



Arlington Chapter

Associate Member Manual

Introduction to Delta Upsilon Associate Membership

Oath of Initiation

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.

Pledge Charge

The active chapter expects excellence in every endeavor an associate member undertakes. One of these endeavors is pledgeship. The following "Pledge Charge" is a good base to a successful pledgeship.

1. Accept my position as an associate member with all pride, honor, and gratitude shown by Delta Upsilon for the past century and a half.
2. Learn, study, and live by the principles of Delta Upsilon and act in a manner becoming to a Delta Upsilon.
3. Maintain a neat and personal appearance at all times.
4. Be especially considerate and helpful to fellow pledge brothers.
5. Wear the pledge pin at all occasions when it is in order.
6. Treat every visitor at the Fraternity as my own personal guest.
7. Work for the Chapter, devoting time and talent towards its activities.
8. Perform my pledge duties carefully.
9. Observe all Fraternity rules carefully.
10. Act in a mature and responsible way that will project a positive image of my fraternity.
11. Budget my time skillfully so that I can maintain scholastic achievement.
12. Do my best at whatever I undertake.
13. Be courteous at all times to fellow actives, pledge brothers, and women of the fraternity.
14. Support Delta Upsilon on every occasion when support is demanded, either within or without the college.

Honor Code

Our honor code was established in time for the school year 1969-1970. Its principles are simple:

*If a man is mature enough to become a brother in our chapter, then his
word is enough to insure that he is following our rules.*

Maturity and honor re-key words in this idea, and the chapter takes care to have only those men who show these traits. The "meaning" of honor code will be discussed many times in your future membership meetings. You are encouraged to try to understand it to the best of your ability. The honor code is very detailed, but as in any document designed to relate men's behavior there is room for interpretation. If you have any questions about the honor code, ask the Associate Member Educator. Any honor code violation is the most serious offense that a member can commit. One extreme violation is sufficient grounds for expulsion. The reason for such drastic action is simple: The concept of brotherhood in Delta Upsilon assumes trust and honor. If a man shows himself unable to exemplify these qualities, he does not deserve to be in Delta Upsilon. The honor code gives a member more freedom than any other system. Violations and disrespect of it results in chaos of the system, and ultimately the demise of the fraternity.

Mission And Vision Statements

Delta Upsilon's mission is *Building Better Men*.

We will accomplish this by:

Focusing on our non-secret heritage and Four Founding Principles:

The Promotion of Friendship

The Diffusion of Liberal Culture

The Development of Character

The Advancement of Justice

Delta Upsilon's Vision Statement:

Delta Upsilon is the premier men's fraternity committed to ***Building Better Men*** for a global society through service, leadership development, and lifelong personal growth of our diverse membership.

Associate Member Initiation Requirements

To be initiated, an associate member **must** fulfill the following requirements:

GPA - Attain a minimum grade point average of 2.75 over the pledge semester, taking a minimum of 9 hours.

Pledge Class Fundraiser – New members will organize and participate in a fundraiser of your choosing in order to raise money for initiation fees and create an active and positive image of our pledge program on campus.

Chapter Gift /Pledge Project – In an effort to improve the chapter house, new members will either complete a project or present a gift that they believe will be the most beneficial to the active chapter.

Big Brother Paddle – Each new member must make a paddle to present to his Big Brother at Paddle Party. Paddles may be in the tradition style and bought online or handcrafted. Paddles must include Big Bro (name), Little Bro (name), and pledge semester. See Appendix for example.

Pledge Class Paddle – The new member class must work together to build and present a paddle to their Associate Member Educator. Paddle must include Pledge Dad (name), all pledges names, and rush semester. Note: A pledge class paddle is the only physical representation of your pledge class for future generation; be creative and work hard. See Appendix for example.

Talk Books – Each new member will attain the following information in the stated format from all active members, two members from each sorority, five alumnae, and five nonaffiliated UTA students.

(see Appendix)

Pledge Exams – New members must pass all 3 exams with a score of 70% or better.

Pledge Final Exam – New members must score a 90% or better on their cumulative final exam.

Chapter Presentation – All new members must successfully present the full extent of their knowledge of Delta Upsilon to active and alumni members. They must also attempt to answer all questions asked by the audience.

Stacy Farmer Scholarship:

According to Article VI, Section 02 of the Arlington Chapter By-Laws:

Section 02 - A new initiate that has accumulated the highest GP A during his pledge semester will be awarded a scholarship to reimburse the Member for his initiation fee. This scholarship will come from the Vice President of Scholarship's semester budget. To qualify, the new initiate must have completed a minimum of twelve hours that semester at UTA and have scored no less than a 3.00 grade point average. This scholarship cannot be awarded if the Chapter had less than 25 Undergraduate Members prior to the Member's initiation.

This is not an easy task. Time Management, proper studying, and work ethic are all things that you MUST do in order to receive this scholarship.

Work hard and you will be rewarded!!

Chapter Meetings & Procedures

As associate members in the fraternity, you may not ask questions or make comments during meeting unless addressed by an active member. These rules have been put in place in order for pledges to gain a feel for the meeting environment and procedures before actively participating. By doing so, chapter meetings execute swifter and smoother. Until initiation, new members will be asked to observe and take notes so that they can gain experience and insight before they participate.

However, associate members may write request or concerns on paper and ask an active member to speak on their behalf.

Delta Upsilon Facts and Traditions

The Four Founding Principles

The Promotion of Friendship

In our chapter, this purpose is exemplified by the friendliness of all the members. DU's strive to be "the friendliest house on the campus."

The Development of Character

Our honor code promotes personal strength of character and our members try to develop a positive morality for themselves, in accord with all the ideals of Delta Upsilon.

The Diffusion of Liberal Culture

Our cultural program established in 1961, promotes cultural ideas throughout the house and campus.

The Advancement of Justice

DU's consistently are just in their dealings with each other and with other persons outside the chapter. Members of Delta Upsilon advance justice by going a step further and doing the right thing in the most adverse of circumstances.

History of Our Four Founding Principles

A person need only read the Preamble to the early constitution (Quinquennial) to be comforted that the feeling of the Four Founding Principles lay within. They have been there from the very beginning, but were stated differently.

*They first were called "objects." They were then called "purposes," before becoming the principles that we know today.

In the Preamble, it was stated, "We are confident that the great objects of equality, fraternity, and morality may be attained without resorting to the veil of secrecy. We, therefore, the several Anti-Secret Societies of Hamilton and Waterville Colleges, the University of Rochester, and Middlebury, Rutgers, and Jefferson Colleges, in order to secure greater unity, permanency, and efficiency of effort, do agree to form ourselves into a Fraternity for the purpose of counteracting the evil tendency of secret associations in College, for maintaining and diffusing liberal principles, and for promoting intellectual, social, and moral improvement."

The principles were in there, albeit hidden. This was the way at the Middlebury Convention of 1864. Thirty years after the founding.

The Constitution went through many remodels since the 1864 Convention. At nearly every convention that followed, the constitution was rewritten, added to, subtracted from, enhanced, or simplified. Article I, Section 2 of the constitution is the one to watch. At the 1864 writing, Section 2 stated, "The several societies constituting this Fraternity shall be denominated Chapters, and shall take their names from their respective Institutions." Notice that it makes no note of the Four Founding Principles. That would change.

Fast forward to the 56th Convention, held in Chicago in 1890. Minor revisions to the constitution were made. Article 1, Section 2 remained intact however. Because of this, the actions of the following convention establish the mark of change.

The 57th Convention, held with the Harvard Chapter in Boston, Massachusetts, occurred November 11-13, 1891. At the opening session, on November 11th, and after an address of welcome from then Active President, Brother Frank Gaylord Cook, *Harvard 1882*, the business of the convention began. After the report from the credentials committee was read, the list of delegates was called. The convention then heard reports from other standing committees, carried a motion that the privileges of the floor be extended to visitors, and adopted the minutes of the 56th Convention. It was then that Brother William V. Moody, *Harvard 1893*, moved that the revision of the Constitution be made the order of the day for the next session at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The motion carried.

At 3 o'clock, Brother Ellis J. Thomas, *Williams 1888*, of the Executive Council moved that the revision of the Constitution be taken up. The motion carried.

Then, Brother Thomas moved that the Constitution be taken up article-by-article, that the sections of each article be altered or amended in turn, and then the article as a whole taken up for final action. The motion carried.

The new Constitution was brought up. Article 1, Section 2 remained virtually the same, but with a slight alteration. There was still no mention of principles.

After progressing through the late afternoon, and work still unfinished, Brother Thomas moved that the revision of the Constitution be made the special order of the day for the next session at 9:30 am. The motion carried.

The next day the convention moved through the body of the Constitution, article-by-article, line-by-line. Finally, at the end of the second day, after all of the Articles had received treatment, the motion was made to virtually replace the old Constitution with the amended one. The motion carried. There was still no change to Article 1, Section 2.

The convention still had an issue with the Preamble. It had virtually been picked apart as a vulture picks away at the skeleton of a bovine carcass. Brother Thomas moved that the consideration of the Preamble be postponed for one year, and it would be taken up at next year's convention. The motion carried.

On the third day he rose again, to call the convention to order. President Frank G. Cook then recognized Brother Edward C. Morey, *Syracuse 1884*, who moved that the rules be suspended. The motion carried.

Brother Morey then moved that the vote that had been passed at the previous session, adopting Article 1 be reconsidered. The motion again carried. Brother Morey then moved that the following be inserted as Article 1, Section 2 and the sections be numbered to correspond:

"Sec. 2. The objects of this Fraternity shall include the promotion of friendship, the exertion of moral influence, the diffusion of liberal culture, and the advancement of equity in college affairs. It shall be non-secret."

Brother Wilson L. Fairbanks, *Tufts 1887*, brought up an amendment to the motion, which was accepted. The amendment simply stated that "The development of character" be substituted for "the exertion of moral influence."

Upon a roll call vote of organizations, the vote was unanimous. The motion carried. The new Article 1 was then inserted to the new revision, which was voted on and unanimously passed. Noticing the value of the new change, and seeing an opportunity to save some work for next year's convention, Brother Thomas moved to strike out the Preamble of the old Constitution once and for all. Upon another roll call vote of organizations, the vote was again unanimous, and the motion carried. The convention then quietly moved on with the remaining orders of the day.

So, the Four Founding "Objects" of the Fraternity arrived without fanfare. They were merely part of a convention business session that gave new life and look to an aging constitution.

With thanks also to Brother Fairbanks, Brother Morey can likely be called the "Father of the Four Founding Principles".

From the Convention of 1891, the Four Founding Principles have changed only slightly. Preceding the Convention of 1909, the convention that approved the incorporation, a committee was formed to review the constitution and by-laws. It was during this transition, by blanket passage, that "the advancement of equity in college affairs" became "the advancement of justice in college affairs."

From there the progression is slight. Sometime between the years of 1916 and 1923, the Four Founding "Objects" of the Fraternity became referred to as the "Purposes". It was at this time also, that "in college affairs" was dropped to make the fourth principle simply, "The Advancement of Justice." An exact time has yet to be determined. It was definitely no later than 1923 that the Principles as we know them today, were listed in printed form as such. In the 1923 (2nd Printing) issue of "The Manual of Delta Upsilon", they appear in the opening pages, proudly displayed. Listed as "The Purposes of Delta Upsilon", they have not yet been found printed in this manner before this time.

From that point, the "Purposes" became the Four Founding "Principles" that we refer to today sometime between 1958 and 1963. An exact time for this change has also yet to be determined. Most definitely, the Four Founding Principles have remained unchanged since no later than 1963.

It is with great interest, yet with an added sense of melancholy that our founding principles, that are so evident in our Fraternity today, came to us almost by accident. They were entered into our historical record almost as an afterthought, but from a person with forethought. They were a simple product of change, their meaning strengthening ever so slowly over time.

For years the story of our Four Founding Principles has been lost between the covers of books, a puzzle waiting to be put together. What began as a simple addition to a constitution, to provide a little more definition to a sense of purpose provided by our founding fathers, ended up as the still meaningful statement that we continue to use as our battle cry today.

Now, the story can be told, and we can now laud the efforts of the unsung hero, the Father of the Four Founding Principles, Brother Edward C. Morey, *Syracuse 1884*. Credit finally given, where credit has been due for the past 110 years.

Characteristics of a DU Man

A DU Man is a creative man, a thinking man, and a man of action who is constantly evaluating and reevaluating himself, his chapter, and society in an introspective way

Mottos of Delta Upsilon

Δικαία Υπόθηκη “Justice - Our Foundation”

Delta Upsilon was founded on the just basis of breaking the up the dictating power of unjust secretive fraternities at Williams College.

Arlington Chapter Motto

Delpha Y “Brotherhood Eternal”

Founding principle of Sigma Phi Beta (ΣΦΒ) and pledge greeting

An unofficial secondary meaning that has been adapted is that “Delpha Y” is applied when a member leaves their belongings for an extending period and another member confiscates them.

Colors of Delta Upsilon

When asked what the colors of Delta Upsilon are, a member is to reply:

“The colors of our International Fraternity are Old Gold on a field of Sapphire Blue, rendered properly, sir.”

Slogans of Delta Upsilon

“Delta Upsilon in everything, every DU in something”

“Once a Delta U, Always a Delta U”

Songs

Hail Delta Upsilon – Sang at the start of every meeting by all members (including associate members)

“Hail Delta Upsilon, brotherhood glorious

Justice thy cornerstone, true manhood thy goal,

O’er all thine enemies, forever victorious,

Hail Delta Upsilon, eternal soul”

International Headquarters

8705 Founders Rd
P.O. Box 68942
Indianapolis, IN 46268

Symbols of the Fraternity

Since the fourteenth century an elaborate pattern of heraldry evolved which 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.

Coat of Arms

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 bannerettes, is more correct for such informal use as chapter seals, chapter house decorations, letter paper and personal items.

The Bylaws 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 at no charge by describing the proposed use and submitting designs or samples for consideration.

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 pull over 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, wife or fiancée. Under no circumstances is a member's badge into a ring or any other such object.

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.

Pledge Pin

The Delta Upsilon pledge pin is worn by a man who has actually accepted a bid to pledge the fraternity. He wasn't it until he is formally initiated. Should a pledge withdraw or transfer from school, he should return the pledge button to the chapter, which issued it.

Wear it with pride!

Distinguished Brand

Delta Upsilon is proud to announce the launch of a new Fraternity brand. The Distinguished Brand of Delta Upsilon has been developed to ensure a relevant, just and distinguished identity for the Fraternity.

The brand illustrates a tie to the progressive direction of the Fraternity and its rich history. The logomark of the Fraternity commemorates the achievement of membership. Wrapped in a ribbon of blue and gold, the badge symbolizes the rite of passage each member experiences during the ritual of initiation. Through this distinct symbol of Delta Upsilon, the logomark brings full-circle a unique memory of experience that each brothers has to tell. The wordmark of Delta Upsilon is simple and bold, focusing on the straight-forward nature and non-secret history of the Fraternity.



The Crest – Similar to the Coat of Arms, the Crest of the fraternity has a few more features

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|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Superimposed Delta Upsilon | 10. Registered trademark |
| 2. Trux | 11. Decking |
| 3. Founding Date | 12. Seven Stars |
| 4. Five Rings | 13. Right Bannerette: The Assembly |
| 5. Oak Tree | 14. Chevron |
| 6. Left Bannerette: The Convention | 15. Five Crowns |
| 7. Shield of Arms | 16. Incorporation Date |
| 8. Motto | 17. Knights Helmet |
| 9. Scales of Justice | |

Delta Upsilon Crest Description

(See Appendix)

1. Superimposed Delta Upsilon: The Badge of our Fraternity.
2. Trux: A top of the flagstaff, which hold up the bannerettes. They represent that every DU has two balls. (Except Jimmy and Greg Ball, and Mark Roberts; they have three)
3. Founding date: The founding date of Delta Upsilon (November 4, 1834)
4. Five Rings: Represent the 1st five provinces established in 1909.
 - a) New England
 - b) Central New York and Canada
 - c) New York City, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania
 - d) Midwest
 - e) Pacific Coast
5. Oak Tree: Represents the relation of the chapter to the International Fraternity.
 - a) Roots: The Alumni

- b) Trunk: The International Fraternity
 - c) Branches: The Individual Chapters
 - d) Leaves: The Individual Members of the Chapter
6. Right Bannerette: The Convention (Dexter): Represents the undergraduate members of the legislative body. This bannerette contains the five rings and the oak tree.
7. The Shield of Arms: Represents an organization of men. The Shield of Arms contain the seven stars and the balanced scale.
8. Motto: The motto, Δικαία Υποθήκη (Dikaia Upotheke), is at the bottom because it is our foundation as well as the foundation of the crest.
9. Scales of Justice: Signifies the spirit of justice in Delta Upsilon. This is the lower 2/3 of the Shield, known as the principle charge. The scales, which are of wrought iron (the strongest metal known at the time), also signify the balance between the undergraduate and alumni. It represents equity or justice in college affairs and is also the oldest emblem of the Fraternity.
10. Registered Trademark: Symbol® indicates that the Crest is a registered trademark of the Fraternity.
11. Decking (Mantling): Represents parliamentary robes and procedures.
12. Seven Stars: This is the upper 1/3 of the Shield of Arms. The top 4 stars represent the four chapters (Williams, Amherst, Hamilton, and Union) which formed the Anti-Secret Confederation at the Troy Convention in 1847. The lower 3 stars signify the additional three societies (Wesleyan, Western Reserve, and Vermont or Colby) that attended the Burlington Convention in 1852.
13. Left Bannerette: The Assembly (Sinister): The right bannerette represents the graduate section of the legislative body which are the Board of Directors and Board of Trustees. This bannerette contains the 5 crowns and the chevron.
14. Chevron: This represents that homestead or property holding body of the Fraternity.
15. Five Crowns: The five crowns represent the first five officers designated at the time of incorporation, which include a President, two Vice Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer.
16. Incorporation Date: The date Delta Upsilon was incorporated by Charles Evans Hughes, then Governor of New York, in New York City. (December 10, 1909)
17. Knights Helmet: Made of wrought iron typifying democracy. It has a raised visor, so the man within may be recognized by his friends, thus showing nonsecrecy. It is also riveted to the shield.
- The trimming on the crest is there because it makes it look nice.

Traditions of the Arlington Chapter

Derby Days – adopted by Greek Life as Greek Week

Hawaiian – annual Hawaiian themed party with alumni and friends

Ducks on the Pond – softball game against alumni in spring

Turkey Bowl – football game against alumni in fall

Taking the Bridge on Bid Day – be the first on the bridge and start chants

Cold Duck – celebrate with new associate members on bid day with sparkling cider

Other recent traditions include:

Bullmoose – called when a beverage is in a member's right hand in order to remind them to keep their right hand open for handshakes.

Delphi Y – called to keep forgetful members accountable

Wales Tales – counting game played by many alumni

Publications

The Cornerstone: Our "guidebook" which contains many facts about the history of Delta Upsilon, as well as some fundamental tips on how to survive the college years. Started in 1916, it was the first of its kind, and so many fraternities have adopted similar "fraternity handbooks."

The Quarterly: About the same time, journals began to appear among general fraternities. Delta U also started one, with sporadic issues of *Our Record* in 1867 and 1869. Then in 1882, the *Quarterly* began publication, first as the *University Review*, then as the *Quarterly*. We haven't missed an issue since. DU is proud to issue one of the oldest continuously published fraternity magazines.

History of The Quarterly

The possibility of a Fraternity magazine was discussed as early as the Convention of 1852, but the conclusions of a committee appointed to investigate the possibility of such a venture were that the expense would be too great for the chapters to handle. The project was, with much regret, tabled, and not discussed again until 1866 at the Rochester Convention.

In the late 1860's journals began to appear among general fraternities. Delta Upsilon at last started one, with sporadic issues of *Our Record* from 1867 to 1870. There was a large amount of moral support for the publication, but the chapters either ignored or forgot their financial obligation to the magazine's production. After much debate and much frustration on the part of Henry R. Waite, Hamilton 1868, one of the first editors, production ceased following the 1870 Convention.

More than a decade passed before the Fraternity again seriously considered publishing a magazine, though it had become more apparent each year that some type of magazine was essential. Sentiment in this direction was very effectively presented at the 1881 Convention, at which time the delegates voted to establish a magazine with the editorship to rotate among the chapters.

The idea of a rotating editorship in order of chapter seniority provided a very dubious foundation for success. Even so, it was a much more favorable situation when Alexander D. Noyes, Amherst 1883 offered at the 1882 Convention, on behalf of his chapter, to undertake the task of issuing a quarterly magazine. Aided by several members of the Amherst Chapter, Noyes produced the first issue of the Delta Upsilon Quarterly, on December 22, 1882.

The idea of a rotating editorship did not last. At the 1883 Convention, Brother Noyes argued successfully that the editing and publishing of the magazine be placed in the hands of a board composed of both alumni and undergraduates, with the board being elected annually by the Convention.

The editorship moved to Rossiter Johnson, Rochester 1863, with an associate editor from each chapter. Frederick M. Crossett, New York 1884 was hired as the business manager, becoming chief editor from 1886 to 1892. In 1886, the magazine had about 600 subscribers, with total expenses of \$806.61. When Crossett retired from the editorship in 1893, he was succeeded by Wilson L. Fairbanks, Tufts 1887. Fairbanks felt strongly that "more frequent issues, say monthly, mean more live matter, greater influence as a fraternity organ, and probably greater circulation as a corollary. From a business standpoint it would mean more advertising, probably sufficient to meet any increased expense of publication."

Fairbanks' ambitious goal of a monthly magazine was not immediately realized. In fact, advertising revenue experienced a decline because advertisers were reluctant to spend their money for advertising space in a periodical with a constantly fluctuating circulation. These problems led to careful consideration of the situation by the 1893 Convention, which responded by amending the Constitution in the interests of a larger and better Quarterly. Every active member of each chapter was required to subscribe to the magazine and to make payment to the Executive Council as part of a per capita tax. This revenue was turned over to the editor for publication of a magazine to be issued at least quarterly, and to be known as the Delta Upsilon Magazine. The Delta Upsilon Magazine made its appearance from March 1894 to April 1896, when Fairbanks, unable to take sufficient time from his own work on the New York Times, offered his resignation to the 1896 Convention. The Executive Council then appointed Thornton B. Penfield, Columbia 1890 as editor-in-chief. The magazine then reassumed the title of the Delta Upsilon Quarterly.

Penfield's tenure was both profitable for the fraternity and artistically successful, but in 1901, he resigned, paving the way for Goldwin Goldsmith, Columbia 1896 to take the reins as editor. Goldsmith made great improvements in the magazine. The number of pages per year increased from 200 in his first year to almost 500 seven years later. The number of subscribers also increased markedly from 336 to 1,102 during the seven years that Goldsmith was at the helm.

In 1906, Goldsmith was elected to the Executive Council and editing duties transferred to William O. Miller, Pennsylvania 1904. Miller occupied the post for four years; during which time the number of alumni subscribers reached almost 4,000. It was during this time though, that many alumni did not pay their obligation to the magazine and accounts payable grew beyond the financial capabilities of the magazine. Sheldon J. Howe, Brown '08 became Miller's successor, and succeeded in balancing the magazine's budget. Howe proposed that back debts be paid and that "either the price of the magazine be

raised or else that a drive be made for greater advertisements. In the end, the alumni subscription was doubled from \$1 to \$2, with the undergraduate rate staying at \$1.50. Walter Q. Wilgus, Michigan '12 then became general editor for a brief period, who was succeeded in 1915 by Walter P. McGuire, Minnesota '04 whose term also scarcely exceeded a year. After this series of rapid changes, the Fraternity was fortunate enough to recruit the services of Herbert Wheaton Congdon, Columbia 1897. During Congdon's tenure, several important changes were made in the magazine's management. The most notable change came in 1917, when the By-Laws were amended to provide each alumnus a subscription to the magazine so long as he paid his annual tax of \$3. It was a most effective expression of the importance of retaining alumni interest in the Fraternity through the magazine. In the spring of 1923, Congdon retired. From then until January 1925, Frank W. Noxon, Syracuse 1894 published the magazine with help from Harvey R. Cook, Rutgers '23.

Noxon and Cook served temporarily until a permanent editor could be found. The Board's search induced Carroll B. Larrabee, Brown '18 to become the new editor, beginning with the January issue of 1925. With Larrabee's appointment, the magazine entered an unprecedented span of 45 years during which two men would head the magazine. Larrabee's term of almost 23 years was followed by an almost identical time period from 1947 through 1969, when Orville H. Read, Missouri '33, edited the magazine.

Read's resignation as editor in 1969 was timed to coincide with his retirement as President of the Fraternity. Arthur E. Auer, Western Michigan '65 who served in that capacity for three years until a change in business employment compelled him to resign, filled his editorial chair. Since January 1973, the Executive Directors and staff at the International Headquarters had edited the Delta Upsilon Quarterly.

The Quinquennial: Our first published history which appeared in 1884, DU's 50th year. It contained a brief history of each chapter and a list of members. DU's 50th anniversary sparked a surge of North Eastern chapters: Northwestern, Harvard, Wisconsin, Lafayette, Columbia, Lehigh, DePauw and Pennsylvania, Technology and Swarthmore.

Superiority of Merit

Since its inception, Delta Upsilon has held only one qualification for membership: merit. Such criterion is blind to difference of race, creed, religion, sexual orientation, physical attributes, socioeconomic status and national origin. The Constitution and By-Laws of Delta Upsilon Fraternity further specify the following membership criteria:

Constitution, Article II, 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 a Colony 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 Colony or by an organizing committee in the establishment of a new Colony, 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.

“The only superiority, which we acknowledge, is the superiority of merit.”

-1839 Preamble to the Delta Upsilon Constitution

Greek Life

Councils

The four Greek councils at The University of Texas at Arlington are:

- Interfraternity Council (IFC)
 - Delta Upsilon (ΔY)
 - Alpha Tau Omega ($AT\Omega$)
 - Beta Theta Pi ($B\Theta\Pi$)
 - Phi Delta Theta ($\Phi\Delta\Theta$)
 - Pi Kappa Alpha ($\Pi K\alpha$)
 - Pi Kappa Phi ($\Pi K\Phi$)
 - Sigma Chi (ΣX)
 - Sigma Lambda Beta ($\Sigma\Lambda B$)
 - Sigma Phi Epsilon ($\Sigma\Phi E$)
 - Kappa Delta Rho ($K\Delta P$)
- Pan-Hellenic Council (PHC)
 - Delta Delta Delta ($\Delta\Delta\Delta$)
 - Alpha Chi Omega ($AX\Omega$)
 - Delta Zeta (ΔZ)
 - Zeta Tau Alpha (ZTA)
- National Pan-Hellenic Conference (NPHC)
- Multicultural Greek Council (MGC)

Greek Alphabet

It is important, as Greeks, to learn and recognize other fraternities and sororities by their letters.

***Start with ΔΥ and end with sir**

Alpha	Αα	Iota	Ιι	Rho	Ρρ
Beta	Ββ	Kappa	Κκ	Sigma	Σς
Gamma	Γγ	Lambda	Λλ	Tau	Ττ
Delta	Δδ	Mu	Μμ	Upsilon	Υυ
Epsilon	Εε	Nu	Νν	Phi	Φφ
Zeta	Ζζ	Xi	Ξξ	Chi	Χχ
Eta	Ηη	Omicron	Οο	Psi	Ψψ
Theta	Θθ	Pi	Ππ	Omega	Ωω

International History of Delta Upsilon

Our Founding

The Williams campus, in the rugged hills of northwestern Massachusetts, was Spartan. Men lived in barely heated halls, doing the necessary chores themselves. There were no women students on campus. Life focused on knowledge and discourse, religion, and family. There were no radios or televisions; the electric light nor the phonograph had been invented. Even the telegraph Morse code transmitted by wire - was years away.

There were neither trains nor paved roads; the efficient use of internal combustion and "horseless carriages" was a good 60 years in the future. The nearest "large" cities, Troy and Schenectady across the New York border, together sheltered only 20,000. The Union had about 14.5 million citizens and slaves in 24 states. Andrew Jackson was President and Abraham Lincoln was a young man of twenty five. Canada was firmly under British domination. The modern world as we know it today lay undiscovered and barely dreamed.

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 more than 175 years? What role will their principles play in your life? What is the import 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?

A Premise of Fairness

In the fall of 1834, there arose on the Williams College campus a matter of great concern to the faculty - and to many students as well. The focus of their debate fell on the two secret fraternities on campus; not on their presence, but on their activities. These two societies had conspired to make use of an advantage. Their members, like all men at Williams, wanted to fare admirably 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, whether qualified or not. They had done this effectively.

Faculty members frowned on this trend. It raised previously unheard-of distinctions, jealousies, and animosity where none was needed. They questioned whether the emphasis on campus politics was contrary to the fundamental purposes of the college itself. Does this sound familiar? It may be that some faculty on your campus ask whether the activities of fraternities add to or detract from your college or university. Some students felt the same way. Their sense of justice was offended; they disliked the practice of conferring honors without merit. They longed for an even playing field. They 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.

DU's First Meeting

So it was that 20 men from the sophomore and junior classes met to forge a plan of action. They quickly

found ten of the best men from the freshman class, and called a meeting for the evening of November 4. Though we would love to know exactly what happened that evening, we cannot; a fire destroyed all the Williams records seven years later. But we know that these 30 men gathered in the Freshman Recitation Room of Old West College, a building that stands today.

“On the evening of November 4, 1834, 30 students - ten men from each of the three classes (freshmen, sophomores, and juniors) at Williams College - “all good men and true,” met in the Freshman Recitation Room in West College and formed the Social Fraternity known today as Delta Upsilon International Fraternity. A new era had begun.”

Our Williams Founders

Class of 1836

Algernon S. Baldwin
Hiram Bell
George Clisby
Samuel D Darling
Anson L. Hobart*
Ephraim W. Kellogg
Josiah Lyman
Lebbeus R. Phillips
Zalmon Richards
Edmund Wright

Class of 1837

Daniel Brown
Soloman Clark
Edward Clarke
Stephen J. Field
Lewis C. Lockwood
Lyndon G. Lyman
Henry Morgan
William H. Noble
Comfort Sparks
Francis W. Tappan

Class of 1838

William Brigham
Edward F. Brooks
William Bross
Thomas A. Hall
John P. Hills
Foster Lilly
Theophilus Page
Charles Peabody
David Pise
Francis Williams

* President of the Williams Fraternity

They chose a name: The Social Fraternity. "Social" didn't mean entertainment events, as many fraternity men mistakenly believe today. Instead, it was much broader. It meant an interest in life's interactions among people, and how society would better itself through group action.

The secret societies ridiculed the new group, but they knew full well that the Social Fraternity would thrive. And did it ever! Because its aims matched those of the college, the Social Fraternity soon had more than half the men on campus in its ranks - and soon, the first DUs dominated the lists of campus honors. This good 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, in 1847. More followed: Amherst, Western Reserve, Wesleyan, Vermont, Rochester and Colby. These early groups thrived, powered by their zeal in battling the abuses of secret societies. These seven chapters at the 1852 Convention of the Anti-Secret Confederation came to be known as the "Seven Stars" of the anti-secrecy fight. Thus, they are commemorated in our Coat of Arms, in the Seven Stars you see below the open helmet, for non-secrecy and friendship, and above the balanced scales, for Justice.

An early meeting of four chapters brought these anti-secret groups into an organized fraternity. It was in Troy, N.Y., in November 1847. 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 the Greek words Ouden Adelon, "Nothing Secret." The Fraternity's colors were set as "old gold on a field of sky-blue."

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

From Troubled Times, New Strengths

DU grew steadily, adding chapters at Wesleyan, Rochester, Bowdoin and Rutgers by 1860. Then came war of the most vicious kind--civil war. 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. More centralized government of the chapters would be a big help. Issues about Fraternity insignia and ritual were unclear. It was obvious that the Convention of 1864 would be critical to DU's future.

Delegates from Hamilton and Rochester went to Middlebury, ready to act. The times kept all other chapters from attending, except Rutgers, which had not sent word. But Rutgers was vital; the ASC needed four chapters for a quorum. March 9 brought a grim mood; no DU from Rutgers had appeared.

But the afternoon brought great news: A Rutgers delegate, Thomas W. Jones, had arrived! The quorum was met and Convention could act!

Brother Jones' arrival electrified the gathering. The DUs sprang into action. Within a day, the Convention formally adopted the name Delta Upsilon, in common but not universal use. It approved a new Constitution. It approved the DU badge used today, which had been adopted in 1858.

Growth and Maturity

After the Civil War ended and college life returned to normal, DU began to grow again. The mood was cautious, as the men wanted DU only at the strongest colleges and universities. And they found fertile ground: Colgate, New York University, Miami University, Brown, Cornell, Marietta, Princeton, Syracuse and Michigan. By 1880, DU had grown to 15 active chapters.

Further illustration of DU's prominence comes in the achievements of DU alumni from this period. There were many diplomats and governors, corporate presidents, religious and military leaders and pioneers in industry.

There were steps toward maturity, laying the foundation of the DU 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 DU changed its formal policy from anti-secrecy to non-secrecy.

About the same time, journals began to appear among general fraternities. Delta U also started one, with sporadic issues of *Our Record* in 1867 and 1869. Then in 1882, the *Quarterly* began publication, first as the *University Review*, then as the *Quarterly*. We haven't missed an issue since. DU is proud to issue one of the oldest continuously published fraternity magazines.

Our first published history, *The Quinquennial*, appeared in 1884, DU's 50th year. It contained a brief history of each chapter and a list of members. DU's 50th anniversary sparked a surge of new chapters: Northwestern, Harvard, Wisconsin, Lafayette, Columbia, Lehigh, DePauw and Pennsylvania, Technology and Swarthmore.

DU broke ground in other areas. Minnesota in 1890, was 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 DU chapters in 1896. McGill became the first Canadian chapter in 1898, and DU became an International Fraternity. Nebraska became the first Great Plains Chapter on December 9, 1898.

Into the 1900s

DU'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 U. Some groups petitioned five or more times! By 1920, DU 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, Indiana, Carnegie and Kansas.

In 1909, one of DU's most illustrious alumni, Charles Evans Hughes, Colgate and Brown 1881, led the move to incorporate the Fraternity. Incorporation under New York law meant that DU created an Assembly of graduate Trustees, who in turn elected the Board of Directors. This board governs DU between meetings of Convention and Assembly.

Delta U went to Washington in 1911, our first chapter in the Pacific Northwest. Five years later, the first *Manual of Delta Upsilon* was printed, the earliest predecessor of the book you are now reading. Wesleyan was revived in 1919. Virginia opened the South for DU in 1922. Oregon State joined DU that same year.

Emphasis on chapter quality paid solid dividends. The 1920s were exceptional years for DU. 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 DU financial stability, as you'll read in another chapter.

DU added more excellent universities, public and private, to its chapter roll: Missouri, Iowa, Dartmouth, Oklahoma, Johns Hopkins. This quality has continued: of the 32 DU chapters between 1885 and 1928, 26 remain active today.

1929: No Crash for DU

The Great Depression hit colleges hard, but DU was well prepared. Not a single chapter was lost--in fact, DU added UCLA, Manitoba, Washington and Lee, Western Ontario, Washington State, Oregon, Alberta and British Columbia from 1929 to 1935. This good fortune was the result of solid foresight; many other fraternities' chapters were not so fortunate.

Many chapter houses were occupied for military needs during World War II, as had happened in the first Great War. But then came a surge of interest in college fraternities, and DU rode the wave as well.

Challenge And Education

New chapters sprung up rapidly after the war. So did new ideas within DU. Standing committees were created within the Board of Directors, to build expertise in needed program areas. The first annual Leadership Conference occurred in the summer of 1949.

DU is still one of a very few fraternities to offer an educational summer program like the Leadership Conference 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 Seminars (RLS) across the continent each winter, too. These RLS meetings bring 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 of DUs. You can read more about it in the chapter on DU finances.

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 these new chapters: Ohio, Western Michigan, Kansas State, Georgia Tech, Florida, Pacific, Ripon, Wichita and Arizona.

Chapters had a better way to plan their activities through the Superior Chapter Program, instituted in 1960. It has been superseded by the Seven Stars System, but the basic concept of careful planning and evaluation on objective criteria continues to serve DU Chapters well. After all, it's the plan followed by most successful businesses.

Challenges of the 1960's and 1970's

In the early 1960s, DU continued to grow. Oklahoma State, Clarkson, Auburn, North Dakota and Northern Illinois were founded and thrived. In the latter part of the decade, DU committed itself to even more growth and 14 colonies were underway in 1967.

But the late 60s also meant social upheaval, and fraternities were among the institutions questioned about their relevancy. DU 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: Fresno State, San Diego and Northern Iowa in 1968; Creighton, Arlington, 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 that 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 DU paid for the new headquarters; Brother Lester E. Cox, Pennsylvania 1898, left about \$175,000 to DU in his will.

DU was the first fraternity to build headquarters on Founders Road in northwest Indianapolis. Today, seven other men's and women's fraternity headquarters are within a block, and a dozen others within a mile.

DU Always Open to All Men

Another trend occurred in the 1960s in which DU 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 by white men, or 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.

But DU 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; some chapters were less receptive to social changes than is required by our bylaws and founding principles. But compared with other general fraternities, Delta Upsilon has always welcomed more men from more social and economic backgrounds.

So DU was ahead of the times, and still is. What's even better is that since DU 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 also meant difficult times for many fraternity chapters, as alcohol laws changed and it became legal for college men to drink. Many men handled this responsibility maturely. But at some chapters, an "alcohol cult" began to grow. Their use of the Fraternity as a social outlet distorted their understanding of the purpose of Delta Upsilon. Instead of 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." And alcohol took on a powerful distorting effect on rush, as some chapters would get men drunk, then offer them a bid. The result: poor decisions, poor quality pledges and damaged chapters.

Certainly there is a place in your life for recreation, and dances and social functions with women are a part of that. But you'd be a fool to squander your time in college learning only what you could have learned working; that would waste time and money. You'd also be a fool to spend your recreation time

only on late night partying, when there are hundreds of opportunities to perfect the social skills which will carry you far in the world beyond college.

You may see chapters on your campus trapped in the misunderstanding of "social fraternity" which cropped up in the 1970s. Our strengths in Delta Upsilon came from building men, not a "party reputation."

DU has not been immune to these forces. Nor has it sat idly by. DU was the first fraternity to call for dry rush on college campuses, even during the days when alcohol was legal for most undergraduates.

DU was also one of the first to emphasize the dangers of hazing within chapters, and to create more positive pledge education programs that don't rely on archaic, misguided attempts at "pledge motivation."

Enforcing high standards has also meant that some DU 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's one that Delta Upsilon can and will take to preserve its name and its chapters.

There was further growth in the 1970s and 1980s, after the surge in the early 1970s. Many of the newer chapters are 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 have joined the fold, and Oregon was revived. In California, new chapters came to DU at Long Beach, Bakersfield and Santa Barbara. DU also added a chapter at Northern Colorado, and another Canadian Chapter, Guelph.

The Fraternity Today

Your fraternity today is preparing itself to thrive in the new millennium. The battle is being fought on many fronts. Together with men from other fraternities, we have been fighting the problems that can ruin fraternities and destroy men's lives: alcohol and drug abuse, hazing, sexually demeaning acts, racism and insensitivity to others, and poor academic priorities.

Since 1986, DU 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, your Fraternity will be far less tolerant of chapters whose conduct threatens the good name of Delta Upsilon, and charters will be suspended or revoked, and men expelled from DU, if needed to uphold our standards.

But these are the minority of cases. It is far more prevalent to see DUs leading the charge in improving the entire Greek system, and their chapter as well.

In recent years, DUs have convinced their fellow fraternity chapters to ban the purchase of alcohol with chapter funds, and to end "little sister" programs.

The focus is on quality and excellence: high grades, campus involvement and community service through volunteer work, respect for women 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 DU and your chapter.

An expanded RLS and the summer Leadership Institute give more chapter leaders a chance to learn what they can do for their chapter and DU.

The Assembly, which had met each year in New York, now joins the summer undergraduate meeting. Thus has been created a new training ground for the alumni who advise chapters through the Alumni Chapter program.

You are coming into DU at an exciting time in our history. Now you have a chance to be a part of building its future. Your actions, and those of your chapter, will forge the DU history that pledges will read 50 years from now.

The challenges to a modern fraternity are many. You'll 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 your mettle as a leader. That is precisely the experience you need to have early in life, to pave the road for a lifetime of achievement.

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

The '90s also saw efforts strengthening towards alcohol free initiatives in order 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 devise a plan whereby chapters can voluntarily become alcohol-free, or must maintain a certain standard of excellence in order 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 maintain its status quo. In addition, in March of 2000, the Fraternity installed its southernmost chapter at the University of Texas - Pan American in Edinburg, TX, followed by the triumphant return of the Ohio, San Diego, and Washington State Chapters. 2001 saw the installation of Delta Upsilon's 150th Chapter with the installation of the Northwestern State Chapter in Natchitoches, Louisiana.

History of Our Ritual

It has been discovered that as early as 1840 there existed a simple pledge that was recited by new members upon entering the Social Fraternity. Thus, the history of the initiation ritual begins. From that point in 1840, things began to evolve.

The pledge was revised and finally included in the constitution in 1848, which followed the direction of the Anti-Secret Confederation in 1847. From that point, the initiation "ritual" consisted simply of the reading of the constitution to the new members, which now included the pledge.

In 1858, the Fraternity's motto was officially adopted as *Dikaia Upotheke* or *Δικαία Υποθήκη* meaning *Justice, Our Foundation*. Until this time, the motto of the Williams Chapter, *Ouden Adelon*, or *Nothing Secret*, was used. In 1864, the name Delta Upsilon, and subsequently a newly designed badge were officially adopted. On October 15, 1864 a letter from the Washington and Jefferson Chapter to the Rutgers Chapter was sent which inquired as to the initiation practices and remarked, "that merely taking a pledge and reading the constitution seemed altogether too cold and barren." This letter and the correspondence that followed seemed to lead the 1866 Convention to establish a "Committee on Initiation." The delegates of the 1866 Convention in Rochester, NY accepted the report of the committee, which read:

"The pledge shall be administered to members-elect standing. The candidates and President shall stand in the center (directly in front of the President's desk), with the members of the chapter standing about them. The pledge having been assented to, the President shall address the newly elected members assuring them of the cordial sympathy of the society, and defining the relations in which they stand to the Fraternity. He shall then give them the hand of fellowship in the name of the entire Fraternity. After this the other members of the Chapter shall also welcome them as brothers."

The Initiation Rite of 1866 served the Fraternity for many years. In performing this Rite, the chapters were supposed to comply with this form, but were not limited to the additional nuances that they could add themselves. Thus, uniformity did not exist. In 1878, chapters began to express their opinion that the ritual be revised again. The issue was voted upon at the 1878 Convention to which the delegates decided to leave the matter "to the taste of each chapter."

This procedure stood until 1890 when again, the delegates at the 1890 Convention instructed the Executive Council to consider the improvement of the initiation rite. The idea was brought up often at conventions that would follow and was unsuccessfully reviewed by several different committees to the result that no significant progress was made on the improvement of the initiation rite for the next 10 years. Finally, at the 1900 Convention "a committee of five was appointed to draw up a uniform method of initiation and report at the next annual gathering." This committee apparently followed through with their work and prepared a more definitive initiation rite, which after some minor changes, was accepted at the 1901 Convention.

The new initiation rite underwent several modest changes for the next few years. After the chapters were able to put the new rite into practice, they saw the need for some minor adjustments. These revisions caused some varying opinions from the different chapters, and eventually led to a lack of uniformity. To combat this, the chapters used a "temporary form" of the initiation rite while the Executive Council worked with a committee to once again review the process. In 1910, the Council announce that a final draft of the rite was being handed over to Brother John Erskine, Columbia 1900, who would revise the

final draft of the Ritual of Initiation. The draft was formally approved at the 1911 Convention, and in the fall of 1912, the Fraternity published the ritual.

The ritual consisted of three rites. In Rite I, the candidates took pledges of a negative character and were informed of the general nature of the vows to be taken later on.

An opportunity was also given for each man to express a willingness to continue the ceremony. While this was in progress, the rest of the chapter and visiting alumni were called to order in another room and informed of the names of the candidates. It was at this time that the opportunity to express any objection towards any candidate was offered. Rite I and II were conducted simultaneously. Rite III was then conducted towards the candidates containing the formal ceremony of reciting a pledge that closely resembled the current Oath of Initiation.

No alteration of the 1911 ritual took place until 1921 when the use of roll books and having the candidates inscribe their names within them was added to the ceremony. In addition some slight wording changes were made, and structurally, Rites II and III were combined to make the ritual a ceremony of two rites. Once again, some minor changes in the language were made to the ritual until finally, in 1937, the Convention and Assembly adopted the Ritual of Initiation that is now in use today. The only change up to this point was the addition of an alternate text in 1973 that is recited at the beginning of Rite II by the Master and Chaplain.

In the fall of 2000, the task was undertaken to revise the ritual to update the language within the text, to include additional resources and further explanation as to the implementation of the initiation ritual, and to expand the book to include other ceremonies to be used by the chapters. Through this process, the addition and development of the ceremonies included herein, with the exception of the initiation ritual took place. The intent of the expanded book is to help raise the level of pride and awareness of the Fraternity's ritual, and to help bring a greater sense of uniformity and formality to the chapter level.

Local History of the Arlington Chapter

Sigma Phi Beta was the original name of the Arlington Chapter of Delta Upsilon and was founded in Spring 1965. After having looked at the then existing groups at UTA; Miles Bryant, David Rogers, John Lemond, Harvey Atchinson and Henry Thomas, the founders of Sigma Phi Beta, could not find the one goal they were seeking, BROTHERHOOD. Therefore, they founded Sigma Phi Beta on that one main principle, as our pledge's greeting states:

Delpha Y : "Brotherhood Eternal"

Sigma Phi Beta remained an off campus organization for approximately 2 ½ years, not becoming a member of I.F.C. until March 1, 1967, due to the fact that other local fraternities did not want additional competition. Throughout these rough years, Dr. Allan Saxe remained the faculty sponsor of Sigma Phi Beta. When Dean Horace Gillespie invited national fraternities to the UTA campus, Sigma Phi Beta became a member of I.F.C. on the condition that the local could find a national fraternity to affiliate with. By the time the national fraternities arrived in mid-march, Sigma Phi Beta was being courted by two national fraternities, Sigma Nu and Sigma Alpha Epsilon. The men of Sigma Phi Beta talked with seven of the eleven "nationals" that came to the campus and Sigma Phi Beta was the first choice of six of these

national fraternities. At the request of Dean Gillespie, who later became the faculty sponsor, Sigma Phi Beta met with Delta Upsilon. By an unanimous vote, Sigma Phi Beta met with Delta Upsilon on

March 31, 1967. Sigma Phi Beta became the first local fraternity at UTA to affiliate with a national fraternity. At this time, DU became a petitioning society and remained so, until we received our charter on May 2, 1969. Sigma phi beta actives were initiated during Rite II into Delta Upsilon actives on May 2, 1969. Rite I was held on May 3, 1969. The first deputy of the new Arlington Chapter of Delta Upsilon was Frank Sanford. During the first semester of Sigma Phi Beta, the chapter took a two man pledge class. This was the first time a new local took a pledge class in their first semester on campus.

The Arlington Chapter of Delta Upsilon was also the first fraternity at UTA to have a house suitable for living in by its fraternity members. The other fraternities on campus bought lodges due to a school ruling against owning houses to be lived in that were situated on campus.

John Lemond and Miles Bryant met with the alumni and internationals and decided to wait, until such time as a house could be bought. In the summer of 1969, the fraternity acquired the old Thorton Home at 719 W. Abram St., which today is the oldest standing house in Arlington. On December 31, 1980, Delta Upsilon celebrated the final house payment in a note burning party. Delta Upsilon became the only fraternity at UTA to own its land and its house. The house has been subjected to continuous remodeling ever since, and it has become tradition for each pledge class to make improvements of some kind to the house as an official pledge project. In years past, the fraternity had marched each spring in the American Cancer Society's annual fund-raising drives. When one of the brothers, Jimmy Turner, died of cancer in 1970, the fraternity made efforts to become more deeply involved in the work of the Cancer Society against this disease. Thus, in fall of 1970, Delta Upsilon put on the first DU Haunted House, a fund-raising project for the American Cancer Society. Soon after, the proceeds began to benefit Cooks Children's Medical Center: Cancer Center. Haunted House had grown each year in complexity and reputation. It was a well-known Halloween event both on campus and throughout the community.

A semester previous to the first Haunted House, the DU's held an all school Go-Cart race entitled the "DU Derby", which most of the other fraternities and other student organizations on campus participated in. Since that spring of 1970, the "Derby" had grown into the "DU Spring Festival", which included games, athletic events, beauty contests and a big dance in the evening for all participants. This event has grown into a much bigger event that is now called "Greek Week" wherein all recognized Greek fraternities and sororities participate in weeklong events.

Over the past thirty years the Arlington Chapter of Delta Upsilon has grown and prospered in every aspect that a fraternity can grow. Traditions have been formed through our years such as our Hawaiian party, canoe trip, turkey bowl, and singing "Colonel Rooper's Troopers."

Unfortunately, in the Spring of 2001, the chapter fell into a slump. The year showed the last whereabouts of both Hawaiian and Haunted House as the following summer led into a Reorganization Process. Re-org soon left a chapter close to 50 men down to eight as well as the house becoming "dry". The Fall of 2001 had its own trials and tribulations as the eight man chapter worked to rebuild, and sure enough brought in a ten man pledge class. Fall 2003 marked the end of Re-org status and saw the rebirth of Hawaiian. The chapter showed growth with two successful philanthropies, Annual Toy Drive, in conjunction with Alpha Phi Alpha, and the Cooper St. Walk, where over 1,500 dollars was raised.

The Chapter celebrated its 35th anniversary April 30th, 2004, which brought alumni from as far back as the 70's to even the president of International Headquarters, Ed Porter.

In the following four years the Arlington Chapter sold the Old Thorton House in 2006 and acquired the final lot on the end of Greek Row. The chapter maintained small numbers until the fall of 2008 when the current executive board and chapter pulled together and made a break in the pattern, initiating 15 new members into the chapter and almost doubling their membership. Since that semester, the Arlington DU's have brought back Hawaiian as a major event and moved into the Phi Gamma Delta house in 2010 upon their expulsion.

Important Dates

1834 On November 4, 1834, Delta Upsilon was founded at Williams College.

1847 At the Troy Convention, the first four chapters formed the Anti-Secrecy Confederation. These chapters were: Williams, Amherst, Hamilton, and Union.

1852 The "Anti-Secrecy Confederation" became known as "The Seven Stars."

1858 The Motto and present badge were adopted.

1864 The Fraternity formally takes on the name "Delta Upsilon."

1867 *Our Record* became the first Fraternity magazine published.

1881 At the Brown Convention, the policy of Delta Upsilon was changed from Anti-Secret to Non-Secret. The Crest was also adopted.

1882 The Delta Upsilon Quarterly made its first appearance and has been a regular feature of the Fraternity since then.

1898 Delta Upsilon became the first International Fraternity when the McGill chapter in Montreal was established.

1909 Delta Upsilon was incorporated by Charles Evans Hughes in New York City.

1921 The permanent trust fund was established providing the basis of our strong financial organization.

1949 The First Annual Leadership Institute was held at John Hopkins. The Delta Upsilon Educational Foundation was also formed.

1969 Arlington Chapter was established

2001 Re-Org

2006 Sold House and acquired Greek Row lot

2009 Delta Upsilon Celebrated its 175th Anniversary and 40th locally

2010 The Arlington Chapter moved into Phi Gamma Delta's old house on Greek Row

2013 The Arlington Chapter moved out of the Phi Gamma Delta house

Membership

Benefits of Membership

Delta Upsilon International Fraternity remains steadfast in striving to be the premier men's non-secret fraternity for undergraduate men. When we enter into partnerships with academic institutions we highlight DU's strong commitment to developing our student leaders holistically into renaissance men. Our student leaders will develop and grow personally as well as professionally and add value back to their Greek and university communities through the combined efforts of university advisors, volunteers, alumni, and headquarters staff. It is with this collaborative attitude that we present Delta Upsilon's partnership proposal. You will find included supplementary information that we see as advantageous to consider in distinguishing DU from any other fraternal organizations.

Rich Fraternity Heritage

- 175 years of brotherhood
- First non-secret, non-hazing international fraternity
- A ritual that has traditionally been and continues to be completely open
- More than 3,000 undergraduate men and 78,000 living alumni
- Prominent DU alumni who have spanned various fields and proven to be a cornerstone in North America's history

Leadership Development

- Delta Upsilon Emerging Leaders (DUEL), an educational retreat for freshmen and sophomore future leaders
- Leadership Institute (LI), our annual educational conference and convention for undergraduates and alumni
- Regional Leadership Academy (RLA), for collaboration with chapters and volunteers through each geographic province
- Winter Education Conference: Advisors Academy, Presidents Academy, and Recruitment Symposium, including dynamic recruitment training

Leadership Roles in the Fraternity

Executive Board:

President

- Chief Administrator
- Liaison between chapter and the International Fraternity
- Chairman of Chapter meetings
- Oversees operations of other officers
- Represents Fraternity to outside organizations (law enforcement, city officials, university officials, other fraternities)
- Liaison between Housing Corporation and Chapter
- Primary motivator and watchdog

Vice President Membership

- Works with all chairmanships and members to plan and accomplish goals.
- Plans and coordinates fraternity functions (formals, brotherhoods, retreats, etc.)
- Conflict Manager. Serves as the Chief Justice in all Judicial Matters.
- Presents Awards at formal ceremonies

Treasurer

- Collects and records all dues, rent, fines, and deposits
- Responsible for paying all chapter bills in a timely manner
- Work with the officers and chairmanships to prepare budget
- Trains an assistant to be his predecessor
- Prepares financial statements for members, auditors, and the International Fraternity

Secretary/ Vice President Scholarship

- Creates and installs policy for individuals to scholarship watch
- Makes sure all members are aware of all resources available
- Records all business of the fraternity
- Rewrite and post minutes of the meetings
- Keeps chapter by-laws up to date and current
- Serves as the Parliamentarian during meetings

Vice President Recruitment

- Works with IFC to determine recruitment events
- Plans and coordinates Fraternity rush functions
- Formally extends bids to new members

Vice President Public Relations

- Serves to better the image of the chapter to outside organizations and individuals
- Writes letters and other correspondence while representing the Fraternity
- Serves to create a more positive image within the Fraternity

Vice President Loss Prevention

- Responsible for all members to the Fraternity
- Makes sure that all members are in compliance with the University and International Fraternity's policy

Chairmanships

Associate Membership Educator - Responsible for the wellbeing and education of new members

Fundraiser – Creates new and plans existing fundraisers for the chapter

Athletics – Determines the intramural sports to participate in and manages the teams

IFC – Represents the chapter in IFC meetings, acting as our voice in Greek Life

Ritual Chair – Verifies rituals and ceremonies go to standard and follow traditions

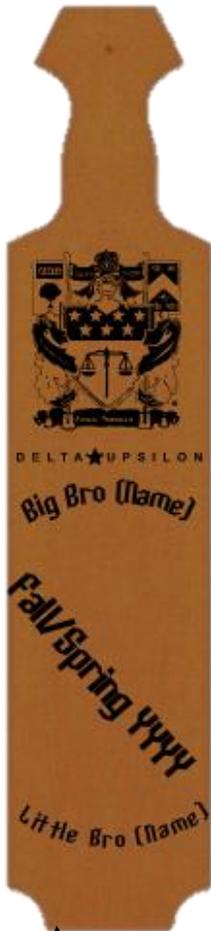
Recruitment

Delta Upsilon distinguishes itself from other social fraternities because of its just purpose and foundation. Living in a world that is very much corrupt, it is crucial that the young adults of this world be educated and molded into men that can portray these values and principles we hold dear. As a member of Delta Upsilon, it is up to the active chapters to seek out such men that share our ideals or that may come to accept them as their own. The absolute most crucial and meaningful task a member can carry out is to pass on his knowledge and traditions to future generations of brothers. The larger our brotherhood, the more impactful our beliefs and ideals are to society.

There have been manuals and lessons that strive to increase a member's recruitment abilities, yet these seem to be little to no help. Communications skills are beneficial of course, but the selling point has always been what we stand for and the enthusiasm that members have when speaking about Delta Upsilon. The more involved and dedicated a member is to Delta Upsilon, the easier it is to make meaningful and sincere conversations with potential members.

Appendices

Appendix A



Example of a paddle for your Big Brother.



Example of a paddle for your Pledge Dad.

Appendix B

Title Page:

(Full Name's) Talk Book

Pledge Semester

Alumni/Active Pages:

Full Name
Nicknames
Pledge Semester
Big Brother
Offices Held
Major
Phone Number

Questions/Assignments (3 *allowed multiple subsections):

1a.

Answer-

1b.

Answer-

1c.

Answer-

2)

A

3)

A

Appendix C

