference to the installation of chapters throughout this country and Canada.

The chapter roll grew quickly thereafter with Georgetown University and Pennsylvania being granted charters on the same day in 1921, and 1922 seeing the establishment of chapters at Syracuse, Dickinson, Charleston, and Georgia Tech. In the following year, Tau Epsilon Phi invaded the Middle West with the granting of a charter at the University of Michigan.

During that year, the first copy of *The Plume* made its appearance; at last the fraternity had a real magazine.

The growth of the fraternity following World War II was truly phenomenal with more than 40 chapters added during the 1950's and well into the 1960's. The prosperity of the brotherhood came to a screeching halt in the late 1960's with the heating up of the Vietnam War, when the entire fraternity system declined.

During the period of 1969 to 1975, TEP lost almost all of the gains it had achieved in the previous two decades, but still the fraternity persevered. While a substantial number of other national fraternities went out of existence, TEP held onto a meaningful number of chapters and survived. In the mid-1980's the fraternity system came back strongly with TEP leading the way in reviving many of its old chapters, while adding many new ones. The future is bright!

(In honor of the Fraternity's 75th Anniversary, Sidney Suntag, Executive Secretary Emeritus, published *The History of Tau Epsilon Phi - Seventy-Five Years of Friendship*. This momentous undertaking charts the history of every chapter founded through 1985 as well as a detailed accounting of the growth of the entire Tau Epsilon Phi Fraternity.)

THE GOVERNMENT OF TAU EPSILON PHI

The government of Tau Epsilon Phi is divided into two groups, that of the national organization and that of the local chapters. The national organization is divided into two bodies; the Grand Chapter, which is the legislative body and the Grand Council, the executive and administrative branch.

The Grand Chapter is a representative body composed of delegates from each active chapter in good standing and delegates from each recognized alumni club. The Grand Chapter convenes biennially. Each Grand Chapter elects its own officers. The head of the Grand Chapter is the Grand Chancellor, whom is assisted by the Grand Vice-Chancellor, the Grand Scribe, the Grand Warden, and the Grand Chaplain. Its officers serve only during the meeting of the Grand Chapter. The officers of the Grand Chapter function in exactly the same fashion as the officers of any local undergraduate chapter during the period of the Grand Chapter meeting, which is more commonly known as the Convention.

The supreme legislative powers of the fraternity are vested in the Grand Chapter, which meets during the Convention held biennially. It provides for and defines by statute the duties of the chapters and officers and disbursement of all revenues of the fraternity. It enacts all laws, rules, and regulations necessary to promote the welfare of the fraternity, its chapters, officers, and members. The Grand Chapter elects the members of the Grand Council and fills other vacancies. The Grand Council officers chosen by the Grand Chapter serve until their successors are chosen.

The Grand Council is the supreme executive and administrative body of the fraternity. The Grand Council meets regularly a minimum of three times a year. It is composed of twenty-eight members: the Consul, three alumni Vice-Consuls, one Undergraduate Vice-Consul, the Quaestor, the Praetor, the Tribune, and fourteen members-at-large. The five most recent past consuls are members ex-officio. Four members-at-large must be undergraduates.

The Consul is the official head of the fraternity. In order to be elected, he must be not less than twenty-one years of age, and shall have served at least a year as a duly elected member of the Grand Council. It is the duty of the Consul to see that the officers of the fraternity discharge their duties faithfully, impartially, accurately, and promptly. He presides over all meetings of the Grand Council and appoints all regular and special committees. The Consul makes a report on the general condition and welfare of the fraternity at the Grand Chapter session next succeeding his election.

The Vice-consuls work directly under the Consul, having the same qualifications for election as the Consul, and one shall succeed him in the event of a vacancy by vote of the Grand Council. The Tribune serves as secretary of the

Grand Council. The Quxstor is the treasurer of the national fraternity. He has direct charge of the books and finances of the Grand Council. The Praetor is responsible for oversight of discipline for the fraternity, and chairs all Tribunals. Of the ten alumni members-at-large, seven have specific duties to perform. The members-at-large without portfolios are to fulfill any duties, which may be, assigned them by the Consul. The seven members-at-large heretofore mentioned are in charge of the following duties respectively, as designated by the Consul: alumni affairs, recruitment and candidate education awards, fund raising, expansion, rush, undergraduate affairs, and TEP Properties.

Under the direct supervision of the Tribune and Quxstor, and responsible to and appointed by the Grand Council is the Executive Director of the Fraternity. He acts in the capacity of the Tribune and Quxstor and combines the duties of their offices, conducts the correspondence of the Grand Council, and collects, arranges and preserves all statistics and other information for the benefit of the Grand Council meeting. He records all receipts and expenditures and furnishes the Grand Council with a general statement on the finances of the fraternity at each meeting. A financial statement rendered, and certified by a certified public accountant, not a member of this fraternity, accompanies this statement. The Executive Director also acts as a managing editor of *The Plume of Tau Epsilon Phi*. He makes visits to each chapter periodically. During the course of these visits, he inspects and advises the chapter and its officers.

The Grand Council is also authorized to appoint an Assistant Executive Director who functions under the direction of the Executive Director. Furthermore, the Grand Council, at its discretion, may appoint such Field Consultants that are required for the proper service and supervision of chapters who shall also operate under the auspices of the Executive Director or his Assistant.

Working under the Grand Council and in more direct contact and supervision over the chapters are the Regional Governors. The fraternity is composed of several regions geographically arranged with a Regional Governor at the head of each area. The Regional Governors are appointed by the Grand Council on recommendation of the chapters and alumni clubs concerned or elected at regional conclaves. Each covers his geographic district under the supervision of the Grand Council. Each region includes all alumni clubs as well as all undergraduate chapters in the apportioned area.

UNDERGRADUATE CHAPTER STRUCTURE

The active Undergraduate chapter is, of course, the best known structure and the one in which the pledge will receive his indoctrination on fraternity matters. The head of the active chapter is the Chancellor. He acts as president of the chapter and is the executive head of the group. He presides over all regularly scheduled meetings as called for by the chapter by-laws. He also has the power to call special meetings. He is directly responsible to the Grand Council for the actions of his chapter. He appoints all the necessary committees for the running of the chapter and its business, and works with these committees in such manner, as he may deem necessary. In general he does everything necessary to promote the welfare of the chapter. He is responsible for its morale, finances, scholarship, social, and extracurricular activities, and helps promote the chapter's programs, relations with alumni, and the undergraduates' relations with each other.

The Vice Chancellor is vice president of the chapter and acts as assistant to the Chancellor. He is a member ex-officio of all committees set up in the chapter. He performs the duties of the Chancellor in his absence or incapacity. In some chapters the Vice Chancellor is in charge of the education program and/or chapter rush functions.

The Scribe is secretary of the chapter. He handles all correspondence and takes charge of all the forms required by the central officer. He keeps minutes of each meeting and records these in a minute book, which is preserved in the archives of the chapter.

The Bursar is the treasurer of the group. He collects all dues, room rent, and Board, and disburses all monies for current bills. He sees to it that the members are not delinquent in their payments and that their parents are notified if such is the case. He makes a report at each meeting of the chapter, showing the financial status. He sends a monthly report to the National Headquarters covering the receipts and disbursements of the chapter for the previous month. He keeps an accurate record of the finances of the chapter using the standard accounting system set up by the National Headquarters.

The Historian keeps a history of the chapter, its members and its activities. He edits all chapter publications and acts as a reporter to The Plume of Tau Epsilon Phi. He issues publicity to nearby papers concerning the activities of the various members of the chapter. In those chapters which have libraries, he acts as librarian. He keeps a complete catalogue of the library and sees that the books are replaced properly and that proper care and treatment are given to the books and magazines of the library.

THE PORTALS OF

The Chaplain is custodian of all fraternity and chapter rituals. He offers prayers at all meetings, banquets and initiations, and offers grace at the evening meal. Such activities are strictly optional on the part of the chapter membership.

The Warden is the sergeant-at-arms at all meetings and sees that decorum is maintained. It is his duty to see that the chapter quarters are presentable at all times. He arranges the room before all meetings and sees that all necessary paraphernalia is present. He has charge of all initiations. He sees that the chapter room is suitably arranged and that the ritual is correctly carried out.

The Alumni Scribe has contact with the alumni. It is his duty to see that the chapter publications reach the alumni and that they are notified of various events and affairs at the chapter house.

Each chapter has its own set of by-laws, copied dosely from a model set of bylaws provided by the National Headquarters, and containing many edicts that are national rulings. Each chapter has other officers who most effectively fit into their scheme of things, but does not have the power to remove or rename the aforementioned officers. For instance, many chapters have created a Corresponding Secretary to coordinate mailings to and from the chapter.

Each pledge group is formed into a pledge class, electing its own officers, corresponding to those of the chapter. The committees of the pledge class gain valuable experience by aiding the committees of the chapter.



THE TEP FOUNDATION INC.

(Formerly, The Tau Epsilon Phi Scholarship & Student Aid Fund)

In May 1953, the Grand Council of Tau Epsilon Phi recognized the need for an organization whose prime purpose would be to aid students through college. A resolution was passed and the necessary funds allocated to establish a Scholarship Fund that would be a separate corporation. Acting upon this resolution, the Atlanta Alumni Club organized a corporation, which was known as The Tau Epsilon Phi Scholarship and Student Aid Fund, Inc., whose prime purpose would be to aid needy college students regardless of race, color, creed, or membership in the fraternity in completing their educations.

In 1964, the TEP Scholarship and Student Aid Fund, Inc., added a new dimension to its program of scholarship assistance when Past Consul Louis L Manes made a substantial contribution to the Fund (the largest one at that time). In Brother Manes' honor a scholarship was established, thus becoming the first of almost 30 grants that now are offered to the undergraduate membership, made possible by the generosity of alumni, families, and friends of the fraternity.

In 1982, in response to the complaints that the name of the scholarship arm of the fraternity was too long and cumbersome, the trustees renamed the organization, "The TEP Foundation, Inc.," as it is known today.

The TEP Foundation, Inc., as it is presently known, is a tax-deductible organization, governed by a thirty member Board of Trustees. The trustees are selected at the annual meetings of the corporation and are elected for three-year terms that overlap such that each year, the terms of 10 Trustees expire and are replaced by other alumni, duly elected. The Trustees meet on call of the President to consider applications for assistance and/or fund raising. Each member of the fraternity, undergraduate or alumnus is a member of the corporate body and may vote at the annual meeting of the corporation.

THE HONORS & AWARDS OF THE TEP FOUNDATION

Nearly all of the Foundation awards are given on the basis of academic, extracurricular, and fraternal excellence. Although many of the awards were established with one chapter or region of the country in mind, the awards are available to each qualified applicant regardless of origin.

THE PORTALS OF

The awards traditionally made available to undergraduates are as follows:

DICK CHANNON MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP
ARNOLD COHN MEMORIAL AWARD
SARA AND E. J. EVANS AWARD
MICHAEL D. FALK MEMORIAL AWARD
JOSEPH FORD MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP
A. HAROLD FROST MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP
ELLIOT GARBER MEMORIAL AWARD
GEORGE A. GOLDSTEIN AWARD
S. EARL GORDON AWARD
I. HEIMAN MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP AWARD
JACK A. KING MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP
SAMUEL J. LEFRAK SCHOLARSHIP
HAROLD LEVITON LEADERSHIP AWARD
JEROME AND IRVING LIEBROSS MEMORIAL AWARD
LOUIS L. MANES LEADERSHIP AWARD
PERLOW BROTHERS AWARD
LEO SCHLOSBERG MEMORIAL AWARD
LEON SCHNEIDER MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP
SOL SHAMAN MEMORIAL AWARD
PHILIP SHAPIRO MEMORIAL AWARD
LEONARD WOLF AWARD

SIDNEY S. SUNTAG SCHOLARSHIP - Established by the Trustees in honor of our esteemed and beloved Executive Secretary Emeritus and given to a graduate displaying outstanding leadership and organizational qualities, who wishes to pursue his graduate studies program at a university that has an hosting TEP chapter or colony. Working with this group, he will apply his skills and knowledge of fraternity affairs to strengthen their membership as a graduate advisor.

I. "DOC" SCHWARTZ MEMORIAL UNDERGRADUATE OF THE YEAR AWARD - This award is funded by The Foundation and is named in honor of Alpha #1, our first Founding Father, Brother Israel "Doc" Schwartz. It is awarded annually to the Fraternity's outstanding undergraduate. This prestigious award is given annually to the man who, in the eyes of the Scholarship Committee, best exemplifies the spirit of the philosophy and creed as first envisioned in 1910 by the Founding Fathers of the fraternity. (These last two awards are the most treasured of all the

Scholarships of The Foundation. Historically, recipients of these two scholarships have usually served future terms of distinction and honor on both the Board of Directors of The TEP Foundation and The Grand Council of the National Fraternity.)

A complete listing of all available awards and their criteria is available through the National Headquarters.

Funding for these scholarships comes from alumni and friends who have endowed scholarships in the name of outstanding fraternity men and citizens. It is their way of eternal dedication to the young undergraduates of our organization. It is hoped that some day you will endow a Scholarship of Merit or contribute to The TEP Foundation.

In the comparatively short time it has been in existence, The Foundation has within its means aided many needy students. Undoubtedly, more awards will be made available in the future.

The Foundation has also taken a new role in educational programming and support for the undergraduate chapters. Educational programming has included the sponsorship and programming of the TEP Regional Leadership Conferences, the Convention Educational Series, and the Foundation Educational Speakers Series.

The Portals and the *Chapter Officers Manual* are two of The Foundation's publications, which provide undergraduate chapters and members hands-on leadership resources. ***The History of Tau Epsilon Phi: Seventy-Five Years of Friendship*** and other Foundation publications, is the comprehensive history of Tau Epsilon Phi from its founding in 1910 to its 75th anniversary in 1985. This remarkable retrospective was written by Sidney S. Suntag, Executive Secretary Emeritus (Chapter Eternal 1911-1990).

These publications would not have been possible had it not been for the National Archives. In addition to the History Cards from each of the more than forty-four thousand TEP brothers in the Foundation database, the National Archives includes the thousands of records, pictures, trophies, periodicals, and artifacts of Tau Epsilon Phi. The Archives are owned and protected by The Foundation. By doing so, The Foundation has not only preserved the history and heritage of Tau Epsilon Phi, but will also protect the sources from which the future history of this fraternity will be written.

THE NATIONAL AWARDS OF TAU EPSILON PHI

The awards of Tau Epsilon Phi are divided into two categories: those for individual brothers and those for the chapters. Except in rare instances, the individual awards are given biannually to coincide with International Conventions, while chapter awards are presented annually.

The most prestigious individual award is the ***Sidney S. Suntag - TEP Man of the Year***, which is awarded to an alumnus each Convention year who has distinguished himself in his chosen Held of endeavor and/or has performed Service to this community that is memorable. Fraternity service is not an element in this selection, although it may influence the decision of the Honors and Awards Committee.

The most sought after fraternity service award is the ***Michael C. C. Lilienfeld - Distinguished Alumnus Award***. This distinction is based strictly on extraordinary service to the fraternity or its chapters over a meaningful period of time. It is in the form of a handsome plaque and is presented to a Laureate every two years at the Honors and Awards Banquet of the International Conventions.

The Grand Council created the ***Alfred C. Versacci - Bridge Builder Award***, in 1991 to honor former Fraternity Consul and TEP Foundation President, Alfred C. Versacci. This award is presented on convention years to an alumnus for recognition of his excellence in fraternity and community achievement.

An award that is based on fraternity service, which may be given to an alumnus, is called the ***Meritorious Service Award*** in the form of a key with the Greek letters TEPHI cut out in gold on top of each other. It may be awarded by the Grand Council or by the individual chapters to brothers who have performed meritorious service. It may be awarded at any time.

Chancellor's Keys are awarded to leaders of chapters who have performed with a dedication and devotion during their terms of office. Before a Chancellor can be so honored, he must be recommended by his chapter by majority vote, to the Honors and Awards Committee of the Grand Council, who must then approve the recommendation. The presentation of the Key, which is a rectangular gold panel with the Crest of the Fraternity embossed, is then presented to the recipient in connection with an appropriate chapter occasion.

CHAPTER AWARDS

The chapter awards are at present, eight in number. The first to be established was ***The Plume Trophy*** in 1928. Charles Tobias, Alpha 109, then editor of *The Plume*, established an award given annually to the chapter which, in the minds of the editor and editorial board of *The Plume* of Tau Epsilon Phi, had shown the greatest interest in the publication of the magazine and has offered the greatest cooperation in chapter news, outside write ups, alumni news and pictures. This is based on the four issues during the immediate preceding year.

The ***John Kleinberger Scholarship Award*** is presented annually to the outstanding chapter scholastically in Tau Epsilon Phi. Mrs. John Kleinberger and their two sons, Alfred, Delta 58 and Irving, Gamma 206, in John Kleinberger's memory, established the award in 1930. It is intended to serve as an incentive to members to take the fullest advantage of the educational benefits he was unable to secure. It is awarded on the basis of the comparative ratings of the National Interfraternity Conference Scholarship Committee. These ratings place the chapters on an equal footing, as the scholastic standing of all universities is equalized by the committee's report.

The ***Charles M. Driesen Memorial Award*** established and awarded by the Grand Chapter in 1932, is in memory of one of the founders, Charles M. Driesen, who had passed away during the previous year. This award is based on seven fields of endeavor: scholastic standing, financial condition, both accounts receivable and payable, extra-curricular activity of the chapter as a whole, each counting 20%, the appearance of the chapter house, the general prestige of the lodge and its members upon its campus, intramural participation, and cooperation with the Central Office, each counting 10%. Through an accurate system of grading, and through reports of the Executive Director and Field Staff the most efficient chapter is chosen.

The ***Board of Trustees Trophy for Chapter Improvement*** was set-up in 1933 by the Board of Trustees in 1952, in memory of Past Consul Louis S. Lebeothal who had just passed away. The award was named "***The Louis S. Lebeenthal Memorial Trophy.***" It is awarded annually to the chapter showing the most improvement in the same seven fields of endeavor as used to choose the winner of the Driesen Award. Each chapter is graded annually on these seven fields, and the chapter showing the greatest improvement is given the award. The Grand Council makes the award decision.

The ***Tau Epsilon Phi Chapter of Merit Award*** established in 1938 is given annually to that chapter which stands out in veru respect among our chain and also upon its own campus. The Grand Council gives the award. This award is now known as, the ***Irving Golembe Memorial Trophy to the Chapter of Merit.***

The ***Louis Fein Grand Chaplain Trophy*** established in 1948 is given to that chapter that has, for the year previous accomplished the most to foster interfaith and interracial good-will on its campus or community, or for community service.

The ***North Jerseuy Alumni Club Trophy for Excellence of Chapter Publications*** was established in 1938 and founded by that alumni club and is awarded each year to the chapter with the best publication.

The ***Samuel J. Lefrak Campus Achievement Trophy*** established in 1954, donated annually by Brother Samuel J. Lefrak of Tau Beta, is given to the Chapter that has attained the best extra-curricular and intramural record in the fraternity for the year.

TAU EPSILON PHI ENSIGNIA

Tau Epsilon Phi has patented the official insignia, thereby the sole right to the use of an article bearing its name or crest for members.

The Official Jeweled Badge is a vertically long rectangle with Tau Epsilon Phi inscribed upon raised black enamel surrounded by eighteen pearls and an emerald in each corner.

The Official Plain Badge is similar, minus the pearls and emeralds. Both of these badges are also official in miniature form.

The Pledge Pin is an oblong lavender enamel pin, shaped in the outline of a shield, bearing a white helmet upon its center.

The Recognition Pin is a miniature of the coat-of-arms made in both gold and silver or the Greek TEPHI in gold.

Honorary and Associate members are recognized by a special key, bearing a replica of the plain pin on a gold panel background.



**Official
Jeweled Badge**



**Miniature
Jeweled Badge**



**Official
Unjeweled Badge**



**Pledge
Pin**



Chancellor's Key



Recognition Pins



**Meritorious Service
Award Key**

WHAT IS A “GOOD” FRATERNITY MAN?

As you start preparing yourself for brotherhood in Tau Epsilon Phi, it has undoubtedly occurred to you that you should obtain the maximum benefit and enjoyment from your fraternity life. Statistics and years of experience have taught us that in order to fully enjoy fraternity life, a brother must be a “good” fraternity man. The privilege of belonging carries with it the responsibility of being a “good” fraternity man. The qualities of a “good” fraternity man are:

1. He must be **unselfish** — that is, he must be prepared to make sacrifices, within reason, for his fraternity and his brothers;
2. He must **give service** — when elected to office or appointed to a committee post, he must perform his job to the very best of his ability even not holding office or committee assignment, he must give support and assistance voluntarily
3. He must be **loyal** — this quality hardly needs expanding and speaks for itself.
4. He must give **friendship** — this is our basic ideal upon which the cornerstone of Tau Epsilon Phi rests. Without it we cannot have true fraternity.
5. His **conduct must be above reproach** — whether in a house or on a campus, his manners, relationships with members of the opposite sex, and habits must reflect the highest principles of decency and respect.
6. He must **meet all obligations promptly** — whether the obligation is financial, verbal or otherwise. A good TEP man never becomes a delinquent.
7. He must be a **good loser** — there will be times when his side of an issue loses, or when he is defeated for election to an office he seeks. The test of a “good” TEP man is his ability to accept defeat and remain true to the order.

THE CONDUCT OF CHAPTER BUSINESS

ORDER OF A MEETING

Following is a model form for the typical conduct of any Tau Epsilon Phi meeting. The order is subject to change on ruling by the presiding officer or by a majority vote of the chapter.

1. Chancellor calls meeting to order. (I hereby call this *[number]* Meeting of the _____ chapter of Tau Epsilon Phi Fraternity to order.)
2. Chaplain's prayer. (Short impromptu prayer, a bit of bible reading, or a reading from the Ceremony — optional.)
3. Reading and approval of minutes of previous meeting.
4. Report of Chancellor. (Reading of announcements of other chapter meetings, affairs, and socials, welcoming of guests, a short pep talk to the chapter, Fraternity correspondence, etc.)
5. Committee reports.
6. Old business. (Discussion of committee reports; motions on the books tabled to that meeting, and regular old business.)
7. New business.
8. Adjournment.
9. Good and welfare. (Discussion informally conducted by presiding officer, and is not entered in the minutes of the chapter.)

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

Parliamentary procedure is the method of conducting a business meeting in an orderly, fair, and democratic manner. It is democratic in that it provides for the rule of the majority at the same time that it protects the rights of the minority; it is orderly in that it provides for group discussion and consideration of but one thing at a time, disposing of each item of business before taking up another.

In Parliamentary questions, *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised* (The latest official edition) shall be the final authority. It is best to consult an unabridged version of this manual to learn more about parliamentary procedure.

RULES OF ORDER FOR PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE:

1. Addressing the Chair - Having been formally and officially recognized by the chair, any Brother, before he may address the Chapter or Fraternity group assembled, must address the person in the chair and the group in general. Example: "Brother Chancellor and Brothers."
2. Adjournment - (a) The Chancellor can adjourn a meeting at his discretion if it is disorderly. There is no need for a second vote. (b) Motion for adjournment of a meeting can be made at any time during the meeting. A second is necessary, the motion is undebatable, and a majority vote passes or defeats the motion.
3. Undecided Vote - Brothers not voting shall not be counted. A Motion requiring 2/3 or 3/4 to pass must receive said percentage of all present members with voting privileges to pass.
4. Re-vote - Any Brother whether he was on the winning side of a motion or not, can call a re-vote. The first vote is discounted and a new vote is taken. There may be no discussion on a re-vote.
5. Reconsideration - To reconsider, and discuss, a motion passed or defeated, only a Brother on the winning side can make the request.
6. Recount of Vote - Such a request can be made of the chair by any Brother. All Brothers must vote as they did the first time. There can be "no change of mind" in a recount
7. Roll Call Vote or Closed Vote - Such a request can be made of the chair by any Brother. Chancellor may grant or refuse request as he sees fit. To change his ruling a Brother must "Challenge" the chair (see Rule 10). Majority vote of Chapter decides outcome.

8. Chancellor's Privilege as to Vote - (a) The Chancellor is not permitted to vote except where his vote will change the result. Thus, he may vote to make or break a tie, to make or break 2/3 majority, or to make or break a plurality, (b) The Chancellor may vote, but still must not be partial, when there is a dosed ballot or when there is a roll call vote. (c) Since the Chancellor cannot vote other than by the exception noted in parts (a) and (b) above, he must be impartial on every question. He can answer questions and can interpret the consequences of the motion pro and con, but should he wish to sway opinion of the Chapter one way or another he must do so while not sitting in the chair. If he feels it is his duty to discuss a particular motion, he must call on the next highest officer to take the chair, and take his seat with the Brothers. He must wait, too, to be called on by the presiding officer now seated in the chair. Once having left the chair to speak on a motion, the presiding officer must not resume his seat until the motion has been voted upon and has been either defeated or passed.
9. Ejection from a Meeting - (a) The presiding officer may eject any Brother from a meeting if that Brother is disturbing the proceedings of the meeting or shows a disrespectful interest in the proceedings, (b) After action by the presiding officer the Chapter, on two-thirds (2/3) vote, may disregard the ruling and allow the Brother to remain in attendance, (c) The Chapter, on two-thirds (2/3) vote, may eject a Brother before any action is taken by the presiding officer.
10. Challenge - The opinion of the presiding officer is never infallible. It may and can be wrong. Should he make a parliamentary ruling, which any Brother feels is wrong or out of order he may challenge or "appeal" the ruling. He is in order at any time. Nothing - even points of information - can interrupt proceedings of a challenge. While debating a challenge the Chancellor need not leave the chair. The debate is limited to the disputants, each being allowed to speak only once (Brother making challenge speaks first). Majority vote of Chapter decides outcome of challenged ruling.
11. Point of Order - This is a notice by a Brother to the Chancellor that, in the opinion of that Brother, a rule of parliamentary procedure has been violated, or a ruling by the chair was out of order, or the discussion being presented does not concern the motion of the floor. The Chair must recognize a point of order immediately, even while another Brother may be speaking. It must be made as soon as the supposed breach occurs; otherwise, it cannot be considered at all. Business already transacted or discussed cannot be withdrawn or removed from the records. If the presiding officer believes that the point is well

taken, he corrects his mistake; if not, he refuses to recognize the point of order and the meeting continues. However, the Brother denied action on the part of the presiding officer, can attempt to get it by challenging the chair and appealing to the Chapter to uphold his point of order (See Rule 10).

12. Point of Information - Is a request from a Brother to the Chancellor for information on parliamentary procedure or on a particular fact relating to the discussion on the floor. The point of information should concern the business being discussed at the moment. The question can be directed to another Brother with the permission of the presiding officer. The question can only ask for facts, not opinion. The Chancellor cannot and must not answer any question, which openly asks his opinion or his judgment.
13. Withdrawal of a Motion - A motion made and seconded can be withdrawn only if the maker, the second and the Chancellor voice favorably. However, should either the maker or second withdraw his name, the Chancellor shall ask for a new maker or a new second (as the case implies). If there is no response the Chancellor can withdraw the motion if he desires.

NOTE: In NO case, however, shall a motion be withdrawn if at least two speakers have discussed it on the chapter floor.
14. Proxy vote (transferring your voting privilege to another person in case of absence) is NOT recognized at any time.
15. Limited Debate - The Chancellor can limit debate on any motion after three Brothers have discussed the motion. He can limit debate to number of speakers or to the time each speaker may discuss the motion. His ruling is subject to challenge (see Rule 10).
16. Elections - During elections it is customary for the highest fraternity officer present, to preside. Motions to open and close nominations are discussed. The only motions in order during Elections are Adjournment, Points of information, Points of order, and Appeals to the Chair. Points of information and order are never made on misstatements of a speaker; they are made only concerning the procedure of the meeting. If the Chancellor is a member of the body electing, he is entitled to vote. The chancellor shall appoint two individuals to distribute, collect, and count the ballots. He shall also appoint a Judge of Elections who shall present all electoral questions, which may arise, to the Presiding Officer.

THE SONGS OF TAU EPSILON PHI

The first songs of the fraternity were written and published in 1923 by Brother Charles Tobias - at the time, an undergraduate in Alpha (Columbia) Chapter. His songs were as follows: "Tau Epsilon Phi", "We Sing to Thee"; and "Tau Boys". In the mid-1930's a rush of new songs were written and published by several undergraduates. First came "The Lamp and Sword" by Brothers Ted Ley and Mordy Billig, both of Alpha. This song has become the Alma Mater of TEP. Shortly thereafter two sweetheart songs were written: "The Sweetheart Song" by Brother Marvin Kahn, Psi (Illinois) who was at the time a student at the Julliard School; and "The Dream Girl of Tau Epsilon Phi" by Brothers Mendelson and K. Vainer of Tau Omicron (Auburn).

It was not until 1949 that another TEP song was written. It was called, "I'll Cherish You Forever" by Brother Alan Jay Hartnwick of Sigma (Syracuse) Chapter. This one shortly became the "pinning" song for the Fraternity.

The last song written for the Fraternity was called Praise to Thee written in 1953 by a brother who eventually was responsible for publishing the TEP Song Book and the recording of those songs via extended play 45 RPM. His name was Brother M. Dudley Krupp of Zeta Chapter (a retired Army Officer), who under the nom de plume of Dudley Manners, headed a personal music publishing house. Incidentally, the 45 RPM recording, "Tep Songs", was sung by the "Tep Tones", a choir of seven Alpha TEP undergraduates who gained fame on the Columbia Campus in the early 1950's.

TAU EPSILON PHI

By Charles Tobias, Alpha

T. E. Phi or name endearing,
T. E. Phi, we hear thy call.
T. E. Phi, we come unfearing
And thy banner, awave, must not fall.
T. E. Phi, thy band untiring,
Flocks to uphold thy name far and high.
T. E. Phi to us inspiring
Is thy fame, loud acclaim
T. E. Phi
T. E. Phi

THE LAMP AND SWORD

Lyrics by Teddy Ley, Alpha

Music by Mordy Billig, Alpha

Through the long and weary years that are to be,
One ideal will burn inside us
True fraternity will guide us
Strong through joy and sorrow till the day we die.
Ever bear aloft the lamp and sword of Tau Epsilon
Phi.

TAU EPSILON PHI (Praise to Thee)

by Dudley Manners, Epsilon

Refrain:

College days, college days, we now recall,
We came, we saw, we conquered, and loved them
all;
Our TEP days were great days, we'll ne'er forget,
We'll sing your praise for days and days, a token
of our debt,

Chorus:

Hail to thee, TAU EPSILON PHI,
Your fellowship, no one can deny,
Thus, we shout in voice so hale and hearty,
"Acclamations, appreciation, propriety";
Many years you guarded our ranks,
For which we now give all our thanks,
We'll sing our praises 'till Kingdom come,
Old friends of TAU EPSILON PHI;
So hail to thee, our fraternity,
Your guidance true was reality,
Give three cheers for our TAU EPSILON PHI,
Praise to Thee.

THE PORTALS OF

THE SWEETHEART SONG

by Marvin Kahn, Psi

Tau Epsilon Phi has a sweetheart so shy,
She's a dream, what a dream of a girl.
Each brother she holds as the emeralds unfold,
In her heart she's as pure as a pearl.
She was sent to me from heaven above,
What more can I say than I love her.
As we dance and romance, there's a
tear in her eye,
She's the Sweetheart of T.E. Phi.

WE SING TO THEE TAU EPSILON PHI

by Charles Tobias, Alpha

We sing to Thee, Tau Epsilon Phi
We bring to thee, Tau Epsilon Phi
At thy shrine so sacred and grand
Our heart, our soul and our hand.
For brothers, we for our fraternity,
Together we'll strive 'til we die.
And fore'er free from shame.
To the world praise the name
of our own Tau Epsilon Phi.

TAU BOYS

by Charles Tobias, Alpha

Tau, boys, you'll allow, boys,
Is the first to take a place.
Epsilon, now you've hit upon,
Just the bunch that sets the pace.
Rah, rah, rah,
Phi, boys, do or die boys,
Keep the standard up on high,
And we sing full of pep,
Give a cheer for dear old Tep
T.E.P., Tau Epsilon Phi.

DREAM GIRL OF TAU EPSILON PHI

by M. mendelson and K. Valner, Tau Omicron

Tau Epsilon Phi has a dream girl,
Lily sweet in purple and white,
Wrapped in my arms with all her charms
She's lovely
She's the one I'll always hold tight
And all the stars bright above
They shine and smile on the
Girl that I love
Tau Epsilon Phi has a dream girl
She's the lily of T.E. Phi

I'LL CHERISH YOU FOREVER

by Alan Jay Hartnick, Sigma

Longing for you has so many regrets,
Yearning for things I've loved too well,
T.E. Phi ... and you
Wanting to behold you, enfold you
I'LL CHERISH YOU FOREVER
Want to be near you ever
I'll come to you when day is o'er
For when you are close to me
My dreams are fulfilled.
And when we're apart my dear I long for your
thrill
Love won't be stilled
Adored by all TEP brothers, You love means life
to me
I'll give my pearls and emeralds to you.
I'll cherish you forever, sweetheart.

The Fraternity Executives Association

STATEMENT OF POSITION

On the Fundamentals of Rushing

On the basis of experience and collected data, the Fraternity Executives Association, Incorporated, believes that those systems of rushing are most productive and beneficial which

- exclude the use of alcohol
- are “open” without restrictive regulations;
- are individual and personal in approach;
- are open to all, without registration or charges;
- minimize interfraternity and chapter expenses;
- emphasize use information;
- start at the earliest time and continue throughout the calendar year;
- encourage participation of upperclass, transfer and graduate men.

The Fraternity Executives Association, Incorporated will be pleased to provide advisory services to any Interfraternity organization which wishes to evaluate its current rushing program.

The Fraternity Executives Association

STATEMENT OF POSITION

On Hazing and Pre-Initiation Activities

The Fraternity Executive Association has stated its position, periodically, in support of constructive education and inspirational programs and has asserted unequivocally its opposition to Hazing and pre-initiation activities which do not contribute to the positive development and welfare of pledges and members.

Because hazing and other pseudo-initiation practices have not been rejected and eradicated completely in undergraduate activities and therefore remain a menace to the well-being of the College Fraternity System the Fraternity executive Association reaffirms and asserts its position on this question.

- The Association believes that true fraternalism is nurtured in an atmosphere of social and moral responsibility, respect for duly constituted authority, and loyalty to the principles of higher education.

- The Association further believes that while social behavior cannot be legislated, a fraternity without morally sound precepts and practices is not a constructive influence upon college men.

- The Association further believes that a fraternity has solemn obligation in the development of its pledges and members and that this responsibility extends alike to the institutions where it is represented; to parents and others who make possible the education of pledges and members; to the communities where chapters are accountable for good citizenship; and to the college fraternity system of which it is a part.

- The Association further believes, despite the fact that much progress has been made, that one of the most damaging instruments to the fraternity sys-

tem is the employment of a program of education, which includes hazing, and that this unproductive ridiculous and hazardous custom has no rightful place in the fraternity system.

- The Association defines hazing 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 and situations include paddling in any form; creation of excessive fatigue; physical and psychological shocks; quests, treasure hunts, scavenger hunts, road trips or any other such activities carried on outside the confines of the house; wearing, publicly, apparel which is conspicuous and not normally in good taste; engaging in public stunts and buffoonery; morally degrading or humiliating games and activities; late work sessions which interfere with scholastic activities; and any other activities which are not consistent with fraternal law, ritual or policy or regulations and policies of the educational institution.

(Tau Epsilon Phi Fratermotu. as a full member of the Fraternity Executives' Association, fully adhere to and endorses the above State of Position on Hazing and Pre-Initiation Activities.)

The Fraternity Executives Association

STATEMENT OF POSITION

On Dry Rush

- While the moderate and legal consumption of alcohol, in and of itself, does not constitute a problem, the illegal use and abuse of alcoholic beverages is widely recognized as a major problem in our society. As members of society, particularly the high education community, College fraternities are highly concerned about alcohol abuse. The Fraternity Executives Association, Incorporated, therefore, encourages the development of educational programs which stress the potential dangers of alcohol abuse and the advantages of a responsible, legal use of alcoholic beverages.
- Since the period of member recruitment is the first substantive contact a prospective member has with fraternities, it is an important and appropriate point at which to begin to address fraternities' educationa and brotherhood responsibilities among their members, as well as to speak to any adverse public opinion as to alcohol use and abuse among fraternities.
- Based on the premise that the excess and/or illegal use of alcohol to attract young me to fraternity membership is counterproductive to introducing and developing true brotherhood, the Fraternity executives Association, Incorporated believes that DRY RUSH:
 - will attract a greater number of high quality rushees, and improve the retention ratio of new members;
 - will enhance the fraternity movement on the campus and in the community
 - will enhance parental support of fraternity membership;
 - will foster cfreative competition among fraternity chapters;
 - will develop more fully the recruitment and interpersonal skills of fraternity members;
 - will diminish the risk of potential legal liability, property damage and violation of liquor laws;
 - will save substantial money.
- The Fraternity Executive Association, Incorporated, therefore states its support of Dry Rush for all college and university fraternity systems, and encourages Interfraternity councils and member fraternities to move immediately toward the complete elimination of alcohol in recruitment programs.

(Tau Epsilon Phi Fraternity, as a full member of the Fraternity Executives' Association, fully adheres to and endorses the above Statement of Position on Dry Rush.)

TAU EPSILON PHI FRATERNITY
RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY (Last Update 7/97)

The Risk Management Policy of FIPG, Inc. and Tau Epsilon Phi includes the provisions, which follow and shall apply to all fraternity entities and all levels of fraternity membership.

ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

1. The possession, sale, use, or consumption of ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES while on chapter premises, or during a fraternity event, or in any situation sponsored or endorsed by the chapter, or any event an observer would associate with a fraternity, must be in compliance with any and all applicable laws of the state, province, country, city, and institution of higher education, and must comply with either the BYOB or Third Party Vendor Guidelines.
2. No alcoholic beverages may be purchased through chapter funds nor may the purchase of alcohol for members or guests be undertaken or coordinated by any member in the name of or on behalf of the chapter. The purchase or use of a bulk quantity or common source of such alcoholic beverages, i.e. kegs or cases, is PROHIBITED.
3. OPEN PARTIES, meaning those with unrestricted access by non-members of the fraternity without specific invitation, where alcohol is present, shall be prohibited.
4. No members, collectively or individually, shall purchase for, serve to, or sell alcoholic beverages to any minor (i.e., those under the legal "drinking age").
5. The possession, sale or use of any ILLEGAL DRUGS or CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES while on chapter premises or during a fraternity event or at any event that an observer would associate with the fraternity, is strictly prohibited.
6. No chapter may co-sponsor an event with an alcohol distributor, charitable organization or tavern (tavern defined as an establishment generating more than half of annual gross sales from alcohol) where alcohol is given away, sold, or otherwise provided to those present.
7. No chapter may co-sponsor or co-finance a function where alcohol is purchased by any of the host chapters, groups or organizations.
8. All rush activities associated with any chapter will be a DRY rush function.
9. No member shall permit, tolerate, encourage or participate in "drinking games."
10. No alcohol shall be present at any pledge/associate member/novice program, activity or ritual of the chapter.

HAZING

No chapter, colony, student or alumnus shall conduct nor condone hazing activities. 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 other such activities carried on outside or inside of the confines of the chapter house, wearing of public apparel which conspicuous and not normally in good taste; engaging in public stunts and buffoonery; morally degrading or humiliating games and activities; and any other activities which are not consistent with academic achievement, fraternal law, ritual or policy or the regulations and policies of the educational institution, or applicable state law.”

SEXUAL ABUSE AND HARASSMENT

The fraternity will not tolerate or condone any form of sexually abusive behavior on the part of its members, whether physical, mental or emotional. This is to include any actions which are demeaning to women or men including but not limited to date rape, gang rape or verbal harassment.

FIRE, HEALTH AND SAFETY

1. All chapter houses should meet all local fire and health codes and standards.
2. All chapters should have posted by common phones emergency numbers for fire, police and ambulance and must have posted evacuation routes on the back of the door of each sleeping room.
3. All chapters should comply with engineering recommendations as reported by the insurance company.
4. The possession and/or use of firearms or explosive devices of any kind within the confines and premises of the chapter house is expressly forbidden.

EDUCATION

Each fraternity should annually educate its students and alumni in the Risk Management Policy of FIPG, Inc. Additionally, all student and associate members and key volunteers shall annually receive a copy of said Risk Management Policy.

GREEK-LETTER GROUPS OF ALL KINDS

The 24 Greek letters with a few words in other languages have been combined in hundreds of ways to designate collegiate organizations considered to be fraternities or societies. Baird's Manual of American College Fraternities, the basic reference for the total Greek system, is the source of some particulars to differentiate between the major groupings.

NATIONAL MEN'S GENERAL COLLEGE FRATERNITIES AND WOMEN'S GENERAL COLLEGE SORORITIES

The general college fraternity, whether for men or women (the latter commonly known as a sorority), is considered a general fraternity if it organizes the social life of its members to promote their educational objectives, draws its memberships primarily from the undergraduate body of the host institution, does not limit its membership to any one department or special interest of the host institution, and cooperates with campus authorities to maintain high standards of behavior and achievement.

Because general college fraternities were once known as social fraternities and because the social aspect is fundamental to their purpose and function, "there has been general misapprehension of the significance of social as applied to the fraternities. There is no connotation of family prestige or of preferment among those who are prospective members. The social fraternities have stressed the individual's relations to and with his fellows and to the group as a whole. They have thus been pioneers in the insistence that education be socialized, that is, directed with a proper consideration of the student's future responsibilities in society" and his/her development as a whole person.

TAU EPSILON PHI

MEN'S FRATERNITIES

Acacia, 1904
Alpha Chi Rho, 1924
Alpha Delta Gamma, 1832
Alpha Delta Phi, 1832
Alpha Epsilon Pi, 1914
Alpha Gamma Rho, 1904
Alpha Gamma Sigma, 1922
Alpha Kappa Lambda, 1914
Alpha Phi Alpha, 1906
Alpha Phi Delta, 1914
Alpha Sigma Phi, 1845
Alpha Tau Omega, 1865
Beta Sigma Psi, 1925
Beta Theta Pi, 1839
Chi Phi, 1824
Chi Psi, 1841
Delta Chi, 1890
Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1844
Delta Phi, 1827
Delta Phi Kappa, 1869
Delta Psi, 1847
Delta Sigma Phi, 1899

Delta Tau Delta, 1859
Delta Upsilon, 1834
Farm House, 1905
Kappa Alpha Order, 1865
Kappa Alpha Psi, 1911
Kappa Alpha Society, 1825
Kappa Delta Rho, 1905
Kappa Sigma, 1869
Lambda Chi Alpha, 1909
Omega Psi Phi, 1911
Phi Beta Sigma, 1914
Phi Delta Theta, 1848
Phi Gamma Delta, 1848
Phi Kappa Psi, 1852
Phi Kappa Sigma, 1850
Phi Kappa Tau, 1906
Phi Kappa Theta, 1889
Phi Lambda Chi, 1925
Phi Mu Delta, 1918
Phi Sigma Epsilon, 1910
Phi Sigma Kappa, 1873
Pi Kappa Alpha, 1868

Pi Kappa Phi, 1904
Pi Lambda Phi, 1895
Psi Upsilon, 1833
Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1856
Sigma Alpha Mu, 1909
Sigma Beta Kappa, 1943
Sigma Chi, 1855
Sigma Gamma Chi, 1967
Sigma Nu, 1869
Sigma Phi Society, 1827
Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1901
Sigma Pi, 1897
Sigma Tau Gamma, 1920
Tau Delta Phi, 1910
Tau Epsilon Phi, 1910
Tau Kappa Epsilon, 1899
Theta Chi, 1856
Theta Delta Chi, 1847
Theta Xi, 1864
Triangle, 1907
Zeta Beta Tau, 1898
Zeta Psi, 1847

WOMEN'S SORORITIES

Alpha Chi Omega, 1885
Alpha Delta Pi, 1851
Alpha Epsilon Phi, 1909
Alpha Kappa Alpha, 1908
Alpha Gamma Delta, 1904
Alpha Omicron Pi, 1897
Alpha Phi, 1872
Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1901
Alpha Sigma Tau, 1899
Alpha Xi Delta, 1893
Chi Omega, 1895

Delta Delta Delta, 1893
Delta Gamma, 1872
Delta Phi Epsilon, 1917
Delta sigma Theta, 1913
Delta Zeta, 1902
Gamma Phi Beta, 1874
Kappa Alpha Theta, 1870
Kappa Beta Gamma, 1917
Kappa Delta, 1897
Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1870
Lambda Delta sigma, 1967

Phi Mu, 1852
Phi Sigma Sigma, 1913
Pi Beta Phi, 1867
Sigma Delta Tau, 1917
Sigma Gamma Rho, 1922
Sigma, Kappa, 1873
Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1898
Theta Phi Alpha, 1912
Zeta Phi Beta, 1920
Zeta Tau Alpha, 1898

NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES

The professional fraternity is a specialized organization that differs from the general fraternity in one key respect: confiding its membership to students and faculty members in a specified field of professional or vocational preparation (or practice) at an institution offering courses leading to recognized degrees therein. Maintaining exclusive membership in its professional or vocational field, it may initiate members of general fraternities. Social life of the professional fraternity is organized in harmony with their specific and commoneducational interests.

- Alpha Alpha Gamma (architecture), 1922
- Alpha Beta Alpha (library science), 1950
- Alpha Chi Sigma (chemistry), 1902
- Alpha Delta Theta (medical technology), 1944
- Alpha Epsilon Rho (broadcasting), 1941
- Alpha Tau Delta (nursing), 1921
- Alpha Kappa Psi (business and commerce), 1904
- Alpha Kappa Kappa (medicine), 1888
- Alpha Omega (dentistry), 1901
- Alpha Phi (veterinary medicine), 1907
- Alpha Rho Chi (architecture), 1914
- Alpha Tau Alpha (agricultural education), 1921
- Alpha Zeta (agriculture), 1897
- Alpha Zeta Omega (pharmacy), 1919
- Beta Alpha Psi (accounting), 1919
- Delta Kappa Phi (textiles), 1899
- Delta Omicron (music), 1909
- Delta Pi Epsilon (business education), 1936
- Delta Psi Kappa (physical education), 1916
- Delta Sigma Delta (dentistry), 1882
- Delta Sigma Pi (commerce and business administration), 1907
- Delta Sigma Theta (pharmacy), 1914
- Delta Theta Phi (law), 1913
- Gamma Eta Gamma (law), 1901
- Gamma Iota Sigma (insurance), 1965
- Kappa Alpha Mil (photojournalism), 1944
- Kappa Beta Pi (law), 1908
- Kappa Delta Epsilon (education), 1933
- Kappa Delta Phi (education), 1900
- Kappa Epsilon (pharmacy), 1919
- Kappa Kappa Psi (band), 1919
- Kappa Phi Kappa (education), 1922
- Kappa Pi Sigma (commerce and business administration), 1907
- Kappa Psi (pharmacy), 1879
- Keramos (ceramic engineering), 1902
- Lambda Kappa Sigma (pharmacy), 1913
- Mu Phi Epsilon (music), 1903
- Nu Beta Epsilon (law), 1940
- Omega Epsilon Phi (optometry), 1919
- Omega Tau Sigma (veterinary medicine), 1906
- Phi Alpha Delta (law), 1902
- Phi Alpha Tau (forensic arts), 1902
- Phi Beta (music and speech), 1912
- Phi Beta Gamma (law), 1922
- Phi Beta Pi & Theta Kappa Psi (medicine), 1891 & 1879
- Phi Chi (medicine), 1889
- Phi Chi Theta (business administration and economics), 1924
- Phi Delta Chi (pharmacy), 1883
- Phi Delta Phi (law), 1869
- Phi Epsilon Kappa (physical education), 1913
- Phi Gamma Nu (business and economics), 1924
- Phi Mu Alpha-Sinfonia (music), 1898
- Phi Psi (textile arts), 1903
- Phi Rho Sigma (medicine), 1890
- Phi Sigma Pi (education), 1916
- Phi Vpsilon Omicron (home economics), 1909
- Pi Lambda Theta (education), 1917
- Psi Omega (dentistry), 1892
- Rho Pi Phi (pharmacy), 1919
- Scarab (architecture), 1909
- Sigma Alpha Iota (music), 1903
- Sigma Delta Chi (journalism), 1909
- Sigma Delta Kappa (law), 1914
- Sigma Nu Phi (law), 1903
- Sigma Phi Delta (engineering), 1924
- Tau Beta Sigma (band), 1939
- Tau Epsilon Rho (law), 1921
- Theta Tau (engineering), 1904
- Women in Communications, 1909
- Xi Psi Phi-(dentistry), 1889!^a
- Zeta Phi Eta (communication arts & sciences), 1893

NATIONAL HONOR SOCIETIES

An honor society is an association primarily collegiate members and chapters whose purposes are to encourage and e superior scholarship and/or leadership achievement either in broad fields of education or in departmental specialties at both undergraduate or graduatelevel - Membership is conferred solely on specified ability, usually in the middle of the junior year (except a few societies for underclassmen), and usually irrespective of the individual's membership or affiliation with other Greek-letter groups.

- Alpha Chi (general scholarship), 1922
- Alpha Delta Mu (social work), 1976
- Alpha Epsilon (agricultural engineering), 1959
- Alpha Epsilon Delta (pre-medicine), 1926
- Alpha Kappa Delta (sociology), 1920
- Alpha Kappa Mu (all academic fields), 1937
- Alpha Lambda Delta (freshman scholarship), 1924
- Alpha Omega Alpha (medicine), 1902
- Alpha Phi sigma (criminal justice), 1941
- Alpha Pi Mu (industrial engineering), 1949
- Alpha Sigma Mu (metallurgy & materials engineering), 1932
- Alpha Sigma Nu (general scholarship), 1915
- Beta alpha Psi (accounting), 1914
- Beta Gamma Sigma (commerce), 1913
- Beta Kappa Chi (natural sciences & mathematics), 1923
- Beta Phi Mu (library science), 1948
- Chi Epsilon (civil engineering), 1922
- Delta Epsilon Sigma (general scholarship), 1939
- Delta Mu Delta (business administration), 1913
- Delta Phi Delta (art), 1909
- Delta Sigma Rho/Tau Kappa Alpha (forensics), 1963
- Eta Kappa Nu (electrical engineering), 1904
- Gamma Sigma Delta (agriculture), 1905
- Gamma Theta Upsilon (geography), 1928
- Iota Sigma Pi (chemistry), 1900
- Kappa Delta Pi (education), 1911
- Kappa Gamma Pi (leadership), 1926
- Kappa Mu Epsilon (mathematics), 1931
- Kappa Omicron Phi (home economics), 1922
- Kappa Tau Alpha (journalism), 1910
- Lambda Iota Tau (lecture), 1953
- Lambda Sigma Society (sophomore leadership/scholarship), 1922
- Mortar Board (student leadership), 1918
- National Collegiate Players (drama), 1922
- Omega Chi Epsilon (chemical engineering), 1931
- Omega Kho (operation research & management sciences), 1976
- Omicron Delta Epsilon (economics), 1963
- Omicron Kappa Kappa (student leadership), 1914
- Omicron Kappa Upsilon (dentistry), 1914
- Omicron Nu (home economics), 1912
- Order of Coif (law), 1902
- Phi Alpha Theta (history), 1921
- Phi Beta Kappa (scholarship), 1776
- Phi Eta Sigma (freshman scholarship), 1923
- Phi Kappa Phi (all academic fields), 1897
- Phi Sigma (biological science), 1915
- Phi Sigma Iota (foreign languages), 1922
- Phi Sigma Tau (philosophy), 1930
- Phi Upsilon Omicron (home economics), 1909
- Pi Alpha Alpha (public administration), 1974
- Pi Delta Phi (French), 1906
- Pi Gamma Mu (social science), 1924
- Pi Kappa Lambda (music), 1918
- Pi Mu Epsilon (mathematics), 1914
- Pi Omega Pi (business teacher education), 1923
- Pi Sigma Alpha (political science), 1920
- Pi Tau sigma (mechanical engineering), 1915
- Psi Chi (psychology), 1929
- Rho Chi (psychology), 1929
- Uno Chi (pharmacy), 1922
- Sigma Delta Pi (Spanish), 1919
- Sigma Epsilon Sigma (scholarship), 1927
- Sigma Gamma Epsilon (earth science), 1915
- Sigma Gamma Tau (aerospace engineering), 1977
- Sigma Pi Sigma (physics), 1921
- Sigma Tau Delta (English), 1922
- Sigma Theta Tau (nursing), 1922
- Sigma XUscientific research), 1886
- Tau Beta Pi (engineering), 1885
- Tau Sigma Delta (architecture & allied arts), 1913
- Theta Alpha Kappa (religious studies & allied arts), 1913
- Theta Alpha Kappa (religious studies & theology), 1976
- Xi Sigma Pi (forestry), 1908

NATIONAL RECOGNITION AND SERVICE SOCIETIES

A recognition of service society is an organization which confers membership in recognition of a student's evidenced interest and participation in a specific field of collegiate, professional, or vocational study or activity with more liberal membership requirements than are prescribed for honor societies.

Alpha Phi Omega (service), 1925
Alpha Phi Sigma (scholarship), 1930
Alpha Psi Omega (drama), 1925
Angel Flight (Air Force), 1947
Arnold Air Society (Air Force), 1947
Beta Beta Beta (biology), 1922
Blue Key (student activities), 1924
Cardinal Key (activities), 1932
Chi Beta Phi (science), 1916
Chi Delta Phi (literature), 1919
Delta Phi Alpha (German), 1929
Delta Au Kappa (social science), 1961
Eta Mu Pi (retaining), 1922
Eta Sigma Phi (classics), 1914
Gamma Alpha (graduate science), 1899
Gamma Sigma Epsilon (chemistry), 1919
Intercollegiate Knights (service), 1919
Iota Lambda Sigma
(industrial education), 1925
Iota Tau Tau (law), 1925
Kappa Eta Kappa (electrical
engineering), 1923
Kappa Pi (art), 1911

Lambda Delta Lambda
(physical science), 1925
Lambda Tau (medical technology), 1942
Mu Beta Psi (music), 1925
Pi Alpha Xi (floriculture), 1923
Pi Kappa Delta (forensic), 1913
Pi Sigma Epsilon (marketing & sales
management), 1951
Rho Epsilon (real estate), 1947
Scabbard & Blade (military), 1904
Sigma Delta Epsilon (graduate
science), 1921
Sigma Delta Psi (athletic), 1912
Sigma Iota Epsilon (management), 1927
Sigma Mu Sigma (general), 1921
Sigma Phi Alpha (dental hygiene), 1958
Sigma Zeta (science & mathematics), 1925
Society for Collegiate Journalists (Delta
Epsilon-alpha Phi Gamma), 1975
(merger)
Theta Alpha Phi (dramatics), 1919

THE GREEKS HAVE A WORD FOR IT

- Active** - a person who has been initiated into a lifelong membership in a Greek organization. Traditionally, it has designated a member who is currently an undergraduate. However, it is preferable to use the terms "undergraduate member" or "student member" for those still in school.
- Alumna** - a sorority member who is a non-student. Plural: Alumnae.
- Alumnus** - a fraternity member who is a non-student. Plural: Alumni.
- Alumni Association** - an organization of Greek alumni from an individual fraternity or sorority. It may be chapter-related or represent a geographical area.
- Alumni Board of Trustees** - a committee or group of alumni sharing chapter advising responsibilities, usually with each alumnus assigned to a specific area of chapter operations, (such as finances, for example).
- Badge** - the symbol worn by the initiated member of a Greek organization. Commonly referred to as a "brother pin".
- Bid** - an invitation to a rushee to join a Greek organization.
- Blackball** - an outdated custom in which a single member of a Greek organization may dismiss a candidate. Tau Epsilon Phi prohibits this practice. Also: a process in which a chapter votes to remove an initiated member from the organization. This practice is also prohibited by Tau Epsilon Phi.
- Brother** - an initiated member of a fraternity. It is used as a term of address when an initiated member refers to another member.
- Candidate** - a person who has accepted the bid of a Greek organization, received the pledge pin, and is engaged in preparing for initiation, but, who has not yet been initiated into full membership. (Also referred to as a "Pledge") Note: Due to the fact that many fraternal organizations have found the term "pledge" offensive, many of them have begun using different terms. It is proper etiquette to use the proper term for the proper organization.
- Chapter** - an individual chartered campus member unit of a Greek organization. Some groups also use the term for its alumni membership units.
- Chapter Advisor** - an alumnus who establishes and maintains a dose advisory relationship with a chapter and serves as a teacher, counselor and friend.
- Colony** - a student organization in the final stage prior to being installed as a chartered chapter of a Greek organization.
- Depledge** - the termination of a candidate's relationship with a Greek organization.
- Dry Rush** - the practice of not serving alcoholic beverages at rush functions.
- Exchange** - an activity where the members of one Greek organization visit the chapter of another Greek organization for a social event.
- Faculty Advisor** - a member of the faculty or administration who establishes and maintains a dose advisory relationship with a chapter and its scholarship program. The faculty Advisor is not necessarily an initiate of the particular Greek organization.
- Faculty Initiate** - a member of the faculty or governing board of a college or university who is initiated into full membership, as is possible in some fraternities, including Tau Epsilon Phi.

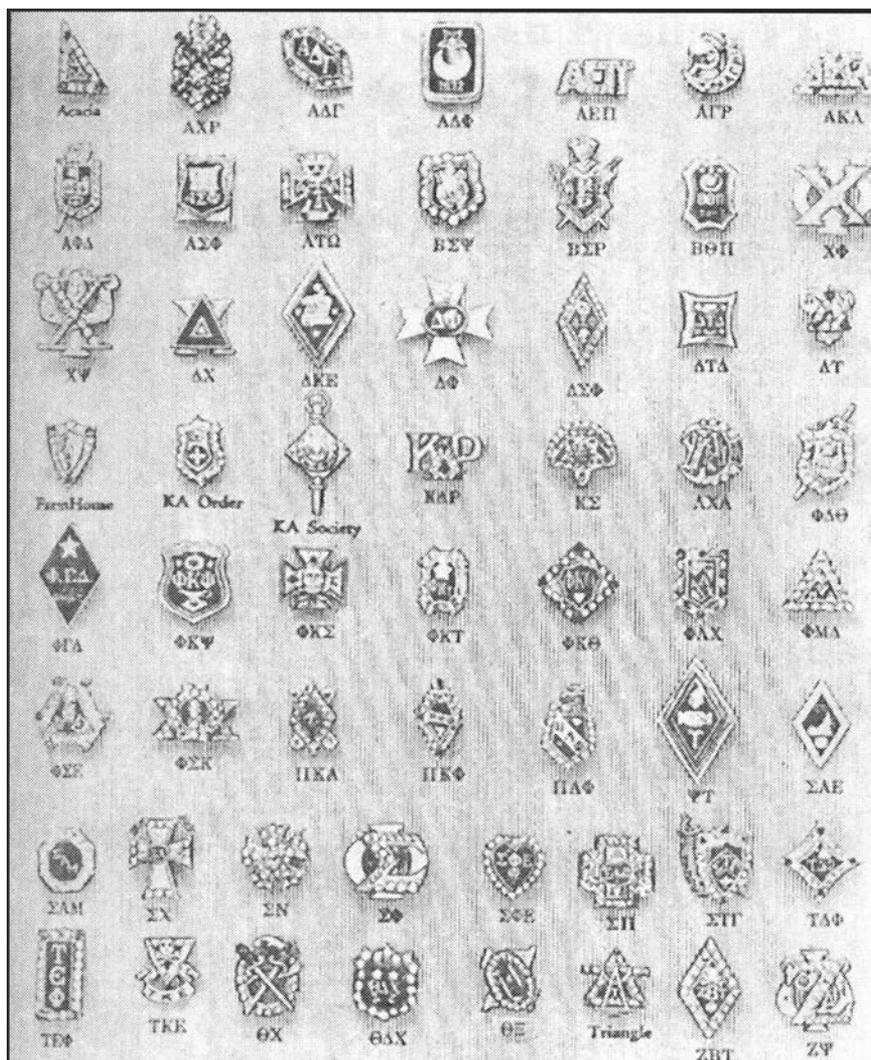
THE PORTALS OF

- Formal Rush - the major rush period of the year with specific scheduled events. The most concentrated period within Formal Rush for entertaining and electing candidates is sometimes known as "Rush Week."
- Fraternity - an individual men's Greek organization, especially a general college fraternity (as distinguished from an honor, professional, or recognition fraternity or society) and the term applied to all Greek organizations. Some sororities are identified as a fraternity in their official name; others describe themselves as being a "women's fraternity." Hazing - 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 other such activities carried on outside or inside of 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 humiliating games and activities; and any other activities which are not consistent with academic achievement, fraternal law, ritual or policy or the regulations and policies of the educational institution, or applicable state law. Hazing in any and all forms is prohibited by Tau Epsilon Phi.
- House - a chapter's physical facility which serves as its home.
- House Corporation - a legal entity holding title to any real property (land and buildings) for a chapter's living/meeting purposes. This body has basic responsibilities relative to property ownership, maintenance, and management.
- Housemother/father - a persona, residing in a chapter house, who is a friend, adviser, host/ess, and a chaperon in every way a "house" mother/father.
- Inactive Member - an unauthorized status used by a few chapters to identify chapter members who do not fulfill the obligations of undergraduate membership. TEP and most other fraternities recognize only two categories of membership: undergraduate and alumnus.
- Induction Ceremony - (or Pinning Ceremony) considered the official ritualistic ceremony when a Rushee who has received a fraternity bid is presented with his candidate or pledge pin.
- Informal Rush - a year round (or extended period) of continuous, open rush with no specific, scheduled, system-wide activities of rushing and pledging. Bids may be extended and accepted at any time. This is also known as "Open Rush."
- In-House Advisor - a housemother, housefather, house director. Resident Scholar, or any other person serving a chapter as its live-in adviser.
- Initiation - a ritualistic ceremony in which a candidate member becomes an initiate: a lifelong member of a Greek organization. Please note that a member is initiated, never "activated" or "Brotherized."
- Interest Group - an individual campus membership unit in the first stage of the process leading to installation as a chapter of a Greek organization.
- Legacy - an undergraduate relative of a Greek organization member who is extended full consideration during the rush and pledging process.

TAU EPSILON PHI

- Little Sisters - a woman's auxiliary of some chapters which are neither endorsed nor encouraged by most national Greek organizations. Little Sisters groups are prohibited by Tau Epsilon Phi.
- Local Fraternity - a Greek-letter group which exists on a campus but which has no affiliation with national Greek organizations.
- National Fraternity - a Greek-letter organization that is nationally incorporated and has many chapters. Also: The office out of which said organization is headquartered. Please note that it is said "the National Office", "Headquarters" or "National", it is never appropriate to say "Nationals" unless you are talking about multiple organizations.
- Open House - a time free of specific, scheduled activities when a rushee may visit any Greek organization chapter. Also: An individual chapter's reception or social event, to honor a person, celebrate a milestone, etc.
- Open Party - an open-to-the-public social function. Such parties are condemned by TEP and most other fraternities and sororities. The single greatest source of damage to chapter houses and disruptive behavior which reflects unfavorably upon the sponsoring group, in particular, and all fraternities, in general.
- Philanthropy - a program of projects conducted by a Greek organization, benefiting charity organizations on the campus and in the community.
- Pinning - the practice of a fraternity member giving his member's Badge to a woman to signify a romantic commitment.
- Pledge Period - the period during which the candidates have received the pledge pin, and are engaged in preparing for initiation, but before they are initiated into full membership.
- Pledge Pin - the symbol worn by a candidate member of a Greek organization.
- Pledge Class - (or Candidate Class) a group of persons who are (or were) candidates of the same chapter of the same organization at the same time.
- Preferential Bidding - a system used (primarily by sororities) to conclude rush with the organizations and rushees indicating their choices, following which there is a procedure for an individual's ultimate association with one organization.
- Rush - a program (and period of time) of membership recruitment by Greek organizations.
- Rushee - a non-member who is eligible to participate in the rush program, visiting Greek organizations with an interest in possibly affiliating with one organization.
- Sister - an initiated member of a sorority.
- Social Service - a program of projects conducted by a Greek organization, benefiting persons or groups on the campus and in the community.
- Sorority - an individual women's Greek organization. This is the term commonly used to distinguish between men's (fraternities) and women's (sororities) organizations. As noted previously, some sororities are identified as a fraternity in their official name.

FRATERNITY CANDIDATE BADGES



FRATERNITY CANDIDATE BADGES



CHAPTER ROLL OF TAU EPSILON PHI

<u>CHAPTER</u>	<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>
Alpha	Columbia Univ.	New York City, NY	Oct. 19, 1910
Beta	NY College of Dentistry	New York City, NY	June 1, 1913
Gamma	New York Univ.	New York City, NY	Oct. 20, 1912
Delta	Cornell Univ.	Ithaca, NY	Nov. 18, 1913
Epsilon	Fordham Univ.	New York City, NY	Jun. 30, 1914
Zeta	Bellevue Medical Col.	New York City, NY	Feb. 18, 1915
Theta	Boston Univ.	Brookline, MA	Mar. 31, 1914
Iota	Yale Univ.	New Haven, CT	May 19, 1918
Kappa	Univ. of Vermont	Burlington, VT	May 15, 1919
Lambda	Harvard Univ.	Cambridge, MA	Jan. 17, 1919
Mu	Emory Univ.	Atlanta, GA	Nov. 17, 1919
Nu	Univ. of Georgia	Athens, GA	Nov. 17, 1919
XI	Mass. Inst. of Tech.	Cambridge, MA	Dec. 6, 1919
Omicron	McGill Univ.	Montreal, PQ	May 1, 1920
Pi	Georgetown Univ.	Washington, DC	Apr. 16, 1921
Rho	Univ. of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, PA	Apr. 15, 1921
Sigma	Syracuse Univ.	Syracuse, NY	Jan. 28, 1922
Tau	Dickinson College	Carlisle, PA	Feb. 18, 1922
Upsilon	College of Charleston	Charleston, SC	Feb. 25, 1922
Phi	Georgia School of Tech.	Atlanta, GA	May 1, 1922
Chi	Univ. of Michigan	Ann Arbor, MI	Jan. 13, 1923
Psi	Univ. of Illinois	Champaign, IL	May 31, 1924
Omega	Univ. of North Carolina	Chapel Hill, NC	May 30, 1924
Tau Alpha	Univ. of Florida	Gainesville, FL	Feb. 22, 1925
Tau Beta	Univ. of Maryland	College Park, MD	May 31, 1925
Tau Gamma	Univ. of Southern Calif.	Los Angeles, CA	Nov. 25, 1926
Tau Delta	Ohio State Univ.	Columbus, Ohio	May 27, 1927
Tau Epsilon	Univ. of West Virginia	Morgantown, WV	May 29, 1927
Tau Zeta	Univ. of Maine, Orono	Orono, ME	May 29, 1929
Tau Eta	Univ. of Denver	Denver, CO	Feb. 21, 1931
Tau Theta	George Washington U.	Washington, DC	Feb. 22, 1932
Tau Iota	Dalhousie Univ.	Halifax, N.S.	Apr. 9, 1932
Tau Kappa	Univ. of Arkansas	Fayetteville, AK	Apr. 30, 1932
Tau Lambda	Purdue Univ.	W. Lafayette, IN	May 15, 1932
Tau Mu	Univ. of Connecticut	Storrs, CT	May 21, 1932

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Tau Nu	Univ. of Virginia	Charlottesville, VA	Apr. 4, 1936
Tau XI	Univ. of Miami	Miami, FL	Mar. 28, 1937
Tau Omicron	Ala. Polytechnic Inst.	Auburn, AL	May 15, 1937
Tau Pi	Univ. of Massachusetts	Amherst, MA	Mar. 12, 1938
Tau Rho	Fla. Southern College	Lakeland, FL	Feb. 1, 1947
Tau Sigma	Univ. of Wyoming	Laramie, WY	May 3, 1947
Tau Upsilon	Univ. of Calif., LA	Los Angeles, CA	May 27, 1947
Tau Phi	Marshall College	Huntington, WV	June 1, 1947
Tau Chi	Univ. of Louisville	Louisville, KY	Oct. 12, 1947
Tau Psi	Newark College of Eng.	Newark, NJ	Sept. 25, 1947
Rho Delta Rho	Ill. Inst. of Tech.	Chicago, IL	Dec. 20, 1947
Tau Omega	Univ. of Rhode Island	Kingston, RI	Apr. 11, 1948
Epsilon Alpha	Univ. of California	Santa Barbara, CA	May 1, 1949
Epsilon Beta	Georgia State Col.	Atlanta, GA	Mar. 27, 1949
Epsilon Gamma	New York U. (Heights)	New York, NY	June 9, 1949
Epsilon Delta	Dartmouth College	Hanover, NH	May 20, 1950
Zeta Lambda Phi	Temple Univ.	Philadelphia, PA	Nov. 11, 1951
Delta Upsilon	Duke Univ.	Durham, NC	Apr. 26, 1952
Epsilon Deuteron	Fl. State Univ.	Tallahassee, FL	May 8, 1954
Epsilon Eta	Drexel Inst. of Tech	Philadelphia, PA	June 4, 1955
Epsilon Rho	Brooklyn College	Brooklyn, NY	June 10, 1956
Epsilon Theta	Queens College	Flushing, NY	June 10, 1956
Phi Lambda	Long Island Univ.	Brooklyn, NY	June 10, 1956
Epsilon Iota	Rensselaer Poly Inst.	Troy, NY	Dec. 8, 1957
Epsilon Lambda	City College of NY	New York, NY	Mar. 22, 1958
Epsilon Zeta	Univ. of Calif.	Berkeley, CA	May 17, 1958
Epsilon Nu	Rochester Inst. of Tech.	Rochester, NY	Jan. 18, 1959
Epsilon Kappa	Tulane Univ.	New Orleans, LA	May 12, 1959
Phi Gamma	Wayne State Univ.	Detroit, MI	June 5, 1959
Alpha Omega	Baruch College	New York, NY	June 19, 1959
Phi Eta	Johns Hopkins Univ.	Baltimore, MD	Sept. 27, 1959
Epsilon Mu	Hunter College	Bronx, NY	Nov. 19, 1959
Alpha Beta	American Univ.	Washington, DC	Feb. 27, 1960
Sigma Phi	C.W. Post College	Greenvale, NY	June 8, 1960
Epsilon Pi	Marietta College	Marietta, OH	Nov. 13, 1960
Epsilon Xi	Clark Univ.	Worcester, MA	June 3, 1961
Kappa Zeta Phi	Northeastern Univ.	Boston, MA	Oct. 29, 1961

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Epsilon Tau	Bradley Univ.	Peoria, IL	Feb. 2, 1962
Epsilon Sigma	Univ. of Tampa	Tampa, FL	Nov. 7, 1962
Epsilon Phi	Penn State Univ.	Univ. Park, PA	May 18, 1963
Epsilon Omicron	Pratt Univ.	Brooklyn, NY	June 18, 1963
Delta Tau	Detroit Tech.	Detroit, MI	June 23, 1963
Alpha Kappa	Adelphi Univ.	Garden City, NH	Nov. 3, 1963
Epsilon Psi	American Intl. Coll.	Springfield, MA	Apr. 23, 1964
Gamma Sigma	Rutgers Univ.	New Brunswick, NJ	Dec. 19, 1965
Epsilon Omega	Polytech of NY	Brooklyn, NY	June 9, 1966
Phi Delta	Armstrong State	Savannah, GA	Oct. 11, 1966
Phi Zeta	Univ. of Wisconsin	Madison, WI	Nov. 6, 1966
Phi Epsilon	Eastern Michigan Univ.	Ypsilanti, MI	Nov. 19, 1966
Sigma Epsilon	Rutgers Univ., Camden	Camden, NJ	Dec. 12, 1966
Kappa Delta	Monmouth College	Long Branch, NJ	Dec. 18, 1966
Phi Alpha	Hunter College	Long Branch, NJ	Dec. 18, 1966
Nu Kappa Omega	Cooper Union	New York, NY	Feb. 12, 1967
Phi Beta	Univ. of South Fla.	Tampa, FL	Apr. 23, 1967
Gamma Delta Xi	Southampton College	Southampton, NY	June 25, 1967
Tau Alpha Kappa	Lehigh Univ.	Bethlehem, PA	Nov. 5, 1967
Gamma Alpha	Seton Hall Univ.	S. Orange, NJ	Nov. 12, 1967
Sigma Lambda	Bryant College	Providence, RI	Nov. 19, 1967
Phi Mu	Univ. of Hartford	W. Hartford, CT	Nov. 19, 1967
Phi Kappa	DePaul Univ.	Chicago, IL	Dec. 17, 1967
Lambda Phi Epsilon	Clarkson Tech.	Potsdam, NY	Feb. 24, 1968
Phi Nu	Georgia Southern Coll.	Statesboro, GA	Apr. 6, 1968
Phi Upsilon	S.U.N.Y. Buffalo	Buffalo, NY	May 9, 1968
Phi Xi	San Fernando State	Northridge, CA	Sept. 8, 1968
Beta Upsilon Chi	Jacksonville Univ.	Jacksonville, FL	Feb. 16, 1969
Sigma Iota Alpha	Rhode Island Coll.	Providence, RI	May 21, 1969
Sigma Alpha Sigma	Hofstra University	Hempstead, NY	Apr. 4, 1969
Phi Delta Upsilon	Ricker College	Houlton, ME	Apr. 26, 1969
Phi Omicron	W. New England Coll.	Springfield, MA	June 8, 1969
Phi Deuteron	Univ. of Maine	Portland, ME	Sept. 28, 1969
Tau Kappa Beta	Univ. of New Haven	West Haven, CT	Feb. 15, 1970
Phi Pi	S.U.N.Y. Binghamton	Binghamton, NY	Feb. 28, 1970
Alpha Gamma Phi	Univ. of Bridgeport	Bridgeport, CT	May 7, 1970
Theta Gamma Sigma	Fairleigh Dickinson	Teaneck, NJ	Apr. 26, 1970

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Mu Alpha Delta	N.Y. Inst. of Tech.	Old Westbury, NY	May 6, 1970
Tau Eta Epsilon	S.U.N.Y. New Paltz	New Paltz, NY	Oct. 25, 1970
Omega Lambda Chi	Biscayne College	N. Miami, FL	Mar. 4, 1971
Pi Rho	Univ. of Lowell	Lowell, MA	Oct. 13, 1972
Omega Upsilon Chi	Husson College	Bangor, ME	Nov. 15, 1976
Pi Beta	Univ. of Maine	Presque Isle, ME	Apr. 12, 1978
Phi Sigma Chi	California Poly	Pomona, CA	Apr. 14, 1982
Omega Beta Psi	S.U.N.Y. Genesee	Genesee, NY	Oct. 17, 1985
Alpha Sigma	S.U.N.Y. Albany	Albany, NY	Oct. 19, 1986
Delta Epsilon	St. Thomas Univ.	Miami, FL	Oct. 27, 1987
Tau Sigma Upsilon*	Towson State Univ.	Baltimore, MD	Feb. 1, 1985
Delta Chi	Lynchburg College	Lynchburg, VA	Oct. 10, 1986
Beta Delta	Florida Int'l Univ.	Miami, FL	Aug. 24, 1988
Alpha Phi	Rutgers University, N.B.	New Brunswick, NJ	Oct. 29, 1988
Phi Sigma	Marist College	Poughkeepsie, NY	June 8, 1991
Phi Tau	Roger Williams College	Bristol, RI	Apr. 4, 1989
Delta Psi Omega	Wm. Paterson College	Wayne, NY	June 9, 1990
Phi Upsilon	S.U.N.Y. Oneonta	Oneonta, NY	Feb. 3, 1990
Gamma Delta	Univ. of Maryland, B.C.	Baltimore, MD	June 9, 1990
Phi Chi	City College of NY	New York, NY	June 8, 1991
Zeta Gamma Delta	C.W. Post College	Greenvale, NY	June 8, 1991
Phi Psi	Univ. of Delaware	Newark, DE	Oct. 19, 1991
Phi Omega*	Mt. Ida College	Mewton, MA	Oct. 19, 1991
Rho Beta	Univ. of Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh, PA	April 1, 1995
Omega Alpha	Johnson & Wales Univ.	Providence, RI	Nov. 2, 1996
Sigma Mu*	Limestone College	Gaffney, SC	April 11, 1996

*At the time of this printing, these organizations have never attained a status higher than Colony/Interest Group.

INDIVIDUAL CANDIDATE RECORD

I was pledged to the _____ Chapter/Colony of

Tau Epsilon Phi on _____

by Brother _____ .

My pledge training was in the charge of Brother _____ .

My pledge class officers were:

_____, President

_____, Vice-President

_____, Treasurer

_____, Secretary

I was initiated into the Brotherhood of Tau Epsilon Phi on _____

and was assigned number _____ on the roll of

_____ Chapter/Colony

The Brotherhood Officeholders were:

_____, Chancellor _____, Vice Chancellor

_____, Bursar _____, Scribe

_____, Warden _____, Historian

_____, Chaplain _____, Rush

RECORD OF THE CHAPTER

1. _____ Chapter/Colony of Tau Epsilon Phi is at

2. _____ Chapter/Colony of Tau Epsilon Phi

was founded on _____, _____ and is the _____

Chapter/Colony of Tau Epsilon Phi in order of establishment.

3. The Charter members of my Chapter/Colony were:

4. Before affiliation with Tau Epsilon Phi, my Chapter/Colony was a local fraternity known as _____ and was organized in _____.

5. The Chapter Publication is call _____

and it is issued _____ a year.

6. Brother _____ is the chapter advisor.

7. _____ is the faculty advisor.

8. My Chapter's five most outstanding alumni and their achievements are:

THE PORTALS OF

Autographs of My Pledge Brothers