

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON



EDUCATIONAL MANUAL

**A GUIDEBOOK TO
DELTA KAPPA EPSILON**



“Friends from the heart forever”

New Member of Delta Kappa Epsilon,

Welcome to Deke! We are excited to have you join our grand ranks of gentlemen, scholars, and jolly-good fellows. If you are reading this then the first and foremost of the many, many memorable experiences you will have with the fraternity is just about to begin - your new member education program.

The goals of the new member education program are manifold and will be explained in greater detail in later sections of this document. In short though, this program aims to educate new members on DKE history and ritual, create capable leaders who understand how to effectively run an organization, unify the new member class with the active membership, and connect new members with the important communities in which any Deke chapter must exist. Because you have accepted a bid of membership into our organization, we trust that you are willing and able to accomplish these goals with the stoutness of heart that has been expected of all Dekes since our founding at Yale nearly two centuries ago.

As you begin this momentous journey into the world of DKE, please do keep in mind what a genuine commitment to this brotherhood fully entails: All members are expected to put forth honorable effort into the new member program and into all operations of the fraternity chapter after gaining active status; to be faithful to their brothers, their chapter, and to the international Deke community as a new, active, and alumni member; and to meet or exceed all academic, financial, behavioral, and other standards as set forth by the chapter and DKE International Headquarters. Please speak with your New Member Educator or another chapter officer about these various commitments in the near future.

Congratulations on your decision to join Delta Kappa Epsilon. We look forward to meeting you in the future during a chapter visit, at a DKE conference, or perhaps out in the wide world that is now so much smaller thanks to the bonds of friendship that bind the hearts of all Dekes together, forever.

In the bonds,
DKE Int'l Headquarters

The Objects of ΔKE

The objects of Delta Kappa Epsilon Include the...

Cultivation of General Literature and Social Culture,

Advancement and Encouragement of Intellectual Excellence,

Promotion of Honorable Friendship and Useful Citizenship,

Development of a Spirit of Tolerance and Respect for Rights and Views of Others,

Maintenance of Gentlemanly Dignity, Self-Respect, Morality in All Circumstances, and the

Union of Stout Hearts and Kindred Interests to Secure to Merit its Due Reward.

Article II
The Constitution of ΔKE



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The Meaning of Fraternity

You have pledged ΔKE, and by doing so have become a very special part of the Fraternity. Men join fraternities for different reasons, but the fraternity experience—and, in particular, the ΔKE experience—conveys a great many values and benefits that are not always apparent to a man when he pledges. It's important that you become aware of these benefits, including the benefits of International affiliation, and it is equally important that you understand the obligations and responsibilities you have as a member of ΔKE.

The Values of Belongings

Delta Kappa Epsilon has been around a long time. It continues to flourish because it meets certain basic needs and desires. In it you, as a New Member and then as a Brother, will find a sense of involvement, satisfaction, friendship, and personal development you will not experience anywhere else. Here are some of the benefits you will enjoy.

Personal Development

In ΔKE, you will find a congenial, stimulating environment, one that will help you to develop fully as an individual. The purpose of the Fraternity is not to mold you into some predetermined stereotype, but to give you the freedom and support to realize your potential to the fullest degree. ΔKE respects the individual—indeed, when a ΔKE chapter is discussed on a campus the phrase “a great group of individuals” is often heard

Improved Personal Relationships

Anyone who can't get along with people has a pretty bleak future. In the give and take of chapter life you will learn to deal with different people in different situations, to adjust yourself to the demands of communal living, to win others to your way of thinking, to get cooperation, to criticize without giving offense, to develop tact—in other words, to get along with people. And the interesting thing is that more likely than not you will develop these skills without even being aware that you are doing so! In the shared comradeship of ΔKE life, many things are possible.

Mutual Understanding

Dekes come in all sizes, shapes, colors, creeds, and backgrounds, and in a typical chapter you have a splendid opportunity to develop mutual understanding and, as stated in the Objects of Δ KE, “a spirit of tolerance and respect for the rights and views of others.” The others, in turn, have the opportunity to understand and respect you. Everybody wins.

Teamwork

In Δ KE you are a member of a team—your chapter, and, in a larger sense, your Fraternity. It gives you a sense of purpose, of belonging, of working together to reach a goal, whether it’s a simple bit of chapter house repair or an extensive community service project. Just as the good life is seldom lived alone, and teamwork is an essential component of modern life, so will the cooperation, the feeling of pride and accomplishment, the mutual help and encouragement, the group spirit—yes, the brotherhood—of your chapter greatly enhance your enjoyment of college life and prepare you for the world at large.

Orientation

A Δ KE chapter—even a large one—is a sufficiently small unit to help you get, and stay, oriented on campus. Confronted by unfamiliar faces, confusing activities, demoralizing bureaucracies (even small colleges have those), and the challenge of new freedoms, values, ideas and opportunities, you will find the chapter of immense help in guiding you through the personalities and pressures of college life.

A Home

Where the chapter has a house you have another benefit: a place to live in, to both share with others and call your own, to run, to improve, to enjoy, to remember, so that as an alumnus, you will return not only to a building, but to a source of pleasant memories.

Campus Involvement

If you want to become involved in campus activities— athletics, journalism, student government, and so on—your chapter can usually assist you through the networks of interpersonal connections which underlie these activities. The chapter will encourage you to participate, and to excel, both for your own sake, and for the prestige of the Fraternity on campus.

Social Poise

A Deke is expected to be a gentleman, and a gentleman is expected to know and practice the social graces. In the chapter house you can expect to perfect your knowledge of these, to have the rough edges smoothed down a bit, to trade any idiosyncrasies for more agreeable social traits. It also goes without saying that the chapter will provide you with more opportunities for social life than you could expect to enjoy as a non-fraternity man.

Leadership Development

Fraternities develop leaders, and Δ KE is known for the high percentage of its members who are leaders in all areas of life.

Business Training

Allied with leadership development, Δ KE provides you with training in chapter management and supervision. The administration of a chapter, or a committee, the use of budgets and the handling of financial affairs, the running of a chapter house kitchen—in these and many other aspects of chapter operations you will gain valuable experience. And in chapter meetings you will have training in debate, in making presentations to a group, and in parliamentary practice.

Enhanced Conduct

Δ KE makes a conscious effort to translate the Fraternity's high ideals into practical application within each chapter. Δ KE expects its members to live up to certain standards of conduct, and to observe in their daily lives the ethical and moral values that are a part of the Δ KE heritage.

Alumni Benefits

Although alumni benefits are usually not of great interest to a New Member, you should be aware that they are substantial, and include access to the ΔKE Club of New York, and associational benefits in relating to 40,000 living ΔKE alumni.

Wider Outlook

One of the most important aspects of being a Deke is the opportunity to visit and meet with members of other chapters across the U.S. and Canada, exchanging ideas and experiences and truly enjoying the pleasures of International Brotherhood. For the rest of your life, the fact that you are a Deke will enhance your visits to ΔKE campuses, and will give you a bond of shared experience not only with fellow Dekes, but with all fraternity men you meet.

Brotherhood

To a Brother in ΔKE, the motto “Friends from the Heart, Forever” is not an empty phrase: in the ΔKE chapter you will meet men who will be your cherished friends for life. Friendships you make elsewhere may or may not deepen in time, but the ΔKE bonds of camaraderie, common experience, shared ideals, communal living, and the working together in mutual support to achieve common goals, forge ties of brotherhood that last while life endures.

That you have chosen to pledge ΔKE says a lot about the Fraternity.
That you have been pledged by ΔKE says a lot about you.

Why International?

Every now and then, somebody at a ΔKE chapter will ask, “Why International? What does it do that we can’t do just as well ourselves?” This is a reasonable question, although part of the answer is pretty self evident: if there were no International organization, there might be local fraternities here and there, but they wouldn’t be linked together—they’d just be separate clubs, and if one of them got into difficulties, the others would never know, much less care.

What does ΔKE International provide to your chapter, and to you personally? A lot of things:

- ~ A set of values, aspirations and ideals which have helped to mold the character of over eight generations of college men;
- ~ A common bond with Brothers at more than 60 campuses, in 22 U.S. states, and five Canadian provinces.
- ~ A network of over 40,000 alumni throughout the U.S. and Canada, and around the world.
- ~ Personal and collective stature as members of an historic and prestigious organization;
- ~ Access to professional help in managing chapter operations;
- ~ Autonomy in chapter activities within an established support system;
- ~ Greater chances for chapter stability and continuity in both good times and bad;
- ~ Proven standards of performance, and incentives for reaching them: recognition, scholarships, awards.
- ~ Leadership conferences and International Conventions; interaction. Consultation, guidance, mutual support.
- ~ Insignia; archives; publications; directories— chapter, local, international, vocational; membership opportunities in the ΔKE Club of New York, and chapter house financing expertise;
- ~ Enhanced self-development; a sense of belonging, a sense of Brotherhood, a sense of pride.

The Obligations of Membership

Membership in Delta Kappa Epsilon is a two-way street: the Fraternity has responsibilities to you, some of which are indicated above, and you have responsibilities to it. Some of these areas of obligation are: Financial, Personal and Collective Behavior, Recruitment, Scholarship, College and Community Relations, Alumni Relations, and International Relations. If this seems like a formidable list, you will find that what ΔKE requires of you is mostly a matter of common sense, and is for your own benefit.

Financial

ΔKE's operating budget relies heavily on support from its chapters. ΔKE collects the non-refundable \$25 New Member fee and \$105 semester risk management (\$17 for Canadians) at the time a man is pledged: the fee that must be paid within 15 days of pledging. It is BEFORE initiation that you will pay your \$275 initiation fee and \$66.00 semester membership dues. If for any reason you are not initiated, your money is promptly refunded, less the \$25 New Member fee and \$90 risk management fee.

ΔKE Headquarters also needs your completed Personal Record Form. Without it, you won't be on the ΔKE books as either a New Member or a Brother. The Personal Record Form is available online.

As a New Member and a Brother, ΔKE expects you to pay your chapter obligations promptly. The man who fails to pay his bills on time not only causes hardship for others in the chapter, he seriously compromises his own character and integrity. It is not “unbrotherly” to press a member to pay his house bill—it is a simple necessity if the chapter is going to be run properly; what is unbrotherly is forcing others to carry the load.

Personal and Collective Behavior

Almost anything you do, good or bad, reflects upon your chapter. Win something, be honored in some way, and the whole chapter benefits and basks in your reflected glory. Misbehave, do something stupid, and you take from the chapter something that had real value. Do something bad enough and you may cause the chapter to disappear.

The attitude that excused excesses by saying “boys will be boys,” if it ever truly existed, has certainly vanished from the campuses of North America today. The hijinks and horseplay of past generations are no longer being tolerated—not only because it is, increasingly, seen as immature and dangerous, but because a college, an alumni association, or a fraternity which condones—or even seems to condone—antisocial or illegal behavior is open to tremendous liability exposure if something goes wrong, as it often does. If an individual is found guilty of hazing it is not he alone but the chapter as a whole who will be punished, and if, say, a parent sues over the incident, he’ll sue everybody in sight—the man, the chapter, the chapter alumni, the chapter advisor, the college, and the international fraternity.

DKE is serious about enforcing our risk management policies, which can be found elsewhere in this book and on our website, and which are part of our chapter educational programming. Our policies cover hazing, alcohol and drugs, sexual assault, and other areas of risky behavior. These policies are in place to ensure the health and safety of our members and their guests. Violation of these rules will have serious consequences both for individual members and their chapters.

The Fraternity’s policies are covered in another section of this manual, and you are expected to know and abide by them.

Recruitment

Another responsibility of chapters and their members is to ensure the future of the chapter by recruiting enough new men. No chapter responsibility and individual duty of every Brother stands out more than recruitment. A good, big New Member class will solve a lot of chapter problems before they start—a class inadequate in numbers or quality will be the source of endless complications and unhappiness. Everybody dimly realizes this, but when it comes time to go out and recruit it's amazing how often the same few men do all the work. This is not the place to discuss recruitment techniques—that is covered in other Δ KE publications—but it is incumbent on you, as a New Member, to learn sound recruitment procedures, and utilize them in your chapter's recruitment. As a New Member, you are, potentially, the best recruiter of all, as you have the greatest credibility with your peers. Realize that potential: recruitment is everybody's job.

Scholarship

Face it, you're at college to study, and if you think it's enough to just squeak by, you're going to get a nasty surprise when you apply to graduate business or professional schools. Δ KE requires at least a GPA point value equal or greater to the all-men's average on campus for Initiation, and many chapters and colleges have set a higher minimum. Based on the experience of most Dekes, your prospects after graduation are excellent—but you have to graduate first. For your sake, for the chapter's sake...study! If you're doing well, lend a hand to those who are struggling. If you're having trouble with a course, don't stew; get help— from someone in the house, or outside it. No matter how terrific an addition to the chapter you are, you won't do it, or yourself, any good if you flunk out.

College and Community Relations

Use more common sense. You have to live with the college, and the community, so make that arrangement as pleasant as you can. This is not difficult to do as an individual, unless you're a crude, belligerent slob (and if you are, your days in Δ KE are probably numbered anyway). It is frequently very hard to do as a group—at parties, for example, where the feelings and eardrums of the neighbors do not always get the consideration they deserve—because at such a time one usually has other things on his mind. Nevertheless, as a New Member, and later as a Brother, you are expected to be part of a chapter that is a responsible and respected part of the college and the community at large, and you should do your personal best to make sure the chapter stays that way. Or gets that way—fast.

Alumni Relations

There are, surprisingly, very few hard and fast rules in the world of fraternities, but one of them is this: if a chapter has a good, involved, active alumni association, it will be a good chapter. The reverse is not always true, but without an involved, supportive group behind it, a chapter labors under an immense disadvantage. A dedicated alumni group can step in when problems occur and help straighten things out. It's happened at virtually every Δ KE chapter, time after time.

Get to know your alumni. Make them feel welcome when they drop by—it's their house, too (possibly more so than yours, as in many cases they own it). As a New Member your main responsibility is simply to get to know them, and make them feel at home. Do not rely solely on large events to greet alumni, you will find that when it comes to alumni relations – that it is the little things that matter. For example, a simple tour of the house, a message here and there will go a long way to strengthen the alumni-active chapter relationship

International Relations

The International: the officers, directors and staff of ΔKE, exists primarily to serve your chapter, and to enhance your own undergraduate experience. Your main point of contact will be with the staff: the Executive Director, Administrative Director, Director of Marketing and Technology, Education Consultant, and the Chapter Consultants. Their mission is to help you; get to know them, listen to them, be polite to them and—particularly in the case of the Administrative Director, who, among many other duties, is the one who collects your Initiation fee and Personal Record Form, and orders your pin and scroll—do what they ask. Return their calls and emails promptly. The ΔKE staff is a very small one as fraternities go, and it has plenty to do, so help it out—it will be appreciated.

As you become a Brother and start to take part in the administration of your chapter you will, naturally, assume other obligations. To give you an idea of what those obligations will be, here is a listing of a few of the characteristics of a well-managed chapter.

Signs of a Good Chapter

Membership

Enough members to ensure chapter longevity (at least 20 members).
Good rush program and sensible procedures for New Member selection. Mature and productive New Member education program, without hazing or alcohol.

International Relations

Current with local and ΔKE financial obligations.
Good relations with International; reports submitted when requested.
Attendance at ΔKE Conventions and Leadership Conferences.
Participation in Lion Trophy competitions.
Strong relations with other ΔKE chapters.

Local Relations

Good relations with community and college.

Members active in campus activities—teams, government, publications, etc.

Participates as a group in college and community service projects.

Good relations with other fraternities and sororities.

Participates in intramurals, song fests, and similar activities.

Scholarship

Positive attitude toward scholarship; good study conditions.

Procedures for helping members with academic problems.

Incentive awards for scholastic improvement.

Chapter average higher than All-Fraternity average, at least.

Incentive awards for scholastic improvement.

Chapter Operations

Strong chapter leadership, with job training for successors.

Good attendance at chapter meetings.

Ability to self-discipline; and to control actions of members.

Budgeting by semester, and proper accounting procedures.

Meal plan makes profit or at least breaks even.

Chapter has proper insurance coverage.

Chapter house is properly maintained and in good repair.

Chapter has its own manual of operating procedures, updated.

Alumni Relations

Chapter produces newsletter and sends to alumni on a regular basis.

Chapter officers meet regularly with alumni association officers.

Alumni are asked to get involved with chapter activities— not just asked for money.

Chapter alumni association holds at least an annual meeting, which undergraduates attend.

Chapter Attitude

Chapter adheres to ΔKE policies concerning alcohol, drugs, sexism, racism, and hazing.

Chapter submits news, chapter letters to The DEKE Quarterly.

Chapter takes pride in being Dekes as individuals, and members lead from within the community by being leaders on campus.

Chapter posts material to the www.DKE.org website and the chapter's own website that reflect positively on the entire Brotherhood.



North American College Fraternities

A SHORT HISTORY OF COLLEGE FRATERNITIES

Introduction

Universities got their start in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries as the stagnant feudal world of the Dark Ages was beginning to stir. Towns were growing, trade was starting to flow across Europe, and there was a need for an educated professional class to cope with an increasingly complex society. The university preceded the college: it offered its students lectures and a degree, but little more. The college (which simply meant “a gathering of men”—there were colleges of Cardinals, and colleges of fishmongers) began as a simple boarding house, gradually evolving into a tutoring school until in time it took over most of the university’s functions and became the institution we know today.

By then there were student societies of various kinds, but each was unique to its particular university, where an undergraduate’s academic and social life (what there was of it) centered around his college. There were no networks of social organizations linking the students of the early universities together, nor have any developed since. In talking with most Europeans, the concept of a college fraternity is often a difficult one to convey; it is a phenomenon unique to North American life.

Early Days

The heritage of the Old World found its echo in the colleges of the American colonial period. The academic emphasis was on biblical studies, Latin, and Greek; hours were long; dress and behavior were strictly regulated and there was little, if any, provision for a student’s social needs, or interest in the development of his character and personality other than by compulsory daily chapel services. Not much fun, perhaps, but students had a way of rising above such constraints.

The fraternity movement may be said to have started in 1750 at the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia. There, a group of students, calling themselves the Flat Hat Club, were accustomed to meet over a bowl of punch in an upper room of the Raleigh Tavern to socialize and discuss the issues of the day. This jolly group, which lasted until about 1770, sparked the formation of other groups, somewhat less jolly, which, with an eye to faculty approval, formed themselves into literary societies and oratorical clubs with such names as Neotrophian and Philopeuthion.

The First Fraternity

One suspects that, in addition to literary exercises, a certain amount of political maneuvering went on. One such group, named PDA, rejected a blameless scholar of Greek, John Heath, who, in retaliation gathered four friends and founded his own group, which he called Phi Beta Kappa. This group was founded on the evening of December 5, 1776 in the Apollo Room of the ever popular Raleigh Tavern; it subsequently adopted a secret oath, grip, motto and ritual, and a distinctive badge—all attributes of today's fraternities. The society was a secret one: it was a departure from the established literary groups and despite the fact that the three stars on its silver medallion symbolized fraternity, morality and literature the faculty was not about to sanction anything, be it a group or an idea, that strayed very far from accepted practice and traditional beliefs.

And the men of Phi Beta Kappa were of independent spirit, as were their countrymen who had declared their independence from the mother country just five months before. The students, too, wanted self-government; they wanted a say in their affairs, intellectual discussion without fear of censure, and unhampered comradeship. "They were," as one writer put it, "pursuing freedom and a richer life by the means of brotherhood."

Early Growth

The idea caught on and Phi Beta Kappa chapters were established at Yale in 1780 and Harvard the following year. The Revolutionary War caused the parent chapter to temporarily cease operations in 1781, but branches were slowly added. Agitation against secret societies in the 1830s led to the disclosure of the society's secrets, and since that time Phi Beta Kappa has been an academic honor society. (In addition to Phi Beta Kappa there are today numerous Greek-letter honorary, professional and recognition societies in virtually every field of academic and professional endeavor.)

In 1812 four Phi Beta Kappa men at the University of North Carolina established the first Kappa Alpha, and a number of chapters were founded in the South during its early years. Internal dissension resulted in the dissolution of many of its "circles" (its circle at Centenary College of Louisiana accepted a charter from Δ KE in 1858) and all of its circles eventually fell away. Local Greek-letter groups sprung up here and there, but none survived.

Things really got started at Union College in Schenectady, New York. Union's president, Eliphalet Nott, a man ahead of his time, had moved away from the traditional emphasis on Latin and Greek and had introduced more practical subjects such as mathematics, history and modern languages. He was also, untypical, receptive to the idea of student associations. To fill a void left by the demise of a military marching club, a group of students, including some Phi Beta Kappas, organized the Kappa Alpha Society on November 26, 1825. Not to be confused with the 1812 Kappa Alpha or the Kappa Alpha Order, founded in 1865, the Kappa Alpha Society is recognized as the oldest fraternity in continuous existence today.

Expansion

Two years later, in 1827, Sigma Phi and Delta Phi were founded at Union to compete with Kappa Alpha; these three became known as the “Union Triad,” and were the pattern for the college fraternity system. Three other fraternities were subsequently founded at Union: Psi Upsilon in 1833, Chi Psi in 1841 and Theta Delta Chi in 1847, giving Union the title of “Mother of Fraternities.”

Sigma Phi became the first of these fraternities to establish a branch organization when, in 1832, it started a chapter at Hamilton College, a move which inspired some other undergraduates to found Alpha Delta Phi later that year. The following year Alpha Delta Phi became the first fraternity to establish a chapter west of the Alleghenies, at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. Miami was also the site of the first fraternity founded in the “West”—Beta Theta Pi, in 1839. In 1834 the first non-secret fraternity, Delta Upsilon, was founded at Williams; for some reason, non-secret fraternities apart from D.U. never really caught on, in spite of a lot of anti-secret society sentiment on and off campus.

Old Traditions

This sentiment notwithstanding, fraternities grew and flourished, replacing the oratorical and literary societies, and adopting many of their cultural activities. Literary exercises came to be an integral part of each chapter meeting, and the presentation of orations, essays and poems became part of fraternity life, as it was in the life of the college itself. Such doings were not undertaken lightly, and election to literary office was a serious thing—so much so that, in 1855, six Dekes broke away from Kappa, Miami over the question of who was to be elected class poet, and founded Sigma Chi.

Civil War

Reflecting these desires, the fraternity movement gained momentum in the 1840s. ΔKE, tenth oldest of today's fraternities, was founded at Yale in 1844, Alpha Sigma Phi a year later, Delta Psi, Zeta Psi, and Theta Delta Chi in 1847, Phi Delta Theta and Phi Gamma Delta in 1848, and Phi Kappa Sigma in 1850. By 1860 the fraternity system was well established, with 22 of today's 58 fraternities already in existence.

The Civil War disrupted collegiate activity everywhere, and many fraternity chapters disappeared completely—in some cases along with the colleges themselves. Only one fraternity was founded during the war: Theta Xi, at R.P.I. in 1864. The reestablishment of the many southern chapters of northern fraternities went slowly after the war, and this led to the founding of a number of fraternities in the South: Alpha Tau Omega at Virginia Military Institute in 1865, Kappa Alpha Order at Washington and Lee in 1865, Pi Kappa Alpha in 1868 and Kappa Sigma in 1869, both at the University of Virginia, and Sigma Nu in 1869 at V.M.I.

Fraternities expanded vigorously into the Middle West with the growth of state schools and land grant colleges, and in 1879 Zeta Psi installed a chapter at the University of Toronto, making the fraternity movement international in scope. (ΔKE's first Canadian chapter, also at Toronto, was chartered in 1898.)

Sororities

Toward the middle of the nineteenth century higher education for women started to become available and by the century's end an increasing number of colleges had opened their doors to female students. With the growth of coeducation, sororities began to appear: I.C. Sorosis (now Pi Beta Phi) was founded in 1867 at Monmouth (Illinois) College as the first national sorority, and Kappa Alpha Theta was founded in 1870 at DePauw University as the first women's Greek letter society. The growth of sororities followed the same pattern as that for fraternities, although on a smaller scale, and today there are 26 sororities, or women's fraternities, as some prefer to be known.

Chapter Houses

The latter 1800s saw the beginning of the chapter house movement. Previously, fraternity members, if they lived together at all, roomed in boarding houses near the campus, but eventually, as fraternities grew and prospered, the concept of housing a chapter in a building of its own took hold, and by the turn of the century chapter houses were being built from scratch or remodeled from private homes. ΔKE was a pioneer in this movement to house undergraduates together. The great days of chapter houses came in the 1920s, when many of the more imposing houses were constructed; one of the problems common to fraternities in recent years has been the upkeep and repair of these stately but aging structures.

The North American Interfraternity Conference

In 1902 the National Panhellenic Conference was formed as an inter-sorority confederation and today its sororities represent more than 2,000 chapters and over a million members. The North American Interfraternity Conference (NIC) was founded in 1909 to support the common interests of men's fraternities (ΔKE was a founding member). It is the coordinating agency for information exchange, service and research for fraternities, undergraduates, university officials and the public at large. A key function of the NIC is to support and strengthen the various campus Interfraternity Councils, and to act as a clearing house of useful information to their members. A House of Delegates comprised of representatives of each member fraternity governs the NIC.

Delta Kappa Epsilon withdrew from the NIC in 1994 over a dispute arising from NIC lack of support for single gender fraternities at "Politically Correct" campuses. We were pleased to rejoin in 2000 as the changed vision of the NIC resulted in our Honorary President Robert L. Livingston, Tau Lambda '66, sponsor of the Freedom of Association on Campus legislation, receiving the NIC Silver Medal.

Recent History

About half of today's fraternities were established after 1900, and most of these appeared before World War I. Thereafter, things stabilized somewhat, although the Depression of the 1930s caused a number of fraternities to die, or merge. With the coming of World War II, numerous chapters closed, their houses being put to government or military use, and many observers predicted that the fraternity system would not survive the war.

To the heavy influx of postwar veterans on the G.I. Bill, however, fraternities seemed a desirable part of college life, and men flocked to them as never before. But now, fraternities began to change. A man matured by combat was unlikely to see much point in the hazing and horseplay of bygone days, nor wanted to fit the image of a rich, spoiled, snobbish fraternity man, and with this growing maturity and social awareness came more enlightened New Member treatment in the chapter house and the removal of restrictive membership clauses from many fraternity constitutions.

This realignment of practices and principles continued in the wake of the campus unrest of the late 1960s and early 1970s, when fraternities sought to make themselves more relevant and responsive to the needs of their members and society at large. Out of this reexamination came new priorities and programs—greater emphasis on scholarship, on individual development and chapter excellence, on helping the disadvantaged, on public service, on responsible chapter goals and objectives

Societies, clubs, and movements rise, flourish, decline, and die. Fraternities have grown and prospered for over two hundred years. They must be doing something right.

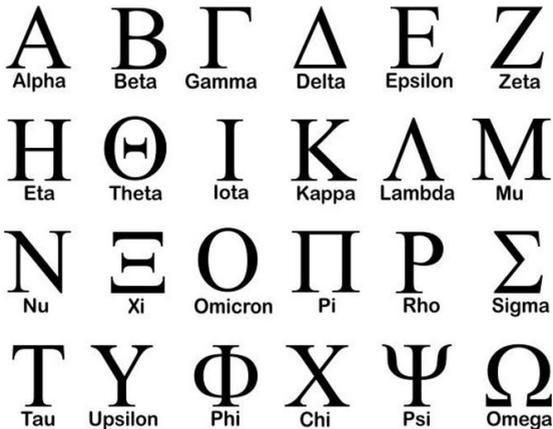
Major Men's Fraternities in North America

Fraternity	Founded	Chapters	Total Initiates
Acacia	1904	29	51,345
Alpha Delta Phi	1832	33	56,821
Alpha Epsilon Pi	1913	176	102,092
Alpha Gamma Rho	1904	71	64,104
Alpha Phi Delta	1914	41	18,056
Alpha Sigma Phi	1845	126	72,500
Alpha Tau Omega	1865	131	200,975
Beta Theta Pi	1839	104	193,512
Chi Phi	1824	49	56,540
Delta Chi	1890	114	97,845
Delta Kappa Epsilon	1844	53	47,822
Delta Tau Delta	1858	114	159,724
Delta Upsilon	1834	77	117,391
Farm House	1905	29	25,420
Kappa Alpha Order	1865	125	144,751
Kappa Sigma	1869	229	245,579
Lambda Chi Alpha	1909	191	265,000
Phi Delta Theta	1848	161	232,776
Phi Kappa Psi	1852	97	112,223
Phi Kappa Sigma	1850	47	44,277
Phi Kappa Theta	1889	46	54,399
Pi Kappa Alpha	1868	210	241,482
Pi Kappa Phi	1904	132	103,242
Psi Upsilon	1833	28	47,886

Major Men's Fraternities in North America
cont.

Fraternity	Founded	Chapters	Total Initiates
Sigma Alpha Epsilon	1856	221	299,000
Sigma Alpha Mu	1909	53	61,605
Sigma Chi	1855	230	289,389
Sigma Lambda Beta	1986	73	
Sigma Nu	1869	169	221,575
Sigma Phi Epsilon	1901	225	279,223
Sigma Pi	1897	123	91,396
Sigma Tau Gamma	1920	62	64,713
Tau Kappa Epsilon	1899	245	250,000
Theta Chi	1856	131	164,000
Zeta Psi	1847	43	32,000

The Greek Alphabet



The Heritage of ΔKE

Delta Kappa Epsilon was founded at Yale in 1844, and is the oldest international secret college fraternity of New England origin.

In the 1840s there were two Junior societies at Yale: Alpha Delta Phi, which had been founded at Hamilton College in 1832, and Psi Upsilon, founded at Union College a year later. In those days, certain members of the Sophomore class were elected into these societies on the basis of good scholarship and personal character. These exclusive groups functioned largely as private debating groups in a day when literary and oratorical skills were an undergraduate's highest goals. There was a social aspect, too, but Alpha Delt and Psi U had less of a fraternal spirit than they do today—they were primarily selective organizations honoring men of academic merit.

New Criteria

In the spring of 1844, due to undergraduate politics and a division in the Sophomore class, a number of men of high character and scholastic attainment did not receive bids from the two societies. So unfair, in fact, were the selections that some men who did receive bids promptly rejected them. There arose a feeling of such injustice that fifteen men resolved to form their own society, one which would be more fraternal in nature and less restrictive (and, as they saw it, unfair) in terms of membership criteria when compared to their rivals.

On Saturday, June 22, 1844 these men met in No. 12, Old South Hall, and established a new society, which they called Delta Kappa Epsilon. At this meeting, which must have been a long one, the Fraternity's secret and open Greek mottos—the latter, "Friends from the Heart, Forever" in translation—were adopted, the ΔKE pin was designed, showing ΔKE on a scroll, upon a diamond shape bearing a star in each corner, and the secret grip was devised.

Very quickly ΔKE became more than just another Junior society.

Sole emphasis on academic distinction was expanded to include qualities of good fellowship and compatible tastes and interests. The wider range of prospective members would be narrowed down, as written by founder Dr. Edward G. Bartlett, as “the candidate most favored was he who combined in the most equal proportion the gentleman, the scholar, and the jolly good fellow,” and these criteria have remained unchanged to this day.

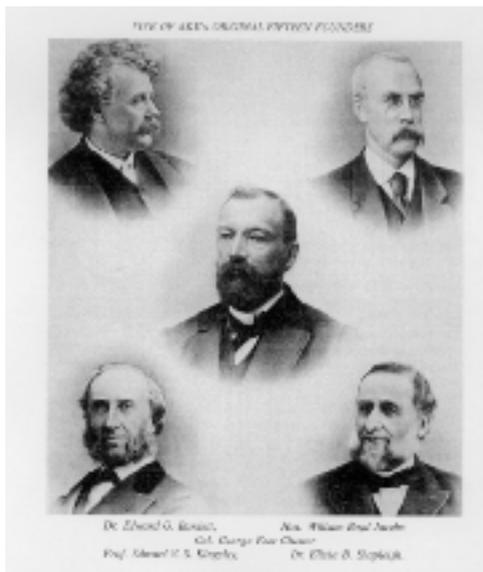
It was originally presumed that ΔKE would be a purely local group at Yale, although both Psi U and Alpha Delt had chapters elsewhere. However, Elisha Shapleigh, a founder, wrote a stirring account of ΔKE’s beginnings to a hometown friend in Maine, John Fogg, and Fogg became so imbued with the spirit of the new movement that he suggested to his fellow undergraduates at Bowdoin College that a ΔKE chapter be established there.

The Second Chapter

John Fogg’s suggestion met with instant favor: Brothers Bartlett and Shapleigh visited Bowdoin in September 1844, and were so impressed with the caliber and interest of his friends that they immediately arranged for a charter for the group, changing the Yale practice to selecting members from all three upper classes, rather than from the Junior class alone. A new member’s Initiation fee was set at \$1.50 (a considerable sum at the time), and ΔKE, unexpectedly but enthusiastically, found itself an intercollegiate fraternity.

The next chapter was Zeta, Princeton, which was approved on September 3, 1845, but it lasted only a year in the face of intense faculty anti-fraternity sentiment. (In those days there was very little in the way of college administrators—the faculty ran the show.) Six years later Zeta was revived, and struggled valiantly until 1857 when it gave up the ghost, though not before initiating Philip Brent Spence ’59, who was destined to be the last Confederate commander to surrender, six weeks after Appomattox. (By 1882 all of Princeton’s fraternities were gone; they returned only in the mid-1980s, and Zeta

was triumphantly revived in November, 1887 in a ceremony attended by representatives of eight ΔKE charters.)



The Founders of ΔKE

William Woodruff Atwater
Edward Griffin Bartlett
Frederic Peter Bellinger, Jr.
Henry Case
George Foote Chester
John Butler Conyngham
Thomas Isaac Franklin
William Walter Horton

William Boyd Jacobs
Edward VanSchoonhoven
Kinsley
Chester Newell Righter
Elisha Bacon Shapleigh
Thomas DuBois Sherwood
Albert Everett Stetson
Orson William Stow

ΔKE's next expansion effort was at Colby College, prompted by Theta, Colby's nearest neighbor. But Phi, wary after the Princeton experience, was reluctant to proceed against faculty opposition. Faculties had little use for fraternities, and on many campuses the wearing of a Greek letter pin was ground for instant expulsion (secret fraternities stayed secret for more than ritualistic reasons). Theta persisted, however, and finally on June 25, 1846 Xi chapter was born. (It perished in 1984 when Colby abolished fraternities). Colby was followed by Amherst; in November 1846 Sigma was installed, lasted until 1980, and was revived in 1986, and lasted until 2015 when fraternities were abolished by the College.

Early Growth

ΔKE's growth during the first decade of its existence was so rapid—by 1854 Phi had granted 18 charters—and, except for Princeton, so successful, that it might seem to have been the result of a carefully devised and energetically executed plan. Yet, according to the early members who were most active in promoting this development, it was not the result of any systematic program at all, but was, rather, a spontaneous growth. The men of Phi were enthusiastic about their new organization, it was the great topic of conversation among themselves, and they naturally communicated this enthusiasm to friends at home, some of whom were students in other colleges who recognized the value of the new Fraternity and were attracted to the combination of scholarship and good fellowship by which its members were selected. These were the early days of national fraternity expansion and there were a lot of good prospective campuses around, despite faculty opposition and public distrust of secret societies in general.

“The Southerners Fraternity”

Part of ΔKE’s growth was due to the fact that Yale was a more national college than most others, attracting students from all parts of the country. It also drew many sons of Southern planters, many of whom were attracted to ΔKE: “Warmhearted, enthusiastic, brilliant in oratory and debate, firm in their friendships, skilled in political strategy as well as scholarship, leaders in every branch of college activity,” it was natural that the new Fraternity would have a strong appeal to them—so much so that ΔKE became known at Yale as the Southerners’ Fraternity and was the first Northern fraternity to colonize heavily in the South. Two ΔKE founders, Franklin of Maryland and Horton of Alabama were from below the Mason-Dixon Line, and from the two following classes 13 out of 38 members were from the South.

It was therefore natural that these ardent members would seek to establish ΔKE at home. Gamma, University of Nashville (Later Vanderbilt), was established in 1847, as was Psi, Alabama, which was to become one of the leaders in building ΔKE’s southern network; by the time of the Civil War, a dozen chapters had fully flourished in the South.

Harvard and the West

In the meantime, expansion in New England and the Mid-Atlantic states continued, including the establishment of Alpha, Harvard in 1851. Alpha differed from other Δ KE chapters in that it was a Sophomore society and it was possible for Harvard men to join Δ KE as Sophomores and Alpha Delta Phi, a Junior society, as Juniors. This duality meant that some members, notably Theodore Roosevelt, maintained an allegiance to both groups, but there is no doubt that in those early days Alpha men were as loyal Dekes as those of any other chapter.

In 1852 the Fraternity moved “West” (across the Alleghenies) and established chapters at Miami University in Oxford, and Kenyon College in Gambier, Ohio. In 1854, wasting no time, the Kenyon chapter, Lambda, built the first fraternity lodge in America. It was a log structure, forty by twenty by ten feet high, in a wood about a mile from campus. (In 1861 Phi, Yale, constructed the first college fraternity “tomb,” which remained in use for over half a century; Omicron at Michigan and Mu at Colgate later built their own unique meeting halls, the “Shant”, and the “Temple”, respectively.)

Just two years after Δ KE was founded, Phi called for a convention “for the purpose of promoting the more intimate acquaintance between the members of different chapters and to consult upon other interests.” The only chapters on the roll besides Phi were Theta, Xi and Sigma, but they flocked to the convention, which was duly held at Yale on December 23, 1846, the last day of the fall session. No records of this first gathering have survived, yet it was the beginning of the conventions, which have been the backbone of the government and progress of Δ KE and the focal point of its history. The following year Sigma recommended the issuing of a Fraternity magazine—a suggestion as excellent as it was premature (The Delta Kappa Epsilon Quarterly, a magazine that appeared after the formation of the Δ KE Council in 1883). In 1851 the first Δ KE alumni directory appeared, and in 1857, the first songbook. The publishing of the first songbook and

the many more to come are a testament to ΔKE's identity as a singing fraternity since its earliest days.



Confusing Conventions

During the years before the Civil War, ΔKE conventions changed from social occasions featuring literary exercises, orations, and the reading of poems, to more businesslike meetings where the obligations of the chapters and their individual responsibilities were fixed, and methods of financial organization were established. Somewhat to the confusion of succeeding generations, the 1858 convention changed the conventions' nomenclature: although it was the seventh such assembly to be held, the fact that it occurred in the thirteenth year of the Fraternity caused it to be called the Thirteenth Convention, and subsequent conventions have been numbered accordingly. The 1994 convention, for example, was the 150th Convention, although fewer than 150 have actually taken place.

At the convention of 1860, the first of many to meet in New York City, the conflict between the North and the South was uppermost in the delegates' mind, and found expression in the resolution "that it is the unanimous wish of the delegates present that the convention for 1862 shall be held with some southern chapter of the Fraternity." It was not to be.

The Civil War

The horror and heroism of the Civil War was for ΔKE, as for the nation, a profound and searing experience. The first Union officer killed (and, so far as records show, the first soldier to give his life on either side) was Theodore Winthrop of Phi, who fell leading Northern troops in a charge at Great Bethel. In addition to this, it has been noted that Philip Spence of Zeta was the last Confederate commander to surrender. Out of a total membership of about 2500, 725 Dekes fought for the South and 817 for the North—a total of 1542, 162 more than the next two fraternities combined. No chapter was unrepresented in the war, there was no battle of importance in which Dekes did not win laurels, and there was no chapter North or South that did not long bear the scars of that terrible conflict. No better example can be shown of the Fraternity spirit that prevailed among Dekes than the

following poem and introduction, written 30 years after the war by John Clair Minot, Theta '96:

BROTHERS IN ΔKE

(The story told in the following verses is a true incident of the Civil War. The Northern soldier was Lieutenant Edwin S. Rogers of the 31st (Maine) Regiment of Volunteers. He was a native of Patten, Maine, and entered Bowdoin College in the Class of 1865, becoming at once a member of ΔKE. When a Junior he enlisted in the Union army, and at Cold Harbor, June 8, 1864, received a wound from which he died a few hours later. The name of the Southern Deke is unknown to the writer.)

Upon a southern battlefield the twilight shadows fall;
The clash and roar are ended, and the evening bugles call.
The wearied hosts are resting where the ground is stained with red,
And o'er the plain between them lie the wounded and the dead.

Then out upon the sodden field where the armies fought all day
There came a group of soldiers who wore the Rebel gray.
But peaceful was their mission upon the darkened plain;
They came to save their wounded and lay at rest the slain.

And tenderly their hands performed the work they had to do;
And one among them paused beside a wounded boy in blue,
A Northern lad with curly hair and eyes of softest brown,
Whose coat of blue was red with blood that trickled slowly down.

But the wounded lad was dying; his voice was faint at best,
As he murmured out his message to "mother and the rest."
And as the Rebel soothed him, with his head upon his knee,
He heard him whisper "Bowdoin" and the "Dear old ΔKE."
And he bandaged up the bosom that was torn by rebel shot;
And bathed the brow with water where the fever fires were hot;
And kissed him for his mother, and breathed a gentle prayer
As the angels' wings were fluttering above them in the air

And to a lonely country home, far in the heart of Maine
A letter soon was carried from that Southern battle plain;
It told about the conflict and how he bravely fell
Who was the son and brother in that home beloved so well.
It told the simple story of that night when he had died,
All written by the Rebel Deke who God sent to his side.
And when it all was written the writer sent within
A little lock of curly hair and a battered diamond pin.
And thirty years have passed away, but these simple relics are
Of all a mother treasures dear, the dearest still by far

A simple tale and simply told, but true; and I thought it might
Well thrill the hearts of loyal Dekes, so I tell it here tonight.
The Northern soldier's name is found on Bowdoin's honor roll;
The names of both are blazoned fair on Delta Kappa's scroll.

God bless our noble Brotherhood; its past is sweet to hear,
And its grandeur and its glory grow with each succeeding year
And the story of its heroes shall an inspiration be
To us who proudly wear today the Pin of ΔKE.

The toll of war was grim for ΔKE. Many chapters closed, four forever: Cumberland (Tennessee), Union (Tennessee), Oakland (Mississippi) and Jefferson (Pennsylvania). The strength of what had been a vigorous, expanding Fraternity of 33 chapters in 1861 had ebbed away, drained by the war. But the spirit of Brotherhood remained: at the Rochester convention in 1865 the following resolution passed amid cheers: “Resolved, that we as a convention, rejoice at the restored political and civil relations of our common government, and that we welcome back with undiminished regard the Southern Chapters of our Fraternity, and earnestly desire and request that they renew their former relations with the Fraternity at the earliest possible moment..”

ΔKE duly reunited, but the ravages of war persisted, and while many other fraternities were entering into a period of aggressive expansion, particularly in the burgeoning state universities and land grant colleges of the Middle West, ΔKE concentrated on reviving and strengthening the chapters it had. Gone were the days of eighteen chapters in ten years; except for the chartering of Theta Zeta, California, in 1876—evidence of ΔKE’s desire to become truly national—and a handful of others, the Fraternity maintained a conservative status quo.

Although no chapters were chartered between 1879 (Trinity) and 1889 (Minnesota), this period saw many changes in the internal structure of ΔKE. Alumni associations were formed in many cities, and, their fraternal interest thus renewed, ΔKE alumni soon became one of the most organized and active groups in the Greek world. The annual ΔKE convention, which, in the absence of any central authority other than Phi, had come to embody both legislative and executive responsibilities, gave way to a stronger, centralized executive body with the formation of the Council of Delta Kappa Epsilon in 1881.

Comes The Council

Originally consisting of five alumni members and a secretary, the Council's function was, at the start, largely clerical and advisory: it supervised publications, received charter applications and reported on them to the convention, encouraged the formation of local alumni organizations, and attended to other administrative matters. The Council was incorporated by a special legislative act in 1884, and its membership (later increased to ten) rotated among the chapters, Phi alone having a permanent representative. In time, the Council assumed more responsibilities, and its close organization and consistent, continuing policies, gave ΔKE greater cohesion and increased effectiveness.

In 1910 the Council was enlarged to allow permanent alumni representation from every chapter; its powers and jurisdiction were increased, and a system of field and alumni secretaries was perfected. The president of the Council was renamed the president of ΔKE, and in 1921 the office of honorary president, to be elected at each convention in tribute to longstanding service to ΔKE, was established. (Today, the title of president has been phased out, although that of Honorary President still continues; the Fraternity's top volunteer officer is now the Chairman of the Board, and the top ΔKE professional is the Executive Director.)

On March 4, 1877, Rutherford B. Hayes became the 19th President of the United States and the first member of an American college fraternity to occupy the White House. Brother Hayes was made an Honorary Member at Cornell where his four sons were Dekes.

In 1883 the first issue of what is today "The ΔKE Quarterly appeared; state of the art, it contained attractive engravings and five pages of advertising, and was sold by subscription. In 1885 the ΔKE Club of New York was established "to promote social intercourse among the members thereof, and to provide them a pleasant place of convenient resort for their entertainment and improvement," which was putting it mildly, and in 1887 a sticky situation was resolved when the Council determined that a new chapter could not use the name of a defunct one, but had to have a

new one of its own—a decision which provoked controversy as chapters at Middlebury, Columbia, and Chicago had all been given Greek designations that has previously been assigned.

The year 1888 saw the publication of Edward Bellamy's classic utopian novel *Looking Backward: 2000-1887*. Brother Bellamy, Theta Chi, Union (N.Y.) achieved a distinguished career as a novelist and social reformer in his brief 48 years, and this book, which caused a sensation in its time, remains in print to this day.

Farewell, Harvard

For some years, ΔKE had been having trouble with the dual membership policy of the Alpha chapter at Harvard, and with its growing insularity; Alpha, more familiarly known as the “Dickie Club,” maintained only a nominal connection with the Fraternity, seldom providing delegates to ΔKE conventions or recognition to visiting Dekes. After many unheeded warnings to get its house in order, Alpha's charter was withdrawn at the November 1891 Convention of the Fraternity despite the submissions made by Brother Teddy Roosevelt. The chapter would be revived as a colony in 2014.

In 1894 ΔKE was 50 years old, and during the Semi Centennial Convention in New York, at a reception at the ΔKE Club, a handsome Tiffany silver loving cup was presented to William Boyd Jacobs, Phi '46, the sole surviving founder of ΔKE, by members of the various chapters. Returned to the Fraternity after Brother Jacobs' death in 1905, this is now ΔKE's highest chapter award, the Lion Trophy.

Up until this time it had been customary for each chapter to provide its own ΔKE pin to initiates, and while the general design was followed, interesting variations crept in, including the inclusion of the chapter name on the face of the badge. This ended in 1897, when the current official pin was adopted, Phi alone, as the Mother Chapter, being permitted to retain “Yale” under the scroll.

The question of expanding ΔKE into Canada had for some years been the subject of growing discussion, which was resolved in 1898 when a charter was granted to applicants from the University of Toronto, and ΔKE became international. Installation of Tau Alpha, McGill, followed quickly, in January of 1901.

Mr. Hearst's War

The year 1898 brought the Spanish American War. Dekes played a prominent part in its brief duration. Indeed, it was widely known as "Mr. Hearst's War" in view of the pro war sentiment aroused by the newspapers of publisher William Randolph Hearst, a Harvard Deke. The last minister to Spain before the war was a Deke, Stewart L. Woodford, Phi (as was the first one after the war, Bellamy Storer, Alpha). J. Frank Aldrich, Psi Phi, appointed U.S. Consul General at Havana in 1897, never reached his post; he was aboard the battleship "Maine" when it was sunk in Havana harbor. The first American officer to lose his life during the war was a Rutgers Deke, Surgeon John B. Gibbs. At war's end it was another Alpha Deke, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who proposed that the Spanish offer of surrender be accepted. One of the negotiators of the ensuing peace treaty was Whitelaw Reid, Kappa, who had been U.S. Ambassador to France, and subsequently served as Ambassador to Great Britain. But the real glory fell upon a former New York City Police Commissioner then serving as assistant secretary of the Navy. When war broke out, he resigned, formed a volunteer cavalry group called the Rough Riders and, with them, charged up Cuba's San Juan Hill and shortly thereafter into the Governorship of New York and the Vice Presidency. In 1901 President McKinley's assassination put ΔKE's second president, Theodore Roosevelt, Alpha, into the White House.

In 1902 ΔKE's second California chapter was established at Stanford, an act of recommitment to making the Fraternity, now international, fully national as well, despite a continued adherence to a very conservative expansion policy. That year's best seller was Brother Owen Wister's *The Virginian*; it was the prototype of the modern

Western novel, and contained the famous line, “When you call me that, smile!” It remained hugely popular for years, and was dedicated to the author’s friend and fellow Alpha Deke, Teddy Roosevelt.

To Theodore Roosevelt,

Some of these pages you have seen, some
you have praised, one stands new-written
because you blamed it; and all, my dear
critic, beg leave to remind you of their
author’s changeless admiration

-Owen Wister

Peary Takes the Pole

In 1908 the ΔKE convention took a new twist; it was held at three successive sites, starting in New Haven, continuing at Hartford, and finishing in New York with a gala banquet attended by nearly 800 Dekes, surpassing in size any other fraternity gathering previously held. The splendor of that occasion was eclipsed, however, the following year. On April 6, 1909, in cold so intense that a flask of brandy he carried under his parka froze solid. Robert E. Peary, Theta, would become the first man to reach the North Pole, at which he planted a ΔKE flag given him at a ΔKE dinner two years before. This set the stage for the great Peary Dinner of 1909, hosted by the Delta Kappa Epsilon Association of New York City. This took place on December 18 in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Astor (then the world’s largest hotel banquet hall) decorated with trophies, flag, furs, and other items borrowed from the Museum of Natural History; it featured the presentation to Brother Peary of a huge silver loving cup, attracted a capacity crowd of 600 ΔKE alumni and over 400 undergraduates, and has gone down in history as one of the great ΔKE celebrations.

During the early years of the Twentieth Century, the feeling had grown within ΔKE that the Fraternity, traditionally highly decentralized, needed stronger central leadership and government to meet the challenges ahead. This resulted, in 1910, in the expansion of the ΔKE Council to allow permanent representation from every chapter, and a cadre of volunteers was replaced by the office of General Fraternity Secretary (today's Executive Director). James Anderson "Jimmy" Hawes, Phi, who had been Phi's Council representative and Secretary of the New York Alumni Association, was selected, and the following year began the practice of visiting the chapters. It was also in 1911 that a Cornell Deke, Mario Garcia Menocal, was elected President of the Republic of Cuba. Brother Menocal had always shown an active interest in Delta Chi chapter, and in Fraternity affairs, and many a Deke visiting Cuba in those happy days, truly "the Pearl of the Antilles," was shown great courtesy by the President.



Arctic Explorer Robert E. Peary, Theta '77, drove a dogsled 400 miles from his ship to become the first man to stand at the North Pole. He marked the spot with the Stars and Stripes and the colors of the Red Cross, of the Navy League, of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of Delta Kappa Epsilon. Returning to civilization, Peary cabled his wife: "Have made good at last. I have the old Pole. "

The following is a poem written of Robert Peary's expedition to the North Pole:

Robert Peary

By Rosemary and Steven Vincent Benét, and reprinted by permission of the Publishers, Farrar and Rinehart, Inc.

*The Far North Pole, upon the whole
Sounds cold to me and dreary
But there are those who love its floes
Though few like Robert Peary.*

*He liked a meal of frozen seal
At forty below zero
(It takes a tum that naught can numb
To be an Arctic hero).*

*He loved to snooze in damp igloos
Lit by a lamp of blubber
(It gives a light that lasts all night,
But smells of burning rubber).*

*The Eskimos had chilblained toes.
The Northern Lights were eerie,
But did he flinch or yield an inch?
You don't know Robert Peary.*

*The Arctic wind was bleak and blind
The Arctic ice was gritty,
But Peary's soul besieged the Pole
As men besiege a city.*

*For eighteen years of hopes and fears
He quested and he sought it,
Until, by Gum! The day had come
And Peary murmured, "Got it!"*



Peary's ΔKE flag photographed at the Smithsonian Institute.

The Great War

The onset of World War I in 1914 brought the immediate involvement of the Canadian chapters, as well as the participation of U.S. Dekes who drove ambulances on the Western Front or served in the armies or air corps of France and England. It was a Dartmouth Deke, Paul G. Osborn, who was the first American to lose his life at the front when the United States entered WWI. At the New York Convention of 1917, John Clair Minot, author of the Civil War poem “Brothers in ΔKE” read his “The Dekes Have Gone to the Colors,” part of which went:

*The Dekes have gone to the colors! The call of the bugle came,
And the hall of every chapter was aglow with a sudden flame
The flame of a consecration that blazed to the answering skies
The holiest consecration to service and sacrifice.
Clear eyed, they have seen the vision; stouthearted, they shall not
fail; And our halls are alight forever with the pride and the thrill of
the tale.*

*The Dekes have gone to the colors! Tau Alpha and Alpha Phi
Were the first on the roll of honor their sons were the first to die
And rallying close behind them came forty Chapters more;
O, proud are their fair escutcheons! O, proud is the flag they bore!*

*The Dekes have gone to the colors, and our prayers go with them all!
Thank God for our band of brothers who have answered Duty's call!
For our pin has a prouder meaning to you, my brothers, and me
Since the stars that it bears are shining in the trenches beyond the
sea...*

Life in the trenches was no joke, but there were compensations in Paris, where Jimmy Hawes, expanding the scope of his appointed rounds, had, with the assistance of the Chief of Staff General Peyton C. March, a Rho Deke, established the ΔKE Club in the Grand Hotel to provide a welcome to Dekes back from the front. Nearly 400 doughboy Dekes enjoyed the facilities, especially as Jimmy, not exactly a coffee-and-doughnuts man, had installed a bar in the club and kept it stocked through generous donations from the Dekes back home.

But the war took its toll: in the ΔKE archives there is a massive bronze plaque inscribed with the names of those who did not make it back from Over There, including General March's son, Peyton Jr., of Rho. There are 155 names on the plaque. That is a lot from one small fraternity.



The Armistice came in 1918 and in December 1919 the 75th Anniversary and Victory Convention - ΔKE's Diamond Jubilee - took place in New York with prewar gusto and over 300 Dekes in attendance. Amid

the festivities the convention authorized the issuance of the ΔKE Alumni Charm in two styles, which remain in use today.

The Cuban Convention

The 76th Convention, in 1920, was held in Havana, Cuba, and was the first time an American college fraternity met in convention off the North American continent. With President Menocal, Delta Chi, in charge of the arrangements, the gathering assumed semiofficial status, and the English and Spanish newspapers covered the delegates' activities each day on their front pages something which had hardly happened before, and has rarely, if ever, happened since. The convention lasted five days, and ended with a gala reception and ball given by President and Madame Menocal at the Presidential Palace, an event in which the delegates were joined by 500 members of Havana's social elite. A delegate's expenses, including transportation to and from Key West and all meal and hotel expenses for five days came to all of \$258, and each Deke received a selection of best Cuban cigars housed in a handsome cedar box with the ΔKE pin inlaid in exotic woods, a present from Brother Menocal. A lot of elderly Dekes had personal, sentimental reasons to grieve when in later years Cuba's democratic government came to an end.

During the "Roaring Twenties" ΔKE continued to expand, albeit slowly. Zeta Zeta chapter had been chartered at Centenary College of Louisiana in 1858, but both had become casualties of the Civil War. A local society at Louisiana State University, the Friar's Club, petitioned unsuccessfully year after year to revive Zeta Zeta at L. S. U., only to be rejected at each convention. Gradually, opposition lessened and finally, after fourteen years of trying, the group was granted a charter in 1922 – the first addition to the chapter roll since Omega Chi, Texas in 1912.

The first ΔKE convention to be held in Canada came in 1923, at Montreal, at which the Initiation fee was set at \$10.00 and groundwork was laid for the establishment of Alpha Tau, Manitoba, ΔKE's third Canadian chapter, in 1925.

Disconcerted, perhaps, by the chartering of two chapters in as many years, the 1925 convention reaffirmed ΔKE's position that its expansion policy "should be of extreme conservatism," and so it would remain until 1948 apart from a brief outreach to the West, when, in 1932, Theta Rho, U.C.L.A. and Delta Phi, Alberta, were installed.

Dekes, Dekes, Dekes

The Golden Twenties gave way to the Tarnished Thirties; Wall Street stubbed its toe, and the 1931 convention, planned for London, went instead to Atlantic City, New Jersey. But the years brought a rich harvest of renown to this small Fraternity; Dekes had become cabinet ministers, ambassadors, governors, legislators, industrialists, university presidents, bankers, a startling number of bishops, and other luminaries. Dekes won Pulitzer prizes, Nobel prizes, won tournaments, wrote songs (including those of a Deke from Yale named Cole Porter), wrote books, wrote plays, wrote legislation helped to write the political, social, economic history of their day. ΔKE stayed small, but its members became giants.

As the 1930s began, Jimmy Hawes retired from active service and was replaced as Executive Director by William W. "Dutch" Elder, Epsilon, Williams; 1931 saw the graduation from Rho of Henry H. "Mike" Michaels, Jr., who would play a unique and significant role in the Fraternity's administration. In 1932, badly hit by the Depression, the ΔKE Club gave up its elegant but small club house and arranged with the Yale Club to move into its new 23-story building as a club within a club. It was the seventh move the ΔKE Club had made since 1885, but it has now been at 50 Vanderbilt Avenue for six decades and, it is to be hoped, will remain there for good. In 1939 the first ΔKE New Member manual appeared, and at the 95th convention, in Washington, D.C., the most popular session was a vocational guidance program presented by prominent alumni called "Careers for Dekes."

World War II

They didn't know it then, but for thousands of Dekes World War II would settle the question of their careers, at least for the duration. Among them was a young music major just graduated from LSU named William Mercer Henderson. It had been decided to provide Dutch Elder with an assistant, and in 1940 Bill was selected for the job, although, as a promising young pianist, his longterm plans were for a career in music. He was on home ground at the 1941 convention (the last to be held until 1947) that was held in that favorite ΔKE convention city, New Orleans.

War came, and more than 6,000 Dekes served in the armed forces of the United States and Canada; over 300 gave their lives. There was no ΔKE chapter in either country that did not suffer the loss of members: Rutgers and Middlebury had the largest number on the ΔKE Honor Roll, each losing 14 men. ΔKE was represented in every theatre of war operations with officers and enlisted men of every rank; ΔKE's highest ranking officer was Lt. General Price J. Montague, Alpha Phi, a founder of Alpha Tau, Manitoba, who later was an Honorary President of ΔKE and Justice of the Manitoba Court of Appeal.

Because of the war, the Centennial celebration was postponed until the first postwar convention in 1947 an anniversary solemnized by the Memorial Service to honor the fallen, which took place in Dwight Chapel at Yale and included tributes by General Montague and the Secretary of the Army, Brother Kenneth C. Royall, Beta, North Carolina. At the close of the service the organist played "We Hail Thee Holy Goddess" while the assembled Dekes stood in silence, reflecting on the words of the Roll of Honor:

"Not for Fame or Reward, not for Place or for Rank, not allured by Ambition or goaded by Necessity, but in simple Obedience to Duty as they understood it, these men suffered all, sacrificed all, dared all and Died."

Aftermath

Among those who returned from battle was Bill Henderson, who, after combat duty as an officer on New Caledonia and Saipan, was on his way to the final assault on the Japanese mainland when the war ended. His hopes of a music career thwarted by five years of musical inactivity (not many pianos in the South Pacific), Bill stayed on with ΔKE. Only a few chapters remained active during the war, and the job of reviving the others, along with the challenges posed by the tremendous influx of veterans on the G.I. Bill, was a monumental one.

In 1951 The Deke Foundation was created to instill among undergraduate Dekes the basic values of the Fraternity and to assist them by means of a chapter loan program and scholarship awards; it served for over 35 years as ΔKE's tax deductible charitable vehicle, providing loans for chapter house purchase and improvement, and awarding scholarship grants to hundreds of deserving Dekes.

The Eisenhower Years of the 1950s saw the North American fraternity movement in an upswing; ΔKE chapters swelled to a size that many have not achieved since, and three new ones were added: Phi Alpha, British Columbia; Kappa Delta, Maryland; and Rho Lambda, Oklahoma. Even ΔKE insignia was expanded, with the issuance in 1953 of a ΔKE lapel recognition pin in the form of a small rampant lion. In 1955 came the establishment of the ΔKE Lion Trophy and Achievement Awards to recognize chapter improvement and accomplishment (the first winner being Delta Phi, Alberta), the retirement of Dutch Elder after a quarter century of service, and the appointment of Bill Henderson as Executive Director. (His title might as well have been the modern one of Executive Director and Editor, as Bill was for many years editor of The DEKE Quarterly.)

One innovation during this period was the establishment of the ΔKE Conference Camp, an annual weeklong undergraduate retreat in the Adirondacks near Lake Placid, New York, at which a full range of topics was discussed by Dekes from various chapters. These gettogethers provided an opportunity for leadership development and the exchange of information and opinion regarding chapter operations;

many Dekes who attended them went on to key positions in their chapters and in the International. The camps ceased in the 1960s and have been replaced by summer leadership conferences.

Music in the Air

From the start ΔKE has been known as a singing fraternity. However, as years went on, and both Dekes and songs became more numerous, it became increasingly difficult, despite the publication of various songbooks, to keep everybody singing the same tunes. A start to overcoming this problem of variant harmonies was made in 1959, when the Fraternity produced a longplaying record, “The Songs of ΔKE,” featuring a dozen popular numbers authentically rendered by a male chorus which was assembled by Brother Henderson. The record followed in the long tradition of the Fraternity, exemplified by the “Whiffenpoof Song” which was written, amid the tables down at Mory’s, by two Yale Dekes, Mead Minnegerode and George Pomeroy.) “The Songs of ΔKE” is now available on compact discs.

The Sixties and Seventies

With the advent of the 1960s ΔKE and the rest of the fraternity world faced a new challenge as, from mid decade on, student activism and campus unrest was brought to bear against social fraternities and “The Establishment” as a whole. An old, prestigious, vigorously diverse fraternity, with alumni of unmatched accomplishment, ΔKE is a pillar of The Establishment if there ever was one, and many chapters saw their numbers decline and their role as campus leaders diminish under this assault on traditional values and institutions. It became increasingly difficult to foster the bonds of brotherhood when the objective of many undergraduates was to do their own thing and look out for Number One, and when to be a gentleman was to be out of it. That ΔKE survived radical disruption was a tribute to the quality and good sense of its undergraduates, and the example and support of its alumni and professional staff.

This era brought with it the escalating war in Vietnam, and, as ever, Dekes answered their country's call. Twenty-five Brothers, representing fifteen different chapters, made the final sacrifice.

To the Moon

On November 19, 1969, sixty years after Robert Peary reached the North Pole, Alan Bean, Omega Chi, Texas, ΔKE's first astronaut, reached the Moon, taking with him two small ΔKE flags. Unlike the flamboyant Peary, Brother Bean, the fourth man to walk on the Moon, "comes across" (according to The New York Times) "as a baldish, somewhat lanky, and in many ways quite ordinary man; friendlier than most, perhaps, with an ever-ready grin that spreads across his face ... but there is a bold streak in this generally benign personality." The flag that Brother Bean proudly brought to the moon was presented to DKE International in 2014.



*Deke flag brought tot the Moon by Alan Bean,
Omega Chi '55, on Apollo XII*



*Astronaut Alan Bean, Omega Chi '55,
the fourth man to walk on the moon*

The 1970s brought changes to Δ KE. A decline in Initiation fees and alumni dues, a legacy of the turbulent 60s, left the Fraternity in a serious financial bind, and the cumbersome operation of the Δ KE Council governing board of 44 chapter representatives, most of whom seldom showed up, led to delays in much needed decisions.

Things began to change in 1971 with the election of Δ KE president Charles O. Blaisdell, Pi, Dartmouth, who promptly moved the International headquarters out of an expensive suite at the Yale Club, where it had been since the Δ KE Club arrived four decades before, and into the first of four smaller offices it occupied around New York City until it returned to less lavish Club accommodations in 1988. Brother Blaisdell, an attorney and former FBI. agent, instituted other economies, rallied the alumni, raised funds, and restored Δ KE to financial health.

In 1972 the Council was induced to become an advisory body, turning the government of ΔKE over to a new 12 man working Board of Directors, with one undergraduate member to be chosen at each convention. At the 128th Convention later that year in New Orleans, Charles H. Lloyd, Sigma Alpha, Virginia Tech, was elected the Fraternity's first undergraduate Director.

Two Statesmen

During this period, two of ΔKE's most prominent statesmen died: Dean Acheson in 1971 and George A. Drew in 1973, both at the age of 78.

Dean Acheson, Phi, was Truman's Secretary of State, and exercised a deep influence on U.S. foreign policy for more than 20 years. "In a city of gray and anonymous men," wrote Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. in *The New York Times*, "Dean Acheson stood out like a noble monument from another and more vivid era. Tall, elegantly dressed, haughtily mustached, swift of mind and phrase, trenchant in his analysis, flashing in his wit, imperturbable if sometimes condescending in his urbanity, irresistible in his charm, lofty in his scorn, he brought the nation's capitol a personal bravura that will be terribly missed."

George A. Drew, Alpha Phi, in a long career as author, soldier, lawyer, civil servant and municipal officer, served as Premier of Ontario, and National Leader of Canada's Conservative Party. He fought with distinction in World War 1, served as aide-de-camp to the Governor General of Canada 1931-1935, became the leader of the Ontario Conservative Party in 1938, and was elected the Premier of the Province of Ontario, serving until 1949 when he took over as the leader of the Conservative Party of Canada and became the Official Opposition Leader in the Canadian House of Commons. He subsequently became Canadian High Commissioner to London and Chancellor of the University of Guelph. Long active in Alpha Phi affairs, Brother Drew was ΔKE Honorary President in 1954.

The White House, Again

The 1971 ΔKE New Member manual included the photographs of 12 Dekes who were currently serving in the U.S. Senate or House of Representatives. One of them, a member of Michigan's undefeated national championship football teams of 1932 and 1933, the Most Valuable Player in 1934, turned down several pro offers, went to Yale Law School and, subsequently, into the House of Representatives, where his fondest ambition was to become Speaker of the House. His hopes were doomed to failure; during his 25 years in Congress his party controlled the House for only one term. He did become Minority Leader, however, and on December 6, 1973 was selected and subsequently confirmed as the Nation's Vice President.

Eight months later, Gerald R. Ford, Omicron, became the 38th President of the United States.

In the spring of 1974, ΔKE established the William M. Henderson Alumni Award. Other than the accolade of Honorary President, this is the highest award ΔKE gives to an individual, and it is given not for service at the International level, or for distinction in one's career, but for distinguished service to a chapter of the Fraternity. This award was the first established by a major fraternity to honor, at the international level, the contribution of a member to a particular chapter. (There has been only one exception to this rule: in 1986 the William M. Henderson Award was presented to William M. Henderson for outstanding service to all chapters.)

Expansion and Preservation

During the 1970s ΔKE continued to expand. Chapters at Maryland and Oklahoma (reactivated in 1990), founded in the 50s, died during the unrest of the following decade, but others rose to take their place: Tau Delta, Sewanee (1969), Psi Delta, Wake Forest (1970), Sigma Alpha, Virginia Tech (1971), Phi Delta, Western Ontario (1972), Sigma Phi, Villanova (1973), and Pi Beta, Troy University, Alabama (1976).

Omicron, Michigan, had fallen casualty to a fire in 1968. In 1977 it was reactivated through the efforts of David K. Easlick Jr., Omicron '69, president of The Omicron Literary Association, the chapter's alumni group. Brother Easlick went on to become a ΔKE Director and, in March of 1982, to establish the Rampant Lion Foundation; he also preserved Omicron's 1878 Shant which, in 1986, was acquired by the Foundation for use as the repository of the ΔKE Archives and for educational and cultural purposes. For these, and other services, he received the Henderson Award in 1986. David would go on to serve as ΔKE's executive director from January 1, 1990 until September 30, 2009. Doug Lanpher, Gamma, has since taken over as the executive director of ΔKE and is continuously looking out for expansion and growth opportunities for ΔKE.

Henry H. Michaels Jr.

“Mike” Michaels, Rho '31, arrived at Lafayette College back in that memorable year of 1927 determined to become a Deke. He got his wish and then some: he became one of the best. He served Rho and ΔKE for over 60 years, as chapter president, longtime head of the Rho House Association, ΔKE Council representative, and a member of both the Fraternity and Rampant Lion Foundation Boards. Mike was named Honorary President of ΔKE 1978-80, received the Henderson Award in 1980, and in 1984 was elected Chairman of the Board (no other man has done all three). Mike, whose two sons became Rho Dekes, was famous for his Lion Marches, and for preserving the ΔKE Secret Grip. Sadly, Mike Michaels passed away in the fall of 2002.

James D. Bishop

Jim Bishop, Phi '56, followed Mike as the Chairman of the Board. Brother Bishop is an internationally known entrepreneur and the largest producer of Geothermal and alternative electric power in the United States. An avid sailor, Jim has competed in (and won) sailing races all over the world. His solid leadership of ΔKE and his resolve that never again would a chapter fold because of lack of support from the International has gained ΔKE additional respect in the fraternity world.

New Chapters, New Changes

The Fraternity's first International informational brochure of modern times, "This is Delta Kappa Epsilon" appeared in 1978 and began to be used extensively during rush. The expansion of chapters, begun the previous decade, accelerated in the 1980s as new chapters were established at Glassboro (1982), Duke (1983), Pace (1983), Louisiana Tech (1984) and Arizona State (1985). In addition to the newcomers, Alpha Alpha, Middlebury was revived in 1985, Sigma, Amherst, in 1986, and, for the first time in 130 years, ΔKE returned to Princeton with the revival of Zeta chapter in 1987.

Nor did it end there; in 1989 alone four chapters were revived, the largest single year addition to the chapter roll since 1856: Delta Delta, Chicago; Kappa, Miami; Tau, Hamilton; and Phi Delta, Western Ontario. These reactivations were in line with the Board of Directors' expansion priorities: ΔKE's first obligation is to the chapters it has; its second is to revive its inactive chapters; and lastly, to colonize on new campuses. In 1990 ΔKE reactivated Beta Chi, Case Western Reserve and Rho Lambda, Oklahoma while affording colony status to Iota Mu, Fordham and Alpha Rho, Temple, which became chapters in 1991 along with Zeta Upsilon, University of California (Davis), Phi Sigma, Bryant College, Phi Rho, Penn State, Chi Rho, Bloomsburg University, and Zeta Chi, Bentley University. We also reactivated Phi Gamma, Syracuse, and Alpha, Harvard.

In 1984, at the San Francisco Convention, some basic changes were made in the structure of ΔKE in order to improve communications within the Fraternity and expand the geographical representation of the Board. To achieve this, the Board was increased to 15 members: Including one Undergraduate Director, who is elected at the Convention

ΔKE Club Centennial

In 1985, the ΔKE Club of New York celebrated its 100th Anniversary. A hundred years before, fraternity alumni clubs were not uncommon in the larger cities New York had close to a dozen but as time went on, and college and university clubs began to proliferate, their numbers diminished. Few are left today, and ΔKE is one of the survivors. As one member wrote in *The DEKE Quarterly* at the time of its Centennial, “The ΔKE Club has not survived by accident. It has survived because, ultimately, enough good men decided to keep a good thing going. It has been affected by history, and not always beneficially, but, at least within ΔKE, it has made history, too. In a changing world it has been to many Dekes both a symbol and a concrete example of the enduring friendship and companionship that characterize Delta Kappa Epsilon, and the good times that, often against odds, Dekes manage to have.”

The Story Continues

At the start of 1988 the chances of a lean, convivial, WASPy preppe with four names, and the additional political handicap of being in Washington's most anonymous job, making it to the White House, seemed fairly remote, but on January 20, 1989, George Herbert Walker Bush, Phi '48, was there. Like Gerald Ford, Brother Bush appeared in the 1971 New Member manual as a member of the House of Representatives. He then became U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, then Chairman of the Republican National Committee, chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in Peking, head of the C.I.A., and for two terms, Vice President of the U.S. All of which an alert ΔKE New Member will know, as well as the fact that he was Phi Beta Kappa at Yale, class president, and captain of Yale's championship varsity baseball team. In addition he was a highly decorated Navy fighter pilot in World War II and, despite his New England roots, a successful Texas oil executive. His Vice President, of course, was former Senator Dan Quayle of Indiana, Psi Phi '69 (DePauw). This was the first time in history that the President and Vice President have been members of the same fraternity.

And, who will ever forget the hotly contested election of 2000 that produced ΔKE's 5th United States President, George W. Bush! Delta Kappa Epsilon has the most Presidents of any fraternity – five. Although, we probably could claim six, as F.D.R. was a member of the local ΔKE at Harvard after the charter was withdrawn in 1891 and his biographers do claim membership.

DKE continued its expansion as the 21st century dawned, chartering chapters at Ohio State University (Delta Tau) (2000), Northwestern University (Alpha Delta) (2000), Indiana University (Delta Psi) (2001), Maryville College (Mu Chi) (2001), University of South Alabama (Upsilon Omega) (2001), Lake Forest College (Kappa Omega) (2001), University of Richmond (Rho Beta) (2002), (Alpha Gamma) for members attending the United States Military Academy at West Point (2002), and Stephen F. Austin State University (Phi Beta) (2004).

Under the leadership of Chairman Sam Heffner and Executive Director Doug Lanpher, the financial stability of the Fraternity is assured and the expansion of Chapters and services available to undergraduates and alumni continues to grow and strengthen. Recently, Chapters have been added at Texas A&M (Tau Chi), University of Victoria (Beta Tau), St. Joseph's (Sigma Xi), Auburn University (Delta Alpha), Oklahoma State University (Omega Mu), Manhattan College (Phi Mu), University of North Carolina at Wilmington (Chi Beta), Gannon University (Gamma Iota), and Hampden-Sydney College (Zeta Gamma), and the reactivation of Tau Alpha McGill. Several chapters have been revived, including Pi Beta at Troy University in Alabama, Theta Upsilon at Arizona State, Phi Chi at Rutgers, Zeta Zeta at LSU, and Iota at Centre College.

Colonies have been created at the University of Delaware, University of Texas (revival of Omega Chi Chapter), University of Tennessee, Simon Fraser University, Ithaca College, University of Illinois (revival of Delta Pi Chapter), Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (revival of Psi Omega Chapter), Harvard University (revival of Alpha Chapter), University of Missouri in Columbia, North Carolina State University, Texas Tech University, and Colorado University at Boulder, Washington and Lee (revival of Eta Alpha), and Western (revival Phi Delta).

And, it is interesting to note that, after ΔKE, the fraternities producing the most U.S. Presidents (2 each) are none other than our oldest and now friendly rivals, Psi Upsilon and Alpha Delta Phi without whose presence at Yale on June 22, 1844, Delta Kappa Epsilon might not be around today, looking toward a second century and a half of brotherhood, achievement and opportunity, and savoring its unique heritage as the years march on.

This brief history demonstrates the growth of our great Fraternity but, more importantly, the growth of commerce and Nations at the hands of our members. If there is anything the general public knows about DKE, it is the leadership provided by our members. We are, comparatively, a small fraternity, but what is exceptional about prominent

Deke alumni is not only that there are so many of them but also that they represent such a large percentage of the membership. Any large fraternity will produce famous alumni just by the law of averages but, when a small one produces the number that ΔKE has, it is not accidental.

As a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon, each of us inherits a heritage of distinguished predecessors unmatched in the fraternity world. We are constantly guided by the words of Brother Teddy Roosevelt:

“Far better is it to dare mighty things, to win glorious triumphs, even though checkered by failure, than to take rank with those poor spirits who neither enjoy much nor suffer much, because they live in the gray twilight that knows neither victory or defeat.”

ΔKE Board of Directors

Neilson Brown, Beta '67
Billy Teadway, Zeta Zeta '74 – Honorary President
Grant Burnyeat, Phi Alpha '65 -Treasurer
Cory Crenshaw, Tau Lambda '01 (Honorary Tau Chi)
Bob Green, Eta '69
Dan Johnson, Sigma Alpha '77
Stan McMillan, Gamma '89
Matt McQueen, Beta Gamma '03
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Kevin O'Bryon, Tau Lambda '77
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Luther Soules IV, Tau Chi '18 – Undergraduate Director
Terry Stewart, Phi Chi '69
Peter Tripp, Phi Gamma '93 – Vice Chairman
Ross Wigle, Alpha Phi '79

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ΔKE Traditions

While a great many of ΔKE's traditions were established by, and are observed at, individual chapters, there are some International ones you should be aware of.

Lion March

The ΔKE Lion March is generally performed at the end of a banquet, meeting, or other occasion. Only New Members and Brothers participate, and the leader is usually the oldest or most distinguished member of the group. You place your right hand on the right shoulder of the man in front of you, and march around the room singing the Phi Marching Song, weaving in and out around furniture, ending up in an open area or the front lawn where, once all three verses and choruses have been sung, the group forms a circle. Into the center of the circle then steps the leader (or someone else) who yells:

Leader:	“There are two questions, Brothers. Are we weak???”
Group (shouts):	“NO!”
Leader:	“Are we strong???”
Group:	“YES!!!”
Leader:	“Then let the Lion . . .
Group:	“ROAR!!! “ROAR!!! “ROAAARRRRRR!!!”



Song Variations

As is true of the Phi Marching Song, several popular Δ KE songs were written by Yale Dekes and mention Phi in the lyrics. It is traditional for other chapters to substitute their names, and sometimes the names of their colleges in the songs; thus:

“We’ll sing to Phi and then we’ll sing to
Dear old Delta Kappa Epsilon...”

At one chapter becomes:

“So merrily sing we all to Lafayette and
Rho of Delta Kappa Epsilon...”

One of the charms of the Lion March is hearing all the variations sung simultaneously.



Special Pins

The original ΔKE pin was somewhat larger than that of today, and the Fraternity's founders designed it with the word "Yale" under the scroll. When other chapters were established, their members either wore plain pins without this designation, or replaced it with their own chapter name or Greek letters. This custom was abandoned with the adoption of the standard pin in 1897, but in recognition of its being the Mother Chapter, Phi was permitted to retain its old design, which it does to this day.

A local society at Louisiana State University called the Friars Club petitioned for an unprecedented 14 years to become a chapter of ΔKE, and was finally granted a charter in 1923, becoming Zeta Zeta chapter. In recognition of this longtime interest and effort, Zeta Dekes are permitted to wear the Friars pin as well as the standard ΔKE Badge.

Historic Meeting Places

As you have already read, four ΔKE chapters are associated with special structures used as meeting halls. Lambda, Kenyon, built the first fraternity lodge in America in 1854; the original structure, a log cabin, has now been replaced with a later wooden building, which is still used. In 1861 Phi built the first college fraternity "tomb," a somber windowless structure in the spirit of the secret society meeting halls at Yale, which has, alas, long vanished. In 1877 Mu chapter, including August Dekes on the faculty "to the jeopardy of their clothes but not their dignity" built with their own hands the Mu Temple, a brick, neoGothic building, and in 1879, the Hall of Omicron, "the Shant," was dedicated. Another neoGothic brick building, similar to the Mu Temple, it was designed by William LeBaron Jenney, later to be known as the father of the skyscraper for his use of steel in the Home Life Insurance Building in Chicago. The Lambda, Mu and Omicron structures have all been restored and renovated, and remain in active use today.

Founder's Day

ΔKE was founded in 1844 on June 22, and this date is known as Founders' Day. Although it occurs outside the usual academic year, it is observed, wherever possible, with chapter and alumni get-togethers, and an annual dinner is held on or near that day by the Board of Directors in New York City.

“Elite”

As ΔKE has traditionally been called an “elite” fraternity, it seems appropriate to conclude this section with some words of Duncan Andrews, Rho '57, former Executive Director, Editor, and past Chairman of ΔKE.

A Note on “Elitism”

“The best things and best people rise out of their separateness,” the poet Robert Frost is quoted to have said, “I’m against a homogenized society because I want the cream to rise.”

For a while, those who opposed fraternities called them “exclusive” until, through over misuse in advertising, the word became complimentary, which was not what our detractors intended. So, we came to be called “elite” and are said to foster “elitism.”

Let’s think about that for a moment.

The dictionary defines “elite” as: “The choice part, the best,” but this is not what our critics mean. To be “elitist” today is to be denounced for adhering to certain basic standards, and upholding certain excellences. No longer is it praiseworthy to rise above the herd; what is now required, if I read our critics correctly, is a reduction to the lowest common denominator lest one be thought out of turn, out of tune, or out of touch. To please the anti-elitist, ΔKE, and other fraternities which strive for excellence, strives to inculcate in their members values and standards and talents which set them “apart” would evidently have to melt into a great puddle of bumpless similarity, soothed by the

assurance that, if there are only enough of them, the customer, in his mediocrity, is always right.

There has got to be more to life than this, and there is.

I believe that fraternities in general, and ΔKE in particular, flourish because, among other things, they help their members rise above the commonplace, and enjoy an enriching experience they would not otherwise have. We in ΔKE cultivate and encourage excellence “elitism??” if, over time, this produces, “the choice part, the best,” it is something to regard with pride, not apology.

We are ambitious, for ourselves and our members, because a man’s accomplishments are geared to the level of his ambition. We are proud of our members and their attainments, which need no words of mine to describe. And we are encouraged by the everincreasing number of Deke New Members joining us each year. Clearly the wicked old elitist system is finding favor on campus, where it counts.

Brother Theodore Roosevelt, an elitist if there ever was one, wrote:

“Far better it is to dare mighty things,
to win glorious triumphs, even though
checkered with failure, than to take rank
with those poor spirits who neither enjoy
much nor suffer much, because they live
in the gray twilight that knows neither
victory nor defeat.”

That the shadows of that gray twilight may at times lengthen over the land is not the fault of the fraternity system or the men it produces. In a world of generally declining standards and eroding expectations, these are the very men whose aims and energies hold the promise of better times to come.

And ΔKE has its share of such men more than its share, which is why we are not terribly upset by the charge of elitism, and why, like Frost, we want the cream to rise.



ΔKE Insignia

ΔKE is proud of its insignia, much of which dates back to its earliest days. The symbolism of the Fraternity's insignia will be revealed to you at your Initiation, but the following details are not secret, and should be learned.

The ΔKE Arms, Crest and Motto

The Arms are those symbols appearing on the face of the ΔKE shield: the rampant lion (ΔKE's symbol), crossed keys, and so on.

The Crest is that element which appears over the Arms; it is a winged sundisk.

The Open Motto appears below the Arms; it is *Kerothern Philoi'Aei*, "Friends from the Heart, Forever." The Greek words are pronounced very much as they appear: "Kerrothen Filoy Ayea."

Although it is not strictly accurate to do so, the combination of the ΔKE Arms, Crest and Motto is usually referred to as "the ΔKE Crest."

The ΔKE Colors

ΔKE's colors are blue, gold and crimson; “azure”, “gules” and “or” in French, the language of Heraldry.

Chapter Crests

In addition to the ΔKE Crest, many chapters of the Fraternity have their own crest, based to a degree on the ΔKE Crest, but with its own crest at the top, its own motto below, and its own individual device on the inner shield. Not all of the newer chapters have prepared their crests yet, but they are expected to do so in the fullness of time. The heraldic system of ΔKE is unique in the fraternity world.

The Standard Badge

This is what is usually referred to as “the Deke pin” and, often, “the Diamond pin.” It is a black enameled gold pin of diamond shape bearing a star in gold at each corner and, in the center, a white enameled scroll having on it the Greek letters ΔKE in gold, the whole surrounded by a border of plain gold. The basic design of the pin is the same as that originated by ΔKE's founders except that the original pins were slightly larger than today's and had the name “Yale” under the scrolls tradition still observed on Phi ΔKE pins and had the scroll in reverse, which are traditions still observed on Phi ΔKE pins. In the Nineteenth Century some other chapters also had their names on their pins (they could get away with this because each chapter had its pins made by the local jeweler) but this is no longer authorized, except for Phi.

The pin is worn at a diagonal over the heart on a shirt or vest or sweater, never on a T-shirt nor on the lapel of a jacket. Up until about the turn of the century, you could get your pin surrounded by a border of pearls or precious stones; you could also get it, bejeweled, in a smaller size known as a “sweetheart” pin, with which to pin, obviously, your sweetheart; the ΔKE archives even has one such pin set as a hatpin, although this cannot have been common. These jeweled

pins are long gone; nowadays if you want to pin your sweetheart you use the standard plain badge, but if you break up, be sure you get it back!

Alumni Charms

When you become an alumnus you can obtain an alumni charm to wear on your watch chain (which, by then, will probably be back in style). The charm takes two forms: a fullsize singlefaced replica of the pin, and a smaller, double-faced one. Which you select is purely a matter of choice.

Recognition Pin

What you can also wear, once you are initiated, is the Δ KE recognition pin, in the form of a small gold Rampant Lion. This is worn by undergraduate or alumni Dekes, usually on the lapel of suit, blazer or sports coat jacket but not on a tuxedo, or dinner jacket. It may also be worn as a tie tack although, if you wear a tie tack properly (see THE Δ KE GENTLEMAN) very few people are ever going to see it!

New Member Pin

This was originally a button but as it hasn't been made in this form for years, it's correct to refer to it as a New Member pin. This is an equilateral triangle lapel pin, enameled in the Δ KE colors of crimson, blue and gold. A number of chapters have local traditions concerning which color should be uppermost.

You are highly encouraged to wear your New Member pin when you are away from campus, on vacations, etc., as you may well run into Dekes, and they will be glad to see that you are a potential member! (They will also be pleased that you have learned your Chapter Roll and can thus identify their chapters without being told where they went to school.)

ΔKE Flag

The Deke flag comes in various sizes and consists of vertical bands of blue, gold and crimson, with the Rampant Lion in black on the center, gold, band, facing left, toward the blue. When draped on a wall, the flag is sometimes hung backward by people who have forgotten that the lion faces the same way on both the crest and the flag!

Other Insignia

Although the preceding are the formal insignia of the Fraternity, ΔKE uses its colors and crest on various items of ΔKE merchandise such as the Deke tie, the ΔKE blazer crest, the ΔKE blazer buttons, and other items of Fraternal significance. The name Delta Kappa Epsilon, Deke, the Greek letters ΔKE, and the ΔKE crest are all registered with the U.S. Patent Office as trademarks of Delta Kappa Epsilon, with all rights protected.

Deke chapters for many years have produced other merchandise for sale, using various vendors. ΔKE International also produces a wide assortment of Deke merchandise for sale through our website DKEGear.com. To protect our trademarks, any chapter wishing to create Deke merchandise MUST use a vendor licensed by Affinity Marketing. Please contact ΔKE HQ if you are considering using a merchandise vendor to see if they are licensed by Affinity. If not the process of becoming licensed is very quick and simple.



*AN ORIGINAL ΔKE PIN,
The Property of
W B. JACOBS, Esq.,
A Founder of the Fraternity*

ΔKE Organization

The structure of Delta Kappa Epsilon is composed of three elements: the International Fraternity, the Rampant Lion Foundation, and the ΔKE Club of New York.

The International Fraternity

The International Fraternity consists (as this is written) of 52 chapters in 27 U.S. states and Canadian Provinces, virtually all with their chapter alumni associations, and the International headquarters, comprising the officers, directors and staff of ΔKE. One advantage of being a relatively small fraternity is that ΔKE does not have, or need, elaborate layers of authority between headquarters and the chapters any undergraduate or alumnus can pick up the phone and talk to anyone from the Chairman of the Board on down. (In fact, we wish they'd do so more often!)

The governing body of the Fraternity is the Board of Directors. This is comprised of the Directors, some of whom are responsible for some functional aspect of the Fraternity: Publications, Alumni Relations, etc. Also on the Board, bringing the total to fifteen, is the Undergraduate Director, who is elected by the delegates from among their number at each Convention. The Undergraduate Director serves until the next Convention or educational conference. The ΔKE Directors serve two overlapping terms, and may be reelected. The Board elects its officers from among its members. None of the officers or directors receives any compensation from the Fraternity; not only do they serve without pay, many of them incur considerable expenses in their travels.

The Rampant Lion Foundation

The Rampant Lion Foundation is, as has been mentioned previously, ΔKE's educational charity and, as such, supports the Fraternity's educational mission, through tax deductible contributions from alumni and others. The Foundation was founded in 1982 to provide a public charity that could receive certain types and amounts of donations that the Deke Foundation (a private charity established in 1951) could not. In 1988 the two foundations merged into the Rampant Lion Foundation.

The Rampant Lion Foundation is the owner of the Shant, Omicron's historic meeting hall, which now houses the ΔKE International Headquarters and is used by the Foundation for educational and cultural activities. Thanks to the efforts of the late Detroit industrialist Wilfred V Casgrain, the Shant, an 1879 neoGothic brick structure designed by William Jenney, known as "the father of the skyscraper" for his use of steel in Chicago's Home Life Insurance Building, was restored and refurbished in the early 1970's. The Foundation maintains the Gerald R. Ford ΔKE library on the second floor of the Shant.

The Foundation is administered by a volunteer Board of Trustees, which meets quarterly.

The ΔKE Club

Although essentially a private organization, the Deke Club of New York is a very real part of Delta Kappa Epsilon. Founded in 1885, the club is a rare survivor of the fraternity clubs, which proliferated at the turn of the century and then folded as their members deserted them for the wider membership and more extensive facilities of the new university clubs. The club moved seven times in its first 50 years, but is now happily ensconced in the Yale Club, 50 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N.Y. where ΔKE Club members have full use of all facilities. These facilities, unrivaled by any other university club,

include squash courts, a gym, pool, library, meeting rooms, several restaurants and bars, including a roof garden, a lounge that would be a credit to the most elegant London club, and a wide range of services, from bootblack and barber shop to theatre tickets and limousines. Ten of the Club's 23 floors are given over to bedrooms, where members or guests can stay at less than the going rate for comparable hotels, and there is a wide range of Club sponsored events, from wine tastings to wild game dinners.

Membership in the ΔKE Club is not automatic; you have to be proposed by a member and seconded by another member before you can be elected to membership, as in any other private club. Unlike most such clubs there is not (at the moment, anyway) a waiting list for Club vacancies, so that membership applications get processed rapidly (if you don't happen to know any members to propose and second you, ΔKE International can assist you in meeting some.) Club dues are modest and membership fees are on a sliding scale, so that the younger you are, the less it costs; resident and nonresident memberships are available.

Though full membership is available only to those whose class has graduated, temporary guest memberships are available, and can be arranged through ΔKE International. No other fraternity offers its members access to such an organization with such advantages and facilities. The Deke Club is unique; but then, so is ΔKE.

The Club is administered by an eleven man Board of Governors. More details on all of this can be found on our website at www.dke.org. Also, don't forget to "like" us on facebook at Delta Kappa Epsilon, and follow us on Twitter - @DKE1844.

ΔKE University and College Funding

ΔKE University and College Funding Inc. was established in 2012, for the following purposes: "To advance education by providing scholarships, bursaries, awards and other forms of financial assistance to students currently enrolled in a college or university in Canada. To provide and operate non-profit residential accommodation and incidental facilities exclusively for undergraduate students of

low or modest income currently enrolled in a college or university in Canada.” Unlike similar organizations in the United States, this entity can use donations received to provide and operate non-profit residential accommodation on campuses.



*The Shant in Ann Arbor,
Michigan*



*The Yale Club of New York City:
Home of the ΔKE Club*

ΔKE Talk

As a member you should be aware of ΔKE's terminology, some of which is common to other fraternities as well.

ΔKE: (Written without periods and pronounced either "Deke" or "Dee Kay Eee"): the Fraternity of Delta Kappa Epsilon.

DEKE: A member of the Fraternity (do not say "He's a ΔKE"). The word is also used as an adjective. For example, "the Deke house" or "my Deke hat."

FRATERNITY: Never say "frat," the word is fraternity. When writing about Delta Kappa Epsilon, you capitalize it ("The Fraternity's headquarters are in Michigan").

THE INTERNATIONAL: This refers to ΔKE Headquarters, which comprises ΔKE's officers, directors and staff ("He's here from the International"); it is always capitalized when used this way. Do not say "the National" or "Nationals." ΔKE is an international fraternity.

CHAPTER: The men, New Members and Brothers who make up a

HOUSE or CHAPTER HOUSE: The building the chapter is housed in. You do not say, "Come and meet the house," or "We had a house meeting last night"; the word you'd use is chapter. However, you do speak of "the House Manager," or "the house address."

BROTHER: An initiated member of ΔKE. When referring to a Deke, or group of Dekes, it is capitalized ("The Brothers of Zeta," "the Brothers' meeting"). Until you are initiated, you do not call or refer to a member as Brother Johnsonhe's not, not yet.

ALUMNUS: who has graduated. The plural of ALUMNUS is ALUMNI. If you are speaking of a female college graduate, the singular is ALUMNA (pronounced “ahlumnuh”) and the plural is ALUMNAE (pronounced “ahlumnee”). Technically, all living Dekes are “active,” as the Fraternity does not have a category of “inactive” members. However, in everyday usage, “an active” means an undergraduate Deke.

NEW MEMBER (FORMALY PLEDGE): One who is a part of ΔKE but has yet to be initiated. Like yourself. Some fraternities use the phrase “associate member.”

LEGACY: A new member candidate who is related to a Deke. As is true with most fraternities, being a legacy does not automatically entitle a man to New Member status or membership in ΔKE.

INTEREST GROUP: A group of undergraduates wishing to become a colony of ΔKE; such a group has no official standing in the Fraternity until it is approved by the Board of Directors for colony status.

COLONY: A group of undergraduates wishing to startup, or revive, a chapter of ΔKE, which has been recognized and approved by the Board. Colony members undergo a supervised orientation program (very much like a chapter’s New Member education program) designed to qualify them for the ΔKE Initiation. If it is a revival, it takes the name of the old chapter; if it is a new chapter altogether, it is given a name that has not been used in ΔKE before.

INITIATION: The ceremony by which a man is accepted into full membership in a fraternity. In ΔKE, the word (as a noun) is always capitalized (“I attended the ΔKE Initiation”). Note that a member is initiated; he is not “activated” or, (worse yet), “Brotherized!”

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP: On occasion, a man who has given exceptional service to ΔKE may be made an Honorary Member, a process requiring the approval of the ΔKE Board of Directors. This may only be done if he is not already a member of another social fraternity, as no fraternity permits dual membership. When a man is so honored, he is fully a Deke, with all rights and privileges of any Brother.

BROTHERHOOD: In connection with ΔKE, it is another word for the Fraternity, and is capitalized (“Our cherished Brotherhood”).

IN THE BONDS: Short for “In the Bonds of ΔKE,” usually used to indicate ΔKE membership (“He is a loyal Brother in the Bonds”) or as the close of a letter or email between Brothers (“Yours in the

BAND OF BROTHERS: Also connoting membership in ΔKE, it derives from Shakespeare’s Henry V (“We few, we happy few, we band of brothers”) and begins the Phi Marching Song.

IS/WAS: Membership in ΔKE is always expressed in the present tense if the member is alive; the ΔKE affiliation is for life, and you don’t say “I was a Deke,” you say “I am a Deke.”

FRATERNALLY: As a New Member, you would not sign a letter to a Deke “Fraternally” or “Fraternally yours” as this implies that you, too, have been initiated into the Brotherhood. Save it for when you are his Brother, at which time you can also write to men of other fraternities, signing yourself “Inter-fraternally yours.”

FORM OF ADDRESS: Until you are initiated, it is proper to call all ΔKE alumni “Mr.”; after initiation, call them “Brother” regardless of their rank or station in life (military titles excepted, of course). “Brother Atwood” has a nicer ring to it than “Mr. Atwood” or even “Senator Atwood.” Note however that protocol requires you address Brothers Bush and Quayle as “Mr. President” and “Mr. Vice President” unless and until they tell you otherwise.

Delta Kappa Epsilon's Risk Management Policy

Since 2002, Delta Kappa Epsilon has been a member of the Fraternal Information and Programming Group (FIPG.) In the past, ΔKE has held the policy that each chapter should adopt and enforce its own risk management policy, with the caveat that each campus that has a campus or IFC policy in place, that becomes the risk management policy. Since most of our chapters are on campuses with the FIPG risk management policy already in place and due to an alarming increase in claims and the failure of many chapters to develop their own risk management policy coupled with the current state of the insurance coverage available to a fraternity, it is in our best interest to join FIPG. As a result of this change, all chapters must follow FIPG Guidelines and Policy. Any violation of these guidelines could result in loss of insurance coverage. We will be providing each chapter with detailed information on FIPG and what it entails for your chapter. We strongly encourage you to read these guidelines and educate your members of this policy. As this is the fifth year we are using FIPG, we will include a brief history on this group as well as the policy we have adopted.

FIPG, INC. RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

Revised 2013

The Risk Management Policy of FIPG, Inc. 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, in any situation sponsored or endorsed by the chapter, or at any event an observer would associate with the fraternity, must be in compliance with any and all applicable laws of the state, province, county, city and institution of higher education, and must comply with either the BYOB or Third Party Vendor Guidelines. BYOB is defined in the FIPG Guidelines as one (1) six-pack of 12-ounce beers or one (1) four pack of wine coolers brought by a member or guest who is legally able to consume an alcoholic beverage.
2. No alcoholic beverages may be purchased through or with chapter funds nor may the purchase of same 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(s) of alcoholic beverage, for example, 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, are prohibited.
4. No members, collectively or individually, shall purchase for, serve to, or sell alcoholic beverages to any minor (i.e., those under 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 or tavern (tavern defined as an establishment generating more than half of annual gross sales from alcohol) at which alcohol is given away, sold or otherwise provided to those present. This includes any event held in, at or on the property of a tavern as defined above for purposes of fundraising. However, a chapter may rent or use a room or area in a tavern as defined above for a closed event held within the provisions of this policy, including the use of a third party vendor and guest list. An event at which alcohol is present may be conducted or co-sponsored with a charitable organization if the event is held within the provisions of this policy.
7. No chapter may co-sponsor, co-finance or attend or participate in a function at which alcohol is purchased by any of the host chapters, groups or organizations.
8. All recruitment or rush activities associated with any chapter will be non-alcoholic. No recruitment or rush activities associated with any chapter may be held at or in conjunction with a tavern or alcohol distributor as defined in this policy.
9. No member or pledge, associate/new member or novice shall permit, tolerate, encourage or participate in “drinking games.” The definition of drinking games includes but is not limited to the consumption of shots of alcohol, liquor or alcoholic beverages, the practice of consuming shots equating to one’s age, “beer pong,” “century club,” “dares” or any other activity involving the consumption of alcohol which involves duress or encouragement related to the consumption of alcohol.
10. No alcohol shall be present at any pledge/associate member/new member/novice program, activity or ritual of the chapter. This includes but is not limited to activities associated with “bid night,” “big brother – little brother” events or activities, / “big sister - little sister” events or activities, “family” events or activities and initiation.

HAZING

No chapter, colony, student or alumnus shall conduct nor condone hazing activities. Permission or approval by a person being hazed is not a defense. Hazing activities are defined as:

“Any action taken or situation created, intentionally, whether on or off fraternity premises, to produce mental or physical discomfort, embarrassment, harassment, or ridicule. Such activities may include but are not limited to the following: use of alcohol, paddling in any form, creation of excessive fatigue, physical and psychological shocks, quests, treasure hunts, scavenger hunts, road trips or any 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.”

SEXUAL ABUSE AND HARASSMENT

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

FIRE, HEALTH AND SAFETY

1. All chapter houses should meet all local fire and health codes and standards.
2. All chapters should post by common phones and in other locations emergency numbers for fire, police and ambulance and should have posted evacuation routes on the back of the door of each sleeping room.
3. All chapters should comply with engineering recommendations as reported by the insurance company or municipal authorities.
4. The possession and/or use of firearms or explosive or incendiary devices of any kind within the confines and premises of the chapter house is prohibited.
5. Candles should not be used in chapter houses or individual rooms except under controlled circumstances such as initiation.

EDUCATION

Each fraternity shall annually instruct its students and alumni/alumnae in the Risk Management Policy of FIPG, Inc. Additionally, all students and key volunteers shall annually receive a copy of the Risk Management Policy and a copy of the policy shall be available on the fraternity website.

For more information, refer to www.fipg.org

History of FIPG

In 1987, the Fraternity Insurance and Purchasing Group (FIPG) was formed with three primary goals: (1) develop a comprehensive risk management policy and monitor the enforcement of that policy by members; (2) serve as an information clearing house for insurance and risk management issues facing the Greek movement; and (3) assist its members in the purchase of liability insurance. FIPG was largely successful in its initial mission, developing a risk management policy that is now the standard against which all other policies, either organization or campus-wide, are measured. It succeeded in monitoring the enforcement of that policy among its members. FIPG was also successful in providing timely and relevant risk management information. During this time, the membership of FIPG continued to increase. FIPG never did purchase or provide insurance to its members and does not do so today.

In 1995, the old Fraternity Insurance Purchasing Group was reincorporated in Indiana simply as FIPG, Inc. While not a complete name-change, this alteration preserved what had become a well-known acronym while dropping a name that had never been consistent with the organization's achievements.

In 1999, the board of directors determined that the Greek community that FIPG serves had evolved enough to require an extensive review of the organization's mission and future. After several strategic planning sessions, the process culminated this past July when the FIPG membership approved a new "name" and mission statement.

FIPG Today

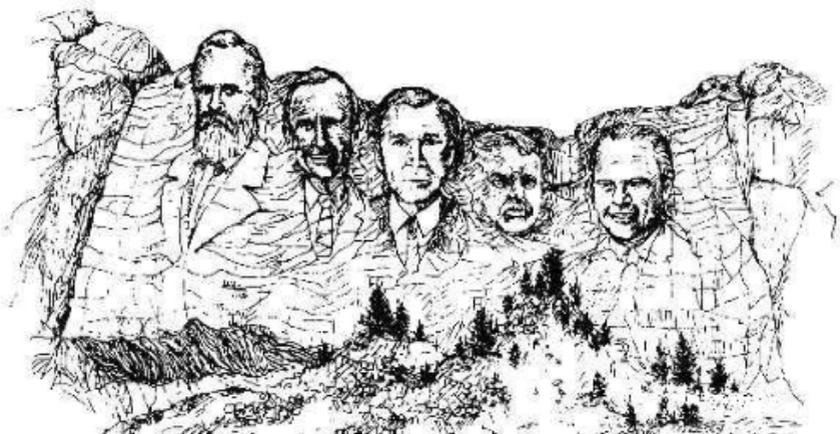
FIPG, Inc. is composed of executives of 47 member organizations that must be national women or men's fraternities. It is a dynamic organization whose laudable mission is "To promote sound risk management policies and practices; to be the leading resource of risk management education, programming and information to the broad based constituency involved in all aspects of Greek life." Our goal is to be the one-stop

resource for risk management education, beginning first with our member organizations, but eventually extending to undergraduates and college and university professionals.

The letters “FIPG” now stand for Fraternal Information and Programming Group. This is in keeping with our mission. However, rest assured that maintaining and revising our benchmark risk management policy will remain a top priority.

The Future

The future of FIPG belongs to you, the constituents of the Greek community. While we have many programs and enhancements planned in the coming months, we want and need your input and support. Please help us in our continuing efforts to educate the Greek community on the need for and purpose of risk management.



*Mount “Dekemore”
U.S. Presidents Hayes, Bush, Bush, Roosevelt and Ford.*

ΔKE Awards

Unlike most fraternities, Delta Kappa Epsilon has very few awards, either at the undergraduate or alumni level. This is nothing new—until recently, the Fraternity had none at all. Over the years the feeling has been that to serve ΔKE is not only a duty but also a reward in itself, undertaken not as a means to recognition, but as a source of fulfilled responsibility and personal satisfaction. At inter-fraternal gatherings, among men decked out like Christmas trees with their fraternities' medals, medallions, officers' badges, chains, ornaments, ribbons, and service buttons, Dekes sport only the Diamond Pin—but make no mistake, one knows who the achievers are.

This philosophy hasn't changed. But in recent years has come a desire to honor the accomplishments of alumni Brothers who toil for ΔKE, often in difficult and time consuming roles without any expectation of International kudos or, frequently, even local thanks; and to provide the stimulus of recognition to chanters outstanding in certain fields.

Undergraduate Awards

The Lion Trophy

The Lion Trophy is the highest honor that can be achieved by a ΔKE chapter and is awarded annually to the chapter judged to be best in overall performance. The original silver cup was a gift of the Fraternity in 1894 to William Boyd Jacobs, Phi '46, the last surviving founder of ΔKE. It was returned to the Fraternity after his death in 1905 by Brother Jacobs' daughter, and is now symbolically presented each year to the Chapter excelling in chapter operations. Application is by written report submitted by the individual chapter covering the four areas of Chapter Improvement, Alumni Relations, Scholarship, and Community Service. A chapter must submit an application in order to be considered. Presentation of the trophy is made at the International Convention or other suitable occasion, and is accompanied by an engraved certificate.



Lion Trophy Achievement Awards

The achievement awards collectively represent the four major areas on which the judging of the Lion Trophy is based, but individually they signify the achievement of a chapter in a given area of operations. A certificate is awarded to the chapter ranking first in each of the following areas.

Chapter Operations

Awarded to the chapter which demonstrates the greatest operational excellence across several areas.

Alumni Relations

Awarded to the chapter that has done the most to foster strong relations with chapter and area alumni.

Scholarship

Awarded to the chapter that has excelled in the development of programs meant to strengthen the scholastic performance of individual Brothers and the Chapter as a whole.

Community Service

Awarded for outstanding creation, development, and execution of one or more public service projects or philanthropic endeavors during the year.

Past Winners of the Lion Trophy

1955: Delta Phi-Alberta	1978: Gamma Phi-Wesleyan
1956: Delta Kappa-Pennsylvania	1979: Phi Alpha-UBC
1957: Beta Phi-Rochester	1980: Lambda-Kenyon
1958: Theta Zeta-California	1981: Theta Zeta-California
1959: Omicron-Michigan	1982-83: Not awarded
1960: Phi Gamma-Syracuse	1984: Theta Zeta-California
1961: Alpha Alpha-Middlebury	1985: Sigma Rho-Stanford
1962: Beta-North Carolina	1986: Omicron-Michigan
1963: Gamma Phi-Wesleyan	1987: Psi Delta-Wake Forest
1964: Beta-North Carolina	1988: Beta Phi-Rochester
1965: Psi-Alabama	1989: Beta Phi-Rochester
1966: Beta-North Carolina	1990: Beta Phi – Rochester
1967: Alpha Phi-Toronto	1991: Theta Upsilon – ASU
1968: Alpha Phi-Toronto	1992: Kappa-Miami of Ohio
1969: Phi Alpha-UBC	1993: Phi Gamma-Syracuse
1970: Phi Alpha-UBC; Psi-Alabama (Tie)	1994: Kappa Epsilon-Washington
1971: Theta-Bowdoin	1995: Beta-North Carolina; Mu-Colgate (Tie)
1972: Tau Lambda-Tulane	1996: Kappa Epsilon-Washington; Tau-Hamilton (Tie)
1973: Tau-Hamilton; Theta-Bowdoin (Tie)	1997: Delta Kappa-Pennsylvania; Psi-Alabama (Tie)
1974: Psi-Alabama	1998: Zeta Zeta-LSU
1975: Iota-Centre; Mu-Colgate (Tie)	1999: Phi Chi-Rutgers; Theta Zeta Berkeley (Tie)
1976: Zeta Zeta – LSU	2000: Delta Chi-Cornell
1977: Psi - Alabama	

2001: Beta-North Carolina; Omega Chi-Texas (Tie)	2008: Psi-Alabama; Theta Zeta-California (Tie)
2002: Delta Chi-Cornell; Psi- Alabama (Tie)	2010: Beta-North Carolina
2003: Gamma Phi-Wesleyan	2011: Psi - Alabama
2004: Psi-Alabama	2012: Phi Alpha-UBC
2005: Phi Alpha-UBC	2013: Psi – Alabama; Iota – Centre (Tie)
2006: Gamma Beta - NYU	2014: Phi Alpha – UBC
2007: Psi-Alabama	2015: Iota -- Centre
	2016: Rho - Lafayette

Charles O. Blaisdell ΔKE Leadership Award

Formerly known as the Deke Leadership Award, this award is presented to the Deke member who exhibits the greatest overall leadership qualities, on the basis of character, scholarship, and contribution to his University and to DKE. Jake Beach, Tau Chi '16, is the most recent active recognized with this award.

Blaisdell Winners

2011: Darren Cole, Phi Gamma	2014: Luke Wetton, Iota
2012: Donald Kleckner, Gamma Phi	2015: Matt Rose, Phi Gamma
2013: Alex Hurley, Iota	2016: Jake Beach, Tau Chi

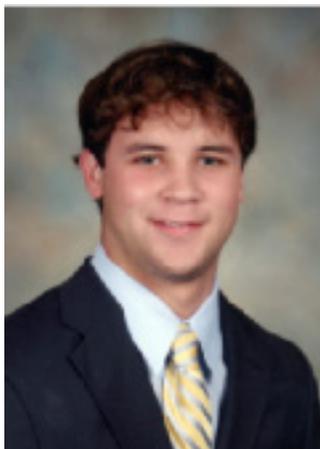
The Nick Napolitano Award for Chapter President Excellence

First presented at the 2012 convention to Brother Tucker Howard, Epsilon Rho '12, the Nick Napolitano Award is presented to the most outstanding undergraduate chapter president. The award is named after Nicholas Val Napolitano, Psi Delta '10, former Wake Forest president, who lost his own life while rescuing a fellow brother in DKE from drowning in Newport, RI in August of 2011. Ryan Flynn, Rho '16, is the most recent recipient of this award.

Napolitano Winners

Tucker Howard '12 (Epsilon Rho)
Taylor Celestin '13 (Kappa)
Bryan Lang '14 (Theta Upsilon)

Willy Wright '15 (Tau Delta)
Ryan Flynne '16 (Rho)



Nick Napolitano, Psi Delta '10

Alumni Awards

The William M. Henderson Alumni Award

This is Δ KE's top alumni award, and is named for the Fraternity's beloved longtime Executive Director, Bill Henderson, Zeta Zeta '39. It is unique among major inter-fraternal awards in being presented not for work done at the top administrative level of the Fraternity but solely for exceptional service to an individual chapter of Δ KE, not necessarily the recipient's own. The award was established in 1975, and consists of an engraved julep cup that remains the property of the recipient.



Bill Henderson presents Henderson Award

Past Winners of the Henderson Award

- 1975: Albert J. Hettinger, Jr., Sigma Rho '16
Beverly Smith, Delta Pi '11
- 1976: John C. Drake, Lambda '24
- 1977: Norman P. Hager, Sigma Rho '38
- 1978: Milton R. Underwood, Gamma '28
- 1979: Robert M. Tuller, Theta Zeta '56
- 1980: Henry H. Michaels, Jr., Rho '31
- 1984: Homer B. Vernon, Psi Delta '73
- 1985: David K. Easlick, Jr., Omicron '69
- 1986: William M. Henderson, Zeta Zeta '39
- 1987: Mark B. Duffield, Omicron '25
- 1988: Lloyd O'Hara, Kappa '39
- 1989: Phineas Sprague, Theta '50
- 1990: Jefferson Davis Robinson, Lambda '50
- 1992: P. Albert Bienvenu, Zeta Zeta '70
- 1993: Carmen Davoli, Phi Gamma '62
- 1994: Robert T. Johnson, Zeta Zeta '57
- 1995: Robert J. Bilbrough, Jr. Psi Delta '78
- 1996: William Enefer, Phi Alpha '68
- 1997: John Krieger, Delta Chi '49
- 1998: John Newcomb, Delta Kappa '61
- 1999: William S. Hays, Psi '64/Kappa Epsilon (Hon)
- 2001: Donald A. Weadon, Jr., Delta Chi '67
- 2002: Thomas P. Halley, Mu '73
- 2003: James B. Young, Gamma Phi '55
- 2006: Robert R. Barkerding, Jr., Zeta Zeta '63
- 2007: John R. McNeil, Psi '79
- 2008: James D. Bishop, Phi '56
- 2009: Cory Crenshaw, Tau Lambda '01
- 2010: William D. Kavan, Theta Upsilon, '92
- 2011: Matthew McQueen, Beta Gamma, '03
- 2012: George N. Otey, Rho Lambda '73
- 2013: Matthew Blevins, Iota '99
- 2014: Scott Smith, Beta '88
- 2016: Mike De Lisi, Rho '03

Honorary Presidents

While ΔKE does not have a President (the top volunteer officer being the Chairman of the Board) the traditional title of Honorary President is still in use, and is awarded at each International Convention to an alumnus who has exhibited longstanding devotion to the Fraternity and its ideals. The Honorary President presides at all public Fraternity functions and becomes an exofficio member of the ΔKE Board. DKE's current Honorary President is Billy Treadway, Zeta Zeta LSU '74.

Some Prominent Dokes



If there is anything the general public knows about Δ KE, it is the names of some of the Fraternity's members. The previous DKE New Member manual listed some, though not all, of the famous ones: the enumeration consumed 37 pages of very small type. And that was two decades ago—a lot have been added since.

Δ KE is a small fraternity as fraternities go. What is exceptional about prominent Δ KE alumni is not that there are so many of them, but that they represent such a large percentage of the membership. Any large fraternity (and some are huge) will produce some famous alumni just by the law of averages, but when a small one produces a lot more, it's probably not accidental. As a member of Δ KE you inherit a heritage of distinguished predecessors unmatched in the fraternity world.

You are not expected to know all the names which adorn those pages, nor even recognize them all, as many are giants in their particular fields but are not known to the public at large. You should, however, be aware of some of them, and here is a few, for a start.

Presidents of the United States

Rutherford B. Hayes, Delta Chi
Theodore Roosevelt, Alpha
Gerald R. Ford, Omicron
George H. W. Bush, Phi
George W. Bush, Phi

Vice Presidents of the United States

Theodore Roosevelt, Alpha
Gerald R. Ford, Omicron
George H.W. Bush, Phi
James Danforth Quayle, Psi Phi

President of the Republic of Cuba

Mario Garcia Menocal, Delta Chi

Leader of the Conservative Party of Canada

George A. Drew, Alpha Phi

Speakers of the U.S. House of Representatives

Nathaniel P Bankes, Sigma
James G. Blaine, Theta
Nicholas Longworth, Alpha

Cabinet Officers

Canada

Donald Macdonald, Alpha Phi
(President Privy Council)

China

Yuan Shikau, Phi
(Prime Minister, Chinese Empire)
Liang Tung Yew, Phi
(Secretary of State, Chinese
Empire)
Chung Mun Yew, Phi
(Director, Chinese Railroads)

Japan

Suti Ki Chinda, Psi Phi
(Secretary of State)
Baron Seijiro Hara, Psi Omega
(President, Japanese Railways)

Secretary of Commerce

Victor H. Metcalf, Phi
Edwin F. Sweet, Phi
Joshua Alexander, Phi
Malcolm Baldrige Jr., Phi

Secretary of the Air Force

W. Stuart Symington, Phi

Postmaster General

Wilson S. Bissell, Phi
George Von L. Meyer, Alpha

Secretary of War

Robert Todd Lincoln, Alpha
Kenneth C. Royall, Beta

Secretary of the Navy

Richard W. Thompson, Psi
Eugene Hale, Theta
Hilary A. Herbert, Eta
John D. Long, Alpha
George Von L. Meyer, Alpha
Charles F. Adams, Alpha
John L. Chaffee, Phi

United States Secretary of State

James G. Blaine, Theta
Robert Bacon, Alpha
Dean G. Acheson, Phi

Secretary of the Army

Kenneth C. Royall, Beta
Gordon Gray, Beta

Secretary of the Interior

Rogers C.B. Morton, Phi

Secretary of the Treasury

Charles S. Fairchild, Alpha
William E. Simon, Rho

Attorney General

Wayne MacVeagh, Phi
William Mitchell, Phi Epsilon

U.S. Senators

(Over 40 Dekes have served in the Senate; here are a few of them)

Henry Cabot Lodge, Alpha (Senate Majority Leader)	Thomas E. Eagleton, Sigma
	Chris Coons, Sigma
Russell B. Long, Zeta Zeta (Senate Majority Whip)	Albert J. Beveridge, Psi Phi
W. Stuart Symington, Phi	John L. Chafee, Phi
Robert A. Taft, Jr., Phi	Lister Hill, Psi
Ted Stevens, Theta Rho	Dan Quayle, Psi Phi

U.S. Congressmen

Ron DeSantis, Phi

**In addition, over 130 Dekes have served in the
U.S. House of Representatives.*

Recent State Governors

Tony Knowles, Phi, AK	Don Siegelman, Psi, AL
Mike Foster, Zeta Zeta, LA	George Pataki, Phi (Hon), NY
Mark Dayton, Phi, MN	

U.S. Ambassadors

(Dekes have been ambassadors to 36 foreign countries and the U.N.)

Anson Burlingame, Sigma	Henry J. Taylor, Eta
Whitelaw Reid, Kappa	Cyrus E. Woods, Rho
John H. "Jock" Whitney, Phi	Angier Biddle Duke, Phi
R. Sargent Shriver, Phi	Francis F.T. Plimpton, Sigma
Robert Orr, Phi	Paul Robinson, Delta Pi
John G. Weinmann, Tau Lambda	
Clark Randt, Phi	

Canadian Ambassadors

Thomas A. Stone, Alpha Phi
Ross Campbell, Alpha Phi
George A. Drew, Alpha Phi

**The first foreign ambassador to the United States who was a fraternity man was the Japanese ambassador Suti Ki Chinda, a Deke from Psi Phi*

College and University Presidents

Amherst	Colgate University
Stanley King, Sigma	James Colby Colgate, Mu
Charles W. Cole, Sigma	Dartmouth College
Calvin H. Plimpton, Sigma	Ernest M. Hopkins, Pi
(3 Deke Presidents in a row from 1932 to 1970)	University of Chicago
U. of California (Berkeley)	Harry Pratt Judson, Epsilon
Martin Kellogg, Phi	

University of Chicago
Harry Pratt Judson, Epsilon

Louisiana State University
W.P. Johnson, Phi

Miami University (Ohio)
Raymond M. Hughes, Kappa
Alfred J. Upham, Kappa
Alpheus K. Morris, Kappa

M.I.T.
Francis A. Walker, Sigma

Yale University
James R. Angell, Omicron
Arthur T. Hadley, Phi
A. Bartlett Giamatti, Phi
Benno C. Schmidt Jr., Phi

Rensselaer Polytechnic I
nstitute
Samuel F. Heffner, Jr, Psi
Omega

Nobel Prize Winners

Theodore Roosevelt, Alpha
John F. Enders, Phi

(Peace Prize, 1905)
(Prize for Medicine, 1954)

Pulitzer Prize Winners

Editorial Writing
Virginus Dabney, Eta (1948)
Ira B. Harkey Jr., Tau Lambda
(1963)

Biography
Harvey Cushing, Phi (1926)

Music
Charles Ives, Phi (1947)

History
Dean G. Acheson, Phi (1970)
Walter A. McDougall, Sigma
(1985)

Authors

Edward Bellamy, Theta Chi
Nathaniel Hawthorne, Theta
Vance Bourjaily, Theta

W.O. Mitchell, Alpha Tau
Corey Ford, Gamma Beta
Owen Wister, Alpha

Financiers

J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., Alpha
Robert Lehman, Phi
Lehman Brothers
Thomas W. Lamont, Alpha
Thatcher M. Brown, Phi
Brown Brothers Harriman
Payne Whitney, Phi
John Hay Whitney, Phi

Irving H. Chase, Phi
Chase Manhattan Bank
William L. Harkness, Phi
W.W. Crocker, Phi
Crocker National Bank
August Belmont, Alpha
Dean Witter, Jr., Phi
Dean Witter & Co.

Magazine Editors and Publishers

Daniel W. Ashley, Xi
U.S. News & World Report
Roger Butterfield, Beta Phi
Life
Merle Crowell, Xi
Reader's Digest
Harry Dunlop, Delta Pi
Cosmopolitan
Steward Hagerty, Phi
Newsweek
Gerard and Charles Hallock,
Sigma
Field and Stream

Briton Hadden, Phi
Co-founder of Time
Allison R. Leninger, Rho
Parent's Magazine
Robert H. Lyman, Phi
World Almanac
Kenneth W. Purdy, Rho Delta
Argosy and True
Thomas B. Wells, Phi
Harper's

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS

Harding F. Bancroft, Epsilon
New York Times

William Randolph Hearst,
Alpha

Hearst Newspaper Chain

John R. Bone, Alpha Phi
Toronto Daily Star

Eugene and Eugene S. Pulliam
Psi Phi

*Indianapolis Newspapers,
Inc.*

Norman and Otis Chandler
Sigma Rho

Los Angeles Times

Rance Crain, Psi Phi

Crain Communications

John W. Sifton, Alpha Phi

Victor Sifton, Alpha Phi

Clifford Sifton, Alpha Phi

John Sifton, Alpha Tau

*Sifton chain of Canadian
newspapers.*

Business Founders, Presidents and Chairmen

R.L. Agassiz, Alpha

John F. Akers, Phi

Louis Bantle, Phi Gamma

Edward Bausch, Beta Phi

Alfred S. Bloomingdale,

Upsilon

Howard S. Borden, Phi

M.C.D. Borden, Phi

Joseph Kerr Cass, Lambda

Hays Clark, Delta Chi

Gilbert Colgate, Phi

James C. Colgate, Mu

Sidney M. Colgate, Phi

Cyrus S. Eaton, Jr., Mu

James H. Evans, Iota

Adrian R. Fisher, Phi Chi

James M. Gamble, Lambda

Willard C. Gulick, Mu B.F.

Howard Heinz, Phi

Walter Hoving, Upsilon

Howard Johnson, Phi

*Calumet & Hecla Mining Corp
I.B.M.*

U.S. Tobacco

Bausch & Lomb Opticals

Diners Club

Borden's Products

Borden's Products

Westvaco

Avon Products

Colgate-Palmolive

Colgate-Palmolive

Colgate-Palmolive

International Industrialist

Union Pacific Railway

Johns-Manville

Procter and Gamble

Goodrich

Heinz 57 Varieties

Tiffany and Co.

Motor Inns

Herb Kelleher	<i>Southwest Airlines</i>
Roger Mitsui, Delta Chi	<i>Mitsui products, Japan</i>
Roger Deromedi, Gamma	<i>CEO Kraft Foods</i>
William H. Morton, Pi	<i>American Express Co.</i>
Herbert F. Perkins, Phi	<i>International Harvester</i>
Frederick N. Schwartz, Gamma Phi	<i>Bristol-Myers Corp</i>
Harold H. Swift, Delta Delta	<i>Swift and Company</i>
Henry P. Thayer, Pi A.T.&T.	
Joseph C. Wilson, Beta Phi	<i>Xerox</i>
William W. Wrigley, Phi	<i>Wrigley's Gum</i>
Owen D. Young, Sigma Tau	<i>General Electric</i>

**There are literally hundreds of Dekes in this category; this is just a sprinkling of some of the more familiar names*

Prominent Sporting Figures

Frankie Albert, Sigma Rho <i>Coach, San Francisco 49ers</i>	Thomas Landry, Omega Chi <i>Coach, Dallas Cowboys</i>
William Bartholomay, Delta Epsilon <i>Owner, Atlanta Braves</i>	Hank Luisetti, Sigma Rho <i>All-Time All-American Basketball Player</i>
Dana X. Bible, Iota <i>Celebrated college coach</i>	Donald McNeill, Lambda <i>U.S. Singles Tennis Champ</i>
Paul Brown, Kappa <i>Coach, Cleveland Browns Owner, Cincinnati Bengals</i>	William Miller, Sigma Rho <i>Held World Record- Pole Vault</i>
Walter Camp, Phi <i>Football Authority, Selected "All American" Teams</i>	Joseph Paterno, Upsilon <i>Coach, Penn State Football</i>

Hugh Culverhouse, Psi
*Owner, Tampa Bay
Buccaneers*

McNeill Drumwright,
Omega Chi
U.S. Doubles Tennis Champ

James Elder, Alpha Phi
*Canadian Equestrian Team
Olympic Gold Medal Winner*

Jay Gould, Gamma Beta
World Squash Champion

Calvin Hill, Phi
Yale Football Star

Robert Trent Jones, Delta Chi
Famed golf-course designer

Robert J. Kelleher, Epsilon
*President, U.S. Lawn Tennis
Association*

Bob Pettit, Zeta Zeta
*All-American, All-Pro
Basketball Player*

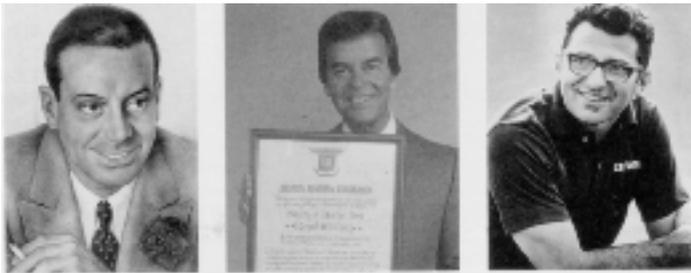
Don Schollander, Phi
*Won 4 Gold Medals at the
1964 Olympics*

Leland S. Scott, Sigma Rho
*Held World Record-
Pole Vault*

Charles Snelling, Alpha Phi
*Canadian Men's Skating
Champion*

George Steinbrenner, Epsilon
Owner, New York Yankees

Jack Torrence, Zeta Zeta
*Held World Record-
Shotput*



In the Entertainment World

Dick Clark, Phi Gamma <i>Host, American Bandstand</i>	Cole Porter, Phi <i>Composer</i>
Douglas Z Doty, Gamma Beta <i>Oscar Winning Writer- Screenplay, "Laughter"</i>	William T. Purdy, Tau <i>College Song Composer Including "On Wisconsin"</i>
Harry Hamlin, Theta Zeta <i>Actor</i>	Donald Ogden Stewart <i>Screenwriter</i>
Charles E. Ives, Phi <i>Composer</i>	Lowell Thomas Jr., Phi <i>Broadcaster and Author</i>
Gary Merrill, Theta <i>Actor</i>	Sonny Tufts, Phi <i>Actor</i>
Grant Mitchell, Phi <i>Actor</i>	Jonathan Winters, Lambda <i>Comedian and Writer</i>
Lloyd Nolan, Sigma Rho <i>Actor</i>	Billy Crudup, Beta <i>Actor</i>

Other Categories (Misc. Samplings)

Alan L. Bean, Omega Chi <i>First Deke (4th man) to walk on the moon on November 19, 1969; carrying with him a ΔKE flag</i>	Gen. Peyton C. March, Rho <i>U.S. Chief of Staff in World War I.</i>
George H. Bixby, Phi. <i>One of the founders of Long Beach, California</i>	Lt. Gen. Price J. Montague Alpha Phi <i>ΔKE's highest ranking officer in WW II.</i>
W.J. Bland, Lambda <i>Rhodes Scholar, the first American to be elected president of the Oxford Union.</i>	Melvil Dewey, Sigma <i>Devised the Dewey Decimal System</i>
Charles F. Brush, Omicron <i>Invented the storage battery.</i>	Robert E. Peary, Theta <i>First man to reach the North Pole, did so on April 6, 1909 carrying with him a ΔKE flag.</i>

Mark Pitman, Theta
Founder of the Choate School.

Melvil Dewey, Sigma
Devised the Dewey Decimal System

Henry Sewall, Gamma Phi
Discovered the basic principles of immunization, upon which the science of anti-toxins has been based.

Charles A. Ellis, Gamma Phi
Designed San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge.

A. Bartlett Giamatti, Phi
The first president of Yale to subsequently become the U.S. Commissioner of Baseball.

Albion W. Small, Xi
Founded the first sociology department ever established. Known as "the father of sociology."

Rear Adm. Sidney W. Souers
Kappa
First director of the CIA.



The ΔKE Gentleman

By Duncan Andrews, Rho '57, Past President
Revised January 2013

The dictionary defines “gentleman” as “a man of good taste, chivalrous instincts, and courteous manners.” When the legendary prize-fighter John O’Sullivan, idol of a generation of American youth, lay dying, a reporter from a Boston newspaper asked him what message, if any, he would leave for the young men of the future. The old warrior was silent, pondering, perhaps, the ups and downs of his colorful career and the lessons of a long and varied life. Finally he raised his head. “Tell ‘em,” he rasped, “that it don’t cost nothin’ to be a gentleman.”

We like to feel that Dekes are gentlemen, and that you, as a New Member in the Fraternity, will cultivate those qualities in yourself. Being a gentleman does not mean being a sissy or a wimpon the contrary, it means adhering to a set of standards that characterize a strong, gracious, knowledgeable man. Given the conditions on many of today’s campuses, there are excuses for a man graduating still possessed of bad manners and crude behaviorbut for a Deke to so graduate, there can be no excuse



Good Manners

Good manners are one of the hallmarks of a gentleman, although not the only ones that make things easier all around. They make living together in a (usually crowded) chapter house a pleasant experience rather than an ordeal; they enhance “the development of a spirit of tolerance and respect for the rights and views of others” which is one of the Fraternity’s objects; and they enable you to handle business and social situations, both before and after graduation, with ease and confidence.

This Manual cannot hope to cover every aspect of good manners, but there are a few areas in which some advice or reminders may be useful: Interacting with people, greeting someone correctly, conversational skills and proper dress.

Telephone Courtesy

DKE headquarters does a lot of telephoning to chapters, and all too often, it goes like this:

(the phone rings)

VOICE: Deke House. (or, frequently, just “Hello”).

HQ: Hello, this is (name) from DKE International. May I speak to Joe Harrison, please?

VOICE: Hold on. (shouting) HARRISON!!
PHONE CALL!! (silence) He’s not around.

HQ: Do you know when I can reach him?

VOICE: HQ: Well, can I leave a message?

VOICE: Yeah.

HQ: Would you tell him that --

VOICE: Wait, I'll get a pencil. (sound of phone being put down, followed by long pause – often a very long one)

VOICE: Ok.

HQ: Would you tell him that (name) called, and ask him to call me at (number). It's important.

VOICE: (silence, while VOICE writes) Ok.

HQ: Thanks a lot.

VOICE: Bye. (hangs up)

Sometimes, this dialogue is spiced up by voices who say things like, "He's not around, who wants him?" or, "I haven't got a pencil" (leaving the caller to ask if he'd be kind enough to go and get one, please); and, "He's not here, whadda 'ya want?" None of this scores very high with whoever is calling.

To avoid this Animal House image, try something like this:

VOICE: Delta Kappa Epsilon, Jim Dodd speaking.

HQ: Hi, Jim. This is (name) from DKE International. May I speak to Joe Harrison, please?

DODD: I'll see if he's here. (Dodd goes off to look for Harrison, picking up a pencil on his way back). Sorry, Brother (name), he's not around.

Can I take a message?

HQ: Do you know when I can reach him?

DODD: I'll check and see. (goes off to ask and returns promptly) No one seems to know when he'll be back, but I'll be glad to take a message.

HQ: Thanks. Would you tell him that I called, and ask him to call me at (number). It's important.

DODD: (writing) Call Brother (name) at (number).

HQ: Thanks a lot.

DODD: No problem. (or perhaps some thing a little more gracious, such as "it's a pleasure; thanks for calling")

HQ: Thanks. Good-bye.

DODD: Good-bye. (hangs up)

That's more like it, and is what your employer will expect from you in days to come when you answer someone's phone in the office. It's always good to repeat the name of the caller and the number to make sure you have it right. And remember, it don't cost nothin' to be a gentleman.

Introductions

A lot of people fumble them, but introductions are not hard if you remember: men are introduced to women; the young person to the older, the less distinguished to the more distinguished:

“Mrs. Hudson, may I present James Barclay?”

“Professor Coram, may I present my roommate, Charles Milverton.”

“Senator Gibson, may I present my friend, John Rance.” (If, inadvertently, you mention Rance’s name first, you can recover by saying:)

“John, may I...present you to Senator Gibson. Senator Gibson, John Rance.”

The point is that introducing A to B is a sign of respect to B. You would, therefore, out of courtesy, introduce a Brother Deke to a member of another fraternity; your father to the Dean (even though your father might outrank the Dean in the eyes of the world); a sophomore to a senior; your date to a professor (even though she is a woman, the professor is the one who receives the courtesy of virtue of his age and position in the college).

Also, you don’t have to say “may I present”: you can say “I would like you to meet,” “I want you to know,” and so on – or just give the names with the one to whom the introduction is made (i.e. the more important one) coming first: “Colonel Moran, Henry Baker.”

Most undergraduates couldn’t care less who gets introduced to whom, but it gets more important after graduation, so practice now.

Suppose you forget a name?

You can sometimes get away with saying, when you've forgotten the name of the people you want to introduce, "You know one another, don't you?" in a smiling, confident manner, at which point they'll introduce themselves. This works best when the two have enough in common to justify the supposition that they have met – undergraduates at the same college, attendees at the same function, people in the same line of work, and so forth.

Or, let us suppose that you meet two older women to whom you wish to introduce Susan, your date, but you can only remember the first name of one and the last name of the other (it happens all of the time). Bluff it. Say something like:

"Helen, I want my date to meet you. Susan, this is Helen. And Mrs. Warren, may I present my date, Susan Tarlton. Mrs. Warren was the one who encouraged me to come to Princeton, Susan."

It's always a good idea to mention a little something about somebody when you're introducing him or her, and in this case it helps to cloud the fact that you've forgotten Mrs. Warren's first name. If you have forgotten both of Mrs. Warren's names, just admit it, gracefully: "You know, I can hardly believe it, but your name has just gone right out of my head!" (If you're really suave, when she says "Gloria Warren" you can say, "No, no Gloria, it was the Warren I couldn't remember," but this is not always as easy as it sounds.

If you forget a close friend's name when introducing him, toss it off with a laugh – we all have these lapses at times. Be nonchalant, not apologetic or embarrassed, or the others will feel embarrassed too.

If you are talking to others and someone you know approaches, he or she should not only be introduced to the rest of the group, but brought into the conversation. It is the height of rudeness to exclude anyone from a conversation and if it happens to you, move away fast. If the group has been talking of confidential matters, good manners require that they shift the topic to a general one for as long as the newcomer remains.

On Your Feet Please

Mark this well: Men rise to their feet when a woman enters a room, and they remain standing until she is seated or asks them to sit down. When she rises to depart, they also rise, and remain standing until she is gone. Whether the woman is an undergraduate or of more mature years makes no difference; she is a woman, and you rise.

Men also rise to greet a male stranger, unless he's there for some obviously utilitarian purpose such as delivering a pizza or reading the gas meter. If the man is a fellow undergraduate, it is sufficient for the one who sees him first to rise and greet him, but for anyone else, all the men in the room should rise.

If, for example, you are sitting in the living room of the chapter house with some others, and a man walks in whom you are the first to notice, you rise, greet him, and introduce yourself. The others in the room also rise. The man will introduce himself, and doubtless explain why he's there. If it's appropriate, you then present him to the others, each of whom comes up and introduces himself individually.

This little bit of courteous formality is standard procedure throughout the civilized world, and it should be the normal practice in every DKE chapter house. If you ignore someone, keeping him standing there while you chat or watch TV, you are not only guilty of inexcusable rudeness, but you may well be alienating someone – an alumnus, a parent, a representative from DKE International, a professor – whose good will you would like to have.

Interacting With People

Part of good manners, and being a gentleman, consists in knowing how to get along with people, and put them at their ease. Thanks to constantly developing technology that bring along phenomena like texting, Facebook, Twitter and all sorts of other social media, many people actually never learn these skills! Make no mistake though, they can – and should be – learned. Delta Kappa Epsilon is not a charm school, but it is our hope that during your undergraduate career you will develop the social capabilities and skills, which will serve you throughout your life.

Meeting People

There aren't many more things that are more important in a relationship than establishing a good first impression with them. Without a good first impression, there may not even be a relationship to begin with! From first interviews to first dates, a positive first impression is key to building a good relationship. The secret to meeting someone is simply going up to them, looking at them, extending your right hand while saying, "Hi, I'm <Insert your name here>" in an audible and clear tone. It does not get any simpler than this and you will find yourself doing this over and over again (especially during recruitment). This has proven to be the single most important skill that you see used by salesmen (from

How to Shake Someone's Hand

If a greeting isn't botched by a poor first impression, it certainly is by a limp handshake. A feeble handshake conveys weakness, a lack of self-confidence and a genuine interest in the other party; it has no place in ΔKE . Always offer or accept handshakes in a business setting, and unless the circumstances absolutely prevent it from happening, make it a point to get around obstacles (a desk, table, etc.) to make the handshake happen. In a casual setting or in general, one should never decline a handshake when one is able to accept it.

There are a few key points to remember when giving a handshake: Eye contact, grip and the shake. Establish eye contact once your hands have met and maintain it throughout the handshake. Grip the other party's hand with your whole hand (ensuring the webs, the skin between your index finger and thumb, of your hands meet). Make a point of making your grip firm, but not to the point where you are out to crush someone's hand. Lastly, just like the grip, have your shake be smooth, not limp or overeager. In addition, shake from the elbow, not the wrist or shoulder.

A handshake sets the tone for an encounter and the relationship that follows. Every little detail matters in this process (watch the clammy hands), so make the best of the handful of seconds that you have in integrating a firm handshake into your first impression.

Conversing with a New Acquaintance

Conversing and being able to hold a conversation with someone is a timeless skill. It shows that you are genuinely interested in someone and want to learn more about him or her. Being a good conversation-
alist will come in handy not only during your undergraduate years, but for the rest of your life. It all starts with one simple task: Remembering names.

Remembering Someone's Name

Make it a point to listen and remember someone's name when you first meet him or her. If they do not give it to you, ask them! ("Hi, my name is <Insert your name here>, and you are?"). If they mumble it, politely ask them to repeat it. To help yourself remember his name, associate him with an event or something in the surrounding environment. Another strategy is to repeat the other party's name in conversation at least once to reinforce it in your mind. Remembering people by first and last name also goes a long way to keeping them in your head.

If you happen to forget someone's name while the conversation is still young, do not hesitate to politely ask him or her for it again! You are going to meet many people in the course of your schooling and your life (Especially during recruitment) and people appreciate honesty. In short, if you forget someone's name, admit fault and kindly ask him or her for it again (do not forget it again).

A man's name is the sweetest sound in the world to him. People love hearing the sound of their own name and everything about themselves. If remembering someone's name is that helpful in turning a stranger into a friend, it is definitely an effort worth making.

Being a Good Listener

Sherlock Holmes once chided Dr. Watson for not knowing how many steps comprised the stairs to their flat in Baker Street, even though the good doctor had walked up and down them hundreds of times. “You see,” said Holmes, “but you do not observe.” In a similar way, all too often we listen, but we do not hear. We hear someone talking, and a moment later haven’t a notion as to what he said or we incorrectly imagine he said something we wanted him to say.

Listening well is so important that major corporations have sent their employees to special courses just to learn how to listen. It’s not an easy thing to do. It means focusing your attention on what is being said, listening with your mind as well as your ears, listening without interrupting, without contradicting, without being diverted by stray thoughts, without drawing unwarranted or premature conclusions, and without being distracted by what you are going to say when the speaker finishes. (You’ve just had the course.)

But this effort pays big rewards, both economically and socially. Not only do you learn more from listening well, but you make a splendid impression on whomever you’re listening to.

A story is told of the famous financier, J. P. Morgan, a Harvard Deke. A young man came to Morgan’s house one evening to call on his daughter. As the young lady was not yet ready, he was shown into the baronial living room to await her. Suddenly, in strode Brother Morgan, and the visitor felt a wave of panic at having to converse with this formidable man. He was starting to stammer out something when Morgan began to talk about some topic of the day. The young man listened, afraid to speak, or even move. For thirty minutes he sat immobile, silent, as Morgan talked on and on. Finally the daughter appeared, apologizing for her tardiness. “Not at all, my dear,” rumbled Morgan, “this young man is the most fascinating conversationalist I’ve ever met!”

It's amazing how flattered people are to be listened to, and how often, as was the case with J. P. Morgan, they ascribe to good listening the virtues of good speakers. And the reverse is true no matter how good a conversationalist you are, if you don't listen well, if you interrupt, if you try and hog the conversation to yourself, people will resent it, and you will not only be exhibiting bad manners, you will be headed for quick and universal unpopularity.

So listen. Everyone can talk but not everyone can listen. Encourage people to speak: ask intelligent questions, make eye contact with the speaker, focus the discussion on the other person. Lastly, and most importantly, ACTUALLY LISTEN to them.

Taking an Interest in Others

Unless you take a genuine interest in people, you will not grow as an individual, and you will miss a lot of fun and interest in life. This means not only taking an interest in others as people, but in the things which interest them. You can be awfully surprised by the amount of things you can learn just by listening to someone talk about their deepest interests and concerns. Chat with someone about your own interests and concerns and they will encourage you to do so (and at least pretend to share your interests) if you've gotten their respect. To be interesting, show interest.

Starting Up Conversation

We all have our moments when we are tongue-tied and no amount of thought seems to produce any topics of conversation. Comment on something a person is wearing, or something to do with a common interest or ask for help for something that you know someone is knowledgeable about. Keep questions open-ended (ones that avoid a simple "yes" or "no" as an answer). These questions often start with words like "why", "what" and "how".

Writing a Letter or Email

In a world of ever developing technology, nothing beats a good old fashioned letter (or more commonly, email). For the most part, email is the most widely used form of communication within ΔKE. It is thus important to be able to follow certain protocols when writing a letter or an email.

No Alumni wants to see a message that begins with “What’s up?”, “How’s it going?” or “Yo”, to name a few examples. Be formal when addressing an Alumni (especially when he is a Brother that you do not know yet) until you are instructed otherwise. USE PROPER GRAMMAR. While it is acceptable between the active Brothers to shorten messages for the sake of making them easier to type, it is only satisfactory to do so in a casual setting. Alumni and those whom you want to take you seriously will only do so if you make proper use of the English language in your message

Table Manners

One thing that etiquette books do talk about is table manners. It used to be that a man learned these at home, at the family dining table, and brought them with him to college and fraternity life. Contemporary life today is so hurried and on-the-go that few families sit down formally at dinner anymore, and the idea of developing proper table manners strikes many young people as rather odd.

This is unfortunate, because good table manners, although they may change slightly over the years, have never gone out of style, as many an aspiring but uninstructed young man has discovered to his chagrin. If you are invited to dine with your girlfriend’s parents, or, after graduation, with your boss and his wife, your table manners had better be at least adequate, and a good place to polish them is at the fraternity dining table.

If the following list of suggestions seems obvious to you, congratulations. You may be assured it won't seem so to everybody!

Helpful Hints

If you are invited to someone's home for dinner, be on time. If you are asked to come at 7:00 PM, this doesn't mean seven thirty or a quarter to eight. In fact, it may do you well to arrive slightly early to get any introductions or hellos out of the way.

If you are invited to a lunch or dinner party, do not ask if you can bring a date. As a single man you are probably being invited to fit a special place at the party and your hosts may have an out-of-town guest who is to be your date for the evening.

It is not necessary to bring your hostess a gift; if you want to make a pleasing gesture, send her some flowers along with your thankyou letter.

As a single man, you are expected to assist your hosts in passing horsd'oeuvres, etc. Do so graciously, serving the women first.

Let your hostess tell you where she wants you to sit. Unless it's a very formal party, with place cards, she'll probably say something like, "Bob, why don't you sit over here." It is customary for a man to help the lady on his right to be seated, and to remain standing until all the women at the table have been seated.

Wait for everybody to be served before you begin eating. Your hostess may give everyone the cue to begin either with a toast or a direct cue, but don't wolf down your food and then sit there while others are eating. Time yourself so that you finish about the same time as everyone else.

If you're uncertain which fork or other utensil to use, watch your hostess. Most place settings today are arranged in order of use (you use the piece on the outside first), but some are still arranged by size, which can be confusing if you don't know which fork is for fish and which is for salad. If you make a mistake, just continue eatingdon't put the silver back on the table. (If you find you are missing a piece of silver, just ask for it; don't try and make do without it.)

During the meal, if you pause to drink or eat a piece of bread, cross your knife and fork on your plate: knife to the right with the blade facing the fork, prongs of the fork over the knife, pointing down. This is a sign to whoever's collecting the plates that you have not finished. When you have finished, place the knife and fork side by side on your plate: knife to the right, blade facing the fork, fork with prongs down. (If the dish has been eaten with only a fork, place it alone on the plate with the tines up.) And leave the plate where it is don't push it away from you.

The butter knife is placed across the top of the butter plate, and is only used to butter the bread or rolls, never to cut them. Break them with your fingers and butter only enough for each bite at a time.

The United States is about the only Western nation where most people hold the knife in the right hand and the fork in the left to cut food then switch utensils to eat it. In Europe one keeps the fork in the left hand. By the time you read this, you are probably too set in your ways to break this habit, but beware that many people consider the constant shifting of knife and fork to be clumsy and awkward, so make it as unobtrusive as possible.

Whichever hand you use, slice off only one bite of meat at a time; don't cut it up like the dog's dinner.

If you have to leave the table for any reason, don't make a big thing of it; just nod to the host or hostess, say "Excuse me, please," and depart, leaving your napkin neatly to the left of your plate (not on your chair). When you return, sit down without comment and continue the meal.

Watch your elbow they belong at your side, not sticking out or leaning on the table. Keep the hand you're not eating with in your lap not on the table or holding your plate.

If you are chewing and someone asks you a question, wait until you have swallowed before answering. Your mother told you never to talk with your mouth full, and she was right.

If you want to keep your hostess happy, do not put salt or pepper on your food until you have tasted it, and then do it sparingly and inconspicuously, lest you imply the food was improperly seasoned in the kitchen. And never ask for ketchup or any sauce that has not been served—it's an insult to your hostess and the cook.

Don't think it's rude to cut salad with a knife—it isn't, some large leaves of lettuce require it. If you can get along with just a fork, leave the knife on the table. (If the salad is served with the meat course, you use the same fork for both.)

When you eat, sit up straight (just as your mother told you) and bring the food up to your mouth—don't bend over your plate and shovel it in. This includes soup, which you wait to cool sufficiently without blowing on it. If you want to get the last drop from the bowl, you tip it away from you, and spoon the liquid away from you as well. This also applies to other bowl foods such as ice cream, and is considered perfectly proper. Just don't slurp.

Don't leave your spoon in a soup or dessert bowl, or in your coffee cup; place it on the dish beneath. If you have to remove something from your mouth—a piece of gristle or a fishbone, say—work it on to your fork with your tongue and place it near the rim of your plate. This is perfectly proper and no cause for embarrassment.

Don't be intimidated by an artichoke. (A gentleman is never intimidated by anything.) Pull off a leaf with your fingers, dip the blunt end into the sauce or melted butter which accompanies it, draw it through your teeth, and place the leaf on a plate provided or in a neat pile next to your artichoke. When you come to the fuzzy gray inner part, hold it with your fork, cut it off, and set it aside. This leaves the "heart" which you eat with a knife and fork, the pieces being dipped one at a time into the sauce.

Be careful with chicken: chicken, even when fried, is eaten with a knife and fork (unless you're at a barbecue or picnic). Watch your hosts to see if, when finished, they pick up their pieces to get at the last morsels on the bone. If they do, you do. If they don't, you don't (which is a pretty good rule to remember throughout the meal).

Don't smoke during a meal, don't even ask. When dessert is finished and coffee is being served, if those around you are lighting up, you can join them. But if they're not, don't be the first to try.

Don't put your napkin on the table just because the meal is finished and the diners are lingering over coffee. Keep it in your lap until the moment you rise to leave the table, then place it neatly to the left of your plate.

The day after you have been entertained, write a letter or get in touch with the hostess to thank her for the dinner. It doesn't have to be long or elaborate; a simple, sincere note is all you need.

If you follow these simple guidelines, you will be regarded as a man of manners, and you will be invited back.

Proper Dress

It's unfair, of course, but people judge you by what you wear, so it's a good idea to dress accordingly. Around campus, and in informal situations, you can dress pretty much to suit yourself, bearing in mind the main objective is not to look out of place. If you show up for a backyard barbecue in a formal 3-piece suit, you aren't going to feel comfortable and those around you aren't going to feel comfortable either. (One function of a gentleman is to ease the burdens of others, not add to them.)

Having said that, it should also be noted that it's better, at a weekend or "informal" function particularly if ladies are going to be present to err on the side of being a little dressy if you aren't sure what everyone else will be wearing; you can always slip off your jacket, take off your tie, and roll up your sleeves but if you show up in a sweater and jeans when the other men are in sport coats and blazers, there's not much you can do except go home and change.

In the Office

However, when it comes to more formal occasions, and in the world of business (get ready for it now), the rules are more precise.

In the business world, and for more formal social occasions, the key word is “conservative.” A political columnist once alluded to George Bush’s “preppy” wardrobe and, with characteristic humor, Brother Bush responded. “I am going,” he said, “to the shinier polyester, double vented, slashpocket, pleated front look. My friends at Mory’s won’t know me.” Nor, it’s safe to say, would the kind of businessmen who hire bright young Dekes. Unfair or not, you have to have the “look.”

What is the “look”?

Suits

In suits, it’s dark colors—dark gray, and the darker shades of blue (brown suits, despite President Reagan’s fondness for them, are not really “in” in the conservative executive world). Solid colors, or conservative pinstripes, which means that the stripes aren’t too wide, or too far apart, lest you look, like a 1930s gangster. A very conservative gray plaid is nice, but get a couple of solids and pinstripes first. (Note: with a plaid suit, if you could wear the jacket as a sports coat, it’s too loud for the office.) All wool, or wool blend. Conservatively tailored: single vented, single breasted, natural, unpadded shoulders, jacket not pinching the waist but hanging naturally. Properly fitted: sleeves and jacket long enough (if you stand straight with your arms at your sides, fingers slightly curled, your fingertips should just touch the bottom edge of your jacket), the collar fitting smoothly over the neck and shoulders with no wrinkles or gaps. Twopiece, or with a vest – but if you wear a vest, either wear suspenders (currently enjoying a revival in popularity after years of being what the janitor wore) or have your trousers fitted so you don’t need a belt. There are few things that look tackier than a belt buckle bulging out from under a vest, and the fact that you see this all the time doesn’t make it right.

Shirts

In shirts, white or light blue, solids or conservative stripes; no plaids in the office, please. Allcotton (comfortable, longlasting, but wrinkles easily) or cotton blend (which should contain not less than 60% cotton for good comfort and wrinkleresistance). Oxford cloth or broadcloth (many men find Oxford, a thicker weave than broadcloth, more comfortable, especially in the summer when broadcloth has a tendency to stick to the skin). No white-on-white, no fancy stitching, no extreme collar styles – most are OK, but avoid a collar with a very wide spread.

Ties

In ties, you have a little more latitude: repp stripes, solids, and small, neat patterns are most popular. If your shirt is striped, solid colors and neat patterns work better than stripes, although the latter can still be worn. A fourin-hand goes better with most collar styles than the thicker Windsor knot, but experiment to see what works best for you. The popularity of bow ties comes and goes. Of course, the black tie with the dinner jacket; you'll be wise to see that the tie is black, and the tux is, too, unless you want to look like the bandleader at a sleazy resort).

Your tie should be knotted so that the end of it just touches the top of your waistband – to hold a tie down by sticking the end of it in your trousers is not considered the mark of a gentleman, any more than is stuffing it in your shirt. If you want to hold down your tie, use a small, inconspicuous tie tack and place it about threequarters down the length of your tie; or a very thin gold bar about twothirds of the way down (it should not be visible when your jacket is buttoned).

How to Tie a Tie

Learning how to tie a tie is an important aspect of being able to present yourself in a professional manner, whether it be to prospective members, active Brothers, Alumni, your date or an employer. A properly tied tie exudes confidence and has the ability to help you improve on your physical attributes. It is wise to have one or two tie knots in your repertoire that you can produce at any given time. Pick the one(s) that suit you and practice them until you can tie them with your eyes closed! (Stand in front of a mirror to get started)

Four In Hand Knot

This knot makes for a narrow, more discreet and slightly asymmetrical tie knot and is best suited for a standard down button-down dress shirt and works best with wide neckties made from heavy fabrics. This one can be worn by anyone but is best suited for those with shorter necks as its narrow, long note is able to elongate the appearance of the wearer's neck.

1. Start with the wide end of your necktie on the right, extending about 12 inches below the narrow end on the left.
2. Cross the wide end over the narrow end.
3. Turn the wide end back underneath the narrow end.
4. Continue by bringing the wide end back over in front of the narrow end again.
5. Then, pull the wide end up and through the loop around your neck.
6. Hold the front of the knot loosely with your index finger and bring the wide end down through the front loop.
7. Lastly, remove your finger and tighten the knot carefully to the collar by holding the narrow end and sliding the knot up. (Use your fingers to smooth all the knots out within the knot every few inches you tighten to make sure the knot looks smooth *this applies to every knot)

Pratt Knot

The Pratt knot, also known as the Shelby Knot, is tidy and fairly wide, but not quite as wide as the Windsor Knot. It fits any dress shirt and neckties that are somewhat wide that are made from lighter to medium fabrics.

1. Start with the necktie inside out, with the wide end on the right, extending about 12 inches below the narrow end on the left.
2. Cross the wide end under the narrow end.
3. Take the wide end over and under the narrow end.
4. Pull the loop down and tighten.
5. Take the wide end over to the right.
6. Pull the wide end up, behind the loop
7. Bring the wide end through the knot and gently tighten.

Half Windsor Knot

The half Windsor is asymmetrical knot that is the modest version of the full Windsor. It is best suited for somewhat wider neckties with light to medium fabric.

1. Start with the wide end of your necktie on the right, extending about 12 inches below the narrow end on the left.
2. Cross the wide end over the narrow end.
3. Bring the wide end around and behind the narrow end.
4. Bring the wide end up.
5. Pull the wide end through the loop and to the right.
6. Bring the wide end around front over the narrow end from right to left.
7. Again, bring the wide end up and through the loop.
8. Then bring the wide end down through the knot in front.
9. Using both hands, gently tighten the knot.

Windsor Knot

The Windsor is a thick, wide and triangular knot that projects confidence. It is best suited for presentations and job interviews. It is best suited for shirts with spread-collared necks. Men with shorter necks should stay away from this knot as it tends to shorten the image of a neck due to its width.

1. Start with the wide end of your necktie on the right, extending about 12 inches below the narrow end on the left.
2. Cross the wide end over the narrow end.
3. Bring the wide end up through the loop between the collar and your tie.
4. Bring the wide end back down.
5. Pull the wide end underneath the narrow end and to the right, back through the loop and to the right again so that the wide end is inside out.
6. Bring the wide end across the front from right to left.
7. Pull the wide end up through the loop again.
8. Bring the wide end down through the knot in front.
9. Using both hands, tighten the knot carefully and draw it up to the collar.

Shoes

In shoes, black laceups, the plainer the better (save your loafers for the weekend). Good shoes are costly, but if you can afford it, buy two pairs at a time and wear them on alternate days they'll last a lot longer. Unless they are black, cordovans are not as appropriate and, because the leather is denser, heat up your feet more than regular calf. A gentleman does not wear jogging shoes in the office – he changes out of them before the office day begins.

Socks

In socks, black, to match your shoes. Avoid the temptation to wear navy socks to match your navy blue suit it won't look as well. Belt, shoes and socks should match, and black is the color you want. Suspenders, or “braces” to use the English term, are another story – here, almost anything goes, the assumption being that unless you wander around the office or workplace in your shirt sleeves (a practice generally discouraged) no one is going to see them. Your socks should come up to the knee, and have elastic tops to hold them up; “halfcalf” socks don't work well, and ankle length socks are for the gym. When you are sitting with your legs crossed, all that should be seen of your legs is an expanse of black sock (preferably wool).

Jewelry

Gentlemen do not wear conspicuous jewelry, ID bracelets, or jeweled rings (a wedding ring is OK, or perhaps a modest gold ring with a crest, but don't wear both at the same time). Nor do they wear flashy cufflinks – if you must wear French cuffs (which are often a nuisance) the best links are plain, heavy gold without gems or elaborate ornamentation. Try and avoid the airplanewing kind that fold up – they almost always manage to look cheap, whatever their cost. As to your watch, the plainer the better – save your chunky chronometer with the pushbuttons and dials for your weekend sporting activities!

Coats

Your wardrobe should contain a navy blue blazer and dark gray flannel slacks in many parts of the U.S. and Canada this is the standard uniform for brunch and other weekend social events and a good tweed sports jacket for a change of place. You should have a good wool topcoat (if appropriate to your locale) and a good poplin raincoat (preferably with the convenience of a removable liner) in tan or dark blue only; any other color makes a negative impression, according to various manufacturers' studies, especially black. Your raincoat can be in plain or trench coat style if the latter, stick to tan. If you wear a trench coat, ignore the fashion ads and buckle the belt around your waist – don't tie the ends like a polo coat, which is another garment you'll want to avoid.

On Top

You should have some sort of appropriate hat to wear with your topcoat, and something to wear with your raincoat a poplin cap is good if you can find one that's reasonably waterproof. You don't have to wear any headgear the prejudice in business against men who don't wear hats is long gone but any woman will tell you that a man wearing a hat somehow looks better than one who isn't and it is a convenience when it rains or snows!

Business Casual

Business casual, is a popular dress code in professional and white-collar workplaces in Western countries. It encompasses elements from business formal attire (suits and neckties) but also includes bottoms ranging from pants to jeans. The New York Times cites job search engine Monster.com's definition of business casual as

“In general, business casual means dressing professionally, looking relaxed yet neat and pulled together”

In general, business casual can be interpreted as the medium between business formal wear and street wear. For men, it usually implies something along the lines of a combination of a collared shirt (a dress shirt or a polo) and cotton trousers (khakis or jeans) with a belt and dress shoes. A blazer or a jacket be combined as well.

Summing up Proper Dress

These suggestions are based on the conservative tastes of corporate American businessmen, but they do not necessarily apply to every business or every part of the country. You will find, however, that they are safe guidelines to start out with, and if your company or locale favors less conservative office wear, there are still plenty of business and social occasions where what's been described is considered correct. You can always jazz up your wardrobe with other things, but if you stick to these essentials, if you assume the "look," you won't go wrong.

Clothes don't necessarily make the man, but try telling that to a personnel director!

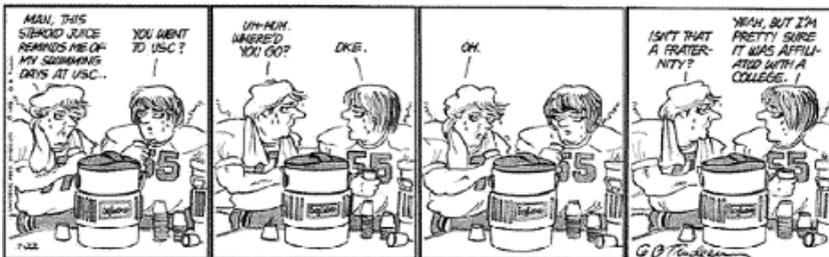
New Member Officer Resources

New Member Officers

As a New Member, you will have the exciting possibility of serving as a New Member officer. Each New Member officer position is directly associated with its active counterpart and will give you insight into the position and what it entails. Should you be interested in a certain executive position as an active member, it may be beneficial to take on a New Member officer role to really understand what to expect in the future.

New Member Class President

The New Member Class President serves as the representative of your entire New Member class. He becomes the direct link between the New Member class and the active chapter. The New Member Class President must be ready to accept blame for the shortcomings of the New Member class. On the other hand, the collective success of a New Member class can often be attributed to a hardworking New Member Class President. He is responsible for overseeing every detail of the New Member class, from attendance at meetings to the management of every New Member event, party, philanthropic event, sports event, etc. This role will challenge and nourish your leadership abilities as a New Member, active



New Member Treasurer

The New Member Treasurer, much like the chapter Treasurer is responsible for the timely collection of the New Member dues and other funds when the need arises. He reports directly to the chapter Treasurer.

New Member Social Chairman

The New Member Social Chairman is the driving force behind the New Member party as well as any social events run by the New Member class. He reports directly to the Social Chairman and it will be beneficial for the New Member social chairman to refer to the Social Chairman for advice. In addition to this, he may be called upon to help out in the organization of social events for the chapter.

New Member Secretary

Just like its active counterpart, the New Member Secretary records the meetings of every New Member meeting and recalls them when called upon to do so. He is also in charge of the counting and notekeeping of the New Member officer elections

New Member Risk-Management Chair

The New Member Risk-Management Chair will work with the chapter Risk Management Chair to ensure everything is aligned with our risk management policy. This position will learn what is required by our policy and how to effectively enforce it.

New Member Philanthropy and Service Chair

This position can easily be split in two. This person will be in charge of coordinating and implementing the New Member class philanthropy project. They should work closely with the chapter Philanthropy and Service Chair(s) and refer to them for advice.

THE CHAPTERS OF DELTA KAPPA EPSILON

1. **PHI**, Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut (renamed Yale University in 1887). Established June 22, 1844 as a protest against the unjust selections of the two fraternities then present (Alpha Delta Phi and Psi Upsilon). Phi of ΔKE is the only fraternity chapter at Yale which has never gone inactive.
2. **THETA**, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, Chartered November 6, 1844 as the fourth fraternity. Founded through the efforts of Elisha B. Shapleigh and Thomas D. Sherwood of Yale, who worked with John S. H. Fogg, Bowdoin '46 to recruit the original men. Presently inactive.
3. **ZETA**, College of New Jersey (later Princeton University), Princeton, New Jersey. Chartered September 15, 1845 as the third fraternity there. Inactive from 1846 to March 17, 1852 because of antifraternity pressures; revived but then became inactive again in 1857. Fraternities returned to Princeton in the mid 1980s, and Zeta was revived on November 6, 1987.
4. **XI**, Waterville College, Waterville, Maine (after 1867 it was known as Colby University, and after 1899 as Colby College). Chartered June 25, 1846 as the first fraternity at Colby. Currently inactive.
5. **SIGMA**, Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts. Chartered October 30, 1846 as the third fraternity there. Charter was withdrawn in 1982 over the issue of female membership. Following an unsuccessful attempt on the part of the college to suppress fraternities, the chapter was revived February 1, 1986. Chapter was closed in March 2015, when the college banned the existence of fraternities.

6. GAMMA, University of Nashville, Nashville, Tennessee. Chartered April 19, 1847 as the first fraternity. Inactive 1850-55 when university activities were suspended. Chapter name "Gamma" was given to Harvard in 1851 but restored to Nashville in 1855. Inactive 1861-89, revived at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, on Oct. 16, 1889. Chapter was closed in August 2015.
7. PSI, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Chartered June 20, 1847 as the first fraternity there. Inactive October 1856 to 1885 due to faculty opposition and the Civil War, and revived November 19, 1885.
8. CHI, University of Mississippi, Oxford, Mississippi. Chartered April 14, 1850 as the first fraternity there. Due to the Civil War, was inactive 1861-65 and revived January 6, 1865. Inactive 1912-28 because of a state antifraternity law. It became inactive in 2009.
9. UPSILON, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. Chartered July 25, 1850 as the fifth fraternity there. Charter withdrawn in 1963.
10. BETA, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Chartered April 5, 1851 as the first fraternity there. Inactive between 1861 and 1887, and revived March 19, 1887. During this period of inactivity, a chapter at Columbia University had been given the name Beta so the North Carolina chapter was named Beta Alpha until after the 1887 convention when the Columbia chapter took the name Gamma Beta.
11. ALPHA, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Chartered October 15, 1851 as a sophomore society, originally with the name "Gamma" since Nashville was inactive. Renamed Alpha in 1855 upon Nashville's reactivation; inactive 1857-60. Charter withdrawn in 1891 because of duplication of membership with other fraternal societies at Harvard. Alpha was revived on April 28, 1991. There is presently a DKE colony at Harvard.

12. KAPPA, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. Chartered on March 8, 1852 as the fourth fraternity there. Inactive 1856-59 after the chapter was split when six Dekes broke from the chapter to found Sigma Chi; inactive 1873-1889 when the school was closed due to financial difficulties and revived October 16, 1889. In 1985 university recognition was withdrawn as the result of alcohol violations, and the chapter was reactivated on April 15, 1989.
13. DELTA, South Carolina College, Columbia, South Carolina. Chartered on May 5, 1852 as the second fraternity there. Inactive since the Civil War (1861). Rechartered on June 8th 2016
14. LAMBDA, Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio. Chartered June 5, 1852 as the first fraternity at Kenyon. In 1854 Lambda chapter built the first fraternity lodge in America on a wooded site away from the campus.
15. OMEGA, Oakland College, Oakland, Mississippi. Chartered on November 20, 1852 as the first fraternity at the college. Inactive since 1861.
16. ETA, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia. Chartered November 26, 1852 as the first fraternity.
17. PI, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire. Chartered July 14, 1853 as the fourth fraternity there. Charter withdrawn in 1970.
18. IOTA, chartered on February 23, 1854 at Kentucky Military Institute, Frankfort, Kentucky as the second fraternity there. Inactive from 1861-84. Revived at Central University of Kentucky in Richmond, Kentucky. Central University merged with Centre College of Kentucky in 1901 and the chapter is now located at Centre College in Danville, Kentucky. Rechartered May 1, 2010.
19. ALPHA ALPHA, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont. Chartered September 18, 1854 as the second fraternity there. Originally named Alpha, the chapter was named Alpha' (prime) with the revival of the Harvard chapter, and was renamed Alpha Alpha at the 1887 Convention. Inactive 1969-1985. Reactivated on April 27, 1985. Presently inactive.

20. OMICRON, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Chartered February 24, 1855 as the fourth fraternity there. One of three chapters with a separate meeting hall, "The Shant," a brick structure built in 1878, now used to house the ΔKE International and The Rampant Lion Foundation.
21. EPSILON, Williams, Williamstown, Massachusetts. Chartered on March 25, 1855 as the ninth fraternity. Inactive since 1961 when college banned fraternities.
22. RHO, Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania. Chartered March 25, 1855 as the second (and oldest surviving) fraternity there.
23. TAU, Hamilton College, Clinton, New York. Chartered January 15, 1856 as the sixth fraternity there.
24. MU, Madison University (renamed Colgate University in 1890), Hamilton, New York. Chartered March 1, 1856 as the second fraternity there. Mu maintains a separate structure for meetings—the Mu Temple. Currently inactive.
25. NU, College of the City of New York (C.C.N.Y.), New York, New York (formerly known as the Free Academy). Chartered May 29, 1856 as the second fraternity there. Inactive since 1973.
26. BETA PHI, University of Rochester, Rochester, New York. Chartered November 1, 1856 as the fourth fraternity.
27. THETA CHI, Union College, Schenectady, New York. Chartered November 25, 1856 as the ninth fraternity. Charter withdrawn in 1869 when Civil War left the chapter too weak. Charter renewed in the Winter of 2004-2005.
28. KAPPA PSI, Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee. Chartered March 16, 1857 as the first fraternity there. Inactive 1862-66, and although revived after the Civil War it was so weakened that it became inactive in 1874.

29. ZETA ZETA, chartered January 30, 1858 at Centenary College of Louisiana, Jackson, Louisiana as the second fraternity there. Inactive from April 7, 1861 to April 7, 1923 when it was revived at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The Friars Club, a local society, petitioned 14 years for the revival, and members of Zeta Zeta, in testament of this continuing endeavor, are permitted to wear the Friars' pin in addition to the standard ΔKE badge.
30. ALPHA DELTA, Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania. Chartered June 10, 1858 as the first fraternity. Inactive since 1862 as a result of the Civil War. Chapter name taken by Northwestern in 2000.
31. TAU DELTA, Union University, Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Chartered in December 18, 1860 as the third fraternity there. Made inactive by the Civil War in the spring of the next year. Name, "Tau Delta" transferred to the chapter at University of the South upon its chartering in 1969.
32. PHI CHI, Rutgers College (Now Rutgers—the State University), New Brunswick, New Jersey. Chartered February 14, 1861 as the fourth fraternity there.
33. KAPPA PHI, Troy University, Troy, New York. Chartered in January 26, 1866 as the first fraternity there. Both college and chapter did not survive the Civil War.
34. PSI PHI, chartered at Indiana Asbury University (renamed DePauw University in 1884) on November 8, 1866 as the fifth fraternity there. Presently inactive.
35. GAMMA PHI, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut. Chartered on January 18, 1867 as the sixth fraternity. Some members of the charter group had been members of the Owl & Wand Chapter of the Mystic Seven which disbanded the same year.
36. ETA ALPHA, chartered at Washington College in Lexington, Virginia (renamed Washington and Lee University in 1871) on June 4, 1867 as the sixth fraternity on campus. Inactive since 1876, but created a colony in 2015.

37. PSI OMEGA, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York. Chartered on November 14, 1867. There is presently a DKE colony at RPI.

38. BETA CHI, chartered on November 17, 1868 as the fourth fraternity at Western Reserve College in Hudson, Ohio. The charter members of the chapter had been members of Beta chapter of Beta Theta Pi but broke away to form the new ΔKE chapter. The college moved to Cleveland, Ohio in 1882 and became a university, and in 1967 joined with Case Institute of Technology to become Case Western Reserve. Presently inactive.

39. DELTA CHI, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. Chartered January 10, 1870, as the eighth fraternity. Chapter was closed in 2013-14.

40. DELTA DELTA, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois. Chartered on May 22, 1870 as Delta chapter and as the fourth fraternity at the old University of Chicago which closed in 1885. Inactive from 1885 to 1893, the chapter was revived as Delta Delta chapter at the new University of Chicago, which had opened the previous year. Inactive since 1951, the chapter was revived on April 22, 1989.

41. PHI GAMMA, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York. Chartered November 17, 1871 as the first fraternity at Syracuse, the chapter had its origins with a group at Genesee College in Lima, New York, which preceded Syracuse. The charter was granted to a group which had been part of the Pen and Scroll Chapter of the Mystic Seven, a fraternity which merged with Beta Theta Pi in 1890.

42. GAMMA BETA, Columbia University, New York, New York. Chartered on October 15, 1874 as the Beta chapter and the ninth fraternity at Columbia. Name changed to Gamma Beta at the 1887 Convention, after the revival of Beta chapter at North Carolina. Inactive since 1935.

43. THETA ZETA, University of California, Berkeley, California. Chartered December 8, 1876 as ΔKE's first West Coast chapter and as the fourth fraternity at Berkeley.
44. ALPHA CHI, Trinity College, Hartford, New York. Chartered on May 5, 1879 as the fourth fraternity at Trinity; the founding group were members of the local "Clio" society. Inactive since 1990.
45. PHI EPSILON, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Chartered October 16, 1889 as the seventh fraternity on campus. Twelve of the 20 charter members had been members of the local chapter of Phi Delta Theta and had broken away from that fraternity when the chance to form a ΔKE chapter became a possibility.
46. SIGMA TAU, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Chartered November 14, 1890 as the tenth fraternity there. Founders were members of local society Alpha Gamma Kappa, which had been established to petition for a ΔKE charter.
47. TAU LAMBDA, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana. Chartered November 17, 1898 as the eleventh fraternity at Tulane. Presently inactive.
48. ALPHA PHI, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Chartered November 27, 1899 as the sixth fraternity there, this made ΔKE an international fraternity. The charter was granted to the "Caduceus Club," formed to petition the Fraternity.
49. DELTA KAPPA, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Chartered November 16, 1899 as the seventeenth fraternity there.
50. TAU ALPHA, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Charter was approved November 16, 1900, making Tau Alpha the fifth fraternity at McGill. A local society, Alpha Phi Epsilon, and another local group combined under the name of Tau Alpha Society to receive the charter. The installation and presentation of the charter was on January 12, 1901. Rechartered on April 13, 2016.

51. SIGMA RHO, Stanford University, Stanford, California. Chartered December 12, 1901 as the thirteenth fraternity. Founding members had originally been part of the Lambda Epsilon chapter of Phi Gamma Delta which had given up its charter in a dispute with the national fraternity.
52. DELTA PI, University of Illinois, Champaign, Illinois. Chartered November 17, 1904 as the thirteenth fraternity there. Inactive 1965-69, revived on May 17, 1969; inactive again since 1986. Rechartered June 23, 2017.
53. RHO DELTA, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin. Chartered November 15, 1906 as the twenty-fourth fraternity there. Currently inactive.
54. KAPPA EPSILON, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington. Chartered November 18, 1910 as the thirteenth fraternity there. Inactive 1965-1991. Was reactivated after 1991, but presently inactive.
55. OMEGA CHI, University of Texas, Austin, Texas. Chartered December 6, 1912 as the fifteenth fraternity there. A local group, the Capital Club, which had been in existence for ten years, received the charter. There is presently a DKE colony at UT.
56. ALPHA TAU, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. Chartered March 27, 1925 as the second fraternity there.
57. THETA RHO, University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California. Chartered February 13, 1932 as the twentieth fraternity there. Lack of membership caused the chapter to go inactive in 1950. Currently inactive.
58. DELTA PHI, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. Chartered December 30, 1932 as the fourth fraternity there.
59. DELTA EPSILON, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. Chartered on February 27, 1948 as the twentyfifth fraternity there. Inactive since 1959. Re-established as Alpha Delta in 2000. Inactive.

60. LAMBDA DELTA, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas. Chartered March 27, 1948 as the twelfth fraternity there. Inactive since 1961.
61. PHI ALPHA, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. Chartered February 26, 1949 as the thirteenth fraternity there.
62. KAPPA DELTA, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland. Chartered February 16, 1952 as the twenty-fourth fraternity there. Currently inactive.
63. RHO LAMBDA, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma. Chartered February 21, 1954 as the twenty third fraternity there. Inactive since 1971, the chapter was revived in 1990, but is currently inactive.
64. TAU DELTA, University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee. Chartered February 22, 1969 as the twelfth fraternity there and given the chapter name formerly used by Union University in 1861 (the only example of a duplication in the Δ KE Chapter Roll).
65. PSI DELTA, Wake Forest University, Winston Salem, North Carolina. Chartered March 18, 1970 as the eleventh fraternity there.
66. SIGMA ALPHA, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Virginia. Chartered February 6, 1971; the charter members had belonged to Delta Kappa Sigma, a local fraternity founded in 1941.
67. PHI DELTA, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada. Chartered June 1, 1972 as the ninth fraternity there. Inactive.
68. SIGMA PHI, Villanova University, Villanova, Pennsylvania. Chartered Jan. 23, 1973 as the first Δ KE chapter at a Catholic university. Inactive.
69. PI BETA, Troy University, Troy, Alabama. Chartered April 8, 1976. The chapter's charter was withdrawn by the Δ KE Board in 1986. Reactivated in 2011.
70. ALPHA MU, Glassboro College, later Rowan University, Glassboro, New Jersey. Chartered May 4, 1982.

71. EPSILON RHO, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina. Chartered April 19, 1983. The chapter letters are those of Duke's motto, "Eruditio et Religio".
72. NU ZETA, Pace University, Pleasantville, New York. Chartered April 24, 1983 as the first fraternity there, and named in part for Nu chapter (C.C.N.Y.) whose alumni were instrumental in establishing the chapter.
73. ALPHA OMEGA, Louisiana Tech University, Ruston, Louisiana. Chartered on May 19, 1984. Operations suspended in September 1997.
74. THETA UPSILON, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona. Chartered April 13, 1985. Reactivated in the Spring of 2010.
75. IOTA MU, Fordham University, New York, New York. Chartered December 1, 1990 as the second fraternity there, this was ΔKE's second chapter in a Catholic university. Inactive.
76. ALPHA RHO, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Chartered December 1, 1990. Inactive.
77. ZETA UPSILON, University of California at Davis, Davis, California. Chartered January 12, 1991. Inactive since 2007.
78. PHI SIGMA, Bryant College, Smithfield, Rhode Island. Chartered January 26, 1991.
79. PHI RHO, Pennsylvania State University, State College, Pennsylvania. Chartered February 16, 1991.
80. CHI RHO, Bloomsburg University, Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania. Chartered February 16, 1991. Inactive 2017.
81. ZETA CHI, Bentley University, Waltham, Massachusetts. Chartered April 28, 1991.
82. OMEGA OMEGA, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona. Chartered June 26, 1993. Inactive.
83. SIGMA BETA, University of California, Santa Barbara, California. Chartered June 26, 1993. Inactive.
85. BETA DELTA, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia. Chartered February 25, 1995. Inactive since 1996.

86. ALPHA BETA, DePaul University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois. Chartered August 9, 1998. Inactive.
87. SIGMA KAPPA, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan. Chartered August 9, 1998.
88. DELTA TAU, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. Chartered July 29, 2000. Inactive.
89. ALPHA DELTA, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. Chartered July 6, 2000. Inactive.
90. DELTA PSI, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. Chartered December 3, 2000
91. MU CHI, Maryville, TN. Chartered February 2001.
92. UPSILON OMEGA, University of South Alabama, Mobile, AL. Chartered March 20, 2001. Inactive.
93. KAPPA OMEGA, Lake Forest College, Lake Forest IL Chartered in 2002. Charter suspended August, 2007.
94. RHO BETA, University of Richmond, Richmond, VA Chartered in 2002.
95. ALPHA GAMMA, Hudson River Chapter. Members attend the United States Military Academy at West Point. There is no official connection to West Point. Chartered in 2002. Inactive.
96. PHI BETA, Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, TX Chartered on January 14, 2002. Inactive since 2007.
97. RHO TAU, College of Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina. Chartered on February 21, 2005. Inactive.
98. TAU CHI, Texas A&M University. Colonized on November 7, 2009 as the twenty-seventh fraternity on campus. This was the first colonization effort in history to have two former U.S. Presidents (George H.W. Bush and George W. Bush) personally support the endeavor.

99. BETA TAU, University of Victoria, British Columbia. Began as an interest group in January of 2010 and chartered March 27, 2010 as the first fraternity on campus.
100. SIGMA XI, St. Joseph's College, Patchogue, NY. Chartered July 28, 2012. The first men were initiated February 4, 2012. The charter members had belonged to local fraternity Sigma Xi Epsilon, founded in 2004.
101. DELTA ALPHA, Auburn University, Auburn, AL. Chartered November 7, 2012. Inactive 2016.
102. OMEGA MU, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK. Chartered May 1, 2013.
103. PHI MU, Manhattan College, Riverdale, NY. Chartered May 15, 2014.
104. CHI BETA, University of North Carolina at Wilmington, Wilmington, NC. Also chartered May 15, 2014.
105. GAMMA IOTA, Gannon University, Erie, PA. Also chartered May 15, 2014.
106. ZETA GAMMA, Hampden-Sydney College, Hampden-Sydney, VA. Became a colony April 10, 2012. The first men were initiated December 2, 2012. Chartered August 7, 2015.
107. PI ALPHA, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO. Chartered July 30th 2016. The founding members were initiated April 25, 2015.

Current Δ KE Colonies

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, NY. The present colony first initiated men on April 4, 2014. Group was permitted by RPI to be a colony on June 27, 2014.

Ithaca College, Ithaca, NY. Colonized May 15, 2014. First initiation was held January 31, 2015.

Harvard University, Cambridge, MA. Colonized October 1, 2014. The present colony first initiated men on December 5, 2014

Colorado University, Boulder, CO. Colonized May 6, 2015.

University of Delaware, Newark, DE. Colonized November 7, 2012. First initiated December 7, 2013.

University of Texas, Austin, TX. Colonized September 12, 2013. The present colony first initiated men on January 19, 2014.

University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN. Colonized November 12, 2013. First initiated March 30, 2014.

Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC. Colonized March 5, 2014. First initiation held January 17, 2015.

North Carolina State University, in Raleigh NC, colonized Oct 7, 2015

University of Western Ontario, also known as "Western University", in London Ontario, colonized Oct 13, 2015

Washington & Lee University in Lexington VA, colonized Jan 7, 2016

The Songs of ΔKE

The following songs have been transcribed from The Songs of ΔKE, originally a 1959 Long Play (LP) phonograph album arranged and produced by Eddie Safranski Productions (Erica Music ASCAP). This album was later released as a compact disc. Eddie Safranski was a well known big band jazz bass player who performed through the nineteen-Forties and Fifties. The Songs of ΔKE can be purchased via Delta Kappa Epsilon headquarters at our website: www.dke.org. The lyrics appear in the same order as recorded on the album.

Son of a ΔKE

---Chorus

When I was a freshman,
A freshman, soft and green,
I dreamt of Delta Kappa,
Of college life the queen,
And when upon the woolly goat,
They gently mounted me,
I felt with joy I'd reached at last,
The Hall of D K E.

A sentimental junior,
I sported a moustache,
Among the innocent maidens,
I cut an awful dash!
I broke a leg on the football field,
And I only said, "Oh! Gee!"
For I never swear, I'm a moral man
And the son of a D K E.

Chorus:

I'm the son of a, son of a,
Son of a, son of a, son of a D K E!
I'm the son of a, son of a,
Son of a, son of a, son of a D K E!
Like every college fellow,
I like my whiskey free,
For I'm a rambling rake of a college man,
And a son of a D K E.

--Chorus

A grave and reverend senior,
I soothed my fevered brain
By dreaming of Commencement day,
Pipes, ladies, and champagne!
And when in happy years to come
I sport my children three,
I'll mark them each with a stencil
plate,
One D! one K! one E!

When I was a sophomore,
So festive, gay, and free,
I wore with pride the diamond pin
Of our jolly fraternity.
I thought I owned the campus,
My style was great to see,
And I paralyzed the freshman
With my yarns of D K E.

--Chorus

Friends from the Heart

Dear old D K E
Friends we'll always be.
Let the wine flow free,
Drink to D K E.

Chorus:

Let our song ring true,
Here's to me and you:
Tho' we be Oceans apart,
We will be friends
From the heart.

--Solo

Dear old D K E
Friends we'll always be.
Let the wine flow free,
Drink to D K E.

--Chorus

Deke Lion March

We're a loyal band of brothers,
Loyal all to D K E.
Greater than all the others
In her fellowship is she,
And from Maine to California,
Dekes are very hard to beat,
Like the mighty roaring rampant lion,
Him we greet.

Chorus:

There he stands, the rampant lion,
Symbol of might is he,
There he stands, upright and fearless,
He stands for D K E.
Look out Alpha Delt and Psi U,
Zeta Psi and Sigma Phi.
Beware the lion, hear him roaring,
--Yell: Roar, Roar, Roar

--Yell: Roar, Roar, Hear the lion Roar

--Yell: Roar, Roar, Hear the lion Roar

--Chorus

Any Kind a Man

Any kind a man makes Alpha Delta Phi.
Any kind a man makes Psi U – Psi U.
Any kind a man makes Zeta Psi,
But those we don't give a thought to – thought to.
Some kind a men make none at all.
That's not the kind of me;
Takes a slick man, a damn fine man
To make a jolly old DKE.

-Repeat

We Hail Thee, Holy Goddess

We hail thee, holy Goddess,
Guardian of our student days;
The story of thy praise shall
Mingle with our happiest lays.
Though in sorrow low cast down,
Find we still a friend in thee,
And in joy thou'rt ever true,
Our beloved D K E.

“In fair and stormy weather.
Brothers ever friends at heart,”
Though bound by bonds o love must
From thine altar sadly part.
Sundered far in distant lands,
Mem'ry bears them vision sweet,
And in fancy oft they meet
With the loved in D K E.

Sing softly once again
Of the loved ones gone before,
Whom oft we used to meet
In the happy days of yore.
E'en while now we're gathered here,
In the twilight soft and sweet,
Seem their spirits hovering near,
O'er thine altar, D K E

Phi Marching Song

A band of brothers in DKE,
We march along tonight,
Two by two with arms locked
Firm and tight;
Our leader signals with hat in hand
As we go marching on
Singing Delta Kappa Epsilon.

Chorus:

So merrily sing we all to DKE,
The mother of jollity,
Whose children are gay and free.
We'll sing to Phi,
And then we'll sing to
Dear old Delta Kappa Epsilon

The stars are out, the moon is shining
On our jolly crowd,
As arm in arm
We march and sing aloud,
We'll sing in honor of the tie that
Binds our hearts in one,
Dear old Delta Kappa Epsilon.
--Chorus

The campus windows are lifted high
As we go marching by,
Our torches flash
In ev'ry lady's eye.
Our trembling victims await our call
As we go marching on,
Singing Delta Kappa Epsilon.
--Chorus

Marching Song

Of all the starry hosts above
We consecrate to thee,
The one most radiant in light,
Beloved D K E.

Chorus:

For we always seem so jolly oh!
So jolly oh! So jolly oh!
For we always seem so jolly oh!
In jolly D K E.
We dance, we sing,
In jolly D K E.
Fla la la. Fla la la. Fla la la. Fla la la.
Fla la la. Fla la la. Fla la la. La la la la la
la la la.
Slap bang, here we are again.
Here we are again. Here we are again.
Slap bang, here we are again.
Hurrah for DKE.

And kindly smiling from on high
Our parting it shall see,
And hear us, ere we bid "Goodnight"
Hurrah for DKE.
--Chorus.

And when in future years you trot
Your boy upon your knee.
Just teach him that the alphabet
Begins with D K E.
--Chorus

Oh the Red Hot Spot

Oh, the red hot spot to cast your lot is
with old D K E;
She puts up joy without allow at a very
moderate fee;
There's nothing loud about her crowd,
they're screamers all the sa-a-ame;
They cut the sod, and carry the hod, and
build the house of fame.

Chorus:

Then stir the startled air,
Till laughter quivers
there.
For we're the boys who deal in
joys,
We're monarchs of the
li-i-ine.
Tomorrow has no woe, so bid all
trouble go,
Content to be in D K E,
Drink deep of youth's mad wine.

Astride the goat we failed to note much
fun in D K E;
His bristles rough seemed awful tough,
his butt was misery!
But oh how tame that goat became, when
in his box stall ti-i-ied,
We rather guess we'll always bless that
mad and mystic ride
--Chorus
A man in truth gains endless youth in
jolly D K E;
Though hairs grow white no cruel blight
upon the heart can be;
One mother's call holds brothers all, in
union of the so-o-oul,
A peerless band we'll ever stand, on Delta
Kappa's scroll.
--Chorus

O Drink to DKE (There is a Name)

There is a name, a magic name,
That makes our young hearts glow,
And drives the shadows from our lives,
As sunlight melts the snow;
And if perchance you hear this name,
Wherever you may be,
Then drink a cup of ruby wine
To the health of D K E.

Chorus I:

To the health of D K E,
Our dear old D K E,
Then drain a cup of ruby wine
To the health of D K E.
Bright stars may shine upon our path,
Their radiance most benign,
None more resplendent than thy brow,
No power to guide like thine.
Forgotten are our sorrows here,
And cares, corrosive, flee,
When circled in thy strong embrace,
O beautiful D K E.

Chorus 2:

Then drink to D K E
Our beautiful D K E.
Then drain a cup of ruby wine
To the health of D K E.
And when we've left her pleasure halls
And meet the world's harsh frown,
O then remember D K E
And drink a bumper down;
Now crown with love her kindly brow,
And long her praises sing,
Bright shine the star of D K E,
Forth her broad ensign fling.

Chorus 3:

Then drink to D K E
Victorious D K E.
Then drain a cup of ruby wine
To the health of D K E.

Viva la DKE

Let every good fellow of every degree,
Vive la DKE!
Now drink to the health of DKE,
Vive la DKE

Chorus:

Vive la, vive la, vive l'amour,
Vive la, vive la, vive l'amour,
Vive l'amour, vive l'amour,
Vive la DKE.

The present and past are full of her fame,
Vive la DKE.
The future shall only emblazon her name.
Vive la DKE!
--Chorus

Like the snow of the mountains, all stain-
less and pure,
Vive la DKE!
Her name and her glory will never en-
dure.
Vive la DKE!
--Chorus

Then fill up a bumper for DKE,
Vive la DKE!
And drink to her health with three times
three,
Vive la DKE!
--Chorus
Vive la DKE!

Delta Kappa Epsilon

O Delta Kappa Epsilon!

To thee our hearts o'erflow,
As held by thy dear, sacred bonds
Our friendships warmer grow;
With songs and mirth the joyous
hours we spend,
Within thy sheltering home;
No fears nor anxious cares offend
In Delta Kappa Epsilon.

When from our college port we
sail,
With hearts made strong and free,
And bid farewell to dear old Yale,
And our loved D K E;
Though storms may beat about our
future course,
And waves of trouble come,
We'll cling to thee, our sure re-
source,
O Delta Kappa Epsilon.

The Darling Maid

In Yankee land there is a maid
Well known to college fame.
She's pretty, plump and comely,
And bears an occult name,
While at her feet do worship
The students gay and free,
For they in truth and constancy
Love pretty D K E.

Chorus:

Me oi! Me oi!
She is our love and joy;
To her we pledge our truest oaths.
Kerothern Aei Philoi
The bookworms worship at Alpha Delt,
The dandies at Psi U.
Regular bummers a Delta Phi.
Deadbeats at Delta U.
But the gayest, "bang up" jolly fellows,
Such as ev'ryone loves to see,
Are the ones who worship with all their hearts,
At the shrine of D K E.
--Chorus

The noblest men of our century,
Her prosperity love to see,
For they themselves have worshipped
At the shrine of D K E
And when they go into the world,
To battle and to strife,
They always hold their D K E
The idol of their life
--Chorus

