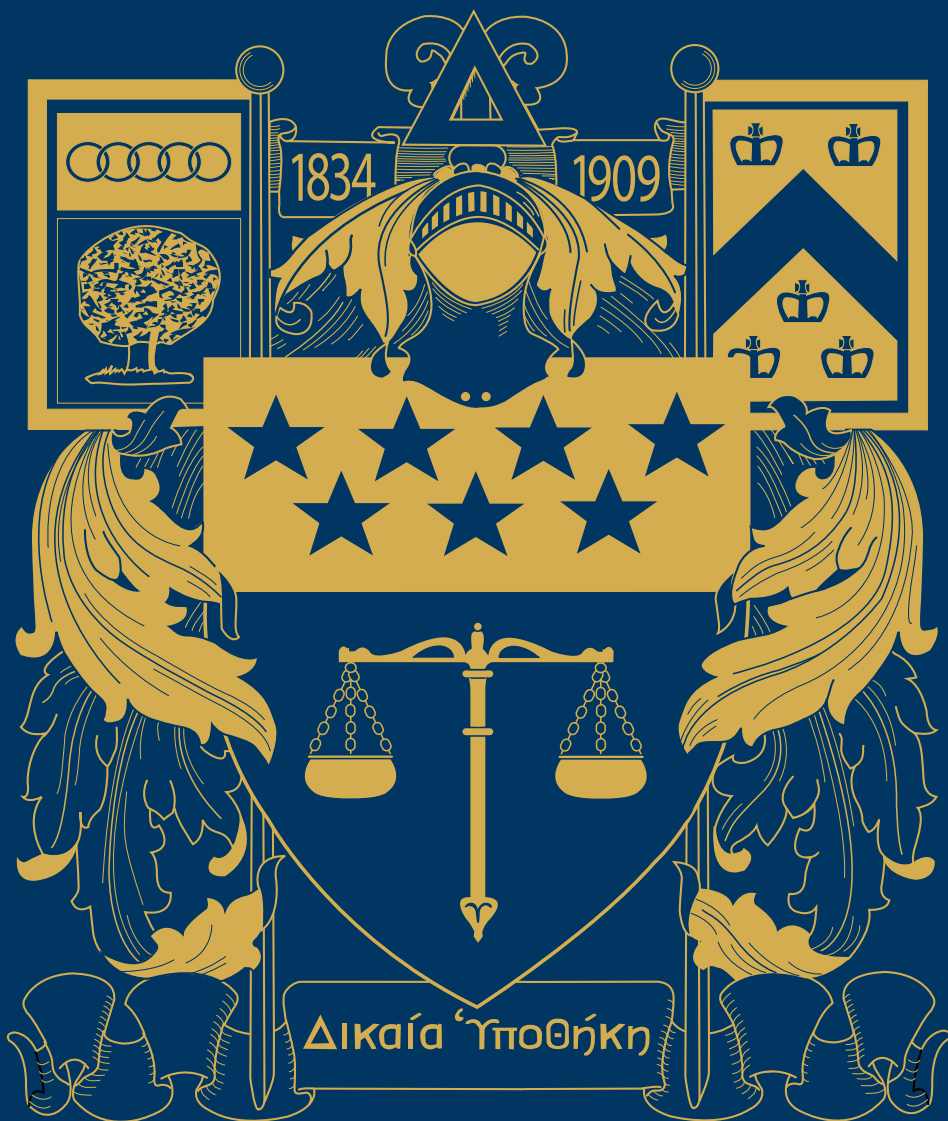


THE CORNERSTONE



Delta Upsilon's Guide
to College and Beyond

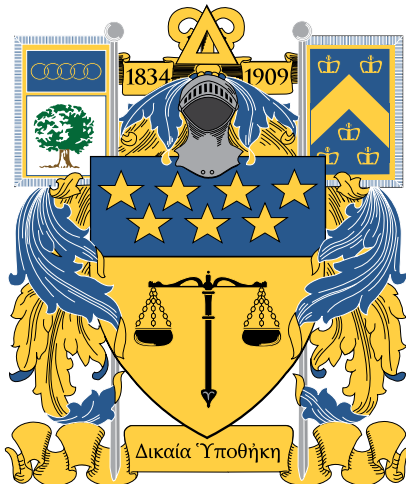
The Principles of Delta Upsilon Fraternity

The Promotion of Friendship
The Development of Character
The Diffusion of Liberal Culture
The Advancement of Justice

Our Founders selected these four guiding principles as they established our Fraternity upon the ideal of “Justice, Our Foundation.”

These simple forthright declarations of the purposes of our fraternal associations have proven ever-valid for chapters and members alike.

Our founding goals select high aspirations and serve as a continuing challenge and inspiration to greater excellence.



Name: _____

Date of Initiation: _____

Big Brother's Name: _____

Chapter Offices Held: _____

Graduation Year: _____

The Cornerstone is for your use as an associate member and undergraduate, as well as for your reference in your alumni years.

I, of my own free will and accord, in the presence of God and of these witnesses, do hereby solemnly declare that the principles of this Fraternity as they have been explained to me accord entirely with my own views; and I solemnly promise that as a member of this Fraternity I will faithfully adhere to those principles endeavoring in every way to perfect myself morally, intellectually, and socially, and endeavoring also to act towards others according to that high standard of conduct required by the Fraternity.

I solemnly promise that I will be loyal to the Delta Upsilon Fraternity and to this chapter, abiding by their rules, discharging my obligations to them faithfully, and using all honorable means to promote their interests.

I solemnly promise that I will share with my brothers the duties of my chapter; that I will uphold and encourage them in all that is honorable and right; that I will ever extend to each brother the right hand of sympathy; and that at all times and in all circumstances I will endeavor to cultivate those sentiments which should ever exist between brothers.

All this I solemnly promise upon my honor, without any equivocation, mental reservation, or secret evasion of mind whatsoever.

THE CORNERSTONE

Delta Upsilon's Guide to College and Beyond

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8705 Founders Road, Indianapolis, Indiana 46268
www.deltatau.org
317-875-8900

Published 2021
Twenty-Eighth Edition

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1965, 1966, 1968, 1971, 1977, 1981, 1985.

Published as The Cornerstone: Delta Upsilon's Guide to College and Beyond
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Preface to the 28th Edition

Since 1916, members of Delta Upsilon Fraternity have enjoyed the benefit of a standard manual published by the Fraternity. The first edition of the manual included a summary of Delta Upsilon history, memorabilia and government, and identified a number of famous Delta Upsilon alumni.

The book progressed in various editions, from a mere historical record to a guide to assist members and associate members in their college experience. The earliest editions were labeled simply *The Manual of Delta Upsilon*. In 1962, with the 16th edition, the name was changed to *Our Record, The Manual of Delta Upsilon*, incorporating the name of one of the Fraternity's earliest publications.

The Fraternity Board of Directors appointed a committee in 1987 to consider further development along those lines. Through a series of four meetings, the seven members of the Member Manual Committee carefully considered the needs of young men entering the membership in Delta Upsilon—not only their needs to learn about and understand their new Fraternity, but also to feel confident in their abilities to successfully complete their undergraduate studies. Drafts of the book's chapters were completed by various committee members, and

in spring 1989, an interim manual was published for comment by undergraduate and alumni DUs, and by learned members of the North American fraternity community. The Member Manual Committee included, Terry L. Bullock, *Kansas State* '61; Craig J. Franz, F.S.C., *Bucknell* '75; Thomas D. Hansen, *Iowa State* '79; Richard M. Holland, *Syracuse* '83; Bruce E. Peterson, *Western Illinois* '74; Richard L. Sneed, *Louisville* '80; and J. Michael Walsh, *Washington* '89.

In 1991, the Board of Directors appointed a Member Manual Revision Committee to review and revise *The Cornerstone*. The members of this committee were Jeffrey M. Dempsey, *Nebraska* '89; Craig J. Franz, F.S.C., *Bucknell* '75; Bruce E. Peterson, *Western Illinois* '74; and Wayne M. Smoak, *South Carolina* '84. The committee was directed to publish the 24th Edition of the Fraternity's member manual.

The title, *The Cornerstone: Delta Upsilon's Guide to College and Beyond*, was suggested by an undergraduate. It reflects the sentiment that our Fraternity should provide a building block for each man's success.

In August 1996, July 2000, July 2001, August 2002, and July 2003 limited revisions, including updating and corrections were made to the 24th Edition. In 2010, revisions and updates were made by Fraternity staff and content was organized to reflect the evolving needs of Delta Upsilon

members for the 25th Edition. In 2015, significant revisions and updates were made by the Fraternity staff for the 26th Edition. Minor updates and corrections were made in 2018 and 2021, for the 27th and 28th Editions, respectively. We hope this book will be helpful as you strive to reach your goals in college and beyond.

Dedicated to the men of Delta Upsilon
past, present and future
Whose motto is

Δικαία Υποθήκη
Dikaia Upotheke
“Justice, Our Foundation”

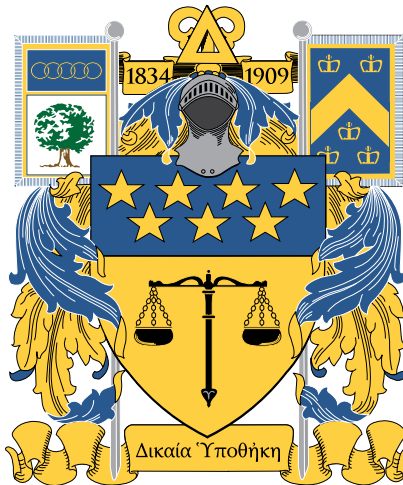


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CHAPTER 1 — Welcome to Delta Upsilon

Welcome to Delta Upsilon

Congratulations! Your decision to join Delta Upsilon has increased your opportunity to make lifelong friends, establish a successful career, and have a rich and rewarding life.

How can joining a fraternity make such a difference in your life? Well, you didn't just join a fraternity; you are becoming a part of a brotherhood—the Delta Upsilon brotherhood—that has fostered many of the world's most prominent businessmen, political and religious leaders, scholars, and humanitarians for more than 185

experience. In the process, they build relationships that go far beyond typical friendship. They create a brotherhood.

The make-up of the Fraternity changes regularly as a chapter opens its doors to new members through the process of recruitment. As a member, you will help shape the future of your chapter by recruiting the men who will be invited to join the brotherhood. Recruitment is exciting because it revitalizes the chapter and serves as a reminder of the reasons why you chose Delta Upsilon in the first place.

Delta Upsilon is different from other fraternities in a major way: it is non-secret. Since our founding in 1834, we have made the ideals and principles that guide our existence public: The Promotion of Friendship, The Development of Character, The Diffusion of Liberal Culture and The Advancement of Justice. Delta Upsilon tells you everything you and your parents need to know about our Associate Member Education Program, Initiation Rites and the expectations of members. Your Initiation will be a very special occasion. While others perform their



The Delta Upsilon Fraternity Headquarters is located in Indianapolis.

years. You will establish rewarding and supportive friendships that will last a lifetime. In its most basic form, a fraternity is comprised of men who realize that by working together and providing mutual support, they learn more effectively, live more efficiently and make the most of their collegiate

Rites of Initiation behind closed doors, we encourage associate members to invite their parents and friends, as well as faculty and administrators, to witness the moment Delta Upsilon receives you into the brotherhood.

It will be a day you will want to remember for the rest of your life.

While the heritage of each fraternity is different, together, we are interfraternal brothers as members of Greek-letter societies. Members of other fraternity chapters on your campus are your allies. While you may compete on various levels, you will also begin to build friendships with men from other fraternities. By combining your resources and efforts, you will be exposed to a much larger family of men and women who share the bond of Greek membership. Moreover, by working together, you will set and achieve greater goals for your campus community than you could have as an individual group.

With this spirit of cooperation in mind, other umbrella organizations exist to promote common interests and foster positive relationships between all fraternities and sororities. The North American Interfraternity Conference (NIC), the National Panhellenic Conference (NPC), the National Pan-Hellenic Council (NPHC), the National Association of Latino Fraternal Organizations (NALFO), National Multicultural Greek Council

(NMGC), and National Asian-Pacific-Islander-American Panhellenic Association (NAPA) may be some of the organizations that offer support to the local interfraternal fraternities and sororities at your school.

Another example of cooperation at work in Delta Upsilon is that our governing bodies of undergraduates and alumni work together as one. As one of the few fraternities governed by both alumni and undergraduates, Delta Upsilon gives its undergraduate members an equal voice in Fraternity government. The Convention and Assembly meet annually in conjunction with a summer Leadership Institute for undergraduates and alumni.

While your involvement in Delta Upsilon will enhance your college experience in a variety of ways, we must never lose sight of the reason why you are in college—to get an education—which is why your Associate Member Education Program supports effective study skills and maintaining an academic focus. If you need help, ask if older brothers can provide tutorial assistance or advice. Delta Upsilon is proud of its academic record. It should be no surprise that DU has produced 58 Rhodes Scholars since 1904 when the award was first given to individuals who display the highest level of academic achievement and strength of character. Who knows?



Align the top of the associate member pin or member badge with the top of your pocket, just off the pocket seam. On a sweater or vest, wear this DU insignia over your heart. Neither badge nor pin is worn on the lapel of a suit or sport coat.

Delta Upsilon, an international men's fraternity founded in 1834, is committed to *Building Better Men* through our Four Founding Principles—Friendship, Character, Culture and Justice—that challenge our brothers to expect nothing less than excellence from themselves and others.

There are no secrets with Delta Upsilon. No secret rituals. No secret oaths. No hazing. Delta Upsilon is proud to be the world's first and oldest international fraternity committed to sharing our ideals, symbols and rituals openly.

FOUNDED: November 4, 1834 at Williams College in Williamstown, Massachusetts.

continued



MEMBERSHIP: By Delta Upsilon's 187th anniversary on November 4, 2021, more than 139,000 men had been initiated since the founding of the Fraternity, and DU had 69 active undergraduate chapters and associate chapters in the United States and Canada.

HEADQUARTERS: Delta Upsilon International Fraternity Headquarters, often referred to as IHQ, is located at 8705 Founders Road, Indianapolis, IN 46268.

Telephone: (317) 875-8900
FAX: (317) 876-1629
Email: ihq@deltau.org
Website: www.deltatau.org

INTERFRATERNAL

FAMILY: On more than 800 campuses throughout North America, nearly 400,000 men are undergraduate members of more than 57 international and national fraternities affiliated with the North American Interfraternity Conference (NIC). They boast more than 4.5 million alumni. More than four million women comprise the collegiate and alumnae members of 26 inter/national sororities/women's fraternities affiliated

continued

With hard work, you could be next.

There is definitely more to college than reading a textbook, writing research papers and studying for exams. In fact, to perform your very best academically, you must learn to give your mind time to absorb everything you will experience over the next few years. One of the greatest things you will soon learn about your new brothers is their tremendous diversity of interests. Whether it is basketball, computer science, movies or playing the guitar, you'll find someone in the chapter who shares your interests. The chapter can also provide excellent opportunities to become involved in campus organizations and student activities.

The chapter experience will offer many opportunities to become involved in the administration and coordination of its activities. Use the Fraternity to develop and hone your leadership skills; it is excellent

training for the business world and many other aspects of life. Many successful executives look back on their experience as an undergraduate member of the Fraternity as their first real opportunity to test and refine their entrepreneurial and organizational skills. Remember, the chapter is only as strong as its members. Delta Upsilon brothers will do everything they can to fully encourage and nurture your talents and abilities.

Throughout its unprecedented history, Delta Upsilon has welcomed many young men who possess the same potential you have. While not everyone has become President of the United States, like Brother James A. Garfield, *Williams 1856*, many have gone on to receive international recognition as Nobel and Pulitzer Prize winners, noted scholars, famous entertainers, and world leaders. In industry, our brothers have been at the helm of many of the world's largest



As a member of a non-secret fraternity, you have the opportunity to invite friends and family to the public Initiation Ceremony.

corporations, including General Motors, AT&T and Disney.

In every aspect of life, our members have distinguished themselves through their work and accomplishments. They have established a standard of excellence that offers as a resounding challenge to every undergraduate. Use their achievements as the cornerstone upon which to build even greater accomplishments. The men of Delta

Upsilon invited you to join this brotherhood because they believe you are the type of person who will give it the best you can—whatever your chosen vocation. By selecting you as an associate member of Delta Upsilon, you have been asked to participate in our challenge. Always remember that Delta Upsilon is yours for life, and will give back to you in direct proportion to what you contribute.

with the National Panhellenic Council (NPC). In addition, there are over 130 organizations in Multicultural Greek-Letter Organizations (MGLOs), including such umbrella organizations as the National Pan-Hellenic Council (NPHC), National Association of Latino Fraternal Organizations (NALFO), National Asian-Pacific-Islander-American Panhellenic Association (NAPA) and National Multicultural Greek Council (NMGC).



**President James A. Garfield,
Williams 1856, 20th U.S.
President**



CHAPTER 2 — Non-Secret

The Delta Upsilon Experience

Your education as an associate member in Delta Upsilon is a significant experience. This process will help you understand how the Fraternity operates on both the international and local chapter levels. Now that you have become part of your fraternity/sorority community, you will also have the opportunity to learn what it means to be part of that community.

A major advantage of being in a non-secret fraternity is that we can tell you all about your experience as an associate member and an initiated member *before* it happens.

Bid Acceptance:

Your introduction to Delta Upsilon begins shortly after you accept a bid (or invitation) to join the organization. Most chapters will have a class of associate members that they will educate as a group. Once this class forms, the Associate Member Education Program begins for your chapter. This program provides an eight-week orientation of Fraternity history, shared-values, shared-standards and chapter operations.

Pledging Ceremony:

This will be your first significant experience with Delta Upsilon. During this ceremony, you will affirm your desire to become associated with Delta

Upsilon. Each associate member will sign the Honor Code of the Fraternity and receive an associate member pin. You will then be introduced as associate members of your chapter.

Associate Member Education Program:

During this eight-week program, you will have the opportunity to become thoroughly familiar with Delta Upsilon's history, operation and shared principles. Upon completion of the Associate Member Education Program, you will have the knowledge you need to assume an active role in your chapter's operations.

The Associate Member Education Program is designed to help you become involved in the chapter and for the chapter to prepare the associate members to become initiated members. You have the right to refuse to participate in activities that you

believe are demeaning to your character, go against your religious and personal values, or place you in physical danger. This education program should complement your collegiate career, not detract from it.

Demeaning activities—sometimes classified as hazing—are a very serious violation of Delta Upsilon policy. Hazing is defined as any activity that is intended to be physically or mentally demeaning, or that places anyone at risk of personal injury, intended or not. Beyond that definition, try this quick test: “If I told my parents, a future employer or the university president about this activity, would they be impressed?” If you have to wonder whether something is hazing, it probably is.

If you feel that your Associate

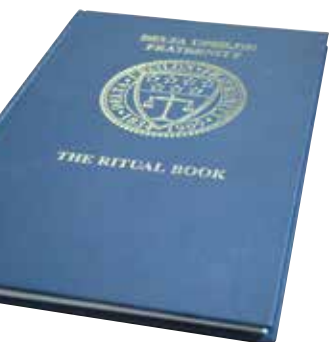
Member Education Program incorporates hazing, please contact your chapter Vice President of Membership Education, Chapter President, Chapter Advisor, university fraternity/sorority advisor, Delta Upsilon International Headquarters at (317) 875-8900 and/or the national anti-hazing hotline at (888) NOT-HAZE or (888) 668-4293. The anti-hazing hotline is available to those who think they, or students they know, have been or may become victims of hazing. Callers may remain anonymous, or they can provide personal information so their concerns can be responded to directly.

Initiation Ceremony:

Your Initiation as a member of Delta Upsilon will occur following the completion of the Associate Member



The Syracuse Chapter was reinstated as Delta Upsilon's 22nd chapter in 2018.



The Ritual Book

Education Program. Initiation into Delta Upsilon is a major step in the beginning of your fraternal experience. This honor has been bestowed only upon select men from colleges and universities in North America. We are proud to be the first fraternity that invites your family, friends and members of your university community to attend the Initiation Ceremony.

The Initiation Ceremony has two Rites. During Rite I, you and your fellow initiates will sign your chapter's Roll Book. During Rite II, you will acknowledge your signature and hear

remarks called "The Charge" from a guest speaker. The ceremony can be found in Delta Upsilon's Ritual Book, which is available online at deltatau.org, or in your chapter's library. At the conclusion of this ceremony, you will receive your membership badge, which will take the place of your associate member pin. The membership badge is the official insignia of a Delta Upsilon member. Wearing the badge signifies that you are an initiated member of Delta Upsilon.

Delta Upsilon Fraternity

Honor Code

The hallmark of any great organization is a set of values, an ethos that guides the actions of its members and provides direction in times of trial and triumph. Delta Upsilon is no different. As you begin your journey as a Delta Upsilon brother, it is important for you to be completely aware of what is expected of you. When you participated in the

Fraternity's Pledging Ceremony, you promised to adhere to Delta Upsilon's Honor Code. The Honor Code is part of our Ritual, and through your participation in the Ritual, you promise to uphold the Honor Code not only during your associate member period, but throughout your life as an undergraduate and alumnus member.

Fraternity Honor Code

1. So long as I am associated with the Delta Upsilon Fraternity, I shall always show respect to our Brotherhood and its members.
2. I shall strive to guide my actions by the Four Founding Principles of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity.
3. I shall make a special effort to treat with respect and courtesy, all members of this Fraternity, all of its guests, and all members of our campus community.
4. I shall do all in my capacity to adhere to the following charges:
 - ♦ To accept my position as a member with pride, honor and gratitude.
 - ♦ To learn, study and live by the principles of Delta Upsilon.
 - ♦ To be especially helpful and mindful of the needs of my chapter brothers and the members of the chapter.
 - ♦ To treat every visitor of the chapter and/or any chapter event as my own personal guest.
 - ♦ To act in a mature manner, always upholding the high moral standards of Delta Upsilon.
 - ♦ To work for the chapter, devoting time and talent toward its successful operation.
 - ♦ To attend all classes and to manage my time effectively so as to meet or exceed my academic potential.
 - ♦ To uphold my financial obligations to Delta Upsilon and to the chapter.
 - ♦ To support Delta Upsilon at every opportunity.
 - ♦ To expect to receive the same courtesies and respect from all my fellow DUs.

All this I solemnly promise upon my honor.

Signed this _____ day of _____, 20_____

Signature _____

Delta Upsilon Code of Conduct

In addition to Delta Upsilon's Honor Code, you are also required to follow the Fraternity's Code of Conduct. You and your chapter brothers should make a habit of re-affirming your allegiance to this Code and let that serve as a reminder of the honor that has been bestowed on you as a member of this Fraternity. Your university will also have a Code of Conduct upon which you should compose yourself.

Code of Conduct

- ♦ As a Delta Upsilon brother, I will know and understand our Founding Principles—Friendship, Character, Culture and Justice—and will strive to incorporate them into my daily life.
- ♦ As a Delta Upsilon brother, I will respect the dignity of all persons; therefore, I will not physically, mentally, psychologically, or sexually abuse or haze any human being.
- ♦ As a Delta Upsilon brother, I will protect the health and safety of all human beings.
- ♦ As a Delta Upsilon brother, I will respect my property and the property of others; therefore, I will neither abuse nor tolerate abuse of property.
- ♦ As a Delta Upsilon brother, I will neither use nor support the use of illegal drugs; I will neither misuse nor support the misuse of alcohol.
- ♦ As a Delta Upsilon brother, I will challenge all my Fraternity brothers to abide by these fraternal expectations and will confront those who violate them.



CHAPTER 3 — Fraternity System

The Evolution of the College Fraternity

Since the beginning of history, men have grouped together for camaraderie, mutual protection and profit. This instinct is largely responsible for the organization of men into cohesive units.

The oldest recorded secret society was built upon the so-called mysteries of Isis and Osiris that flourished in Egypt at an early date. It is impossible to say whether the Egyptians conceived the idea of secret societies, or adopted it from Babylonia, Syria or India. From Egypt, it was taken to the kingdom of Judea and adapted to local mythology about 1427 B.C. It later became the Eleusianian Mysteries of Greece. No age in history is more synonymous with culture than this age of ancient Greece.

Historically, social fraternities strive to achieve the type of society that the ancient Greeks experienced. They excelled in all areas including art, poetry, philosophy, architecture, government, athletics and provided us with the Parthenon, democracy and the Olympic Games. Just like the ancient Greeks, fraternities are absorbed in the excellence of man and are committed to developing excellence in their members.

Today, as members of Greek-letter societies, we must continue this quest for excellence. We must strive to achieve the balance that the ancient Greeks mastered.

When European universities first came about, the men from different countries who attended them formed small organizations called “nations.” At Bologna, the earliest nations were Lombards, Tuscans and Romans. Each had rather highly perfected internal organizations. Paris and Oxford also had nations, as did many other early universities.



The Parthenon located in Athens, Greece.

The earliest record of the formation of a social club in the Western Hemisphere was that of the F.H.C., often called the “Flat Hat Club,” at the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia. The Flat Hat Club formed in 1750 and boasted Thomas Jefferson as one of its members.

Phi Beta Kappa

The Greek-letter fraternity system emerged with the birth of the United States of America in 1776. Only five months after signing of the Declaration of Independence, five students at William and Mary founded Phi Beta Kappa on the night of Dec. 5, 1776.

Phi Beta Kappa had the earmarks of many present day fraternities — a secret motto; recognition grip; ritual; and high ideals of morality, scholastic attainment and fellowship. The members of Phi Beta Kappa frequently gathered to discuss political matters. Since such meetings were prohibited at the time, it was natural that grips of recognition, passwords and secrecy in meetings would be used.

Phi Beta Kappa decided to extend its values to other institutions, and within 11 years had established chapters at Yale, Harvard and Dartmouth. Influenced by a nationwide agitation against secret societies in 1831, the Harvard chapter

voluntarily disclosed its secrets.

The entire organization became an honorary society in which membership was conferred solely for distinguished scholarship.

Having long since discontinued competition with social fraternities, Phi Beta Kappa is now widely distributed throughout the United States and remains purely honorary in character.

Fraternities

Numerous fraternities were established from 1812-1824 at Princeton, Yale, Union College and in several southern states; however, none of these organizations had a continuing existence. The oldest social fraternity in existence today was established in the autumn of 1825 at Union College in Schenectady, New York, as Kappa Alpha Society. Two years later, two other fraternities, Sigma Phi and Delta Phi, appeared on the scene. These three pioneering groups formed what is known as the “Union Triad.” Three other fraternities: Chi Psi, Psi Upsilon and Theta Delta Chi were later founded at Union College, properly earning it the title “Mother of Fraternities.”

The first of these early fraternities to expand, or add another chapter, was Sigma Phi when it founded a chapter at Hamilton College in 1831.



Phi Beta Kappa, the first organization to use Greek letters, is the United State's oldest and most widely known academic honor society. Delta Upsilon Oscar M. Voorhees, *Rutgers 1876*, served as Secretary of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa for 30 years (1901-1931.)



West College on the Williams campus. Delta Upsilon was founded at Williams College in 1834.

In what would become a pattern in the history of the fraternity movement, another fraternity, Alpha Phi Delta, was founded in direct response at Hamilton in 1832. Kappa Alpha entered Williams College in 1833 and Sigma Phi followed in 1834. Delta Upsilon was founded at Williams College in 1834 in opposition to these secret societies.

Before long, fraternities began moving westward, and Beta Theta Pi became the first fraternity founded west of the Allegheny mountain range, being born in 1839 at Miami University in Ohio. Phi Delta Theta (1848) and Sigma Chi (1855) were also founded at Miami, forming the “Miami Triad.” Miami also mothered Phi Kappa Tau in 1906.

While the Mystical Seven Fraternity, founded at Wesleyan University in 1841, placed the first fraternity chapter in the South at Emory College in Georgia, the first distinctively southern fraternity was the W.W.W. or “Rainbow,” founded in 1848 at the University of Mississippi. The Rainbow Society was absorbed by Delta Tau Delta Fraternity in 1886.

Other existing fraternities founded in the South prior to the Civil War were Sigma Alpha Epsilon, arising at the University of Alabama in 1856; Chi Phi, founded at the University of North Carolina in 1854; and Delta Tau Delta, established at Bethany College in West Virginia in 1859.

There were 26 American college fraternities in existence when the

Civil War began, 20 of which had been founded north of the Mason-Dixon Line. These 26 fraternities had established a total of 379 chapters, 142 of which were located at southern colleges. Within a few months after the beginning of the War, many of the chapters in the South had ceased operating. Within a year, none were in existence except for one chapter each by Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Phi Kappa Psi.

During the War, the only fraternity that was organized was Theta Xi at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in New York in 1864. Theta Xi was founded as a professional engineering organization but later became a social fraternity.

With the war ended, several northern fraternities showed a courageous and fraternal spirit by attempting to revive their fallen chapters. For the most part, however, the state of affairs in the South was so uncertain that the re-establishment of chapters was undertaken slowly or not at all. This presented opportunities for new fraternities to be created. Thus, the so-called southern fraternities came into existence at institutions made prominent by their military character.

Alpha Tau Omega (1865) and Sigma Nu (1869) were founded at Virginia Military Institute in Lexington, Virginia. Kappa Alpha Order was founded at Washington and Lee University in 1865, and was followed by Kappa Sigma (1867)

and Pi Kappa Alpha (1868) at the University of Virginia.

Tau Kappa Epsilon and Delta Sigma Phi were the last two fraternities founded in the 19th Century, both started in 1899 at Illinois Wesleyan University and the City College of New York, respectively.

By 1900, after 124 years of existence, the fraternity system consisted of approximately 40 college fraternities. During the 20th century, however, the growth was much more rapid. Approximately 20 new fraternities were founded in the next century, and the number of chapters in most fraternities had vastly expanded with 20th Century organizations outnumbering those established during the preceding years.

North American Interfraternity Conference

Founded in 1909, the North American Interfraternity Conference (NIC), Inc. is the trade association that, in 2021, represented 57 international and national men's fraternities. The NIC serves to advocate the needs of its member fraternities through enrichment of the fraternity experience; advancement and growth of the fraternity community; and enhancement of the educational mission of the host institutions.

The NIC is also committed to enhancing the benefits of fraternity membership through its relationship with Interfraternity Councils. Today, the NIC's member organizations have approximately 6,100 chapters located

on more than 800 campuses in the United States and Canada with nearly 400,000 undergraduate members.

The NIC is led by a Governing Council comprised of representatives from member groups that meet the Council Financial Threshold for annual investment in the operations of the conference. The headquarters and professional staff are located in Indianapolis, Indiana.

Steps taken to formalize the formation of the NIC in 1909 were made at a meeting called by DU alumnus, and then Brown University President William H. P. Faunce, *Brown 1880*.

Sororities

The development of sororities closely paralleled that of fraternities. Three sororities claim "firsts" among the women's organizations: Alpha Delta Pi is counted as the first sisterhood, having been founded as the Adelphean Society in 1851 at Wesleyan Female College in Macon, Georgia. Pi Beta Phi, organized as I.C. Sorosis, came into being in 1867 at Monmouth College in Monmouth, Illinois, as the first organization for college women established as a national college fraternity. Kappa Alpha Theta was organized in 1870 at what is now DePauw University in Greencastle, Indiana, as the first Greek-letter society for women.

Kappa Kappa Gamma was founded soon after in 1870 at Monmouth College. Other sororities founded in this same period were Delta Gamma

at Lewis School in Oxford, Mississippi (1872), and Alpha Phi (1872) and Gamma Phi Beta (1874) at Syracuse University. Gamma Phi Beta was the first to call itself a “sorority,” and may properly be credited with the honor of adding the word to the English language.

Phi Mu, founded at Wesleyan College in Macon, Georgia, was born as the Philomathean Society, the second sisterhood in history in 1852. Their name was changed to Phi Mu in 1904.

National Panhellenic Conference

The National Panhellenic Conference, founded in 1902, is an umbrella organization for 26 national and international women’s fraternities and sororities. Each member group is autonomous as a social, Greek-letter society of college women and alumnae. Members are represented on more than 670 college and university campuses in the United States and Canada and in 3,784 alumnae associations, making up nearly 4.12 million sorority women in the world.

Historically Black Fraternal Organizations

On Dec. 4, 1906, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc. became the first intercollegiate Greek-letter fraternity established for African-Americans. It was founded at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, by seven college men who recognized the need for a strong bond of brotherhood among African descendants in the U.S. The fraternity initially served as a study and support

group for minority students who faced racial prejudice, both educationally and socially, at Cornell.

In 1908, Alpha Kappa Alpha became the first Greek-letter organization established by African-American college women. To trace its history is to tell a story of changing patterns of human relations in America in the 20th Century. The small group of women who organized the sorority was conscious of a privileged position as college women of color, just one generation removed from slavery. As the sorority grew and the world became more complex, there was a need for association that cut across racial, geographical, political, physical and social barriers.

Historically black fraternal organizations are a tangible example of the unrelenting struggle of African-American society over the past centuries. Their culture is deeply rooted in social intimacy and mutual support of their race and is dynamically influenced by their progressive and ever-evolving customs. This process of evolution, while embracing history, has formulated many organizations of resilience, some of which are collectively noted today as the “Divine Nine” affiliates of the National Pan-Hellenic Council.

African and African-American history influenced many customs of historically black fraternal organizations. Today, these customs come in the forms of various calls, hand signs, artistic expressions, body art, colors, and membership processes, to

name a few. The prevailing characteristic of NPHC fraternities/sororities is the long-term relationship members have with their organization.

National Pan-Hellenic Council

On May 10, 1930, on the campus of Howard University, in Washington, D.C., the National Pan-Hellenic Council was formed as a permanent organization with the following charter members: Omega Psi Phi and Kappa Alpha Psi fraternities, and Alpha Kappa Alpha, Delta Sigma Theta and Zeta Phi Beta sororities. In 1931, Alpha Phi Alpha and Phi Beta Sigma fraternities joined the Council. Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority joined in 1937 and Iota Phi Theta fraternity completed the list of member organizations in 1997.

Multicultural Greek-Letter Organizations

The majority of multicultural Greek-letter organizations began to emerge on college campuses in the 1980s and 1990s due in part to the success of the civil rights movement that brought forth newfound strength in minority populations (African-Americans, Hispanic/Latino Americans, Asian-Americans, women, etc.). It also coincided with a new wave of immigration coming in from various parts of the world as a result of the 1965 Immigration and Nationality Act. These factors led to fundamental change in the culture and content of our society and, ultimately, our primary schools and institutions of higher education.

What sets multicultural fraternal organizations apart is the celebration of all cultures as their focus, with no single culture being specifically emphasized. This type of organization became appealing to college students who were biracial, bicultural, recent immigrants, or who simply grew up with a different cultural lens that caused them to identify with or seek knowledge of other cultures. The founding members were also students who exemplified cultural pride and wanted to share it with their peers, while simultaneously seeking to learn of other cultures.

National Multicultural Greek Council

Realizing the importance of uniting the new faces of Greek Life, 13 Greek-letter organizations came together to create a national multicultural council. The NMGC was conceptualized in 1998 to unite Greek-letter fraternities and sororities under one national entity and serve in an advisory capacity to its member organizations.

National Association of Latino Fraternal Organizations

Established in 1998, NALFO, the National Association of Latino Fraternal Organizations, set out to become the uniting force for Latin-based fraternities and sororities. Latino organizations had developed in different parts of the United States in their early years, and this created difficulties for the organizations to find information on their peer groups in an effort to come together. As a result,

two different umbrella organizations evolved, the Concilio Nacional de Hermandades Latinas, which primarily consisted of fraternities and sororities on the East Coast, and NALFO which primarily consisted of fraternities and sororities that originated on the West Coast. In the winter of 2001, the two groups merged under the NALFO name and made history in developing one umbrella organization for all Latin-based fraternities and sororities. In 2018, 16 Latino/a fraternities and sororities fell under the NALFO.

National Asian-Pacific-Islander-American Panhellenic Association

Founded in 2005, the National Asian-Pacific-Islander-American Panhellenic Association (NAPA) is the umbrella organization representing 18 Asian and South Asian interest Greek-lettered organizations.

NAPA is a collective group of leaders within the APIA community who work together to advocate, collaborate and educate its members and constituency for the greater good. NAPA represents its member organizations within the fraternal and university communities.

Professional and Honorary Societies

There are many college organizations known as professional or honorary societies that are national in scope and have adopted Greek-letter names. These groups are not to be confused with social fraternities. The honorary organizations confer membership as an honor on students

who have distinguished themselves in campus activities, scholarship and/or prominence in a particular field. In many cases, membership is limited to certain fields of study or areas of interest. Social fraternities, on the other hand, draw their members from all areas of study and interest.

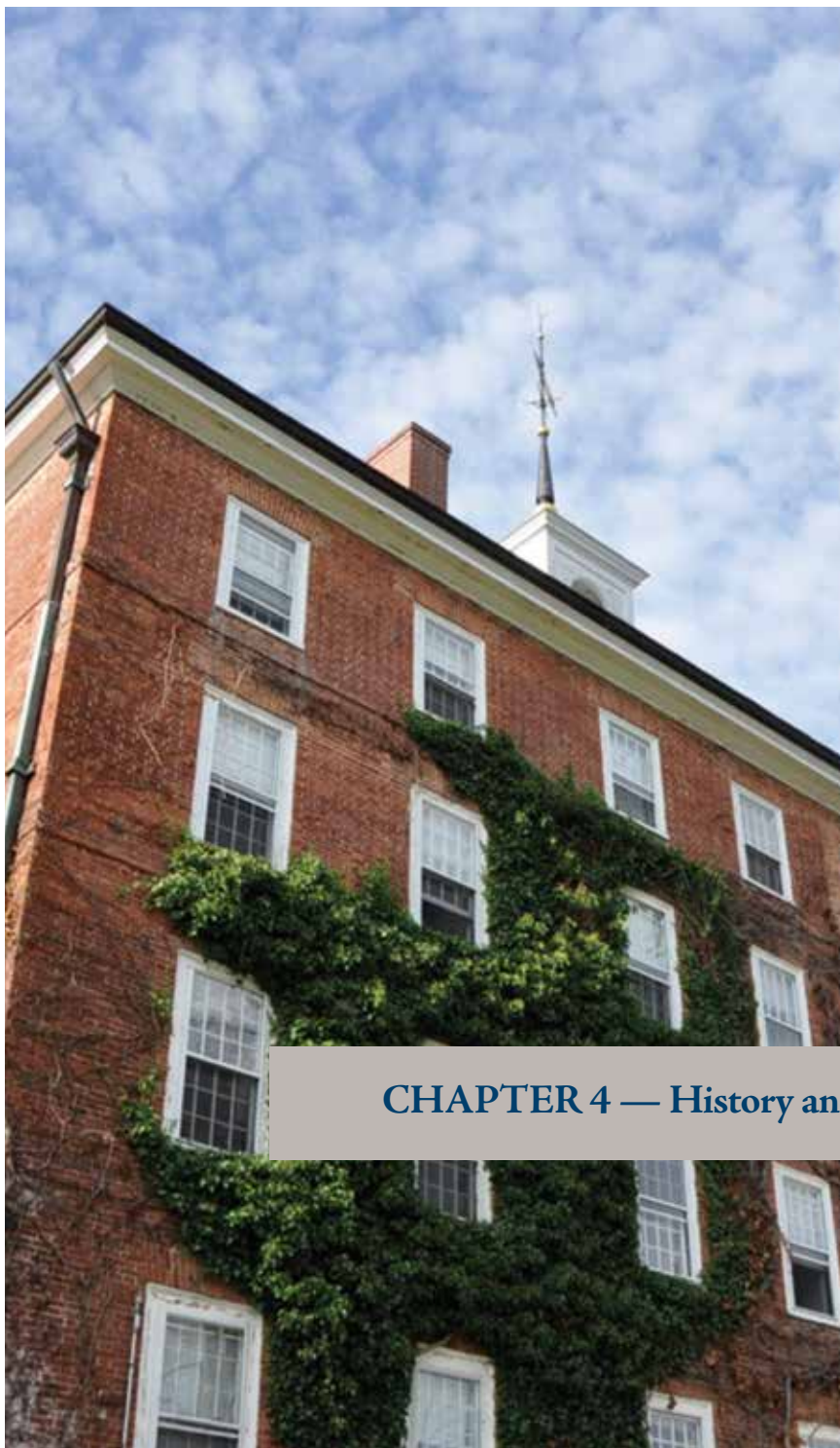
Some examples of professional and honorary societies are Tau Beta Pi (engineering), Beta Gamma Sigma (commerce), Alpha Zeta (agriculture), Phi Kappa Phi (scholarship), Omicron Delta Kappa (campus activities), Phi Delta Phi (legal) and Alpha Kappa Psi (business). Many professional fraternities belong to the Professional Fraternity Association.

Professional Fraternity Association

The Professional Fraternity Association was formed in 1978. It resulted from the merger of the Professional Interfraternity Conference (for men's groups) and the Professional Panhellenic Association (for women's groups). The merger of the two original groups resulted from the passage of Title IX by the U.S. Congress in the early 1970s, effectively ending gender distinctions for most fraternal groups with professional affiliations.

The Greek Alphabet

Form	Name	Phonetic Value in Greek	English Equivalent	Pronunciation Used by Fraternities
A α	Alpha	a	A	al - fah
B β	Beta	b	B	bay - tah
Γ γ	Gamma	g	G	gam - mah
Δ δ	Delta	d	D	del - tah
E ε	Epsilon	e	E	ep - sih - lon
Z ζ	Zeta	z	Z	zay - tah
H η	Eta	a	E	ay - tah
Θ θ	Theta	th	Th	thay - tah
I ι	Iota	e	I	eye - oh - tah
K κ	Kappa	k	K	kap - pah
Λ λ	Lambda	l	L	lam - dah
M μ	Mu	m	M	myoo
N ν	Nu	n	N	noo
Ξ ξ	Xi	ks	X	zeye
O ο	Omicron	o	O	oh - mih - kron
Π π	Pi	p	P	pie
Ρ ρ	Rho	r	R	roh
Σ σ	Sigma	s	S	sig - mah
T τ	Tau	t	T	taw
Υ υ	Upsilon	oo	U	yoop - sih - lon
Φ φ	Phi	f	Ph	feye
Χ χ	Chi	k	Ch	keye
Ψ ψ	Psi	ps	Ps	seye
Ω ω	Omega	o	O	oh - may - gah



CHAPTER 4 — History and Heritage

The History and Heritage of Delta Upsilon

To understand the history and heritage of Delta Upsilon, it is helpful to first understand the times in which the Fraternity was founded.

Your college home, your fraternity, is the sixth-oldest fraternity in North America, and the oldest non-secret fraternity. Today's modern fraternities have existed since 1825. Delta Upsilon, founded in 1834, was never intended to be "just another fraternity." From its very beginnings, Delta Upsilon strove to be "something different."

western frontier had not yet stretched beyond the Mississippi River. While brick homes were common in heavily populated areas like New York City and Philadelphia, many families were still living in log cabins. There was not yet electricity in homes, and people would have to wait another 50 years for access to running water or indoor plumbing. There were no radios, televisions or computers. Electric light and the phonograph had yet to be invented. Even the telegraph was still years away. There were no trains or paved roads; the efficient use of internal combustion and "horseless carriages" was some 60 years in the future. The nearest "large" cities, Troy and Schenectady across the New York border, together housed only 20,000. The Union had about 14.5 million citizens and slaves in 24 states. Andrew Jackson was president and Abraham Lincoln was only 25. Canada was still firmly under British domination. The modern world as we know it today lay undiscovered and barely dreamed.

The Williams College campus, in the rugged hills of northwestern



Williamstown, Massachusetts, the site of Williams College since 1793.

The 1830s were part of the early history of the United States, a period known as the Westward Expansion. Lewis and Clark had only set out on their travels 30 years earlier, and the

Massachusetts, bore little resemblance to the modern college or university of today. The methods of teaching were different; students read their assignments and volumes of literature. Each student spent time in his room practicing logic and mathematical logarithms, philosophy, natural history and theology, and studying Latin and Greek. Students spent their class actual time learning through a question and answer format with the professor. Tests were conducted orally to determine the student's fluency of subject knowledge. Men lived in barely heated halls, doing the necessary chores themselves. There were no female students on campus. Life focused on knowledge and discourse, religion, and family.

Fraternities at Williams first appeared in 1833, just a year before Delta Upsilon made its mark. Kappa Alpha Society, the first social fraternity founded in America, was the first to arrive at Williams. Soon after, the Sigma Phi Fraternity established a chapter at Williams, and the two fraternities provided a social respite from the rigors of daily classroom memorization and study. While the fraternities provided additional intellectual stimulation, they also provided social interaction and a family atmosphere for the students who were away from home and secluded in the

little Berkshire hamlet.

In the fall of 1834, the faculty and many students became concerned about the activities of the two secret fraternities. The societies conspired to take advantage of their membership to succeed in the race for campus honors. However, by use of their secrecy, they had strayed from their earlier, legitimate mission as debating and literary societies, and had become political machines. Their goal was to place their members into high campus offices regardless of their qualifications, and they had done so effectively. While the establishment of fraternities did nothing to slow the intensity of the religious revival that was still growing in America and on the Williams campus at that time, they did begin to lessen the intensity of some students' desires to enter into ministerial careers. This was a potential threat to the reputation of Williams College, which had already established a respectable, 40-year reputation for preparing students for ministerial careers, among other things. Students who were once faithful in their evening prayer time were now pursuing more irreverent activities. The fraternities began to represent and foster a lack of unity among the students and the religious community.

Some students believed that the fabric of the college was being ruined

Founding Fathers of Delta Upsilon

On Nov. 4, 1834, 30 men entered the Freshman Recitation room of West College on the campus of Williams College in Williamstown, Massachusetts, as friends. They emerged as brothers. Every year on Nov. 4, Delta Upsilon Fraternity celebrates its Founders Day by remembering the indelible mark and legacy these men left behind.

Class of 1836

Algernon Sidney Baldwin
Hiram Bell
George Clisby
Samuel Dana Darling
Anson Loomis Hobart
Ephraim William Kellogg
Josiah Lyman
Lebbeus Rude Phillips
Zalmon Richards
Edmund Wright

Class of 1837

Daniel Brown
Edward Clark
Solomon Clarke
Stephen Johnson Field
Lewis Congor Lockwood
Lyndon Graves Lyman
Henry Morgan
William Henry Noble
Comfort Sparks
Francis Wilder Tappan

Class of 1838

Willard Brigham
Edward Flint Brooks
William Bross
Thomas Amory Hall
John Peabody Hills
Foster Lilly
Theophilus Page
Charles Peabody
David Pise
Francis Williams

Founders Field, Lockwood, Tappan and Bross recruited the additional 26 founding members of Delta Upsilon. (These photos were taken later in their lives as photography was not available to the Founders in 1834.)



Stephen Johnson Field,
Williams 1837



Francis Wilder Tappan,
Williams 1837



Lewis Congor Lockwood,
Williams 1837

and frowned upon this negative trend. The students questioned whether the emphasis on campus politics was contrary to the fundamental purposes of the college. Their sense of justice was offended; they disliked the practice of conferring honors without merit. They longed for an even playing field and were convinced that the spoils of victory should go to men on merit—men who truly earned their rewards—and not to unqualified men who used political clout to deliver them the prize.

The students had reached their boiling point and decided it was time for a change.

Delta Upsilon's First Meeting

Sophomores Stephen Field, Lewis Lockwood and Francis Tappan first met in Tappan's room to discuss their dissatisfaction. They decided that a new society should be formed. Its purpose would be to maintain social equality, peaceful conduct and high moral principles. It would be designed for the intellectual stimulation and literary improvement of its members, without the resorting to the veil of secrecy. Unlike the secret societies, this new society would carry an open invitation to all who desired to associate, provided they were not members of a secret society. Secrecy, they decided, was unnecessary when its members were of the highest moral character.

Field, Lockwood and Tappan realized that to have their voices heard, they must have the support of like-minded upperclassmen. They formed a recruitment plan and added 10 juniors

to their cause and another seven of their own class. They impressed their views upon a young leader of the freshman class, William Bross, who eagerly joined the effort. Bross assisted the fledgling group by securing an additional nine of the best members of the freshman class to round out their number and influence. With a total of 30 members, they had 25 percent of the 119 students on campus on their side. This, they calculated, was enough to make for a successful debate.

The 30 men gathered for a meeting on the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1834, in the Freshman Recitation Room of the West College building, which still stands today. There, they discussed their plan for organizing a revolt, not to start a fight, but to raise awareness of their dissatisfaction. Their intent was a peaceful and intellectual revolt, but the result would be perceived by the secret societies as a "frontal attack." They knew they would face scorn and ridicule, but they remained undaunted.

The men chose a name for their new society: The Social Fraternity. "Social" didn't refer specifically to entertainment events, as many fraternity men mistakenly believe today. It meant an interest in life's interactions among people and how society would better itself through group action.

They elected their first president, Anson Hobart, a junior who was well-liked and easily won the confidence of the membership. He had a steady hand and mind, and did not waver or make

a decision without carefully thinking about the consequences. He was a calming influence and dedicated to the cause. Hobart was a natural choice to lead the group.

In the days that followed, the members of the new Social Fraternity endured the scorn and ridicule they expected. They stood strong to the slurs and epithets hurled in their

direction. While the secret societies ridiculed the new group, the members of the Social Fraternity knew their new organization would thrive. And did it ever! Because its aims matched those of the college, within two years, the Social Fraternity boasted 82 members, more than two-thirds of the student body. The first DUs competed fairly and won their share of campus honors.



SUGGESTED READING:

For more information on Delta Upsilon's Founding, read "Revealing the Non-Secrets: The History of the Founding and Founders of Delta Upsilon Fraternity," by Craig S. Sowell, *Houston 1992*.

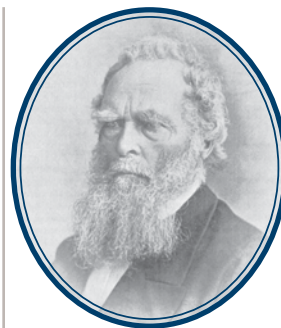
Non-Secrecy Spreads

The idea of a spirited brotherhood based on merit spread rapidly. Within four years, men of similar beliefs set up another group at Union College in Schenectady. Our Middlebury Chapter was born in 1845; Hamilton and Amherst in 1847. These early groups thrived, powered by their zeal in battling the abuses of secret societies. As they began to find out about each other's existence, they began to get themselves organized.

An early meeting of four chapters brought these anti-secret groups into an organized fraternity. In 1847, the Union Chapter issued a call that the groups should ban together. It was in Troy, New York, in November 1847, that Williams, Union, Amherst and

Hamilton met in Convention and formally established the Anti-Secret Confederation (ASC). Its constitution paralleled that of Williams, and the Convention first adopted a member key bearing its new motto, the Greek words *Ouden Adelon*, meaning "Nothing Secret."

While other early fraternities fiddled with secret grips and recognition signs, Delta Upsilon was promoting friendship and developing character. While the secret fraternities wasted energy guarding their secrets from others, DU fought to advance justice and spread liberal, learned culture. We had no need for mystic principles shrouded in secret ritual. Our aims were open, honest and direct.



**William Bross,
Williams 1838**

Each of Delta Upsilon's Founders was a man of sterling character and with an interesting story. Of the 30 Founders:

- ♦ 21 pursued a career in the ministry
- ♦ One became a doctor of medicine
- ♦ One became a dentist, one of the first to practice in the United States
- ♦ One became an engineer
- ♦ One became a local merchant and successful businessman
- ♦ One became an educator and later founded the National Education Association
- ♦ One became a journalist, chief editor of the *Chicago Tribune* and Lt. Gov. of Illinois
- ♦ Three became judges, with one serving on the United States Supreme Court



**Anson Loomis Hobart,
Williams 1834**

Consider those men who founded Delta Upsilon at Williams College on a crisp November day in 1834...

- ♦ What do they have in common with you?
- ♦ Why has their inspiration thrived for nearly two centuries?
- ♦ What role will their principles play in your life?
- ♦ What is the importance of a non-secret fraternity based on The Promotion of Friendship, The Development of Character, The Diffusion of Liberal Culture and The Advancement of Justice?

The Anti-Secret Confederation continued to grow, accepting other like-minded groups. Wesleyan and Vermont joined in 1850, Western Reserve in 1851, and Rochester and Colby in 1852. While banded together as the Anti-Secret Confederation, each member of the Confederation operated as a separate entity, with some chapters referring to themselves locally as “The Equitable Fraternity.” Changes and growth were occurring, which signaled the need for further coordination. This led to the 1852 Convention of the Anti-Secret Confederation in Burlington, Vermont.

By 1852, Vermont, while still sympathetic to the group’s aims, had steered away from being shackled by a group and chose to remain independent. Still, it played host to the 1852 Convention, which was attended by the chapters at Williams, Union, Hamilton, Amherst, Western Reserve, Wesleyan and Colby. Together, these seven groups decided to further cement themselves together, operating collectively as one fraternity. They became known as the “Seven Stars” of the anti-secrecy fight, and are represented on the Fraternity’s Coat of Arms to this day.

The Confederation continued to grow and organize. Decisions made at the 1858 Convention would begin to alter the course of the Anti-Secret Confederation. While the motto they had been using, “Ouden Adelon,” was still being used by most of the chapters, delegates felt the need for a more centralized motto to begin to

further connect the larger group. The Convention adopted a new motto, “Dikaia Upotheke,” which meant “Justice, Our Foundation.”

The chapters had also been wearing as a badge, a “key” that had long ago been designed by the Williams Chapter and was modeled largely after the Phi Beta Kappa key. The 1858 Convention decided that a more uniform badge was in order. Quite simply, taking the first letters of each word in the new motto, Dikaia Upotheke, they designed a badge with the Greek letters for “D” (Delta) and “U” (Upsilon) superimposed upon each other and “Dikaia Upotheke” added to its bottom.

The Confederation’s growth continued slowly, with just two chapters being added at Bowdoin and Rutgers in 1860. By this time, however, a major disruption was looming in the United States. War was on the horizon.

From Troubled Times, New Strengths

By 1864, the nation was in turmoil. The War Between the States had taken its toll on college men and on fraternity chapters as well. In the South, some chapters enlisted in the Confederate Army en masse. Many Northern men left college to work in business, join the Union Army or care for their families.

DUs faced these facts and fought hard to preserve their Fraternity. Some obvious changes were needed in the Anti-Secret Confederation, including more centralized government of the chapters. Issues about Fraternity

insignia and ritual were unclear. The Convention of 1864 would be critical to Delta Upsilon's future.

The Anti-Secret Confederation numbered but six chapters in 1864 as chapters at Williams, Union, Amherst, Western Reserve, Wesleyan and Bowdoin ceased to exist. The 1864 Convention was scheduled for Middlebury on March 9 and 10; however, correspondence between the chapters indicated that only two or three chapters had confirmed their intent to attend. As the attendance of four chapters was required for quorum, the future of the Confederation did not seem very promising.

Delegates from Hamilton and Rochester joined the chapter at Middlebury, ready to act. Of the three remaining chapters, there was little hope. Colby had experienced a decline and was barely hanging on, so its attendance was not expected. The long travel distance would probably prevent a delegate from the Washington & Jefferson Chapter from attending. That left one chapter on which to rest their hopes. Rutgers had elected a delegate in February but had not sent word of his planned attendance, so their participation was at best, uncertain. If Rutgers did not show, the Confederation would most certainly be destroyed. Hamilton, Rochester and Middlebury arrived in the morning of March 9 and could do nothing but wait. By late morning, quorum was still not established. They adjourned until the afternoon, hanging onto the hope that a delegate was coming.



The Delta Upsilon Coat of Arms appears above the fireplace mantle in the Garfield House on the Williams College campus. This building was the third and last DU house at Williams.

After lunch, the mood was grim. But, in the early afternoon, Thomas W. Jones, *Rutgers 1864*, arrived and announced that he was the Rutgers delegate. Not only was quorum met and now the Convention could act, but more importantly, the Fraternity was essentially saved from ruin!

Brother Jones' arrival electrified the gathering and the delegates sprang into action. Within a day, the Convention formally approved the DU lettered badge, which had been adopted in 1858 but was not universally used. It approved a new constitution and it officially adopted a new name based upon the approval of the new badge. The four delegates each arrived as members of the Anti-Secret Confederation, but they adjourned the 1864 Convention as members of Delta Upsilon Fraternity.

Growth and Maturity

After the Civil War ended and college life returned to normal, Delta Upsilon began to grow again. The



The Delta Upsilon badge

Consider the monumental decisions made in the 27 short years between 1852 and 1879...

- ♦ Why do you suppose "Justice, Our Foundation" was chosen in favor of "Nothing Secret" for a motto?
- ♦ Why was it significant that a new badge and motto were adopted at the 1864 Convention?
- ♦ What is the difference between being "anti-secret" vs. "non-secret"?
- ♦ What is the significance of that change?

mood was cautious, as the men wanted the Fraternity at only the strongest colleges and universities. They found fertile ground, starting chapters at Colgate, New York University, Miami University, Brown, Cornell, Marietta, Princeton, Syracuse and Michigan. By 1880, Delta Upsilon had grown to 15 active chapters.

There were steps toward maturity, laying the foundation of the Delta Upsilon you know today. In 1879, the Convention recognized that active opposition to secret fraternities was no longer needed. As our Ritual of Initiation states, the abuses of power were no less evil, but there was no longer the need to battle secrecy actively. So Delta Upsilon changed its formal policy from anti-secrecy to non-secrecy. About the same time, journals began to appear among general fraternities. Delta Upsilon also started one, with sporadic issues of *Our Record* in 1867 and 1869. Then in 1882, the *DU Quarterly* began publication, first as the *University Review*, then as the *DU Quarterly*. Delta Upsilon is proud to issue one of the oldest continuously published fraternity magazines in the world.

Delta Upsilon's 50th anniversary sparked a surge of new chapters, with

beginnings at Northwestern, Harvard, Wisconsin, Lafayette, Columbia, Lehigh, DePauw, Pennsylvania, Technology and Swarthmore. DU also broke ground in other areas. In 1890, Minnesota became the first chapter west of the Mississippi River. Tufts, a local society formed in 1886, became the first chapter approved through petition in 1891. Stanford and California became the first West Coast chapters in 1896. McGill became the first Canadian chapter in 1898, officially making DU an International Fraternity. Nebraska became the first Great Plains chapter on Dec. 9, 1898.

Into the 1900s

Delta Upsilon's growth slowed after 1900, but continued in measured steps. Petitioning societies, often well-established local fraternities with solid records of achievement on their campuses were examined closely, and Conventions often delayed acceptance into Delta Upsilon. Some groups petitioned five or more times before they were accepted. By 1920, Delta Upsilon had staked its claim to excellence in the burgeoning universities of the Alleghenies and the Midwest: Chicago, Ohio State, Illinois, Penn State, Iowa State, Purdue,



SUGGESTED READING:

For more information on Delta Upsilon's first 50 years, read, "The Quinquennial Catalogue," by William Sheafe Chase (ed.), *Brown 1881*. DU's first published history, "The Quinquennial Catalogue," which appeared in DU's 50th year (1884), contains a brief history of each chapter and a list of members for the first 50 years.



Indiana, Carnegie and Kansas.

In 1909, one of Delta Upsilon's most illustrious and heavily involved alumni members, Charles Evans Hughes, *Colgate and Brown 1881*, who was then serving as governor of New York, helped lead the move to incorporate the Fraternity. Incorporation under New York law led DU to create an Assembly of Graduate Trustees, who in turn elected the Board of Directors. This board governs Delta Upsilon between meetings of Convention and Assembly, which are the annual meetings of the undergraduate chapters and the alumni, respectively.

Delta Upsilon went to the state of Washington in 1911, our first chapter in the Pacific Northwest. That year also saw the Fraternity publish its first formal Ritual of Initiation. Five years later, the first *Manual of Delta Upsilon* was printed, the earliest predecessor of the current *Cornerstone*. Wesleyan was revived in 1919 and Oregon State joined in 1922, the same year the Virginia Chapter was founded, which introduced Delta Upsilon to the South.

Emphasis on chapter quality paid solid dividends. The 1920s were exceptional years for Delta Upsilon.

For much of the decade, DU ranked above all other national fraternities in grades. A Permanent Trust Fund, established in 1921, is now a major force in Delta Upsilon's financial stability, as you will read in a later chapter.

Delta Upsilon added more excellent universities, public and private, to its chapter roll: Missouri, Iowa, Dartmouth, Oklahoma and Johns Hopkins. This quality continued, with 32 chapters being added between 1885 and 1928.

1929: No Crash for DU

The Great Depression hit colleges hard, but Delta Upsilon was well prepared. Not a single chapter closed. In fact, DU added UCLA, Manitoba, Washington and Lee, Western Ontario, Washington State, Oregon, Alberta, and British Columbia between 1929 and 1935. This good fortune was the result of solid foresight; many other fraternities' chapters were not so fortunate. In 1937, the Fraternity updated its Initiation Ritual, which is still in use today.

Focus on Education

With a surge of interest in college fraternities, new chapters sprung up rapidly after World War II. So did

Delta Upsilon's Centennial on the Williams College campus in 1934. West College appears in the center background.



The Delta Upsilon Emerging Leaders (DUEL) Experience is a five-day program designed to help young leaders meet the challenges and responsibilities of life in their chapter. During DUEL, brothers visit Williams College.



SUGGESTED READING:

For more information on Delta Upsilon's first 100 years, read: "Delta Upsilon, One Hundred Years," by W. Freeman Galpin, *Northwestern* 1913. Published for DU's 100th Anniversary in 1934, the book contains a very detailed history of the Fraternity and records the history of DU's actions throughout the first 100 years.

new ideas for Delta Upsilon. Standing committees were created in the Board of Directors to build expertise in needed program areas. The inaugural Leadership Conference occurred in the summer of 1949.

Delta Upsilon is still one of a very few fraternities to offer an educational summer program like the Leadership Conference (now Leadership Institute) every year. And DU doesn't settle for just a summer conference on leadership. We were one of the first fraternities to hold regional leadership programs across the continent each winter, too. This was a precursor to today's Regional Leadership Academies (RLA). These regional meetings brought men together from the chapters in their region for a weekend of educational programs, seminars and fraternal fellowship.

The Delta Upsilon Educational Foundation was formed in 1949 to raise money for education and assistance. Monetary gifts are raised annually by members, for members. Giving back to the Foundation is something every good member should be proud to do now, and continuously in the future. The fact that you have scholarships available, and that you have this book to read, is due in

large part to the support of the DU Educational Foundation. You can read more about the Foundation later in this chapter.

The chapter roll grew rapidly after the war. San Jose, Kent State, Louisville, Michigan State, Texas, Bowling Green, Denison, Bucknell, Bradley, Colorado and North Carolina were added within five years. This geographic diversity continued through 1960 with new chapters at Ohio, Western Michigan, Kansas State, Georgia Tech, Florida, Pacific, Ripon, Wichita and Arizona.

"Injustice" our Foundation? – The Convention of 1956

Despite the growth and development of Delta Upsilon after World War II, one particular event left a scar on the Fraternity. We learned from that scar, which has fortunately healed, but it stands as a reminder that the Fraternity, and we as members, are susceptible to societal influences.

In 1956, our Fraternity made plans for the annual Convention, which was to be held at Middlebury. As the registrations came in, no particular attention was paid to the registration of the Brown Chapter's delegate, Augustus A. White, III. It wasn't

long, however, before a rumor began circulating that Gus White, was not white at all, but in fact, was African-American.

That year was, of course, a time of strong racial tension in the United States, and was just a few months after the infamous Montgomery Bus Boycott. The country was still highly segregated. There was no hatred in the Fraternity toward Gus White, but times being what they were, men of his station were considered “socially unacceptable.” Rather than face the expected confrontation of having Gus White attend the Convention as his chapter’s duly elected delegate, the Fraternity’s leadership simply canceled the Convention of 1956. The following year, the Fraternity censored the Brown Chapter for initiating such a man, but the Brown Chapter stood by Gus White and its convictions.

Fast forward 30 years. In 1986, the Brown Chapter, which had gone inactive in 1967, was experiencing a resurgence. During discussions about restarting the chapter, members of the Brown Chapter related the Gus White story to the Fraternity’s leadership, who were astounded to learn what had happened back in the 1950s. By now, of course, people of all races, religions and ethnic groups were well represented in the Fraternity’s membership. Fraternity leaders decided to pursue the matter and try to correct the injustice of 1956. Delta Upsilon’s leaders contacted Brown University to inquire about how to reach Gus White, and officials brought

the Fraternity’s leadership up-to-date on their long lost member.

Gus White starred in football at Brown and graduated first in his class. He graduated from Stanford Medical School and completed a year at Yale in orthopedics and musculoskeletal diseases, earning a second doctoral degree from the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, Sweden.

White had received a Bronze Star while stationed with the U.S. Army Medical Corps in Vietnam, and while there, he did extensive volunteer work with a leper colony. He had become a member, and later Chairman, of the Board of Trustees for Brown University. He held a department chairmanship at the Harvard-MIT Division of Health Sciences and was now the chief surgeon of Orthopedics at Beth Israel Hospital in Boston. White had become one of the country’s most respected orthopedic surgeons, even teaching orthopedics at Harvard Medical School.

And to think at one time, he was deemed “socially unacceptable.”

Fortunately for the Fraternity, Gus White was a man of character and held no grudges toward the Fraternity. For it was not Delta Upsilon that had made the decision to cancel the Convention, it was individual volunteers who made the decision. He recognized that Delta Upsilon as a Fraternity remained pure. Still, Gus White, being a man of true and upright character, forgave those individuals.

In 1986, the Fraternity issued a formal apology to Gus White



Brother Augustus A. "Gus" White, III, Brown '57

Make sure you take the time to understand...

- ♦ What the 1909 "Incorporation" of DU means.
- ♦ How significant it was that DU grew during The Depression instead of losing chapters.
- ♦ The purpose of the DU Educational Foundation and the importance of your continued and lifetime support.
- ♦ That people make decisions, and that you should never take your aggressions or frustrations out on the Fraternity. Delta Upsilon is pure. People make decisions that affect us.

and honored him with the DU Distinguished Alumni Award, the Fraternity's highest honor. His actions, bravery, forgiveness and the way he chose to react to an uncomfortable situation proved his character. It also proved that he not only belonged in Delta Upsilon, but truly exemplified what a DU man should be.

DU became a better and more understanding Fraternity because of Gus White's actions. Even the Fraternity leaders of 1956 who were still living in 1986 would share their regret over their decision. They emphasized that, in hindsight, it was not Gus White, but society that was the problem in 1956. It was a dark time in the history of America, but given the opportunity to make the decision again, they would have chosen differently.

Brother White returned to attend a few Delta Upsilon Conventions as his schedule permitted throughout the next two decades. He spoke at the Fraternity's 175th Anniversary celebration at the 2009 Leadership Institute. It was there that the Fraternity inaugurated the Dr. Augustus White, III Award for Civic Engagement and Service to be presented to individuals who have made significant contributions at the local, national or global community level and are committed to giving back through community service efforts, civic engagement or global service initiatives. It is a fitting and lasting tribute to a true DU gentleman.

Challenges of the 1960s and 1970s

In the early 1960s, Delta Upsilon continued to grow. Oklahoma State, Clarkson, Auburn, North Dakota and Northern Illinois were founded and thrived. In the latter part of the decade, DU was committed to further growth, and 14 associate chapters were underway in 1967.

The late 1960s also meant social upheaval, and fraternities were among the institutions questioned about their relevancy. Delta Upsilon strongly emphasized the personal aspect of fraternity, rather than just its ritual and formalities. This was a strong argument for starting so many new chapters including Fresno State, San Diego State and Northern Iowa in 1968; Creighton, Arlington and Tennessee in 1969; Delaware, Central Missouri, Marquette, Cal Poly-San Luis Obispo, North Dakota State, Maine and Eastern Kentucky in 1970; and Colorado State, Dayton, South Dakota, Southern Illinois and Tyler in 1971.

In 1969, a Fraternity committee determined DU would save time and money by moving its headquarters from New York City. Indianapolis was chosen as a centrally-located site with attractive tax breaks and low personnel costs. A bequest from a dedicated member paid for the new headquarters; Brother Lester E. Cox, *Pennsylvania* 1898, left \$175,000 to DU in his will. With the estate gift, DU became the first fraternity to build its headquarters on Founders Road in northwest Indianapolis. Today, five

other men's and women's fraternity headquarters are within one block, and two dozen others are located in and around the city.

Always Open to All Men

Another trend occurred in the 1960s in which Delta Upsilon was a natural leader. The Civil Rights Movement in the United States led campuses to analyze whether all their institutions were fairly available to men of all races and religions. When they looked at fraternities, they found many with restrictions in the national bylaws that permitted membership only to white men, Christian men or other unjustified criteria. These fraternities were forced to amend their fundamental laws so that they complied with more modern and just policies.

Delta Upsilon was well ahead of the game. After all, since 1834, we had recognized one and only one distinction: merit. Men of every race, religion, national origin and economic background have become DUs. Never were there artificial barriers in our bylaws. We were the first fraternity to have none of these restrictive membership policies. Not that our Fraternity was perfect by any means; and some chapters were less receptive to social changes than is required by our bylaws and Founding Principles. In those cases, it was people who made those decisions, not Delta Upsilon. Overall, compared with other general fraternities, Delta Upsilon has always welcomed more men from varying social and economic backgrounds.

What's even better is that since Delta Upsilon is non-secret, no one could doubt our position. Many of the secret fraternities had to be forced to reveal their positions on admitting men of various religions and races. Again, an open, non-secret philosophy paid dividends.

Facing New Challenges

The 1970s offered difficult times for many fraternity chapters, as alcohol laws changed and it became legal for college men to drink. Many young men handled this responsibility maturely, but at some chapters, an "alcohol culture" began to grow. Their use of the Fraternity as a social outlet distorted their understanding of the purpose of Delta Upsilon. Instead of being a place to practice leadership and focus on personal development, they thought mostly about parties, entertaining the women on campus and preserving their "social budget." Alcohol had a powerful, distorting effect on recruitment, as some chapters would get men drunk, then offer them a bid. The result: poor decisions, poor quality associate members and damaged chapters.

Certainly there is a place in life for recreation; however, it would be foolish to squander your time in college learning only what you could have learned working. It would also be foolish to spend your recreation time only on partying, when there are hundreds of opportunities to perfect the social and leadership skills that will carry you far in the world beyond college.

You may see chapters on your campus trapped in the misunderstanding of “social fraternity” that cropped up in the 1970s. Our strengths in Delta Upsilon came from building men, not a “party reputation.” Delta Upsilon has not been immune to these forces. Nor has it sat idly by. DU was the first fraternity to call for dry recruitment on college campuses, even during the days when alcohol was legal for most undergraduates. In 2018, it became one of the leaders in removing hard alcohol from chapter houses.

DU was also one of the first to emphasize the dangers of hazing, and to create more positive associate member education programs that do not rely on archaic, misguided attempts at “pledge motivation.”

Enforcing high standards has meant that some chapters have become inactive. In some cases, serious problems (such as drug use or alcohol abuse, hazing, disrespect for women, etc.) have meant that a chapter’s

charter has been suspended or revoked. While never a pleasant action, it is one that Delta Upsilon can and will take to preserve its name and its chapters.

There was further growth in the 1970s and 1980s. Many of the newer chapters were in the South and Southwest: Houston, Arkansas, North Carolina State, Southwest Missouri, Baylor, South Carolina and Virginia Tech. Western Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan Tech and Culver-Stockton also joined the fold, and Oregon was revived. In California, new chapters came at Long Beach, Bakersfield and Santa Barbara. Delta Upsilon also added a chapter at Northern Colorado, and another Canadian chapter at Guelph.

Preparing for the Future

During the 1980s, the Fraternity began preparing itself to thrive in the new millennium, and the battle was fought on many fronts. Together with men from other fraternities, the Fraternity’s leadership addressed the problems that can ruin fraternities and destroy men’s lives: alcohol and drug



SUGGESTED READING:

For more information on Delta Upsilon’s first 150 years, read “Challenge, Conflict and Change: The First 150 Years of Delta Upsilon Fraternity,” by Orville H. Read, *Missouri* 1933. Published for DU’s 150th Anniversary in 1984, the book provides a general history of DU and a welcome update of the Fraternity since the 100th Anniversary.

abuse, hazing, sexually demeaning acts, racism and insensitivity to others, and poor academic priorities.

Since 1986, Delta Upsilon has taken a new attitude toward its chapters. On one hand, more DU staff members have made more visits to chapters than ever before; thus more help is available to you and your chapter. On the other hand, the Fraternity has become far less tolerant of chapters whose conduct threatens the good name of Delta Upsilon. Charters are suspended or revoked, and men are expelled from DU as needed to uphold our standards. Sometimes difficult decisions become necessary in upholding a standard of excellence, but, these are the minority of cases. It is far more prevalent to see our members leading the charge in improving the entire Greek system, and their chapters. DUs have convinced other fraternity chapters to ban the purchase of alcohol with chapter funds and to end "little sister" programs.

Our focus was and still is on quality and excellence: high grades, campus involvement and community service through volunteer work, respect for peers on campus, good relations with faculty and administration, absolutely no drugs or hazing, responsible alcohol policies, and cooperation and enthusiasm for all student activities, Greek or non-Greek. These are the ways to build success for Delta Upsilon and your chapter.

Changes were made with the structure of Delta Upsilon as well,

which continue to evolve today. An expanded Regional Leadership Seminar program (now Regional Leadership Academy), and the introduction of the Winter Educational Conference (now Presidents Academy) each January for Presidents of each chapter, give more chapter leaders a chance to learn what they can do for their chapter and DU.

The Leadership Institute (LI), which began in 1949, continues to be the highlight of the year for DUs. Today, LI includes educational and leadership programming, the annual DU awards banquet, and the annual meeting of undergraduate chapters, or Convention. The Assembly, or the annual meeting of alumni chapters, which had met each year in New York, now joins the summer undergraduate meeting, which is conducted during the same weekend. Thus, a new training ground has been created for the alumni who advise chapters through alumni specific programming. LI weekend, while extremely beneficial, is also very gratifying in terms of the connections and reunions you can have with your fellow brothers. It is, undoubtedly, one of the greatest experiences a DU will ever have, which is partly why many alumni continue to come year after year.

As the decade of the 1990s began, the Fraternity's commitment to expansion brought about successful revivals of the Kent State, Pennsylvania, Western Michigan, Rochester, Cal Poly, Denison, and Minnesota chapters. In addition,

Ask yourself these questions:

- ♦ How can we as a Fraternity best combat the negative stereotypes of fraternities in today's society and media?
- ♦ Why does DU have a continuously growing intolerance of hazing?
- ♦ While the social aspect of college is indeed important, why should my focus not at all be on parties, alcohol, etc.?
- ♦ What is the importance of upholding high standards both of the Fraternity and of ourselves?



Delta Upsilon celebrated its 175th Anniversary by honoring the Leadership Institute at Williams College in 2009.

Delta Upsilon added three chapters in Canada at McMaster, Victoria and Calgary, and in the United States at Iona College, Texas A&M, Arizona State, Carthage, St. Norbert, Pace, Central Florida, Shippensburg, Albany and Northern Arizona.

The 1990s saw efforts strengthening toward alcohol-free initiatives to keep up with society's demands and negative publicity. Delta Upsilon established the McQuaid Commission to review the Fraternity's focus on the alcohol-free policies. Led by then Fraternity President James D. McQuaid, *Chicago '60*, the commission devised a plan whereby chapters can voluntarily become alcohol-free, or must maintain a certain standard of excellence to not be considered such. Any chapter falling below the minimum standards would become alcohol-free. In addition, any expansion, either to a new or returning chapter, would be installed as an alcohol-free facility.

As the new millennium began to rise, bringing a close to the 20th century, Delta Upsilon continued to prosper. In addition, in March 2000, the Fraternity installed its southernmost chapter at the University of Texas-Pan American in Edinburg, Texas, followed by the installation of Delta Upsilon's 150th Chapter at Northwestern State University in Natchitoches, Louisiana. Several reestablishments of dormant chapters occurred for the next few years, but no further new expansion occurred until 2007 with the addition of the North Florida Chapter in Jacksonville, Florida. As the Fraternity prepared to celebrate its 175th Anniversary in 2009, Delta Upsilon appeared on the campus of Webster University in St. Louis, Missouri, becoming the first fraternity or sorority on campus.

A "New Beginning"

At the Fraternity's 175th celebration in 2009, then Fraternity President, Dr. Bernard Franklin, *Kansas State '75*, convened the President's Task Force to study "what makes a fraternity relevant to men and higher education in the 21st Century?" The task force was comprised of alumni and nonmembers, as well as higher education, nonprofit and business leaders. The task force provided a set of recommendations that the Fraternity Board of Directors adopted as its strategic plan. The strategic plan asserted that Delta Upsilon was uniquely positioned to:

- 1) Be a fraternity that consistently and purposefully adds

significant and lasting value to the lives of our undergraduate and graduate members in new and innovative ways

- 2) Be a fraternity that is a known and trusted higher education partner.

One of the direct and most significant developments as a result of the task force was a complete overhaul of the Fraternity's educational programming to better prepare members for success in an ever-changing global marketplace. The Fraternity reallocated resources to provide its members best-in-class leadership training. Since 2010, the Fraternity has extensively changed or implemented the following programs: Regional Leadership Academy (RLA), Advisors Academy, the Global Service Initiative (GSI), Building Better Men Retreats, Chapter Excellence Plan, Delta Upsilon Emerging Leaders Experience (DUEL), and the Associate Member Education Program. Attending a DU leadership program is an important activity for all members whether they hold a chapter office or not.

With the Fraternity providing more service to its chapters and offering best-in-class leadership programs, its reputation among universities began to soar. Universities began seeking out DU to expand to their campus, and the Fraternity reinvested in its expansion efforts. From 2010-2021, Delta Upsilon reestablished the Rutgers, Virginia Tech, Kent State, Iowa State, Carnegie, Iowa, Clarkson, Oregon, Maryland, Texas, Syracuse,



Vermont, Northwestern, Missouri, and Bucknell chapters. In addition, new chapters were added at Tennessee at Chattanooga, Embry-Riddle, Grand Valley State, Boise State, Elon, James Madison, Christopher Newport, and Quinnipiac.

You are coming into Delta Upsilon at an exciting, yet challenging, time. The Fraternity is experiencing one of its most successful periods in our history with an all-time high in membership and membership growth of more than 80% over the previous eight years. The Fraternity has received national recognition for its educational programs, and members are attending at record levels. Despite DU's success, the public has called the value of fraternity into question. Severe incidents involving drugs, alcohol, hazing and sexual assault have left a dark mark on the fraternal community, associating it not with leadership development, but with misbehavior. Others have called into question the need for single-gender organizations. Now you have a chance to be a part of

In honor of Delta Upsilon's 175th anniversary, a Delta Upsilon time capsule was buried in the Founders Memorial Courtyard at the Fraternity Headquarters in Indianapolis. The time capsule will be opened on Nov. 4, 2034, for Delta Upsilon's bicentennial, and then reburied. The time capsule will be opened again on Nov. 4, 2084, the 250th anniversary of the Fraternity.

Consider the following:

- ♦ Which leadership programs will you attend? Ask questions and find out more about them. They are guaranteed to be one of the greatest experiences of your DU “career.”
- ♦ What part will you play as an undergraduate in paving the way for future generations of DU brothers?
- ♦ What involvement will you have in DU after you graduate to help further the goals of your Fraternity? Remember, membership in DU has no expiration date. You are a member for life. Membership has both its privileges and its responsibilities.

building DU’s future and help change the public’s perception of fraternity. Part of understanding the future of DU is to know and understand where the Fraternity has been. Your actions, and those of your chapter, will forge the DU history new members will read 50 years from now. In other words, as you move forward in your daily routine as an undergraduate, you are essentially writing or creating the history and paving the way for those who will follow you. In so doing, your

goal should be to leave DU better than you found it.

The challenges to a modern fraternity are many. You will have a chance to deal with them in your own chapter, as an associate member and as a member, but with these challenges come many opportunities to prove yourself as a leader. That is precisely the experience you need to have early in life to pave the road for a lifetime of achievement.

Heraldry and Memorabilia

Insignia

You will want to know the meaning of the symbols of the Fraternity so you can explain them to others, to remind yourself of the meaning of Delta Upsilon, and so you will know their proper use. A helpful rule of thumb for correct use of Delta Upsilon insignia is to use the more formal items like the Coat of Arms for serious use; the less formal Greek letters side by side for casual use, such as wearing apparel. Headquarters can advise correct usage if you have any questions, and reproduction proofs are available of official insignia. Delta Upsilon’s name, Greek letters, badge design and

other insignia are trademarked with the federal government. Always use a licensed vendor when purchasing any DU merchandise.

Since the 14th Century, an elaborate pattern of heraldry evolved that is still recognized in sovereign countries, municipalities, societies, corporations and families. During the Victorian era, interest in heraldry was revived and has since remained an important part of such close associations as college fraternities. Delta Upsilon has one of the most accurate heraldries of all college fraternities. The Coat of Arms (also called the Achievement of Arms

or Great Arms) is described in heraldic terms as follows:

The shield of arms: Delta Upsilon bears for arms or a balanced scale proper on a chief azure seven mullets of the first, four and three.

Crest: Out of a knight's helmet proper and a wreath of the colors mantled, the badge proper.

Torse and Mantling: Below the arms, the motto in Greek letters, Dikaia Upotheke.

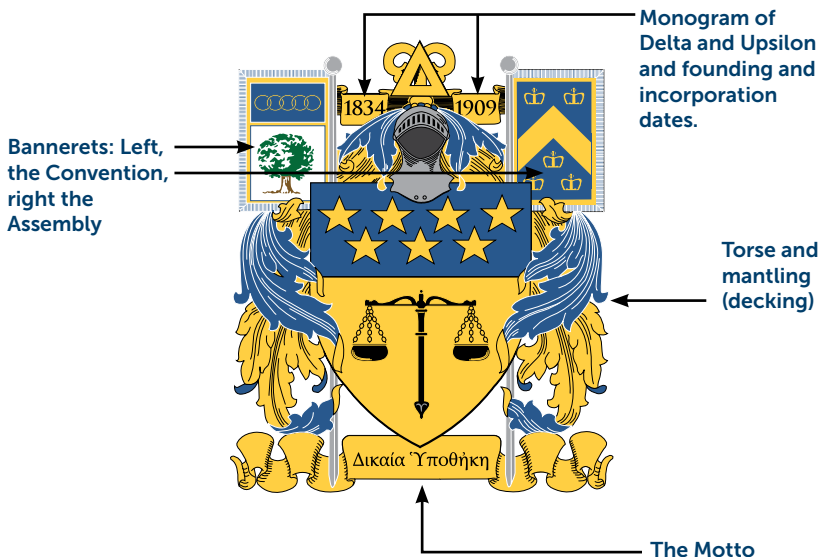
Bannerets: Dexter, a flagstaff proper and thereon in the fly a banneret of Convention bearing or an oak tree proper on a mount in base vert on a chief azure annulets (infesse) co-joined; sinister, a flagstaff proper and thereon in the fly a banneret of Assembly bearing

azure a chevron between five coronets, or two, one and two.

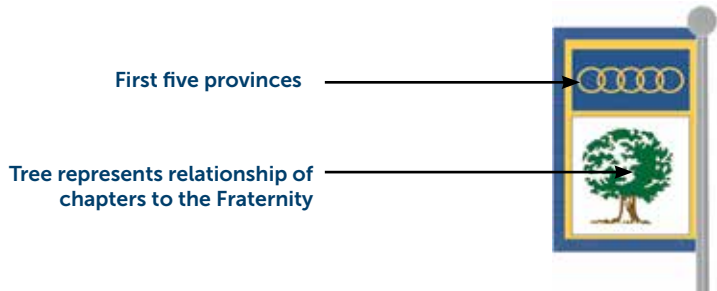
Badge: A monogram or the Greek letter Delta surcharged upon the letter Upsilon bearing the motto in Greek letters. The arms of the Fraternity shall be uniform throughout the chapters.

The shield of arms: The essential part of the arms is the shield bearing the stars and the balanced scale. The shape of the shield is immaterial, and, as the Little Arms, need not be accompanied by the motto, crest, decking, or supporters, any or all of which may be used or omitted as the designer wishes. The shield is divided horizontally, the upper one-third is blue with seven gold stars arranged in two rows, four in the upper and three in the

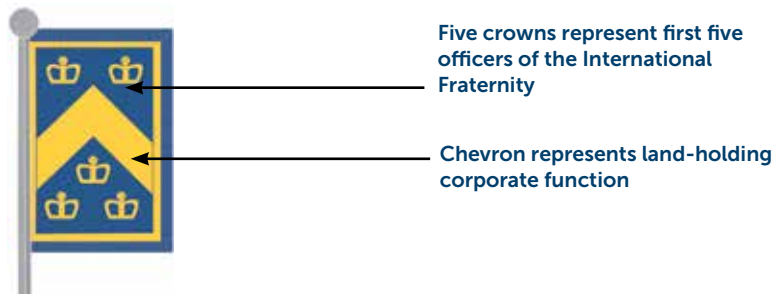
The Crest or Coat of Arms



Convention Banneret



Assembly Banneret



lower. The four gold stars designate the four chapters that formed the Anti-Secret Confederation at the Troy Convention in 1847 (Williams, Amherst, Union and Hamilton). The lower three stars stand for the three additional societies (Western Reserve, Wesleyan and Colby) that met at the Burlington Convention in 1852, where all seven societies officially designated themselves chapters.

In the lower two-thirds is the principal charge, a balanced scale of polished, wrought steel on a gold field. The scales, the oldest of our insignia taken from the first Williams key that was designed in 1834, represent equity or justice in college affairs.

The Fraternity arms are shown on the member's shield because the Fraternity is an organization

of men, the colors are those of the Fraternity, and the principal charge is the oldest emblem of the Fraternity.

The Crest: A crest is a personal device not usually granted to corporate bodies. The Fraternity crest consists of the same monogrammed letters as the official gold badge and appears riveted atop a wrought-steel helmet with a raised visor. Knighthood is defined as a distinction of rank among freeman, depending not upon birth or property but simply upon a person's qualifications; and upon acceptance into an order, he is entitled by law or usage to certain social or political privileges. A knight's helmet typifies democracy, its visor raised so that the man within might be recognized by his friends, thus indicating non-secrecy. L. C. Smith, *Hamilton* 1882, designed and presented the present crest, which was accepted at the Brown Convention in 1881.

Torse and Mantling: The scalloped-edged mantling, sometimes called lambrequin or decking, represents the parliamentary robes or robe-of-estate in cloth of blue and gold lining twisted around the base of the crest atop the helmet.

The Motto: The motto, ΔΙΚΑΙΑ ΥΠΟΘΗΚΗ (in Arabic letters: Dikaia Upotheke), is translated as "Justice, Our Foundation." Both the motto and present badge were adopted in 1858, six years before

the present name of the Fraternity was formally adopted. The motto is pronounced: Di-ki'-yah Hewp'-o-they-'kah. It appears in Greek letters on the scroll below the base of the shield and on the arms of the Upsilon on the gold badge.

Bannerets: The right to bear bannerets or supporters is granted to special classes of knights—also certain corporations or municipalities. Since the Fraternity is composed of both graduate and undergraduate members, the Great Arms includes, as supporters, the coat of arms of the two legislative bodies; the annual Convention and the annual Assembly. The resulting achievement is somewhat similar to the coat of arms of Canada.

The Convention Banneret [borne by the delegates] represents the undergraduate section. The chapter delegates exercise a legislative function and, in turn, gain leadership experience. The principal charge is an oak tree, whose trunk and branches show the relationship of the chapters and the clubs to the General Fraternity. The oak tree appears in actual colors, with a brown trunk and green leaves, on a gold field, which occupies the lower two-thirds of the banneret. The upper one-third consists of five gold rings linked together on a field of blue. These rings commemorate the first five provinces, established in 1909. The 38 chapters were grouped in the following regions: I



A knight's helmet typifies democracy, its visor raised so that the man within might be recognized by his friends, thus indicating non-secrecy.



The full Coat of Arms, when used on chapter newsletters, personal stationery or anywhere else, should always be accompanied by the symbol ®, to indicate that it is a registered mark of the Fraternity.

– New England; II – Central New York and Canada; III – New York City, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; IV – The Midwest; V – The Pacific Coast.

The Assembly Banneret, the Trustees' Arms, represents the graduate section. Chapter trustees perform an executive function by ratifying Convention legislation and electing annually the Officers. Also elected is a Board of Directors, which manages the Fraternity's affairs when the Assembly is not in session. The principal charge, a gold chevron on a blue field denotes the homestead or property holding body – the Assembly and its Board of Directors. The chevron is located between five gold coronets, representing the five officers first designated at the time of incorporation. The founding date (1834) and the incorporation date (1909) are inscribed upon scroll-work between the bannerets.

Coat of Arms and Insignia

The Great Arms, showing the complete achievement, may be used by members in such formal instances as stained glass, award plaques or certificates, chapter stationery and illustrations in college annuals. The Little Arms, the shield without the supporting bannerets, is more correct for such informal use as chapter seals, chapter house decorations, letter paper and personal items.

The By-laws stipulate that the monogram of the Greek letters Delta

and Upsilon shall not be used on any article except the Great Arms, Little Arms, Crest, Badge, Flag, Banner, Recognition Button and Sister Pin. If the Greek letters are to be used on any other items, they should be placed side by side.

The Coat of Arms is protected by both copyright and design-patent, and it is not to be used by any manufacturer for any purpose or person without a license. Such license may be applied for through the Headquarters by describing the proposed use and submitting designs or samples for consideration.

The Seal: The seal of the Fraternity is held by the International Fraternity secretary, who uses it in the name of the Trustees for sealing official papers of the corporation. The seal is both copyrighted and patented, and care should be used to avoid infringement.

The Badge: The gold badge, formed from a monogram of the Greek letters Delta and Upsilon, was presented to the Hamilton Convention of 1858, by Edward P. Gardner of Amherst, chairman of the Badge Committee. It was officially adopted by the Convention on May 13, 1858, together with the motto, which appears in Greek form on the arms of the Upsilon. The Delta is always drawn as an isosceles triangle whose altitude is equal to its base.

By Convention mandate and custom, the badge is worn over the heart in an upright position on the

shirt or vest only. If a guard or pendant is attached, the top of the badge should be level with the top of the shirt pocket and one half inch to the right. The top of the guard or pendant should be level with the bottom of the badge and off the pocket. Wearing the badge on certain types of pullover sweaters rests with the good judgment and general customs of each chapter.

A badge may be draped in mourning to pay respects to a deceased brother by winding black silk around it horizontally to a convenient width.

The official badge can be worn by no other person than a duly initiated brother, except his mother, spouse or fiancé. Under no circumstances is a member's badge to be reformed into a ring or any other such object.

The Associate Member Pin: The associate member pin is worn by a man who has accepted a bid to join

the Fraternity. He wears it until he is formally initiated as a member. Should an associate member withdraw or transfer from school, he should return the associate member pin to the chapter that issued it.

The Sister Pin: The Sister Pin was designed by Ray F. Larsen, *Pennsylvania 1922*, for mothers, sisters, wives or fiancés. With fiancés it represents the equivalent of an engagement ring. The Sister Pin consists of a miniature-sized badge, either plain or jeweled, set on an engraved bar.

The Colors: The Fraternity's colors are Old Gold and Sapphire Blue. In Heraldry, however, the color must be described as "rendered proper" in order to attain accuracy. Otherwise, each basic color is standardized in one heraldic shape (i.e., blue is very dark,



Clockwise from above: The associate member pin, traditionally chapter property, to be returned upon Initiation; the member badge; the recognition button for lapel wear.

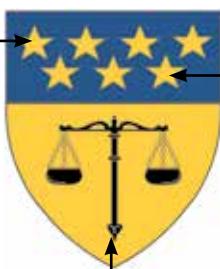
The badge is also made in medium and miniature sizes, the latter intended for evening dress. Jeweled badges, silver badges and miniature badges may be purchased.



The Seal of the Fraternity, for use only on official corporate documents.

The Shield of Arms

Four stars represent chapters that formed the Anti-Secret Confederation



Three additional stars represent three chapters that also attended the 1852 Convention.

Balanced scale represents Justice, a founding principle of the Fraternity.

At the left, the Shield of Arms, also known as the Little Arms or the Small Arms.



Above, the official DU flag, available through Fraternity Headquarters.

somewhat purple; gold is a potent yellow with additions of red, white, etc.).

The Official Flag: The Flag may be displayed at chapter houses or public places by chapters or clubs, both indoors and outdoors. A flag staff is always used, except when the official Banner is not available for display at indoor ceremonies and Initiations. The Flag consists of the official colors, in the exact proportions established in

the Bylaws of 1911. It is manufactured in a 4' x 6' standard size of durable fabric, which is suitable for indoor or outdoor use. Contact the Fraternity Headquarters for details.

Understanding DU: Fraternity Leadership, Programs, Initiatives and Publications

Like all large organizations, Delta Upsilon has boards, documents, procedures and publications to help it run efficiently and best serve its membership. To help you understand more about the International Fraternity and the way it operates, below is an explanation of the most commonly referred to institutions within the Fraternity. A more complete list and explanation of how the Fraternity operates can be found in Delta Upsilon's Constitution and By-laws.

Advisors Academy

The Fraternity's premier training program for local volunteers, the Advisors Academy brings together primary chapter advisors from chapters and associate chapters. The Academy is often held in conjunction with other educational programs of the Fraternity, and exposes advisors not only to one another, but also to members of the Board of Directors, professional staff and fraternity/sorority life professionals. Participants have time to build relationships with not only the chapter members and officers they advise, but also with fellow alumni and advisors.

Amplify DU: Recruitment Training Program

The Amplify DU: Recruitment



Training Program is a virtual program to assist Vice Presidents of Recruitment create customized recruitment plans for their chapters. The summer-long program consists of webinars, small group discussions and guided chats.

Assembly of Trustees

The Assembly is the alumni branch of Delta Upsilon's bicameral legislature that meets in conjunction with the Leadership Institute. Along with the Undergraduate Convention, the two voting bodies serve as Delta Upsilon's highest authority. All alumni members and officers of the Board of Directors are elected by this body.

Board of Directors

The Fraternity's Board of Directors consists of 11 alumni members and two undergraduate brothers. The Board is tasked in the Fraternity's

More than 400 Brothers attend the Leadership Institute every year.



DU's Fraternity Board of Directors, Foundation Chairman and Executive Director gathered in the Founders Memorial Courtyard at IHQ in Indianapolis in honor of Founders Day in November 2009 to dedicate the 175th Anniversary time capsule.

Constitution and By-laws to manage DU's financial and strategic operations. The Board is led by a Chairman, but also includes the Fraternity's President, Secretary and Treasurer. All of the officers are elected by the Assembly of Trustees. Alumni board members are elected to terms of two years.

Building Better Men Retreats

Building Better Men Retreats are intensive weekend-long retreats customized to meet the needs of a chapter. Senior Fraternity staff and trained volunteers facilitate the retreats, which focus on creating chapter buy-in to a shared plan of action.

Chapter Excellence Plan (CEP)

The Chapter Excellence Plan (CEP) is an online, point-based teaching and learning system that collects, measures and rewards chapter performance based on a broad range of important operational and organizational standards, goals and objectives related to the Four Founding Principles of the Fraternity.

CommunityEdu

This online training program educates members on the facts of alcohol abuse, hazing, sexual assault, mental health and inclusivity. This program helps empower students to make informed decisions and provides simple strategies to help keep themselves and their friends safe. All members are asked to complete this course prior to their Initiation.

Constitution and By-laws

These documents serve as the Fraternity's laws; they serve as an operating procedure for the Fraternity and outline the authority and scope of various Fraternity institutions. Changes to the laws can only be ratified by concurrent resolution of the Assembly of Trustees and the Undergraduate Convention. Any proposed amendment or change must be concurrent.

The Cornerstone

Delta Upsilon's member manual provides comprehensive information on the Fraternity and its history, as well as life management topics including personal development, academic success, time management, wellness, and becoming a well-rounded man.

Delta Upsilon Emerging Leaders Experience (DUEL)

The Delta Upsilon Emerging Leaders Experience (DUEL) is a highly interactive program that encourages newly initiated members to go deeper and broader in their definition of who they are and where they can have an

impact. Participants develop a better understanding of their personal leadership by analyzing their talents through the StrengthsQuest Inventory. In addition, this experience provides an opportunity to visit Williams College and connect with the history and founding of Delta Upsilon. A visit to the Fraternity's founding location provides an opportunity for the most intensive Ritual education offered in DU educational programs. Through developing confidence in their talents and clarifying their personal values, participants take ownership for creating their ideal Delta Upsilon experience.

The Delta Upsilon Quarterly

When an undergraduate pays his Initiation fee, he automatically becomes a subscriber to the official magazine of Delta Upsilon. The *DU Quarterly* is published several times per year.

Executive Director and Fraternity Staff

The Executive Director serves as the Fraternity's Chief Operating Officer and is responsible for Delta Upsilon's day-to-day operations. The Executive Director is hired by the Board of Directors and is responsible for hiring and managing the Fraternity staff.

Friday Fast Breaks

Delta Upsilon's biweekly e-newsletter for chapter officers and advisors provides updates focused on operational aspects of the organization.

Global Service Initiative

The Delta Upsilon Global Service Initiative (GSI) offers members a



unique opportunity to work with global and local communities, while uniting Delta Upsilon Principles with substantive volunteer service. Students travel to, study in and work with communities where social and economic conditions are substandard. During the global experience, students engage in service-learning to make a meaningful impact in our global society to address the issues plaguing urban societies; these members will roll up their sleeves to create or rebuild areas of need.

Leadership Consultant Program

The Fraternity employs trained Leadership Consultants to assist our chapters and associate chapters. The men are trained in all areas of chapter and associate chapter operations including membership recruitment, finances, membership education, public relations, scholarship and Loss Prevention.

Leadership Institute (LI)

The Leadership Institute is DU's annual leadership conference/ Fraternity convention. More than 300 undergraduate students participate in defined tracks focusing on leadership

Brothers from across North America come together to serve others with the Global Service Initiative.



DU's inaugural Global Service Initiative trip to Jamaica in 2010.



Delta Upsilon offers a menu of leadership programs that help us build better men at every level in the chapter.

development and chapter operations. During the Institute, students meet in the Undergraduate Convention/ business meeting to discuss the matters of legislation that affect the Fraternity, and the Fraternity recognizes its top chapters and individuals in award ceremonies.

Men of Merit Chapter Standards Program

Since its founding in 1834, Delta Upsilon has committed to welcoming men of merit, and merit alone, into its chapters. This standard of membership is the standard by which we hold accountable both our individual members and our chapters. Delta Upsilon seeks to build better men for a global society through service, leadership development and lifelong personal growth of our diverse membership. The Men of Merit Chapter Standards Program challenges our members and chapters to fulfill the expectations of membership by promoting friendship, developing character, diffusing liberal culture, and advancing justice on a daily basis. The Delta Upsilon Men of Merit Chapter Standards Program ensures chapters are meeting the expectations of membership in the Fraternity and providing a safe, educational and productive experience for its members. The Standards identify 11 key areas essential to success for a Delta Upsilon chapter. Chapters are placed into one of three levels for each Standard based

on their performance over the past year: Aspiration, Expectation and Minimum.

Policy and Procedures Manual

This manual outlines the proper procedure for various DU policies not outlined in the Constitution and By-laws.

Presidents Academy

Presidents Academy accelerates the growth and learning of DU's Chapter Presidents each year. Presidents from each chapter participate in an institute-style program with a curriculum that emphasizes the mission and Principles of Delta Upsilon as a foundation for effective chapter leadership. As a team, Chapter Presidents are exposed to new ideas and possibilities, and are encouraged to apply what they learn to their leadership role and responsibility. They learn from each other, stretch their boundaries, discover strengths and envision a more successful version of their chapter.

Recruitment Symposium

The Recruitment Symposium is a training program for chapter and associate chapter Vice Presidents of Membership Recruitment. This multi-day training teaches the officers the necessary skills to lead the chapter in a successful values-based membership recruitment and selection.

Regional Leadership Academy (RLA)

The Regional Leadership Academy is held early in the spring semester across the United States and serves

as a unique opportunity for chapter officers in specific geographic regions to attend sessions that span a wide range of topics affecting the fraternity today. It is intentionally designed as an officer training platform to provide tangible skills needed for success. Participants include both current and future chapter officers who engage in an interactive training and education process that helps them explore their role as a part of a highly effective leadership team for their chapter.

Ritual Book

This book holds all of the Fraternity's sacred texts and ceremonies. Among these include the Pledging Ceremony, Initiation Rites I & II, and the Fraternity's Memorial Ceremony.

The International Fraternity's Finances

Our Fraternity is a not-for-profit corporation. As such, its aim is not to seek financial profit, but to benefit by *Building Better Men* and providing all DUs the greatest services our resources will allow.

Like all organizations, Delta Upsilon seeks to make the best use of its scarce financial resources. According to the Constitution and By-laws, the Board of Directors is tasked with managing the Fraternity's finances,

Undergraduate Advisory Board (UGAB)

Six undergraduates are elected to serve one-year terms on the UGAB. Each board member represents his chapter's province when the UGAB meets at the Leadership Institute. This board is selected by the Undergraduate Convention and serves as the focus group of the Fraternity membership.

Undergraduate Convention

The Undergraduate Convention is the undergraduate's voting arm. Along with the Assembly of Trustees, the Convention serves as the Fraternity's undergraduate authority. All undergraduate members who serve on the Board of Directors are elected by the Convention, which is held during the annual Leadership Institute.

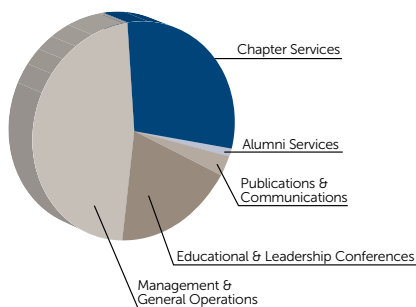


Brothers vote on important Fraternity business at the Leadership Institute every summer.

including developing and passing a budget. Creating a yearly budget gives the Board an opportunity to allocate money to important areas of the Fraternity's operation.

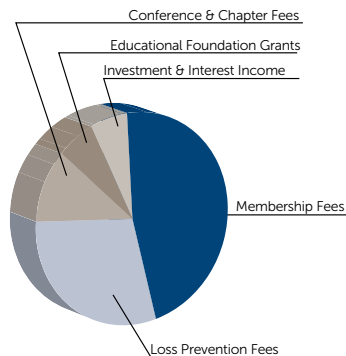
The Fraternity's fiscal year begins on July 1, and the annual budget is substantial — several million dollars. Here's how the expenses break down in percentages:

Expenses



Chapter Services	32%
Alumni Services	1%
Publications & Communications	4%
Educational & Leadership Conferences	20%
Management & General Operations	43%

Income



Membership Fees	43%
Loss Prevention Fees	28%
Conference and Chapter Fees	13%
Educational Foundation Grants	7%
Investment & Interest Income	9%

As you can see, your associate member and Initiation fees, combined with the membership fees of thousands of other DUs, make up about half of DU's annual income each year. Our overall undergraduate cost is below average for North American fraternities.

Delta Upsilon is fortunate to have had alumni who laid the groundwork for future success through two special funds. The Fraternity established a Permanent Trust Fund in 1921. Income from this fund helps pay for fixed Fraternity expenses, and the principal of the

Trust Fund is not invaded. The Delta Upsilon Educational Foundation was established in 1949. Through tax-deductible contributions, the Foundation provides for educational activities of the Fraternity.

Through undergraduate dues, the Educational Foundation and the Permanent Trust Fund, Delta Upsilon collects all of the income to meet its expenditures. As DU continues to grow, it is important that we find new and creative ways to fund our operations and provide greater services to our undergraduates and alumni.

The Delta Upsilon Educational Foundation

History

In late autumn of 1949, the leadership education component (the Leadership Institute) of Delta Upsilon's annual Convention had just been introduced. At that time, a small group of alumni brothers saw an additional opportunity to assist the Fraternity by providing scholarships to individual DUs. They felt strongly that an effort needed to be established to help financially support DU undergraduate brothers.

These alumni brothers formed the first Board of Trustees and formally established the Delta Upsilon Educational Foundation (DUEF) on Dec. 17, 1949. The DUEF, which is a separate organization from the Fraternity, was incorporated in the State of Ohio, primarily because these involved alumni brothers mainly resided in Columbus, Ohio. The Foundation would be incorporated in Ohio for the next 45 years until it was officially reincorporated in Indiana, to coincide with the Fraternity's Headquarters, which had moved to Indianapolis in 1969. Today, the Fraternity and Foundation occupy the same headquarters building in Indianapolis, which is owned by the Foundation.

The main organizer of the effort, who is recognized as the Founder of the DUEF, was Hugh E. Nesbitt, *Ohio*

State 1914. He was, by all accounts, the spearhead and served as the Foundation's first Board Chairman. He also quietly supplied the lead gift of \$25,000, a substantial sum in 1949, to help establish and fill the Foundation coffers.

Nesbitt, and the likes of Edwin English, *Ohio State 1922*; J. Paul McNamara, *Miami 1929*; and others, felt that not only should financial support be both beneficial and available to undergraduate brothers, but that alumni brothers should maintain a duty and responsibility to support it.

The Early Years and Purposes

In the early years of the Foundation, the primary purpose was strictly in support of undergraduate scholarships. Through the 1950s, however, undergraduates became increasingly more interested in the leadership training segments of the Convention. As a result, the Leadership Conference expanded and took on increasing importance and visibility among brothers who attended the summer gathering. By the mid-1960s, the Board of Trustees realized that the Foundation could impact a greater number of brothers if more resources were channeled to the Leadership Conference. Thus, the Foundation started to redirect its grants, providing the majority of its resources to the International Fraternity, which was



The Delta Upsilon Educational Foundation seal.



Oak Circle Scholarships allow brothers to help other brothers.

(and still is) responsible for creating the educational programs and services for the brotherhood.

Throughout the 1990s, the Fraternity's appetite for leadership support and education increased. Since that time, the Foundation has continued to respond to the educational and leadership needs of the Fraternity as possible through alumni and undergraduate giving.

How the DUEF Supports the Members of DU

The DUEF is led by a Board of Trustees comprised of DU alumni from various eras. The Board manages the affairs and investments of the entirely separate tax-exempt 501(c)(3) organization and supervises a Foundation staff led by the Executive Director, which handles the day-to-day responsibilities of the Foundation.

The DUEF staff is responsible for all aspects of the Foundation, including the organization of annual fundraising appeal solicitations, major gift acceptance, handling stock gift transactions, and organizing its own programs such as planned giving, capital campaigns and other fundraising programs. In addition, the very capable Foundation staff is also available to provide guidance and assistance to its members. Some ways in which the Foundation supports its members are:

♦ **Providing Merit-Based Scholarships:** The DUEF offers several merit-based scholarships annually, with two of the most significant being:

McQuaid Scholarships:

The McQuaid Scholarship Fund was established in July 2000 through the generosity of the Delta Upsilon International Fraternity as well as many appreciative alumni and chapters. This scholarship is a tribute to James D. McQuaid, *Chicago '60*, for his service and contributions to Delta Upsilon over the six years he served as President of the International Fraternity and as an advisor to the Chicago Chapter. Brother McQuaid has given generously of his time, his experience and his resources to advance the mission and Principles of the Fraternity. The Delta Upsilon Educational Foundation currently awards up to a total of 10 undergraduate and graduate scholarships of \$1,000 each academic year.

Oak Circle Scholarships:

The Oak Circle Scholarships were established in 2002 upon a recommendation from the Undergraduate Advisory Board (UGAB), which was subsequently submitted to and approved by the DUEF Trustees. The number of scholarships awarded increases incrementally as the endowment increases. Donations to the Oak Circle largely come from the undergraduate members in support of the DUEF. The decision of the UGAB helps ensure that money raised by undergraduates is spent on undergraduates.

♦ **Staff Support:** The DUEF staff is always available to help answer questions from both undergraduates and alumni chapters about fundraising or support, techniques, gift acceptance, staying within IRS guidelines, etc. The DUEF is eager to support its members however possible.

♦ **Assist Alumni Chapters:** The staff can help advise and answer questions with regard to fundraising activities on the local level, and in most cases, help provide information to ensure compliance with the IRS, etc.

The primary source of assistance is providing a Chapter Educational Account or “CEA” to alumni chapters. Alumni chapters can opt to open an “account” through the DUEF for their potential alumni chapter donors who want to make a gift to the educational programs of a specific chapter (or expenses related to educational portions of a physical house property) but may have been reluctant to do so because the gift was not deductible for U.S. federal income tax purposes. A CEA offers chapters the opportunity to establish restricted chapter funds within the endowment of the DUEF, which makes the donor’s gifts tax-deductible. In addition, individuals may also realize significant tax advantages by including a provision for a CEA in a bequest or other estate plans.

Moreover, establishing a CEA negates the need for individual alumni chapters to engage in the costly and time-consuming process of establishing and maintaining their own 501 (c)(3) entities to offer tax deductibility to donors.

Alumni chapters can also create a Chapter Legacy Plan through the DUEF. A Chapter Legacy Plan is a fund that provides up to 12 scholarships for members of the undergraduate chapter to attend DU educational programs each year. This helps alleviate the financial burden on the undergraduates to pay for program registration fees on their own. To be fully funded, Chapter Legacy Plans need at least \$150,000 in contributions. Interest earned off the principal balance keeps the plan funded.

How the DUEF Supports the Fraternity

The Foundation currently supports a variety of additional programs that reach our brothers with a level of instruction and breadth of peer interaction that is unavailable to them on campus. Each year, the DUEF provides an educational grant to the Fraternity, which helps support:

♦ **Chapter Services Support:** IHQ serves as a clearinghouse for an assortment of educational manuals, videos, programming services, personnel resources and management tools. The Chapter Development department supervises the development



Brother Lou Holtz, Kent State '58, spoke at the Leadership Institute in 2015.

and implementation of these educational resources.

♦ **DU Emerging Leaders (DUEL)**

Experience: Launched at the 2000 Leadership Institute, the DUEL program is designed for our chapter's newest members (freshmen and sophomores). Participants receive customized training in leadership philosophies, group dynamics, confrontation, service learning, public speaking, and motivation. The program includes a visit to Williamstown, Massachusetts, where the participants experience the history and heritage of the Fraternity founding site at Williams College.

♦ **Global Service Initiative (GSI):**

The Global Service Initiative is unique and Delta Upsilon is proud to have developed this initiative. It serves a dual role in that it is not only the international philanthropy, but also the international service project of the Fraternity.

♦ **Leadership Institute (LI):** Since 1948, the annual Delta Upsilon Convention and Assembly have been included within what we now know as the Leadership Institute. For more than 70 years and counting, the Leadership Institute has provided stellar educational programming to undergraduate and alumni members of Delta Upsilon.

♦ **Leadership Consultant Program:**

This program was established to assist chapter/associate chapter members and alumni advisors to

advance the Principles of DU.

♦ **Presidents Academy:** First instituted in 1995, the Presidents Academy includes educational programming for Chapter Presidents. The three-day academy is designed to assist Presidents in their leadership and management function, which helps build a stronger Delta Upsilon.

♦ **Regional Leadership Academy (RLA):** Regional Leadership Academies are designed to unite and assist the chapters in sharing ideas and techniques, as well as in learning additional innovative membership and leadership skills. DU continues to evaluate its personal growth and tailor membership education curriculum to all DU members.

How YOU can support the DUEF

The Foundation's greatest challenge for the future is to expand its endowment and base of resources to meet the educational needs that our colleges and universities cannot. Tax-deductible contributions, gifts and bequests from alumni, undergraduates and friends of DU will determine the extent to which the Foundation can continue to change the lives of tomorrow's leaders.

If every DU brother did "his share" in supporting the DUEF annually, the Foundation would raise more and more each year.

As an undergraduate, you can begin supporting the DUEF through the Oak Circle program. The Oak

Circle is the primary medium for undergraduate giving to the DUEF. The purpose of the Oak Circle is to help educate DU undergraduates of the importance of financial giving to the Fraternity and to create a pattern of giving that extends as they become an alumnus. Undergraduate gift amounts are generally modest, understanding that college students do not generally have much discretionary income. The focus of the Oak Circle, again, is not what a person gives, but that they give what they can. Participation is the key.

The Oak Circle name was derived from the oak tree that is located on the Convention Banneret. The Convention Banneret's principle charge is the oak tree whose trunk and branches show the relationship of the chapters to the General Fraternity.

Since its inception, the Oak Circle Fund has grown each year and supports educational scholarships for our undergraduate brothers.

As an alumnus, your annual participation is paramount. Understandably, after you graduate, you may be responsible for repaying student loans or paying costs associated with setting out on your own or starting a new career. But, like the Oak Circle helps instill, the key is not what a person gives, but how they give it. Many of the DUEF's major donors to this very day, started out with a simple gift of \$20 the year they graduated. Again, they weren't able to give a lot, but they gave something. They participated. They stood to be counted in the annual "roll of donors"

that the Foundation publishes each fall in the *DU Quarterly* magazine. Their gift proved that DU matters to them, and shows that a person's DU involvement doesn't end upon graduation. In fact, the real DU adventure has just begun.

As your career and pattern of giving develops, you might elect to join other giving leaders on an annual basis by joining the President's Club, which honors donors who give \$500 each year to the DUEF, or the Founders Club, with gifts of \$1,000 or more each year.

Some gifts are made by alumni through the transfer of stock or through planned gifts. Putting the DUEF in your estate plans or naming the DUEF as a beneficiary in your will, 401K plan or insurance policy is a very honorable way to support the DUEF as well. Doing so, and making those plans known, makes one eligible for the Legacy Circle, which honors brothers who have elected to support the DUEF in this way during their lifetime.

Over time, you may be one of the highly supportive brothers who amass a lifetime total to the DUEF of \$1,000 or more. Once a donor reaches the \$5,000 plateau; he is honored on the DUEF's Lifetime Giving Wall at the International Headquarters building in Indianapolis. The donor's name is placed on a perpetual honor wall, setting the example along with the other supporters who have reached that level.

Another great way to support the



Each year, brothers choose to leave their legacy by purchasing a brick in the Founders Memorial Courtyard at the Headquarters in Indianapolis.

DUEF is by purchasing a brick in the Founders Memorial Courtyard at IHQ. Many parents give a brick each year as a gift to their graduating sons. Others leave a brick in memory or in honor of another brother. Whatever your desire, this lasting tribute is a great way to leave your legacy of support permanently; with a personalized engraved brick in the courtyard in Indianapolis. Some chapters even have “reserved” sections that include the brick of all members of that particular chapter. Visitors to IHQ and the courtyard are always welcome to come visit their brick.

Regardless of your level of support, it cannot be stressed enough that participation is the key. Giving to the

DUEF each year is one easy way that you can continue to show your support of your Fraternity and prove that the promise you made when reciting your Oath of Initiation is genuine. If every living member gave just \$50 each year, the DUEF would raise \$4.4 million each year.

Simply put, as the DUEF and its endowment continues to grow each year, more support can be directed to the Fraternity and its members, to provide the needed leadership training, educational programming and support to DU and its members. The only way the DUEF will grow, however, is through the continued and generous support of its members.

Delta Upsilon Chapter Roll

The Origin of Our Chapters since 1834

In the history of our Fraternity, DU has established chapters on campuses throughout North America, though the origin of each one is different. Appearing in order of founding are the accounts of each chapter's origin. Chapters in *italics* designate inactive chapters. Listing as of Nov. 24, 2021.

1. *Williams*, at Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts. Established November 4, 1834 as The Social Fraternity to protest abuses by secret societies. As the first Delta Upsilon Chapter, it joined Union, Hamilton and Amherst as part of Anti-Secret Confederation in 1847; withdrew in 1862; reinstated October 12, 1883. Charter suspended 1964.
2. *Union*, at Union College, Schenectady, New York. Established in the winter of 1838 as The Equitable Union. Sought confederation with Williams as early as 1840. Inactive in 1844 and 1864-69. Charter suspended 1995.
3. *Middlebury*, at Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont. Established March 22, 1845, as The Social Fraternity. Ceased to exist in 1847.

Reinstated October 3, 1856 as Zeta Phi. Installed as a chapter of A.S.C. November 13, 1856. Charter suspended 1990.

4. **Hamilton**, at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York. Established July 21, 1847, as The Social Fraternity. Hamilton was host for the Troy Convention in November 1847, when Anti-Secret Confederation was formed. Society changed local title to Equitable Union in 1847. Oldest chapter from standpoint of continuous existence.
5. **Amherst**, at Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts. Established July 29, 1847. Ceased to exist in 1861; reinstated June 2, 1870. Inactive 1969. Charter suspended 1971.
6. **Wesleyan**, at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut. Established October 1850, as Equitable Fraternity in Anti-Secret Confederation. Disbanded in 1852, charter withdrawn in 1909. Reinstated December 6, 1919. Withdrew from the Fraternity in 1952. Charter suspended 1967.
7. **Vermont**, at University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont. Admitted by vote of the chapters to Anti-Secret Confederation in 1850. Withdrew from the Fraternity in 1854. Charter suspended 1854. Associate chapter established October 2014. Charter reinstated April 29, 2018.
8. **Western Reserve**, at the Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, first located at Hudson, Ohio. Anti-Secret Confederation in 1851. Was called Adelbert Chapter from 1885-1906 using name of Men's College at the University. Inactive 1853-1866. Reinstated in 1866.
9. **Rochester**, at Rochester University, Rochester, New York. Established in spring of 1852. Joined A.S.C. by June 1853. Inactive 1972. Charter reinstated May 4, 1991.
10. **Colby**, at Colby College, Waterville, Maine. Established July 15, 1852, as the Equitable Fraternity. Confederated with A.S.C. in November 1852. Began using name Delta Upsilon in 1858, called Waterville Chapter until college changed its name. Inactive 1865-78. Reinstated 1879. Charter suspended 1984.
11. **Bowdoin**, at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine. Established October 1857, formally accepted as a Chapter of A.S.C. on July 6, 1859. Inactive 1861-1892. Reinstated October 14, 1892. Inactive 1952. Charter suspended 1971.
12. **Rutgers**, at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey. Established as chapter of Confederation on July 6, 1859. Charter suspended 1991. Charter reinstated May 1, 2010 (Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey).

13. **Washington & Jefferson**, at Washington & Jefferson College, Washington, Pennsylvania. Established at Jefferson College in Canonsburg in March 1860. Established as member of the Confederation, May 14, 1862. Became Washington & Jefferson Chapter in 1866 after two schools merged. Inactive 1871. Charter suspended 1909.
14. **Colgate**, at Colgate University, Hamilton, New York. Established November 21, 1865. First known as the Madison Chapter, the name changing with that of the College.
15. **New York**, at New York University, University Heights Campus, New York, New York. Established December 19, 1865. Charter suspended 1945.
16. **Miami**, at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. Established May 13, 1868. Became inactive in 1873 with closing of the College. Charter reinstated November 28, 1908, by permission of the Convention, the Chapter's alumni initiating members of a local society, Delta Rho, as the nucleus of the chapter.
17. **Brown**, at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. Established June 6, 1869. Inactive 1967. Charter withdrawn 1971. Reinstated February 8, 1986. Withdrew from the Fraternity; charter suspended 1992.
18. **Cornell**, at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. Established June 6, 1869, as a chapter of Delta Upsilon. Charter suspended in 2001. Charter reinstated December 6, 2003.
19. **Marietta**, at Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio. Established June 2, 1870. Inactive 2006. Charter suspended 2007.
20. **Trinity**, at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut. Established June 2, 1870. Inactive 1876. Charter suspended 1909.
21. **Princeton**, at Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey. Established 1870. Charter suspended 1871.
22. **Syracuse**, at Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York. Established November 14, 1873. Inactive 1971. Reinstated November 6, 1976. Charter suspended 1996. Charter reinstated January 27, 2018.
23. **Manhattan**, at College of the City of New York, New York. Established May 14, 1874. Inactive 1878. Charter suspended 1909.
24. **Michigan**, at University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Established April 10, 1876. Charter suspended 1998. Charter reinstated April 13, 2003.
25. **Northwestern**, at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. Established October 27, 1880. Charter suspended 2013. Associate chapter reestablished in spring 2016. Charter reinstated May 6, 2018. Charter suspended 2020.

26. **Harvard**, at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Established February 19, 1881. Inactive 1942. Charter suspended 1952. Charter reinstated 1999. Charter suspended 2005.
27. **Wisconsin**, at University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin. Established May 6, 1885.
28. **Lafayette**, at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania. Established May 30, 1885. Inactive 1988. Charter reinstated 1994.
29. **Columbia**, at Columbia University, New York, New York. Established June 6, 1885. Charter suspended 1964.
30. **Lehigh**, at Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Established October 10, 1885.
31. **Tufts**, at Tufts College, Medford, Massachusetts. Established December 4, 1886. Charter suspended 2019.
32. **DePauw**, at DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana. Established October 28, 1887.
33. **Pennsylvania**, at University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Established October 26, 1888. Charter suspended 1972. Charter reinstated March 29, 1980. Charter suspended 1986. Charter reinstated April 7, 1990. Charter suspended April 2016.
34. **Minnesota**, at University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Established October 22, 1890. Charter suspended 1986. Charter reinstated 1990. Charter suspended 2018.
35. **Technology**, at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Established November, 1891. Original society, Nu Chi, formed in February, 1891 for the purpose of petitioning Delta Upsilon. Charter suspended 2014.
36. **Swarthmore**, at Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania. Established March 3, 1894. Charter suspended 2019.
37. **Stanford**, at Stanford University, Palo Alto, California. Established March 13, 1896. Charter suspended 1987.
38. **California**, at University of California, Berkeley, California. Established March 13, 1896.
39. **McGill**, at McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Established November 11, 1898. Charter suspended 1971. Charter reinstated March 24, 1984. Charter suspended 2000.

40. **Nebraska**, at University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska. Established December 9, 1898.
41. **Toronto**, at University of Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Established December 15, 1899.
42. **Chicago**, at University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois. Established January 5, 1901.
43. **Ohio State**, at The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. Established December 9, 1904. Charter suspended 2020.
44. **Illinois**, at University of Illinois, Champaign, Illinois. Established December 21, 1905.
45. **Washington**, at University of Washington, Seattle, Washington. Established December 9, 1910. Charter suspended June 2018.
46. **Pennsylvania State**, at Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania. Established December 8, 1911.
47. **Iowa State**, at Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa. Established December 6, 1913. Charter suspended 2009. Charter reinstated September 21, 2013.
48. **Purdue**, at Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana. Established December 6, 1914. Charter suspended 2019. Associate chapter established April 25, 2021.
49. **Indiana**, at Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. Established December 11, 1915.
50. **Carnegie**, at Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Established December 15, 1917. Charter suspended 2008. Charter reinstated April 13, 2014. Charter suspended in April 2016.
51. **Kansas**, at University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas. Established January 10, 1920. Charter suspended 2018.
52. **Oregon State**, at Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon. Established January 14, 1922. Charter suspended 2020.
53. **Virginia**, at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia. Established April 8, 1922. Charter suspended 1943. Charter reinstated April 30, 1949.
54. **Missouri**, at the University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri. Established December 6, 1924. Charter suspended in November 2016. Chapter reinstated November 2, 2019.

55. **Iowa**, at the State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa. Established December 5, 1925. Charter suspended 2008. Charter reinstated April 11, 2015.
56. **Dartmouth**, at Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire. Established December 4, 1926. Inactive 1966. Charter suspended 1971.
57. **Oklahoma**, at the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma. Established January 15, 1927.
58. **Johns Hopkins**, at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. Established December 8, 1928. Charter suspended 1999.
59. **California-Los Angeles**, at University of California, Los Angeles, California. Established January 12, 1929. Inactive 1952. Charter suspended 1971.
60. **Manitoba**, at University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. Established November 23, 1929. Charter suspended in February 2017.
61. **Washington and Lee**, at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia. Established December 6, 1930. Inactive 1969. Charter suspended 1971.
62. **Western Ontario**, at University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada. Established December 6, 1931.
63. **Washington State**, at Washington State University, Pullman, Washington. Established March 4, 1933. Charter suspended 2000. Charter reinstated 2001. Charter suspended in November 2016. Associate chapter established on November 13, 2021.
64. **Oregon**, at University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon. Established January 6, 1934. Inactive 1971. Re-instituted February 13, 1988. Charter suspended 2010. Reinstalled on October 24, 2015.
65. **British Columbia**, at University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. Established January 16, 1935. Inactive late 1960s. Charter suspended 1973.
66. **Alberta**, at University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. Established January 19, 1935.
67. **San Jose**, at San Jose State University, San Jose, California. Established November 14, 1948. Inactive 1969. Charter suspended 1971. Charter reinstated December 1, 1984.

68. **Kent State**, at Kent State University, Kent, Ohio. Established December 4, 1948. Inactive 1971. Charter suspended 1977. Charter reinstated April 28, 1990.
69. **Louisville**, at University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky. Established January 8, 1949.
70. **Michigan State**, at Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan. Established January 15, 1949. Inactive 1972. Charter reinstated November 17, 1979. Inactive 2006. Charter suspended 2008.
71. **Texas**, at The University of Texas, Austin, Texas. Established October 29, 1949. Charter suspended 2000. Charter reinstated November 12, 2017.
72. **Bowling Green**, at Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio. Established November 19, 1949. Inactive 2003. Charter suspended 2008.
73. **Denison**, at Denison University, Granville, Ohio. Established December 3, 1949. Inactive 1984. Charter reinstated in 1993. Inactive 2004. Charter suspended 2008.
74. **Bucknell**, at Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. Established November 18, 1950. Inactive December 2003. Reinstated April 22, 2007. Charter suspended 2015. Chapter reinstated September 26, 2020.
75. **Bradley**, at Bradley University, Peoria, Illinois, Established December 8, 1951.
76. **Colorado**, at University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado. Established February 28, 1953. Charter suspended 1997. Associate chapter reinstated November 15, 2019.
77. **North Carolina**, at University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Established April 25, 1953.
78. **Ohio**, at Ohio University, Athens, Ohio. Established December 3, 1955. Charter suspended 1996. Charter reinstated 2000. Charter suspended 2021.
79. **Western Michigan**, at Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Michigan. Established March 24, 1956. Charter suspended 1976. Charter reinstated December 1, 1990. Charter suspended 1997.
80. **Kansas State**, at Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas. Established November 17, 1956.
81. **Georgia Tech**, at Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia. Established October 26, 1957.

82. **Florida**, at University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida. Established December 7, 1957. Charter suspended 1993. Charter reinstated 1999.
83. **Pacific**, at College of the Pacific, Stockton, California. Established January 17, 1959. Inactive in 1972. Charter withdrawn 1973. Continued existence as Omega Phi Alpha. Charter reinstated November 15, 2005. Charter suspended April 2011.
84. **Ripon**, at Ripon College, Ripon, Wisconsin. Established April 11, 1959. Charter suspended 1984.
85. **Wichita**, at Wichita State University, Wichita, Kansas. Established April 25, 1959.
86. **Arizona**, at University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona. Established May 2, 1959. Charter suspended 1970.
87. **Oklahoma State**, at Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma. Established April 24, 1960. Charter suspended 1990.
88. **Clarkson**, at Clarkson University, Potsdam, New York. Established March 18, 1961. Charter suspended 2008. Charter reinstated April 18, 2015.
89. **Auburn**, at Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama. Established November 25, 1961. Charter suspended 1970.
90. **North Dakota**, at University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, North Dakota. Established December 9, 1961.
91. **Simpson**, at Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa. Established May 30, 1964. Charter suspended 1976.
92. **San Fernando**, at California State University, Northridge, California. Established October 10, 1964. Inactive 1969. Charter suspended 1971.
93. **Northern Illinois**, at Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois. Established May 7, 1966. Charter suspended 2000. Charter reinstated May 15, 2010. Charter suspended 2019.
94. **Davis**, at the University of California at Davis, California. Established May 14, 1966. Inactive 1970. Charter suspended 1971.
95. **Fresno**, at California State University, Fresno, California. Established May 4, 1968. Charter suspended 2010.
96. **San Diego State**, at San Diego State University, San Diego, California. Established May 11, 1968. Charter suspended 1994. Charter reinstated 2001.

97. *Northern Iowa*, at University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls, Iowa. Established May 18, 1968. Charter suspended 2008.
98. *Creighton*, at The Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska. Established April 12, 1969. Charter suspended 1996.
99. *Arlington*, at the University of Texas at Arlington, Texas. Established May 3, 1969.
100. *Platteville*, at the University of Wisconsin, Platteville, Wisconsin. Established May 11, 1969. Inactive 1975. Charter suspended 1976.
101. *Tennessee*, at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee. Established May 17, 1969. Charter suspended 1996.
102. *Delaware*, at the University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware. Established April 11, 1970. Charter suspended 1983. Associate chapter reinstated November 12, 2021.
103. *Central Missouri*, at Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg, Missouri. Established April 11, 1970. Charter suspended 1989.
104. *Marquette*, at Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Established April 17, 1970. Charter suspended 1975.
105. *Oshkosh*, at University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Established April 19, 1970. Charter suspended 1977.
106. *Cal Poly*, at California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, California. Established May 2, 1970. Charter suspended 1975. Charter reinstated 1992.
107. *North Dakota State*, at North Dakota State University, Fargo, North Dakota. Established May 9, 1970.
108. *Maine*, at the University of Maine, Orono, Maine. Established May 16, 1970. Charter suspended 1993.
109. *Eastern Kentucky*, at Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, Kentucky. Established November 13, 1970. Charter suspended 1983.
110. *Colorado State*, at Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado. Established February 28, 1971. Charter suspended 1974. Charter reinstated April 4, 1981. Charter suspended 1988.
111. *Dayton*, at the University of Dayton, Dayton, Ohio. Established March 12, 1971. Charter suspended 1982.

112. **South Dakota**, at the University of South Dakota, Vermillion, South Dakota. Established May 1, 1971. Inactive 2001. Charter suspended 2008.
113. **Southern Illinois**, at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois. Established May 8, 1971. Charter suspended 1980.
114. **Tyler**, at Tyler Junior College, Tyler, Texas. Established November 21, 1971. First junior college chapter in Delta Upsilon, formed from local fraternity Alpha Delta Chi, granted Alpha Delta Upsilon petitioning status in spring of 1971. Charter suspended 1989.
115. **Maryland**, at University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland. Established May 13, 1972. Charter suspended 1992. Charter reinstated November 4, 2017.
116. **Southwest Texas**, at Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos, Texas. Established May 20, 1972. Charter suspended 1978.
117. **Houston**, at the University of Houston, Houston, Texas. Established April 28, 1973.
118. **Wilmington**, at the University of North Carolina, Wilmington, North Carolina. Established February 2, 1974. Charter suspended 1977.
119. **Western Illinois**, at Western Illinois University, Macomb, Illinois. Established April 27, 1974.
120. **Arkansas**, at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas. Established November 15, 1975. Charter suspended 1994.
121. **North Carolina State**, at North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina. Established April 16, 1977. Charter suspended 1994. Charter reinstated April 24, 2004. Charter suspended 2019.
122. **Baylor**, at Baylor University, Waco, Texas. Established April 15, 1978. Charter suspended 1996.
123. **Louisiana State**, at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Established February 3, 1979. Charter suspended 1983.
124. **Massachusetts**, at University of Massachusetts at Amherst, Massachusetts. Established April 19, 1980. Charter suspended 2012.
125. **Southwest Missouri State**, at Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield, Missouri. Established May 2, 1981. Charter suspended 1995.
126. **Virginia Tech**, at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Virginia. Established March 5, 1983. Charter suspended 2002. Charter reinstated on April 15, 2011. Charter suspended 2013.

127. **South Carolina**, at University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina. Established April 9, 1983.
128. **Texas Tech**, at Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas. Established April 20, 1985. Charter suspended 1986.
129. **Michigan Tech**, at Michigan Technological University, Houghton, Michigan. Established May 10, 1986.
130. **Long Beach**, at California State University, Long Beach, California. Established April 25, 1987. Charter suspended 1994.
131. **Bakersfield**, at California State College, Bakersfield, California. Established May 30, 1987. Charter suspended 1994.
132. **Santa Barbara**, at University of California, Santa Barbara, California. Established January 9, 1988. Charter suspended 1999.
133. **Culver-Stockton**, at Culver-Stockton College, Canton, Missouri. Established January 23, 1988.
134. **Guelph**, at University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, Canada. Established March 11, 1989.
135. **Northern Colorado**, at University of Northern Colorado, Greeley, Colorado. Established April 23, 1989. Charter suspended 2004.
136. **Calgary**, at University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada. Established March 24, 1990. Charter suspended 1998.
137. **McMaster**, at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. Established November 17, 1990. Charter suspended 1999.
138. **Iona**, at Iona College, New Rochelle, New York. Established February 1, 1991.
139. **Texas A & M**, at Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas. Established November 2, 1991. Charter suspended 1996.
140. **Arizona State**, at Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona. Established November 7, 1992. Charter suspended 1999. Charter reinstated February 24, 2006. Charter suspended 2015.
141. **Victoria**, at University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia. Established May 1, 1993. Charter suspended 2001.
142. **Carthage**, at Carthage College, Kenosha, Wisconsin. Established April 23, 1994.
143. **St. Norbert**, at St. Norbert College, DePere, Wisconsin. Established September 24, 1994. Charter suspended 2019.

144. **Pace**, at Pace University, Pleasantville, New York. Established March 4, 1995. Charter suspended 2012.
145. **Central Florida**, at University of Central Florida, Orlando, Florida. Established March 25, 1995.
146. **Shippensburg**, at Shippensburg University, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania. Established April 8, 1995. Charter suspended 2003.
147. **Albany**, at State University of New York, Albany, New York. Established April 22, 1995. Charter suspended 1999.
148. **Northern Arizona**, at Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, Arizona. Established October 16, 1999. Charter suspended 2008.
149. **Pan American**, at University of Texas-Pan American, Edinburg, Texas. Established March 4, 2000. Charter suspended 2011.
150. **Northwestern State**, at Northwestern State University, Natchitoches, Louisiana. Established November 3, 2001. Inactive 2003. Charter suspended 2004.
151. **North Florida**, at University of North Florida, Jacksonville, Florida. Established April 20, 2007.
152. **Webster**, at Webster University in St. Louis, Missouri. Established March 28, 2009. Charter suspended 2011.
153. **Grand Valley State**, at Grand Valley State University, Allendale, Michigan. Established April 23, 2010. Charter suspended February 2017.
154. **Embry-Riddle**, at Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University in Daytona Beach, Florida. Established September 4, 2010.
155. **Chattanooga**, at University of Tennessee-Chattanooga. Established December 11, 2010. Charter suspended April 2016.
156. **Boise State**, at Boise State University in Boise, Idaho. Established April 30, 2011.
157. **Elon**, at Elon University in Elon, North Carolina. Established April 21, 2012.
158. **James Madison**, at James Madison University in Harrisonburg, Virginia. Established April 27, 2014.
159. **Christopher Newport**, at Christopher Newport University in Newport News, Virginia. Established April 15, 2015.
160. **Quinnipiac**, at Quinnipiac University in Hamden, Connecticut. Established April 22, 2018.



CHAPTER 5 — Your Chapter

Undergraduate Structure

In every chapter, it often seems that there is just too much work to go around. Whether it be planning your next recruitment event or gearing up for a big community service project, success involves all members of the chapter working together to accomplish the goal. To ensure that the chapter and its membership accomplishes its goals and completes the work necessary for general operations, it elects leaders to take responsibility for various areas of chapter life. While chapter



The Leadership Institute awards Chapter Excellence and Sweepstakes Trophies every year for the top chapters.

members elect officers, doing so in no way relieves each and every member of the sacred responsibility to work toward the betterment of his chapter. Officers are in place to help provide direction—not to do all the work.

The undergraduate Executive Board consists of eight positions, each responsible for a specific area of operation. This structure is designed to ensure that all the necessary areas of operation are fully staffed and to ensure that the chapter operates effectively. Each officer has a uniquely defined position description that can be used to help establish what each officer should do. Additional points of reference can be found in Delta Upsilon's Chapter Excellence Plan (CEP) and Men of Merit Chapter Standards.

Below is an explanation of each officer's responsibilities and the general undergraduate structure. This structure is designed to support CEP criteria and Men of Merit.

President

The Chapter President will serve as the chief executive officer and chief operating officer of the chapter. He is the head of the chapter's organizational structure. He will be the liaison between the chapter and the university, community, alumni and International Fraternity.

Position Responsibilities:

- ♦ Serve as an Executive Board officer within the chapter—attend Executive Board meetings and contribute input as to the advancement of the Fraternity
- ♦ Lead Executive Board and chapter meetings



- ♦ Oversee all officers; ensure accountability and responsibility in all members
- ♦ Coordinate the goal setting process of the chapter and Executive Board
- ♦ Ensure all goals are actively pursued and achieved
- ♦ Approve major financial expenditures
- ♦ Serve as a positive role model by adhering to Fraternity, university, city, county, province and state laws and guidelines
- ♦ Recruit and cultivate new leaders
- ♦ Keep in contact with Delta Upsilon International Headquarters and submit reporting documentation according to guidelines
- ♦ Keep in contact with the alumni chapter, Chapter Advisory Board, chapter house corporation board (if applicable) and alumni volunteers
- ♦ Keep in contact with Province Governor and Undergraduate

Regional Leadership Academies help chapters set goals for the coming year.

Executive Board Positions

- ♦ President
- ♦ Vice President of Academic Excellence
- ♦ Vice President of Administration
- ♦ Vice President of External Relations
- ♦ Vice President of Finance
- ♦ Vice President of Loss Prevention
- ♦ Vice President of Membership Education
- ♦ Vice President of Recruitment

Advisory Board representative for the province

- ♦ Meet with university officials/the fraternity/sorority professional on a regular basis
- ♦ Serve as the chapter spokesperson
- ♦ Develop and maintain a detailed account of presidential activities and compile an officer notebook to educate future officers and committee members
- ♦ Develop position goals and budget
- ♦ Properly and adequately train all Executive Board members and replacements

Vice President of Academic Excellence

The Vice President of Academic Excellence serves on the Executive Board and is responsible for developing and implementing the chapter's academic assistance program. He educates the entire membership on ways to improve their study skills and helps to cultivate an attitude that academics are important.

Position Responsibilities:

- ♦ Serve as an Executive Board officer within the chapter. Attend Executive Board meetings and contribute input as to the advancement of the Fraternity
- ♦ Ensure that the chapter's GPA is above the all men's and/or all fraternity average on campus
- ♦ Develop and implement a written scholarship program that (minimally) includes: an academic resource list study skills information, chapter tutorial

programming, a sample personal study hours schedule for members

- ♦ Enforce the academic eligibility requirement to vote at chapter meetings, hold chapter offices, for membership and to initiate
- ♦ Utilize campus resources related to academics such as tutorials, workshops/seminars and library tours
- ♦ Maintain a recognition program to reward scholastic achievement
- ♦ Develop and maintain a detailed account of scholarship activities and compile an officer notebook to educate future officers and committee members
- ♦ Develop position goals and budget
- ♦ Properly and adequately train all assistants and replacements

Vice President of Administration

The Vice President of Administration serves on the Executive Board and takes minutes of all official meetings of the chapter and distributes them to the undergraduates, alumni and International Fraternity. He keeps all records of the chapter and maintains relations with the International Fraternity.

Position Responsibilities:

- ♦ Serve as an Executive Board officer within the chapter. Attend Executive Board meetings and contribute input as to the advancement of the Fraternity
- ♦ Create and/or update the chapter member contact list and roster at the beginning of each semester

- ♦ Prepare outline form agendas for chapter and Executive Board meetings detailing all agenda items
- ♦ Record minutes from chapter and Executive Board meetings and send meeting minutes to all members and advisors after chapter meetings
- ♦ Submit necessary reporting to the IHQ including: chapter officer lists, educational program registrations, and chapter roster
- ♦ Produce a master chapter calendar for planning and coordinating events
- ♦ Develop and maintain a detailed account of secretarial activities and compile an officer notebook to educate future officers
- ♦ Develop position goals and budget
- ♦ Properly and adequately train all assistants and replacements
- ♦ Develop and implement a written plan for alumni, parents, fraternity/sorority, and campus and community relations outlining newsletters, events and other related programming designed to keep these audiences up to date on Fraternity activities
- ♦ Sponsor alumni and/or parents events each year such as Founders Day, Initiation, Parent's Day and Homecoming
- ♦ Publish an alumni and/or parents newsletter a minimum of two times per year
- ♦ Invite parents, faculty and alumni to Associate Member and Initiation Ceremonies through written correspondence
- ♦ Ensure that all chapter publications, T-shirts and events are in accordance with Delta Upsilon's image and brand—do not use tasteless, insensitive, socially demeaning or offensive themes
- ♦ Actively pursue positive relations with the campus and surrounding community
- ♦ Sponsor and/or be actively involved in service/philanthropic projects each academic year, including for the Fraternity's Global Service Initiative
- ♦ Develop and maintain a detailed account of public relations activities and compile an officer notebook to educate future officers and committee members
- ♦ Develop position goals and budget
- ♦ Properly and adequately train all assistants and replacements

Vice President of External Relations

The Vice President of External Relations serves on the Executive Board and plans and directs the chapter's efforts in addressing alumni, parents, other fraternities and sororities, other students, faculty and administrators, and the local community. He keeps a record of chapter alumni with their contact information, occupations and other pertinent information.

Position Responsibilities:

- ♦ Serve as an Executive Board officer within the chapter. Attend Executive Board meetings and contribute input as to the advancement of the Fraternity

Vice President of Finance

The Vice President of Finance serves on the Executive Board and is directly responsible for the receipt, care and disbursement of all chapter funds. He must work with the undergraduates, alumni officers and International Fraternity to secure a sound and fiscally prudent future for the chapter.

Position Responsibilities:

- ✦ Serve as an Executive Board officer within the chapter. Attend Executive Board meetings and contribute input as to the advancement of the Fraternity
- ✦ Develop and execute the chapter's fiscal policies to guarantee a sound financial future
- ✦ Work with the alumni Treasurer and IHQ staff to prepare an annual, balanced budget to be submitted and approved by the membership at large
- ✦ Prepare and disseminate, on a timely basis, accurate monthly financial statements with comparisons to budget and prior year activity
- ✦ Communicate all significant financial activity and results to undergraduates, alumni officers and the International Fraternity
- ✦ Collect all fees and past due accounts receivable in accordance with the chapter's approved collection policy
- ✦ Distribute organized bills to each chapter member
- ✦ Prepare all required regulatory reports as needed
- ✦ Submit payment to the chapter's

suppliers and vendors on a timely basis

- ✦ Develop and maintain a detailed account of treasury activities and compile an officer notebook to educate future officers
- ✦ Develop position goals and budget
- ✦ Properly and adequately train all assistants and replacements

Vice President of Loss Prevention

The Vice President of Loss Prevention serves on the Executive Board and works closely with the chapter members to help prevent and reduce risk within the chapter. He educates the entire membership on Fraternity policy and Loss Prevention in general. He provides regular reports to the chapter and to the International Fraternity concerning risk reduction and ensures that the chapter operates under guidelines established by federal, state, province, local, university and Fraternity officials.

Position Responsibilities:

- ✦ Serve as an Executive Board officer within the chapter. Attend Executive Board meetings and contribute input as to the advancement of the Fraternity
- ✦ Review and educate on Fraternity and university Loss Prevention policies with the entire membership annually
- ✦ Ensure that guidelines and laws of the Fraternity, university, city, county, province and state are adhered to by the chapter
- ✦ Schedule Loss Prevention educational topics such as alcohol/

drug abuse, hazing prevention, sexual assault prevention, mental health, safety and security, crisis communications, etc.

- ♦ Utilize and enforce the Fraternity's written code of conduct for all members.
- ♦ Enforce the Fraternity's Loss Prevention policy, including substance-free housing
- ♦ Develop and maintain a detailed account of Loss Prevention activities and compile an officer notebook to educate future officers
- ♦ Develop position goals and budget
- ♦ Properly and adequately train all assistants and replacements

Vice President of Membership Education

The Vice President of Membership Education serves on the Executive Board and assumes the role of the President in the event that he is unable to perform his duties. He is responsible for all educational programming and activities that promote the Fraternity's purposes and ideals.

Position Responsibilities:

- ♦ Serve as an Executive Board officer within the chapter. Attend Executive Board meetings and contribute input as to the advancement of the Fraternity
- ♦ Develop a written membership education program that includes a monthly agenda of activities and brotherhood programs
 - Follow the Fraternity's Associate Member Education program, including supervising the

Associate Member Educator and ensuring hazing does not occur in any manner

- ♦ Schedule guest speakers and programs on topics of educational value to the membership
- ♦ Sponsor educational activities with another fraternity, sorority or campus organization
- ♦ Sponsor or attend cultural events on campus or in the community
- ♦ Create a chapter activity directory, where members' activities, organizations and leadership positions on campus are updated regularly
- ♦ Ensure that the chapter is an active part of the campus fraternity/sorority community and attends all IFC meetings
- ♦ Develop and maintain a detailed account of membership education activities and compile an officer notebook to educate future officers
- ♦ Develop position goals and budget
- ♦ Properly and adequately train all assistants and replacements

Vice President of Recruitment

The Vice President of Recruitment shall serve on the Executive Board and coordinate the chapter's recruitment effort.

Position Responsibilities:

- ♦ Serve as an Executive Board officer within the chapter—attend Executive Board meetings and contribute input as to the advancement of the Fraternity
- ♦ Develop and chair the Recruitment Committee—in

conjunction with the committee, and through the efforts of the entire chapter, coordinate, plan and implement a successful recruitment program

- ♦ In conjunction with the Recruitment Committee, advisors and IHQ staff, set a recruitment goal for the chapter.
- ♦ Develop a written calendar of year-round recruitment events—with the committee, plan and implement events that utilize the chapter membership
- ♦ Train chapter members on effective recruitment techniques through regular recruitment workshops
- ♦ Compile and maintain a list of potential new members using all available resources including undergraduate and alumni members, university admissions and fraternity/sorority life offices, International Headquarters, non-fraternity members, and other campus organizations
- ♦ Track the progress made on each recruitment contact and follow up regularly with the potential new member or ensure that regular follow-up is being made by the membership
- ♦ Present potential new members for membership to the chapter and determine strategy for delivering bids
- ♦ Coordinate and oversee the bidding process
- ♦ Work with the Vice President of Membership Education and the Associate Member Educator to

ensure that all documentation/reporting and fees have been sent to International Headquarters for each associate member

- ♦ Develop recruitment materials and utilize available resources designed to educate potential new members and their families about the benefits of membership in Delta Upsilon
- ♦ Develop and maintain a detailed account of recruitment activities and compile an officer notebook to educate future officers and committee members
- ♦ Develop position goals and budget
- ♦ Properly and adequately train all assistants and replacements

Other Chapter Officers

The chapter may decide to have other officers who share in the responsibilities of the chapter. Whether they be assistant vice presidents, committee chairs or other similar positions, it is important to share the responsibilities. As your chapter grows and develops, it may be helpful to have other officers to ensure that the chapter runs efficiently. As an example, chapters often have an Associate Member Educator who works with the Vice President of Membership Education to educate the chapter's newest members. Reference your chapter's bylaws for a better explanation of these positions.

Chapter Committees

Committees serve two necessary functions. The first function is to fully engage the members and allow them to take an active part in chapter

operations. The second is to serve as a mechanism to ensure the chapter's work is accomplished. The chapter can have any number of committees, each designed to meet a specific objective. Committees come in all different sizes and commonly have chairmen who

work with a specific Executive Board officer within the chapter. Examples include the Recruitment Committee, the Judicial Board, the Academic Review Board and the membership education committee.

Requirements of Membership

Like all fraternities, Delta Upsilon has specific requirements for membership that all associate members must meet before they can be initiated. These requirements are laid out in the Fraternity's Initiation Rituals and Constitution and By-laws. Specifically, DU has five requirements for membership. Your chapter may have particular requirements also outlined in its governing documents.

Fraternity Requirements

Fraternity Requirement One: *You must meet all of the requirements set forth in the Constitution, Article II, sections 2 and 3.*

Sections 2 and 3 of Article II basically state that any undergraduate, graduate or non-college person who identifies as male, meets the Fraternity's requirements and is elected by an active chapter's membership can be initiated into Delta Upsilon. Anyone who is elected to membership and enrolled in a college or university is considered an undergraduate member. An adult male who is selected for membership but not enrolled in a

college or university is considered an alumnus member.

Fraternity Requirement Two: *You cannot be a member of any other college fraternity.*

Article II, Section 5 of the Fraternity's Constitution states that any initiate cannot be a member of another social college fraternity, except an honorary or professional organization.

Fraternity Requirement Three: *You must know Delta Upsilon's ideals and pledge to realize those ideals.*

As part of the Fraternity's Initiation Ritual, Rite I states "of those who enter our Fraternity, we ask two things—that they know our ideals, and that they pledge themselves to help us realize those ideals." Each brother is required to know what Delta Upsilon stands for and to help each brother realize and act out what we believe in.

Fraternity Requirement Four: *You cannot hold any sentiment against a brother.*

Rite I also asks, "Do you also on your honor declare that you entertain no sentiment toward any

member of this Chapter that would prevent you from maintaining cordial and brotherly relations with him.” It is your duty as a potential new member to carefully consider and answer this question.

Fraternity Requirement Five: *You must take the Oath of Initiation.*

If you meet all other requirements (and the requirements set by your chapter), and have been voted into membership by your active brothers, you are ready to take the Fraternity’s Oath. Initiated

brothers, in an established chapter in accordance with the Fraternity’s Ritual of Initiation must administer the Oath of Initiation, as found in Rite II.

Chapter Requirements

Your chapter also has specific requirements for membership that are outlined in its constitution and bylaws. The most common is a grade point average requirement for all members to be initiated. Consult your chapter’s governing documents for further information.

Chapter Operations

Your chapter, like most membership organizations, is part brotherhood and part business. The job of your chapter is to provide continual enrichment and growth opportunities for the membership as part of making each person a better-rounded individual (brotherhood) while finding ways to fund the necessary operations to help you complete the mission of *Building Better Men* (business). Because you’ve identified Delta Upsilon as an organization that you want to be a part of, so it is your responsibility to ensure that the chapter is not only operationally sound, but improving the members and the community.

Each chapter operates differently. A chapter of 100 at a Big Ten school may have a different dynamic than a 40-man chapter at a small private college. However, there are some very basic components to efficient operation.

Do you feel your chapter runs well? Or do you think there are some areas where the operations can be improved? As an up-and-coming leader within the chapter, it is your job to provide input to the chapter and the leadership on ways to improve operations. It is important to start thinking about this now because one day you could be a chapter leader.

To help your chapter run at performance level, there are specific resources and opportunities you can take advantage of to make sure that your chapter is operationally strong.

The Chapter Excellence Plan (CEP)

Delta Upsilon International Fraternity’s Chapter Excellence Plan is a framework designed to help chapters excel. The plan, broken down into categories with required and optional criteria and provides an accurate

picture of what each chapter needs to do to be operational. The criteria are designed to help each chapter officer understand the specific tasks and needs of his office and to use that information to help the chapter improve. By no means is the CEP all inclusive, but it is a program designed to help create a strong foundation for the chapter to grow.

Every chapter in the Fraternity is required to participate in the CEP. As a new member, it is a very good idea to take some time and look around the website; it can be found at www.deltatau.org. If you have specific questions about the program or any of the criteria, talk to one of your chapter officers or contact the International Headquarters.

Membership Education

As part of your associate member education, and the general education of the initiated members, it is important that each chapter brother



understand how the chapter works. As part of your education program, you should talk with each Executive Board officer and committee chairman to learn more about his position and the standard operating procedures of your chapter. As a new member, it is your job to help provide input on how the operations work and, if they need improving, how that can be done.

Brothers work on their conversation skills at Delta Upsilon's Recruitment Symposium.

Your Vital Role in Recruitment

Your chapter's continued success directly depends on your ability to recruit men. The chapter's membership recruitment effort is what keeps the brotherhood "alive" from year to year. It is absolutely critical that the entire brotherhood be well informed on recruitment techniques.

Each Delta Upsilon chapter should approach recruitment seriously. By

making your recruitment program the best it can be, you will be contributing to the long-term success of your chapter. One poor recruitment effort can seriously damage the chapter. Every recruitment program should attract men who can develop friendships and lead the chapter successfully into the future.

All Roads Lead to Recruitment

Recruitment is all about making friends. It is a process through which Delta Upsilon adds new members who are well-rounded, possess leadership potential and are socially skilled. Men who possess these characteristics will strengthen your chapter.

To continually build the chapter, the recruitment program must be organized so that as brothers graduate each year, new brothers have the opportunity to join. Strong chapters develop year-round recruitment programs that focus on university organized recruitment weeks, if applicable.



DU's Regional Leadership Academies support each chapter's Executive Board.

Organizing successful recruitment starts with the chapter's officers and extends to every brother. For the most part, the Vice President of Recruitment is responsible for organizing recruitment; however, every brother should play a major role in the effort.

When you were selected to become a brother, you were believed to have exemplary abilities and leadership characteristics that set you apart from others. Your abilities have earned you the respect of your peers, and it is your duty to continue to sharpen those skills and to help your Fraternity grow in a positive way.

Recruitment Organization

Your chapter's Vice President of Recruitment will administer recruitment efforts and form committees to carry out the work. Here is an outline of many of the duties of the Vice President of Recruitment and the chapter's various recruitment committees.

Vice President of Recruitment

- ♦ Conducts recruitment training sessions
- ♦ Forms recruitment and bid teams
- ♦ Member of all recruitment committees
- ♦ Proposes recruitment event schedule
- ♦ Monitors all recruitment activities

Events Committee

- ♦ Coordinates all recruitment functions
- ♦ Monitors all recruitment functions
- ♦ Secures event locations, establishes times and ensures proper preparation of site

Promotions Committee

- ♦ Develops recruitment theme and necessary materials, and ensures their production and

implementation.

- posters, brochures, newspaper announcements
- ♦ Develops chapter fact sheets to provide members with important chapter and Fraternity information
 - cost of membership, Fraternity and chapter history
- ♦ Maintains recruitment supplies
 - associate member pins, bid cards, bio cards, stationery

Each chapter should maintain a committee structure best suited for its individual needs. One man, or even a few men, cannot perform all the duties involved in a successful recruitment effort. A committee structure is essential to a well-managed, year-round recruitment program.

Learning How To Recruit

Good men can be found almost anywhere: in class, on campus, at social gatherings, sporting events, etc. Recruitment doesn't need to be confined to your institution's traditional recruitment period. Making friends means always being conscious of unaffiliated men who have the potential to become contributing members of the Fraternity.

All brothers should be familiar with the following rules of recruitment:

- ♦ A good first impression is essential. Brothers should have a clean personal appearance and all potential new members should be greeted with a smile and a firm handshake.
- ♦ The chapter's physical space, or any other recruitment function site, should be in good shape, providing

a warm and inviting atmosphere.

- ♦ When introducing a potential new member, be thorough and include as much information as possible. For example, "This is Chuck Hughes. He's a political science major from New York City."
- ♦ Focus on the potential new members. Never leave a potential new member alone and make sure he is engaged in conversation and meeting other people.
- ♦ Recruit in teams. This helps to facilitate conversation.
- ♦ Know the facts about your university and Delta Upsilon. If you don't know an answer, ask someone who does.
- ♦ Encourage potential new members to ask questions.
- ♦ Never "put down" other fraternities.
- ♦ Make a good final impression and establish an opportunity for follow-up.

Recruitment Materials

Chapter and Fraternity memorabilia, particularly items that relate to our non-secrecy, should be displayed during appropriate recruitment events. *The Cornerstone*, the Associate Member Education Program, Ritual Book, member involvement lists, copies of the *DU Quarterly*, trophies, composites and other materials can be impressive to potential new members and serve as conversation starters and facilitators.



Brothers volunteer for the Global Service Initiative in Jamaica.

Talking It Up

Two popular excuses for why a member isn't a good recruiter are that he "can never think of anything to say," or that he simply "doesn't know how to recruit." The fact that you wear a Delta Upsilon associate member pin proves that you know how to recruit and that you thought of something to say to the brothers you met during recruitment.

"Knowing how to recruit" means that you are able to:

- ♦ **ASK QUESTIONS** — To determine the important qualities an individual possesses, your questions should help to identify the unique talents and abilities that a potential new member will offer to the brotherhood. You must also discover how Delta Upsilon can help the man strengthen his weaknesses.

- ♦ **ANTICIPATE QUESTIONS** — Always remember what it was like when you attended recruitment events as a potential new member. You probably had questions that you were afraid to ask. As a brother, you have to be ready to supply information regardless of whether the potential new member asks for it. The potential member may be afraid to ask how long the associate member program is, or perhaps, he is wondering about the costs associated with joining the Fraternity. Anticipation also means being ready to respond with accurate information when potential new members actually

ask these important questions.

- ♦ **ANSWER QUESTIONS**

— A potential new member who does all the talking hasn't learned a thing about you or Delta Upsilon. Answer questions even if the potential new member doesn't ask them directly. You may have to volunteer information that a potential new member needs to know, but may be too intimidated to ask. Communicate ideas and experiences that are personal and sincere without dominating the conversation.

These questions will give you insight into a person's character, skills, ambition, sense of humor, intelligence, leadership and all of the other qualities you want to see in your brothers.

Specifically, the kinds of questions you need to ASK, ANTICIPATE and ANSWER are:

- ♦ Open-ended, requiring more than a yes or no answer
- ♦ Personal, but not invasive or threatening to one's sense of privacy
- ♦ Sincere, never recited from a list; always mixing the serious with the humorous

Keep in mind; the boundaries of recruitment are never limited to:

- ♦ A specific race, religion or set of beliefs. Delta Upsilon was founded upon justice. The solitary distinction we make in judging men is based upon merit. We not only embrace the diversity in our membership, we seek always to

- preserve it;
 - A “certain time of year” or “designated recruitment period.”
- Making friends (recruiting) occurs at all times, in all places, with all people.

Finding the DU Man

No matter how visible you are on campus, there are excellent men who will never know Delta Upsilon exists unless you tell them. Find these men and get them interested in fraternities because many either don't know or have an inaccurate idea of what joining a brotherhood is all about.

Where do you find these men who are diverse in their cultures, interests, abilities and perspective? Since Delta Upsilon is different and ought to appeal to those who value justice and non-secrecy, you don't necessarily have to search where every other fraternity is looking.

Here are 10 people/groups/ places to consider when identifying prospective associate members:

- 1) A list of those enrolled in honors classes
- 2) At student government meetings
- 3) In campus church groups
- 4) Among college ROTC participants
- 5) From membership rosters of athletic teams, or by talking to team captains
- 6) By approaching college newspaper staff members
- 7) At meetings of academic/honor societies/fraternities
- 8) By asking female friends to recommend men they know

- 9) By asking alumni who may know men who intend to enroll or are currently attending your college
- 10) From your high school guidance counselor, who can usually provide you with a list of where all graduating seniors are attending college

These are general suggestions, which can be doubled, or tripled, with a little imagination. Make yourself aware of the resources available to you when looking for potential members.

Remember to keep in mind the qualities that any man you call “brother” should possess. In addition to specific traits (sense of humor, compassion, intelligence, etc.), you're looking for a man who will not subordinate his individuality to conform with the edicts of a secret ritual or clandestine handshake.

If it hasn't already, your chapter should develop a set of criteria on which to evaluate potential new members. These criteria should focus on Delta Upsilon's values and contain examples of how a potential new member shows our values in his everyday life. How many other organizations is he involved with? How many hours of community service does he work? Who are his friends? Use our values to make sure the man you invite to join the Fraternity is the type of man who shares a commitment to Delta Upsilon's Four Founding Principles.

Bidding a Friend

Once you've had the opportunity to

meet with someone several times and he has become comfortable around you and your brothers, you may be considering him as a potential new member. Bidding is an important process, and not one that should happen without considerable thought.

Who...Where...When...How

Before you answer these questions, let's make sure we understand that several potentially great DU associate members are lost each year, simply because no one in the brotherhood asked them to join! Somewhere along the line, you were asked to join Delta Upsilon. Was the timing too early, just right or a little late? As you reflect on your experience, realize that the key to getting a man to join is asking him to join.

To take care of the "who, where, when, how" dilemma, as long as you have everyone conditioned to ask the question, 50 percent of the task is completed.

Who: Delta Upsilon chapters that enjoy the most success in recruiting associate members usually extend invitations (bids) to potential new members in small groups. Two to five brothers meeting with one potential new member to extend a bid is generally considered optimal. Intimacy is sacrificed with more than five brothers; 50 DUs piled into a prospective associate member's room can be pretty intimidating.

While 50 men will almost always generate an accepted bid, the foundation of that acceptance may crumble as soon as the herd has left.

The acceptance created by 50 sets of eyes on a Friday night can be destroyed in an afterthought rejection call to the recruitment chairman on Saturday morning.

Small groups of two to five brothers (bid teams) ought to be comprised of the men who know the potential new member best. Brothers who have experienced and/or witnessed successful recruitment of an associate member in the past should be the ones to extend bids. Younger brothers should participate by carefully observing, offering comments and encouragement when asked to do so.

Where: Base this decision on your own good judgment. Key factors to consider are:

- 1) Convenience for the potential new member
- 2) Minimizing interruptions, maximizing privacy
- 3) The opportunity immediately upon accepting a bid for a new associate member to be congratulated and welcomed by as many brothers as possible

Wherever you choose to extend a bid, the most important aspect of a location is being able to minimize any distractions and interruptions.

When: Bid meetings are conducted by the Vice President of Recruitment and should be held before and after each recruitment function with all brothers present. During these sessions, the merits of each potential new member can be discussed. Intelligent appraisals, not derogatory comments, will help to facilitate this process. A vote should be held on each

prospect and a decision made to extend him a bid, or whether or not to invite him to another function.

Hopefully, your fraternity system will allow you to offer bids to men as soon as you are ready. If not, the answer to the “when” question may be answered for you. Recruitment regulations may dictate when you can extend bids.

If your system gives you the autonomy to decide when to extend bids, you may want to consider the following:

- ♦ Try to have a potential new member meet as many brothers as possible BEFORE a bid is extended.
- ♦ Let a potential new member know that you have an interest in knowing when he is going to be making decisions about bids. At the same time, try to gauge a potential new member’s interest by asking him which fraternities he is considering.

How: When you extend a bid to a man, you are asking for his time, commitment, dedication and money—among other things. Many times, you are asking a first or second semester college student to provide an important answer, amid thousands of questions about his future that surround him.

The decision to join a fraternity determines much of what you take from your college experience. In many cases, the friendships formed in Delta Upsilon are the ones that last a lifetime. So, while a potential new member may want to belong, the thought of



committing himself to membership in the Fraternity might be intimidating.

Preparing for a Proper Bid

It is in your best interest to make the bidding process as non-threatening and as comfortable as possible. You don’t want to intimidate your potential new member, but make sure that he genuinely wants to be involved in the organization. While that might take some convincing, there are plenty of ways to persuade him to join without tricking or scaring him into accepting the bid.

The best way to do this is to be ready to answer any questions he may have, as well as being prepared to reply to any reason he may have for not accepting your bid. It is highly likely that he will offer reasons such as not being able to afford it or not having time before he fully understands either of the commitments. Make sure you know your facts and information about your chapter and be ready to supply them.

Unfortunately, men will not always accept their bid. There are many ways to respond to standard objections that are non-threatening and supportive. As

Brothers come together from across North America to attend the Leadership Institute.

long as you've identified the reasons behind a negative response and done your best to answer all of the potential new member's questions truthfully, most prospective new members will say "yes."

After the chapter has voted to extend a bid to a potential new member, an appropriate time and place should be determined. A bid should be extended in a quiet place free of distractions and should include three steps:

- ♦ The bid team should engage in general conversation to help the potential new member feel comfortable.
- ♦ The potential new member should be asked if he has any questions about Delta Upsilon, fraternities in general, costs and expectations of membership, etc.
- ♦ The bid team should review the policies, expectations and costs involved with membership in Delta Upsilon.

If the bid is accepted, the new associate member should be introduced to the brotherhood. It is especially important to make the new associate member feel welcomed; he should not be ignored once he has accepted a bid to become an associate member.

Loss Prevention

Delta Upsilon Loss Prevention Policies

The Loss Prevention Policy of Delta Upsilon includes the following provisions and shall apply to all Fraternity entities and all levels of Fraternity membership. All activities of all Delta Upsilon chapters and associate chapters must be in compliance with all federal, state, and local laws at all times.

Alcohol and Drugs

1. The chapter/organization, members and guests must comply with all federal, state, provincial and local laws. No person under the legal drinking age may possess, consume, provide or be provided alcoholic beverages.
2. The chapter/organization, members and guests must follow the federal law regarding illegal drugs and controlled substances. No person may possess, use, provide, distribute, sell, and/or manufacture illegal drugs or other controlled substances while on chapter/organizational premises or at any activity or event sponsored or endorsed by the chapter/organization.
3. Alcoholic beverages must either be:
 - a. Provided and sold on a per-drink basis by a licensed and insured third-party vendor (e.g., restaurant, bar, caterer, etc.); or
 - b. Brought by individual members and guests through a bring your own beverage ("BYOB") system.

- The presence of alcohol products above 15% alcohol by volume (“ABV”) is prohibited on any chapter/organization premises or at any event, except when served by a licensed and insured third party vendor.
4. Common sources of alcohol, including bulk quantities, which are not being served by a licensed and insured third party vendor, are prohibited (i.e., amounts of alcohol greater than what a reasonable person should consume over the duration of an event).
 5. Alcoholic beverages must not be purchased with chapter/organizational funds or funds pooled by members or guests (e.g., admission fees, cover fees, collecting funds through digital apps, etc.).
 6. A chapter/organization must not co-host or co-sponsor, or in any way participate in, an activity or event with another group or entity that purchases or provides alcohol.
 7. A chapter/organization must not co-host or co-sponsor an event with a bar, event promoter, or alcohol distributor; however, a chapter/organization may rent a bar, restaurant, or other licensed and insured third-party vendor to host a chapter/organization event.
 8. Attendance by non-members at any event where alcohol is present must be by invitation only, and the chapter/organization must utilize a guest list system. Attendance at events with alcohol is limited to a 3:1 maximum guest-to-member ratio, and must not exceed local fire or building code capacity of the chapter/organizational premises or host venue.
 9. Any event or activity related to the new member joining process (e.g., recruitment, intake, rush, etc.) must be substance free. No alcohol or drugs may be present if the event or activity is related to new member activities, meetings, or initiation into an organization, including but not limited to “bid night,” “big/little” events or activities, “family” events or activities, and any ritual or ceremony.
 10. The chapter/organization, members or guests must not permit, encourage, coerce, glorify or participate in any activities involving the rapid consumption of alcohol, such as drinking games

Hazing

The chapter/organization, and members must comply with all federal, state, provincial, and local laws regarding hazing.

The term “hazing” means any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person, whether individually or in concert with other persons, against any individual or group of individuals, regardless of affiliation, whether or not committed on chapter/organizational property, for the purpose of recruiting, joining, pledging, initiating, admitting, affiliating, or for the purpose

of retaining membership in an organization that causes an individual or group of individuals to do any of the following, regardless of a person's willingness to participate:

- a. Be coerced to violate federal, state, provincial, local law, or chapter/organizational policy.
- b. Be coerced to consume any food, liquid, alcoholic liquid, drug, or other substance in any non-customary manner which subjects the individual or group of individuals to a substantial risk of emotional or physical harm which includes but not limited to sickness, vomiting, intoxication, or unconsciousness.
- c. Endure brutality of a physical nature, including but not limited to whipping, beating, paddling, branding, dangerous physical activity, or exposure to elements or endure threats of such conduct that results in mental or physical harm.
- d. Endure brutality of a mental nature, including but not limited to activity adversely affecting the mental health or dignity of the individual, sleep deprivation, exclusion from social contact or conduct that could result in extreme embarrassment or endure threats of such conduct that results in mental or physical harm.
- e. Endure any other activity which adversely affects the health and safety of an individual, including but not limited to the disruption of academic performance or class

attendance, required designated driving programs, line ups, calisthenics, or personal, physical, or financial servitude.

Discrimination, Harassment and Sexual Misconduct

The chapter/organization and its members must comply with all federal, state, provincial, and local laws related to sexual misconduct. This is including, but not limited to, definitions around consent, sexual violence, sexual harassment, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual exploitation.

The Fraternity will not tolerate or condone any form of culturally insensitive activity including but not limited to costumes, party themes, clothing or derogatory comments towards or about another culture, ethnicity or race.

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 not allowed.

Medical Good Samaritan

Individual

If a member assists another person in obtaining immediate and appropriate medical care related to the use or consumption of alcohol, drugs, or to another medical emergency, then that member, as well as those who are assisted, will not be subject to individual disciplinary action with respect to the incident. This is the case even if the member who is assisting was a contributing factor to that emergency. An individual may benefit from this policy more than once, though repeated use of the policy may receive stricter scrutiny.

Chapter

A chapter that seeks immediate and appropriate medical assistance for a person in need related to the use or consumption of alcohol, drugs, or to another medical emergency, may be eligible for mitigation of charges related to violations of organizational policies. To be eligible for this potential mitigation, the chapter will be required to meet in person or by phone with a national staff member or an alumni volunteer designated by the Fraternity. A chapter may benefit from this policy more than once, though repeated use of the policy may receive stricter scrutiny.

Assault & Battery

In any activity or event sponsored or endorsed by the chapter/organization, including those that occur on or off organizational/chapter premises, no chapter, member or guest

shall engage in assault and battery, as defined in the state statutes in which the activity or event occurs.

Retaliation

The chapter/organization prohibits retaliation against any individual – members and non-members – for reporting, inquiring, or cooperating with a report around a violation of the Loss Prevention Policy. Retaliation is any action, statement, or behavior that is designed to punish an individual for filing a compliance report, cooperating with a compliance investigation, seeking guidance regarding a compliance concern, or to deter one from taking such action.

Firearms, Explosive or Incendiary Devices

The chapter/organization and its members must comply with all federal, state, provincial, local laws and campus policy as it relates to firearms or explosive or incendiary devices.

Firearms or explosive or incendiary devices are prohibited from the chapter facility and at all Fraternity activities or events.

Fire, Health and Safety

1. All chapter houses should meet all local fire and health codes and standards.
2. All chapters should have posted by common phones 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



Brothers attending the Leadership Institute.

engineering recommendations as reported by the insurance company or municipal authorities.

4. Candles should not be used in chapter houses or individual rooms except under controlled circumstances such as formal ceremonies.

Education

Each chapter shall, at a minimum, annually instruct its undergraduate members in the Loss Prevention Policies. Additionally, all undergraduate members shall annually receive a copy of said Loss Prevention Policy. A copy of said Loss Prevention Policy is available on the Fraternity's website.

Reporting

Each chapter and member shall report promptly any bodily injury to a member or any injury sustained during a chapter event or at the chapter house, any incident that might result in a claim, and any violation of these policies to the Fraternity. Self-reporting of loss prevention violations and the steps taken to address the violation will be considered positive factors in the deliberations of the Fraternity when reacting to violations of these policies. To report an injury or violation, please utilize one (or more) of the options below:

- ♦ In case of an emergency, call 911.
- ♦ Contact local Chapter President to report.
- ♦ Contact Chapter Advisor to report.
- ♦ Delta Upsilon has a hazing hotline specifically to report hazing: 1-888-NOT-HAZE.

- ♦ Call the International Headquarters at 317-875-8900
- ♦ Report an incident online at <https://www.deltatau.org/report-an-incident>.

Non-Discrimination

Article 2, Section 2: Non-discrimination

Any individual of merit who identifies as a man is welcome to seek membership in the Fraternity. In any membership decision, including recruitment, pledging, suspension, expulsion, or electing one to Membership in the Fraternity, a Member, Associate Member, Undergraduate Chapter, Associate Chapter, Alumni Chapter or the Board of Directors may not discriminate against any male on the basis of his race, color, ethnicity, age, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, citizenship or physical disability.

Substance-free Housing

Effective Aug. 1, 2018

- ♦ All chapters shall eliminate the presence, consumption and use of hard alcohol within chapter housing at all times.
- ♦ The presence, consumption and use of beer and wine shall be limited to the private bedrooms of members who are of the legal drinking age. No alcohol will be allowed in common spaces of a chapter facility.
- ♦ During a social event, alcohol possession and distribution must be restricted to common spaces of a chapter facility for the duration of the event. There will be no

consumption of alcohol in private living quarters during social events.

- ♦ Hard alcohol can only be provided and served by a licensed, third-party vendor at an off-site location. This means not at the chapter house or any chapter-related facility (e.g., annex).

Effective Aug. 1, 2020

- ♦ All chapters will have completed the transition to substance-free housing, including the removal of all alcohol and substances from private bedrooms unless they qualify for a substance-free waiver.
- ♦ Chapters that meet the Men of Merit “Expectation” level in the areas of Chapter Excellence Plan, Program Attendance, Associate Member Education, Loss Prevention and Learning Assessment will be eligible for a waiver from the Substance-free Housing Policy. Chapters with a waiver will follow these guidelines:
 - ♦ The presence, consumption and use of beer and wine shall be limited to the private bedrooms of members who are of the legal drinking age. No alcohol will be allowed in common spaces of a chapter facility.
 - ♦ Chapters will have the opportunity to host up to six social events with beer and wine per year (between July 1-June 30) in common areas of the chapter facility. No more than four social

events can be held in the same 6-month period (July 1-Dec. 31 and Jan. 1-June 30.), and all social events must follow university and Fraternity Loss Prevention guidelines.

- ♦ Hard alcohol can only be provided and served by a licensed, third-party vendor at an off-site location. This means not at the chapter house or any chapter-related facility (e.g., annex).
- ♦ All chapters will pay an additional Loss Prevention Fee of \$100 per member per year.
- ♦ Alumni will have the opportunity to host up to six pre-approved events in common areas of the chapter facility per year with licensed third-party alcohol vendors or following the Fraternity’s BYOB guidelines. All events must be in compliance with the university and Fraternity’s Loss Prevention policies.

Effective Aug. 1, 2022

- ♦ All chapters will have completed the transition to substance-free housing, including the removal of all alcohol and substances from private bedrooms. There will no longer be a waiver system for the implementation of the Substance-free Housing Policy.
- ♦ Alumni will have the opportunity to host up to six pre-approved events in common areas of the chapter facility per year with

licensed third-party alcohol vendors or BYOB. All events must be in compliance with the university and Fraternity's Loss Prevention policies.

Delta Upsilon Loss Prevention Program Allocation Model

The allocation model is a program developed to recognize chapters that are making efforts to create safe environments for their members and guests. These credits are awarded as discounts for chapters that are actively taking positive steps and can lower a chapter's total insurance bill. In June of each year, chapters are given notice of the credits they are eligible to receive in the next academic year and have two months to petition, in writing, for any additional credits they feel they have earned. Once all chapter credits are finalized and distributed, the chapter is billed for its share of the Fraternity's insurance based on the credits it received and the number of men in the chapter.

The insurance billing is divided into 75 percent due in the fall and the remaining 25 percent due in the spring. Once a chapter's bill has been set for the year, no changes can be made at any point during the year.

Insurance Coverage

General Liability: General liability is the chapter's primary insurance coverage that covers the activities of the chapter. The general liability coverage has a primary coverage of \$2 million dollars and additional umbrella policies. The general liability policy

protects all undergraduate members, undergraduate officers, and recognized alumni officers who are acting on behalf of the chapter. This coverage includes cost of defense, as well as any settlement that may occur as a result of actions of the chapter. In addition, this coverage may be invalidated by violations of the Delta Upsilon Loss Prevention policies.

Incident/Claim: Incidents are events that occur that have a potential to result in a claim being filed naming the Fraternity or its members. Incidents become claims once an incident becomes a demand for compensation.

Additional Insured Listings:

An additional insured listing is a recognition document extending Delta Upsilon's General Liability coverage to include another entity (university, campground, etc.) for the incidents/claims that are the result of chapter members' behavior. A university might require this for recognition, a park may request coverage for the duration of an alumni event being held on its premises. These additional insured listings are a service that the Fraternity provides to all chapters at no cost. If the coverage is approved, it can be requested by contacting the International Headquarters.

Reporting: Reporting incidents is a key role to the Fraternity being able to address all potential incidents that occur involving the chapter. To encourage the reporting of incidents, chapters are not penalized for any reported incident that results in less than \$2,500 dollars in expense. This,

in practice, means that most reported incidents do not incur more than that amount because initial investigations generally cost less than that amount.

Member Accident Protection Program (MAPP): The MAPP program is designed to provide supplemental coverage to members' personal insurance in the case of an undergraduate member being injured. This policy is provided both to help with the financial burdens of a member who has been injured, as well as to help prevent a chapter from facing a lawsuit from a member who may have been injured on chapter property or at a chapter event. This coverage is not limited to coverage during chapter events or even during the school year. All undergraduate members who are in good standing with the Fraternity have this coverage for the duration of their undergraduate membership.

Property: Delta Upsilon offers access to optional property coverage. The property program provides all risk coverage insuring the building, contents, business income (loss of rents), extra expense, and boiler and machinery of property owned or leased by the local chapter or house corporation. It must be understood, however, that this coverage does not insure the belongings of the individual members. Each chapter member must ensure his personal property is covered by other insurance policies.

D&O: Directors and Officers coverage is optional insurance coverage provided to chapters as a service. For chapters to independently find their

own directors and officers coverage can be financially prohibitive for local alumni or house corporations. This policy covers the chapter's officers from decisions that have direct financial impact on the organization separate from actions covered under general liability policies. Examples where coverage may apply include but are not limited to:

- ♦ a housing corporation deciding to sell a chapter facility
- ♦ a member suing because he believes the chapter's assets were not handled properly
- ♦ the chapter officers and advisors being named in a discrimination lawsuit by an employee of the chapter or house corporation.

Preventing Loss

Education: Education is an integral part of Delta Upsilon's Loss Prevention program and has had a significant impact on the number and severity of claims that the Fraternity has been involved in. Loss Prevention education is a strong part of the programming at Leadership Institute, Presidents Academy, as well as Regional Leadership Academies. In addition, chapters are required to review the Fraternity's Loss Prevention policies once a year with their membership, as well as having it be a part of the chapter's Associate Member Education Program.

CommunityEdu: CommunityEdu is the best programing specifically designed to address common problems in fraternity and sorority communities such as alcohol, hazing, sexual assault,

mental health and accountability. Chapters receive login information for their own account and can see which chapter members have completed the program.

BYOB Checklist

BYOB commonly means that the host will not provide alcohol, and guests may bring their own. The BYOB guidelines are suggestions for safe and practical implementation. Individual chapters must still follow Delta Upsilon International, as well as institutional policies, if said policies are more specific and/or more stringent. If questions arise, this checklist does not supersede any local, city, state, province, university, general fraternity/sorority or national laws, statutes and policies or common sense. These guidelines are designed to help you implement a BYOB event.

Theme

- ♦ All event themes should use common sense and be appropriate.
- ♦ Event themes should not be disrespectful or degrading to any person or population.
- ♦ The use of inappropriate event themes has significantly affected the perceptions and stereotypes of fraternity life in recent years.

Entrance

- ♦ One well-lit entrance controlled and monitored by security or older members. The preferred method is security that is contracted, licensed and bonded.
- ♦ Several exits must be available due to fire codes and laws; however,

exits cannot be used as entrances.

- ♦ Monitors check to see if those seeking entry are members or have an invitation and are on the guest list.
- ♦ IDs are checked by older, initiated members, not new members.
- ♦ Members and guests with alcohol are required to show proof of legal drinking age (the invitation guest list should also have the birthdays of members and guests). A picture ID with a birth date should be required.
- ♦ A guest's name is checked once he or she has entered the event.

Invitation Guest Lists

- ♦ Invitation guest lists with specific names and birthdays of all members and invited guests should be generated for each function.
- ♦ Broad published lists are not acceptable, for example the student or Greek directory is not an acceptable guest list.
- ♦ Invitations should be issued to the guest(s) that a member wishes to invite to the event.
- ♦ Invitation guest lists should be made 24 hours prior to the event. After this time, no substitutions or add-ons are permitted. A ratio or no more than two-three guests per member is suggested.

Wristbands

- ♦ Members and guests who are of legal drinking age and bring alcohol to the event should receive a non-adjustable, event specific wristband (carnival/amusement park type is recommended).

- ♦ The individual's name is checked off the invitation guest list and the type of alcohol brought is written by his/her name.
- ♦ Members and guests who are not of legal drinking age or do not bring alcohol do not receive a wristband, but do receive a chapter specific hand stamp after checking in.
- ♦ Members and guests without a wristband should not be consuming alcohol.

Punch Cards

- ♦ For each and every event, punch cards should be created that are event specific.
- ♦ Punch cards should be about credit card size with the following information: name, birthday, type of alcohol/amount brought, date of event, location to punch up to six holes for consumed alcohol.
- ♦ Punch cards, unlike tickets are easy to handle and are a more effective means for proper distribution.
- ♦ Punch cards are to be collected at the exits when guests leave the event.

Types and amounts of alcohol

- ♦ The following stipulations apply per person for a typical four-five hour function: maximum of six 12-ounce cans/plastic bottles of beer/wine coolers/malt beverages.
- ♦ No glass bottles.
- ♦ No cases, 12-packs, or other alcohol containers larger than six 12-ounce beers or wine coolers.
- ♦ No squeeze bottles, water bottles, beer bong, party balls, pitchers, tumblers or other containers.

- ♦ No kegs or hard alcohol.
- ♦ No alcohol for common use in member rooms.
- ♦ No shots, drinking games or other activities that encourage inappropriate drinking behaviors.

Food and non-alcoholic beverages

- ♦ The chapter should provide an amount of non-alcoholic beverages at least equal to the total number of people in attendance at the event.
- ♦ Breads, meats, cheeses, vegetables, cookies, subs, pizza, brownies, fruits and dips are considered appropriate foods. The chapters should avoid salty foods.
- ♦ All food and non-alcoholic beverages should be free to all attendees.
- ♦ Food and non-alcoholic beverages should be contained within one centralized location.
- ♦ Non-alcoholic beverages should be served from closed containers. During the last 45 minutes of an event, alcohol service should stop; a new non-alcoholic beverage and food item should be served for those who wish to switch beverage and begin winding down.

Chapter Monitors and Security

- ♦ Monitors are charged with regulating social events and maintaining the risk management policy of the chapter(s) involved.
- ♦ Monitors are not to consume alcohol for a reasonable amount of time prior to and during the social event.
- ♦ One monitor for every 10-15 attendees is advised.
- ♦ If the event is co-sponsored between



Chapter houses are important assets to upkeep and maintain.

a fraternity and sorority, both male and female monitors must be used to ensure the safety of all guests and that all applicable rules are applied to men and women equally.

- ✦ Monitors should be older members of all participating organizations who will serve as general monitors or service monitors working at the service distribution center. New members should not serve as monitors.
- ✦ Specialty clothing may be worn by the monitors to set them apart from the rest of the attendees.
- ✦ Chapter Presidents and Social Chairs should limit their use of alcohol (if consuming at all) during social events so that they can, along with the monitors ensure that a safe social environment is maintained.
- ✦ Monitors have the right to deny access to the event to anyone they think is already impaired by alcohol or other drugs, even if the person is on the invitation guest list.

Service Distribution Center

- ✦ One centralized location should be established for the distribution of all alcoholic beverages.
- ✦ No other location, especially member rooms, can be used for the distribution of alcoholic beverages.
- ✦ The holding tank, which serves as a cooling area for the alcohol brought to the function by members and guests, is as simple a large rubber trash can filled with ice.
- ✦ Anyone who wishes to acquire an alcoholic beverage that he/she brought to the event must

present the punch card, show his/her wristband, and return and empty can if this is not the first request (returning the cans assist the chapter with its recycling efforts and helps ensure that alcohol is not being given away to others once it leaves the service center).

- ✦ The service monitors must not serve anyone who is intoxicated, even if the person has alcohol remaining.
- ✦ Only one alcoholic beverage may be acquired at a time.
- ✦ Leftover alcohol can be picked up the following day. Otherwise, it is to be discarded.

For additional resources on policies and how to prevent loss, please visit us at www.deltatau.org.

Delta Upsilon Claim and Dispute Resolution Plan

1. Purpose

The Delta Upsilon Claim and Dispute Resolution Plan is designed to provide the efficient, speedy, fair and cost effective resolution of any disputes between the Delta Upsilon International Fraternity, the Delta Upsilon Educational Foundation, and any of its members related to or arising out of the membership relationship or participation in Fraternity activities. This includes, but is not limited to, any legal disputes that any present or former Delta Upsilon Fraternity member may assert against the Fraternity, its university or college affiliated chapters, or any of the officers, directors, present and former

members, pledges, or associate members of the Fraternity. The intention of the Plan is to create an exclusive procedural mechanism for the resolution of disputes. It does not reduce or enlarge substantive rights available under existing law.

2. Definitions

- A. "Arbitration" means any federal or state recognized arbitration procedure or any similar local group of arbitrators selected to resolve disputes under the Plan.
- B. "Sponsor" means Delta Upsilon International Fraternity, Inc., Delta Upsilon Educational Foundation, Inc., and any parent, subsidiary, or affiliated organizations, as well as college, university, and affiliated chapter organizations across the United States.
- C. "Act" means the Federal Arbitration Act, 9 U.S.C. § 1 et seq., as amended from time to time.
- D. "Fraternity" means Delta Upsilon International Fraternity, Inc., Delta Upsilon Educational Foundation, Inc., all local, college, and university affiliated Delta Upsilon chapters across the United States, all Delta Upsilon chapter housing corporations and alumni associations, every student chapter of Delta Upsilon, as well as all of any of these organizations' officers, directors, members, and agents.
- E. "Claim" means any legal or equitable claim, demand, or

controversy for any injury, equitable relief or damage arising out of any wrongdoing, statute, or contract breach involving the Fraternity. This includes, but is not limited to, any allegation of negligence, intentional act, hazing, defamation, libel, slander, discrimination, or any type of wrongdoing whatsoever.

- F. "Dispute" means a claim, demand, or controversy to which this Plan applies between the persons bound by this Plan and any person or anyone otherwise entitled to the benefits of this Plan.
- G. "Member" means any initiated member, new member, pledge, associate member, new initiate, existing member, alumnus, or former member of Delta Upsilon Fraternity.
- H. "Plan" means this Delta Upsilon Claim and Dispute Resolution Plan, as amended from time to time.

3. Application and Coverage

- A. Until revoked by the Fraternity, this Plan applies to and binds the Fraternity and each member on or after the Effective Date of this Plan, as well as the heirs, beneficiaries, and assignees of any such person. All such persons shall be deemed parties to this Plan.
- B. Except as expressly provided for, this Plan applies to any legal or equitable claim, dispute, demand, or controversy, in tort

or contract, under any local, state, or federal statute, or any allegation of violation of any legal obligation or duty, between the persons bound by this Plan, or between a person bound by the Plan or any person or entity entitled to its benefits, which relates to, arises from, concerns or involves in any way any Claim or Dispute as defined herein arising out of or involving the Fraternity or any Fraternity activity.

- C. This Plan does not apply to claims for workers' compensation benefits or unemployment compensation benefits.

4. Resolution of Disputes

All disputes not otherwise settled by the parties shall be finally and conclusively resolved under this Plan.

5. Amendment

This Plan may be amended by the Fraternity at any time, but no amendment shall apply to a dispute which is the subject of a pending Arbitration at the time of any such amendment.

6. Applicable Law

- A. The Federal Arbitration Act shall apply to this Plan and any proceedings under this Plan, including any actions to compel, enforce arbitration, confirm or vacate arbitration proceedings and awards, and any other action in reference to Arbitration under the Plan.

- B. Other than as provided herein, the substantive legal rights, remedies, and defenses of all parties are preserved in any Arbitration, and the arbitrator shall have the authority to determine and implement the applicable law and order any and all relief, legal or equitable, including damages, which a party could obtain from a court or competent jurisdiction from which the Claim or Dispute arose.

7. Exclusive Remedy

Proceedings under this Plan shall be the exclusive, final, and binding method by which any and all disputes, claims, and controversies are resolved. As such, the institution of Arbitration proceedings under this Plan shall be a condition precedent to the initiation of any legal action against the Fraternity arising out of membership or participation in the Fraternity activities by a member, and any such legal action shall be limited to those under the Act. In the event any person bound by this Plan initiates legal proceedings, such member consents to the initiation of a motion to compel Arbitration or similar filing in the state of Indiana on behalf of the Fraternity.

8. Effective Date

The Effective Date of this Plan is April 4, 2014. Amended August 1, 2014.

9. Severability

The terms of this Plan are

severable, that is, the invalidity or unenforceability of any provision shall not affect the application of any other provisions. Whenever possible, any invalid provision of the Plan will be reformed and enforced.

10. Consent and Assent

By affiliating with Delta Upsilon Fraternity, either through pledgeship,

membership, associate membership, or otherwise becoming a new member or continuing membership after the Effective Date, all persons covered by this Plan agree to and consent to be bound by both this Plan during their membership and after termination of their membership.

Chapter Finances

Dealing with the financial aspects of a fraternity can often be a new and overwhelming experience. Will everyone pay their dues? Will our year-end budget be in surplus? Will we have enough money to cover our expenses when it is needed? All of these are important questions that can be easily answered, with problems avoided, if you and your brothers take the time to plan and prepare for the future.

It Starts with a Budget

Every successful business handles its money well. It's no surprise then that our Fraternity requires careful financial management. How is it done?

Consider your own college budget. On the income side, you may have grants, loans, scholarships, family money, your own savings and earnings. As expenses, you must remember tuition and fees, room and board, books, bills, money to have fun with, and your Fraternity expenses.

Let's look at DU and its finances

the same way, both for your chapter and your Fraternity. As an associate member and a member, you have the right to know where your money goes, and the responsibility to see that DU has the money to excel, not just "get by."

Budgets are important. A budget is a simple financial planning tool used to allocate scarce financial resources. Your chapter only has so many dollars coming in as revenue. Budgeting allows the chapter to decide what expenditures are important enough to spend that income on. At the end of the year, if the chapter spends less than it takes in, it has a surplus to save for the future. If it spends more than it takes in, the chapter will have a deficit—leading to a dues hike or a fundraising effort. By planning now, you and your brothers can avoid a deficit and ensure a surplus to help the future members of your chapter.

Remember: where the chapter spends its money is a strong representation of what it values. So,

how are you and your brothers going to allocate your funds? Will you save for a rainy day? Perhaps give a good deal to charity? Or, will you find other ways to use your monetary resources? However it is done, the ultimate goal is to ensure your chapter will be successful by planning today for tomorrow's expenses.

Your Chapter's Expenses

At the heart of your chapter's operation are its administrative needs. To succeed, you must budget funds for each officer, keep alumni informed through newsletters, send delegates to the Fraternity's conferences, pay IHQ and other dues, and allocate money for recruitment and philanthropic efforts, intramurals, new member education materials, and IFC.

If your chapter owns or rents a house, you're into some serious money. The fixed expenses include mortgage payments, taxes, utilities, insurance, and repair and maintenance. Then there are "little" things like furniture, carpeting, paint and caulking, cleaning supplies, furnace and air conditioner maintenance, phone systems, sinks and toilets, fire alarms and extinguishers, inspection fees, light bulbs, and lawn care.

No home would be complete without meals, and running a kitchen is also serious business. Food purchase and cost control are big tasks. Refrigerators and ovens do not come cheap. You may have a paid cook and perhaps other kitchen help; there are employment forms and taxes to be paid. Sanitation and fire

safety are essential. Also, pots to pans, plates to dishes, glasses to silverware, tablecloths, and napkins must all be accounted for in the cost of operation.

Chapter Income

What income does your chapter have? Basically you have two main sources; all come from your own members and associate members.

Chapter dues: this covers everything that your chapter wants to accomplish. It may include payments from members and associate members. To keep the DU experience affordable, you want to pay for the necessities first, then the luxuries. If your chapter pours money into huge recruitment and "social" budgets, you may want to take a hard look at whether you are short-changing yourselves in other critical areas.

Fundraising: a great opportunity to gain revenue without actually having to pay yourself. The ideal fundraiser is one where the chapter provides little overhead, but has maximum potential gain. This means finding fundraisers where the chapter has to spend little money to make a lot of money. As an example, working concessions at a football game can net several hundred dollars, but involves the chapter not putting forth its own money, just effort and time.

IHQ Finances

Wondering what you, as a man just coming into Delta Upsilon, can do to help your Fraternity's finances?

First, you can demand that your chapter file all its required reports

on time, including your associate member and Initiation fees. This gives the Fraternity its needed cash flow and cuts waste. Paying late results in interest charges and fees, which cost your chapter more over time.

You have the right to a written statement of what you owe each month, and your chapter must be audited each year by someone other than an undergraduate or an alumnus who has authority over the use of chapter funds. This independent audit ensures that all the money actually came in and went out as the books say it did. An audit makes honest men of the DUs who handle chapter funds. The audit report should be in writing and available for all members to inspect.

Who grants these rights? Some are in the Fraternity's Constitution & By-laws; others come from your chapter's

laws. Some are sound financial practices and techniques that every good business uses. As a member, your obligations to care for the chapter's welfare mean that you must look after its financial affairs.

Yes, it takes money to run a good chapter and a good Fraternity. It also takes wise management and good investments. The task is a big one, but you and your brothers can and must handle it properly.

There's no free lunch in DU, or anywhere else for that matter. Every dollar spent must be spent wisely; every dollar of income must be realized. You can see how critical it is for you to pay your chapter bill on time and in full. And you know how important it is, as a chapter, to enforce the rules, so every man pays his fair share, and privileges are curtailed for those men who do not.

Awards

Delta Upsilon Distinguished Alumni Award

The Delta Upsilon Distinguished Alumni Award is the highest individual honor in Delta Upsilon. Since its inception in 1984 at the Fraternity's 150th anniversary, the honor has been bestowed upon only a chosen few. It is intended to recognize those brothers who have shown their dedication by giving of their "time, talent and treasure" to the organization through their tireless

efforts, dedicated service and direct hands-on involvement and unselfish financial giving.

Delta Upsilon Founders Medal

This highly respected award is intended to honor those individuals who have given a significant amount of support and direction to any one or more of our DU chapters and who exemplify the ideals and Principles of DU through their actions. The intent is to honor those individuals who have been long-standing anchors of support



DU Founders Medal



DU Distinguished Alumni Medal

to a chapter for a long period of time (10+ years). Recipients need not be an initiated member of the Fraternity, as anyone is capable of providing superior service to a chapter.

Delta Upsilon Awards of Merit

The DU Awards of Merit are named for the Fraternity's historical tie to the Founders' description in the preamble of the original Constitution: "The only superiority that we acknowledge is the superiority of merit." The DU Awards of Merit are presented to esteemed members and friends of the Fraternity who have exhibited excellence or notoriety in any of the following ten professional categories:

- Edgar J. Bergen Award of Merit in Entertainment
- James B. Conant Award of Merit in Education
- Stephen Crane Award of Merit in Literature
- James A. Garfield Award of Merit in Public Service
- Holtz-Munson Award of Merit in Sports
- Charles Evans Hughes Award of Merit in Justice
- Dr. Linus Pauling Award of Merit in Science
- Lester B. Pearson Award of Merit in Human Service
- Sloan-Kettering Award of Merit in Business
- Craig S. Sowell Award of Merit in History

Delta Upsilon Key Leader Award

A Key Leader Award is a simple yet effective recognition that can be given to a young (or seasoned) volunteer who exhibits dedication to DU. The intent is to recognize individuals who have the best interests of DU at heart, and who know and understand the requirements and expectations of a DU chapter and an effective DU leader. Key Leaders are acknowledged with a sincere thank you for their volunteer service and recognized for active engagement with the Fraternity. A Key Leader Award may also honor a volunteer with the potential to further develop DU involvement at a more intense level.

Chairman's Award

The Chairman's Award for the Outstanding Alumni Volunteer of the Year was created to recognize the time and effort given by an alumni volunteer for the betterment of Delta Upsilon. The recipient will receive a recognition plaque and have his name engraved on the permanent plaque at the International Headquarters.

Distinguished Undergraduate Award

The Distinguished Undergraduate Award was created to recognize the time and effort given by an undergraduate brother for the improvement of his chapter, campus and community. The award emphasizes the attributes of an undergraduate's involvement during his whole college career. The recipient has his name engraved on the permanent

recognition plaque at the International Headquarters.

William H.P. Faunce Interfraternity Award

Delta Upsilon has benefited greatly from the support and assistance of many interfraternal brothers and sisters in the Greek community, and publicly recognizes these individuals through this award. The William H.P. Faunce Interfraternity Award recognizes an individual, or group of individuals, whose efforts have advanced the fraternal movement.

Most Improved Chapter

The Most Improved Chapter Award recognizes those chapters that have overcome adversity and put forth the well-needed effort during tough times, to re-energize the chapter and build DU's prominence once again on their respective campuses.

Outstanding Alumni Chapter

The Outstanding Alumni Chapter Award is presented to an alumni chapter that has shown excellence in this past year in the areas of solid organization, positive leadership and respectful advising of the undergraduate chapter, while maintaining excellent communication with their existing base of alumni brothers.

Chapter Advisor of the Year

The Chapter Advisor of the Year Award recognizes an involved advisor who is vital to the success of a chapter and the Fraternity. The Fraternity is certain that one of the largest

contributing factors to a chapter's long-term success is the commitment and influence of a talented chapter advisor. Delta Upsilon has been fortunate over the years to have had talented and dedicated alumni forego their personal leisure for the benefit of a chapter. (This award is different than the Chairman's Award which will recognize a national-level volunteer.)

President's Award for Chapter President of the Year

The President's Award recognizes the time, effort and leadership given by a Chapter President for the improvement of his chapter. The award emphasizes the attributes of an undergraduate's involvement within the past academic year as opposed to focusing on consecutive years of chapter service, etc.

Sweepstakes Trophy

The Sweepstakes Trophy is given to the top overall chapter in the Fraternity for accomplishments above and beyond what is expected both as a chapter as well as the

**The Sweepstakes Trophy
is given to the top overall
chapter.**



individuals within the chapter. There are traditionally seven finalists who compete for this, the top chapter honor of the Fraternity.

The Dr. Augustus White, III Award for Civic Engagement and Service

This award was established in 2009 to honor Augustus (Gus) White III, M.D., Ph.D., *Brown '57*, and is presented to a member of Delta Upsilon, or a fraternal partner, who has made significant contributions at the local, national or global community level. This individual or organization has committed to giving back through community service efforts, civic engagement or global service initiatives. The recipient should be inclusive with their work and committed to working with diverse populations. His or her efforts should be a major component of their life and have a sustainable impact on society. Like Brother White, the individual will embody The Advancement of Justice.

Innovative Member Development Award

First given in 2017, the Innovative Member Development Award recognizes chapters that are educating, mentoring, and developing members throughout their entire collegiate experience.

Campus and Community Impact Award

First given in 2017, the Campus and Community Impact Award recognizes chapters that go above and beyond the expectation to be role models in their community. It specifically acknowledges chapters that create and maintain strong relationships beyond Greek Life and benefit others.

Health, Safety and Prevention Award

First given in 2017, the Health, Safety and Prevention Award recognizes chapters that are making the culture of their chapter safer for both members and visitors.

Alumni Engagement Award

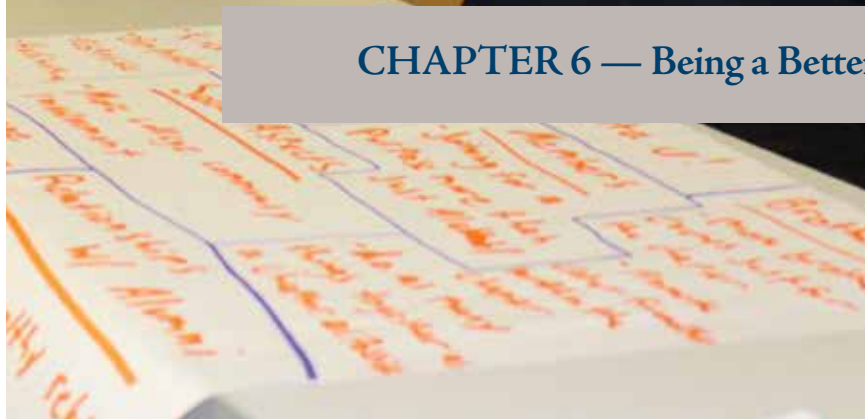
First given in 2017, this award recognizes chapters that do an outstanding job partnering with their chapter alumni and/or local DU alumni to strengthen the bonds of lifelong membership and connect alumni with a collegiate chapter.

Excellence in Virtual Brotherhood Award

First given in 2020, this award recognizes that are creatively implementing ways for brotherhood to be reinforced in a virtual setting. The Delta Upsilon experience should transcend physical proximity to one another, and with technology there are ample ways to remain connected to promote friendship and relationships.



CHAPTER 6 — Being a Better Man



Getting the Most out of Your Chapter Experience

You'll often hear it said that your experience in Delta Upsilon will be like none other in your life. You've joined an organization with unique members, unique principles and a unique mission. You've selected a brotherhood that you feel fits your beliefs. Your experience in DU will be different than new members in other fraternities simply because each chapter is different. The key to success in your chapter is to make the most out of your experience.

How do you make the most of your time as an undergraduate in DU? The answer is simple: get involved.



Chapters participate in philanthropy events in support of worthwhile causes.

There are dozens of opportunities to use your time and talent. Whether serving on a committee, aiding in recruitment or being a part of the Executive Board, what you do defines your experience.

With a number of different opportunities, it is often helpful to take some time and actually think about what you want to accomplish in your DU years. As a starting point, answer these questions:

- ♦ What skills can DU help you develop that will help you get a job?
- ♦ What kind of leader do you want to be?
- ♦ What do you enjoy doing?

- ♦ Do your brothers suggest you take a particular role or position in the chapter?
- ♦ What part of your chapter do you think you can improve?

There are many other questions you can answer. But, when you start with these, a clearer picture starts to emerge. Use that to start creating goals.

It may be helpful to talk about this with a fellow associate member, member or alumnus member. Explain what it is you're trying to accomplish and your initial thoughts. Use their feedback and thoughts to continuously develop what you want to do to get involved.

As you go through your time as a member, it is a good idea to regularly evaluate your goals and make sure your plan makes sense. Over time, you may want to change your path or your goals. It is okay to adjust your plans. By having goals and aspirations, you're much more likely to get where you want to go. And you're more likely to get the most out of your experience.



Even after you graduate, you still have a great opportunity to get the most out of your DU experience. As an alumnus, you have an opportunity to get involved with the Fraternity on a local and international level. You could serve as a Chapter Advisor or even a Province Governor. By staying involved, you ensure that Delta Upsilon continues to provide an excellent experience for countless undergraduates. In addition, it continues to enrich your own experience.

Delta Upsilon brothers are men of merit and gentlemen at all times.

Leading the Way in Etiquette

As a member of Delta Upsilon, your conduct matters. How you act in social situations reflects not only on yourself, but also on every member of the Fraternity. Your manners and your conduct matter in everything you do.



Brothers get together for alumni and Homecoming events.

Your job as a gentlemen is to ensure that all those around you, and those who come into contact with you, are respected and made as comfortable as possible. As a member of this Fraternity, it's important to remember that how you and your brothers treat guests represents who you are not only as individuals, but as a group. Some basic etiquette rules will help you in a variety of social situations.

Let's face it, it's a competitive world and if learning good manners will set you apart, then it is well worth the effort and time. You never get a second chance to make a first impression.

Etiquette is a system for expressing consideration for others. As you

continue to learn and practice the standard rules, they become habit. By taking the time to learn etiquette now, you will be prepared for the most common scenarios you're likely to encounter in DU and in life.

Introducing People

One key rule should always be followed when making an introduction: make the introduction. Meeting new people, whether in social or business settings, is an essential part of life, and the first step to establishing a relationship is a proper introduction.

Actually, remembering the proper way to introduce someone is very easy: always introduce a junior person to a senior person. More specifically, always introduce a younger person to an older person. In addition, share something about the person. For example: "This is Mr. Smith, our Greek Advisor. This is his first time attending our chapter meeting." The additional information allows the person you're introducing to have a conversational base.

When you are in a group of friends or peers, and you don't think they know all the people in your group, take the initiative and introduce the new person to everyone else. Do not feel bad about interrupting the conversation; it is rude to leave someone feeling uncomfortable and unwelcome.

A simple rule of thumb is, if you question whether you should introduce

someone, you probably should. If you are standing by yourself and you want to meet someone in particular, but there's no one around to introduce you, don't be afraid to step forward and introduce yourself. More often than not, the person will welcome the opportunity to meet someone new and engage in friendly conversation.

Unless you are being introduced to a fellow student or peer, you should always address the person you are being introduced to by their full name, particularly if the person is senior in rank or age. You should continue to use the person's last name (i.e., Mr. Johnson) until you are asked to call them by their first name. If you have to think about whether you should address a person by his last name, the answer is typically, yes. Not everyone likes to be addressed by their first name unless they have given permission.

Finally, always be ready and willing to introduce yourself if someone forgets to do so or does not introduce you in a group setting. Most people want to introduce others, but may not simply because they forget your name. If you find yourself in this situation, try something simple and straightforward: "I'm sorry, I don't believe we've met. I'm Steve Roberts." If the other person doesn't introduce himself, you can always add, "And you are ...", so that the person will finish the introduction.

A Good Handshake

A good solid handshake is just as important to the way others perceive

you as your manner of speech and the way you dress. It establishes a physical link between you and the other person. Your grip should be firm, but not overpowering. A good handshake is made at elbow level and lasts three to four seconds. It is offered every time you are introduced to someone and when you say good-bye.

Female Relationships

Although many of the traditional rules of etiquette have changed over the years regarding how men interact with women, particularly in business, there are still several important ways for a gentleman to show respect.

When a woman enters a room for the first time, all men should rise to greet her. At the dinner table, a woman should be shown to her chair before anyone takes their seat. Men should also rise any time she leaves or returns to the table. It is still fashionable to open and close the door when a woman is entering or leaving a room or car; however, when entering a taxi or a revolving door, the man should enter first because it is easier for him to slide across the seat of a taxi or to push the door and start its rotation.

As a brother, never be afraid of calling one of your fellow DUs aside if you fear he is conducting himself inappropriately. He may be angry with you in the moment, but your private conversation will be a valuable learning experience that not only allows him to learn proper behavior, but also to save face.

Telephone/Cell Phone Manners

It is far too easy to find individuals with poor mobile or cell phone etiquette: people talking on their phone in a restaurant, checking their email during a meeting or texting while having lunch with others. We often do these things without thinking twice, or without regard for the message it conveys.

A cell phone is a great convenience. However, it is important to be a little more guarded when using your mobile in social situations. It can sometimes be difficult to know when it is appropriate to use your cell phone.

As a rule, never use your cell phone when you should be giving your attention to others. Whether at dinner, in a meeting, on a date or especially in class, using your phone when you're with others sends the message that they're uninteresting and not worthy of your attention; probably a message you wish not to send. By following this simple rule, you can avoid some hurt feelings and set yourself above the fray of individuals who do not follow this simple social principle.

Other Telephone Etiquette

When you receive a voicemail or text message, it is a good policy to return it promptly. That person contacted you for a reason; make sure to be polite and return the message.

If a call is disconnected, it is the responsibility of the person placing the call to call again. In the age of cell phones, this happens often; just remember to apologize for the issue and get back to your conversation.

When placing a call, if you happen to reach a wrong number, simply apologize, hang up and try again. If it happens a second time, ask the person who answers the phone if you are dialing the correct number, then apologize again and hang up. If you receive a wrong number, be polite: "I'm sorry, you must have the wrong number; you have reached (give your number)." This prevents repeated wrong number calls from the same person.

Giving and Accepting Compliments

There is an art to giving and accepting compliments, and it is a talent that you can easily learn. Compliments should always be upbeat, sincere and result in a smile. When you are given a compliment, never disagree with something nice that is said to or about you. Your answer should be a simple "thank you."

Letter/Email Etiquette

Practicing good manners also applies to your correspondence, as well as your behavior in public. When addressing a formal letter, always remember to use a person's full name and any titles he or she may possess on both the envelope and the stationery. Never use a person's first name in the salutation unless you are on a first-name basis (e.g., Dear Mr. Jones: not Dear John) and always remember to include your address and the date of the letter. Unless the letter is informal and sent to a friend, you should always sign your full name.

Even when writing an email, make sure to address the recipient how you

would in real life. For example, if you call your boss Mr. Bross in the office, address the email to Mr. Bross. If it is to your best friend Steve, address him as Steve. Also remember to end the email with some sort of salutation (sincerely, best, regards, warmly, etc.) and use your name. Do not always rely on the email signature to let them know you're signing off; go to the extra effort to type your name again and add that final personal touch.

When writing, it's also important to keep everything as concise as possible. Follow all rules of punctuation and grammar. Make sure you format the paragraphs properly (either block style or indented), keeping in mind that a paragraph must consist of at least two sentences.

Types of Written Correspondence

When someone has given you a gift or taken time to perform an act of kindness on your behalf, it is appropriate to send a note of appreciation as a reciprocal demonstration of courtesy. The note or letter should contain a brief mention of the gift or kindness (if it involved money, never mention the amount), a personal note of what the gift means to you, and a simple "Thank you." The note should be written on proper stationery or a card and sent in a timely manner. While you may feel a phone call or a verbal thank you is sufficient, a written note shows the giver that you thought enough about the kindness to take the time necessary to write. It is a permanent record of your thanks and will create a lasting impression.

Regardless of whether you are accepting or declining an invitation, remember to answer the invitation in the same form it was issued. If the invitation was spoken, a telephone call or oral reply is appropriate. If it was informal, but written, an oral or written reply will do; however, if the invitation was formal, a written reply is required. Above all, always respond promptly to any invitation.

Letters of congratulation are appropriate on such occasions as birthdays, graduations, promotions, engagements, weddings, births and any other event in which you wish to share the happiness of friends, family members and associates. Your interest in their achievements will make the moment even more special. When a friend, Fraternity brother or associate experiences a death in his family, never hesitate to send a letter or note of condolence. A brief and sincere note of sympathy will be greatly appreciated by the bereaved party. In some cases, the chapter may wish to collectively send flowers with a brief note signed, "The Brothers of Delta Upsilon."

Writing to Brothers

There are special rules when addressing a fellow DU. The salutation is "Dear Brother _____" and the closing of the letter is "Fraternally" or "Fraternally yours." You should strive to be formal; don't use fraternal references that may be familiar to undergraduate members but not to alumni. You may greet each other with "hey, bro," but that doesn't make much of an impression on an alumnus.



Brothers get together for etiquette dinners.

If you are writing to a man or woman who is a member of another fraternity, you may use the closing, “Interfraternally.”

Proper Table Manners

Learning proper table etiquette is a must for everyone. Few things are more terrifying for a young man than being invited to dinner and realizing he doesn’t know the first thing about table etiquette. Questions such as “What fork do I use for the salad?” and “Which hand should I use to hold the knife?” can become major issues. While he is more than likely going to live through the experience with no major scars, it does point out the need for learning your way around the dinner table.

Etiquette will become increasingly important as you advance in your career and entertaining plays a significant role in conducting business. However, once you have mastered the art of fine dining, you can concentrate your attention on the meal being served and engaging in enjoyable dinner conversation. Your goal is to be at ease, and in complete command of

your situation.

When you are a guest in someone else’s home, look to the host or hostess for an indication of where to sit at the dinner table, but don’t take your seat until the guest of honor and all of the ladies present have been seated. When everyone is comfortable, the hostess will remove her napkin and place it across her lap; following her lead, everyone else should do the same. Lunch-size napkins should be placed across the lap, while the larger size dinner napkins should be folded in half. Never tuck your napkin in your shirt at the dinner table.

For small dinner parties, everyone should wait until the hostess has been served and has picked up her fork before beginning the meal. For large dinners, you may begin to eat as soon as you are served, particularly if the first course is hot. As a rule, food is always served from the left and removed from the right. Beverages, however, are served and removed from the right. If the food is located on the table, service should begin at the head of the table, passing each dish from left to right. Ladies and guests are always seated first.

Silverware is placed on the table in the order in which it is intended to be used. A simple rule of thumb is to always start on the outside and work in toward the plate. Since the salad is served first, the salad fork (usually smaller in size) is located on the far left. The soup spoon (largest in size) is located on the far right. When in doubt, look to your hostess and follow her lead.

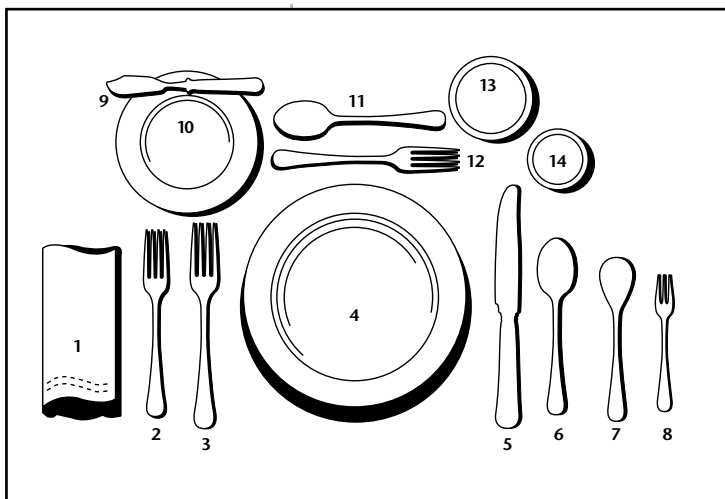
There are two basic styles regarding the proper use of silverware: the American style and the European style. In the American style, food is cut while holding the fork in the left hand (tines facing down) and using the knife with the right hand. Once the food has been cut, place the knife on the plate, switch the fork to the right hand (tines facing up) and begin eating. In the European style, the fork remains in the left hand (tines facing down) and the knife in the right hand throughout the meal. The food is conveyed to the mouth with the fork. You can look to your host or hostess for guidance.

When you have finished eating, the used silverware should be placed on the dinner plate and not on the table. The soup spoon can be placed on the plate under the soup bowl. The napkin remains on your lap until you have finished the entire meal, including dessert and coffee. When using it, keep it folded so that any food on it is concealed. Then it should be gathered together and neatly placed to the left of the table setting—never on the plate.

A considerate guest will always taste the food before seasoning it out of respect for the hostess. When you are asked to pass the salt and pepper shakers, always pass them together so they won't get separated. Before you take a drink of a beverage during dinner, wait until your mouth is empty and wipe your mouth with your napkin first; this keeps you from leaving traces of food on the glass after you drink. Use your spoon to sample the coffee or tea for sweetness or temperature, before taking a sip.

Should you take a bite of food that is too hot, take a quick drink of water to cool its temperature. Never spit anything into your napkin. Should you need to remove something from your mouth, discreetly place it on a fork or spoon with your tongue and place it on your plate. Try to camouflage it with a garnish or another piece of food. If something gets stuck in your teeth, quietly excuse yourself from the table and remove it with a toothpick in the restroom. Upon returning, take your seat without comment and resume eating dinner. Smokers should refrain from smoking during dinner until everyone has finished dessert and coffee, and only after asking if anyone would mind. After a quick glance about the room, if you don't see any ashtrays, take the hint—don't smoke. This includes electronic cigarettes. A used napkin is never returned to the table during a meal, unless you have to rise for some reason. In that event, place it on the table in loose folds to the right or left of your plate. It should never be put on your chair.

A good host or hostess seriously considers where they place someone at the dinner table and who they seat next to them. So, it's a good rule to spend part of the time talking to one person and then switch to the individual on the other side of you. Many people rotate their conversation partner each time another course is served. Try to avoid holding conversations across the table. Dinner topics are best when they are light and noncontroversial in nature. Keep in mind that you are a



FORMAL DINNER SETTING:

1. napkin
2. salad fork
3. dinner fork
4. service plate
5. dinner knife
6. dinner spoon
7. soup spoon
8. seafood cocktail fork
9. butter knife
10. bread plate
11. dessert spoon
12. dessert fork
13. water glass
14. wine glass

reflection on your host, who aims for a pleasant evening for all guests.

At the end of the evening, thank the host and hostess for a wonderful time and say goodbye to each of the dinner guests.

Dining in a Restaurant

Dining in a nice restaurant is intended to be an enjoyable experience for everyone, and the responsibility falls on the host, or the person issuing the invitation, to make sure everyone is comfortable and well attended to. Invitations need to be issued at least three days in advance, a week if possible. Reservations should be made immediately and confirmed the day of the event. Always remember to check the dress code at the restaurant and advise your guests if there are any special requirements. It is not unusual for a nice restaurant to require men to wear a coat and tie.

It should be made clear from the beginning who is paying for dinner. In most formal situations (i.e. a date or

interview), the person doing the asking pays for dinner; however, it is common when going with friends that the bill is split between those present. If you are the guest, don't argue with the host when the check comes. You can always return the favor by extending an invitation to dinner at a later date.

If you are the first to arrive, you may wait in the foyer for a few minutes or you can go directly to the table to wait. However, don't order a drink or eat any of the bread until the other guests arrive. If they have not arrived in 15 minutes, you should try to call the overdue person. After 40 minutes, you should order your meal or call the waiter over and explain the situation. If you choose to leave, give the waiter a \$10 tip for having tied up his table for so long. If everyone in the party arrives at the same time, notify the maitre d' or restaurant host/hostess that your party is ready to be seated. If the head waiter or maitre d' shows you to your table, step back and let the guests follow the waiter to the table. In a group of several people, the host should offer the seat with the best view to the guest of honor or a woman in the group. The host should be seated to the left of the guest of honor.

While your guests are reviewing the menu, if your budget will allow it, you should encourage your guests to order a first course. By suggesting that your guests try a higher-priced entrée, you are politely suggesting to your guests to order whatever they want and not to be concerned about the expenses. If you are a guest and the host does

not mention a higher priced item, stick with the medium priced entrees. When the waiter is ready to take your order, have your guests place their orders first. If the group is composed of friends or associates and the bill is going to be split between those present, always let the women in the group order first.

Ordering wine is the duty of the host, but if there is someone in the party that takes particular pride in making the wine selections, by all means, let him or her do so. It is always safe to stick with the traditional rule of ordering red wine with meat and game, and white wine with fish, poultry and veal. It is always a good idea to ask your guests if they have a preference. Many people have taken to ordering champagne in place of cocktails and continuing to serve it during dinner. A good way to end a perfect evening is with an after dinner liqueur or brandy. Of course, for those who choose not to drink alcohol, spring and mineral waters have become quite popular.

When the meal is complete, the host should catch the eye of the waiter and request the check. When it arrives at the table, face down, the host should remove it, turn it over without disclosing the amount; make sure to check it for errors. If there is a problem, discreetly call the waiter to the table and ask for an explanation. If the problem is not easily resolved, discuss it calmly with the waiter or the manager, but avoid causing a scene in front of your guests. If they see you getting upset, they become upset on

your behalf and the entire dinner will end on a sour note. The matter can be dealt with by a letter or a phone call to the restaurant owner the next day.

Learning how much to tip restaurant employees is also an important rule of etiquette when entertaining guests. As a general rule, a waiter or waitress should receive at least 20 percent of the total bill, if the service was satisfactory. If the service was excellent, you should leave 25 percent. In addition to the tip, if you have a waiter who provides excellent service, don't forget to mention how much you enjoyed his service during dinner, and let the manager or maitre d' know of the waiter's abilities. The compliment will be appreciated.

At formal restaurants, if you used the coatroom, the attendant and the doorman, if he calls you a cab, should receive a \$1 tip. The valet or garage attendant should receive \$1-\$2 for bringing your car to the front of the restaurant. It is important to carry cash for these situations.

Drinking Alcohol

At any event where alcoholic beverages are served, you must be of legal drinking age if you choose to drink. You must also be able to handle yourself and be in control of your actions. Remember that you do not want to embarrass your host; further, you do not want to embarrass yourself.

If you have had little experience with alcohol, one drink may suffice. Keep in mind that 12 ounces of beer, five ounces of wine and a mixed drink all have the same amount of alcohol,

and the same effect on you.

Don't hang around the bar, attend to the purpose of the event. Order non-alcoholic beverages between alcoholic drinks; most hosts offer soda, fruit juices, tea and coffee, and sparkling or mineral waters.

It is never impolite to refuse an offer for a drink. A simple "No, thank you" will suffice. If the person insists and you don't care for alcohol, you can always say, "I would like a Coke."

If another guest is intoxicated, be helpful if you are able. Suggest an alternative drink. Speak discreetly to the person, and suggest that they don't want to offend the host or another guest important to them. Offer a ride home if you have not been drinking or to call a cab; take away car keys if this is the only way to prevent someone from driving while intoxicated.

Weddings and Formal Events

Planning a wedding is a major task for the couples and their families. If you are lucky enough to be asked by a good friend to serve as his best man or a groomsman, you should consider it an honor and take your responsibilities very seriously. As the best man, you should assist the groom in planning and implementing his wedding responsibilities; accompany him to be fitted for his wedding attire; coordinate the fitting of all other male members of the wedding party, as well as make the lodging arrangements for any out of town participants. At the rehearsal, the best man should work closely with the couple and officiant to plan every

detail of the ceremony. He should meet separately with the ushers to make sure they know their duties.

On the day of the wedding, he is responsible for getting the ushers to the wedding venue at least one hour before the ceremony, and the groom, at least one half hour early. During the wedding, the best man escorts the maid or matron of honor to and from the altar and he holds the marriage license and the bride's wedding band. During the reception, the best man has the honor of offering the first toast to the new couple. A best man who takes his duties seriously is a tremendous asset to the wedding couple and can play an important role in making the event something wonderful to remember. Other duties may be assigned by the marrying couple; it is important to be flexible and make their day as enjoyable and memorable as possible.

As an usher for a wedding, you will be asked to attend the rehearsal, where you will be shown your duties by the officiant and best man. On the wedding day, you should arrive at least one hour before the start of the ceremony and group yourself with the other ushers to the left of the door. As guests arrive, you should offer each woman your arm and escort her and those with her to their appropriate seats. If a large group of people arrive at the same time, offer your arm to the oldest woman present and ask the others to follow you. Everyone attending the event should be directed to their seat by an usher. After the ceremony, the ushers

should see that the wedding party is transported to the reception as soon as possible. They should also help provide transportation or directions for any guests needing assistance to get to the reception. Gifts from the ushers to the bride and groom are usually exchanged before the wedding.

If you are invited to attend the wedding of a friend or family member, try to respond promptly to the invitation. You may choose to send a card or gift in advance or bring it with you to the reception. The amount you spend on the gift should depend on how close you are to the couple.

If it is a Fraternity brother who is getting married, the chapter may wish to pool its resources to buy the couple one large gift for the home. Many chapters have a tradition of singing to the couple at the reception; this is a welcome demonstration of affection, but should be done at a time when it does not interfere with planned activities. And, of course, rehearse before you perform and choose a song that is romantic, not raucous.

Men's Apparel

A well-dressed DU man is basically conservative in dress, although he is stylish. Dressing for success is a must in today's world. Whether dressing for class, a fancy night out or an afternoon by the swimming pool, the right mix of clothing can make a difference. It is a fact that inappropriate dress can hold back a career, not to mention the harm it can do to a man's social life.

Shirts. Button-down-collar shirts are more sporty than plain-point-collar

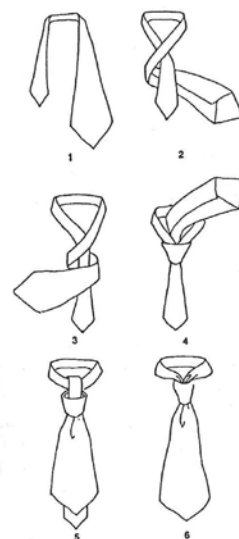
ones. Both are fine for either business or leisure wear. Town shirts are more formal; they require cuff links worn with their "French Cuffs." A collar pin, in gold or silver, is a nice touch. Many dress shirts come with collar "stays" to keep the points neat and uncured.

Ties. Bow ties come self-tied or pre-tied. The four-in-hand knot is the most popular style and allows the man to adjust the length. Ties should be of good fabric with a well-designed pattern and color. A tie should be chosen to be a harmonious addition to the rest of the man's attire.

Shoes. Well-dressed men are conservative about their shoes and meticulous about keeping them shined. They buy relatively few pairs, but they buy the best quality. Brown shoes are worn with informal tweeds and suits in the brown, beige and gray families. Black shoes are worn with dark blue and black suits, also with dark (Oxford) gray ones. Loafers are too informal for most offices, although the dressier ones—with tassels or buckles—are fine. "White" shoes are usually confined to tennis, beach and boating situations. The athletic shoe should not be worn to a conservative place of business.

Socks. Dark blue or black socks can be worn with most suits. They should be either garter length or over-the-calf length, so that a man's leg does not show over the top of his sock when he is seated with his legs crossed. There are winter and summer weight socks.

Leisure Wear. The sport coat or blazer, in either a heavy or a lightweight fabric (according to the season) is the



THE FOUR-IN-HAND KNOT

(Illustration shows the tie as seen in your mirror)

1. Start with the wide end of the tie on your right and extending a foot below the narrow end.
2. Cross wide end over narrow, and back underneath.
3. Continue around, passing wide end across front of narrow once more.
4. Pass wide end up through loop.
5. Holding front of knot loose with index finger, pass wide end down through loop in front.
6. Remove finger and tighten knot carefully. Draw up tight to collar by holding narrow end and sliding knot up snugly.

classic garb for informal occasions. If the jacket is in a solid color, it can be combined with patterned pants, and vice versa.

The navy blue blazer with brass, silver or gold buttons is a staple for every man's wardrobe. Today's blazer comes in many colors, but navy is still the most popular. A blazer is a perfect "background coat" to set off any colored shirt and tie, as well as slacks. The tweed sport coat looks well with or without a tie for casual wear.

A man is always well-dressed in summer with the classic polo shirt, short-sleeved, worn with any kind of solid color or patterned slacks. A white polo shirt goes with everything, and a man can wear a striking colored pair of slacks with a white or contrasting colored shirt. He can wear a sport coat with it, too, for summer or leisure wear.

Formal Wear. When an invitation reads "Black Tie," it means both men and women are to come in formal dress. In a non-summer or non-resort situation, it means a man should wear a "tuxedo" jacket with matching pants, but an easier term for this outfit is a "dinner suit." Black is the best color for the suit; it is appropriate all year

around.

The well-dressed man at a formal event is the one who is clad in an impeccably cut black dinner suit, where grooming is perfect, who wears good but quiet jewelry. Shoes for formal wear should be black patent leather or laced oxfords. If a man does not have black patent shoes, he can wear black well-polished calf shoes, but the kind without decoration such as wing-tips.

A dinner suit calls for studs and matching cuff links. A man may wear the wristwatch he wears every day, but it looks better if he has a black strap on, or perhaps one of gold, silver or platinum. If he has no studs or cuff links, he can make out perfectly by wearing a plain white shirt with a pointed collar. If a man will be attending formal functions several times a year, he should invest in a well-tailored jacket and pants, plus all the accompaniments.



APPENDICES

Chapters of Delta Upsilon Fraternity

Chapters and Associate Chapters as of November 2021

To locate each chapter, reference the corresponding numbers on the map on the following pages. Chapters in *italics* indicate dormant chapters.

Canada

- 39. McGill, Montreal, Quebec
- 41. Toronto, Toronto, Ontario
- 60. Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba
- 62. Western Ontario, London, Ontario
- 65. British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia
- 66. Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta
- 134. Guelph, Guelph, Ontario
- 136. Calgary, Calgary, Alberta
- 137. McMaster, Hamilton, Ontario
- 141. Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia

Alabama

- 89. Auburn, Auburn, AL

Arizona

- 86. Arizona, Tucson, Ariz.
- 140. Arizona State, Tempe, Ariz.
- 148. Northern Arizona, Flagstaff, Ariz.

Arkansas

- 120. Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.

California

- 37. Stanford, Palo Alto, Calif.
- 38. California, Berkeley, Calif.
- 59. U.C.L.A., Los Angeles, Calif.
- 67. San Jose, San Jose, Calif.
- 83. Pacific, Stockton, Calif.
- 92. San Fernando, Northridge, Calif.
- 94. Davis, Davis, Calif.
- 95. Fresno, Fresno, Calif.
- 96. San Diego State, San Diego, Calif.
- 106. Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo, Calif.
- 130. Long Beach, Long Beach, Calif.
- 131. Bakersfield, Bakersfield, Calif.
- 132. Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, Calif.
- Loyola Marymount Associate Chapter, Los Angeles, Calif.

Colorado

- 76. Colorado, Boulder, Colo.
- 110. Colorado State, Fort Collins, Colo.
- 135. Northern Colorado, Greeley, Colo.

Connecticut

- 6. Wesleyan, Middletown, Conn.
- 20. Trinity, Hartford, Conn.
- 160. Quinnipiac, Hamden, Conn.

Delaware

- 102. Delaware, Newark, Del.

Florida

- 82. Florida, Gainesville, Fla.
- 145. Central Florida, Orlando, Fla.

- 151. North Florida, Jacksonville, Fla.
- 154. Embry-Riddle, Daytona Beach, Fla.

Georgia

- 81. Georgia Tech, Atlanta, Ga.

Idaho

- 156. Boise State, Boise, Idaho

Illinois

- 25. Northwestern, Evanston, Ill.
- 42. Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
- 44. Illinois, Champaign, Ill.
- 75. Bradley, Peoria, Ill.
- 93. Northern Illinois, DeKalb, Ill.
- 113. Southern Illinois, Carbondale, Ill.
- 119. Western Illinois, Macomb, Ill.

Indiana

- 32. DePauw, Greencastle, Ind.
- 48. Purdue, West Lafayette, Ind.
- 49. Indiana, Bloomington, Ind.

Iowa

- 47. Iowa State, Ames, Iowa
- 55. Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa
- 91. Simpson, Indianola, Iowa
- 97. Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls, Iowa

Kansas

- 51. Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.
- 80. Kansas State, Manhattan, Kan.
- 85. Wichita, Wichita, Kan.

Kentucky

- 69. Louisville, Louisville, Ky.
- 109. Eastern Kentucky, Richmond, Ky.

Louisiana

- 123. Louisiana State, Baton Rouge, La.
- 150. Northwestern State, Natchitoches, La.

Maine

- 10. Colby, Waterville, Maine
- 11. Bowdoin, Brunswick, Maine
- 108. Maine, Orono, Maine

Maryland

- 58. Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, Md.
- 115. Maryland, College Park, Md.

Massachusetts

- 1. Williams, Williamstown, Mass.
- 26. Harvard, Cambridge, Mass.
- 31. Tufts, Medford, Mass.
- 35. Technology, Cambridge, Mass.
- 124. Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass.

Michigan

- 24. Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
- 70. *Michigan State, East Lansing, Mich.*
- 79. *Western Michigan, Kalamazoo, Mich.*
- 129. *Michigan Tech, Houghton, Mich.*
- 153. *Grand Valley State, Allendale, Mich.*

Minnesota

- 34. *Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.*

Missouri

- 54. Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
- 103. *Central Missouri, Warrensburg, Mo.*
- 125. *Southwest Missouri, Springfield, Mo.*
- 133. *Culver-Stockton, Canton, Mo.*
- 152. *Webster, St. Louis, Mo.*

Nebraska

- 40. Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
- 98. *Creighton, Omaha, Neb.*

New Hampshire

- 56. *Dartmouth, Hanover, N.H.*

New Jersey

- 12. Rutgers, New Brunswick, N.J.
- 21. *Princeton, Princeton, N.J.*
- Seton Hall Associate Chapter, South Orange, N.J.

New York

- 2. *Union, Schenectady, N.Y.*
- 4. *Hamilton, Clinton, N.Y.*
- 5. *Amherst, Amherst, N.Y.*
- 9. *Rochester, Rochester, N.Y.*
- 14. *Colgate, Hamilton, N.Y.*
- 15. *New York, New York, N.Y.*
- 18. *Cornell, Ithaca, N.Y.*
- 22. *Syracuse, Syracuse, N.Y.*
- 23. *Manhattan, New York, N.Y.*
- 29. *Columbia, New York, N.Y.*
- 88. *Clarkson, Potsdam, N.Y.*
- 138. *Iona, New Rochelle, N.Y.*
- 144. *Pace, Pleasantville, N.Y.*
- 147. *Albany, Albany, N.Y.*

North Carolina

- 77. *North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C.*
- 118. *Wilmington, Wilmington, N.C.*
- 121. *North Carolina State, Raleigh, N.C.*
- 157. *Elon, Elon, N.C.*

North Dakota

- 90. *North Dakota, Grand Forks, N.D.*
- 107. *North Dakota State, Fargo, N.D.*

Ohio

- 8. *Western Reserve, Cleveland, Ohio*
- 16. *Miami, Oxford, Ohio*
- 19. *Marietta, Marietta, Ohio*
- 43. *Ohio State, Columbus, Ohio*
- 68. *Kent State, Kent, Ohio*
- 72. *Bowling Green, Bowling Green, Ohio*
- 73. *Denison, Granville, Ohio*
- 78. *Ohio, Athens, Ohio*
- 111. *Dayton, Dayton, Ohio*

Oklahoma

- 57. *Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.*
- 87. *Oklahoma State, Stillwater, Okla.*

Oregon

- 52. *Oregon State, Corvallis, Ore.*
- 64. *Oregon, Eugene, Ore.*

Pennsylvania

- 13. *Washington & Jefferson, Washington, Pa.*
- 28. *Lafayette, Easton, Pa.*
- 30. *Lehigh, Bethlehem, Pa.*
- 33. *Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.*
- 36. *Swarthmore, Swarthmore, Pa.*
- 46. *Pennsylvania State, State College, Pa.*
- 50. *Carnegie, Pittsburgh, Pa.*
- 74. *Bucknell, Lewisburg, Pa.*
- 146. *Shippensburg, Shippensburg, Pa.*

Rhode Island

- 17. *Brown, Providence, R.I.*

South Carolina

- 127. *South Carolina, Columbia, S.C.*

South Dakota

- 112. *South Dakota, Vermillion, S.D.*

Tennessee

- 101. *Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.*
- 155. *Chattanooga, Chattanooga, Tenn.*

Texas

- 71. *Texas, Austin, Texas*
- 99. *Arlington, Arlington, Texas*
- 114. *Tyler, Tyler, Texas*
- 116. *Southwest Texas, San Marcos, Texas*
- 117. *Houston, Houston, Texas*
- 122. *Baylor, Waco, Texas*
- 128. *Texas Tech, Lubbock, Texas*
- 139. *Texas A & M, College Station, Texas*
- 149. *Pan American, Edinburg, Texas*

Vermont

- 3. *Middlebury, Middlebury, Vt.*
- 7. *Vermont, Burlington, Vt.*

Virginia

- 53. *Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.*
- 61. *Washington & Lee, Lexington, Va.*
- 126. *Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, Va.*
- 158. *James Madison, Harrisonburg, Va.*
- 159. *Christopher Newport, Newport News, Va.*

Washington

- 45. *Washington, Seattle, Wash.*
- 63. *Washington State, Pullman, Wash.*

Wisconsin

- 27. *Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.*
- 84. *Ripon, Ripon, Wis.*
- 100. *Platteville, Platteville, Wis.*
- 104. *Marquette, Milwaukee, Wis.*
- 105. *Oshkosh, Oshkosh, Wis.*
- 142. *Carthage, Kenosha, Wis.*
- 143. *St. Norbert, DePere, Wis.*

Map of the Chapters of Delta Upsilon Fraternity







Thomas F. Durein
Oregon State 1992

Delta Upsilon Fraternity

Presidents

1910	Charles Evans Hughes <i>Brown 1881</i>	1957	Arad M. Riggs <i>DePauw 1926</i>
1912	Nehemiah Boynton <i>Amherst 1879</i>	1959	Charles D. Pruztman <i>Penn State 1918</i>
1913	Charles G. Dawes <i>Marietta 1884</i>	1962	Henry A. Federa <i>Louisville 1937</i>
1914	William H. French <i>Cornell 1873</i>	1965	Harry W. McCobb <i>Michigan 1925</i>
1915	John Patterson <i>Columbia 1892</i>	1967	Orville H. Read <i>Missouri 1933</i>
1920	Clifford M. Swan <i>Technology 1899</i>	1969	Charles F. Jennings <i>Marietta 1931</i>
1924	Waldo G. Morse <i>Rochester 1881</i>	1971	James C. McLeod <i>Middlebury 1926</i>
1925	William S. Barker <i>Swarthmore 1895</i>	1973	W.D. Watkins <i>North Carolina 1927</i>
1926	Thomas C. Miller <i>Hamilton 1885</i>	1977	O. Edward Pollock <i>Virginia 1951</i>
1928	John D. Scott <i>Chicago 1911</i>	1979	Herbert Brownell <i>Nebraska 1924</i>
1931	Samuel S. Hall <i>Harvard 1888</i>	1981	J. Paul McNamara <i>Miami 1929</i>
1933	Lynne J. Bevan <i>Chicago 1903</i>	1983	Terry L. Bullock <i>Kansas State 1961</i>
1935	Bruce S. Gramley <i>Penn State 1908</i>	1988	Samuel M. Yates <i>San Jose 1955</i>
1937	Warren C. DuBois <i>Hamilton 1919</i>	1990	Richard E. Meyer <i>Michigan 1961</i>
1940	Clayton F. Andrews <i>Nebraska 1914</i>	1992	Gary J. Golden <i>Rutgers 1974</i>
1943	J. Arthur Clark <i>Toronto 1906</i>	1992	Bruce S. Bailey <i>Denison 1958</i>
1946	Hugh E. Nesbitt <i>Ohio State 1914</i>	1994	James D. McQuaid <i>Chicago 1960</i>
1948	Horace G. Nichol <i>Carnegie 1912</i>	2000	Alvan E. "Ed" Porter <i>Oklahoma 1965</i>
1951	Marsh M. Corbitt <i>Washington 1917</i>	2006	E. Bernard Franklin <i>Kansas State 1975</i>
1953	William F. Jones <i>Nebraska 1927</i>	2014	E. Bruce McKinney <i>Missouri 1974</i>
1955	Clark W. Davis <i>Swarthmore 1917</i>	2018	Thomas F. Durein <i>Oregon State 1992</i>

Delta Upsilon Fraternity

Board Chairmen

1910 John Patterson <i>Columbia 1892</i>	1973 O. Edward Pollock <i>Virginia 1951</i>
1914 Allen Broomhall <i>Michigan 1902</i>	1977 Dennis H. Cheatham <i>Indiana 1965</i>
1916 Edwin F. Rorebeck <i>Marietta 1895</i>	1983 Howard Kahlenbeck, Jr. <i>Indiana 1952</i>
1918 Thomas C. Miller <i>Hamilton 1885</i>	1985 Edgar F. Heizer, Jr. <i>Northwestern 1952</i>
1926 Clifford M. Swan <i>Technology 1899</i>	1988 H. Karl Huntoon <i>Illinois 1972</i>
1927 William S. Barker <i>Swarthmore 1895</i>	1991 John W. Kinkade <i>Colorado 1968</i>
1928 Warren C. DuBois <i>Hamilton 1919</i>	1992 Maurice S. Mandel <i>Chicago 1955</i>
1933 Marsh M. Corbitt <i>Washington 1917</i>	1992 Bruce S. Bailey <i>Denison 1958</i>
1938 Horace G. Nichol <i>Carnegie 1912</i>	1993 Robert J. Edgar <i>Alberta 1955</i>
1946 William F. Jones <i>Nebraska 1927</i>	1995 Rodney P. Kirsch <i>North Dakota 1978</i>
1950 Arad M. Riggs <i>DePauw 1926</i>	1996 Craig J. Franz, FSC <i>Bucknell 1975</i>
1954 Charles D. Pruztman <i>Penn State 1918</i>	1997 Scott A.W. Johnson <i>Washington 1980</i>
1959 Henry A. Federa <i>Louisville 1937</i>	2001 Richard B. Campbell <i>Nebraska 1968</i>
1962 Orville H. Read <i>Missouri 1933</i>	2003 William L. Messick <i>Lafayette 1968</i>
1967 Harry W. McCobb <i>Michigan 1925</i>	2009 Richard X. Taylor <i>N.C. State 1982</i>
1969 W.D. Watkins <i>North Carolina 1927</i>	2017 Robert S. Lannin <i>Nebraska 1981</i>



Robert S. Lannin
Nebraska 1981

The Province Governor

Each province or geographic portion of Delta Upsilon is lead by a Province Governor. As an important part of the Fraternity's leadership team, Province Governors volunteer considerable amounts of time to undergraduate and alumni chapters and associate chapters. Appointed by the Board of Directors, a Province Governor's responsibilities include: representing the Fraternity to all of its stakeholders; striving to *Build Better Men* by focusing on the Fraternity's non-secret heritage and Four Founding Principles; working cooperatively with the province's Undergraduate Advisory Board (UGAB) representative; establishing and achieving province goals each term; and communicating regularly with undergraduate and alumni leaders

Delta Upsilon Province Structure

Province 1-Northeast

Bucknell
Christopher Newport
Clarkson
Colgate
Cornell
Delaware Associate Chapter
Hamilton
Iona
James Madison
Lafayette
Lehigh
Maryland
Pennsylvania State
Quinnipiac
Rochester
Rutgers
Seton Hall Associate Chapter
Syracuse
Vermont
Virginia

Province 2-Midwest

Bradley
Carthage
Chicago
DePauw
Illinois
Indiana
Kent State
Miami
Michigan
Michigan Tech
Purdue Associate Chapter
Western Illinois
Western Reserve
Wisconsin

Province 3-South

Central Florida
Elon
Embry-Riddle
Florida

Georgia Tech
Louisville
North Carolina
North Florida
South Carolina

Province 4-Great Plains

Arlington
Culver-Stockton
Houston
Iowa
Iowa State
Kansas State
Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
North Dakota State
Oklahoma
Texas
Wichita

Province 5-West

Boise State
Cal Poly
California
Colorado Associate Chapter
Loyola Marymount Associate Chapter
Oregon
San Diego State
San Jose
Washington State Associate Chapter

Province 6-Canada

Alberta
Guelph
Toronto
Western Ontario

Notable DUs

Alumni are listed chronologically by graduation year and organized by category. Visit www.deltatau.org for information on more recently recognized notable Delta Upsilon alumni.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Stephen J. Field, *Williams* 1837, U.S. Supreme Court Justice

Austin Blair, *Union* 1839, Governor of Michigan

Daniel Bigelow, *Union* 1846, Pioneer lawyer, judge and legislator in Washington Territory

James A. Garfield, *Williams* 1856, 20th President of the United States

Justin S. Morrill, *Middlebury* 1860 (*Honorary*), U.S. Senator, Vermont; author of the land grant college act

William H. H. Miller, *Hamilton* 1861, Attorney General of the United States

Llewellyn Powers, *Colby* 1861, Governor of Maine

Sereno Elisha Payne, *Rochester* 1864, Majority Leader, U.S. House of Representatives

Daniel S. Lamont, *Union* 1872, Secretary of War

George W. Goethals, *Manhattan* 1877, U.S. Army General, chief engineer during the building of the Panama Canal

Otto M. Eidlitz, *Cornell* 1881, Contractor and civic investigator

Charles E. Hughes, *Colgate and Brown* 1881, Governor of New York, Secretary of State, and Chief Justice of the United States.

Charles G. Dawes, *Marietta* 1884, Vice President of the United States and Ambassador to Great Britain; winner of the Nobel Prize for peace

Frank Harris Hitchcock, *Harvard* 1891, Postmaster General

Joseph Edward Davies, *Wisconsin* 1898, U.S. Ambassador to Soviet Union and Belgium

William Melville Martin, *Toronto* 1898, Premier of Saskatchewan

Rafael Francisco Sanchez Aballi, *Lehigh* 1898, Cuban Ambassador to the U.S.

Arthur M. Hyde, *Michigan* 1899, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture

William B. Greeley, *Stanford and California* 1901, Chief Forester, U.S. Forest Service

Redfield Proctor, Jr., *Technology* 1902, Governor of Vermont, U.S. Representative

Arthur H. Vandenberg, *Michigan* 1904, U.S. Senator, Michigan

J. Arthur Clark, *Toronto* 1906, President of the Canadian Bar Association

Robert H. Lord, *Harvard and Northwestern* 1906, Adviser to the 1918 Versailles Peace Conference

Amos J. Peaslee, *Swarthmore* 1907, U.S. Ambassador to Australia

Norman Stanley Case, *Brown* 1908, Governor of Rhode Island

W. W. Randolph Burgess, *Brown* 1912, U.S. Ambassador to NATO

Joseph P. Kennedy, *Harvard* 1912, Ambassador to Great Britain, father of two Senators and a President

James B. Conlan, *Harvard* 1913, U.S. Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany

Paul H. Douglas, *Bowdoin* 1913, Senator, Illinois

Sumner T. Pike, *Bowdoin* 1913, President of the Atomic Energy Commission

John L. Keddy, *Hamilton* 1915, Curator of the Smithsonian Institute

Samuel C. Waugh, *Nebraska* 1915, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs at the United States Department of State

Matthew W. Hill, *Washington* 1917, Chief Justice, Washington State Supreme Court

Kenneth B. Keating, *Rochester* 1919, U.S. Senator, New York; U.S. Ambassador to India; U.S. Ambassador to Israel; Brigadier General, United States Army

Lester B. Pearson, *Toronto* 1919, Prime Minister of Canada and President of the United Nations General Assembly; Nobel Prize winner for Peace

David E. Lilienthal, *DePauw* 1920, President of the Atomic Energy Commission, Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority

Herbert Brownell, *Nebraska* 1924, U.S. Attorney General

Clifford P. Case, *Rutgers* 1925, Senator, New Jersey

Francis H. Russell, *Tufts* 1926, U.S. Ambassador to Indonesia

General David M. Shoup, *DePauw* 1926, Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps and Congressional Medal of Honor winner

John M. Matthias, *Ohio State* 1928, Justice, Ohio Supreme Court

Frank R. Kenison, *Dartmouth* 1929, Chief Justice, New Hampshire Supreme Court

Winston L. Prouty, *Lafayette* 1930, Senator, Vermont

Foy D. Kohler, *Ohio State* 1931, U.S. Ambassador to the USSR

William H. Avery, *Kansas* 1934, Governor of Kansas

Eugene A. Wright, *Washington* 1934, U.S. Federal Judge

Robert T. Stafford, *Middlebury* 1935, U.S. Congressman and Senator, Vermont

Hugh E. Rodham, *Pennsylvania State* 1935, Father of First Lady Hillary Rodham-Clinton

Joseph L. Fisher, *Technology* 1935, U.S. Congressman, Virginia

George R. Hunter, *Manitoba* 1937, Member of Parliament

William C. O'Neill, *Marietta and Ohio State* 1938, Governor of Ohio

John P. Robarts, *Western Ontario* 1939, Premier, Province of Ontario, Canada

George S. Welch, *Purdue* 1941, Shot down the first Japanese aircraft of the Pacific War on Dec 7, 1941. WWII triple air ace in three different fighter aircraft.

F. Ray Keyser, Jr., *Tufts* 1950, Governor of Vermont

Dr. G. William Whitehurst, *Washington and Lee* 1950, U.S. Congressman, Virginia

William H. Brown, Jr., *Swarthmore* 1951, Parliamentarian, U.S. House of Representatives

John B. Conlan, *Northwestern* 1951, U.S. Congressman, Arizona

Alan J. Dixon, *Illinois* 1951, Senator, Illinois

E. Peter Lougheed, *Alberta* 1952, Premier, Province of Alberta, Canada

Robert J. Bryan, *Washington* 1956, U.S. Federal Judge

Robert P. Hanrahan, *Bowling Green* 1956, U.S. Congressman, Illinois

Ronald A. Irwin, *Western Ontario* 1957, Minister of Indian Affairs

Thomas E. Morgan, *Lafayette* 1958, U.S. Congressman, Pennsylvania

John S. Herrington, *Stanford* 1961, U.S. Secretary of Energy

N. Lloyd Axworthy, *Manitoba* 1963, Member of Parliament, Minister of Foreign Affairs

Michael D. Barnes, *North Carolina* 1965, U.S. Congressman, Maryland

Angus S. King, Jr., *Dartmouth* 1966, Governor of Maine

Anthony J. Moffat, Jr., *Syracuse* 1966, U.S. Congressman, Connecticut

Paul R. Ford, *Middlebury* 1967, Director of Amnesty International

General Tommy R. Franks, *Texas* 1967, Commander in Chief of U.S. Central Command, General in the U.S. Army

Robert B. Reich, *Dartmouth* 1968, U.S. Secretary of Labor

Les Aspin, Jr., *Marquette* 1970, Congressman, Wisconsin; U.S. Secretary of Defense

Chuck Poochigian, *Fresno* 1972, California State Senator

Thomas J. Vilsack, *Hamilton* 1972, Governor of Iowa, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture

John J. Danilovich, *Stanford* 1972, U.S. Ambassador to Costa Rica

Tom Riley, *Stanford* 1972, U.S. Ambassador to the Kingdom of Morocco

Juan Manuel Santos, *Kansas* 1973, Former President of Colombia, 2016 Nobel Peace Prize recipient

William H. Long, *Missouri* 1977, U.S. Representative, Missouri

Dennis R. Rehberg, *Washington State* 1977, U.S. Congressman, Montana

Steve Stivers, *Ohio State* 1988, U.S. Representative, Ohio

SPORTS

Harry Newton Hempstead, *Lafayette* 1891, President of the New York Giants baseball team

John Wesley Coombs, *Colby* 1906, World Series pitcher with the Philadelphia A's

Ralph N. Good, *Colby* 1910, MLB player, Boston Nationals

Billy Foulds, *Toronto* 1911, Canadian Football League - Quarterback, Coach, Hall of Fame

Frank S. McGill, *McGill* 1915, Member of the Canadian Football Hall of Fame

Kenneth L. "Tug" Wilson, *Illinois* 1920, Chairman U.S. Olympic Committee

Justin "Sam" Barry, *Iowa* 1926, Founder New York Knicks, NBA Hall of Fame coach

Edward S. "Ned" Irish, *Pennsylvania* 1928, NBA Hall of Famer

Don A. Veller, *Indiana* 1935, Head football and golf coach at Florida State University

Andrew Currie, *Manitoba* 1935, Professional football player, Regina Roughriders, Canadian Football League Hall of Famer

Leland S. MacPhail, *Swarthmore* 1939, President, National League Baseball and GM of the New York Yankees

Hugh Gallarneau, *Stanford* 1941, Professional football player, Chicago Bears

Horace Ashenfelter, *Penn State* 1949, 1952 Olympic gold medalist (steeplechase)

Dr. J. Robert Cade, *Florida* 1945, Inventor of Gatorade

Bill Bangert, *Purdue* 1948, 1945 U.S. Men's Indoor Track and Field champion in the 16-pound shot put. 1944 and 1945 NCAA Track and Field champion in the discus. 1946 Big Ten indoor champion in the 16-pound shot put. 1946 Big Ten outdoor champion in the 16-pound shot put and discus.

Frank R. Burns, *Rutgers* 1949, Head football coach, Rutgers University

Darrell K. Royal, *Oklahoma* 1950, Head football coach, University of Texas

Harvey Kuenn, Jr., *Wisconsin* 1954, Baseball player and manager

Michael K. White, *California* 1957, NFL Head Coach

Louis L. Holtz, *Kent State* 1958, Legendary college football coach

Andy Goldston, *Oklahoma* 1988, Quarterback, broke 19 National records

Peter V. Ueberroth, *San Jose* 1959, Organizer of the 1984 Summer Olympics and Commissioner of Major League Baseball

Theodore R. Boehm, *Brown* 1960, Chairman of the '87 Pan Am Games organizing committee, Indiana Supreme Court Justice

Neil R. Austrian, *Swarthmore* 1960, Former president and COO of the NFL

Fred Arbanas, 1961, NFL player, Dallas Texans and Kansas City Chiefs

Galen S. Hall, *Penn State* 1962, Head football coach, University of Florida

Paul Flatley, *Northwestern* 1963, NFL player, Minnesota Vikings

Peter Gogolak, *Cornell* 1964, NFL player, New York Giants

Clark E. Graebner, *Northwestern* 1965, Professional tennis player

James D. Rodgers, *Iowa* 1965, Head coach, Boston Celtics

Steven Solomon, *Tufts* 1965, Former President/COO, NHL

James A. Boeheim, Jr., *Syracuse* 1966, Head coach, Syracuse basketball

Rick J. Venturi, *Northwestern* 1968, NFL coach

Bruce N. Coslet, *Pacific* 1968, NFL coach

Thurman L. Munson, *Kent State* 1969, MLB player, New York Yankees

Ed Molstad, *Alberta* 1970, Professional football player, Edmonton (CFL)

John J. Ebersole, *Penn State* 1970, NFL player, New York Jets

Scott M. Swank, *Denison* '72, NFL player, minority owner of the Pittsburgh Steelers

Rodney "Pete" Watson, *Tufts* 1972, NFL player, Cincinnati Bengals

James H. Sundberg, *Iowa* 1973, MLB player, Texas Rangers

Richard W. "Rick" Sund, *Northwestern* 1973, NBA executive

Randolph C. Gradishar, *Ohio State* 1974, NFL player, Denver Broncos

Mark VanEeghen, *Colgate* 1974, NFL player, Oakland Raiders

Randell Gregg, Jr., *Alberta* 1975, NHL defenseman on four Stanley Cup Championships

Marty Akins, *Texas* 1976, Quarterback

Mick Luckhurst, *California* 1979, NFL placekicker

Paul K. Mokeski, *Kansas* 1979, NBA center

Craig K. Bolerjack, *Kansas State* 1980, CBS sportscaster

Dino Mangiero, *Rutgers* 1980, NFL player, Kansas City Chiefs, Seattle Seahawks, New England Patriots

Thomas W. Darling, *Syracuse* 1981, Silver medal in crew, '84 Olympics and crew member, Stars and Stripes, winner of the America's Cup

Ken Margerum, *Stanford* 1981, NFL Receiver

Chad G. Little, *Washington State* 1985, NASCAR Driver and Commentator

Tom Burgess, *Colgate* 1986, Professional football player - Ottawa, Saskatchewan, Winnipeg (CFL)

James A. Les, *Bradley* 1986, NBA player

Craig Kelly, *Washington* 1987, Professional Snowboarder, Four Time World Champion, Three Time US Champion, Godfather of Freeriding

Mark Whitycombe, *Fresno* 1988, NFL player, New York Giants, New York Jets, Pittsburgh Steelers, Cincinnati Bengals

Jimmy Ball, *Arlington* 1990, BMX Cyclist - 1991 Silver Medal, Pepsi Games of Texas, Two-time U.S. Gold Cup Champion, Four-time Texas State Champion, ABA World #6 (1995) and #4 (1999), Over 25 career National Main Event victories

Matt Daley, *Bucknell* 2004, Professional baseball player for Colorado Rockies and New York Yankees

Jason "Kernel" Kurtzman, *Hamilton* 2005, NFL player, Detroit Lions

Will Rackley, *Lehigh* 2011, Professional football player, Baltimore Ravens and Jacksonville Jaguars

EDUCATION

David Starr Jordan, *Cornell* 1872, First President of Stanford University; President, Indiana University

William H. P. Faunce, *Brown* 1880, President, Brown University

Fenton W. Booth, *DePauw* 1892, Dean, Harvard Law

Harry Emerson Fosdick, *Colgate* 1900, Theologian, author, educator

Clarence Addison Dykstra, *Chicago* 1902, President of the University of Wisconsin

James B. Conant, *Harvard* 1914, President, Harvard University

Homer W. Davis, *Hamilton* 1916, President, Athens College, Athens, Greece

George W. Haskins, *Purdue* 1916, Created the Purdue Engineering School of Aeronautics and Astronautics

John C. Warner, *Indiana* 1919, President, Carnegie Institute of Technology

Robert B. McKay, *Kansas* 1940, Dean, New York University School of Law

David Frohnmayer, *Oregon* 1940, President, University of Oregon

David B. Weldon, *Western Ontario* 1947, Chancellor, University of Western Ontario, Philanthropist, Namesake of D.B. Weldon Library

Hal M. Friesen, *Kansas* 1949, Chairman, Christian Science Mother Church, Boston

Dr. Phillip R. Shriver, *Kent State* 1949, President Emeritus, Miami University

Dr. Gordon P. Eaton, *Wesleyan* 1951, President, Iowa State University

C.B. “Bud” Johnston, *Western Ontario* 1954, Former Dean

Dr. Richard A. Kenyon, *Clarkson* 1954, President, Tri-State University

Dr. Stanley O. Ikenberry, *Illinois* 1956, Chancellor and President, University of Illinois System, President, American Council on Education

Dr. James B. Holderman, *Denison* 1958, President, University of South Carolina

Dr. Paul J. Olscamp, *Western Ontario* 1958, President, Bowling Green State University

Dr. Arthur K. Smith, Jr., *Houston* 1959, President & Chancellor, University of Houston

Dr. John E. Brown, *Kansas* 1961, President, Coe College

Dr. William H. Mobley, *Denison* 1963, President, Texas A&M University

William R. Brody, *Technology* 1965, President, Johns Hopkins University

Bro. Dr. Craig J. Franz, FSC, *Bucknell* 1975, President, St. Mary’s Colleges

Dr. E. Bernard Franklin, *Kansas State* 1975, President, Metropolitan Community College-Penn Valley

Dr. Will S. Keim, *Pacific* 1975, Noted motivational speaker and author

Melvin A. Eggers, *Syracuse* 1976, Chancellor, Syracuse University

John A. Delaney, *Florida* 1977, President, University of North Florida

Dr. Richard N. Cyert, *Carnegie* 1986, President, Carnegie-Mellon University

Selamawi Asgedom, *Harvard* 1999, Noted motivational speaker and author

David C. Broski, *Bradley* 2001, President, Bradley University

ENTERTAINMENT

Edward Clark Potter, *Amherst* 1882, Sculptor

Harry Carey, *New York* 1902, Early western movie actor

Robert Charles Benchley, *Harvard* 1864, Editor, actor, Oscar winner

Edgar J. Bergen, *Northwestern* 1927, Ventriloquist and entertainer

Donald Wright, *Western Ontario* 1933, Composer, Music Educator, Philanthropist, Namesake of the Don Wright Faculty of Music at University of Western Ontario, Member of the Mustangs Track & Field Hall of Fame

George A. “Banana George” Blair, *Miami* 1937, Champion barefoot water-skier, businessman, entertainer

Anthony H. Sargent, *Washington and Lee* 1955, News correspondent, CBS News

Noel P. Stookey, 1955, Folk singer and composer, “Paul” of Peter, Paul and Mary

Ronald H. Husmann, *Northwestern* 1959, Broadway and screen actor and producer

Richard D. Threlkeld, *Ripon* 1960, News correspondent, ABC News

John H. Davidson, *Denison* 1963, Actor, singer and comedian

Alan Thicke, *Western Ontario* 1967, Actor and songwriter

Stephen R. Walker, *Iowa State* 1984, Host of “The Pet Department,” FOX TV

Jonathan M. Frankel, *Syracuse* 1986, News correspondent, NBC News

Robert B. Krug, *Indiana* 1988, Least used session man in Nashville

Jason Lewis, *San Diego* 1993, Actor, Model

Jonathan Buss, *Bradley* 1994, Emmy Award Winning Director for an HBO Short Film

Gabriel Macht, *Carnegie* 1994, Actor

Pete Yorn, *Syracuse* 1996, Singer, Songwriter

LITERATURE AND PUBLISHING

William Bross, *Williams* 1838, Editor, Chicago Tribune

Rossiter Johnson, *Rochester* 1863, Historian and novelist

Rupert Hughes, *Western Reserve* 1892, Historian and novelist

Stephen Crane, *Lafayette and Syracuse* 1894, Journalist and author; Red Badge of Courage

Joyce Kilmer, *Rutgers* 1909, Poet and battlefield reporter

Leland Stowe, *Wesleyan* 1921, Columnist and 1930 Pulitzer Prize winner

Hedley W. Donovan, *Minnesota* 1934, Editor-in chief, TIME Magazine

Drew Middleton, *Syracuse* 1934, Syndicated columnist and London correspondent, The New York Times

Robert Letts Jones, *Stanford* 1935, President, Copley Newspapers

Austin H. Kiplinger, *Cornell* 1938, Publisher of the Kiplinger Letter

Dwight E. Sargent, *Colby* 1939, Editorialist and Editor, New York Herald Tribune

Heywood Hale Broun, *Swarthmore* 1940, Editorialist and author

Donal Dinwiddle, *Virginia* 1940, Editor-in-chief, Popular Mechanics Publishing Company

Buert R. Servaas, *Indiana* 1941, President, The Saturday Evening Post

Kurt Vonnegut, Jr., *Cornell* 1944, Editorialist and author

Richard F. McLoughlin, *DePauw* 1950, President, Reader's Digest

Donald Axinn, *Middlebury* 1951, Poet and author

Robert S. Phillips, *Syracuse* 1960, Poet and author

Morton M. Kondracke, *Dartmouth* 1965, Journalist

Frank Mills, *McGill* 1965, Musician

Lynn D. W. Luckow, *North Dakota* 1971, President & CEO, Jossey-Bass Publishers

Richard A. Moran, *Rutgers* 1972, Author

Joseph P. Turton, *Denison* 1994, Author, My Freshman Manual

BUSINESS

Alexander D. Noyes, *Amherst* 1883, Financial editor, New York Times

Alfred J.P. Sloan, Jr., *Technology* 1895, Chairman of the board, General Motors

Frank B. Jewett, *Chicago* 1902 and *Technology* 1904, President of the Bell Telephone Laboratories

Wallace T. Holliday, *Western Reserve* 1905, President, Standard Oil of Ohio

William A. Mather, *McGill* 1908, President, Canadian Pacific Railroad

Clarence Francis, *Amherst* 1910, President, General Foods

Albert W. Hughes, *Colgate* 1911, President, J.C. Penny

Thomas B. McCabe, *Swarthmore* 1915, President, Scott Paper; Chairman, Federal Reserve Board

Winthrop H. Smith, *Amherst 1916*, Co-founder of Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner, and Smith

David Burpee, *Cornell 1917*, President, Burpee Seed Company

Morse G. Dial, *Cornell 1919*, Chairman, Union Carbide

Edward P. Taylor, *McGill 1922*, Chairman, Canadian Breweries; President, Argus Corp.

William E. Robinson, *New York 1923*, Chairman, Coca-Cola Company

James S. Schoff, *Rochester 1923*, Chairman, Bloomingdale's Department Stores

Nelson Schaenan, Sr., *Cornell 1923*, Chairman, Smith Barney & Company

Arnold Bernhard, *Williams 1925*, Founder of the investment news organization ValueLine

Charles F. White, *Bucknell 1925*, President, M&M Candy Company

Leslie M. Cassidy, *Pennsylvania 1926*, Chairman and CEO, Johns-Manville

Earl B. Hathaway, *Northwestern 1927*, President, Firestone Tire and Rubber Company

Trevor F. Moore, *Toronto 1928*, Vice President, Imperial Oil of Canada

James S. McDonnell, *Technology 1929*, Chairman, McDonnell-Douglas

Arthur V. Danner, *Indiana 1930*, President, Mobil Petroleum Company

Leonard E. Root, *Pacific 1932*, President, Lockheed Missles and Space Co.

Edward W. Carter, *UCLA 1932*, Chairman Emeritus, Carter, Hawley, Hale (Nieman-Marcus, WaldenBooks)

Dwane L. Wallace, *Wichita 1933*, Chairman, Cessna Aircraft Co.

John G. McCoy, *Marietta 1935*, Financier/Philanthropist

Semon E. Knudsen, *Technology 1936*, President, Ford Motor Company

David M. Chenoweth, *McGill 1938*, Director and Executive Vice President, Molson Brewries, Ltd.

Edward G. Harness, *Marietta 1940*, CEO, Proctor & Gamble

Walter A. Fallon, *Union 1940*, President and CEO, Eastman Kodak

Forwood C. Wiser, Jr., *Northern Illinois 1942*, President, Trans World Airlines

Charles L. Brown, *Virginia 1943*, Chairman, AT&T

H. James Avery, *Illinois 1944*, Founder and CEO, James Avery Craftsman, Inc.

Richard M. Ivey, *Western Ontario 1947*, President, Alcore Investments, Philanthropist, Chancellor, University of Western Ontario, Companion of the Order of Canada

L. Gordon McGovern, *Brown* 1948, Chairman, Campbell Soup

Charles D. Miller, *Johns Hopkins* 1949, CEO, Avery Dennison

Max O. Weber, *Kansas* 1951, CEO & President, Owens-Corning Corp.

Stephen C. Martinelli, *California* 1952, Chairman, S. Martinelli & Co. (Martinelli's Apple Juice)

John W. Amerman, *Dartmouth* 1953, Chairman and CEO, Mattel International

Thomas Perkins, *Technology* 1953, prominent Silicon Valley venture capitalist and founding partner, Kleiner, Perkins, Caufield & Byers. Serves on the board of directors for News Corp. Owner, The Maltese Falcon (yacht) - the world's largest privately owned sailing yacht

Richard P. Simmions, *Technology* 1953, Chairman, Allegheny Ludlum Steel

William M. Crossin, *Toronto* 1955, President, Merle Norman Cosmetics

William G. Davidson, *Wisconsin* 1955, Executive Vice President, Harley-Davidson, (Grandson of Founder), 1999 Inductee of Motorcycle Hall of Fame

John P. Morgridge, *Wisconsin* 1955, President and CEO, Cisco Systems, Inc.

Martin Krasnitz, *Chicago* 1957, CEO, Singer Corporation

John W. Rogers, *Miami* 1957, Chairman and CEO, United Parcel Service

Lawrence D. Downing, *Iowa State* 1958, President, Sierra Club

Neil Austrian, *Swarthmore* 1961, Chairman, iWon.co

Gerald T. Aaron, *Wichita* 1963, President, Pizza Hut

Michael D. Eisner, *Denison* 1964, Chairman and CEO, Walt Disney, Inc.

Michael McConnell, *Tufts* 1965, CEO, Brown Brothers Harriman investment bank in New York City

Steve Rowley, *Ohio* 1965, President, DAY-TIMERS, Inc.

Michael R. Hallman, *Michigan* 1967, President and Chief Operating Officer, Microsoft, President and CIO, Boeing Computer Services, Vice President of Field Operations, IBM. Brother Hallman currently serves on the boards of directors of Intuit, InFocus Corporation, Network Appliance Corporation, and two wholly owned subsidiaries of Fujitsu Ltd.

Thomas Stallkamp, *Miami* 1968, President, DaimlerChrysler Corporation

John J. Bello, *Tufts* 1968, Founder, SOBE Beverage Company, President, NFL Properties

John H. Eyler, Jr., *Washington* 1969, President and CEO, FAO Schwartz

Cem Kozlu, *Denison 1969*, CEO, Turkish Airlines and Coca Cola Euroasia

Miles G. Bryant, III, *Arlington 1970*, President and General Director, Chrysler of Mexico

David Diesslin, *Indiana 1970*, CFO and Founder, Diesslin and Associates - recognized as 'One Of The Best Financial Advisors' in Worth Magazine

David C. Novak, *Missouri 1974*, Chairman and CEO, Yum! Brands Inc., COO, Pepsi-Cola Company

Mark O. Stutrud, *North Dakota 1974*, Founder and President, Summit Brewing Company

John Thain, *Technology 1977*, CEO, New York Stock Exchange

Chase Carey, *Colgate 1976*, Past President and CEO, DirecTV. Board of Directors, News Corp. CEO of Formula One racing.

John Thain, *Technology 1977*, CEO, Merrill Lynch & Co., President and COO, Goldman Sachs Group Inc.; CEO, New York Stock Exchange

Paul B. Edgerley, *Kansas State 1978*, Managing Director, Bain Capital, NBA Co-Owner, Boston Celtics

Wayne B. Goldberg, *Louisville 1983*, President and CEO, La Quinta Inns & Suites

Brett Channer, *Western Ontario 1986*, President and Chief Creative Officer, Red Lion Canada

Dan Nye, *Hamilton 1988*, President and CEO, LinkedIn.com

Douglas Lebda, *Bucknell 1992*, Founder and CEO, LendingTree.com

Greg Skibiski, *Bucknell 1996*, Founder, former CEO & Chairman, Sense Networks

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Charles F. Kettering, *Ohio State 1904*, Founder, Sloan-Kettering Institute for cancer research

Laurens Hammond, *Cornell 1916*, Inventor of the pipeless organ

Arnold O. Beckman, *Illinois 1922*, Inventor of the pH meter and founder of Beckman Instruments

Dr. Linus C. Pauling, *Oregon State 1922*, Winner of two Nobel Prizes; chemistry and peace

Dr. Christian Boehmer Anfinsen, Jr., *Swarthmore 1937*, Nobel Prize winner for chemistry

Henry Rowan, *Technology 1945*, Engineer, founder of Inductotherm Corp. Rowan University is named after him.

Harold M. Hubbard, *Kansas 1948*, Director, Solar Energy Research Institution - (now National Renewable Energy Laboratory)

Dr. William C. Dement, *Washington 1949*, Pioneer in sleep research, discovered and named REM sleep, author of many books on sleep, founder of the National Sleep Foundation, and a long time professor at Stanford University where he established one of the first university sleep laboratories.

Allan Lansing, *Western Ontario 1953*, Cardiovascular Surgeon, Louisville Heart Surgery

Dr. Augustus A. White, III, *Brown 1957*, Chief Surgeon of Orthopedics at Beth Israel Hospital in Boston

Dr. Peter J. Fowler, *Western Ontario 1960*, Accomplished Orthopedic Surgeon, Namesake of the Fowler-Kennedy Sports Medicine Clinic at University of Western Ontario

Edward C. Prescott, *Swarthmore 1962*, American Economist, Winner of Nobel Prize in Economics 2004, Professor, Arizona State University's W.P. Carey School of Business

Col. Frederick R. Hauck, *Tufts 1962*, NASA astronaut

Don Francis, *California 1966*, Discovered link between HIV virus and AIDS, subject of *And the Band Played On*

Brewster H. Shaw, *Wisconsin 1967*, NASA astronaut

Terry Hart, *Lehigh 1968*, NASA astronaut

Lee Nordan, *Tufts 1968*, Prominent eye surgeon in San Diego and a pioneer in LASIK Surgery and radial keratotomy

Visit www.deltatau.org to learn about other notable Delta Upsilon brothers.

Nobel Prize Winners

Peace (1925): Charles Gates Dawes, *Marietta 1884*

Chemistry (1954): Dr. Linus Carl Pauling, *Oregon State 1922**

Peace (1957): Lester Bowles Pearson, *Toronto 1919*

Peace (1962): Dr. Linus Carl Pauling, *Oregon State 1922**

Chemistry (1972): Dr. Christian Boehmer Anfinsen, Jr., *Swarthmore 1937*

Economics (2004): Dr. Edward C. Prescott, *Swarthmore 1962*

Peace (2016): Juan Manuel Santos, *Kansas 1973*

** Brother Pauling is the only person to have been awarded Nobel Prizes as an individual in two separate categories.*

Rhodes Scholars

The Rhodes scholarships are made possible from a trust established by John Cecil Rhodes in 1904. Scholarships are granted to men who display the highest qualities of scholarship, moral character and leadership abilities. The list of Delta Upsilon's known Rhodes Scholars includes:

Ernest R. Paterson, *Toronto* 1902
Ralph H. Bevan, *Brown* 1904
Francis H. Fobes, *Harvard* 1904
Hugh A. Moran, *Stanford* 1904
Talbot M. Papineau, *McGill* 1904
Harold W. Soule, *Colby* 1904
Roy Elliott Bates, *Harvard* 1905
William E. Crittenden, *California* 1905
L. W. Cronkite, *Brown* 1905
Harry H. Holt, *Middlebury* 1905
Lawrence C. Hull, Jr., *Michigan* 1905
Robert C. Reade, *Toronto* 1905
Warren E. Schutt, *Cornell* 1905
William W. Thayer, *Harvard* 1906
Clarence H. Haring, *Harvard* 1907
George Hurley, *Brown* 1907
Robert W. Burgess, *Brown* 1908
Samuel A. Devan, *Rutgers* 1909
Francis M. Potter, *Rutgers* 1909
Herbert R. Stolz, *Stanford* 1909
Warren C. Johnson, *Brown* 1910
Wayne C. Bosworth, *Middlebury* 1911
Charles B. Swartz, *Lafayette* 1911
Valentine B. Haven, *Rutgers* 1912
Roy M. D. Richardson, *Rutgers* 1915
Scott M. Buchanan, *Amherst* 1916
Ernest S. Griffith, *Hamilton* 1917
James Q. Dealey, Jr., *Brown* 1920
Wilson F. Fowle, *Williams* 1920
Clark L. Mock, *Western Reserve* 1920
Wallace E. Robertson, *Oklahoma* 1922

Arthur W. Packard, *Brown* 1925
Robert R. R. Brooks, *Wesleyan* 1926
Hugh B. Cox, *Nebraska* 1926
Robert N. Lasch, *Nebraska* 1928
Holbrook M. MacNeille, *Swarthmore* 1928
Charles F. Malam, *Middlebury* 1928
David M. Turnbull, *Manitoba* 1928
J. Robert Beattie, *Manitoba* 1930
Dalton Dean, *Western Ontario* 1931
Hedley W. Donovan, *Minnesota* 1934
Millard D. Lewis, *Harvard* 1935
James E. King, Jr., *Harvard* 1936
W. Farnsworth Fowle, *Williams* 1937
Richard A. Wiley, *Bowdoin* 1949
Douglas Ashford, *Brown* 1950
John R. Walsh, *Middlebury* 1951
Alan K. Illig, *Rutgers* 1953
David W. Baad, *Michigan* 1956
Gordon C. Bjork, *Dartmouth* 1957
Trevor Anderson, *Manitoba* 1960
Sheldon M. Chumir, *Alberta* 1963
Mark E. Schantz, *Iowa* 1963
Wayne A. Drugan, Jr., *North Dakota* 1969
Herman J. Siegel, *Toronto* 1971
H. Brent McKnight, *North Carolina* 1974
Douglas D. Jehl, *Stanford* 1984
David B. Frohnmayer, *Oregon* 2001

Delta Upsilon Fraternity

Conventions

1847 Schenectady, NY (July)	1902 Marietta, OH
1847 Troy, NY (November)	1903 New York, NY
1848 Albany, NY	1904 Chicago, IL
1849 Albany, NY	1905 Utica, NY
1850 Williamstown, MA	1906 Middlebury, VT
1851 Schenectady, NY	1907 Minneapolis, MN
1852 Burlington, VT	1908 Swarthmore, PA
1854 Williamstown, MA	1909 Boston, MA
1857 Amherst, MA	1910 San Francisco, CA
1858 Clinton, NY	1911 New Brunswick, NJ
1859 Springfield, MA	1912 Madison, WI
1861 Waterville, ME	1913 Rochester, NY
1862 Schenectady, NY	1914 Cleveland, OH
1863 Rochester, NY	1915 Ithaca, NY
1864 Middlebury, VT	1916 Providence, RI
1865 Clinton, NY	1917 Buffalo, NY
1866 Rochester, NY	1919 Toronto, ON
1868 New Brunswick, NJ	1920 Evanston, IL
1869 Hamilton, NY	1921 Pittsburgh, PA
1870 Providence, RI	1922 Easton, PA
1872 Hudson, OH	1923 Amherst, MA
1873 Amherst, MA	1924 Syracuse, NY
1874 Marietta, OH	1925 Seattle, WA
1875 New Brunswick, NJ	1926 Montreal, PQ
1876 Ithaca, NY (May)	1927 Minneapolis, MN
1876 Rochester, NY (October)	1928 Schenectady, NY
1877 Hamilton, NY	1929 West Baden, IN
1878 Middlebury, VT	1930 Washington, D.C.
1879 Schenectady, NY	1931 Kansas City, MO
1880 Amherst, MA	1932 New York, NY
1881 Providence, RI	1933 Chicago, IL
1882 Ann Arbor, MI	1934 Williamstown, MA
1883 Marietta, OH	1935 Oklahoma City, OK
1884 New York, NY	1936 Columbus, OH
1885 Rochester, NY	1937 Berkeley, CA
1886 Hamilton, NY	1938 Schenectady, NY
1887 New Brunswick, NJ	1939 Lincoln, NE
1888 Cleveland, OH	1940 Madison, WI
1889 Syracuse, NY	1941 Bethlehem, PA
1890 Chicago, IL	1942 Cleveland, OH
1891 Boston, MA	1946 Toronto, ON
1892 Waterville, ME	1947 Clinton, NY
1893 Madison, WI	1948 Baltimore, MD
1894 Schenectady, NY	1949 Oxford, OH
1895 Greencastle, IN	1950 Portland, OR
1896 Boston, MA	1951 Ann Arbor, MI
1897 Northampton, MA	1952 Rochester, NY
1898 Philadelphia, PA	1953 Lafayette, IN
1899 Ann Arbor, MI	1954 Swarthmore, PA
1900 Syracuse, NY	1955 Evanston, IL
1901 Providence, RI	1957 Middlebury, VT

1958 New Brunswick, NJ
1959 East Lansing, MI
1960 Banff, AB
1961 Bloomington, IN
1962 Cleveland, OH
1963 San Jose, CA
1964 Columbus, OH
1965 Norman, OK
1966 Madison, WI
1967 Champaign, IL
1968 Manhattan, KS
1969 Columbus, OH
1970 Winnipeg, ME
1971 DeKalb, IL
1972 Indianapolis, IN
1973 Indianapolis, IN
1974 Indianapolis, IN
1975 Indianapolis, IN
1976 Indianapolis, IN
1977 Indianapolis, IN
1978 Indianapolis, IN
1979 Indianapolis, IN
1980 Indianapolis, IN
1981 Indianapolis, IN
1982 Indianapolis, IN
1983 Indianapolis, IN
1984 Indianapolis, IN
1985 Indianapolis, IN
1986 St. Louis, MO
1987 Bloomington, IN
1988 Lawrence, KS
1989 Ann Arbor, MI

1990 Champaign, IL
1991 Scottsdale, AZ
1992 Miami, FL
1993 Indianapolis, IN
1994 Indianapolis, IN
1995 Banff, AB
1996 Indianapolis, IN
1997 Scottsdale, AZ
1998 Jacksonville, FL
1999 Denver, CO
2000 Pittsburgh, PA
2001 Dallas, TX
2002 Cincinnati, OH
2003 Norfolk, VA
2004 Portland, OR
2005 Denver, CO
2006 Kansas City, MO
2007 St. Louis, MO
2008 Houston, TX
2009 Albany, NY
2010 New Orleans, LA
2011 Orlando, FL
2012 Chicago, IL
2013 Phoenix, AZ
2014 Kansas City, MO
2015 Atlanta, GA
2016 Indianapolis, IN
2017 Milwaukee, WI
2018 Scottsdale, AZ
2019 Indianapolis, IN
2020 Virtual
2021 New Orleans, LA

General College Fraternities

Men's Fraternities

Men's Fraternities	Founding Institution	Date of Founding
Chi Phi	Princeton University	December 24, 1824
Kappa Alpha Society	Union College	November 26, 1825
Sigma Phi	Union College	March 4, 1827
Delta Phi	Union College	November 17, 1827
Alpha Delta Phi	Hamilton College	October 29, 1832
Psi Upsilon	Union College	November 24, 1833
Delta Upsilon	Williams College	November 4, 1834
Beta Theta Pi	Miami University	August 8, 1839
Chi Psi	Union College	May 20, 1841
Delta Kappa Epsilon	Yale University	June 22, 1844
Alpha Sigma Phi	Yale University	December 6, 1845
Delta Psi	Columbia College	January 17, 1847
Zeta Psi	New York University	June 1, 1847
Theta Delta Chi	Union College	October 31, 1847
Phi Gamma Delta	Jefferson College	May 1, 1848
Phi Delta Theta	Miami University	December 26, 1848
Phi Kappa Sigma	University of Pennsylvania	October 19, 1850
Phi Kappa Psi	Jefferson College	February 19, 1852
Sigma Chi	Miami University	June 28, 1855
Sigma Alpha Epsilon	University of Alabama	March 9, 1856
Theta Chi	Norwich University	April 10, 1856
Delta Tau Delta	Bethany College	January 1, 1858
Theta Xi	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	April 29, 1864
Alpha Tau Omega	Virginia Military Institute	September 11, 1865
Kappa Alpha Order	Washington and Lee University	December 21, 1865
Pi Kappa Alpha	University of Virginia	March 1, 1868
Sigma Nu	Virginia Military Institute	January 1, 1869
Kappa Sigma	University of Virginia	December 10, 1869
Delphic (Delphic of Gamma Sigma Tau)	State University of New York, Genesee	October 13, 1871
Phi Sigma Kappa	University of Massachusetts	March 15, 1873
Phi Kappa Theta	Brown University	October 1, 1889
Delta Chi	Cornell University	October 13, 1890
Pi Lambda Phi	Yale University	March 21, 1895
Alpha Chi Rho	Trinity College	June 4, 1895
Sigma Pi	Vincennes University	February 26, 1897
Zeta Beta Tau	New York City	December 29, 1898
Tau Kappa Epsilon	Illinois Wesleyan University	January 10, 1899
Delta Sigma Phi	College of the City of New York	December 10, 1899
Kappa Delta Pi	Bridgewater State College	April 14, 1900
Sigma Phi Epsilon	Richmond College	November 1, 1901
Acacia	University of Michigan	May 12, 1904
Alpha Gamma Rho	Ohio State University	October 10, 1904
Pi Kappa Phi	College of Charleston	December 10, 1904
FarmHouse	University of Missouri	April 15, 1905
Kappa Delta Rho	Middlebury College	May 17, 1905
Phi Kappa Tau	Miami University	March 17, 1906
Alpha Phi Alpha	Cornell University	December 4, 1906
Triangle	University of Illinois	April 15, 1907

Lambda Chi Alpha	Boston University	November 2, 1909
Sigma Alpha Mu	College of the City of New York	November 26, 1909
Phi Sigma Epsilon	Kansas State Normal College	February 20, 1910
Tau Delta Phi	College of the City of New York	June 22, 1910
Tau Epsilon Phi	Columbia University	October 10, 1910
Kappa Alpha Psi	Indiana University	January 5, 1911
Omega Psi Phi	Howard University	November 17, 1911
Alpha Epsilon Pi	New York University	November 7, 1913
Phi Beta Sigma	Howard University	January 9, 1914
Alpha Kappa Lambda	University of California, Berkeley	April 22, 1914
Alpha Phi Delta	Syracuse University	November 5, 1914
Phi Mu Delta	University of Connecticut	March 1, 1918
Sigma Tau Gamma	Central Missouri State University	June 28, 1920
Alpha Gamma Sigma	University of Missouri	January 28, 1923
Alpha Delta Gamma	Loyola University, Chicago	October 10, 1924
Phi Lambda Chi	Arkansas State Teachers College	March 15, 1925
Beta Sigma Psi	University of Illinois	April 17, 1925
Pi Alpha Phi	University of California, Berkeley	February 1, 1929
Phi Iota Alpha	Louisiana State University	December 26, 1931
Iota Phi Theta	Morgan State University	September 19, 1963
Lambda Theta Phi	Kean College	December 1, 1975
Lambda Sigma Upsilon	Rutgers University	April 5, 1979
Lambda Phi Epsilon	University of California, Los Angeles	February 25, 1981
Lambda Upsilon Lambda	Cornell University	February 19, 1982
Beta Upsilon Chi	The University of Texas at Austin	April 27, 1955
Lambda Alpha Upsilon	State University of New York, Buffalo	December 10, 1985
Delta Lambda Phi	University of Minnesota	October 15, 1986
Omega Delta Phi	Texas Tech University	November 25, 1987
Gamma Zeta Alpha	California State University, Chico	December 3, 1987
Nu Alpha Kappa	California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo	February 26, 1988
Phi Sigma Pi	South Bend, Indiana	July 30, 1988
Iota Nu Delta	Binghamton University	February 7, 1994
Psi Sigma Phi	Montclair State University/New Jersey City University	December 12, 1990
Pi Delta Psi	Binghamton University	February 20, 1994
Sigma Beta Rho	University of Pennsylvania	August 16, 1996
Phi Sigma Chi	New York City College of Technology	November 16, 1996
Beta Chi Theta	University of California, Los Angeles	June 2, 1999
Chi Sigma Tau	University of Illinois, Chicago	September 9, 1999

Women's Fraternities and Sororities

Women's Fraternities and Sororities	Founding Institution	Date of Founding
Alpha Delta Pi (Adelphian Society)	Wesleyan College	May 15, 1851
Phi Mu (Philomathean Society)	Wesleyan College	March 4, 1852
Pi Beta Phi (I. C. Sorosis)	Monmouth College	April 28, 1867
Kappa Alpha Theta	DePauw University	January 27, 1870
Kappa Kappa Gamma	Monmouth College	October 13, 1870
Alpha Phi	Syracuse University	October 10, 1872
Delta Gamma	Lewis School	December 25, 1873
Sigma Kappa	Colby College	November 9, 1874
Gamma Phi Beta	Syracuse University	November 11, 1874
Alpha Chi Omega	DePauw University	October 15, 1885
Delta Delta Delta	Boston University	November 22, 1888
Alpha Xi Delta	Lombard College	April 17, 1893

Chi Omega	University of Arkansas	April 5, 1895
Alpha Omicron Pi	Barnard College	June 2, 1897
Kappa Delta	Longwood College	October 23, 1897
Sigma Sigma Sigma	Longwood College	April 20, 1898
Zeta Tau Alpha	Longwood College	October 15, 1898
Alpha Sigma Tau	Normal College	November 4, 1899
Alpha Sigma Alpha	Longwood College	November 15, 1901
Delta Zeta	Miami University	October 24, 1902
Alpha Gamma Delta	Syracuse University	May 30, 1904
Alpha Kappa Alpha	Howard University	January 15, 1908
Alpha Epsilon Phi	Barnard College	October 24, 1909
Alpha Epsilon Phi	Barnard College	October 24, 1909
Theta Phi Alpha	University of Michigan	August 30, 1912
Theta Phi Alpha	University of Michigan	August 30, 1912
Delta Sigma Theta	Howard University	January 13, 1913
Phi Sigma Sigma	Hunter College	November 26, 1913
Alpha Phi Delta	Syracuse University	November 5, 1914
Delta Phi Epsilon	New York University	March 17, 1917
Sigma Delta Tau	Cornell University	March 25, 1917
Zeta Phi Beta	Howard University	January 16, 1920
Sigma Gamma Rho	Budler University	November 12, 1922
Chi Upsilon Sigma	Rutgers University	April 29, 1980
Mu Sigma Upsilon	Rutgers University	November 21, 1981
Lambda Theta Nu	California State University, Chico	March 11, 1986
Lambda Sigma Gamma	California State University, Sacramento	October 24, 1986
Kappa Delta Chi	Texas Tech University	April 6, 1987
Sigma Lambda Upsilon	Binghamton University	December 1, 1987
Lambda Pi Chi	Cornell University	April 16, 1988
Lambda Tau Omega	Montclair State University	October 9, 1988
Omega Phi Chi	Rutgers University	November 9, 1988
Omega Phi Beta	State University of New York, Albany	March 15, 1989
Alpha Kappa Delta Phi	University of California, Berkeley	February 7, 1990
Alpha Pi Sigma	San Diego State University	March 10, 1990
Sigma Iota Alpha	(four different schools in New York)	September 29, 1990
Gamma Phi Omega	Indiana University	April 17, 1991
Lambda Pi Upsilon	State University of New York, Geneseo	November 6, 1992
Gamma Alpha Omega	Arizona State University	January 25, 1993
Alpha Phi Gamma	California State Polytechnic University, Pomona	February 1, 1994
Sigma Psi Zeta	University of Albany	March 23, 1994
Delta Xi Phi	University of Illinois	April 20, 1994
Kappa Phi Lambda	Binghamton University	March 9, 1995
Gamma Eta	University of Florida	October 18, 1995
Delta Sigma Chi	New York City College of Technology	November 27, 1996
Lambda Psi Delta	University of New Haven	March 9, 1997
Theta Nu Xi	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	April 11, 1997
Kappa Phi Gamma	University of Texas at Austin	November 8, 1998
Delta Phi Lambda	University of Georgia	December 5, 1998
Delta Kappa Delta	Texas A&M University	October 1, 1999

Co-ed Fraternities and Sororities

Co-ed Fraternities and Sororities	Founding Institution	Date of Founding
Alpha Psi Lambda	Ohio State University	February 11, 1985

The Basics of Parliamentary Procedure

You will undoubtedly hold or be a part of a lot of meetings within Delta Upsilon and as you progress into your professional career. This guide will help you to effectively hold a meeting within Delta Upsilon. Parliamentary procedure is a simple process for helping meetings move forward and efficiently. It is based largely on common sense and courtesy and seems technical due to the special vocabulary used. If the vocabulary is understood, the rules are easy to follow to have a quick and efficient meeting.

The Basic Principles of Parliamentary Procedure:

1. Only one subject may claim the attention of the group at one time.
2. Each proposition/subject presented for consideration is entitled to full and free debate.
3. Every member has rights that are equal to every other member.
4. The will of the majority must be carried out, and the rights of the minority must be preserved.
5. The personality and desires of each member should be merged into the chapter as a whole.

MOTIONS

The proper way for an individual member to propose that the group take a certain action is by making a motion.

Main Motions are for proposals/subjects being brought before the chapter for consideration. **Only one main motion can be considered at a given time by the chapter.**

Subsidiary Motions have for their object the modification or disposition of the main motion being considered. It is in order to propose them while a main motion is still before the chapter, and to vote upon them before voting upon the main motion.

Privileged Motions have no connection with the main motion before the chapter, but are motions of such importance that they are entitled to immediate consideration. The main business before the chapter may be temporarily set aside to address a privileged motion.

Incidental Motions arise “incidentally” out of the business of the chapter and have very common characteristics.

PROCESS FOR HANDLING A MOTION

1. **A member rises and addresses the presiding officer.** The officer should be addressed as Brother President.
2. **The member is recognized by the presiding officer.** When a member has been recognized, the member is the only member entitled to present or discuss a motion.
3. **The member proposes a motion.** The motion should begin “I move that” followed by a statement of proposal. It is not permissible to discuss the merits of the motion either prior to or immediately following the formal proposal of the motion.
4. **Another member seconds the motion.** The member simply states “I second the motion.” If nobody seconds the motion, the presiding officer may ask “Is there a second to the motion?” If there is none, he may declare, “The motion is lost for want of a second.”
5. **The presiding officer states the motion to the chapter.** When a motion has been properly proposed and seconded, the President repeats the motion to the chapter. It may then be spoken of as a “question,” a “proposal” or a “measure.”
6. **The assembly discusses or debates the motion.** To speak, a member must obtain the floor in the same manner as when presenting a motion.
 - a. The presiding officer should show preference to the proposer of the motion.
 - b. A member who has not spoken has prior claim over one who has already spoken.
 - c. The presiding officer should alternate between proponents and opponents of the motion.

- d. The presiding officer should recognize a member who seldom speaks in preference to one who frequently speaks.

DISCUSSION MUST BE CONFINED TO THE QUESTION THAT IS "BEFORE THE CHAPTER."

7. **The presiding officer takes the vote on the motion.** Before taking the vote, the President asks, "Is there further discussion?" or "Are you ready for the question?" The President proceeds to take the vote by announcing: "All in favor of the motion (STATE THE MOTION) say 'aye.'" The President then says: "Those opposed say 'No.'"
8. **The presiding officer announces the results of the vote.** The President announces the vote by saying: "The motion is carried; therefore (STATE THE INTENT OF THE MOTION)." Or if the vote is in the negative, the President states: "The motion is lost."
9. **Another motion is then in order.**

AMENDING A MOTION

The purpose of the motion-to-amend is to modify a motion that has already been presented in such a manner that it will be more satisfactory to the members. The following are common methods of amending:

1. **By addition or insertion** to add something to the motion that it did not contain.
2. **By eliminating or striking** out to subtract or eliminate something from the original motion.
3. **By substitution to eliminate** something from the original motion and substitute something else in its place.

AN AMENDMENT MAY BE HOSTILE, BUT IT MUST BE GERMANE.

A hostile amendment is opposed to the spirit of the motion to which it is applied. To be germane, an amendment must have direct bearing on the subject of the motion to which it is applied. An amendment may nullify the original motion, but if it relates to the same subject matter, it is germane.

TYPES OF AMENDMENTS:

1. Amendment of the First Rank - An amendment to the motion.
2. Amendment of the Second Rank - An amendment to an amendment, that modifies and relates directly to the amendment, and NOT to the original motion.

NO AMENDMENT BEYOND THE SECOND RANK IS POSSIBLE.

If it is desired to amend two separate and unrelated parts of a motion, then it must be done with two amendments of the first rank. Until an amendment of the second rank is voted on, no other amendment of the second rank is in order. Until the amendment of the first rank is voted upon, no other amendment of the first rank can be proposed.

ORDER OF VOTING ON AMENDMENTS:

Amendments are voted upon in inverse order of proposal.

1. Discussion is held and the vote is taken upon the amendment to the amendment.
2. Discussion is called for and the vote is taken upon the amendment to the motion.
3. When the vote on the amendment has been taken, discussion on the motion as amended is opened and when completed, a vote is taken upon the motion as amended.

Order of Precedence of Motions and Summary of Governing Rules

Purpose of Motion	Interrupt Speaker	Second Required	Debatable	Vote Required	Motions That Apply
<i>Privileged Motions</i>					
to fix time to adjourn	no	yes	limited	maj.	amend, reconsider
to adjourn (unqualified)	no	yes	no	maj.	none
to take a recess	no	yes	limited	maj.	amend
to rise to a question of privilege	yes	no	no	rules	all
to call for the orders of the day	yes	no	no	none	none
<i>Subsidiary Motions</i>					
to lay on the table	no	yes	no	maj.	none
to call for the previous question	no	yes	no	2/3	reconsider
to limit, or extend limits of debate	no	yes	limited	2/3	amend, reconsider
to postpone definitely	no	yes	limited	maj.	amend, reconsider previous question
to refer to a committee	no	yes	limited	maj.	amend, reconsider, previous question
to amend	no	yes	yes	maj.	amend, reconsider, previous question
to postpone indefinitely	no	yes	yes	maj.	limit debate, reconsider, previous question
to amend	no	yes	yes	maj.	amend, reconsider, previous question
to postpone indefinitely	no	yes	yes	maj.	limit debate, reconsider, previous question
to call for the orders of the day	yes	no	no	none	none
<i>Main Motions</i>					
general main motions	no	yes	yes	maj.	all
to take from the table	no	yes	yes	maj.	none
to reconsider	yes	yes	yes	maj.	limit debate, table, previous question, postpone definitely
to reconsider and enter in minutes	yes	yes	no	none	none
to rescind	no	yes	yes	2/3	all
to expunge	no	yes	yes	2/3	all
to adopt a resolution	no	yes	yes	maj.	all
to adjourn (qualified)	no	yes	limited	maj.	all
to create orders of the day (special)	no	yes	yes	2/3	all
to amend constitution etc.	no	yes	yes	2/3	all
<i>Incidental Motions</i>					
to suspend rules	no	yes	no	2/3	none
to withdraw a motion	no	no	no	maj.	reconsider
to read papers	no	yes	no	maj.	reconsider
to object to consideration	yes	no	no	2/3	reconsider
to rise to a point of order	yes	no	no	rules	none
to rise to parliamentary inquiry	yes	no	no	none	none
to appeal from the decision of chair	yes	yes	limited	maj.	all except amend
to call for a division of the house	yes	no	no	maj.	none
to call for a division of a question	no	yes	no	maj.	amend

Action for Special Purposes

Kind of Motion	Objective	Effect
to lay on the table	clears the floor for more urgent business	delays action
to call for the previous question	secures immediate vote on pending question	ends debate
to limit or extend time for debate	provides more or less time for discussion	shortens discussion
to postpone definitely	gives more time for information discussion	delays action
to commit or refer	to enable more careful consideration	delays action
to amend	to improve the motion	changes the motion
to postpone indefinitely	to prevent a vote on the question	suppresses the question
to raise a point of order	to call attention to violation of the rules	keeps group using parliamentary procedure
to appeal from decision of chair	to determine the attitude of the group	secures group ruling
to suspend the rules	to permit action not possible under the rules	secures action prevented by the rules
to object to the consideration of a question	to prevent wasting time	suppresses the motion
to divide the question	to secure more careful consideration	secures action
to call for a division	to determine the accuracy of a voice vote	secures an accurate check of the vote
to nominate	to suggest names for office	places names for consideration
to make a request growing out of pending business	to secure information or ask to be excused from duty	provides information
to fix the time to adjourn	to have legal continuation of the meeting	sets continuation time
to adjourn	to end the meeting	adjourns the meeting
to take a recess	to secure an intermission of the meeting	delays action
to raise a question of privilege	to correct undesirable conditions	corrects undesirable conditions
to call for the order of the day	to secure adherence to order of business	same as the objective
to take from the table	to continue the consideration of question	continues consideration
to reconsider	to reconsider the question	secures further consideration and another vote
to reconsider and have entered in the minutes	to reconsider the question at the next meeting	secures further consideration and another vote
to rescind	to repeal action previously taken	same as objective
to ratify	to approve previous action taken	same as objective

Glossary of Standard Terms of Parliamentary Procedure

Agenda (or Order of Business) - The regular program of procedure of the chapter.

Amend - To alter a motion by addition, deletion, or in any other way.

Chair - The Chairman or presiding officer. "Addressing the Chair" means speaking to the presiding officer. Being "Recognized by the Chair" means being given permission to speak further which is usually the president of the chapter.

Power of Chair - The Chairman has the following authority:

- a. to decide in what order speakers shall be recognized
- b. to refuse to recognize members offering dilatory, absurd, or frivolous motions
- c. to restrain speakers within the limits of the rules
- d. to enforce good decorum
- e. to appoint committees
- f. to decide points of order
- g. to vote in cases where the vote would make or break a tie
- h. The chair should avoid influencing a vote by his own comment on a motion.
Actions of the chair are subject to appeal.

Commit - To refer to a committee.

Committee of the Whole - The meeting, on a motion duly made, may "resolve itself into a committee of the whole." This means that the meeting is officially discontinued while everyone remains and becomes a member of a large special committee, which includes everyone present. A special chairman is appointed to preside over the committee.

Division - When all those voting stand in separate "for" and "against" groups.

Division of Question - To separate a motion into different parts that are considered individually.

Floor - The privilege of speaking before the assembly.

Indefinite Postponement - The object is not merely to "postpone" but in effect to reject the motion.

Informal Consideration - When a member moves for "informal consideration," and the motion is adopted, the meeting lays aside formal rules, and allows each committee member to speak on the subject under consideration.

Motion - A formal proposal to a meeting that it take certain action.

Order - An expression of the will of the assembly, in the form of a command.

Order of the Day or New Business - A motion to drop the present discussion, and that the president announce the next matter to be taken up in accordance with the organization's customary business routine.

Parliamentary Inquiry - An investigation to determine the proper course of procedure.

Privilege - The privileges and rights of the meeting in connection with matters of physical comfort or ineligibility or misconduct of a member in the meeting.

Question - The question is a proposition or motion that has been placed before the meeting for action by the chairman. To “move the question” is to demand that the chairman take a vote on the current motion.

Resolution - An act of the assembly that declares facts, expresses opinion, but does not command.

Suspension of Rules - To allow something to be done that would otherwise violate the meeting rules, but is not in conflict with the constitution or by-laws, or with the fundamental principles of parliamentary law.

Table - To delay action on a motion.

Bibliography:

Jennings, C. A., & Henry, M. R. (2005). *Robert's rules for dummies*. Hoboken, NJ: Wiley.

Robert, H.M. (2000). *Robert's rules of order* (10th ed.). Cambridge, MA: Perseus Publishing.

Delta Upsilon Ode.

This is the Official Fraternity Ode adopted by the Convention and Trustees, in 1922.

With vigor and dignity.

Words and Music by
EDWARD LA WALL SEIP, Lafayette, '91.

1. Di - kai - a 'U - po - the - ke, hail! The em - blem that we . .
2. Fling wide the ban - ner, let it wave, And to the world be . .
3. Then let us all to Del - ta U, And her fair pre - cepts .

love, We sing thy praise in ac - cents loud, All .
known, That Jus - tice un - to Truth is wed, — D .
hold, Add lus - tre to her cher - ished fame, All .

oth - er songs a - bove. We love the mean - ing
U.'s foun - da - tion stone. Un - furl up - on the
loy - al sons en - rolled! No mat - ter where, o'er

Delta Upsilon Ode.

of thy words That ring so clear and true. We
breeze its folds Ar - rayed in gold and blue; Em -
land or sea, Our hearts once more re - new The

sempre cresc.

bless the tie that binds, all hail! Be - lov - ed . Del - ta
blaz - oned in our hearts, we sing Be - lov - ed . Del - ta
pledge of broth - er - hood, all hail! Be - lov - ed . Del - ta

sempre cresc.

ff

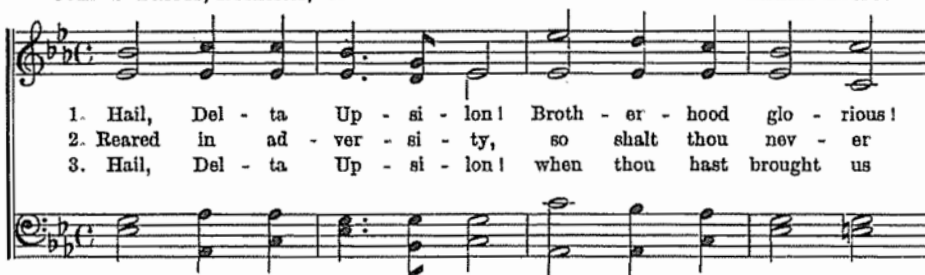
U! Be - lov - ed Del - ta U!
U! Be - lov - ed Del - ta U!
U! Be - lov - ed Del - ta U!

ff

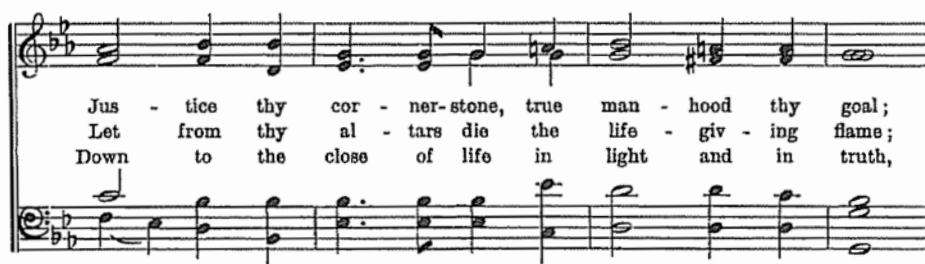
Hail, Delta Upsilon.

Words by
JOHN S. BRIGGS, Rochester, '90.

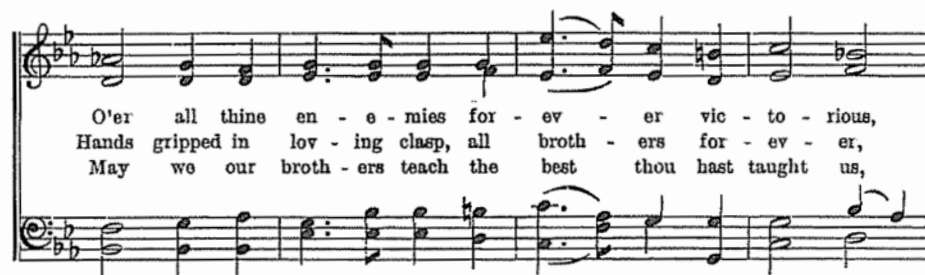
Music by
ALEXIS LYOFF.



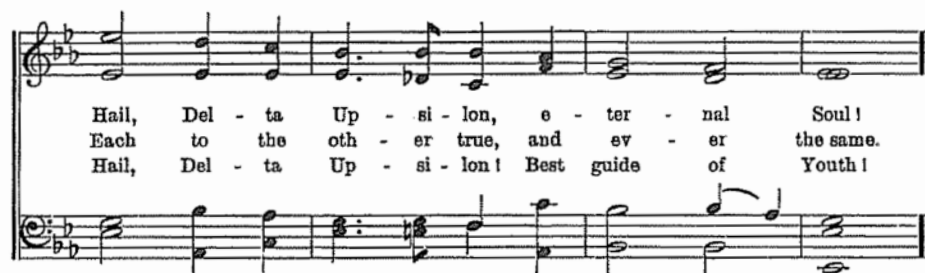
1. Hail, Del - ta Up - si - lon! Broth - er - hood glo - rious!
2. Reared in ad - ver - si - ty, so shalt thou nev - er
3. Hail, Del - ta Up - si - lon! when thou hast brought us



Jus - tice thy cor - ner-stone, true man - hood thy goal;
Let from thy al - tars die the life - giv - ing flame;
Down to the close of life in light and in truth,



O'er all thine en - e - mies for - ev - er vic - to - rious,
Hands gripped in lov - ing clasp, all broth - ers for - ev - er,
May we our broth - ers teach the best thou hast taught us,



Hail, Del - ta Up - si - lon, e - ter - nal Soul!
Each to the oth - er true, and ev - er the same.
Hail, Del - ta Up - si - lon! Best guide of Youth!

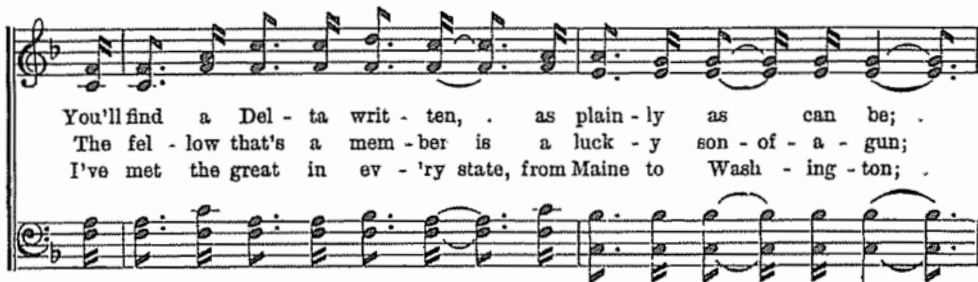
Whene'er You Find Two Rivers.

Words by GEO. CRAIG STEWART, Northwestern, '02.

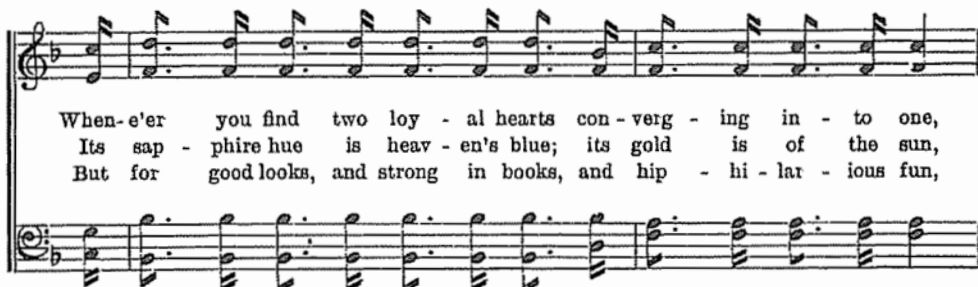
Tune — Son of a Gambolier.



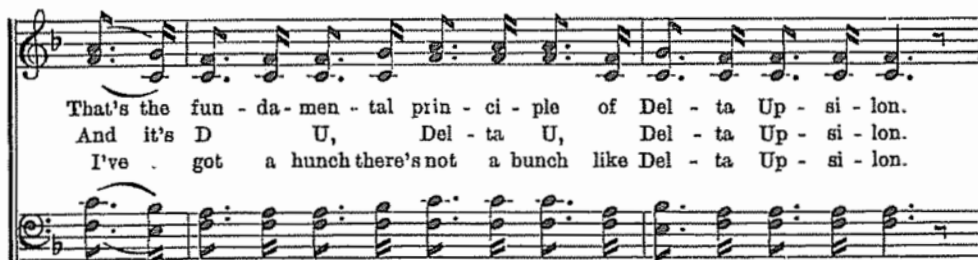
1. When - e'er you find, two riv - ers con-verg - ing to the sea, . .
 2. There are man - y Frats in col - lege, but for me there's on - ly one;
 3. I've trav-eled o - ver all the earth, from East to set - ing sun; . .



You'll find a Del - ta writ - ten, . as plain - ly as can be; .
 The fel - low that's a mem - ber is a luck - y son - of - a - gun;
 I've met the great in ev - 'ry state, from Maine to Wash - ing - ton; .



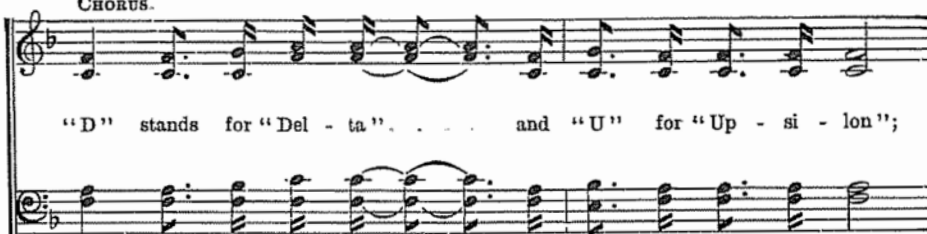
When-e'er you find two loy - al hearts con-verg - ing in - to one,
 Its sap - phire hue is heav - en's blue; its gold is of the sun,
 But for good looks, and strong in books, and hip - hi - lar - ious fun,




That's the fun - da - men - tal prin - ci - ple of Del - ta Up - si - lon.
 And it's D U, Del - ta U, Del - ta Up - si - lon.
 I've got a hunch there's not a bunch like Del - ta Up - si - lon.

When'er You Find Two Rivers.

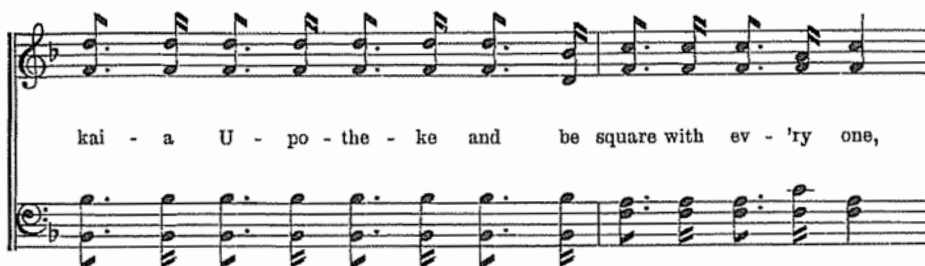
CHORUS.



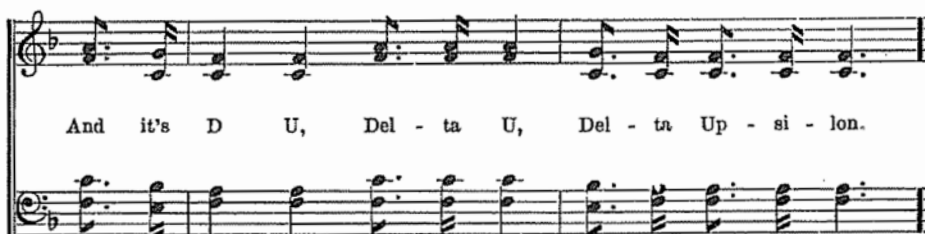
"D" stands for "Del - ta" . . . and "U" for "Up - si - lon";



D U, Del - ta U, Del - ta Up - si - lon! . . . Di -



kai - a U - po - the - ke and be square with ev - 'ry one,



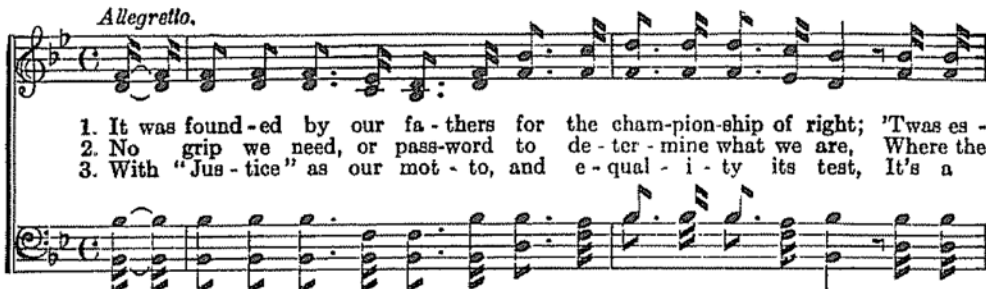
And it's D U, Del - ta U, Del - ta Up - si - lon.

It Was Founded by Our Fathers.

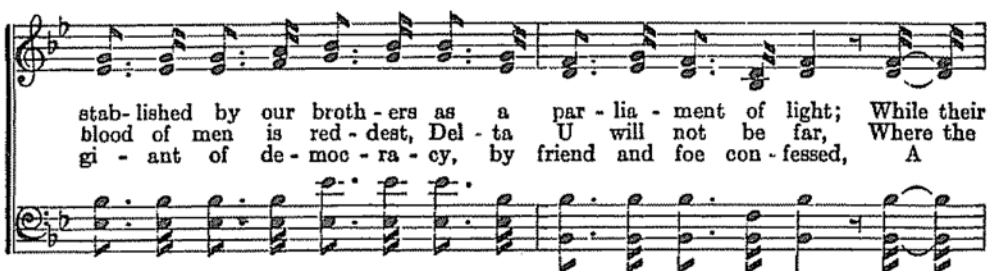
Adapted.

Tune—"Battle Hymn of the Republic."

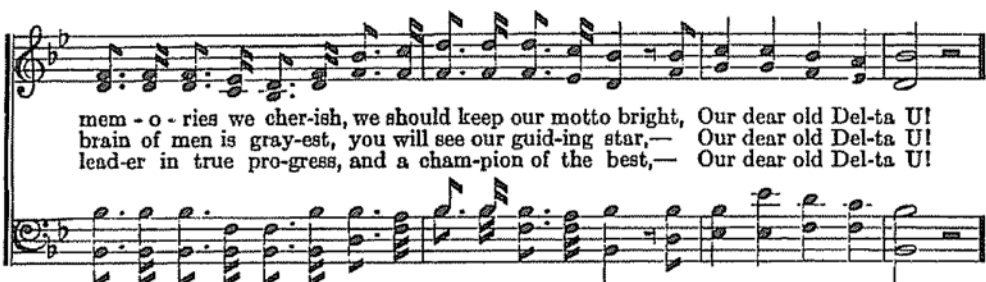
Allegretto.



1. It was found-ed by our fa - thers for the cham-pion-ship of right; 'Twas es -
 2. No grip we need, or pass-word to de - ter - mine what we are, Where the
 3. With "Jus - tice" as our mot - to, and e - qual - i - ty its test, It's a

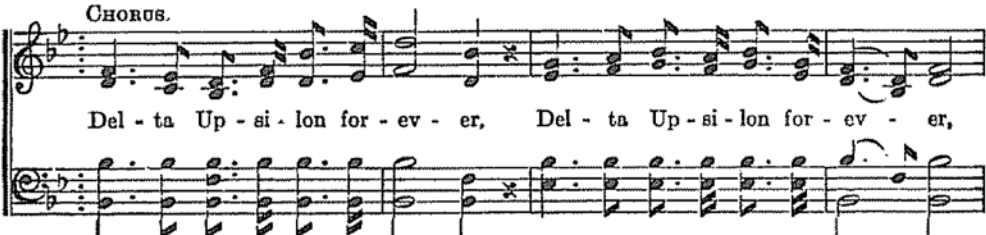


stab - lished by our broth - ers as a par - lia - ment of light; While their
 blood of men is red - dest, Del - ta U will not be far, Where the
 gi - ant of de - moc - ra - cy, by friend and foe con - fessed, A

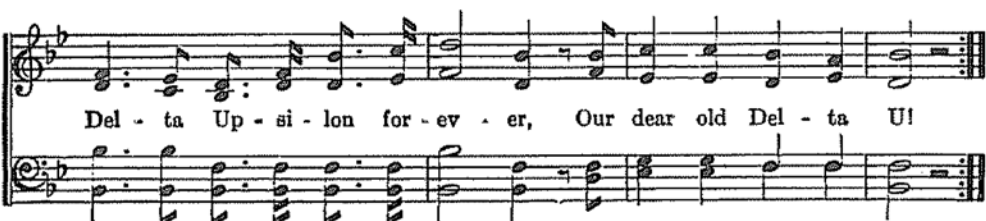


mem - o - ries we cher-ish, we should keep our motto bright, Our dear old Del-ta U!
 brain of men is gray-est, you will see our guid-ing star,— Our dear old Del-ta U!
 lead-er in true pro-gress, and a cham-pion of the best,— Our dear old Del-ta U!

CHORUS.



Del - ta Up - si - lon for - ev - er, Del - ta Up - si - lon for - ev - er,



Del - ta Up - si - lon for - ev - er, Our dear old Del - ta U!

The Sweetheart of Delta U.

Words and Music

by ELSIE HOWE

In waltz time

If her hair is gold and her eyes are blue, Then she wears the col - ors of

Del - ta U. And if her smile is sweet and her heart is true, She's the

sweet-heart of Del - ta U. — But if her eyes are green and her hair is brown,

And your heart is fly - ing and won't come down, And you pic - ture her in a

© 1954 by Delta Upsilon Fraternity

The Sweetheart of Delta U.

(Hum)

wed-ding gown, She's the sweetheart of Del - ta U. — Wheth-er its Spring or

(Hum)

Detailed description: This system contains the first two staves of music. The melody is in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The first staff ends with a measure marked '(Hum)'. The second staff continues the melody and accompaniment.

Win-ter time, Or Sum-mer time or Fall, The time to pin the girl you

Detailed description: This system contains the third and fourth staves of music. The melody continues in the treble clef, and the accompaniment continues in the bass clef. The key signature remains one sharp.

love is an - y time at all. — If you love her on - ly and she loves you,

Detailed description: This system contains the fifth and sixth staves of music. The melody continues in the treble clef, and the accompaniment continues in the bass clef. The key signature remains one sharp.

Then the world is gold and the sky is blue, Tell the girl you love, tell the world, She's

Detailed description: This system contains the seventh and eighth staves of music. The melody continues in the treble clef, and the accompaniment continues in the bass clef. The key signature remains one sharp.

tru - ly the Sweetheart of Del-ta U. — the sweet-heart of Del - ta U. —

Detailed description: This system contains the ninth and tenth staves of music. The melody continues in the treble clef, and the accompaniment continues in the bass clef. The key signature remains one sharp. The system ends with a double bar line.

Constitution of Delta Upsilon Fraternity

Revised July 31, 2021

ARTICLE I. THE FRATERNITY

Section 1: The Name

This society, founded at Williams College in 1834 and incorporated in 1909 in New York State as a not-for-profit corporation, shall be called the Delta Upsilon Fraternity.

Section 2: The Founding Principles

The principles of the Fraternity shall be:

- The Promotion of Friendship
- The Development of Character
- The Diffusion of Liberal Culture
- The Advancement of Justice

Section 3: A Non-Secret Fraternity

The Fraternity shall be non-secret.

Section 4: The Purpose

The purpose of the Fraternity shall be to establish and promote Undergraduate Chapters to enhance the development and education of Undergraduate Members.

Section 5: The General Powers

The Fraternity shall have full power and authority to do all acts that are in furtherance of its purpose, including conducting business and acting for the common good of the Fraternity, its members and in fulfillment of its Founding Principles. Specifically, but not by way of limitation, the Fraternity shall have full power and authority to collect, receive, hold and disburse funds for the general purposes of the Fraternity and to collect, receive, hold and disburse funds and property for the benefit of any Undergraduate Chapter, Associate Chapter or Alumni Chapter.

Section 6: The Laws

The Laws of the Fraternity shall consist of the Fraternity's Constitution and By-Laws, and all amendments thereto, adopted into law by the Convention and the Assembly of Trustees and the Fraternity's Policies and Procedures adopted and published by the Board of Directors. To the extent that any provisions of the Fraternity's By-Laws or the Fraternity's Policies are inconsistent with any provisions of the Fraternity's Constitution, the provisions of the Constitution shall control. To the extent that any provisions of the Fraternity's Policies are inconsistent with any provisions of the Fraternity's By-Laws, the provisions of the By-Laws shall control.

ARTICLE II. THE MEMBERS

Section 1: Membership by Initiation

The Fraternity shall consist of all Members duly initiated by taking the Oath of Initiation in accordance with the Fraternity's Ritual. All Members so initiated shall share equally the rights and responsibilities of Membership in the Fraternity.

Section 2: The Undergraduate Members

- (a) Any male undergraduate enrolled in a college or university at which an Undergraduate Chapter of the Fraternity is chartered, who is in good standing with the college or university

and who has been elected to Membership in the Fraternity by the Members of that Undergraduate Chapter, may be initiated by taking the Oath of Initiation in accordance with the Fraternity's Ritual. Such Member shall be an Undergraduate Member of the Fraternity.

(b) Any member of an Associate Chapter of the Fraternity who is a male undergraduate enrolled in the college or university at which the Associate Chapter is located, who is in good standing with that college or university and who has been elected to Membership in the Fraternity by an expansion committee, may be initiated by taking the Oath of Initiation in accordance with the Fraternity's Ritual. Such Member shall be an Undergraduate Member of the Fraternity.

(c) Any Member who is enrolled in a graduate or professional program at a college or university at which an Undergraduate Chapter of the Fraternity is chartered, who has been elected to affiliate with that Chapter by its Undergraduate Members, shall remain an Undergraduate Member of the Fraternity until he graduates or withdraws from the graduate or professional program.

Section 3: The Alumni Members

(a) Any Member who graduates or withdraws from the college or university at which is located the Undergraduate Chapter of the Fraternity at which he was initiated or with which he has affiliated as an Undergraduate Member, or who has been declared to be an Alumni Member by a reorganization committee in connection with a reorganization of an Undergraduate Chapter, shall be an Alumni Member of the Fraternity.

(b) Any male person who had been a member of an Associate Chapter and who has been elected to Membership in the Fraternity by an expansion committee, may be initiated by taking the Oath of Initiation in accordance with the Fraternity's Ritual. Such Member shall be an Alumni Member of the Fraternity.

(c) Any male person who has distinguished himself as a civic, cultural, educational, religious, business or professional leader, who has provided or may provide valuable contributions to any Undergraduate Chapter, Associate Chapter, Alumni Chapter or the Fraternity and who has been elected to Membership in the Fraternity by the Members of an Undergraduate or Alumni Chapter or the Board of Directors, may be initiated by taking the Oath of Initiation in accordance with the Fraternity's Ritual. Such Member shall be an Alumni Member of the Fraternity. The International Fraternity Headquarters shall maintain a Roll Book for all Members taking the Oath of Initiation in accordance with the Fraternity's ritual and who otherwise have no chapter affiliation.

Section 4: The Associate Members

Any male undergraduate enrolled in a college or university at which an Undergraduate Chapter of the Fraternity is chartered or an Associate Chapter of the Fraternity is established, who is in good standing with that college or university, may be invited by the Members of that Undergraduate Chapter, the members of that Associate Chapter or by an organizing committee in the establishment of a new Associate Chapter, to pledge to Membership in the Fraternity. Anyone so pledged shall be an Associate Member, but shall not be a Member of the Fraternity nor have the rights of Membership in the Fraternity until he is initiated by taking the Oath of Initiation in accordance with the Fraternity's Ritual.

Section 5: Not a member of Any Other Society or Fraternity

No Member of the Fraternity shall also belong to any society, membership in which shall be inconsistent with the principles of the Fraternity, nor shall any Member also belong to any other fraternity, except honorary or professional fraternities.

Section 6: Suspension From Membership

For cause, an Undergraduate or Alumni Chapter or the Board of Directors, by a vote of a majority of the Members of that Undergraduate or Alumni Chapter present at a meeting of that Chapter or the Directors present at a meeting of the Board, in accordance with the procedures provided in the Fraternity's By-Laws, may temporarily suspend a Member from Membership in the Fraternity for a period not to exceed three years. An Undergraduate Chapter may suspend only an Undergraduate

Member of that Chapter, and an Alumni Chapter may suspend only an Alumni Member of that Chapter, except as provided below. A Member suspended from Membership in the Fraternity by his Chapter or the Board of Directors may appeal such suspension to the next Assembly of Trustees, whose decision shall be final. Where necessary to remove any threat to life, safety or well-being of the members, or if there is an obvious breach of member responsibilities or Fraternity principles, which harms the Fraternity or otherwise compromises the integrity of its operations, suspension from membership of an individual must be agreed to by two of the following: the Fraternity's Executive Director, the Fraternity's Chairman of the Board of Directors, or the Fraternity's President. A member so suspended may appeal in accordance with the Bylaws.

Section 7: Expulsion From Membership

For cause, an Undergraduate or Alumni Chapter or the Board of Directors, by a vote of two-thirds of the Members of that Undergraduate or Alumni Chapter present at a meeting of that Chapter or the Directors present at a meeting of the Board, in accordance with the procedures provided in the Fraternity's By-Laws, may permanently expel a Member from Membership in the Fraternity. An Undergraduate Chapter may expel only an Undergraduate Member of that Chapter. An Alumni Chapter may expel only an Alumni Member of that Chapter. A Member expelled from Membership in the Fraternity by his Chapter or the Board of Directors may appeal such expulsion to the next Assembly of Trustees, whose decision shall be final.

Section 8: Resignation From Membership

A Member of the Fraternity may resign his Membership in the Fraternity by sending a notice of his resignation to the Secretary of the Fraternity and to his Undergraduate or Alumni Chapters.

ARTICLE III. THE UNDERGRADUATE CHAPTERS, THE ASSOCIATE CHAPTERS AND THE ALUMNI CHAPTERS

Section 1: The Organization of the Fraternity

The Fraternity shall be organized into Undergraduate Chapters chartered by the Fraternity, Associate Chapters established by the Fraternity and Alumni Chapters formed to support each Undergraduate Chapter or Associate Chapter and the Fraternity.

Section 2: The Undergraduate Chapters

Each Undergraduate Chapter chartered by the Fraternity shall be established to enhance the development and education of its Undergraduate Members. An Undergraduate Chapter shall consist of all Undergraduate Members of the Fraternity initiated and Associate Members pledged at that Chapter and any other Member of the Fraternity who is enrolled in the college or university at which that Undergraduate Chapter is chartered, who is in good standing with the college or university and who has been elected to affiliate with that Chapter by its Undergraduate Members. Every Undergraduate Member shall share equally the rights and responsibilities of his Chapter.

Section 3: The Associate Chapters

Each Associate Chapter shall be established with the intent to become an Undergraduate Chapter of the Fraternity and to enhance the development and education of its members. An Associate Chapter shall consist of all Associate Members pledged at that Associate Chapter and any Member of the Fraternity or member of another Associate Chapter who is enrolled in the college or university at which that Associate Chapter is established, who is in good standing with the college or university, and who has been elected to affiliate with that Associate Chapter by its members or by an organizing committee in the establishment of a new Associate Chapter. Every member of the Associate Chapter shall share equally the rights and responsibilities of the Associate Chapter.

Section 4: The Alumni Chapters

Each Undergraduate Chapter chartered by the Fraternity or Associate Chapter established by the Fraternity shall have an Alumni Chapter formed to advise, counsel, support and encourage the Undergraduate Chapter or Associate Chapter in its several operations and activities or to assist in the organization or the reorganization of such Undergraduate Chapter or Associate Chapter. An Alumni Chapter shall consist of all Alumni Members of the Fraternity initiated at the related Undergraduate Chapter or that Alumni Chapter or any other Alumni Member of the Fraternity who has been elected to affiliate with that Alumni Chapter by its Alumni Members. Every Alumni Member shall share equally the rights and responsibilities of his Chapter.

Section 5: The Undergraduate Chapters' Authority

- (a) Except as otherwise provided in the Fraternity's Laws, each Undergraduate Chapter
 - (i) shall have full power and authority to do all acts that are in furtherance of its purposes;
 - (ii) may adopt such by-laws and such organizational requirements and may undertake such operations as it deems appropriate, subject to certain minimum organizational requirements provided in the Fraternity's By-Laws; and
 - (iii) shall have exclusive control over its separate assets and funds and the uses and disposition of such assets and funds, subject to the supervision and direction of the related Alumni Chapter, except that the Chapter's membership and financial records shall be the property of the Fraternity.
- (b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), the Board of Directors may establish insurance and loss prevention programs and policies, require Undergraduate Chapters to fully comply, and levy assessments to fund such programs and policies as provided by the Fraternity's By-Laws.
- (c) Notwithstanding subsection (a), the Board of Directors may establish minimum standards for Undergraduate Chapters and may specify, in the Fraternity's Policies, further causes for which the Board may institute a reorganization of a Chapter, or seek to suspend or revoke a Chapter's charter and operations.

Section 6: The Associate Chapter's Authority

- (a) Associate Chapters shall be under the supervision, direction and control of the Fraternity's professional staff, which shall have full power and authority to supervise, direct and control any and all operations of the Associate Chapter until it is installed as an Undergraduate Chapter. The Associate Chapter may initiate Associate Members prior to the Installation of the Undergraduate Chapter with the approval of the Fraternity's Board of Directors and only under the direction of the Fraternity's professional staff.
- (b) The Board of Directors may establish insurance and loss prevention programs and policies, require Associate Chapters to fully comply, and levy assessments to fund such programs and policies as provided by the Fraternity's By-Laws.

Section 7: The Alumni Chapters' Functions and Authority

- (a) The Alumni Chapter's functions shall be to:
 - (i) provide counselors to advise and assist the officers and Undergraduate Members of the related Undergraduate Chapter or members of the related Associate Chapter;
 - (ii) furnish competent and qualified corporate officers to serve a corporation, which shall own or lease and exclusively manage any real or personal property for the use and benefit of the related Undergraduate Chapter or Associate Chapter; and
 - (iii) solicit, promote and encourage alumni interest in and support for the related Undergraduate Chapter or Associate Chapter and the Fraternity as a whole.
- (b) Except as otherwise provided in the Fraternity's Laws, each Alumni Chapter
 - (i) shall have full power and authority to do all acts that are in furtherance of its purposes;
 - (ii) may adopt such by-laws and such organizational structure and requirements and may undertake such operations as it deems appropriate;
 - (iii) shall have exclusive control over its separate property and funds and the uses and disposition of such property and funds, except that the Chapter's membership and

financial records shall be the property of the Fraternity; and,
(iv) such other duties such as reporting to the Board of Directors on the status of the related Undergraduate Chapter and Alumni Chapter and the collecting and remitting of fees, as the Board may establish in the Fraternity's Policies.

Section 8: Establishment of an Associate Chapter

The Board of Directors, by a vote of the majority of Directors, may establish and organize a local group at any college or university as an Associate Chapter of the Fraternity. The Board of Directors, by a vote of the majority of the Directors, may recognize a petitioning group at any college or university seeking to affiliate as an Associate Chapter of the Fraternity. The Board of Directors shall appoint a committee to organize the Associate Chapter. The organizing committee shall have authority to pledge and initiate Associate Members and to establish the initial organizational requirements for the Associate Chapter.

Section 9: Chartering of an Undergraduate Chapter

The Board of Directors, by a vote of two-thirds of the Directors, may grant a charter to and authorize the installation of an Undergraduate Chapter of the Fraternity located at any college or university that meets the minimum requirements for such charter as provided in the Fraternity's By-Laws and Fraternity's Policies. The Board of Directors shall appoint a committee to install the Chapter. In connection with the installation of an Undergraduate Chapter of the Fraternity, or prior to installation, with the approval of the Fraternity's Board of Directors and under the direction of the Fraternity's professional staff, the expansion committee may initiate as a Member of the Fraternity any member of that Associate Chapter or any male person who had been a member of that Associate Chapter.

Section 10: Reorganization of an Undergraduate Chapter

For cause, the Board of Directors, by vote of a majority of the Directors, in accordance with the procedures provided in the Fraternity's By-Laws, may institute a reorganization of any Undergraduate Chapter. The Board of Directors shall appoint a committee which may or may not include Alumni Members of the related Alumni Chapter to undertake such reorganization. The reorganization committee shall have full power and authority to direct and manage any or all of the operations of the Undergraduate Chapter. In connection with the reorganization of any Undergraduate Chapter, the reorganization committee may declare any Undergraduate Member of that Chapter to be an Alumni Member.

Section 11: Suspension of an Undergraduate Chapter

For cause, the Board of Directors, by vote of two-thirds of the Directors, in accordance with the procedures provided in the Fraternity's By-Laws, may suspend the charter and any or all of the operations of any Undergraduate Chapter of the Fraternity. Any Member of that Undergraduate Chapter, or Alumni Member may appeal such suspension to the next Assembly of Trustees, whose decision shall be final. Where necessary because of any threat to life, safety or well-being of the members, or if there is an obvious breach of member responsibilities or Fraternity principles, which harms the Fraternity or otherwise compromises the integrity of its operations, emergency suspension of an Undergraduate Chapter must be agreed to by two of the following: the Fraternity's Executive Director, the Fraternity's Chairman of the Board of Directors, or the Fraternity's President. A Chapter so suspended may appeal in accordance with the Bylaws.

Section 12: Revocation of an Undergraduate Chapter

For cause, the Board of Directors, by vote of two-thirds of the Directors, in accordance with the procedures provided in the Fraternity's By-Laws, may revoke the charter and dissolve the operations of any Undergraduate Chapter of the Fraternity. Any Member of that Undergraduate Chapter, member of that Associate Chapter or Alumni Member of the related Alumni Chapter may appeal such revocation of the charter to the next Assembly of Trustees, whose decision shall be final.

Section 13: The Provinces

The Undergraduate Chapters and Associate Chapters shall be further organized into Provinces to facilitate and enhance the administration of services by the Fraternity to the Undergraduate Chapters and Associate Chapters. The Board of Directors may designate such Provinces and the Undergraduate Chapters and Associate Chapters to be located in such Provinces.

Section 14: The Alumni Clubs

The Board of Directors may provide for the establishment of Alumni Clubs for the social and educational purposes of the Alumni Members of the Fraternity residing in a geographical area.

ARTICLE IV. THE CONVENTION AND THE ASSEMBLY OF TRUSTEES

Section 1: The Legislative Authority

The legislative authority of the Fraternity shall be vested jointly in the Convention and the Assembly of Trustees. They shall have full power to adopt, amend or repeal the Fraternity's Laws and to do all things necessary and proper to carry out the operations and to effect the purpose of the Fraternity. Except as otherwise provided by the Fraternity's Laws, no action shall be law until both the Convention and the Assembly of Trustees have approved it.

Section 2: The Convention

The Convention shall meet annually at such date, time and place as the Board of Directors may determine. The Convention shall consist of one Delegate from each Undergraduate Chapter that is in good standing with the Fraternity. Each Undergraduate Chapter shall select its Delegate to the Convention; provided that such delegate shall be an Undergraduate Member of the Fraternity and that Chapter.

Section 3: The Assembly of Trustees

The Assembly of Trustees shall meet annually at such date, time and place as the Board of Directors may determine. The Assembly of Trustees shall consist of one Trustee from each Alumni Chapter of a related Undergraduate Chapter that is in good standing with the Fraternity. Each Alumni Chapter shall select its Trustee to the Assembly of Trustees; provided that such Trustee shall be an Alumni Member of the Fraternity and that Alumni Chapter. In the event that any Alumni Chapter does not select a Trustee or the Trustee is unable to attend the Assembly of Trustees, the Board of Directors may appoint an Interim Trustee to represent that Alumni Chapter, who shall be an Alumni Member of the Fraternity but need not be a member of that Chapter. No Trustee or Interim Trustee may represent more than one Alumni Chapter at the same Assembly of Trustees.

Section 4: The Province Meetings

The Undergraduate Chapters and Associate Chapters within each Province shall meet annually at such date, time and place as the Board of Directors may determine. Each Province Meeting shall consist of a delegate from each Undergraduate Chapter and Associate Chapters in that Province. Each Undergraduate Chapter or Associate Chapter shall select its delegate to the Province Meeting; provided that such delegate shall be an Undergraduate Member of that Chapter or a member of that Associate Chapter. During the annual Province Meetings the Undergraduate Chapters that are in good standing with the Fraternity shall elect one Undergraduate Member to the Undergraduate Advisory Board for a one-year term. The Undergraduate Chapters and Associate Chapters in that Province shall consider such other business as that Province or the Board of Directors may prescribe.

ARTICLE V. THE OFFICERS AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section 1: The Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of the Fraternity shall be an odd number neither fewer than 9 nor more than 21 members, as fixed in the Fraternity's By-Laws. The Board of Directors shall consist of

- (a) each of the Officers of the Fraternity elected by the Assembly of Trustees;
- (b) three Undergraduate Directors, when the Directors on the Board number 15 or more, or two Undergraduate Directors, when the Directors on the Board number fewer than 15, elected annually at the Convention; and
- (c) the other Directors elected by the Assembly of Trustees for staggered terms of two years.

The President and Treasurer shall be elected concurrently to a two-year term by the Assembly of Trustees in even-numbered years. The Chairman of the Board and the Secretary shall be elected concurrently to a two-year term by the Assembly of Trustees in odd-numbered years. Any Director who has served on the Board for six or more immediately preceding consecutive years shall not be eligible for renomination to the Board, provided however that time served or to be served as President, Chairman, Secretary or Treasurer shall not be taken into consideration in such limitation.

Section 2: The Board of Directors' Authority

The executive and administrative authority of the Fraternity shall be vested in the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall manage the affairs of the Fraternity and shall report to and be under the direction and control of the Assembly of Trustees. All power and authority exercised by the Board of Directors or any Officer or Director shall be in accordance with the Fraternity's Constitution and By-Laws.

Section 3: The Officers

The Officers of the Fraternity shall be the President, the Chairman of the Board, the Secretary, and the Treasurer, each of whom shall be elected by the Assembly of Trustees. The President and Treasurer shall be elected concurrently to a two-year term in even-numbered years. The Chairman of the Board and the Secretary shall be elected concurrently to a two-year term in odd-numbered years. In addition, the Board of Directors may appoint from its number one or more Vice Presidents and a Vice Chairman of the Board.

Section 4: The President

The President shall be the Chief Rituals Officer of the Fraternity, shall appoint the Nominating Committee with the approval of the Board, as provided in the Fraternity's By-Laws, shall preside at the Assembly of Trustees, shall make an annual report to the Convention and the Assembly of Trustees as to the state of the Fraternity, and shall perform such other duties as the Assembly of Trustees or the Board of Directors may require.

Section 5: The Chairman of the Board

The Chairman of the Board shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the Fraternity, shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Directors, shall appoint all committees of the Board of Directors, with the approval of the Board, and shall perform such other duties as the Assembly of Trustees or the Board of Directors may require.

Section 6: The Secretary

The Secretary shall be the Chief Recording Officer of the Fraternity, shall keep the records of the Fraternity and the minutes of the Assembly of Trustees, and meetings of the Board of Directors, shall attest to all contracts executed by a duly authorized officer of the Fraternity and affix the seal of the Fraternity when so required, and shall perform such other duties as the Assembly of Trustees or the Board of Directors may require.

Section 7: The Treasurer

The Treasurer shall be the Chief Financial Officer of the Fraternity, shall collect, receive and have the care and custody of all moneys and securities of the Fraternity, shall have responsibility, under the direction of the Board of Directors, for managing the financial affairs of the Fraternity in accordance with the Fraternity's Laws, shall make an annual report to the Convention and the Assembly of Trustees as to the financial condition of the Fraternity, and shall perform such other duties as the Assembly of Trustees or the Board of Directors may require.

Section 8: The Vice Presidents

If the Board of Directors should appoint one, the Vice Presidents, during the absence or disability of the President and in the order of precedence established by the Board of Directors, shall perform the duties of the President and shall perform such other duties as the President or the Board of Directors may require.

Section 9: The Vice Chairman of the Board

If the Board of Directors should appoint one, the Vice Chairman of the Board, during the absence or disability of the Chairman of the Board, shall perform the duties of the Chairman of the Board and shall perform such other duties as the Chairman of the Board or the Board of Directors may require.

Section 10: Succession of Officers and Directors

In the event of a vacancy in the office of any elected Officer or Director, the Board of Directors, by a majority vote of the Directors present at a meeting of the Board, may fill such vacancy until the next Assembly of Trustees at which an election shall be held to fill the unexpired term of such office.

Section 11: Removal of Officers or Directors

For cause, the Assembly of Trustees or the Board of Directors, by a two-thirds vote of the Trustees present at the Assembly of Trustees or the Directors present at a meeting of the Board, may remove from office any elected Officer or Director.

Section 12: The Undergraduate Advisory Board

The Undergraduate Advisory Board shall meet at a date, time and place as the Board of Directors may determine. The Undergraduate Advisory Board shall consist of one Undergraduate Member from each Province elected annually by the Undergraduate Chapters in that Province and one Undergraduate Member from the Canadian Conference elected annually by the Undergraduate Chapters in Canada; provided that no Member of the same Chapter as the Undergraduate Advisory Board member elected by the Canadian Conference may also serve as the Undergraduate Advisory Board member elected by any Province during the same term. The Undergraduate Advisory Board shall advise the Board of Directors on matters of importance to the Undergraduate Members and the Undergraduate Chapters and Associate Chapters, shall elect from its members the officers of the Convention, and shall approve concurrently with the Board of Directors the amount of any fees, dues and assessments.

Section 13: The Executive Director

The Board of Directors shall select the Executive Director who shall serve at the will of the Board. The Executive Director shall be the Chief Operating Officer of the Fraternity, shall be a full-time employee of the Fraternity, shall organize, train and manage the Fraternity's professional and permanent staff, shall manage the day-to-day operations of the Fraternity, shall carry out the policies and directives of the Board of Directors and shall perform such other duties as the Assembly of Trustees or the Board of Directors may require.

Section 14: The Chaplain

The Chairman of the Board, with the approval of the Board of Directors, may appoint a volunteer alumni member to serve as the Chaplain of the Fraternity. The Chaplain shall be responsible for the spiritual care and counseling of the Fraternity and shall perform such other duties as the Assembly of Trustees or the Board of Directors may require.

Section 15: The Province Governor

The Chairman of the Board, with the approval of the Board of Directors, shall appoint for each Province at least one volunteer Alumni Member to serve at the pleasure of the Chairman as Province Governor for a term of two years. Appointments shall occur in even-numbered years for even-numbered provinces and in odd-numbered years for odd-numbered provinces. Province Governors shall solicit, promote and encourage alumni interest in and support for Undergraduate Chapters, Associate Chapters and Alumni Chapters and the Fraternity as a whole. Province Governors shall report to the Board of Directors on the status of Undergraduate Chapters, Associate Chapters and Alumni Chapters in their Province, and such other duties as the Board of Directors may assign.

Section 16: The Board of Province Governors

The Board of Province Governors shall consist of at least one Province Governor from each province. The Board of Province Governors shall meet at a date, time and place as the Board of Directors may determine. The Board of Province Governors shall advise the Board of Directors on matters of importance to the Provinces.

ARTICLE VI. THE FINANCES

Section 1: The Funds

The funds of the Fraternity shall be obtained by means of fees, dues and assessments to Undergraduate Chapters and Associate Chapters, as provided for in the Fraternity's By-Laws, and placed in the Fraternity's Operating Fund, except for the Loss Prevention Fees which shall be placed in the Fraternity's Loss Prevention Fund and used to fund the Fraternity's loss prevention and insurance programs. All fees, dues and assessments shall be collected by the Fraternity's professional staff. The amount of such fees, dues and assessments shall be established concurrently by the Board of Directors and the Undergraduate Advisory Board and published in the Fraternity's Policies.

Section 2: Annual Financial Reporting

The Treasurer of the Fraternity shall submit to the Convention and the Assembly of Trustees an annual report on the financial condition of the Fraternity. Such report shall include the appropriate financial statements, including but not limited to, the statement of revenues and expenses, the statement of fund balance, the statement of changes in fund balance, and other appropriate financial statements. The Treasurer's report to the Convention and the Assembly of Trustees may include preliminary unaudited year-end financial statements. The complete annual report on the financial condition of the Fraternity, including the appropriate financial statements and the report of a Certified Public Accountant who has audited the Fraternity's financial statements, shall be published in the *Delta Upsilon Quarterly*.

Section 3: Annual Audit

The Board of Directors or a committee of the Board, which shall not include the Treasurer of the Fraternity, shall arrange for the Fraternity's financial statements to be audited annually at the end of the fiscal year by an independent Certified Public Accountant who shall issue a report to the Board regarding the Fraternity's financial statements.

Section 4: Fidelity Bond

Each of the elected Officers and Directors of the Fraternity, as well as each of the Fraternity's professional and permanent staff, shall be insured under a blanket fidelity bond at the Fraternity's expense.

ARTICLE VII. AMENDMENTS

Section 1: Authority and Notice of Amendments

This Constitution may be amended by two-thirds vote of the Delegates present at the Convention and the Trustees present at the Assembly of Trustees; provided that, at least 60 days prior to either such vote, notice of any proposed amendments shall have been provided to each Undergraduate and Alumni Chapter.

The By-laws of Delta Upsilon Fraternity

Revised July 31, 2021

ARTICLE I. THE FRATERNITY'S INSIGNIA AND HERALDRY

Section 1: The Ritual and Oath of Initiation

The Board of Directors or a Ritual Committee appointed by the Board shall establish and publish the Fraternity's Ritual of Initiation and other rituals. The Ritual of Initiation shall include the Oath of Initiation as follows:

I, of my own free will and accord, in the presence of God and of these witnesses, do hereby solemnly declare that the principles of this Fraternity as they have been explained to me accord entirely with my own views; and I solemnly promise that as a member of this Fraternity I will faithfully adhere to those principles endeavoring in every way to perfect myself morally, intellectually and socially, and endeavoring also to act toward others according to that high standard of conduct required by the Fraternity.

I solemnly promise that I will be loyal to the Delta Upsilon Fraternity and to this chapter, abiding by their rules, discharging my obligations to them faithfully and using all honorable means to promote their interests.

I solemnly promise that I will share with my brothers the duties of my chapter; that I will uphold and encourage them in all that is honorable and right; that I will ever extend to each brother the right hand of sympathy; and that at all times and in all circumstances I will endeavor to cultivate those sentiments which should ever exist between brothers.

All this I solemnly promise upon my honor, without any equivocation, mental reservation, or secret evasion of mind whatsoever.

Section 2: The Seal

The Seal of the Fraternity shall be as follows: within a circular band bearing the words "Delta Upsilon Fraternity 1834-1909," a shield bearing or a balance scale proper on chief azure seven mullets of the first, four and three.

Section 3: The Coat of Arms

The coat-of-arms of the Fraternity shall be as follows:

DELTA UPSILON beareth; or a balanced scale proper on chief azure seven mullets of the first, four and three. Crest, on a knight's helmet with visor raised, the badge of the Fraternity all proper. Motto, the words Δικαία Υποθήκη Supporters, the bannerets of the arms of the Convention and the Assembly of Trustees.

The CONVENTION beareth; or an oak tree rooted, branched and leaved proper on a chief azure five linked rings of the first in fesse.

The ASSEMBLY beareth; azure a chevron between five coronets or, two, one and two. The arms of the Fraternity shall be uniform throughout the Chapters.

Section 4: The Colors

The colors of the Fraternity shall be Old Gold and Sapphire Blue.

Section 5: The Badge

The badge of the Fraternity shall be a monogram of the letters Delta and Upsilon overlapping, and shall bear upon the arms of Upsilon in Greek letters the motto Δικαιο Υποθηκη. The badge shall not be worn by any person other than a duly initiated Member of the Fraternity, or the mother, wife, or fiancée of such a Member.

Section 6: The Recognition Pin

The recognition pin of the Fraternity shall be a miniature of the badge. The recognition pin shall not be worn by any person other than a duly initiated Member of the Fraternity or the mother, wife or fiancé of such member.

Section 7: The Flag

The flag of the Fraternity shall be in the following proportions: length of fly, 30 parts, length of hoist, 20 parts, end stripes each 9 parts wide and Sapphire Blue in color, middle stripe 12 parts wide and Old Gold in color. Upon the middle stripe there shall be the monogram of the letters Delta and Upsilon 10 parts high and 9 parts wide and Sapphire Blue in color.

Section 8: Other Insignia

The Board of Directors may authorize and approve other official insignia of the Fraternity and may proscribe limitations on its uses and displays.

Section 9: Founders Day

The fourth day of November shall be known as Founders' Day and should be appropriately commemorated by the Undergraduate Chapters and Associate Chapters and the Alumni Chapters.

Section 10: The Delta Upsilon Quarterly

The Fraternity shall publish and distribute a magazine for and about the Fraternity, the Members, the Undergraduate Chapters, Associate Chapters and Alumni Chapters, and matters of importance to each of them. The magazine shall be called the *Delta Upsilon Quarterly*.

ARTICLE II. THE MEMBERS

Section 1: Member's Responsibilities

Each Undergraduate, Alumni and Associate Member of the Fraternity shall:

- (a) Uphold and abide by the Oath of Initiation and Founding Principles of the Fraternity, to preserve and promote by all honorable means the interests and good name of the Fraternity, its Members and its Chapters;
- (b) Uphold and abide by the Fraternity's Laws and the rules and regulations of his Chapter and discharge his obligations to the Fraternity, other Members and his Chapter faithfully and share in the duties of the Fraternity and his Chapter, including all financial obligations to the Fraternity or his Chapter; and
- (c) Abide by applicable federal, state, provincial and local laws, ordinances, rules and regulations. To the extent not inconsistent with the Fraternity's Laws, the Board of Directors may specify, in the Fraternity's Policies, further Member's responsibilities and the causes for which a Member may be suspended or expelled from Membership in the Fraternity.

Section 2: Non-discrimination

Any individual of merit who identifies as a man is welcome to seek membership in the Fraternity. In any membership decision, including recruitment, pledging, suspension, expulsion, or electing one to Membership in the Fraternity, a Member, Associate Member, Undergraduate Chapter, Associate Chapter, Alumni Chapter or the Board of Directors may not discriminate against any male on the basis of his race, color, ethnicity, age, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, citizenship or physical disability.

Section 3: Anti-hazing

No Member, Associate Member, Undergraduate Chapter, Associate Chapter or Alumni Chapter may haze or cause another person to haze another Member, Associate Member or person. "Hazing" includes, but is not limited to, taking any action or creating any situation that produces in another person mental or physical discomfort, embarrassment, harassment or ridicule.

Section 4: Procedures for Suspension or Expulsion From Membership

- (a) No Member may be suspended or expelled from Membership in the Fraternity except upon written or electronic notice of the cause and an opportunity to be heard.
- (b) The Undergraduate or Alumni Chapter or the Board of Directors, whichever is to consider the matter, shall provide the Member notice setting forth a statement of the alleged cause, the possibility that he may be suspended or expelled, the date, time and place at which the Undergraduate or Alumni Chapter or the Board of Directors shall meet for a hearing on the matter and a statement of the rights and procedures to which the Member is entitled at such hearing. The Undergraduate Executive Board or Alumni Chapter, or the International Fraternity shall cause the notice to be delivered to the Member at least seven (7) days prior to the scheduled hearing, except in the event of an emergency suspension.
- (c) The Undergraduate or Alumni Chapter or the Board of Directors may appoint a committee to present the alleged cause at the hearing. The Member shall be entitled to the aid and assistance of any other Member to respond to the alleged cause. The Member shall be entitled to present such witnesses or other evidence as he feels appropriate and necessary to respond to the alleged cause. Should the Member fail to appear at the hearing as set forth in the written notice, the alleged cause shall be deemed admitted and conclusively established. During the course of the hearing and at all times, the Undergraduate or Alumni Chapter or the Board of Directors shall extend to the Member every assistance to establish the truth or to present any mitigating circumstances.
- (d) At the conclusion of the hearing the Undergraduate or Alumni Chapter or the Board of Directors shall vote first upon the alleged cause and, if found to be established, then upon whether to suspend or expel the Member from Membership in the Fraternity. If a Member is suspended or expelled, a statement setting forth the cause found to be established, the vote, and whether the Member was suspended or expelled, shall be submitted. An appropriate officer of the Undergraduate or Alumni Chapter shall provide to the International Fraternity Headquarters a statement setting forth the cause found to be established, the vote and whether the Member was suspended or expelled. The Member shall be suspended or expelled from Membership in the Fraternity effective immediately. A suspended or expelled Member's rights in the Fraternity shall not be reinstated unless and until the period of suspension expires or the Assembly of Trustees reverses the suspension or expulsion and reinstates the Member. The Board of Directors may vote electronically or telephonically so long as such vote is ratified at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Board of Directors.
- (e) Within 30 days of the vote of the Undergraduate or Alumni Chapter or the Board of Directors, the Member may appeal the decision by sending a notice of appeal to the International Fraternity Headquarters setting forth a brief statement of any substantive or procedural reason why he should not be suspended or expelled. The appeal shall be heard at the next Assembly of Trustees. The Undergraduate or Alumni Chapter or Board of Directors and the suspended or expelled Member each may appear and may make a statement. The Assembly of Trustees, by majority vote, may affirm, reverse or modify the order of suspension or expulsion and to reinstate the Member. The International Fraternity Headquarters, at the direction of the Assembly of Trustees, shall provide notice of the decision of the Assembly of Trustees to the suspended or expelled Member and to his Chapter.

ARTICLE III. THE UNDERGRADUATE CHAPTERS, THE ASSOCIATE CHAPTERS AND THE ALUMNI CHAPTERS

Section 1: Undergraduate Chapters in Good Standing

Each Undergraduate Chapter chartered by the Fraternity shall be in good standing with the Fraternity, except during any period in which: (a) the Chapter is in reorganization under the direction of a reorganization committee; (b) the Chapter's charter and any or all of its operations are suspended by the Board of Directors; (c) the Chapter's charter is revoked and its operations dissolved by the Board of Directors; or (d) the Chapter is 90 days or more late in paying any fees, dues, or assessments due to the Fraternity.

Section 2: Minimum Organizational Requirements for Undergraduate Chapters

- (a) The Officers of an Undergraduate Chapter shall include, but not be limited to: 1. President; 2. Vice President-Member Education; 3. Vice President-Loss Prevention; 4. Vice President-External Relations; 5. Vice President-Recruitment; 6. Vice President-Academic Excellence; 7. Vice President-Finance; and 8. Vice President-Administration. No person shall be elected as an officer of a Chapter who is not an Undergraduate Member in good standing at the college or university where the Chapter is located. If an officer of a Chapter shall cease to be qualified, his term shall terminate immediately and his office shall become vacant.
- (b) The President of the Undergraduate Chapter shall preside at all meetings of the Chapter, shall ensure that the Chapter and each of the Undergraduate and Associate Members observe and uphold the Fraternity's purposes and the Founding Principles, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Fraternity's Laws or the Chapter.
- (c) The Vice President-Member Education shall coordinate the Chapter's Associate Member education and Member education programs and such other activities that educate Members about and promote the Fraternity's purposes and the Founding Principles and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Fraternity's Laws or the Chapter.
- (d) The Vice President-Loss Prevention shall ensure that the Chapter and each of the Undergraduate and Associate Members complies with the Fraternity's Loss Prevention programs, shall educate Members about such programs and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Fraternity's Laws or the Chapter.
- (e) The Vice President External Relations shall plan, direct and coordinate the Chapter's public relations program, including, but not limited to, relations with the college or university at which the Chapter is located, the community, the Chapter's Alumni Members, other fraternities, other Undergraduate Chapters of the Fraternity, and parents, shall plan direct and coordinate the Chapter's philanthropy programs and community service projects, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Fraternity's Laws or the Chapter.
- (f) The Vice President Recruitment shall plan, direct and coordinate the Chapter's rushing, recruiting and pledging of new Associate Members and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Fraternity's Laws or the Chapter.
- (g) The Vice President Academic Excellence shall plan, direct and coordinate the Chapter's scholarship programs and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Fraternity's Laws or the Chapter.
- (h) The Vice President-Finance shall manage and maintain the Chapter's financial affairs, subject to the supervision and under the direction of the Alumni Chapter, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Fraternity's Laws or the Chapter. The Treasurer shall be elected by the Undergraduate Members of the Chapter for a term of not less than one year, subject to the approval of and removal by the Alumni Chapter.
- (i) The Vice President-Administration shall keep all Chapter records, shall keep written minutes of all Chapter meetings, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Fraternity's Laws or the Chapter.
- (j) To the extent any Undergraduate Chapter seeks to deviate from the minimum organizational requirements set forth in this section, the Chapter may petition in writing to the Board of Directors for specific approval of a proposed alternative organizational structure.

Section 3: Emergency Suspension of a Chapter or Member

When in the best interests of the Fraternity or others, and consistent with the Constitution, an Undergraduate Chapter or Member may be temporarily suspended without a hearing pending an investigation if agreed to by two of the following: the Fraternity's Executive Director, the Fraternity's Chairman of the Board of Directors, or the Fraternity's President. The suspension shall be no longer than 60 days.

Section 4: Procedures for Reorganization of an Undergraduate Chapter

If the Board of Directors institutes a reorganization of an Undergraduate Chapter, the Secretary of the Fraternity, at the direction of the Board, shall provide written notice to the Undergraduate Chapter and the related Alumni Chapter that a reorganization is underway, the purpose or reason for the reorganization and the members of the reorganization committee. The reorganization committee shall have full power and authority to direct and manage any or all of the operations of the Chapter. In the course of a reorganization, the reorganization committee may interview each of the Undergraduate Members and Associate Members of such Chapter who wish to participate in the reorganization. Based on those interviews, the reorganization committee may declare any Undergraduate Member to be an Alumni Member or any Associate Member to be no longer affiliated with that Chapter. Upon completion of the reorganization, the Board of Directors, on its own recommendation or the recommendation of the reorganization committee, shall declare the reorganization completed and return the Chapter's authority to the Undergraduate Members.

Section 5: Procedures for Suspension or Revocation of an Undergraduate Chapter

- (a) The Board of Directors shall not suspend or revoke an Undergraduate Chapter's charter, or any Chapter's operations, except upon notice of the cause and an opportunity to be heard.
- (b) The Fraternity Headquarters shall provide the Undergraduate Chapter notice setting forth a statement of the alleged cause, the possibility that the Chapter's charter and operations may be suspended or revoked, the date, time and place at which the Board of Directors shall meet to hear the matter and a statement of the rights and procedures to which the Chapter is entitled at such hearing. The Fraternity Headquarters, at the direction of the Board, shall cause the notice to be delivered to the Undergraduate Chapter at least 14 days prior to the hearing.
- (c) The Board of Directors may appoint a committee to present the alleged cause at the hearing. The Undergraduate Chapter and the related Alumni Chapter may appear at the hearing. The Undergraduate Chapter and related Alumni Chapter shall be entitled to the aid and assistance of any Alumni Member or any other Member of the Fraternity to respond to the alleged cause. The Undergraduate Chapter or related Alumni Chapter shall be entitled to present such witnesses or other evidence as it feels appropriate and necessary to respond to the alleged cause. Should a representative of the Undergraduate Chapter or related Alumni Chapter fail to appear at the hearing as set forth in the notice, the alleged cause shall be deemed admitted and conclusively established. During the course of the hearing and at all times, the Board of Directors shall extend to the Undergraduate Chapter and related Alumni Chapter every assistance to establish the truth or to present any mitigating circumstances.
- (d) At the conclusion of the hearing, the Board of Directors shall vote first upon the alleged cause and, if found to be established, then upon whether to suspend or revoke the charter and any of the operations of the Undergraduate Chapter. If the Undergraduate Chapter suspended or revoked, the Fraternity Headquarters, at the direction of the Board, shall record in the minutes a statement setting forth the cause found to be established, the vote and whether the Chapter was suspended or revoked. The Fraternity Headquarters, upon the direction of the Board, shall provide notice of the decision to the Undergraduate Chapter and the related Alumni Chapter. Upon a decision to suspend or revoke an Undergraduate Chapter, the Chapter shall be suspended or revoked effective immediately. A suspended or revoked Chapter shall not be reinstated unless and until the period of suspension expires or the Assembly of Trustees reverses the suspension or expulsion and reinstates the Chapter.
- (e) Within 30 days of the vote, the Undergraduate Chapter and the related Alumni Chapter, may appeal the decision by sending a notice of appeal to the Fraternity Headquarters, setting forth a brief statement of any substantive or procedural reason why the Chapter should not be suspended or revoked. The appeal shall be heard at the next Assembly of Trustees. Any Member of the Undergraduate Chapter or related Alumni Chapter or any member of the Board of Directors, may appear and may make a statement. The Assembly of Trustees, by a majority vote of the Trustees present, may affirm, reverse or modify the order of suspension or revocation. The Fraternity Headquarters, at the direction of the Assembly of Trustees, shall provide notice to both the Undergraduate Chapter, and the related Alumni Chapter, of the Assembly of Trustees' decision.

ARTICLE IV. THE CONVENTION AND THE ASSEMBLY OF TRUSTEES

Section 1: Notice of the Convention and the Assembly of Trustees

The Fraternity Headquarters, at the direction of the Board of Directors, shall notify each of the Undergraduate Chapters, Associate Chapters and Alumni Chapters of the date, time and place of the regular annual sessions of the Convention and the Assembly of Trustees at least 60 days in advance. The Fraternity shall provide each Undergraduate Chapter, Associate Chapter and Alumni Chapter the agenda of legislation to be considered at the Convention and the Assembly of Trustees at least 60 days in advance. Notice may be electronic.

Section 2: The Convention Quorum and Voting

Delegates representing a majority of the Undergraduate Chapters that are in good standing with the Fraternity shall constitute a quorum of the Convention. Except as otherwise provided in the Fraternity's Constitution, all actions by the Convention shall be by a majority vote of the Delegates present at the Convention. The right of any Delegate to exercise his judgment on any matter before the Convention and to vote accordingly shall not be affected by any instructions from his Chapter nor shall he be held to answer for any deviation from any such instructions. Only Delegates present may vote at the Convention. No Undergraduate Chapter may grant its proxy to any other Undergraduate Chapter's Delegate.

Section 3: The Assembly of Trustees Quorum and Voting

Trustees representing thirty-three percent (33%) of the Alumni Chapters of related Undergraduate Chapters that are in good standing with the Fraternity shall constitute a quorum of the Assembly of Trustees. Except as otherwise provided in the Fraternity's Constitution, all actions by the Assembly of Trustees shall be by a majority vote of the Trustees present at the Assembly of Trustees. The right of any Trustee to exercise his judgment on any matter before the Assembly of Trustees and to vote accordingly shall not be affected by any instructions from the Alumni Chapter that he represents, nor shall he be held to answer for any deviation from any such instructions. Only Trustees present may vote at the Assembly of Trustees. No Alumni Chapter may grant its proxy to any other Alumni Chapter's Trustee.

Section 4: The Officers of the Convention

The officers of the Convention shall be the Chairman and the Recorder and such other officers as may be required. The Convention Chairman shall be elected by and from the Undergraduate Advisory Board, shall preside at the Convention and shall perform such other duties as may be required of such office. The Convention Recorder shall be elected by and from the Undergraduate Advisory Board, shall keep the records of the Convention and shall deliver them to the Fraternity Headquarters upon adjournment and shall perform such other duties as may be required of such office. Other officers of the Convention shall be elected by the Undergraduate Advisory Board.

Section 5: The Officers of the Assembly of Trustees

The President of the Fraternity shall preside at the Assembly of Trustees. The Secretary of the Fraternity shall keep the records of the Assembly of Trustees. Other officers of the Assembly of Trustees shall be appointed by the Board of Directors.

Section 6: Eligibility

The Delegates present at the Convention and the Trustees present at the Assembly of Trustees shall be the sole judges of the eligibility of any Delegate or any Trustee to vote on any matter brought before the Convention or the Assembly of Trustees.

Section 7: The Order of Business

The Convention and the Assembly of Trustees shall determine the rules of their proceedings and the order of business to be brought before them. Except to the extent other rules are adopted, the Convention and the Assembly of Trustees shall be governed by Robert's Rules of Order Revised.

Section 8: Resolutions

All resolutions offered at the Convention or the Assembly of Trustees shall be submitted in writing to the Convention Recorder or the Secretary of the Fraternity. The Convention Recorder shall submit to the Fraternity Headquarters all resolutions adopted by the Convention. The Secretary of the Fraternity or designee shall present all such resolutions to the next Assembly of Trustees.

Section 9: Open Sessions

The Convention and the Assembly of Trustees shall be open. Any Member of the Fraternity may attend the Convention or the Assembly of Trustees. The privileges of the floor, but not the right to vote, shall be extended to all Members on any matter brought before the Convention or the Assembly of Trustees.

Section 10: Recess, Adjournment and Recall

The Convention or the Assembly of Trustees may recess to another date and time for any purpose including awaiting action by the other body on any proposed legislation or otherwise to continue its business; provided that it shall not recess for more than three days. If the Convention or the Assembly of Trustees recesses, the Delegates or Trustees shall continue to serve. The Convention or Assembly of Trustees may adjourn sine die upon completion of its business, except that the Board of Directors may recall within three days of such adjournment either or both the Convention or the Assembly of Trustees for any purpose.

Section 11: Minutes of the Convention and the Assembly of Trustees

The Fraternity shall make available, by print or electronically, to each Undergraduate Chapter, Associate Chapter and Alumni Chapter, within 90 days, the minutes of the Convention and the Assembly of Trustees, including all resolutions adopted by both and the names of the Officers and Directors elected by the Assembly of Trustees.

Section 12: Special Sessions

Ten percent or more of the Undergraduate Chapters that are in good standing with the Fraternity or ten percent or more of the Alumni Chapters of the related Undergraduate Chapters that are in good standing with the Fraternity may require the Board of Directors to call a special session of either or both of the Convention and the Assembly of Trustees by providing the Fraternity Headquarters written demand setting forth the purpose for such special session. The Board of Directors shall call such special session within 90 days of receipt of the written demand. No business shall be considered in a special session except that which is set forth in the written demand. The Fraternity Headquarters, at the direction of the Board, shall provide written notice of the date, time and place of any special session to each of the Undergraduate Chapters, Associate Chapters and Alumni Chapters.

Section 13: Joint Sessions

The Board of Directors may convene a joint session of the Convention and the Assembly of Trustees, if it finds it expedient, to hear Officer and committee reports or for other informational purposes. No legislation may be considered or approved in such joint session, but may only be considered and approved when the Convention and the Assembly of Trustees are in their separate sessions.

Section 14: The Leadership Institute

A Leadership Institute for officers and members of Undergraduate Chapters, Associate Chapters and Alumni Chapters shall be held annually at such date, time and place as the Board of Directors may determine.

Section 15: The Regional Leadership Academies

The Board of Directors may provide for Regional Leadership Academies for the officers and members of Undergraduate Chapters and Associate Chapters in one or more Provinces to be held in conjunction with Province Meetings.

ARTICLE V. THE OFFICERS AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section 1: The Number of Directors

The Board of Directors shall be an odd number, neither fewer than nine nor more than twenty-one members, as provided by the Fraternity's Constitution. The number of Directors may be changed by amendment to these By-Laws; provided that no decrease in the number shall have the effect of shortening the term of any incumbent Director.

Section 2: The Nominating Committee

(a) At least six months prior to the next Assembly of Trustees, the President of the Fraternity, with the approval of the Board of Directors, shall appoint a Nominating Committee of five members to solicit, evaluate, and nominate candidates to stand for election for the office of each elected Officer and Director. To the extent practicable, the members of the Nominating Committee shall be constituted as follows: no two members of the Nominating Committee may be from the same Alumni Chapter and related Undergraduate Chapter or Associate Chapter; at least one member of the Nominating Committee must be from each country in which the Fraternity has an Undergraduate Chapter that is in good standing with the Fraternity; at least one member of the Nominating Committee must be a past President or Chairman of the Board of the Fraternity; and at least one member of the Nominating Committee must be a president of an existing and active Alumni Chapter.

(b) In soliciting, evaluating and nominating candidates to stand for election for the office of each elected Officer or Director, the Nominating Committee should give strong consideration to Alumni Members who have had direct experience recently with an Undergraduate Chapter or Associate Chapter, have served as an officer of an Alumni Chapter, or have served as a member of the Fraternity's professional staff. The Nominating Committee should seek to nominate Alumni Members who will provide the Board of Directors the greatest ethnic, generational, geographical, national, professional, occupational and Chapter diversity that is, nevertheless, consistent with the highest quality of leadership available to serve the Fraternity.

(c) The Nominating Committee shall publish its report to each of the Undergraduate Chapters, Associate Chapters, and Alumni Chapters at least two months prior to the Assembly of Trustees. The report shall include the names of those candidates nominated with the pertinent biographical information considered under Article V, Section 2, Paragraph (b).

Section 3: Nominations for Officers and Directors

Notwithstanding section 2 of this Article, the Assembly of Trustees shall not be bound in any respect by the report of the Nominating Committee. Nominations for election to the office of any elected Officer or Director shall be opened to the floor of the Assembly of Trustees. Any Member may nominate any Alumni Member of the Fraternity as a candidate to stand for election to any office of any elected Officer or Director.

Section 4: Regular Meetings of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors shall meet regularly at such date, time and place as the Chairman of the Board may determine. The Fraternity Headquarters, at the direction of the Chairman of the Board, shall provide written or electronic notice of such meetings to each Officer and Director.

Section 5: Special Meetings of the Board of Directors

Any three Officers and Directors may require the Chairman of the Board to call a special meeting by providing the Chairman of the Board and the Secretary of the Fraternity written or electronic demand setting forth the purpose for a special meeting. The Chairman of the Board shall call a special meeting within 30 days of receipt of the demand. The Fraternity Headquarters, at the direction of the Chairman of the Board, shall provide notice of the date, time and place and the purpose of such special meeting to each Officer and Director. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be conducted by telephone.

Section 6: The Board of Directors Quorum and Voting

A majority of Directors shall constitute a quorum of the Board of Directors and, except where otherwise provided by the Fraternity's Constitution, all actions by the Board of Directors shall be by a majority vote of the Directors. The Board may also act by a vote of a majority of Directors electronically or telephonically. All Directors must be notified of such votes and such votes must be recorded in the minutes of the next regular or special meeting of the Board of Directors. Except to the extent that other rules are adopted, meetings of the Board of Directors shall be governed by Robert's Rules of Order.

Section 7: Ex Officio Members of the Board of Directors

Every Past President of the Fraternity shall be a member ex officio of the Board of Directors, without the right to vote.

Section 8: Compensation of the Officers and Directors

The Officers and Directors shall receive no compensation for their service, except that the Fraternity may reimburse the Officers and Directors for reasonable expenses they incur in performing their duties on behalf of the Fraternity, under written guidelines approved by the Board of Directors and published in the Fraternity's Policies.

Section 9: The Committees

The Board of Directors may establish such Committees as it deems necessary to assist it in its duties, which may include the Committee on Administration, Alumni Chapter, Expansion, Finance, Graduate Activities, Housing, and Undergraduate Activities. The Board of Directors shall designate the duties to be performed by the Committees. Except as otherwise provided in the Fraternity's laws, the Board of Directors may not delegate its constitutional duties or functions to a Committee of less than the whole Board.

Section 10: Qualifications and Compensation of the Executive Director

The Board of Directors shall conduct an open search for selection of the Executive Director. The Executive Director shall be qualified by education or experience for such position and who has demonstrated (a) a commitment to the purpose of the Fraternity, (b) an ability to work with Undergraduate and Alumni Members, and (c) an ability to manage the operations of the Fraternity. The compensation of the Executive Director shall be specifically approved by the Board of Directors. The Fraternity may reimburse the Executive Director for reasonable expenses he incurs in performing his duties for the Fraternity, under guidelines approved by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VI. THE FINANCES

Section 1: The Budget

The Board of Directors shall establish an annual budget for the Fraternity's operations. The Board of Directors shall set forth in the Fraternity's Policies written procedures for the preparation, review and approval of an annual budget and for the management and control of expenses.

Section 2: The Associate Membership Fees

The Fraternity may assess each Undergraduate Chapter and Associate Chapter an Associate Membership Fee for each person pledged as an Associate Member, in an amount established by the Board of Directors and the Undergraduate Advisory Board concurrently. The Associate Membership Fee shall be payable at the time of pledging. No Undergraduate Chapter or Associate Chapter may initiate an Associate Member as a Member of the Fraternity unless the Associate Membership Fee has been paid. Each Undergraduate Chapter and Associate Chapter shall report to the Fraternity Headquarters the name of each man pledged within seven days after pledging. The Fraternity may assess any Undergraduate Chapter or Associate Chapter that fails to pay timely the Associate Membership Fee a late fee, in an amount established by the Board of Directors and the Undergraduate Advisory Board concurrently.

Section 3: The Initiation Fees

The Fraternity may assess each Undergraduate Chapter, in an amount established by the Board of Directors and the Undergraduate Advisory Board concurrently. The Fraternity may assess an Associate Chapter an Initiation Fee for each Member initiated at the time the Associate Chapter is installed as an Undergraduate Chapter of the Fraternity, in the same amount as the Initiation Fees for Undergraduate Chapters. The Fraternity may assess an Initiation Fee for each Graduate Member initiated as a Graduate Member by any Undergraduate or Alumni Chapter or the Board of Directors in the same amount as the Initiation Fee for Undergraduate Chapters. The Initiation Fee shall be payable at the time of initiation. Each Undergraduate Chapter or Associate Chapter to be installed shall report to the Fraternity Headquarters the name of each man to be initiated as a Member of the Fraternity at least seven days before the initiation date. The Fraternity may assess a late fee in an amount established by the Board of Directors and the Undergraduate Advisory Board concurrently, to any Undergraduate Chapter or Associate Chapter to be installed that fails to pay timely the Initiation Fees.

Section 4: The Undergraduate Membership Fees

The Fraternity may assess each Undergraduate Chapter and Associate Chapter Undergraduate Membership Fees for each Member and Associate Member of that Undergraduate Chapter or Associate Chapter, in an amount established by the Board of Directors and the Undergraduate Advisory Board concurrently. Undergraduate Membership Fees may be payable in two installments as established by the Board of Directors. Each Undergraduate Chapter and Associate Chapter shall report to the Fraternity Headquarters the name of each Member and Associate Member annually. The Fraternity may assess any Undergraduate Chapter or Associate Chapter that fails to pay timely the Undergraduate Membership Fees installments, a late fee in an amount established by the Board of Directors and the Undergraduate Advisory Board concurrently.

Section 5: The Loss Prevention Fees

The Fraternity may assess each Undergraduate Chapter and Associate Chapter an annual Loss Prevention Fees for each Member and Associate Member of that Undergraduate Chapter or Associate Chapter, in an amount established by the Board of Directors and the Undergraduate Advisory Board concurrently. The Loss Prevention Fees may be payable in installments as established by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors may vary the Loss Prevention Fees between Undergraduate Chapters and Associate Chapters based on insurance underwriting criteria and other risk factors. The Board of Directors may waive all or part of the Loss Prevention Fees for any Undergraduate Chapter or Associate Chapter that can demonstrate that it has purchased insurance coverage that is equal to or better than the insurance coverage provided through the Fraternity's loss prevention program. The Fraternity may assess any Undergraduate Chapter or Associate Chapter that fails to pay timely the Loss Prevention Fees a late fee, in an amount established by the Board of Directors and the Undergraduate Advisory Board concurrently.

Section 6: The Loss Prevention Fund

The Board of Directors shall establish and maintain a Loss Prevention Fund to be funded by the Loss Prevention Fees to the Undergraduate Chapters and Associate Chapters. The Loss Prevention Fund shall be used to fund the Fraternity's loss prevention and insurance programs including insurance coverage. Any excess funds in the Loss Prevention Fund at the end of the fiscal year may be retained to fund future loss prevention and insurance programs or may be refunded to the Chapters and Associate Chapters, as the Board of Directors may determine.

Section 7: The Permanent Trust Fund

The Board of Directors shall establish and maintain a Permanent Trust Fund as an endowment fund for the Fraternity's future. The Permanent Trust Fund shall be funded by gifts, devises or bequests to the Fraternity or other contributions, which may include contributions from the Fraternity's Operating Fund as the Board of Directors may determine. Any use of the principal of the Permanent Trust Fund shall require the approval of the Board of Directors by a three-fourths vote of the Directors present at a meeting of the Board of Directors. The Treasurer of the Fraternity shall provide a complete accounting of the use of any principal of the Permanent Trust

Fund during the prior fiscal year in his report to the Convention and the Assembly of Trustees and the Fraternity's financial statements published in the Delta Upsilon Quarterly. Any interest, dividends or other income earned on the principal of the Permanent Trust Fund during any fiscal year may be used to fund the Fraternity's Operating Fund and the general operations of the Fraternity or for other purposes or may be retained as principal in the Permanent Trust Fund, as the Board of Directors may determine.

Section 8: Operating Fund

The Board of Directors shall establish and maintain an Operating Fund to account for the income and expenses from the Fraternity's general operations, and to provide funds for the Educational Fund. The Operating Fund shall be funded by Initiation Fees, Associate Membership Fees and Undergraduate Membership Fees and by gifts, devises or bequests to the Fraternity or other contributions, which may include contributions from the Fraternity's Permanent Trust Fund as the Board of Directors may determine.

Section 9: Other Funds

The Board of Directors may establish and maintain such other funds in addition to the Fraternity's General Fund, Insurance Fund and Permanent Trust Fund and may establish the uses and limitations on the uses of such funds.

ARTICLE VII. AMENDMENTS

Section 1: Authority and Notice of Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended by a majority of the Delegates present at the Convention and a majority of the Trustees present at the Assembly of Trustees; provided that, at least 60 days prior to such vote, notice of any proposed amendments shall be provided to each Undergraduate and Alumni Chapter.

Fraternity Language and Style Guide

You will want to know proper definitions and proper usage for the words, abbreviations, and terms:

alumna	A female (singular) college graduate.
alumnae	Female (plural) college graduates. (Pronounced: a – lum – nee)
alumni	Male (plural) college graduates. Also used when referencing both male and female graduates.
alumnus	A male (singular) college graduate.
Assembly	Assembly of Trustees. Alumni legislative branch of Delta Upsilon, performs executive function.
associate chapter	A group of unaffiliated men recruited to build a new group to petition and be installed as a Delta Upsilon chapter. Associate chapters have officially been recognized by the Fraternity's Board of Directors. Capitalize only when referring to a specific associate chapter.
associate member	A prospective member of your chapter who has taken the vows required in the formal Pledging Ceremony.
Badge	The word should always be capitalized when referring to the DU membership Badge. Never refer to the Badge as a pin.
Board of Directors	The group of elected volunteers that handle the decision-making responsibility of the general fraternity while the Assembly and Convention is not in session.
Board of Trustees	The group of men organized as the decision making body of the DUEF.
brother	Refers to an initiated member of the Fraternity. Capitalize the word only when it precedes a name. (Ex: Brother James Garfield)
chapter	An organized body of undergraduate men that make up a recognized and official DU Fraternity outlet. It is incorrect to refer to this body as "the house"; the term "house" refers only to the chapter's residence. Capitalize when referring to a specific chapter. Ex: Our chapter had a meeting. The Williams Chapter was recognized at the banquet.
Charge	The speech given during a DU Initiation. Should be capitalized.
charter	The physical document that declares an organized body as an officially recognized DU chapter.
Convention	The undergraduate legislative branch of Delta Upsilon.
DUEF	The Delta Upsilon Educational Foundation, which is a separate 501(c)(3) organization that is the fundraising arm of the Fraternity. The Foundation raises money each year to support the Fraternity's educational and leadership programming.
DUEL	Delta Upsilon Emerging Leaders Experience. This program is uniquely designed to help young leaders prepare to meet the challenges and responsibilities in life and in their chapter.

DUIF	The Delta Upsilon International Fraternity, which is a 501(c)(7) organization, made up of officially designated chapters and their respective members.
FEA	Fraternity Executives Association. The Fraternity Executives Association is the professional association of men's and women's fraternity executives.
Foundation	See DUEF.
Founders	Capitalize when referring to the Fraternity's founding members.
Founders Day	November 4. No apostrophe.
Founding Fathers	The more correct term to use when referring to the founding members of a specific chapter.
Fraternally	The proper closing to a letter or email between DU brothers.
Fraternity	Capitalize when referring specifically to Delta Upsilon, otherwise it is not capitalized. Ex: The Fraternity holds its Convention and Assembly each summer. The term "fraternity" generally refers to a men's fraternal organization, but can also stand for a women's fraternity, more often referred to as a sorority. Never use the term "frat." See also DUIF.
General Fraternity	See also DUIF.
graduate	Members of any chapter who have graduated or left college are known as graduate members or alumni.
Greek	A noun or adjective, referring to a member of the fraternity or sorority community. Always capitalize.
Headquarters	The DU headquarters building in Indianapolis, Indiana, occupied by a full-time staff. The Headquarters is a service-center that houses the day-to-day offices of the Fraternity and Foundation, the staff of which provides daily assistance to DU chapters and alumni. Should never be referred to as "International" or "Internationals"; "National" or "Nationals."
IFC	Interfraternity Council. A governing body on a college campus made up of a collective of men's member Greek organizations.
IHQ	Delta Upsilon International Fraternity Headquarters. This refers to the physical building, operated by a regular staff. The IHQ staff maintains the day-to-day operations of the Fraternity and Foundation.
initiate	An initiated member of the Fraternity who has taken part in both Rites of Initiation and filed his paperwork and fees with the Fraternity.
Initiation	The formal ceremony whereby an associate member becomes a fully initiated member by participating in both Rites of Initiation. The ceremony is open, non-secret and may be made public. Always capitalize when referring to the DU Initiation.
Installation	The formal ceremony that officially establishes a new DU chapter. Not to be used when referring to a general member Initiation.
international	Adjective only. Used to describe the Fraternity, signifying that it has chapters in more than one country. Should never be used as a term for IHQ or the Fraternity.
intramural	Extra-curricular, recreational sports organized within the college campus.

LI	The Leadership Institute is the Fraternity's annual educational conference. Delegates from all chapters meet at LI for educational programming and brotherhood. Both the Convention and Assembly meet in conjunction with LI to conduct the annual business of the Fraternity.
legacy	A member or associate member who is related to a DU member as a son, nephew, cousin, grandson or brother.
NALFO	National Association of Latino Organizations. An association of Latino fraternities and sororities.
NAPA	National Asian-Pacific-Islander-American Panhellenic Association. An umbrella organization representing Asian and South Asian interest fraternities and sororities.
National Fraternity	Any fraternity that has chapters in only one country.
NIC	North American Interfraternity Conference. An association of men's fraternities founded on November 27, 1909. DU is a charter member.
NMGC	National Multicultural Greek Council. A council of multicultural fraternities and sororities.
NPC	National Panhellenic Conference. An association of women's college fraternities and sororities founded on May 24, 1902.
NPHC	National Pan-Hellenic Council. An association of traditionally African-American fraternities and sororities.
pledge	Acceptable when used as a verb. Ex: Jason agreed to pledge DU. Should not be used as a noun when referring to a person, in which case "associate member" should be used.
province	Geographic subdivisions within DU that organizes chapters in a sensible, geographic grouping. There are six geographic provinces in DU.
<i>Quarterly</i>	<i>The Delta Upsilon Quarterly</i> is the official magazine of Delta Upsilon. Referring to it simply as the <i>Quarterly</i> is acceptable. When written, it should always appear in italics.
Ritual	In DU, the term "Ritual" refers to the Fraternity's tradition of the member Initiation Ceremony. This and other ceremonial traditions are found in <i>The Ritual Book</i> .
RLA	Regional Leadership Academies. Smaller leadership conferences within DU.
Roll Book	What each member signs upon pledging his Oath to the Fraternity in the Initiation Ceremony. The Roll Book provides proof of membership, and is the full roster account of the members of a chapter. Roll Book is always capitalized.
sorority	The common term for a women's Greek-letter organization. Some NPC members use "sorority" in their official name and others use "fraternity."
UIFI	Undergraduate Interfraternity Institute. A summer leadership institute for undergraduate fraternity leaders developed by the NIC, and attended by undergraduate delegates from all fraternities.
Undergraduate	Members of the current collegiate chapter are called undergraduates. They are not called "actives" or "active" members, as this may appear to restrict active participation in the Fraternity to undergraduates.

Commonly Misused Terms

Here are some of the terms that are frequently misused. You should strive to not use these incorrectly and to politely correct those who do misuse them.

active	This word should not be used as a noun or to describe an initiated undergraduate brother. All fraternity members are expected to be active. Use the terms “brother,” “member,” “initiate” or “undergraduate” instead of the term active.
activate	Never use this term when referring to an Initiation. One does not activate, he initiates. One does not attend an activation, he attends an Initiation.
alumni	Only used to refer to a plural number of graduates. Often misused in the singular. “I’m an alumni from Williams” is incorrect. “I’m an alumnus from Williams” is correct.
crest	The crest is a portion of the Fraternity’s Coat of Arms. The entire Coat of Arms is often mistakenly referred to as the crest.
deactivate	Do not use; a man who leaves the membership of the Fraternity has either resigned or has been expelled. There is no “deactivation” status.
frat	Should never be used, period. Never abbreviate the word “fraternity” as it makes you sound like an uninformed member.
house	Never use the word “house” to describe the chapter. The house is a physical building. The collective of undergraduate members make up the chapter.
inactive	Should never be used. Delta Upsilon does not have an inactive status.
Installation	Sometimes mistakenly used to reference a member Initiation. Installation only refers to the ceremony establishing a new chapter of DU.
International(s)	“International” or “Internationals” should never be used to refer to the Fraternity or the Fraternity Headquarters. International is an adjective only.
national(s)	See International(s).
pin	Pin is acceptable when referring to the Associate Member Pin, lapel pin, etc. “Pin” should never be used when describing the DU membership Badge.
pledge	Acceptable when used as a verb. “Jason agreed to pledge DU.” Should not be used as a noun when referring to a person, in which case “associate member” should be used.
rush	An antiquated term for recruitment. “Recruitment” is the preferred term.

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