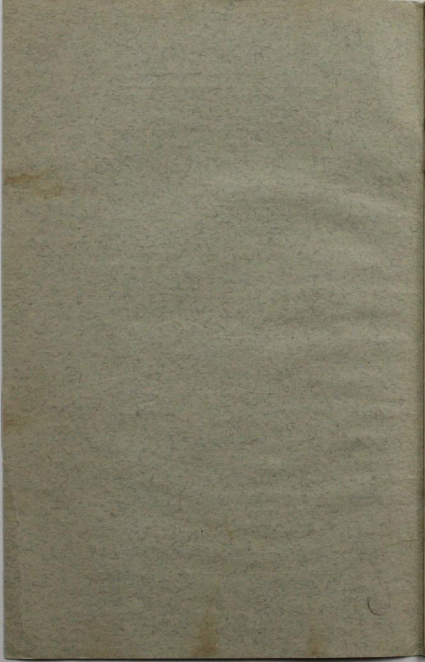


**PROFESSIONAL
FRATERNITIES**





PROFESSIONAL FRATERNITIES



Published by the
PROFESSIONAL INTERFRATERNITY CONFERENCE

Foreword

This booklet is presented by the Professional Interfraternity Conference in response to many requests for information regarding the American college fraternity system, and more particularly professional fraternities. It is addressed to young men of college age, to parents, and to members of college faculties.

The size and importance of the professional schools in our educational system are becoming more apparent each year. On many campuses the students registered in professional schools outnumber all others. Contrary to general opinion, professional education possesses cultural values comparable in most cases to those which inhere in the arts. The benefits derived from a professional college education will depend entirely upon the application a student makes of his opportunity. To many it will prove the most valuable experience of their entire lives, for it will be pursued during the impressionable age of youth and will provide the intellectual tools whereby they will carve out their future success and happiness. It will also present opportunities to make professional and business friends who will play an important part in their future, far greater than most appreciate at the moment.

If this booklet helps the student in our professional schools to visualize his opportunities it will have served the purpose for which it is intended.

Published by the
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Chicago, Illinois

The American College Fraternity System

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 two other fraternities at the same college. These became known as the "Union Triad." Others followed. 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 by many universities, and with them fraternities were founded which restricted their membership to students pursuing only professional courses. These societies 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 in 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, Gamma Eta Gamma, and several others were founded.

The University of Michigan is the "Mother" of the professional fraternity, for more of those now in existence were established there than at any other university. In fact, the first professional fraternity in each of several professional fields was founded there.

Nu Sigma Nu, the first organization admitting medical students only, was established at Michigan in 1882. Within the next nine years following the founding of Nu Sigma Nu, four other medical fraternities were established, Alpha Kappa Kappa in 1888, Phi Chi in 1889, Phi Rho Sigma in 1890, and Phi Beta Pi in 1891. Kappa Psi was established in 1879 at New Haven, Connecticut, but for many years it admitted students in both the fields of pharmacy and medicine. It separated in 1925 into two organizations, the pharmacy group retaining the name of Kappa Psi, and the medical group taking the

name of Theta Kappa Psi. This group of fraternities represents the greatest development in any one professional field, and is one of the strongest groups of professional fraternities in existence today.

The first professional dental fraternity was also founded at Michigan, as Delta Sigma Delta in 1882. In the same field, Xi Psi Phi was founded in 1889, and Psi Omega, in 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. Alpha Chi Sigma was founded at the University of Wisconsin in chemistry in 1902; Alpha Kappa Psi in commerce and business administration in 1904, closely followed by Delta Sigma Pi in 1907, both at New York University. Theta Tau, founded at the University of Minnesota in 1904, was the first professional fraternity in the field of engineering. Then followed Phi Delta Kappa at Indiana University in 1906 in education. Scarab Fraternity was the first in the field of architecture; it was founded in 1909 at the University of Illinois and is one of the few fraternities in existence today not bearing a Greek letter name.

At the present time professional fraternities have been established in at least nine of the professions. Approximately thirty professional fraternities, with almost 1000 chapters in the leading universities and colleges throughout the United States and Canada and a membership of over a quarter million of professionally trained men, are members of the Professional Interfraternity Conference.

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 coöperate 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 coöperative 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.

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 avail-

able 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 projects, 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 experi-

ence 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 requirements 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 frater-

nity 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.

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 confidential information, 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 confidential nature, is secured without difficulty. Such examples hap-

pen 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.

Conclusion

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 page 23. 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 a reproduction of its badge 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 coöperative 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 coöperation 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 co-operation between 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 ten chapters, five of which have been an established part of the fraternity for at least five years; shall be mutually exclusive of and in competition with other professional fraternities within the same category as defined by the by-laws of this Conference, and, *provided further*, that any fraternity in whose profession there exists an interfraternity organization must have the approval of such body.

The following nine professional categories have been recognized by the Conference: Architecture, Chemistry, Commerce, Dentistry, Education, Engineering, Law, Medicine, and Pharmacy.

MEMBERS OF THE CONFERENCE

ARCHITECTURE

Scarab

Alpha Rho Chi

CHEMISTRY

Alpha Chi Sigma

COMMERCE

Alpha Kappa Psi

Delta Sigma Pi

DENTISTRY

Delta Sigma Delta

Xi Psi Phi

Psi Omega

EDUCATION

Phi Delta Kappa

Phi Epsilon Kappa

Phi Sigma Pi

Kappa Phi Kappa

ENGINEERING

Theta Tau

Sigma Phi Delta

LAW

Phi Alpha Delta

Delta Theta Phi

Gamma Eta Gamma

Sigma Delta Kappa

Phi Beta Gamma

MEDICINE

Nu Sigma Nu

Alpha Kappa Kappa

Phi Chi

Phi Rho Sigma

Phi Beta Pi

Theta Kappa Psi

Phi Delta Epsilon

PHARMACY

Kappa Psi

Member Fraternities

Architecture



SCARAB

Founded at the University of Illinois in 1909

Active chapters, 13.

Membership, 1,812

THE OBJECTIVES of this fraternity shall be to provide a means of attaining a broader knowledge of Architecture and the Allied Arts; secure, through association, the advantages of a more refined culture; stimulate a greater interest in expression through the Graphic Arts; promote a friendly competition among the students and schools of Architecture; and create a lasting spirit of fellowship and cooperation.



ALPHA RHO CHI

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

Active chapters, 7.

Membership, 1,400

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 chapters, 47.

Membership 11,261



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.

Commerce



ALPHA KAPPA PSI

Founded at New York University on October 5, 1904

Active chapters, 48.

Membership, 11,743

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 chapters, 49.

Membership, 10,649

THE OBJECTIVES of this fraternity shall be to foster the study of business in universities; to encourage scholarship 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 chapters, 32.

Membership, 15,488



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
April 4, 1889

Active chapters, 27.

Membership, 13,726



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 chapters, 32.

Membership, 19,042



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 cooperation 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 chapters, 45.

Membership, 19,000

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 chapters, 22.

Membership, 2,388

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 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 chapters, 41.

Membership, 7,410

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 chapters, 23.

Membership, 5,907

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 chapters, 7.

Membership, 764

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.

Law

PHI ALPHA DELTA

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

Active chapters, 44.

Membership, 11,640



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, 1901. Established under its present name on September 26, 1913, through the amalgamation of two other law fraternities

Active chapters, 52.

Membership, 14,919



THE OBJECTIVES of this fraternity shall be to unite fraternally congenial students of the law, to lend 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 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 chapters, 20.

Membership, 4,969

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 chapters, 27.

Membership, 8,422

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 chapters, 8.

Membership, 945

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 chapters, 40.

Membership, 15,269



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 chapters, 48.

Membership, 15,414



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 chapters, 64.

Membership, 19,010



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 chapters, 37.

Membership, 14,054

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 chapters, 42.

Membership, 13,938

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 chapters, 30.

Membership, 7,597

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 chapters, 53.

Membership, 6,400



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.

Pharmacy



KAPPA PSI

Founded at the Medical College of Virginia on
December 15, 1879

Active chapters, 47.

Membership, 12,401

THE OBJECTIVES and purposes for which this fraternity is formed shall be 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.

