



# PLEDGE MANUAL

GAMMA DELTA PSI FRATERNITY INTERNATIONAL

FOUNDED 1879



## DEDICATION

To the founding Fathers of Gamma Delta Psi and to the many great Brothers who have faithfully walked in their footsteps, we pledge ever to uphold these policies of Gamma Delta Psi:

1. To encourage the dissemination of ideas between young men of varying backgrounds.
2. To encourage the acquisition of organization abilities, business acumen and leadership abilities by its members.
3. To encourage the development of social graces in its members.
4. To encourage scholastic achievement.
5. To encourage civic participation.
6. To encourage purposeful and constructive pledge periods.

## Message to the Pledge

Gamma Delta Psi Fraternity International bids you welcome and congratulates you upon your being chosen to pledge for one of the oldest and most prominent of the Secondary School fraternities. You have been chosen from amongst your fellow man as we feel that you possess those habits and traits of character which Gamma Delta Psi promotes in its members.

You are beginning a period of probation in which your responsibilities will be great. The purpose of this pledgship is simple and direct; it is that period of your fraternal life during which you learn the purpose, ideals, history and traditions of Fraternity and of

Gamma Delta Psi. Pledgship is a sacred duty through which you must prove your worthiness and desire to enter into the ranks of Brotherhood and to be known as a "Delt".

Inscribed upon these pages are the basic elements that you need to know concerning Fraternity and Gamma Delta Psi; thus, to know and understand the contents of these pages is your immediate goal. In addition, your Pledgemaster will lead you into other fields of learning; heed his lessons and you shall be better equipped to assume your place amongst the ranks of Gamma Delta Psi.

May You and Gamma Delta Psi ever prosper from your association!

## The Responsibilities and Rights of the Pledge

Pledgship is both a period of probation and a period of training for active responsibility in Gamma Delta Psi. Ideally, it is a period of learning; learning how to live with one's fellow man, learning how to govern one's own mind, learning responsibility to oneself and one's associates, learning how to become a better person, and learning how to do one's share to advance the brotherhood of man.

In accepting an invitation for pledgship, the new pledge has entered the portals of Fraternity Life, a life that is new and unique to him. He has associated himself with a group of young people to live together, to play together and to work together. Pledging, therefore, is not meant to be an easy process — neither is it meant to be an impossible one. Though it may be long and toilsome, often time consuming and occasionally mentally arduous, it has its pleasures and for all the time and labour spent, its rewards.

For the pledge there are two sides to the coin of pledgship. On one side are his responsibilities, on the other his rights. In tossing the coin the side "responsibilities" will most often show. Nevertheless, the other side is there though not quite so apparent.

What then are the responsibilities and rights of the pledge? First and foremost

responsibility is the recognition that he must give up certain personal liberties in return for group benefits. He cannot do as he pleases while in the fraternity; he must learn to respect the right and privileges of others. This responsibility is reduced to the mastering of those rules established in the fraternity chapters that let him know what he can and cannot do. There is a good reason for every rule on the list. However, if the reason is not apparent, the pledge has the right to, in a spirit of sincerity and honest endeavour, learn the reason 'why' by talking it over with the chapter Pledgemaster.

Another responsibility is the carrying out of all routine and special orders and assignments given by chapter brothers. It is expected that these will be carried out in a cheerful manner and to the very best of a pledge's ability. On the other hand, if he feels he is being treated unjustly, the pledge has the right to respectfully discuss his problems with the Pledgemaster rather than to attempt to present them to the chapter body in an undiplomatic manner. It is the duty of the Pledgemaster to guide, teach, direct and assist the pledge. He is available to lend his aid whenever possible in ironing out individual problems encountered during pledgship.

There is the responsibility to attend all

fraternity and chapter functions that are opened to him. These functions may be of a fraternally, community service, sport, or purely social nature. Through his attendance, the pledge will get to know all the Brothers and they in turn will get to know him. At these functions the pledge retains his right as an individual to not be forced to act against his moral will. He has the right now to be subjected to public embarrassment or to physical haxings or inductions.

At no time is a pledge expected to assume his pledge role while he is either in school or its immediate vicinity. Gamma Delta Psi realizes a pledge's dedication to his studies, his family, and to his religious obligations and, therefore, expects him to place these things above his pledgship. But, of course, if he falsely claims over-indulgence in these, his sincerity will be doubted and undesirable consequences may arise.

The pledge has a final responsibility to himself and the fraternity concerning his personal appearance, conduct and demeanor. He is expected to be neatly dressed and well groomed, particularly at fraternity functions. He is expected to maintain an alert, co-operative, and cheerful spirit even under adversity.

(concluded on page 2)

### THE RESPONSIBILITIES AND RIGHTS OF THE PLEDGE, (concluded from page 1)

The pledge should have an unswerving allegiance to Gamma Delta Psi and to his chapter. Loyalty is an admirable quality. Imagination and initiative are also admirable qualities. If any of these exist in the individual pledge their test will come soon enough during pledgship. There may be times when the pledge feels he has an idea that may benefit the chapter. Perhaps, he may feel and justly so, that certain aspects of the fraternal process are unreasonable, unfair and even harsh. The pledge has the

right to discuss ideas and criticism with his Pledgemaster but not before the assembled brotherhood, lest they be misunderstood. Generally, it is wise for the pledge to demonstrate his loyalty and keep all his opinions to himself, unless they are asked for, or until he becomes a Brother.

The pledge has a final right — to resign from pledgship. It would be well for the pledge to try to decide early in his fraternity experience whether or not the price to

be paid for affiliation with the group is, in his opinion, worthwhile. If his personal liberties are so important that some of them are not worth sacrificing in return for the benefits of group association, the sooner this decision is made and a resignation submitted the better it will be for all concerned. On the other hand, the fraternity reserves the same right — to terminate pledgship when, in its opinion, the pledge has failed to live up to his obligations and responsibilities.

## WHY FRATERNITY?

A Fraternity is a brotherhood of men, which more than any other type of organization inculcates in its members the virtues of tolerance, scholarship, social poise and citizenship.

From our early youth, we select our friends on the basis of common likes and dislikes. Our gregariousness leads us to the company of those who share the same interests and backgrounds. This desire to band together leads us to the establishment of clubs and fraternities. However, while a club and fraternity share this common basis for coming into being a fraternity differs from a club in many respects.

Through its dignified ritual, the fraternity gives a real purpose to its existence on a moral and philosophical level of a continuing nature rather than basing its reason for existence solely on temporal objectives of immediate interest. The fraternity, through its esoteric work, teaches its members a philosophy of life, which to some degree remains with its members all their life, serving as a lode-star along Life's path. Untold thousands of fraternity men have found themselves that casual boyhood acquaintances, nurtured in the garden of fraternalism have blossomed into mature, sincere, and firm friendships which endure for all time.

The fraternity teaches tolerance for the viewpoint of others; acceptance of the decision of the majority, assumption of responsibility as a chapter officer or committee member; reverence to one's God; loyalty to one's school, friends and fraternity; achievement of scholarship, service to one's community and fellow-men; and respect for one's parents and civil authority. The fraternity has for one of its most important goals the development of character for it recognizes that a good fraternity man, above all, must be a good citizen. Thus, the fraternity seeks to build for the future rather than just for the exigencies of the moment.

Knowing that a good fraternity man must be familiar with the "give" and "take" of life, the fraternity seeks to afford its members a well-rounded experience through the co-operative planning and execution of social and athletic programs such as dances and dinners, football, baseball, and basketball games and track meets. The fraternity feels that it must not only cultivate the social graces in its members but a sense of good sportsmanship and a competitive spirit as well.

Through its insistence on formal meetings and observance of parliamentary procedure, the fraternity offers its members training in speaking on one's feet and the conduct of meetings which will be ever valuable to them in their later business, social and civic activities.

Fraternities are not confined to just one locality as are clubs, but generally consist of a number of chapters which may be located from coast to coast, confined within a limited number of states, or perhaps just within one state. However, regardless of its distribution of chapters, a fraternity's membership makes available to you an ever-ready friendship among people and in localities far beyond your normal contacts. The best part of this is the fact that as the years pass and your fraternity continues to grow, this circle of friends grows in constantly widening circles.

Opponents of the fraternity system claim that fraternities are bad because they breed snobishness, practice discrimination, and are generally undemocratic. Nothing can be further from the truth. Although the fraternity develops a high 'esprit de corps' among its members, it likewise teaches them that its membership is not just an end in itself but a means towards the end of developing good citizenship which requires tolerance, understanding, and respect for others. The fraternity is selective, in that it invites into its membership only those whom it feels congenial and who will share the same common interests and ideals. This is no different basis than we as individuals use in the selection of our close friends and associates. In actual practice, no organization can be more democratic than fraternities, and although the decision of the majority for all members have equal rights and majority prevails, the rights of the minority are protected.

A fraternity comes to the assistance of the parents at that time in a young man's life when he begins to look to his friends for advice and guidance.

Now, just a word about the secrecy and traditions of fraternities. As part of your pledge-training, you will be taught the traditions and history of your fraternity in order that you might come to know and appreciate it fully. Without knowledge there can be no appreciation, so to become a member worthy of your fraternity, you must know its customs, laws and traditions. Secrecy is practiced not because a fraternity has anything to hide or of which to be ashamed, but for three reasons:

- (1) to retain for each fraternity its individuality and 'personality' of principles, ideals and lore;
- (2) to serve as a means of identification between members of different localities; and
- (3) to preserve the privacy of its business.

Basically all fraternities are similar, but each has its own individuality and personality.

Fraternities teach loyalty, group consciousness and the ability to think and work with your brothers. If joined in this spirit, a fraternity will prove to be one of the most wonderful, valuable and rewarding experiences of your life. Best of all, it will be a lifetime experience.

### THE GREEK LETTER FRATERNITY SYSTEM

The Chapters of this Fraternity shall be named from the letters of the Greek Alphabet in order of their foundation. When so many Chapters have been installed as there are letters in the Greek Alphabet, the next chapter shall be named Alpha Alpha, the next Alpha Beta, etc., throughout the alphabet.

### GREEK ALPHABET

Α	Alpha	Ι	Iota	Ρ	Rho
Β	Beta	Κ	Kappa	Σ	Sigma
Γ	Gamma	Λ	Lambda	Τ	Tau
Δ	Delta	Μ	Mu	Υ	Upsilon
Ε	Epsilon	Ν	Nu	Φ	Phi
Ζ	Zeta	Ξ	Xi	Χ	Chi
Η	Eta	Ο	Omicron	Ψ	Psi
Θ	Theta	Π	Pi	Ω	Omega

## The History of Gamma Delta Psi

Gamma Delta Psi Fraternity was founded April 13, 1879 at Hill House High School in New Haven, Connecticut, by Walter Rawlings Dann #1c, Arthur Henry Jackson #2c, Wylie Brantly Jones #3c, and Alexander Jay Wurts #4c for the purpose of "bringing together a body of kindred spirits and for the mutual benefit and social enjoyment of its brothers."

Bro. Wurts, the originator of the fraternity was born, the fourth of five sons, in a little mining town of Carbondale, Penna. in 1862. Shortly after his birth he was obliged to move to Europe with his family and live in Nice, France during which time he became quite proficient in French. On arriving back in the United States several years later, he was educated at Yale University and Stephens Institute from which he was awarded his Ph.D. and M.E. degrees respectively. He studied electrical engineering in Berlin, Germany and obtained a position with the electrical research laboratories of the Westinghouse Electrical and Manufacturing Company in 1887. He

chemical concern. He managed the firm's logwood plantation at Port De Paix, Haiti until his death in 1910. To all who knew him he was a man of sterling uprightness, simple in tastes, but high in ideals. He was ever a good fellow and with his death, Gamma Delta Psi suffered a great loss.

Number 2c was Arthur H. Jackson, born in 1863 at New Haven, Connecticut. He entered Yale University but left shortly afterward in 1881 to take a position with O. B. North and Company in New Haven, a saddlery and carriage hardware firm. Five years later he joined the staff of F. S. Bradley and Company and was soon a member of the newly organized Buckingham, Clark and Jackson Company. He left them and travelled with Decature and Hopkins Symphony Orchestra in which Bro. Wurts and himself played a coronet and was conductor of New Haven Orchestral Club for twelve years. Bro. Jackson was also quite active in the choir of St. Paul's Church in New Haven and was fifty-year member of the masons.

According to our records Omega Eta Tau Fraternity is the oldest high school fraternity in the country having been organized in 1859. Alpha Zeta was founded in 1869, the same by Sigma Psi and Pi Phi. In 1879, Gamma Delta Psi was founded; therefore standing eighth in the list of the oldest high school fraternities in the country to-day. By this time I am sure that I have destroyed all illusions that Gamma Delta Psi was the first high school fraternity to be founded in New England and can be classed among the "Fathers" of Secondary School Fraternities.

The growth of Gamma Delta Psi throughout the eastern New England States was slow but sure. Presently the idea of fraternity spread, and many more Chapters were added to the Roll; but into every life a little rain must fall and such was the case in the life our our now rapidly growing-fraternity. Thirty-nine chapters had been chartered from 1879 to 1925, almost one a year, but due to the anti-fraternity legislation laws and the Great World War, Gamma Delta Psi was forced to stop her



HILL HOUSE HIGH SCHOOL — NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

worked with George Westinghouse on the development of the Nernst Lamp. For this notable achievement, Bro. Wurts was awarded the John Scott Medal and also for his inventions in lightning arrestors and non-arcing metals. Through his association with Mr. Westinghouse, he became acquainted with Andrew Carnegie and was appointed the first faculty member at the Carnegie Institute of Technology as head of the Electrical Engineering Department.

That same year he was awarded the Gold Medal from St. Louis' World Fair for his scientific development of the Nernst Lamp. He became head of the Student Welfare Committee at "Tech" and established a bursary fund also. In January, 1932 after two weeks illness due to typhoid fever he died at his home in Pittsburgh, Penna.

Bro. Dann #1c was born in New Haven, Connecticut in 1861. He graduated from Hill House High School and entered Yale University later. Presently he went to New York city where he was employed by the Compagnie Haitienne, a large dye and

Last, but not least, Bro. Jones #3c was born in 1862 at Hartford, Connecticut. Some years later his family moved to New Haven where Bro. Jones received his education. Graduating from Hill House High School in 1881 and Yale in 1883. He obtained a position as stenographer with the Wells-Richardson Company, a large drug manufacturing concern. He resigned in 1900 and went to work for Wyckoff, Seaman and Benedict, distributors of the Remington Typewriter. He was with them for a few years and then designed to organize his own business under the name of Wylie B. Jones Advertising Agency. He later had branches in London, Paris and Sydney, Australia. He died at his home in February, 1919, after a short illness. Bro. Jones was well known in the advertising world and was considered one of the foremost advertising authorities. He was active in the launching of several World War I campaigns and his generosity to public charities was recognized by all.

expansion program and one by one the present Chapters slipped into obscurity. These early years were the test and proof of our Fraternity; for they showed that the principles on which the Fraternity was founded were fundamentally sound and good. In 1950 there was a revival of the ambitious aim to make Gamma Delta Psi a Grand National Fraternity.

The total membership is well over 40,000 with over 80 chartered Chapters. Prominent members of the fraternity include two former Presidents of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt and Howard Taft. There is also General Douglas MacArthur; President Charles Seymour of Yale University; Edsel Ford of the Ford Motor Company; Judge John Gilson, State Controller of Civilian Defence for the State of Connecticut and Professor Wurts, a world renowned scientist — first Professor at Carnegie Tech. and associate of George Westinghouse and Andrew Carnegie.

# THE ORGANIZATION OF GAMMA DELTA PSI

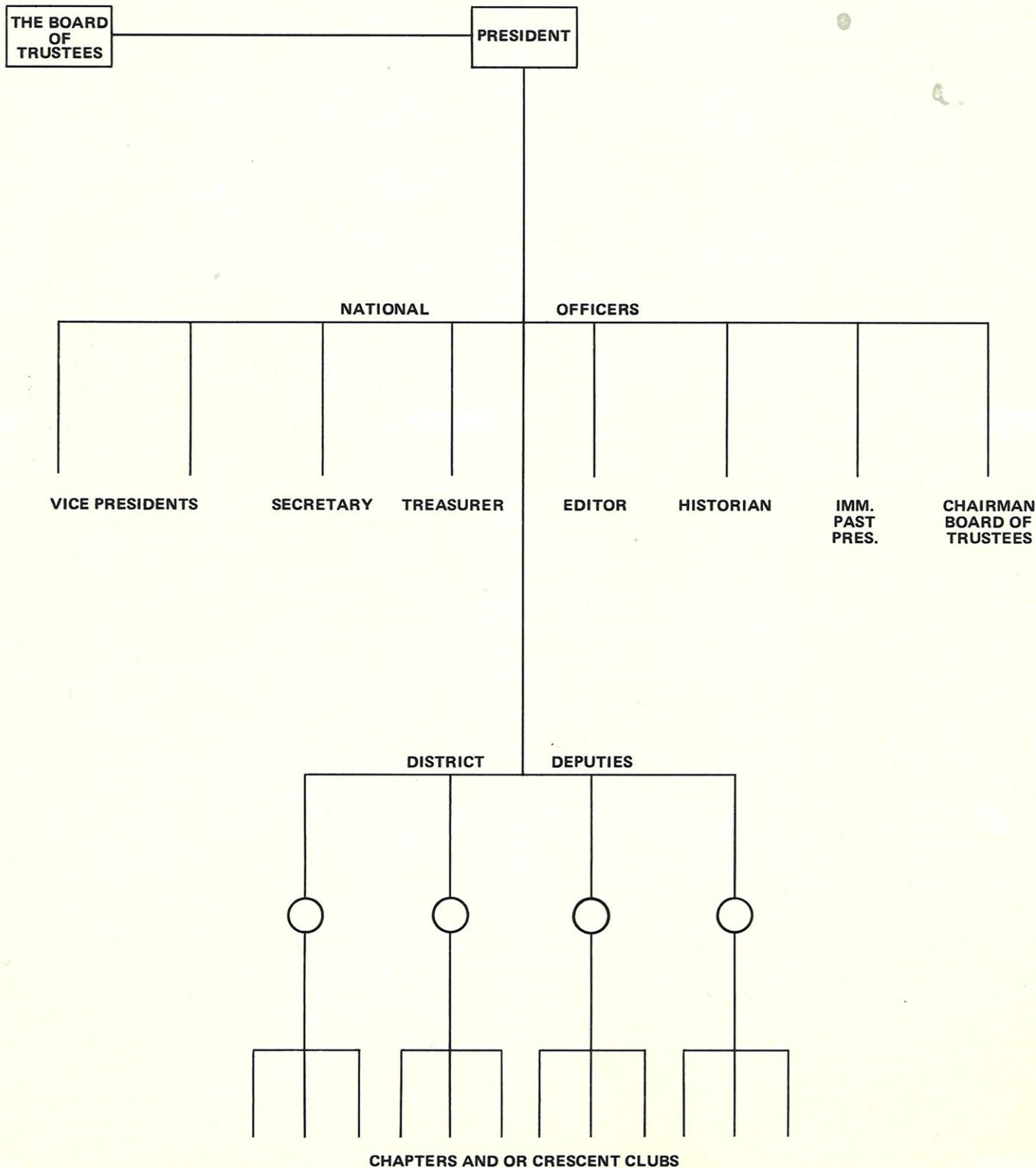
The Constitution of Gamma Delta Psi authorizes four operating factions within its structure.

THEY ARE:

- A. The International Board of Control
- B. The Board of Trustees
- C. The Chapter
- D. The Crescent Club
- E. The Convention

The respective position of each of these bodies is represented on the Organization Chart, below:

## THE INTERNATIONAL BOARD OF CONTROL



## THE ORGANIZATION OF GAMMA DELTA PSI

### A. THE INTERNATIONAL BOARD OF CONTROL

The International Board of Control is the official governing body of the Fraternity. The primary duty of this Board is to take charge of the fraternity between conventions and any and all matters that may be referred to it which may be deemed of sufficient importance to require immediate attention. Additionally they strive to ensure that the Constitution and Policies are upheld and uniform customs prevail throughout the Fraternity. Complete details of their duties are set out in the Constitution.

The International Board of Control consists of a President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, an Editor, an Historian, the immediate past president, and the Chairman of the Board of Trustees. Each of these officers, with the exception of the Immediate Past President and the Chairman of the Board of Trustees are elected for a one year term at the annual Convention.

The President of the International Board of Control divides the chapters of Gamma Delta Psi into groups or 'districts' according to geographical convenience and appoints a District Deputy to preside over each.

Constitutionally a District Deputy is no longer recognized as an active member of his chapter and his duties include the following:

- (a) To work in conjunction with the International Board of Control assisting the officers of same in performance of their duties.
- (b) To confer with each chapter in his district every three months.
- (c) Promote the welfare of chapters in his district.
- (d) Promote development of the fraternity by seeking candidate organizations for new chapters, and
- (e) To keep the President of the International Board of Control cognizant of the general situation in his district.

### B. BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The primary function of the Board of Trustees is to serve in an advisory capacity to the International Board of Control and to the fraternity. Additionally, it is empowered to take charge of the Fraternity in the event of the inability of the International Board of Control to function in accordance with the Constitution. Complete details of their duties are set out in the Constitution.

This Board consists of eight elected Brothers who are past International Board of Control officers or outstanding alumni over twenty-five years of age and the current President of the International Board of Control. Each selected trustee is elected for a four year term by a majority vote of delegates present at the Annual Convention. This election is on a staggered basis in order that no more than two trustees are elected in any one year.

### C. THE CHAPTER

Gamma Delta Psi Fraternity International is made up of segments called chapters which, in the best tradition of Fraternity, are autonomous. There is an old saying "That a chain is as strong as its weakest link", thus you, as an individual, and the Chapter to which you are pledged, are of the utmost importance to the fraternity; we cannot have a strong organization unless the Brothers strive to make their chapters a smooth functioning force.

The Chapter officers are:

*President* — he presides over the Chapter at all meetings and enforces observance and compliance with the ritual and laws of the fraternity and the by-laws of the chapter.

*Vice-President* — he acts as chairman of the Executive Committee, serves as Pledgemaster, and performs the duties of the President in his absence.

*Recording Secretary* — he keeps an accurate account of the proceedings of each Chapter meeting.

*Corresponding Secretary* — he attends to all Chapter correspondence, including monthly newsletters to each active chapter.

*Assistant Corresponding Secretary* — he assists the Corresponding Secretary in all required duties.

*Treasurer* — he receives and disburses funds on behalf of his Chapter and keeps an accurate record of same.

*Historian* — he maintains the history of his Chapter in a substantially bound form and is responsible to record note-worthy Chapter events for inclusion in the Chapter Archives.

*Civics Organizer* — he is responsible to coordinate all civics projects within the Chapter in co-operation with the Vice President of the International Board of Control.

*Convention Delegate* — he represents his chapter with full powers at the Annual Convention. His term of office is for one year and he is not eligible for re-election.

*Sergeant-at-Arms* — he is responsible for maintaining order at chapter meetings, takes the roll call, and levies fines in accordance with the Chapter by-laws. He is appointed by and serves a term coincident with the President.

Also included within the chapter structure are the Executive Committee and the Inspection Committee. The Executive Committee consist of the Vice-President and two other brothers and has control over all Pledging and other committee business referred to it. The Inspection Committee consists of two alumni and one active brother of the chapter. They are empowered to ensure that all the officers and committees perform their duties as provided for in the Constitution and the Chapter by-laws and to suggest matters as they consider of benefit to the Chapter. They also audit the books of the Treasurer semi-annually in January and June.

### CHAPTER HISTORY AND DATA

Obtain the following information from your Pledgemaster:

1. Date chapter was organized.
2. Date of chapter installation.
3. Names of charter members.
4. Name of first chapter president.
5. Total number of men initiated by chapter thus far.
6. Important events in chapter history.
7. What honors, awards, contests has chapter or its members won?
8. Names of chapter members who have held Gamma Delta Psi, International Board of Control office.
9. Names of last six chapter presidents.
10. Learn any other history or data that the chapter wishes its pledges to know.

### D. THE CRESCENT CLUB

Any group of secondary school students of good reputation desiring to form a chapter of Gamma Delta Psi Fraternity International may, if deemed worthy, be organized in a similar manner to a chapter and serve as a probationary organization known as a Crescent Club.

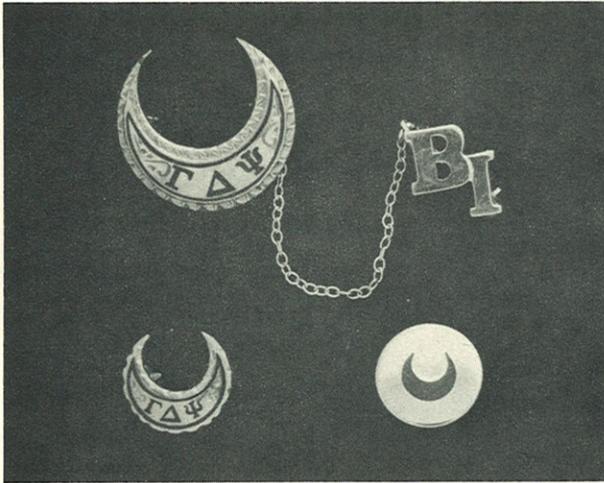
After the Crescent Club has operated for a minimum of three months the Vice-President shall, when he deems the group ready for induction into the Grand Crescent, present a complete report to the International Board of Control for its approval. If the International Board of Control concurs with the report they make representation to each active chapter for admittance of the Crescent Club. A unanimous vote of all delegates present at the Annual Convention is necessary to establish the new Chapter of the Fraternity.

### E. THE CONVENTION

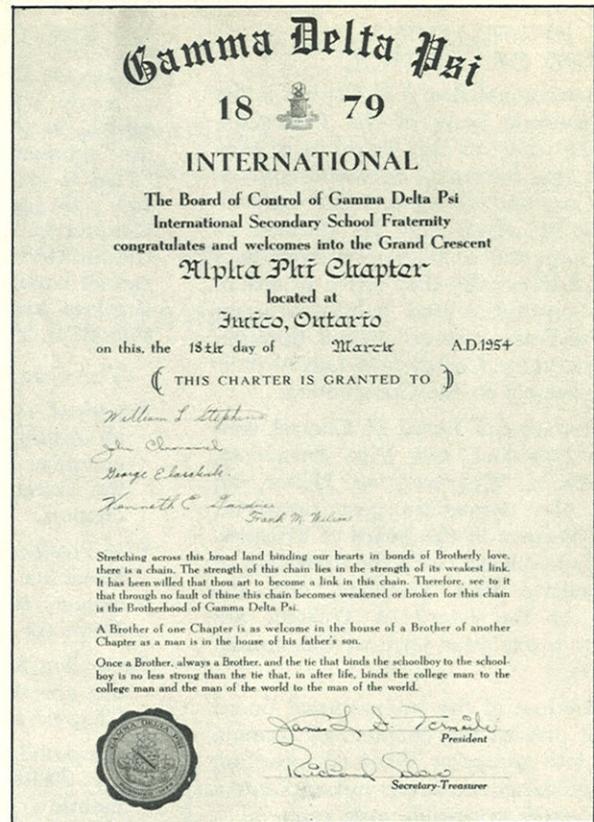
An International Convention of Gamma Delta Psi is held annually, at which time all fraternity chapters and members meet together as a body to elect officers, enact constitutional laws and pass resolutions to guide and govern the Fraternity's interests and activities throughout the following year.

In addition the Annual Convention serves to unite the Chapters and Brothers of Gamma Delta Psi, broaden the Brothers mind as to the greatness of Gamma Delta Psi, widen ones scope as to the best ways and means of ruling the individual chapter, promote national improvements and, of course, promote mutual benefit and social enjoyment.

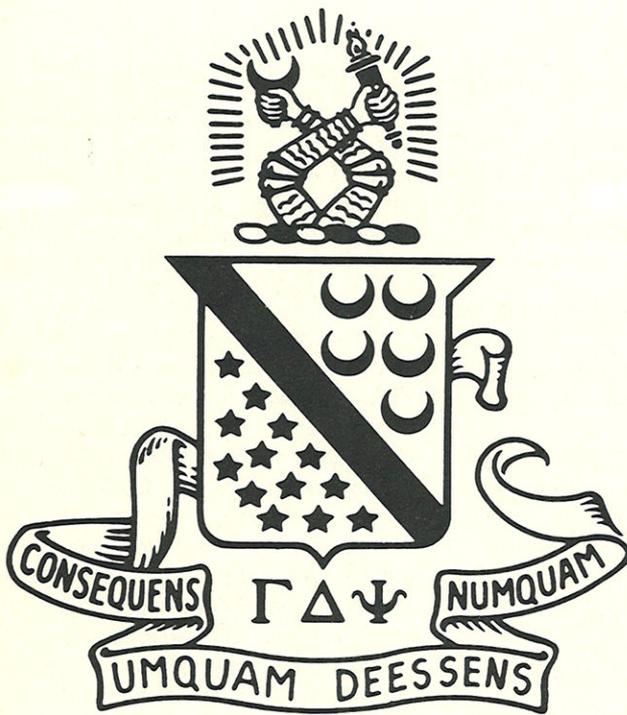
EMBLEMS OF MEMBERSHIP



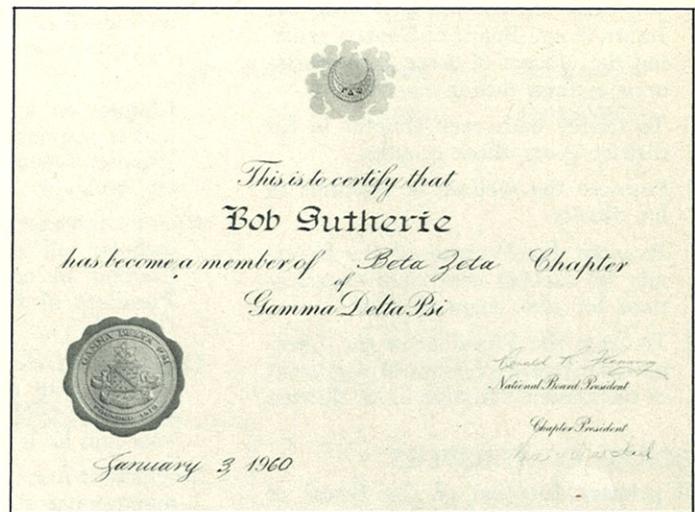
FRATERNITY JEWELLERY  
 Top Left—OFFICIAL PIN      Top Right—CHAPTER GUARD  
 Bottom Left—SISTER PIN      Bottom Right—PLEDGE PIN



SAMPLE CHAPTER CHARTER

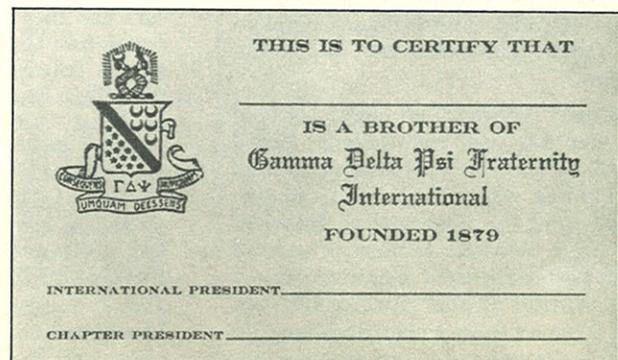


OFFICIAL COAT OF ARMS



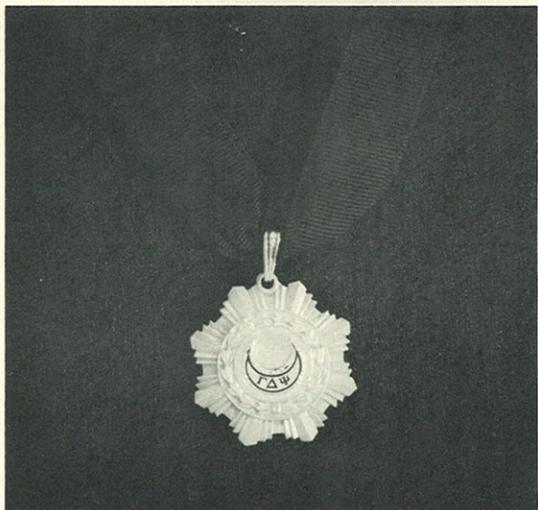
SAMPLE MEMBERSHIP SHINGLE

- Nomenclature ..... "DELTS", "GAMMA DELTS"
- Colours ..... GARNET & SILVER
- Flower ..... RED CARNATION
- Alma Mater ..... LIKE A RIVER'S FLOWING WATERS
- Annual Publication ..... GARNET & SILVER
- Monthly Newsletter ..... THE GRIP
- Official Jeweller ..... L. G. BALFOUR



SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION CARD

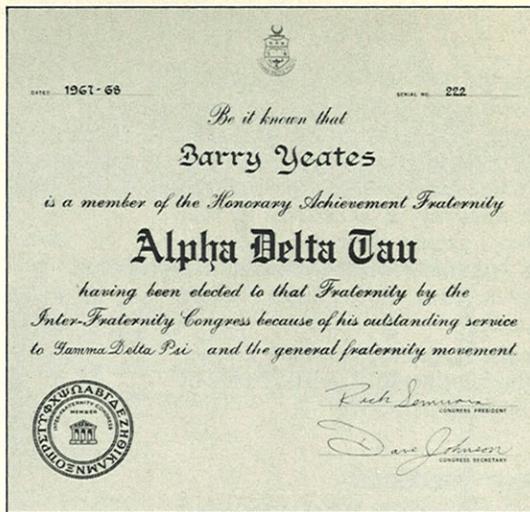
NATIONAL AWARDS - SECTION A FRATERNITY HONORS



THE ORDER OF THE GRAND CRESCENT

The Order of the Grand Crescent is the highest Fraternal honour in Gamma Delta Psi. This honour may be presented to any member of the Fraternity who, in the opinion of the Board of Trustees, has given outstanding and meritorious service to Gamma Delta Psi. The awarding of the honor is neither restricted to once a year nor must it be presented each year.

The recipients of this honour are inducted into The Order of the Grand Crescent at a special ceremony performed during a testimonial stag held in honour of the recipients. From that time forth the Brother is to be known as Grand Brother. Only two individuals, Grand Brother #1 James Fermoile and Grand Brother #2 E. J. Stewart, have received this honour to date.



SAMPLE ALPHA DELTA TAU

Alpha Delta Tau is an honorary fraternity sponsored by the Inter-Fraternity Congress and is considered the second highest honour which can be bestowed upon members of Gamma Delta Psi. The honour is presented at the Annual Convention to a Brother who has performed meritorious service or outstanding effort on behalf of Gamma Delta Psi.

The following Brothers of Gamma Delta Psi are members of this honorary fraternity:

James L. S. Fermoile	.....1952-53	Paul Graham	.....1961-62
Walter E. Minnaugh	.....1953-54	Ken Marskell	.....1962-63
Daniel Boyle	.....1954-55	Mac Stoodley	.....1963-64
E. J. Stewart	.....1955-56	R. E. Guthrie	.....1966-67
Ron Fleming	.....1959-60	Barry Yeates	.....1967-68
Douglas Jamieson	.....1960-61	George Longsworth	.....1968-69

NATIONAL AWARDS - SECTION B FRATERNITY AWARDS



FRATERNITY TROPHIES

The above trophies are awarded at the Annual Convention by the Awards Committee in secret session.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Top Row, L. to R.—E. J. STEWART CORRESPONDING SECRETARY AWARD | Bottom Row, L. to R.—COMMUNITY ACHIEVEMENT AWARD |
| V. K. MARSKELL CONVENTION ATTENDANCE AWARD                    | ALEXANDER J. WURTS SCHOLASTIC AWARD              |
| THE CHAPTER REPORT AWARD                                      | J. L. S. FERMOILE OUTSTANDING CHAPTER AWARD      |
| R. E. GUTHRIE MOST IMPROVED CHAPTER AWARD                     | FRANCIS J. RINGLEB BROTHER-OF-THE-YEAR AWARD     |
| D. R. JAMIESON HISTORIAN AWARD                                | J. G. WEISHUHN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT AWARD           |

FOR ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN FRATERNITY ACTIVITIES

- (a) The Francis J. Ringleb Brother-of-the-Year Award  
— Presented to the most outstanding brother at a chapter level.
- (b) The J. L. S. Fermoile Outstanding Chapter Award  
— Presented to the most outstanding chapter.
- (c) The E. J. Stewart Chapter Corresponding Secretary Award  
— Presented to the Chapter Corresponding Secretary who best carries out the duties of his office.
- (d) The D. R. Jamieson Chapter Historian Award  
— Presented to the Chapter Historian who best carries out the duties of his office.

- (e) The R. E. Guthrie Most Improved Chapter Award  
— Presented to the Chapter who shows the most initiative toward improvement during the year.

FOR CONVENTION PARTICIPATION

- (a) The V. K. Marskell Convention Attendance Award  
— Presented to the Chapter with the largest numerical representation at the Annual Convention including alumni.
- (b) The Chapter Report Award  
— Presented to the Chapter submitting the most complete and informative report at the Annual Convention.

EXTRA FRATERNAL ACTIVITY PARTICIPATION

- (a) J. G. Weishuhn Annual Hockey Tournament Award  
— Presented to the Chapter winning the Annual Hockey Tournament.
- (b) Alexander J. Wurts Scholastic Award  
— Presented to the individual brother in the fraternity attaining the Highest Scholastic record in the past school year.
- (c) Community Achievement Award  
— Presented to the Chapter documenting the most outstanding programme of community participation.

## PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

### WHAT IS IT?

Parliamentary procedure is the method of conducting a business meeting in an orderly, fair and democratic manner. It is democratic in that it provides for the rule of the majority at the same time it protects the rights of the minority; it is orderly in that it provides for a group discussion and consideration of but one thing at a time, disposing of each item of business before taking up another.

In parliamentary questions which are not covered by the handbook, Roberts' Rules of Order shall be final authority.

### FORGET ABOUT PRECEDENT

Don't mind precedent. What happened before is over and done with. Be concerned with what is happening now. Precedent is the bugaboo of parliamentary procedure. It's the catchall, and the trouble-maker, but only if you let it. Let us cite an example. At a meeting, something transpired which was out of order; it was contrary to correct and legitimate rules of parliamentary procedure, as well as the Chapter Constitution. No one objected. No one ever noticed the error. At the following meeting the same situation arose, and the same ruling (again incorrect) was made. This time a brother objected. In defending himself, the presiding officer pointed to precedent. Two wrongs don't make a right. Precedent doesn't make it right, except, of course, if precedent itself is right, according to the rules of parliamentary procedure.

### RULES OF ORDER FOR PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

1. *Addressing the Chair* — Having been formally and officially recognized by the Chair, any Brother, before he may address the Chapter or Fraternity group assembled, must address the person in the Chair and the Group in general. Example: Brother, Gamma Delta Psi and Brothers.
2. *Adjournment* —
  - (a) Presiding Officer of any Gamma Delta Psi group can adjourn a meeting at his discretion if it is disorderly. There is no need for a second vote.
  - (b) Motion for adjournment for a meeting can be made at any time during the meeting. A second is necessary, the motion is undebatable, a majority vote passes or defeats the motion.
3. *Undecided Vote* — Brothers not voting shall be considered as voting with majority side.
4. *Revote* — Any Brother, if he was on the losing side of a motion, may call a revote. The first vote is discounted and a new vote is taken.
5. *Recount of Vote* — Such a request can be made of the Chair by any Brother. All Brothers must vote as they did the first time. There can be "no change of mind" in a recount vote.

6. *Roll Call Vote or Closed Vote* — Such a request can be made of the Chair by any Brother. Presiding Officer may grant or refuse the request as he sees fit. To change his ruling a Brother must "Challenge" the Chair (see Rule 9). Majority vote of chapter decides outcome.
7. *Presiding Officer's Privileges as to Vote* —
  - (a) Presiding Officer is only permitted to vote in event of a tie.
  - (b) Since the Presiding Officer cannot vote other than by exception noted in (a), he must be impartial on every question. He can answer questions and can interpret the consequences of the motion pro and con, but should he wish to sway opinion of the Chapter or the Fraternity he must do so while not sitting in the Chair. If he feels it is his duty to discuss a particular motion, he must call on the next highest officer to take the Chair, and take his seat with the Brothers. He must wait, too, to be called on by the Presiding Officer now seated in the chair. Once having left the Chair to speak on a motion, the Presiding Officer must not resume his seat until the motion has been voted upon and has been either defeated or passed.
8. *Ejection from a Meeting* —
  - (a) The Presiding Officer may eject any brother from a meeting if that brother is disturbing the proceedings of the meeting or shows a disrespectful interest in the proceedings.
  - (b) After action by the Presiding Officer, the Chapter, on two-thirds ( $\frac{2}{3}$ ) vote, may disregard the ruling and allow the Brother to remain in attendance.
  - (c) The Chapter, on two-thirds ( $\frac{2}{3}$ ) vote, may eject a Brother before any action is taken by the Presiding Officer.
9. *Challenge* — The opinion of the Presiding Officer is never infallible. It may and can be wrong. Should the Presiding Officer make a ruling which any Brother feels is wrong or out of order, he may 'challenge' or appeal the ruling. He is in order at any time. Nothing — not even points of information — can interrupt the proceedings of a challenge. While debating a challenge the Presiding Officer need not leave the Chair. The debate is limited to the disputants, each being allowed to speak only once (Brothers making challenge speaks first). Majority vote of Chapter decides outcome of challenged ruling.
10. *Point of Order* — This is a notice by a Brother to the Presiding Officer that, in the opinion of that Brother, a rule of

parliamentary procedure has been violated or a ruling by the Chair was out of order, or the discussion being presented does not concern the motion on the floor. A Point of Order may be made without recognition from the Chair and even while another Brother may be speaking. It must be made as soon as the supposed breach occurs, otherwise, it cannot be considered at all. Business already transacted or discussed cannot be withdrawn or removed from the records. If the Presiding Officer believes that the point is well taken, he corrects his mistake; if not he refused to recognize the Point of Order and the meeting continues. However, the Brother, denied action on the part of the Presiding Officer, can attempt to get it by challenging the Chair and appealing to the Chapter to uphold his Point of Order (see Rule 9).

11. *Point of Information* — Is a request from a Brother to the Presiding Officer for information on parliamentary procedure or on a particular fact relating to the discussion on the floor. The Point of Information should concern the business being discussed at the moment. The question can be directed to another Brother with the permission of the Presiding Officer. The question can only ask for facts, not opinion. The Presiding Officer cannot and must not answer any question which openly asks for his opinion and his judgment.
  12. *Withdrawal of a Motion* — A motion made and seconded can be withdrawn only if the maker, the second, and the Presiding Officer voice favourably. However, should either the maker or second withdraw his name, the Presiding Officer shall ask for a new maker or a new second (as the case implies). If there is no response the Presiding Officer can withdraw the motion if he desires.
- NOTE:* In NO case, however, shall a motion be withdrawn if at least two speakers have discussed it on the floor.
13. *Limited Debate* — The Presiding Officer can limit debate on any motion after three Brothers have discussed the motion. He can limit debate to number of speakers or to time each speaker may discuss the motion. His ruling is subject to challenge (see Rule 10).
  14. *Opinion of the Crescent* — The Presiding Officer may, at his discretion, ask or grant an Opinion of all members present regarding a topic on the floor. Each member, in order of his induction into the Chapter, expresses his opinion. There is no right to challenge an opinion during Opinion of the Crescent period.