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PROFESSIONAL FRATERNITIES





Professional Fraternities

Contents

Foreword	3
A Brief History of College Fraternities	5
Objects and Benefits of Professional Fraternities ..	9
The Choice of a Fraternity	13
Relationship to the Faculty	15
Alumni Activities and Relations	17
Responsibilities of Membership	19
Professional Ethics	20
The Professional Interfraternity Conference	21
Members of the Conference	23
Officers of the Conference	23
<i>Architecture</i>	
Alpha Rho Chi	24
<i>Chemistry</i>	
Alpha Chi Sigma	24
<i>Commerce</i>	
Alpha Kappa Psi	25
Delta Sigma Pi	25
<i>Dentistry</i>	
Delta Sigma Delta	26
Xi Psi Phi	26
Psi Omega	27
<i>Education</i>	
Phi Delta Kappa	27
Phi Epsilon Kappa	28
Phi Sigma Pi	28
Kappa Phi Kappa	29

(Continued on next page)

Contents (*Continued*)

Engineering

Theta Tau	29
Sigma Phi Delta	30

Journalism

Sigma Delta Chi	30
-----------------------	----

Law

Phi Alpha Delta	31
Delta Theta Phi	31
Gamma Eta Gamma	32
Sigma Delta Kappa	32
Phi Beta Gamma	33

Medicine

Nu Sigma Nu	33
Alpha Kappa Kappa	34
Phi Chi	34
Phi Rho Sigma	35
Phi Beta Pi	35
Theta Kappa Psi	36
Phi Delta Epsilon	36
Phi Lambda Kappa	37

Pharmacy

Kappa Psi	37
Rho Pi Phi	38

Constitution and Bylaws	39
-------------------------------	----

Record of Meetings and Officers	44
---------------------------------------	----

National Conference on College Fraternities and Societies	46
---	----

Interfraternity Research and Advisory Council....	47
---	----

Memorandum	48
------------------	----

Foreword

THE ACTIVITIES and requirements of professional fraternities are frequently misunderstood by the public, and one of the chief purposes of this booklet is to endeavor to clarify the distinctions among the professional fraternity proper, the general or social fraternity, the honorary fraternity or society, and the recognition society, all of which vary as to requirements and activities.

This material, prepared in 1936 for the Professional Interfraternity Conference by a committee composed of H. G. Wright (Delta Sigma Pi), Dr. M. C. Rogers (Alpha Chi Sigma), and J. D. Sparks (Alpha Kappa Psi) is presented in response to requests for information concerning professional fraternities. It is addressed to young men of college age, to parents, to university administrators, and to members of college faculties.

At the December 4, 1943, meeting of the Professional Interfraternity Conference the following definition of a professional fraternity was adopted: "A professional fraternity is a specialized fraternity which limits its student membership to a specific field of professional education in accredited colleges and universities offering courses leading to recognized degrees therein; which maintains mutually exclusive membership in that field, but may initiate members of the general social fraternities; and which organizes its group life specifically to promote professional competency and achievement within its field."

The professional fraternity confines its membership to qualified male students (and faculty members) in a particular profession who are pursuing an organized curriculum leading to a professional degree in that field, has a minimum scholastic requirement for membership usually above passing, elects its members after a careful investigation and generally by a unanimous secret ballot. It initiates its members early in their professional college life, enabling them to participate actively and beneficially in the professional aims of the fraternity, holds frequent meetings, conducts professional and social activities, and frequently maintains a chapter house or quarters. Professional fraternities also sponsor programs of special value to alumni members.

Foreword (*Continued*)

The general or social fraternity initiates students from all of the respective schools of the university, usually requires only a passing grade for membership, emphasizes social and extra-curricular activities, and usually maintains a chapter house.

On the other hand, the honorary fraternity or society usually has a high scholastic requirement for membership, or confers membership for outstanding excellence or interest in a special activity or field, election usually taking place at the conclusion of the junior or senior year, and usually automatically elects both men and women students who meet its requirements for membership. In most cases the honorary fraternities do not conduct a program of organized activities as do the professional and general fraternities.

The term recognition society is used to classify those organizations whose requirements and activities do not qualify them as either professional, general, or honorary. The members of these recognition societies are usually not pursuing a curriculum leading to a professional degree, but are specially interested in some campus activity such as art, band, campus service, debating, dramatic arts, languages, leadership, literature, military, etc. Membership is usually open to both men and women, although a few are limited to men or women.

The size and importance of the professional schools in our educational system are becoming more apparent each year and on many campuses the students registered in professional schools outnumber all others.

If this booklet helps to clarify the distinction between the various types of college fraternities and societies and aids the students of the various professional schools to visualize the opportunities of professional education to a greater degree, it will have served the purpose for which it was intended.

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A Brief History Of College Fraternities

THERE IS NO MYSTERY surrounding the organization and development of the American college fraternity system. College fraternities are simply groups of young men who are banded together by friendship and common interests in an organization of their own creation. They select members on the basis of personal liking and requirements established by each fraternity. They have a ritual, an oath of allegiance, a grip, a motto, a badge of membership, and high ideals and objectives. It happened that in the beginning they designated themselves by various combinations of Greek letters, and as a result are popularly referred to as Greek letter fraternities. They could have used any other form of designation, and still be the same type of organization. Whether national or provincial in character, whether known by a combination of Greek letters, English words, or other symbols their objectives, ideals, and purposes remain much the same.

The Greek letter fraternity has come to be an integral part of the American system of higher education. The first Greek letter society came into being shortly after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, when Phi Beta Kappa was founded at the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia, on December 5, 1776, by five companions who were particularly fond of each other. Fraternity, Morality, and Literature were the principles symbolized by the stars on the silver medal adopted by this society as the insignia of membership. Shortly after its organization, chapters were established at several other colleges, and the Greek letter fraternity definitely became a national institution. For many years, Phi Beta Kappa operated as a literary society, then it gradually assumed its present honorary position.

Several attempts were made to organize other societies along similar lines, but these for the most part were short lived. In 1825 Kappa Alpha was founded at Union College, Schenectady, New York, followed

in 1827 by the organization of Sigma Phi and Delta Phi at the same college. These became known as the "Union Triad." Others followed at other colleges. In time, most of these societies developed the chief features by which they are now identified.

So much publicity has been given to the formation of these fraternities and their subsequent growth and development that it is not generally realized that the first professional fraternity was founded about 1819. The factors which brought about its formation are not well known, but the first professional Greek letter fraternity was organized as such in medicine at Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, about 1819, and was known as the Kappa Lambda Society of Aesculapius. This society was organized for the purpose of bringing the members of the medical profession together. Although there is record of the establishment of chapters in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, as well as the publication of a journal, internal strife caused the society to disband about 1835.

By 1870 professional schools were being established in universities, and with them fraternities developed which limit their membership to students pursuing only professional courses. These groups became known as professional fraternities to distinguish them from the general fraternity, which admitted to membership students from all departments. Thus there developed three general types of college fraternities: professional, general, and honorary. The professional and general fraternities restrict their membership to men students, and initiation takes place fairly early in the college career. The honorary fraternity admits students on the basis of high scholastic achievement, usually at the completion or near the completion of their college course, and is usually open to both men and women alike.

Of the professional fraternities in existence today, Phi Delta Phi in the field of law was the first established, being founded on December 13, 1869, at the University of Michigan. Later, in 1897, another law fraternity, Lambda Epsilon, was founded in Chicago and existed until November 8, 1902, at which time

it was reorganized as Phi Alpha Delta. About the same time Delta Theta Phi (1900), Gamma Eta Gamma (1901), Sigma Nu Phi (1903) were established, followed by Sigma Delta Kappa (1914) and Phi Beta Gamma (1922).

Nu Sigma Nu, the first fraternity with a continuous existence admitting medical students only, was established at the University of Michigan on March 2, 1882. Nu Sigma Nu was followed by other medical fraternities: Phi Alpha Sigma (1886), Alpha Kappa Kappa (1888), Phi Chi (1889), Phi Rho Sigma (1890), Phi Beta Pi (1891), Alpha Mu Pi Omega (1891), Phi Delta Epsilon (1904), and Phi Lambda Kappa (1907).

Kappa Psi was established on November 30, 1879, at New Haven, Connecticut, and for many years admitted students in both the fields of pharmacy and medicine. However, it separated in 1925 into two organizations, the pharmacy group retaining the name Kappa Psi, and the medical group taking the name of Theta Kappa Psi. The medical fraternities represent the greatest development in any one professional field, and are one of the strongest groups of professional fraternities in existence today.

As stated above, Kappa Psi in the field of pharmacy was founded in 1879. It was followed by Phi Delta Chi (1883) and Rho Pi Phi (1919).

The first professional dental fraternity was also founded at Michigan as Delta Sigma Delta on November 15, 1882, followed by Xi Psi Phi (1889), and Psi Omega (1892).

No other professional fraternities were established until the turn of the Twentieth Century, by which time our universities and colleges had created professional schools in other fields.

In chemistry, Alpha Chi Sigma was founded at the University of Wisconsin on December 11, 1902, and exists today as the only professional fraternity in that field.

Alpha Kappa Psi, the first professional fraternity in commerce and business administration, was founded at New York University on October 5, 1904, follow-

ed by the establishment of Delta Sigma Pi in 1907 at the same institution.

In engineering, Theta Tau was first founded, being established at the University of Minnesota on October 15, 1904, and was followed by Sigma Phi Delta (1924).

The field of education enjoyed a rapid development of professional fraternities, Phi Delta Kappa being founded at Indiana University on January 24, 1906, followed by Phi Epsilon Kappa (1913), Phi Sigma Pi (1916), and Kappa Phi Kappa (1922).

In architecture, Scarab was founded at the University of Illinois on February 25, 1909, followed by the establishment of Alpha Rho Chi in 1914.

Sigma Delta Chi, the first professional fraternity in journalism, was founded at DePauw University on April 17, 1909.

At the present time professional fraternities have been established in most of the professions. Twenty-nine professional fraternities, with over 1,000 active chapters in the leading universities and colleges throughout the United States and Canada, with a membership of about one-half million professionally trained men are affiliated with the Professional Interfraternity Conference.

Objects and Benefits of Professional Fraternities

THE STUDENT ENTERING college for the first time finds himself confronted with a situation utterly different from any he has previously encountered. A famous educator has said, "The activities are so numerous, the faces so strange, the scenes so novel, that the freshman, thrown on his own resources for the first time, is bewildered. Yet he must adjust himself if he is to survive; and adjustment, the finding of himself in the great concourse of youth, is of the utmost value to him. It clarifies his ideas, develops self-confidence, expands his mental horizon, widens his acquaintance, familiarizes him with the way of the world, enables him to take care of himself, and frees him from the backwardness and prejudice that stand in the way of a full life."

Assisting in this process of development is the fraternity chapter. Young people from all walks of life—the farm, the shop, the small town, the large city—pass through the portals of the fraternity's ritual, which emphasizes the higher ideals of character, enter into the work of the chapter and, through its democratic functions and group spirit, are aided to take their places in the world.

A college career is a great opportunity, but the benefits to be derived will depend entirely upon what use the student makes of it. Usually personal habits and character are not fully formed when a student enters college and the influences to which he will be subjected will prove important factors in making him the kind of a man he will become and in determining his future.

The majority of college societies are worthwhile and assist in the orientation of the student; they stimulate his interest in his college, provide him with friends, supply him with business training and executive experience, and aid to develop his poise, initiative, tact, and judgment. However, on the average college campus there are many organizations of varied nature, and it is neither necessary nor wise that a student

should be a member of all of them. Thus enters the question of selection and the objectives which the student desires to pursue during college and in later life.

The professional fraternity is unique in that it provides all of the advantages of fraternal affiliation, yet offers the unusual benefits which accrue to a membership comprised exclusively of men who have chosen the same profession for their life work. Every fraternal organization offers comradeship to new members, but the professional fraternity member has the distinct advantage of valuable contact and friendship with men whose training is identical with his, and who can do much to inspire his professional interest and to further his advancement. The professional fraternity should not be considered as a fraternity which serves its members only during their undergraduate years. Indeed, one of the most distinctive and valuable services of the professional fraternity is that it provides a life-long association with men who are engaged in the same field of endeavor. A student is an undergraduate for only a few years, but he is an alumnus for life, and professional fraternities render benefits to their members throughout their lives in the form of valuable friendships and professional and social contacts.

Parents of college students frequently ask what a fraternity has to offer to the student. This is a reasonable request, and, when asked with reference to the professional fraternity, is not difficult to answer.

The professional fraternity offers association with members in their chosen profession from the time a student allies himself with it until his death. This fact alone should justify membership because association with an organized group, studying the same professional courses and possessing much the same ambitions, provides the serious atmosphere and intellectual stimulus so necessary to successful college work. Professional fraternity chapters have unusual faculty support because of these features, thus giving their members better opportunities for close contact with instructors and for talking over their work and personal problems. This materially aids in dispelling

the invisible barrier which often exists between faculty member and student, and which frequently is the cause of a student's failing to develop the proper interest in his scholastic work.

Satisfactory scholarship is perhaps the primary requisite of collegiate training. An examination of the records of professional fraternity members will reveal that they usually maintain scholastic averages higher than the general student body. This is the result not only of their efforts to secure better than average students as members, but also because they encourage their members to achieve scholastic excellence in order to qualify as capable and respected representatives of the profession for which they are educating themselves and into which they expect to enter after graduation. The close association existing within a professional fraternity among its members, who are usually among the most competent students and leaders in the professional school, also offers the advantages of the tutorial method of instruction without obligation or expense to the recipient. Frequently, even excellent students find certain subjects difficult and require tutorial aid, which is available to them through the medium of their professional fraternity.

Society sometimes voices the criticism that the technical expert and the highly trained specialists of the various professional fields are "narrow-minded" in the sense that they lack a comprehensive knowledge of fields outside of the one in which they specialize. This may have been true in the past, but the professional man of today is usually one of broad understanding and culture, and the present programs of professional fraternities are planned to give their members an extensive knowledge of fields other than their own.

Professional fraternities emphasize the value and necessity of their chapters' conducting professional and educational programs in addition to their regular undergraduate scholastic work. The types of these projects vary as to the fraternity, the chapter, and the profession, but their aim is the same; namely, to educate and broaden their members. Addresses by men prominent in various fields of endeavor, research pro-

jects, open forums, discussion meetings, debates, and educational motion pictures are among the forms these programs take.

Another phase of the professional fraternity's activities is the sponsoring of social occasions to develop in their members that social grace, poise, and confidence so necessary to the progress and success of the professional man.

The years spent in college cover a period in life that holds great possibilities for molding a student's future and happiness. The business and professional functions of the world are carried on through the medium of association with others. Any organization which provides opportunity for its members to acquire greater knowledge and mutual understanding; which supplies experience in professional training and leadership; which aids to develop a positive, rather than negative, type of personality; which gives experience in working with and "getting along" with others; and which possesses the support and interest of alumni located throughout the country, can be of real benefit to the individual. The personal association of a professional fraternity chapter teaches a member understanding and requires that he adapt himself to and get along with others, arouses his ambition to excel, provides professional training, and develops leadership and personality in the only way possible—through experience. When this course of training, so to speak, is tied up with the influence and deep personal interest of alumni, many of whom are leaders and authorities in their respective fields, a group spirit is created that in its entity is united in purpose and far-reaching in constructive effect. Membership in a professional fraternity is a concentrated experience in human aims and association and the knowledge gained under such conditions is invaluable to a young man expecting to enter the professional activities of our complex world.

The Choice of a Fraternity

THE INVITATION to join a fraternity represents the unanimous action of the chapter itself. Before the invitation is extended, both the chapter and the student are given an opportunity to become acquainted. The student is invited to attend fraternity activities, and each member of the chapter has an opportunity to appraise him. He in turn meets the members of the chapter, is informed of its specific aims, its history, and requirements. He may ask questions, and should not feel that at any time is he under any obligation to that particular fraternity. The chapter investigates his high school standing, and particularly his scholastic record since he entered college. Members of the faculty are often consulted for their opinion of him, as are his fellow classmates.

The amount of serious investigation conducted by many chapters of professional fraternities before a student is actually voted upon is surprising. If the investigation is favorable and the members of the chapter have had opportunity to form their opinion on a prospective candidate, his name is voted on for election to membership. If the vote is unanimous, a committee or some officer is delegated to extend the invitation. If the student feels that the chapter meets his aims and ideals, if its members are to his liking, and if he is able to meet the financial requirements, he accepts the invitation to membership and becomes a pledge. A pledge button is usually worn during the pledge period and the candidate is instructed in fraternity history, organization, and aims. This period is probationary, for both the pledge and the chapter. The pledge has ample opportunity to learn more about the fraternity he is about to join, the chapter, and its members. If his first impressions have been misleading, and he finds that he has been mistaken in his conception of the chapter, he can revoke his acceptance of membership. Likewise, if the chapter feels that it has made a mistake, or if the performance of the pledge during his probationary period is not satisfactory, the chapter can revoke its invitation. This probationary period may last from a few weeks to several months, depending on campus traditions and university regulations. Certain scholastic require-

ments must also be met, and a certain number of hours of college credit secured.

What are some of the points a student should consider in deciding whether or not he should accept an invitation to membership in a particular fraternity? The college fraternity is fundamentally a group of selected students, congenial in tastes and character; a happy group because they have a common interest and a spiritual bond, a tie which is best exemplified in terms of friendship and brotherhood. Since the members of the chapter will become intimate friends and co-workers throughout their college life, the vital factors are the characters of the men themselves, and the reputation they have as a group on the campus. Such questions as the following are important in choosing a fraternity: Are the motives, ideals, and principles of the chapter in keeping with those of the prospective member? What is the relative scholastic standing of the chapter on the campus, and to what scholastic standards does it subscribe? Are its members the kind of men one would like to have as intimate friends? Could they be introduced with confidence and pride to one's family? What are the financial obligations of membership in the chapter, and can they be defrayed faithfully and regularly? Is the program of the chapter reasonably adequate and comprehensive? Does the fraternity have a strong national organization, with chapters and alumni clubs well distributed geographically? Does it possess strong alumni support? Are there opportunities to make valuable professional contacts after graduation?

Chapters change in personnel over a period of time and, like all human institutions, have their ups and downs. A chapter which was strong in years past may be weak now and likewise one that was weak may become strong. A group which best suits one individual may not fit another. What another says about a fraternity should not influence one's final choice unless the truth of such statements has been ascertained. There is no such thing as the "best" fraternity. There are many good fraternities but even these have their strong and weak chapters. In many respects, the best rule to follow is to choose the fraternity in which one will be most happy, during both college days and later life.

Relationship to the Faculty

THE RELATIONS between professional fraternities and college faculties are usually most cordial. The professional fraternity has always considered itself responsible to the administration of its college, and one of its chief aims has been to cooperate and assist in the development of its professional school to as great a degree as possible. The histories of most professional fraternities bear testimony to the service and assistance which they have rendered their universities, and it is not without reason to say that they have contributed much to the progress of professional education. In fact, the majority of professional fraternities were founded as a result of the desires on the part of a group of students to form a society that would aid them to work jointly for the advancement of their college and profession.

One of the main reasons that many faculty members favor the professional type of society is that it provides an organization where students, alumni, and faculty members can work together professionally on a basis of equality and friendship. Another reason is that the professional fraternity serves to keep alumni interested in the professional school and provides means for student members to make friends with successful alumni and be placed in position to obtain the advice and guidance of mature men of professional experience on an informal basis.

In many cases the institution of new chapters and the development of the professional fraternity nationally have been due to the sponsorship of faculty members who believed that a professional fraternity in their school would be for the school's welfare. In this connection, it is interesting to note that those chapters which have done the finest work and which have rendered the greatest services to their professional schools are those in which members of the faculty take an active interest and through suggestion and advice assist the group to utilize its opportunities to the greatest extent.

Another phase of the close tie-up between the professional fraternities and the professional schools is

that a substantial number of the members of professional fraternities are members of the faculties of the professional schools, and that in many cases such members serve their fraternities as national officers, province officers, and members of important national committees. This gives assurance that the objectives of the professional fraternities will be developed in conformity with modern educational requirements and aims.

Practically all chapters of professional fraternities are required to have an alumni or faculty adviser, usually appointed by some district or national officer. The chapter adviser is responsible to the national fraternity for the proper conduct of the local group and assures that the chapter and its members will have the aid and advice of a competent adult available at all times.

Schools that maintain close, cordial, and cooperative relations with their professional fraternities have found them of great value in performing duties which can best be accomplished by student groups. If properly directed, professional fraternities are valuable in improving scholarship and student morale, or, in general in doing those things which the faculty often does not have time to do or else by virtue of its position cannot accomplish as effectively as a student group.

Alumni Activities and Relations

AFTER GRADUATION a member of a professional fraternity is expected to retain active alumni affiliation. Naturally, it will be neither possible nor necessary for him to give it as much time as he did as an undergraduate, but the benefits of professional fraternity membership after graduation are great and no member can afford to neglect them.

The majority of professional fraternities have active alumni associations throughout the country. Some of these groups function as luncheon clubs presenting programs of professional and social nature; others carry on definite programs designed to continue the professional education of their members. Professional and social contacts of value to every member are available through the medium of these groups.

Some of the professional fraternities provide effective vocational guidance designed to assist the newly graduated member in making the right start in his chosen profession or in securing the type of employment for which he is best suited. Others maintain employment services, supervised by national officers, with local committees in operation in various parts of the country. Members moving from one section or city to another find these services of exceptional value.

Several of the law fraternities have excellent facilities for the interchange of business between members in different cities. In the field of education, the professional fraternities assist their members in making desirable academic connections. The medical fraternities provide professional contacts of importance to a doctor, not only during his university life, but also during his internship and after he is engaged in actual practice. The commerce fraternities provide opportunity for the interchange of business and for securing the most suitable type of employment for which one is qualified.

Probably the most important and permanent of all alumni benefits is one that is the result of the nature of the professional fraternity itself, and that is the opportunity it gives members to secure expert advice and guidance, as well as valuable informa-

tion, usually without expense or difficulty. A doctor may have a difficult case on which he desires to consult another physician; a lawyer needs specific information immediately; a chemist wants to know the results of a particular experiment; an engineer desires data on a technical problem; an architect needs advice on a new type of building; a business man wants to engage personnel, or ascertain the credit record of a certain firm; a new graduate needs the advice of a mature professional man. They know intimately the members of their professional fraternity, engaged in the same field of endeavor as they. Each calls the member whom he believes most likely to be in position to aid, and if the necessary information is not forthcoming, he will probably learn where it can be obtained. Because of their professional fraternity tie, because each knows, respects, and has confidence in the other, information, sometimes of highly important nature, is secured without difficulty. Such examples happen so frequently that most members take them more as a matter of course than as benefits resulting from membership in their professional fraternity, yet the fraternity supplied the means for making them possible.

The scope and character of alumni services vary, of course, with the profession and the fraternity. Many alumni will testify that their professional fraternity has proved one of the most important factors in their professional careers, and there are others whose present connections and status are directly or indirectly due to the contacts and friends made possible through it.

However, it is to be kept in mind that, although such benefits of membership are available, they are received only by members worthy of them. Because a man is a member of a professional fraternity is no reason to expect that he will receive such benefits unless he has satisfied those who may be in position to extend them, as to his competency, worth, integrity, and character. The professional fraternity does provide a medium through which one member can meet and know another on a friendly, fraternal, and informal basis, but it does not and cannot assure the capabilities and character of the individual just because he is a member.

Responsibilities of Membership

MUCH HAS BEEN SAID of the benefits which one can expect from affiliation with a professional fraternity. Whether or not an individual can expect to receive any of these benefits depends entirely on his willingness and ability to give of himself in making them possible. No member can expect to receive more than he is willing to contribute. Membership should be accepted only with the understanding that its obligations are life-long, and that its benefits are only in proportion to the sum total of its members' efforts. Membership in a fraternity will not of itself improve scholarship, nor will it assure the necessary passing grades, but it will provide the student with an incentive for improving his scholarship, from which he can develop the ability and effort necessary to make a creditable record. Since it is one of the objects of the professional fraternity to produce better than average professional men, it is likewise a primary responsibility of members to carry out this objective, for poor scholarship on the part of one member reflects on the group as a whole.

Every new member should endeavor to make his relations with his fraternity brothers as pleasant as possible. Human nature cannot be changed by the ritual of an initiation ceremony. Different personalities will always be thrown together, and it is necessary that these personalities be made to work side by side toward the same objectives. Entrance into a profession after graduation will be much easier and far more satisfactory if the art of getting along with others is acquired in college.

Financial obligations should be discharged promptly and regularly. Professional fraternities stand for the highest ideals in personal conduct and practice, and the prompt fulfillment of financial obligations is a principle of conduct applying to all, the importance of which cannot be overemphasized. Every member should attend chapter meetings and other functions faithfully and regularly, and should give enthusiastic support to all of the worthwhile undertakings of the fraternity.

Professional Ethics

PROFESSIONAL FRATERNITIES are idealistic, as well as practical, in their functions, in many cases subscribing and adhering to a code of ethics higher than the profession of which they are representative. Their rituals, their programs, and their everyday operation and activities stress the importance and need for their members to adhere to the highest standards of conduct and practice. If some fall by the wayside, they are the exception and not the rule, and are usually ostracized from both the fraternity and profession to which they belong. A member of a professional fraternity does not necessarily have a professional standing, but the fact that many members have preceded him and have proved themselves qualified and respected members of their profession does grant him the benefit of the doubt until he proves himself otherwise.

If a man lives unto himself, his actions reflect only upon himself. If he is a member of a professional fraternity, his actions are usually considered as being representative and reflect on the fraternity and its members. It becomes, therefore, the primary duty of every member to maintain the highest possible personal code of ethics in order to maintain and advance the standing and respect of his profession and fraternity.

The Professional Interfraternity Conference

THE PROFESSIONAL Interfraternity Conference was organized in Washington, D.C., on March 2, 1928. At the present time its membership comprises nearly all of the leading professional fraternities now in existence. A list of the member fraternities is presented on other pages. They are arranged alphabetically according to the respective categories. Data regarding the founding of each fraternity, its active chapters, total members initiated, its objectives, and reproductions of its badge and pledge button (if any) are also included.

The purposes of the Conference may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. To aid, improve, and strengthen the professional fraternity.
2. To provide a cooperative organization for professional fraternities where their mutual problems may be discussed and means provided for their solution.
3. To collect, publish, and distribute information and data of value to the professional fraternity.
4. To effect a better understanding of the purposes and functions of the professional fraternity on the part of the educational world and the public at large.
5. To work in harmony and cooperation with universities in the attainment of educational ideals, in the promotion of high professional ethics, and in the advancement of scholastic excellence.
6. To promote a spirit of comity, understanding, and cooperation among all college fraternities and to work in harmony with them in an endeavor to provide constructive solutions of the problems involving their relationship and operation.
7. To provide means for the determination of the major principles of professional fraternity organization, policy, and operation and through mutual action endeavor to effect their observance.
8. To promote the observance of high ideals and ethics on the part of professional fraternities and to assist in the establishment and observance of high standards on the part of their individual chapters.

9. To assist the professional fraternity to prove of value and benefit to its individual members and through this means aid the individual member to attain a full measure of professional success.

10. To clarify the distinction between the professional, the general, and the honorary fraternity, thereby assisting each type of society to perform more fully and effectively its particular function in our system of university education.

In the determination of professional ideals the Conference requires that the following tests shall be met: The profession shall be generally recognized by universities and colleges as a profession by the creation of courses therein in separate special colleges, departments, or schools leading up to recognized degrees therein, distinct from the usual general degrees in arts, science, or letters; have a recognized code of ethics generally accepted as binding upon the members thereof; recognize the duty of public service as binding upon the members thereof; and require principally mental rather than manual or artistic labor and skill for its successful prosecution.

To qualify for membership in the Conference a professional fraternity must meet the following requirements: be devoted to professional fraternity ideals and be national, as distinct from local, in character; be established in universities or colleges recognized by the Conference; have constitutional provision for national conventions or their equivalent with *ad interim* authority vested in trustees, directors, or other officers who have supervisory control over the affairs of the fraternity and its chapters; have been established in its national character for at least ten years; have at least five chapters, and which meet such standards as may be established by the Executive Committee of the Conference; shall be mutually exclusive of and in competition with other professional fraternities within the same category as defined by the bylaws of this Conference, and, *provided further*, that any fraternity in whose profession there exists an interfraternity organization must have the approval of such body.

On the next page are listed the PIC member fraternities and the year in which each was admitted to the Conference.

MEMBERS OF THE CONFERENCE

<p>ARCHITECTURE Alpha Rho Chi (1928)</p> <p>CHEMISTRY Alpha Chi Sigma (1928)</p> <p>COMMERCE Alpha Kappa Psi (1928) Delta Sigma Pi (1928)</p> <p>DENTISTRY Delta Sigma Delta (1933) Psi Omega (1928) Xi Psi Phi (1933)</p> <p>EDUCATION Kappa Phi Kappa (1928) Phi Delta Kappa (1928) Phi Epsilon Kappa (1928) Phi Sigma Pi (1928)</p> <p>ENGINEERING Theta Tau (1928) Sigma Phi Delta (1929)</p> <p>JOURNALISM Sigma Delta Chi (1941)</p>	<p>LAW Gamma Eta Gamma (1928) Delta Theta Phi (1928) Sigma Delta Kappa (1933) Phi Alpha Delta (1928) Phi Beta Gamma (1928)</p> <p>MEDICINE Alpha Kappa Kappa (1928) Theta Kappa Psi (1928) Nu Sigma Nu (1933) Phi Beta Pi (1928) Phi Delta Epsilon (1928) Phi Lambda Kappa (1938) Phi Rho Sigma (1928) Phi Chi (1928)</p> <p>PHARMACY Kappa Psi (1928) Rho Pi Phi (1949)</p>
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OFFICERS

Officers of the Professional Interfraternity Conference are:

President—J. D. Sparks (Alpha Kappa Psi), 612 Chamber of Commerce Building, Indianapolis 4, Indiana.

Vice-President—Russell G. Glass (Theta Tau), 23401 Chardon Road, Euclid, Ohio.

Secretary-Treasurer—John R. Kuebler (Alpha Chi Sigma), 5503 East Washington Street, Indianapolis 19, Indiana.

Executive Committee—The above officers and Rayford W. Lemley (Delta Theta Phi), 134 North La Salle Street, Chicago 2, Illinois; Dr. Paul J. Aufderheide (Psi Omega), 946 Rose Building, Cleveland 15, Ohio; Dr. C. H. William Ruhe (Phi Rho Sigma), 108 McClellan Drive, Pittsburgh 27, Pennsylvania; Ray S. Kelley (Kappa Psi), 179 Longwood Avenue, Boston 15, Massachusetts.

Member Fraternities

As of August 1, 1950

Architecture



ALPHA RHO CHI

Founded at the University of Illinois and the University of Michigan on April 11, 1914



Active college chapters, 6.

Alumni chapters, 8.

Membership, 2,185.

THE OBJECTIVES of this fraternity shall be to organize and unite in fellowship the architectural students in the universities and colleges of America, and to combine their efforts so as to promote the artistic, scientific, and practical efficiency of the younger members of the profession.

Chemistry



ALPHA CHI SIGMA

Founded at the University of Wisconsin on December 11, 1902



Active college chapters, 43.

Alumni chapters, 28.

Membership, 22,765.

THE OBJECTIVES of this fraternity shall be to bind its members with a tie of true and lasting friendship; to strive for the advancement of chemistry both as a science and as a profession; to aid its members by every honorable means in the attainment of their ambitions as chemists throughout their mortal lives.

Note: Official badges of member fraternities are shown at left; official pledge buttons (if any) at right.

Commerce



ALPHA KAPPA PSI

Founded at New York
University on October 5,
1904



Active college chapters, 62.

Alumni chapters, 24.

Membership, 26,405.

THE OBJECTIVES of this fraternity shall be to further the individual welfare of its members; to foster scientific research in the fields of commerce, accounts and finance; to educate the public to appreciate and demand higher ideals therein; and to promote and advance in institutions of college rank courses leading to degrees in business administration.



DELTA SIGMA PI

Founded at New York
University on November 7,
1907



Active college chapters, 74.

Alumni chapters, 27.

Membership, 24,750.

THE OBJECTIVES of this fraternity shall be to foster the study of business in universities; to encourage scholarship, social activity, and the association of students for their mutual advancement by research and practice; to promote closer affiliation between the commercial world and students of commerce; and to further a higher standard of commercial ethics and culture, and the civic and commercial welfare of the community.

Dentistry



DELTA SIGMA DELTA

Founded at the University of
Michigan on November 15,
1882



Active college chapters, 34.

Alumni chapters, 64. Membership, 24,000.

THE OBJECTIVES of this fraternity shall be to keep high the standards of dentistry by inculcating in the minds of dental students and practitioners a spirit of fraternal cooperation toward scientific, ethical and professional progress.



XI PSI PHI

Founded at the University of
Michigan on February 8,
1889



Active college chapters, 28.

Alumni chapters, 31. Membership, 20,000.

THE OBJECTIVES of this fraternity shall be to promote social unity among dental students generally and to render mutual assistance among them; to inspire intellectual advancement and broaden their appreciation of friendship while they are pursuing their course of study; to establish a fraternal feeling and brotherhood among them while they are in their respective schools and colleges; and to promote fellowship, sociability, moral rectitude, intellectual advantage and opportunity to its members after they have entered the profession of dentistry.



PSI OMEGA

Founded at the Baltimore
College of Dental Surgery on
June 8, 1892



Active college chapters, 33.

Alumni chapters, 22.

Membership, 27,582.

THE OBJECTIVES of this fraternity shall be to cultivate the social qualities of its members; to surround each member with friends to whom he can turn for advice and assistance when needed; to secure by co-operation benefits and advantages out of individual reach; by means of a journal to keep its members in touch with other members in all parts of the world; to assist its members in all their laudable undertakings; and to exert its influence untiringly for the advancement of the dental profession, in methods of teaching, of practice, and of jurisprudence.

Education



PHI DELTA KAPPA

Founded at Indiana University
on January 24, 1906

Active college chapters, 68.

Alumni chapters, 52.

Membership, 51,390.

THE OBJECTIVES of this fraternity shall be to promote free public education as an essential to the development and maintenance of a democracy, through the continuing interpretation of the ideals of research, service, and leadership. It shall be the purpose of Phi Delta Kappa to translate these ideals into a program of action appropriate to the needs of public education.



PHI EPSILON KAPPA

Founded at the Normal College
of the American Gymnastic
Union, at Indianapolis, Indiana,
on April 12, 1913



Active college chapters, 35.

Alumni chapters, 12.

Membership, 6,690.

THE OBJECTIVES of this fraternity shall be to inculcate the principles of peace, friendship, and brotherly love, to promote and enhance the happiness of its members; to elevate the standards, ideals, and ethics for professionals engaged in teaching physical education; to support the active chapters; and to perpetuate itself as a fraternal organization.



PHI SIGMA PI

Founded at State Teachers
College, Warrensburg, Mo.,
on February 14, 1916

Active college chapters, 16.

Membership, 1,947.

THE OBJECTIVES of this fraternity shall be to maintain a professional education fraternity for men in teacher training institutions, founded upon a basis of superior scholarship and with the avowed purpose of advancing educational ideals. It shall exist to meet the needs of close fellowship and social intercourse among men of like ideals, interested in the same end and striving for a higher social expression. It shall at all times endeavor to advance the interests of education and shall uphold the great axiom that a just and efficient government must be controlled and administered by an educated people.



KAPPA PHI KAPPA

Founded at Dartmouth College
on April 26, 1922



Active college chapters, 42.

Alumni Chapters, 4.

Membership, 17,366.

THE OBJECTIVES of this fraternity shall be to promote the cause of education by encouraging men of sound moral character and recognized ability to engage in the study of its principles and problems. For the furtherance of the above purpose the fraternity shall emphasize among its members social intercourse, scholarly attainment and professional ideals.

Engineering



THETA TAU

Founded at the University of
Minnesota on October 15,
1904



Active college chapters, 23.

Alumni chapters, 12.

Membership, 12,849.

THE OBJECTIVES of this fraternity shall be to inculcate the principles of professional integrity and personal honor among its members; to unite them in a strong bond of fraternal fellowship; to help its members professionally and personally; to search for the truth in science; to aid in the utilization of natural resources for the benefit of mankind; to teach recognition of service to profession and country as a practical idealism; and to stimulate worthy engineering effort of any kind.

SIGMA PHI DELTA



Founded at the University of
Southern California on
April 11, 1924



Active college chapters, 7.

Alumni chapters, 6.

Membership, 2,193.

THE OBJECTS of this fraternity shall be to promote the advancement of the engineering profession; to foster the advancement of engineering education; to instill a greater spirit of cooperation among engineering students and organizations; to inculcate in its members the highest ideals of Christian manhood, good citizenship, obedience to law, and brotherhood; and to encourage excellence in scholarship.

Journalism

SIGMA DELTA CHI



Founded at DePauw University
on April 17, 1909

Active college chapters, 53.

Alumni chapters, 36.

Membership, 19,374.

THE PURPOSES of Sigma Delta Chi are: to associate journalists of talent, energy, and truth into a more intimately organized unit of good fellowship; to assist members in acquiring the noblest principles of journalism and to co-operate with them in this field; and to advance the standards of the press by fostering a higher ethical code, thus increasing its value as an uplifting social agency.

Law



PHI ALPHA DELTA

Founded at Chicago, Ill., in 1897 as Lambda Epsilon, and reorganized November 8, 1902, as Phi Alpha Delta



Active college chapters, 70.

Alumni chapters, 25.

Membership, 21,312

THE OBJECTIVES of this fraternity shall be to form a strong bond among the members of the different classes at the various law schools; to form a strong link between the schools and their former students; to establish a widespread exchange for the interchange of business, information, and matters of common interest to the members of the fraternity; to promote social and intellectual intercourse among its members; to aid the development of fraternal and brotherly sentiments; to cultivate a closer bond of friendship and the attainment of a higher and broader culture than that afforded by the regular college course; and to foster, under the influence of intimate friendship, those principles that tend to form a higher type of manhood.

DELTA THETA PHI

Founded at the Cleveland Law School as Delta Phi Delta on September 15, 1900. Established under its present name on September 26, 1913, through the amalgamation of two other law fraternities.



Active college chapters, 81.

Alumni chapters, 27.

Membership, 29,256.

THE OBJECTIVES of this fraternity shall be to unite fraternally congenial students of the law, to lead them and their fellow students to high scholarship and legal learning, to surround them with an environment such that the tradition of the law and of the profession shall descend upon them; to promote justice; to inspire respect for the noblest qualities in manhood and advance the interest of every college of law of which this fraternity shall be associated.



GAMMA ETA GAMMA

Founded at the University of
Maine on February 25, 1901



Active college chapters, 23.

Alumni chapters, 14.

Membership, 7,084.

THE OBJECTIVES of this fraternity shall be to establish in schools of law, as well as in the general practice of the legal profession, an elevated standard of personal deportment, a high code of professional ethics and a broad and catholic development of mental culture and moral character.



SIGMA DELTA KAPPA

Founded at the University of
Michigan on August 8, 1914



Active college chapters, 16.

Alumni chapters, 10.

Membership, 14,500.

THE OBJECTIVES of this fraternity shall be to bring together congenial members of the legal profession and those fitting themselves to become such, for mutual association in a business and professional way; to enable students of recognized law schools to meet and associate with other students of character and ability from their own schools and other institutions teaching law; to perpetuate the friendships formed in college, and to aid and assist each other throughout life in every possible way, both socially and professionally.



PHI BETA GAMMA

Founded at Georgetown
University on April 24, 1922



Active college chapters, 6.

Alumni chapters, 6.

Membership, 1,571.

THE OBJECTIVES of this fraternity shall be the mutual improvement of its members by professional and social contact in selected groups or bodies constitutionally organized at various universities and law schools, aiming to develop and stimulate thereby respect for the law of our land, and learning in its various branches, zeal and ambition in its study, and generally the advancement of high ideals of ethical and professional conduct in the practice of the law.

Medicine



NU SIGMA NU

Founded at the University of
Michigan on March 2, 1882



Active college chapters, 42.

Membership, 22,958.

THE OBJECTIVES of this fraternity shall be the elevation of standards of the regular medical profession; the cultivation and advancement of medical science and literature; the promotion of the interest of graduate medical students and cultivation of closer relationship between graduates and undergraduates; the moral and intellectual social advancement of its members; and the promotion of fraternity relationships on the highest plane.



ALPHA KAPPA KAPPA

Founded at
Dartmouth College
on September 29, 1888



Active college chapters, 45.

Alumni chapters, 65.

Membership, 24,000.

THE OBJECTIVES of this fraternity shall be the advancement of medical science, the promotion of good fellowship, and the mutual benefit of its members.



PHI CHI

Founded at the University of
Vermont on March 31, 1889



Active college chapters, 37.

Alumni chapters, 28.

Membership, 32,991.

THE OBJECTIVES of this fraternity shall be to advance the interest of its members in the medical world, and encourage high ideals in the practice of medicine, and stimulate more active cooperation among all members of the medical profession.



PHI RHO SIGMA

Founded at Northwestern
University on October 31,
1890



Active college chapters, 27.

Alumni chapters, 18. Membership, 19,050.

THE OBJECTIVES of this fraternity shall be to promote good fellowship among congenial men of medical schools and colleges; to encourage a high standard of professional work; and to assist by every honorable means the advancement of its members.

PHI BETA PI



Founded at the University of
Pittsburgh on March 10,
1891



Active college chapters, 40. Membership, 17,170.

Alumni chapters, 37.

THE OBJECTIVES of this fraternity shall be to unite fraternally the best available students who are socially acceptable to all members, and who give promise of striving for the ideals of the fraternity; to encourage members of the fraternity to uphold the highest standards of scholarship, conduct, and service of medical men; to assist fellow members by prudent counsel and by material aid as may be required, and the ability of fellow members permit so far as may be consistent with the best interests of the fraternity and organized medicine; to encourage the members to practice medicine according to the principles laid down in the Hippocratic Oath, and to stand for all that is best in the practice and teaching of medicine; and to teach the truth by encouraging and fostering scientific medical research.

THETA KAPPA PSI



Founded at New Haven, Conn. on November 30, 1879, as Kappa Psi. Reorganized at the University of Maryland on November 18, 1898. Name changed to Theta Kappa Psi on January 15, 1925, and membership restricted to medical students since this date.



Active college chapters, 30.

Alumni chapters, 29.

Membership, 12,329.

THE OBJECTIVES of this fraternity shall be to furnish to its members the means of fraternal associations; instil high personal and professional ideals; stimulate excellence in scholarship; and promote the spirit of humanity.



PHI DELTA EPSILON

Founded at Cornell University on October 13, 1904



Active college chapters, 49.

Alumni chapters, 29.

Membership, 10,000.

THE OBJECTIVES of this fraternity shall be to promote good fellowship, equality and unity among its members; to encourage the highest standards of achievement in the science and art of medicine; and to maintain the highest standard of ethics in the practice of medicine.



PHI LAMBDA KAPPA

Founded at the University of
Pennsylvania Medical School
in 1907



Active college chapters, 17.

Alumni chapters, 22.

Membership, 4,000.

THE OBJECTS of this fraternity are to foster and maintain among Jewish medical students and physicians a spirit of fraternalism and of mutual aid and moral support; to promote and advance the concepts of the medical sciences; to instill and maintain in the hearts of its fraters a love for and a loyalty to their alma maters and their ideals; and to inculcate such ideals as will result in actions worthy of the highest precepts of human endeavor.

Pharmacy



KAPPA PSI

Founded at New Haven,
Connecticut, November 30,
1879



Active college chapters, 42.

Alumni chapters, 38.

Membership, 20,100.

THE OBJECTIVES and purposes for which this fraternity is formed are to conduct a mutual fraternal organization, having for its object the mutual advantages of its members; and, to this end, to unite in fraternal bonds persons of good character and sound mental health, by conferring upon them such degrees as are prescribed by the ritual of the fraternity; which degrees are designed to exemplify industry, sobriety, mutual fellowship and esteem, to inculcate nobility and courage of mind and heart; and to further in every way possible the advantages of its members, socially, morally and intellectually; also to foster pharmaceutical research and high scholarship.



RHO PI PHI

Founded at the Massachusetts
College of Pharmacy on
January 20, 1919.



Active college chapters, 16.

Alumni chapters, 15. Membership, 3,168.

THE OBJECTS of this fraternity are to promote fraternalism, the advancement of pharmacy, the raising of professional standards, and the advancement of interprofessional relationships.

CONSTITUTION AND BYLAWS

THE PROFESSIONAL INTERFRATERNITY CONFERENCE
(As amended to the 1950 Conference, Chicago, Illinois,
March 29, 1950)

Constitution

ARTICLE I

Name

1. The name of this organization shall be the "Professional Interfraternity Conference."

ARTICLE II

Purpose

1. The purpose of the Professional Interfraternity Conference shall be the discussion of questions of common interest and the presenting to the fraternities represented of such recommendations as the Conference shall deem wise. The function of the Conference shall be purely advisory except as to such powers as may be specifically conferred upon it by its constituent members. It shall be the aim of the Conference to encourage high scholarship, professional research, advancement of professional ethics, and the promotion of a spirit of comity among the professional fraternities in the advancement of fraternity ideals.

ARTICLE III

Membership

1. In the determination of what are professional ideals, the following tests shall be met:

2. The profession shall—(1) be generally recognized by universities and colleges as a profession by the creation of courses therein in separate special colleges, departments, or schools leading up to recognized degrees therein, distinct from the usual general degrees in arts, science, or letters; (2) have a recognized code of ethics generally accepted as binding upon the members thereof; (3) recognize the duty of public service as binding upon the members thereof; and (4) require principally mental rather than manual or artistic labor and skill for its successful prosecution.

3. The Professional Interfraternity Conference shall be composed of those men's professional college fraternities which—(1) qualify under and ratify this constitution; and (2) have applied to and received the approval of the Executive Committee, *provided*, that to be eligible to membership in the Conference each fraternity must:

(a) Be devoted to professional fraternity ideals and national, as distinct from local, in character;

(b) Be established in universities or colleges recognized by the Conference;*

(c) Have constitutional provision for national conventions or their equivalent with *ad interim* authority vested in trustees, directors, or other officers who have supervisory control over the affairs of the fraternity and its chapters;

(d) Have been established in its national character for at least ten years;

(e) Have at least five chapters, and which meet such standards as may be approved by the Executive Committee of the Conference;

(f) Shall be mutually exclusive of and in competition with other professional fraternities within the same category as defined by the bylaws of this Conference, and, *provided further*, that any fraternity in whose profession there exists an interfraternity organization must have the approval of such body.

ARTICLE IV

Representation

1. In this Conference each constituent member may be represented by not more than three delegates, chosen in such manner as their respective fraternities may determine. Each delegation shall be entitled to one vote.

ARTICLE V

Meetings

1. The Professional Interfraternity Conference shall meet biennially at such time and place as may be designated by the Executive Committee.

2. Special meetings may be called by the president at any time, or by a majority of the Executive Committee; notice of which, specifying the time, place and purpose, duly signed by the president or persons calling the meeting, shall be sent

*At the December 4, 1943, meeting of the PIC the following motion was adopted for the purpose of determining the colleges and universities recognized by the conference: "Be It Resolved, that the Association of American Universities, the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools be recognized as acceptable accrediting agencies for the purpose of qualifying the installation of new chapters by any member fraternity of the Professional Interfraternity Conference, and that such additional professional associations or accrediting agencies shall be recognized should they receive the written approval of the member fraternities in the categories concerned, subject to the final approval of the Professional Interfraternity Conference.

"Be It Further Provided, that The Professional Interfraternity Conference shall have the power to waive these accrediting requirements in meritorious exceptions providing they are supported with documentary data by the member fraternity concerned."

to all constituent members not less than thirty days in advance of the date of such proposed special meeting.

3. A quorum shall consist of a majority of the constituent membership.

ARTICLE VI

Officers

1. The officers of the Professional Interfraternity Conference shall be a president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer, who shall perform the usual duties of such offices, and an Executive Committee, elected biennially by majority vote of the Conference.

ARTICLE VII

Executive Committee

1. The Executive Committee shall be composed of the president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, three members at large, and the retiring president of the Conference.

2. Vacancies occurring in the above offices between Conference meetings may be filled by a majority vote of the Executive Committee.

3. The officers of the Conference shall be the officers of the Executive Committee.

4. The Executive Committee shall exercise all the powers of the Conference in the interim between biennial or special meetings, *provided* that business may be transacted and resolutions may be voted and acted upon by correspondence, which actions shall be reported to the Conference at its next session.

ARTICLE VIII

Finance

1. In order to meet the necessary expenses attendant upon the business of the Conference, each fraternity participating in the Conference shall pay annual dues of \$15.00 which shall be payable within thirty days after receipt of notice from the secretary-treasurer, and meet such other assessment as may be approved by the Conference in session.

Failure to pay these dues within ninety days after invoice is rendered by the secretary-treasurer of the Conference shall result in automatic suspension of the member fraternity from its rights and privileges in the Conference.

2. The fiscal year of the Professional Interfraternity Conference shall be from October 1 to September 30.

ARTICLE IX

Ratification

1. This constitution shall be in effect from and after the date on which twelve fraternities, representing not less than five categories, which participated in the meeting held at Washington on March 2-3, 1928, shall have signified in writing their ratification of this constitution and complied with the requirements of Article III.

ARTICLE X

Resignation

1. Any constituent member may withdraw from the Conference upon due notice by registered mail to the secretary-treasurer of the Conference at his official address and upon payment of the proportionate share of dues owed.

ARTICLE XI

Suspension and Expulsion

1. The Conference may by a two-thirds vote at any time suspend or expel any constituent member for violation of the constitution, bylaws, or purposes of the Conference, *provided* such member shall have first been officially notified and have had an opportunity of a hearing before the Conference. Any such constituent member suspended or expelled by the Conference may be reinstated at any time thereafter by a two-thirds vote of the Conference.

ARTICLE XII

Amendments

1. This constitution may be amended at any meeting by a two-thirds vote of the member fraternities, *provided* notice of any proposed amendment be submitted to the secretary-treasurer, and be distributed by him to the constituent member fraternities at least thirty days before the date of the meeting at which such amendment is to be considered.

Bylaws

Section 1. Each member of the Conference may appoint alternates in addition to the three delegates and authorize others of its constituent membership to attend the sessions of the Conference who shall not have the privilege of the floor unless they become delegates.

Section 2. Order of business.

- (1) Conference called to order.
- (2) Roll call of members.
- (3) Reading of minutes.
- (4) Reports of officers.
 - (a) Address of president.
 - (b) Report of secretary-treasurer.
- (5) Reports of standing committees.
- (6) Reports of special committees.
- (7) Unfinished business.
- (8) New business.
- (9) Election of officers and members of Executive Committee.

Section 3. The procedure of the Conference shall be governed by Robert's *Rules of Order*.

Section 4. The chairman of the following standing committees shall be appointed biennially by the president, the chairman to select their respective associates, not more than one member from each fraternity:

- (1) Plan, Scope and Membership.
- (2) Conduct and Co-operation in the Colleges.
- (3) Publicity.
- (4) Chapter Housing and House Rules.
- (5) Local Interfraternity Councils.
- (6) Alumni Relations.
- (7) Professional Activities (A committee for each recognized category represented in the Conference).
- (8) Special Committees (As required).

Section 5. The Professional Interfraternity Conference recognizes the following categories of professional fraternities as eligible for membership and shall publish in its proceedings the names of the constituent member fraternities belonging to each:

Architecture
Chemistry
Commerce, including Accounting and Advertising
Dentistry
Education
Engineering, including Electrical Engineering
Journalism
Law
Medicine
Pharmacy

Section 5A—*Proselyting*. Any fraternity which recognizes proselyting of a pledge or a member of another fraternity in the same category shall not become a member of or allowed to continue a member of this Conference. (Proselyting is the wilful and knowing enticing away of a member or a pledge of one fraternity in a given category by another fraternity in the same category. The approach to a member or a pledge of one fraternity by another fraternity in the same category, with knowledge of his membership or impending membership in such fraternity, with the intention of initiating such member or pledge into its organization shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence of proselyting.)

The Professional Interfraternity Conference

RECORD OF MEETINGS AND OFFICERS

PLACE AND TIME OF MEETING	PRESIDENT	VICE-PRESIDENT	SECRETARY-TREASURER	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (the officers and the following):
WASHINGTON, D.C. March 2-3, 1928	JARVIS BUTLER <i>Sigma Nu Phi</i>	DR. R. W. ELLIOTT <i>Phi Rho Sigma</i>	STROUD JORDAN <i>Alpha Chi Sigma</i>	DWIGHT P. ELY <i>Alpha Rho Chi</i> H. G. WRIGHT <i>Delta Sigma Pi</i>
NEW YORK, N.Y. Nov. 30-Dec. 1, 1928	JARVIS BUTLER <i>Sigma Nu Phi</i>	DR. R. W. ELLIOTT <i>Phi Rho Sigma</i>	FRANK H. KRAMER <i>Kappa Phi Kappa</i>	DR. ALFRED P. LEE <i>Psi Omega</i> STROUD JORDAN <i>Alpha Chi Sigma</i>
CHICAGO, ILL. November 29-30, 1929	JARVIS BUTLER <i>Sigma Nu Phi</i>	DR. ALFRED P. LEE <i>Psi Omega</i>	J. D. SPARKS <i>Alpha Kappa Phi</i>	JAMISON VAWTER <i>Theta Tau</i> DR. R. C. WILLIAMS <i>Theta Kappa Psi</i>
CLEVELAND, OHIO November 28-29, 1930	DR. R. C. WILLIAMS <i>Theta Kappa Psi</i>	JAMISON VAWTER <i>Theta Tau</i>	J. D. SPARKS <i>Alpha Kappa Phi</i>	JARVIS BUTLER <i>Sigma Nu Phi</i> DR. ALFRED P. LEE <i>Psi Omega</i>
CINCINNATI, OHIO November 27, 1931	JAMISON VAWTER <i>Theta Tau</i>	H. G. WRIGHT <i>Delta Sigma Pi</i>	J. D. SPARKS <i>Alpha Kappa Phi</i>	DR. R. C. WILLIAMS <i>Theta Kappa Psi</i> DR. ALFRED P. LEE <i>Psi Omega</i>
CHICAGO, ILL. October 13-14, 1933	DR. W. A. MANN, JR. <i>Alpha Kappa Kappa</i>	DR. JOHN H. CADMUS <i>Psi Omega</i>	H. G. WRIGHT <i>Delta Sigma Pi</i>	JAMISON VAWTER <i>Theta Tau</i> DON A. JENKINS <i>Phi Beta Gamma</i> DR. M. C. ROGERS <i>Alpha Chi Sigma</i> PAUL M. COOK <i>Phi Delta Kappa</i>
CHICAGO, ILL. October 11-12, 1935	DR. M. C. ROGERS <i>Alpha Chi Sigma</i>	DR. P. G. PUTERbaugh <i>Delta Sigma Delta</i>	H. G. WRIGHT <i>Delta Sigma Pi</i>	JAMISON VAWTER <i>Theta Tau</i> A. L. DODD, JR. <i>Delta Theta Phi</i> DR. W. A. MANN, JR. <i>Alpha Kappa Kappa</i> PAUL M. COOK <i>Phi Delta Kappa</i>

CHICAGO, ILL. October 23, 1937	DR. P. G. PUTERBAUGH <i>Delta Sigma Delta</i>	A. L. Doud, Jr. <i>Delta Theta Phi</i>	H. G. WRIGHT <i>Delta Sigma Pi</i>	DR. M. C. ROGERS <i>Alpha Chi Sigma</i> PAUL M. COOK <i>Phi Delta Kappa</i> DR. R. W. ELLIOTT <i>Phi Rho Sigma</i> H. H. HOPKINS <i>Theta Tau</i>	DR. R. W. ELLIOTT <i>Phi Rho Sigma</i> H. H. HOPKINS <i>Theta Tau</i>
CHICAGO, ILL. November 4, 1939	A. L. Doud, Jr. <i>Delta Theta Phi</i>	PAUL M. COOK <i>Phi Delta Kappa</i>	H. G. WRIGHT <i>Delta Sigma Pi</i>	DR. M. C. ROGERS <i>Alpha Chi Sigma</i> DR. R. W. ELLIOTT <i>Phi Rho Sigma</i>	DR. P. G. PUTERBAUGH <i>Delta Sigma Delta</i> H. H. HOPKINS <i>Theta Tau</i>
CHICAGO, ILL. October 10, 1941	PAUL M. COOK <i>Phi Delta Kappa</i>	DR. H. G. IRVINE <i>Alpha Kappa Kappa</i>	H. G. WRIGHT <i>Delta Sigma Pi</i>	A. L. Doud, Jr. <i>Delta Theta Phi</i> L. TEMPLETON <i>Kappa Psi</i>	DR. L. B. AREY <i>Phi Beta Pi</i> DR. H. W. OFFICE <i>Xi Psi Phi</i>
CHICAGO, ILL. December 4, 1943	DR. H. G. IRVINE <i>Alpha Kappa Kappa</i>	DR. H. W. OFFICE <i>Xi Psi Phi</i>	H. G. WRIGHT <i>Delta Sigma Pi</i>	PAUL M. COOK <i>Phi Delta Kappa</i> R. W. LEMLEY <i>Delta Theta Phi</i>	L. TEMPLETON <i>Kappa Psi</i> L. W. VAN DOREN <i>Alpha Chi Sigma</i>
CHICAGO, ILL. February 10, 1946	H. G. WRIGHT <i>Delta Sigma Pi</i>	R. W. LEMLEY <i>Delta Theta Phi</i>	PAUL M. COOK <i>Phi Delta Kappa</i>	R. G. GLASS <i>Theta Tau</i> DR. H. W. OFFICE <i>Xi Psi Phi</i>	DR. H. G. IRVINE <i>Alpha Kappa Kappa</i> W. J. LUBY <i>Alpha Kappa Psi</i>
CHICAGO, ILL. March 6, 1948	R. W. LEMLEY <i>Delta Theta Phi</i>	J. D. SPARKS <i>Alpha Kappa Psi</i>	JOHN R. KUEBLER <i>Alpha Chi Sigma</i>	H. G. WRIGHT <i>Delta Sigma Pi</i> R. G. GLASS <i>Theta Tau</i>	DR. W. A. MANN <i>Alpha Kappa Kappa</i> DR. P. J. AUFDERHEIDE <i>Psi Omega</i>
CHICAGO, ILL. March 29, 1950	J. D. SPARKS <i>Alpha Kappa Psi</i>	R. G. GLASS <i>Theta Tau</i>	JOHN R. KUEBLER <i>Alpha Chi Sigma</i>	R. W. LEMLEY <i>Delta Theta Phi</i> DR. P. J. AUFDERHEIDE <i>Psi Omega</i>	DR. C. H. W. RUHE <i>Phi Rho Sigma</i> R. S. KELLEY <i>Kappa Psi</i>

National Conference on College Fraternities and Societies

THE PROFESSIONAL Interfraternity Conference participates in the activities of two confederations in the Greek letter world known as the National Conference on College Fraternities and Societies (NCCFS) and the Interfraternity Research and Advisory Council (IRAC).

The purpose of the NCCFS is to encourage and assist all worthwhile national college fraternities and societies which include in their programs contributions to the broad educational objectives of the institutions of which they are a part.

The members of the NCCFS are:

Association of College Honor Societies

National Association of Deans and Advisors of Men

National Interfraternity Conference

National Panhellenic Conference

Professional Interfraternity Conference

Professional Panhellenic Association

The officers of the NCCFS are:

President—Dean Joseph A. Park, Ohio State University, Columbus 10, Ohio. (NADAM).

Vice-President—Mrs. John B. Davison, 1009 25th Street, Des Moines 11, Iowa. (PPA).

Secretary—Mrs. E. Granville Crabtree, 85 Dean Road, Brookline, Massachusetts. (NPC).

Treasurer—John R. Kuebler, 5503 E. Washington Street, Indianapolis 19, Indiana. (PIC).

Interfraternity Research and Advisory Council

THE PURPOSE of the IRAC is to promote and coordinate interfraternity public relations in those situations in which the four member organizations have a common interest.

The members of the IRAC are:

National Interfraternity Conference

National Panhellenic Conference

Professional Interfraternity Conference

Professional Panhellenic Association

The officers of the IRAC are:

Chairman—L. G. Balfour, L. G. Balfour Company, Attleboro, Massachusetts. (NIC).

Vice-Chairman—Mrs. E. Granville Crabtree, 85 Dean Road, Brookline, Massachusetts. (NPC).

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Memorandum

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