

MORNING SESSION.

Thursday, September 6, 1923.

MR. AVERY G. CLINGER, GENERAL CHAIRMAN: Brothers of Alpha Sigma Phi, this convention is duly called to order.

As President of the Alumni Council of Ohio, it is a real treat after all these months to look into the faces of these men with whom we have been corresponding, and look into the faces of those we hoped would come, and now have the privilege of seeing them - and others are coming. A telegram states that twenty men are driving here from Toledo, leaving this morning. Another telegram from Illinois states that five members will straggle in with a Ford this morning. As yet they have not arrived. There may be a reason.

This Convention had its inception in Chicago two years ago. The President of the Columbus Council and some of the men who have been most active in working for the interests of the Convention are not responsible for bringing it to Columbus, but we are pleased and we are doing our very best from our angle to make this a real convention; not like some fraternity conventions have been in the past, but at least sufficient departure to make it appear more business-

like and so that we might get more for our attendance in the way of general appreciation of university and fraternity life, as well as concrete things for our own fraternity.

We hope you all have programs in your hand. You see I have to get my speech out of my system before I introduce the people who follow because this is the last time I get to appear.

You will notice that we have a definite schedule and following this morning's session, we hope we can start and keep this schedule to the letter, and you can help us, but you can't help us if you don't remember the schedule hours and forget and lay in bed or go out strolling too far from the Deshler and too late to get back.

You will note that we have luncheon in this room at 12:15 every day, so don't plan to go to Mills or one of these hash-houses for luncheon is provided here for you, and I take it practically all of you have paid for it.

These noonday luncheons are patterned something after the noonday luncheons of the Rotary or Kiwanis Clubs, or one of the other fifty-seven varieties, in order that we might get some important points from prominent men relative to university and fraternity life in general, and so this noon Dr. W. O. Thompson, President of Ohio State University, who is not a fraternity man but who believes thoroughly in fraternities, will be our speaker. He will speak on the subject, "The University and its Fraternities". There will be some other things on the program worth while. I am

emphasizing these luncheons because they are a general part of this convention.

For tomorrow noon we have been able to obtain Co Edward E. Orton, who formerly was Dean of the Engineering College of Ohio State University, who went into the war, was made a Colonel and had charge of the motor transport of this country, and is probably one of the keenest business men we have in this city. He will speak to us on the subject, "What the Business Man expects of a University Graduate". He has had some inside information, because not only do boys from Ohio State, but from Wesleyan, Michigan and other places, step into the Chamber of Commerce and say "Here I am", hoping the world is waiting with open arms to receive them. Believe me, Col. Orton knows something about that.

On Friday afternoon there is a visitor's session and we will have John W. Hoffman, President of Ohio Wesleyan University, who will speak on the subject, "The Social and Moral Opportunities of a Fraternity".

On Saturday we will have with us Dr. Irving Fisher of Yale University, who will speak on the subject, "America's Responsibility in the Present World Crisis".

We have secured for all these luncheon speakers, just as big men as we have in any part of the country, and men who are thoroughly in sympathy with university and fraternity life; so we are not bringing in a bunch of aliens who might talk in terms that would be most helpful, but men who appreciate the fraternity.

It gives me great pleasure at this time to announce the next number on the program - a song, "A Brotherhood Imperial".

SONG - A BROTHERHOOD IMPERIAL.

CHAIRMAN CLINGER: Brother Cleveland J. Rice of Ya. will lead us in prayer.

BROTHER RICE: Our Father we thank Thee for the privilege of meeting together in this convention, and wilt Thou cast Thy blessing upon our sessions. We are proud of the history of our fraternity but we are prouder still of the character of our members. Wilt Thou guide us in this convention so that we may act with fairness, harmony and wisdom? Will^{lt} Thou in the future guide us?

CHAIRMAN CLINGER: It is a real privilege to have a man, as I am informed, leave a delightful vacation among the Michigan camps to return to his home city in order to give an address of welcome. We are referring to our honored executive, Mayor James J. Thomas, and it is a pleasure that I introduce to you our Mayor. (Applause).

MAYOR JAMES J. THOMAS: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, it is indeed a pleasure and a privilege to come here today, and on behalf of the citizenry of this capital city extend to each and every one of you a sincere and hearty welcome.

I just got back from a vacation, and as you men grow older you will realize how much you need a vacation but how hard it is to get it. I started on my vacation four different times, only to be called back after being away from one to three or four days. Lots of fun traveling five hundred miles

each way. That is about all the vacation I got out of it.

Whenever I come into the presence of a body of young men, I always feel that there is something different I want to say to them than I do to the ordinary convention.

Today, as never before in the history of this country, do the people need outstanding men to watch and guide the affairs, not only of the Nation and the State, but of the municipalities.

As I came up here I noticed on the corner that we are going to have a Constitutional Day - Law. I never realized what it meant until I have come in contact with that spirit of the disregard of law. I never knew what it really was, as a citizen, to feel how much we owe to the enforcement of law, and it matters not what you and I may think, the time is here when we have to make up our minds in these cities and states as to what policy we are going to pursue - whether or not socialism and anarchy are to rule.

This city in which you are meeting is probably one of the greatest American cities in the United States, when you stop to consider that of its two hundred and seventy ^{thousand} some people practically 95% of them are American born citizens, and still here we have that little group of antis, who, with the silence of the better element of the citizenship, try, and practically do almost control. It is a shame. It is a disgrace.

You boys who have had a wonderful opportunity of education should apply a great part of your energies in your duty to help build up a higher and better citizenship. It is your sacred duty to do so. Your ancestors have fought for

the principles which you enjoy, but it seems today that those who should put forth the effort to keep going those things that they fought for, do the least, and I sincerely hope that each and every one of you will come to that understanding of law that you will stand for and for its enforcement.

I might say to you this. When I went into office in this city, we had open ninety-nine houses of prostitution and there were twelve hundred or more girls connected with these institutions. Someone was receiving money for their violation of the law. They have all been closed. And public gambling houses in this city are closed.

My contention is this. It isn't what my personal views may be, but the law says they shall not exist. If they are a public necessity, then change the law, but to have laws on your books that are not enforced is not right and that has been the cause of most of the trouble that has existed in this country.

Ohio, there is no question, is or has been the greatest State in the Union. Some may differ with that but when you get down into history and know what Ohio has done, being not only the Mother of Presidents, but its citizenship has given practically to the West everything that they have. It was through this city in its early history that those canvas-covered wagons all passed that went West. It was over this road in front of this hotel where all of the forty-niners passed, and it was those people that went out and settled Indiana, Illinois and Iowa and the further Western States, and

and some of their ancestors have gone on further and practically today every trunk line of any consequence in the country going to the far West passes through Ohio. We have a diversified industry in Ohio; wonderful cities - Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Columbus and Dayton, and I think some ten other cities, all over 100,000 population. Most states have one or two but Ohio has very, very many.

You know, lots of people think it's a cinch to be a mayor of a city. Try it. I might say first that I am a fraternalist. I believe in fraternalism. I believe it brings about the warmest friendships that exist. It was not my privilege to be a college boy, not even a High School boy. That is my loss. But I am a wonderful booster of education. I believe that every boy who does not take the opportunity that is presented to him for the privileges of education is making the most grave mistake that was ever made and he will always regret it.

When I went into office I was foolish, like a great many more. I thought that all I had to do was wave the magic wand and everything would move, but nothing doing. You have to get out and put your shoulder to the wheel and move it or it won't move.

I have been requested by the Chairman to tell some of my experiences. I very seldom tell them but he heard me tell them at a noonday luncheon one day.

You know, I have to listen to more trouble than any other human being in this city. When I reach my office in

the morning I have to listen to all kinds of trouble. Some fellow has a new baby and he rushes in to tell me about it, and I ought to get enthusiastic. Mothers come in and ask me if their daughter should marry this fellow or that. Some I know and some I don't. After they get married they come and ask me the best procedure to get a divorce. (Laughter). I ought to know all that and help them do it. They come in to me and want me to get them husbands and want me to get them wives. And say, if any of you fellows here are suckers, and can't find one, I can. (Laughter).

Then, I am to blame for everything that goes on. A man living in one of the sections of the city called me up one day and said his dog had swallowed a rubber ball and choked to death. I don't know why he notified me, unless he thought I was to blame for his neighbor permitting a rubber ball to lie on the lawn. Certainly, I should watch all these things.

A woman called up and asked me what was the best thing to do when her canary bird was sick. I told her what to do. And if she followed my instructions the canary bird is an angel. (Laughter).

Then, you are called upon to go to everything that is going on - contests of all kinds - even to judge at baby contests.

Now you know I have no more to do with Civil Service than anyone of you. We have a Commission, but, if a man fails in the Civil Service examination, something is wrong. He has to blame somebody. He blames me.

We had some college fellows up taking a Civil Service examination and I want to tell you a few of the things that took place.

One wanted to be a policeman. One of the questions asked was, "What is a felony"? He said, "A felony is usually caused by a bruise on the finger".

In an examination for firemen, one of the questions asked was, "Name one of the pieces of apparatus used by the fire department". One of them answered, "The Chief".

One question was asked, "What is a vacuum"? One of the answers was, "The vacuum is the large empty space where the Pope lives".

Another was, "What is one horse power"? One answer was, "The distance one horse can carry one pound of water one hour".

A young fob wanted to be a milk inspector, and he was terribly disappointed because he was not successful, and he called me out and was very plain to tell me that I could get him in whether or no. Well I took enough interest to go in to look at his paper and there were only ten questions asked and he failed miserably - he didn't get 50%. One of the questions asked was, "How would you detect tuberculosis in a herd of cows"? His answer was, "When they have a far-away look in their eyes".

There isn't an examination that takes place but what there are some questions answered in just that way.

It is a time-honored custom, or used to be, whenever a convention is held in this city, to extend to that convention

the keys of the city. Since the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment there are no keys, but, I do extend to you the key that is the sympathy and the pledge of a warm-hearted community that bids you welcome; a community that hopes that you and yours will always, when you are in this capital city, enjoy to its full the freedom of our city. We hope that your sojourn here will be most pleasant and that the memories of this occasion will linger and live in kindly retrospect with you. If there is anything that we can do that will add to your convenience or to your comfort or to your happiness, commend us. If you need the key, I will leave it with Clinger. He can get you out. (Applause).

CHAIRMAN CLINGER: We are indebted to you, Mayor Thomas, for your most cordial address.

We will have the response to your address by Brother Wayne M. Musgrave.

BROTHER WAYNE M. MUSGRAVE: Mr. Chairman, Members of Alpha Sigma Phi and Mr. Mayor Thomas, I am more than delighted to have the opportunity of saying how graciously we feel over this splendid address of welcome that your Mayor has given us.

Our time is very limited, and Brother Snodgrass, who was supposed to represent you and perform this function, neglected to forward his address for me to read, and under this condition, of course, I have to do the best I can in the matter of a response.

But speaking by and large for my fraternity, Sir, I hope when the boys get through with the keys they will leave

AM FOR THE REAL PEOPLE.

However, sir, we do have a feeling of appreciation of your courtesy and your kindness. You, a business man, an executive of a large city, to come here and extend a welcome to a little coterie of college men gathered from all over the United States, is indeed an honor for which we as collegians wish to thank you.

You spoke of law. I believe that I can honestly say that my men as representatives of the great universities of our country, and as members of our great fraternity, feel that the future of our states and cities lies in the fact that we respect and will back up the proper interpretation of the law, come what may. I believe that is the attitude we have inculcated ever since our fraternity was founded, and I want to refer to one splendid instance during the late war.

Every fraternity, irrespective of the shape of their badge, stood behind our country and our President for the protection of mankind and the enforcement of law. Not a single one out of two hundred thousand men who wore the badge of the American college fraternity showed the least bit of yellow or cowardice in any way. They were backing the country in every way they could and they wore the uniform and over two thousand made the supreme sacrifice, and out of those who were left behind, too old to go to the front to fight, every fellow stood with our President, our State and our Nation, and did their work and backed the boys for victory. That is the spirit of the American College Fraternity. I would that every collegian could state that, irrespective of whether they belong to a fraternity. There were

some of those fellows who had conscientious scruples - another way of showing their sympathy, with disloyalty and against honor and law enforcement.

I wish to thank you most sincerely in behalf of the fraternity for the honor you have conferred upon us, and through you the people whom you represent in this city of Columbus.
(Applause).

MAYOR THOMAS: May I say another word? Gentlemen, on the 7th day of June, I just want to give you this; I had the privilege of being at Washington, and I called at the White House to see the President, and I sat in the grandstand, not with him but to the side, in which were not only his wife but General Pershing and General LeJeune, and I saw Mrs. Harding during that period of four hours while the parade was passing, rise to her feet every time the American flag went by and salute the flag. She was on her feet before General Pershing or General LeJeune every time.

The next day when I met her at the White House I said to her, why would she do this in the face of the fact that she was in such a poor physical condition, and this was her answer. She said that every woman should salute the American flag just as well as any man, and I want to say to you that I never in all my experience came into contact anywhere in any city where the people themselves were more on the job of saluting the American flag, and it is a wonderful spirit, and I hope that will be one thing you will always insist upon in this country of ours - to make them respect the flag whether they want to or not.

CHAIRMAN CLINGER: It is now my privilege to turn over this meeting to the Grand Junior President, Brother Wayne M. Musgrave. I hope you will all co-operate with him to expedite the matters in hand so that we can live up to the program schedule.

G.J.P. Brethren, we have a pretty heavy program here and I think perhaps we had better expedite matters by not many unnecessary preliminaries. Our Executive Secretary has been designated as the Credential Committee and I will call upon him for his report.

E.S. The following chapters have reported official delegates. I shall read the chapters and names.

(Insert chapters and names).

E.S. - Are there any other chapters I did not read that have come into the room?

Will you report to Brother Hutson here?

I will now read the Council delegates that have reported.

(Here insert Council delegates).

E. S. Mr. Chairman, this is my report at the present time.

G.J.P.. Shall we regard this as the roll call of chapters and proceed to approve the report of the committee?

In order to shorten up matters here, fellows, unless there is a motion to the contrary, I will put the motion as if made and seconded on matters of this kind, - this general routine work. Of course, routine work won't go under this term.

Any objection to this procedure?

(There being no objection, the report of the committee was approved.)

G.J.P. I find that the next thing on the program is organization - election of convention officials.

I take it that is designed to elect the Secretaries and assistants and a door keeper.

What is your pleasure as to the selection of secretaries and assistants?

BROTHER DARRAH: I move that Brother Hall be nominated Secretary of the Convention.

Thereupon, the above motion being duly seconded, was unanimously adopted.

G.J.P. - I suggest as a matter of routine that we let Brother Hall select his own assistants and save time threshing that out.

E. S. - I don't know who to select.

BROTHER DARRAH: I suggest that he appoint some of the alternates.

E. S. - I don't want to assume the responsibility,

Brother Darrah. I would rather the Convention, as long as the Secretary does not want to assume it, I don't care to. I don't know them any better than you do, Brother Hall. They are assisting you.

E. S. - I have no preference.

G.J.P. - I thought you had someone in view who had worked with you. What shall we do?

BROTHER HUTSON: Perhaps a Zeta delegate could select three men who are right on the ground.

G.J.P. - All right, if that is satisfactory. The suggestion is made that the Zeta delegates select three delegates who are on the ground who can help Brother Hall out.

Does that apply to the door keeper and sergeant-at-arms?

BROTHER DARRAH: I understand the Zeta men are going to be pretty busy with the program and entertainment. If that is so they won't be here.

G.J.P. - How about the secretaries?

BROTHER DARRAH: That is what I refer to.

G.J.P. - The suggestion is made by Brother Darrah. If we don't act on that suggestion, we are wasting time; let's settle it one way or the other. I suggest for the sake of saving time that we put it up to the Secretary. These men are working under him and if he makes a bad selection, it will be his fault.

BROTHER CLARKE: I make that motion, that the Secretary be empowered to select his own assistants.

Thereupon, the above motion being duly seconded,

was carried.

G.J.P. - Now the sergeant-at-arms.

BROTHER _____: I move that the Chairman appoint the sergeant-at-arms.

BROTHER DARRAH: I thought I saw David Putnam here - an old alumni. He is one of the oldest and I think it would be a courtesy to extend it to him. I make that as a suggestion.

BROTHER CLINGER: Brother Putnam left to return to his office.

G.J.P. - It would be all right to appoint him as an honorary. I shall take the responsibility to do that.

Now we would like to have the door keeper that represents the fraternity see that nobody gets in here who is not entitled to and see that we get the name of everybody that comes. That will be his duty. We want a man who will attend to that.

BROTHER BUDD: I move that the General Chairman be empowered to select the door keeper.

Thereupon the above motion, being duly seconded, was carried.

G.J.P. - Brother Hall has asked me, as each man gets up to speak to be kind enough to announce his name and chapter until the stenographer present here gets on to whom you happen to be. It will also assist the rest of us and keep our records in better shape.

The next thing is the selection of committees.

BROTHER RICE: I desire to ask a question for information. I don't re-call at previous conventions about

your list of delegates. We had a list of those who represented the chapters so as to give them authority to speak. I am also a delegate from Alpha Chapter but I have no intention of voting. But it seems to me anybody who speaks in the convention, or deliberates in this convention, ought to take part as official delegate.

G.J.P. In reference to that gentlemen, I will say that our constitution is very particular, or very explicit, upon that question. Any brother of any chapter who is present may act on behalf of that chapter. The official delegate does the voting. For instance, if 15 men are here from Zeta Chapter, they are all delegates and have the privilege of the floor and have a right to speak, or any other chapter in the same way. That is also true of the alumni - whether you are an active or an alumnus - it makes no difference. So please keep that in mind. Announce your name and your chapter so the records can be kept clear.

Now I will entertain a motion in reference to the appointment of committees, or selection of committees.

BROTHER CLINGER: It seems to me that in organizing this convention it would be well to have a committee on committees to select the various committees, therefore, I move the appointment of a Committee on Committees and would suggest the following names:

Brother MacNeish, Alpha, Chairman; Brother Darrah, Delta; Brother Edberg, Mu; Brother McCaw, Zeta; Brother McCollister, Chi.

G.J.P. - The secretary has made the suggestion that in reference to these announcements, Brother Clinger as Chairman of the Committee on Entertainment, has a number of announcements he wishes ^{make} to particularly. One I will make before I introduce him. That is that we will have a picture taken on the Capitol steps before luncheon and we will adjourn as soon as these announcements are made for that purpose. This afternoon we want to begin again promptly at one o'clock when Mr. Balfour will make a brief address.

BROTHER CLINGER: It will assist us very materially if each and every one of you attending this convention will help the local committees to carry out their program. This is a fraternity convention and each and every one of us ought to take it upon ourselves to see that we have met each and every other delegate. We have no official committees passing each man around saying this is brother so and so and brother so and so.

G.J.P. - Gentlemen I am asked by the secretary to announce that an official roster is kept outside and every man is asked to get his name in full and the chapter from which he came on that roster, even if he is not here more than five minutes. In fact I think he wants your name if you simply come in the lobby. Will you be careful to see that your name is on that roster. It is in charge of Brother Robinson or some of his committee.

I am also requested by the chairman of the Committee on Committees to announce that there will be a meeting of that Committee during the noon intermission.

Is there anything further before we recess?

Now fellows we must ask you to be prompt for luncheon. Use the recess time, or until we have the picture taken, to get acquainted with each other. Don't be backward fellows; remember you all belong to this fraternity. You may not know each other but you are brothers. We have all joined the Mystic Circle and helped, I believe, to break it many times. Incidentally, it may interest you to know that I visited a chapter that never broke the Mystic Circle until I taught them how. I hope that we instruct our delegates to carry that out. That is a custom as old as the fraternity itself and always observed by Alpha Chapter before they adjourn. I would like to see all the chapters keep it up. It is an easy matter. I think one of the best things to do when alone is to break the Mystic Circle and I suggest that we do it now.

Thereupon the stenographer was requested to leave the room.

Thereupon the convention recessed to meet at one o'clock P.M. the same day.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Thursday, September 6, 1923.

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G.J.P. - Gentlemen, I thought we might perhaps save a little time by coming together a little bit earlier. We seem to have had ten minutes to spare and nothing to do but some of them seem to be waiting on that little whistle which has not been blown. Incidentally, someone made the suggestion that the boys be allowed to take their coats off. Mr. Balfour, I want to announce to you that you will have the opportunity of talking to the most undignified crowd that ever gathered together.

Brothers, I have the pleasure of introducing to you Mr. L. G. Balfour of the L. G. Balfour Company of Massachusetts, who represents the company which makes the badges for Alpha Sigma Phi.

L. G. BALFOUR: This is my first attempt at speaking so I hope you will pardon me. I will try to be very brief and give you some of the facts which I think will be of interest to you.

When I received your contract, about six years ago, we were sent an official Sigma Badge and told to copy it without any variations. We did that and shipped four or five orders and found there was some dissatisfaction. The main claim was that the badge was too thin. We took the matter up with headquarters and investigated further and found that there were two official badges at that time; one was a heavy

or thick badge, and one was a thin one. It was due to the fact that the jeweler was manufacturing two sizes, partially because some of the chapters wanted a thin badge and some a heavier badge. We called in the heavy badge and we took it apart and found it was thick. Inside it was made of lead and outside gold. We took it up with the National officials and told them for sentimental reasons it ought to be solid gold instead of three-quarters lead, and they instructed us to make it solid gold. So the entire badge is solid gold instead of lead. We did that and shipped out a quantity of the badges and about six chapters claimed the badge was too heavy - not too thick but too high - and complained that it would pull over on a soft shirt. These chapters demanded a thinner badge. The proposition was we could pull it out and cut it off at the base. We took it up with your officials and decided we could cut it off at the base. About seven chapters wanted it. In the ensuing year we made seven mistakes. For instance, our order from Pueblo, Colorado wanted a light weight badge when they wanted a heavy one. The personnel of the chapter changed and the new delegation wanted a heavy weight badge, and the result was when we shipped them out the next year they came back. We kept getting complaints. On that proposition I understand the committee is going to have a definite thickness, definite weight and definite instructions so we will have directions and the general office will have a sample and anytime there is any dissatisfaction and it doesn't come up to specifications, we are violating our contract and if any individual has a badge that is not satisfactory, all

you have to do is send the badge back and there will be no questions asked. We will give you a new badge or you will get your money back. We keep a claim book and our records show that we have no complaints except on the weight of the badge. If there are any complaints I wish you would tell me because every desk in our office has a sign which reads, "The customer is always right." Anyone who has any complaint, they can get a new badge without questions being asked. We have at the present time established branch offices in San Francisco, Indianapolis and Richmond. These offices have a complete stock and can ship and deliver from that stock anything we are permitted to ship. The orders have to go to the central office before making shipment. If we carry twenty-five in San Francisco, though we keep them there, we cannot give them to you under the regulations until we write to New York to get a permit to release them.

I call your attention to the fact that some jewelers are selling pins who have no right to do so. The reason they are doing it is because the men want the badges and won't wait until they write to New York. That is something over which we have no control. We have twenty salesmen on the road visiting every chapter in the country five times a year under contract. If they fail to visit you let us know and we will request reports from them and report to you when they said they were there last.

Again, our salesmen working under contract to sell goods are not supposed to go out and entertain. I

mean they are not supposed to go to booze parties, nor supposed to go to poker parties. They are not supposed to do anything in violation of the laws of the fraternity. If any man is doing that we want to know it. The old system was to have a man get hold of Bill or Tom and say "Come to the hotel and we will open a bottle of Scotch" but that is past so far as we are concerned. We are abiding by the laws of the fraternity and if we know of any salesman doing that he is off our force. If we can't sell our goods by price and quality, we want to quit.

You might be interested in a brief statement of what The L. G. Balfour Company is trying to do. At the present time we are furnishing 103 national fraternities with jewelry. We are located at Attleboro, Mass., right out of Boston. The finest jewelry in the country is manufactured there, and every week artisans from Italy, Spain and other places come there where the jewelry is being made. If there is anything you need in that line and we do not have it, we can easily obtain it from these other firms. Practically every article of jewelry you see advertised and know of is manufactured in Attleboro. All we have to do is to go next door and get it and put your Coat-Af-Arms on it. Under our contract the prices have to be competitive, and if you can buy what you want cheaper somewhere else, do so; our prices go down automatically.

This year we are going to try a new proposition. We are going to offer a series of prizes that will total up about \$2500.00 for letters that will tend to improve our

service; that is, letters stating we should have programs in our line, or letters stating our salesmen should do this or do that, until that improves our service, and they will be awarded fraternity men not connected with us.

In closing I want to thank you for the privilege you have given us in serving you. It has been a great pleasure and honor and I hope if at any time in the future you have a complaint you will direct it to my personal attention, and I assure you everything will be taken care of satisfactorily. (Applause).

G.J.P. - Now gentlemen Mr. Balfour is not going to be able to remain in and around Columbus very long and it may possibly be that some of you have a question or questions to ask him while he is here. We will now give you that opportunity

BROTHER RICE: So far as I know, no salesman ever stopped at our House in New Haven. The difficulty is, we are located on one street and the fraternity is in the Hall. So far as I know, in the sixteen years I have been there, no salesman ever called.

MR. BALFOUR: We never sent a man to New Haven except for experimental purposes. We have been unable to locate the fraternities there.

BROTHER EAST: I don't think your man has been in Penn state.

MR. BALFOUR: There is absolutely no excuse for that because we have two men in the state of Pennsylvania and we make Penn state twice a year. You open there Thursday.

We will have two men there that day and I will have them call on you this year. We had one order from you last year.

BROTHER GLOS: The sophomores got a thin pin that was not very satisfactory and the freshmen have a heavy pin.

MR. BALFOUR: If you will send the whole delegation's pins back we will give you new pins without cost.

G.J.P. - We will now have the roll call in order to get started.

Thereupon the secretary called the roll.

G.J.P. - Now we will have the report of the selection of the Committee on Committees. I think it will be wise to take that up as the next order of business rather than postpone it, because fellows if we don't work very rapidly we will bawl ourselves up so we can't get out Saturday to save our lives.

Is the Committee on Committees ready to report?

BROTHER MAC NEISH: I want to say this is one of the hardest jobs I ever undertook in my life. It has taken about two hours and a half to get these committees out - fifteen each, and forty-five men to choose. We received all the advice we could and it worked very hard. It was a very ideal committee in that four members of the committee did all the work and the chairman did not have much to do, but we were wonderfully agreeable on our choices so far as I could judge. This is the set of committees. These committees, to be absolutely clear in their duties, had better consult with the E. S. because he probably is more familiar with the duties of these committees than any other person I know of and he can

put in the hands of each committee all the literature that is available on the work done in the past along the same line. Also, these committees are open to advice from anybody who has anything to offer. In the way of advice, they had better see the proper committee and put that advice or information in their hands. The committees are as follows:

I forgot to mention that the first person's name in each case is the chairman of the committee. I suggest that a copy of these committees be posted in a place where they can be seen by anybody who wishes to see the personnel of the various committees.

G.J.P. - You have heard the report of the Committee on Committees. What is your pleasure?

BROTHER CLARKE: I will first make a motion that the report be rejected.

Thereupon the above motion was seconded.

BROTHER CLARKE: My first objection is that the report of the fifteen committees will take a week to be heard - that is to be considered properly. In the second place, I think many of these committees would be standing committee - committees that can take up these matters and go into them thoroughly from one convention to another. I don't believe many of these committees named, in the short space of time we have, can go into the matter properly. It has been my experience that these committees do very little in convention and really get no where. Whereas if we appoint committees for another convention we might possibly make some progress at the next convention.

BROTHER BUDD: It seems to me, inasmuch as we are gathered here, these committees take men from all over the country. It seems to me the time to discuss these matters from a national viewpoint is to get the delegates from each part of the country to discuss their viewpoints and then settle the matter in two or three days, and it has been my

experience with standing committees, some of the members live in the West and some in the East, and by the time we get any definite action it seems that we can do more in two days here than we can do in two years if the men are scattered all over the country.

MR. ROWELL: It seems to me the committees could be appointed from men in this body and the standing committees could take up the matter as well as the special committees could take it up and have a good report to hand in the following convention. In that way we would not change the principle that they started out on. If they started out on one line they could continue on that line unless the majority of the fraternity was opposed to that, and fifteen committees is a very large number to hear reports from during such a short session. This is the shortest session we have had in convention and we have to have lots of business done and the best way is to appoint a few committees and have their scope enlarged.

BROTHER RICE: My understanding is that there are standing committees that served during the two years. These reports I have in my hand are reports of standing committees that have fulfilled the function mentioned and these committees now suggested will simply contribute more material as a result of meeting and discussing things that occurred at this time. In addition to these committees appointed now we may have standing committees. The same committee may be made a standing committee. Why lose the opportunity while we are

here in the short time to contribute to the matter in the end?

BROTHER MAC DONALD: It seems the committee that just reported had no idea what the function of the committees might be and I myself in looking over the list of committees do not understand what they ought to take care of.

I found on the program the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws. I know Brother Clarke and myself served throughout this last winter on the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws. I heard read by this Committee on Committees a Committee on Constitution and By-Laws. Apparently we have three Committees on Constitution and By-Laws. I don't know what they will do. We did something this last winter. I don't know whether we report to that committee, that committee bring in a report, this old committee on Constitution and By-Laws bring in a report, or what will take place.

It seems to me at the Chicago Convention we worked effectively with four committees. We had a Committee on Resolutions, a Nominating Committee, Auditing Committee and Alumni Committee, according to the minutes, and that Convention was made one day shorter than the Minneapolis Convention and it was all we could do to get the work in in four days. With fifteen committees working, it seems impossible to get the work out in four days.

BROTHER HOLDEN: Several points have been raised about

the number of committees. In the first place it has been said that fifteen committees will not have time to report. That is true if the fifteen committees have voluminous reports. The object of having so many committees is to specialize the work and speed up. Time is an element in the committee meetings. The committees don't contain so many over-lapping members. You won't find many men on two committees. That means that different meetings can be held simultaneously on different subjects. The things that come up at the convention take as much time if presented by one committee or all presented by one committee on resolutions. It has to take a great deal of time to consider what it is going to report. The large number of committees represents a sub-division of labors of the committee on General Resolutions, which we had in Chicago in an effort to speed up the effort of getting the stuff out. Some may have a little and some may have quite a lot. The question that Brother MacDonald raised about the various Constitutional Committees is a good one. I believe the idea is - this committee here is to consider any resolutions that may require action at this convention. The standing committee on Revision of Constitution and By-Laws to which Brother Clark's Committee reported has not concluded its labors. They have a report. I am not familiar with that, but possibly minor changes in the constitution require immediate attention and cannot be deferred until general revision takes place. It is for that purpose the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws is proposed at this convention. I think we should vote down the motion to reject the report

of the committee and substitute a motion to accept it. You will find the work will be rushed by specializing on the committees. It takes about as long to consider business before the convention whether presented by one or more committees.

Thereupon, the G.J.P. requested Brother Holden to assume the chair.

G.J.P. - Gentlemen of the Convention, I have attended the numerous conventions of our fraternity, except one. There was an attempt made two years ago to put seventeen committees to work. I have never seen this division of labor successful and never expect to. Here you men representing different chapters scattered all over the United States. How can you get an idea of anything when it comes piece-meal? We need instead to have four, or at the most five, committees. The first and big committee, it seems to me, is the standing committee, the standing committee that rises and makes its report as the committee of the whole - special committees to report that were ordered two years ago. I refer to the minutes to back me up. I believe if you have fifteen committees you will be here for the next two weeks and accomplish nothing. I am sincere when I say to you this motion should be voted favorably. Let's have the Committee on Audit, the Nominating Committee, the Committee on Resolutions and if you think it necessary, a Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, but I believe a Standing Committee will bring the whole matter up in the committee of the whole and at the proper time and if you need any special

committees, then have them.

(The G.J.P. resumes the chair).

BROTHER W. B. McCaw: I found when attending one previous convention as a delegate, as an active man in the chapter, I remember my impression was that I didn't have a voice in that convention, because, in the first place the standing committees are necessarily limited to men who come from the same community. They cannot function if they do not come from the same community. In the second place we are a democratic institution; each man should have a voice, and these committees present subjects that must be discussed in this convention and it is a sure thing if you bring these subjects up and discuss them at random, you will never get anyplace. I believe they should be hashed out in small committees. You cannot divide the whole group into five committees and each committee be limited to five members. In other words, in nine cases out of ten reports of those committees will be accepted, because most of the fellows don't want a discussion and are not interested enough in that subject to discuss it with the committee. The reports of the committees are almost always accepted.

G.J.P. - How about the committee of the whole?

BROTHER McCaw: The objection arises there that I refer to; you have so many subjects to discuss, if you bring them up before this whole body every man will have something to say.

G.J.P. - Won't he have it to say on the report of the committee?

BROTHER McCRAW: Yes, if those things are brought up in a small committee of four or five men a large number of those points will be thought of in that committee meeting and discussed pro and con in short order, but if you let someone talk from someplace who never talked on that subject, he will talk five minutes on something he doesn't know anything about because he hasn't heard anybody else talk about it. But if you try to choose men informed on that subject and let them thresh it out it will eliminate a lot of talk.

BROTHER CLARKE: Without being sarcastic at all, the Chairman presenting this report intimated it might be well for the chairman to go to Brother Hall to find out what they should do, which shows that the committee itself had not determined what these committees were for. It seems to me when we get to the point of trying to eliminate a few committees, we have in mind politics and division of territory; in other words, we are afraid if we have a small committee here and a small committee there, somebody is playing politics and there is going to be trouble. I say to you fellows, when you come to begin politics, which does not stand purely for the ideals for which we are striving, it is a shame. We haven't any business to let anything like that enter into it. Each man working on a committee for the fraternity should have these things in mind and not any personal benefit he desires or any benefit his particular chapter desires, or any benefit his restricted territory wants. One of the troubles with our country is that every senator and representative that goes to congress goes there for the purpose of getting something

for his locality. He does not give a damn for the whole United States as a country. That is one of the reasons we don't want the four committees, because we are afraid someone will get the benefit which we don't get. If those men on those committees bear in mind that they represent Alpha Sigma Phi and not themselves, we will get what we want. When these fifteen committees come up and make their reports, every man has an opportunity to get up and discuss the questions. It takes as long as the committee of the whole. It takes fifteen reports and every man has an idea on the report. I do not see why we cannot have a committee of the whole and discuss it and then have a standing committee. In Chicago we had a committee on constitutions; there were seven men on that committee and each represented a different section. There is no reason why a standing committee could not be representative. There was a man from Yale, one from the West, one from Illinois, one from Michigan, one from Upsilon and one from Cornell. I have forgotten the other. They were all from different chapters and different parts of the country.

G.J.P. - Gentlemen, I don't want to suppress discussion but ^{can} we not decide this question on a vote now, and if we need another resolution, debate that?

BROTHER RICE: I don't know anything about this and my sole object in coming to this convention is to see things done right, but I do know, being at a great many conventions, just how things do work. In the three years we have had some sort of a committee of the whole. I was on it last year. It made me stay up pretty near every

night. I was working on resolutions because we had to work on every resolution that came up in the meeting. I think it will work very much better and I thought so last year, if a committee meets and hears everything everybody has to say, and in its report give the pro and con of the subject. A committee has no right to bring in its views. The committee is supposed to pick out and bring in everything that is right and make recommendations of what it thinks is right. If you have a standing committee, it specializes on that, and it makes a brief report. I think you are going to save very much time. My only idea about the whole thing is we want to give everybody a chance to speak his views to the committee. That is what we should do. I know from experience. I have been on some committees at some of the conventions. I think it is worth while trying to have a number of committees, but whether it is successful depends entirely on whether they make a survey and work hard, not spending time at the dance, and when you report on that subject, not take any more time than you have to, but if you have a committee of the whole to pass on all questions you will take a lot of time. Whatever you do, let's do it harmoniously and not waste a lot of time discussing it.

G.J.P. - Are you ready for the question? All in favor of the resolution manifest by saying "Aye."

Thereupon a vote was taken and the chair being in doubt, called for another vote.

Thereupon another vote being taken resulted in forty-two Ayes and twenty-one nays.

G.J.P. - The resolution is passed.

BROTHER HOLDEN: I move that the committee on a report, which has been rejected, be referred back to the committee with instructions to eliminate the unnecessary committees and report back within three-quarters of an hour.

G.J.P. - Do you need to have that report before tomorrow morning?

BROTHER HOLDEN: If we don't need those committees, make it tomorrow morning.

I move that our report, insofar as it refers to the Auditing and Nominating Committees, - the two committees referred to - be accepted.

BROTHER HUTSON: I second the motion.

G.J.P. - If I understand it correctly, the report of the committee so far as the Auditing and Nominating Committees, be accepted.

BROTHER PAINE: I don't see why you take part of the committees. Why not make up new committees - four new committees - taken up in the proper order? Why take the three of them and appoint four more?

G.J.P. - I think Brother Paine was strictly out of order. He was not discussing the question before the house. The question before the house is - shall we accept the committee's report? pro tanto relating to the nomination report and auditing committee, and that has been seconded.

BROTHER CLARKE: As I understand it, we are now going to pass on two committees on this list of fifteen.

G.J.P. - Yes sir.

BROTHER CLARKE: With the idea that there probably

will be other committees in this list, which will be later considered and we won't know where we are until we get through with the whole list, I believe the only and proper way to decide this list is to have before us all the committees that are going to act and then we will have some idea of where we stand. If we do the matter piece-meal, we won't know where we are.

Thereupon, on vote taken, the motion was lost.

G.J.P. - The question has been raised as to the right of certain men to vote. Of course a vive voce vote will carry the resolution from the house if the matter is questioned. We will call for a yea and nay vote again.

BROTHER DARRAH: As Brother Musgrave said when we were about to reject the report, what he would like to see done was a committee of the whole and two other committees in order to simplify matters, and in order to test the matter of the statement, I would like to know whether we could not select those two committees he named.

G.J.P. - Would you accept this proposition as an amendment? That will probably clarify the whole atmosphere - if you will accept these two and discharge the committee. This vote has been questioned. We want that straight on the record. You were entitled to be heard and you will be, but the question of the vote - vive voce vote - has been questioned. Now then you know what the proposition is. We will go over the roll call again and that will settle it.

The question is, as I understand it, that the report of the committee naming the committee on auditing and

the committee on nominations be accepted and the committee discharged from further duties.

Thereupon, upon roll call, the vote resulted as follows: 21 ayes and 42 nays.

G.J.P. The resolution is lost.

BROTHER ROWELL: There is only one way I can see to get this thing straightened out again, and that is to wipe the slate clean, therefore, I move a new committee on committees be appointed, this committee to be composed of Brother Hargear, Nu; Brother Apsey, Beta; Brother Heavrin, Sigma; Brother Duffield, Theta; and Brother Bast, Upsilon; and they are to appoint the committee on resolutions, nominations and auditing.

Thereupon, the above motion was seconded.

BROTHER HUTSON: I think with this motion you are practically telling the committee which has already selected the committee on committees that you don't give a damn for any of their efforts. I think that is a rotten thing to tell any committee. There are many men here who have been doing other things in fraternity matters and they know what they are talking about. I think the complexion of that committee suggested by Brother Clinger was satisfactory to everyone. There were no objections made at the time and if there were any objections they would have been made. I am sure that committee appointed was a good committee. They went into session and adopted too many committees. That was the objection - you said they appointed too many committees. That committee is to do its work over. That committee should

do its work over.

I think Brother Rowell is making a mistake in nominating this committee. I want to ask you - what committee of five members here can do as good work as that committee did this morning? I think Brother Rowell is making a mistake in nominating this committee. I think the whole proposition is an insult.

G.J.P.: - Brother Hutson, a motion to amend that would be in order.

BROTHER HUTSON: I would like to see the motion stand as it is and over-whelmingly defeated.

BROTHER RICE: This same question came up at the last convention. I refer to the same thing - that two men on the committee had a great deal to do with making up the committee. I assume they have no idea of sectional spirit; the Grand Prudential Committee recommended this same plan.

My experience is that it is better than a steering committee. I think it is a very rash thing to do to turn down at this point in the convention a recommendation by the Grand Prudential Committee. If you don't think they are doing their work properly, vote it down. I think on the whole they do well. If they have made a mistake, then throw the grand committee out. That is the thing to do. I don't think it is going to do that. The thing was voted through unanimously and the names read and you will have to do the same thing over again in the convention. It may be when you come to vote you may have the same objection. This is exactly the same procedure that you just voted down.

If there are some names on those committees you don't t. should be on there, make that motion. I don't think you should turn down a committee report because you think they have too many on it. By all means, if you don't think you are on the right committee, say so. If anybody wants my place on it, they are welcome to it.

G.J.P. - Are you ready for the question?

BROTHER HOLDEN: I cannot say that I am altogether in sympathy with the naming of the nominating committee named this morning or this afternoon. I believe the fairest method in selecting committees is the method used at the Chicago convention - after a very vigorous fight on the same question we have this afternoon. Therefore, I move to amend the motion just made to provide that the committee to select the committee shall be composed of two from active chapters, two from the Council and two from the Grand Prudential Committee. They shall get together tomorrow morning and report on a list of committees antexcessive in numbers.

BROTHER CLARKE: It seems to me that suggestion is a good one. The only thing I want to refer to is - intimating that this is a slam on the Grand Committee. The men working on that committee worked as men and not as the Grand Prudential Committee. I don't think it right to twist it around that anybody is slamming the Grand Prudential Committee.

BROTHER HUTSON: I wish to apologize to the convention if I made that statement or intimated it. I did not mean it at all. What I meant was that these three men as individuals are perhaps better qualified to pick the committees than any

active man could be. Now the active men will be the ones to agree with me, not as members of the Grand Prude. Committee but as individuals. If you think they put too many committees on, say so, but I do not think you are doing right to discharge that committee.

BROTHER McCAY: Do I understand that this amendment is that this committee report tomorrow morning?

G.J.P. - There isn't an amendment; it was just suggested.

BROTHER HOLDEN: I offered an amendment. I didn't hear anybody second it.

Thereupon the amendment was seconded.

BROTHER McCAY: If we had the original report of the committee - the report of these original committees - it could be read for tomorrow morning for there is not enough work for any of them to consume much time. But, if we wait until tomorrow morning you won't have a report until tomorrow night. Make the motion to require this committee to report in an hour or so. I think it is a grave mistake for any delegate to suggest that this committee on committees, which is the most powerful committee of any in the convention, be limited to active men. When I go back to the Chapter, they are going to want the support of the Alumni. How are you going to give them Alumni support unless you give them action in the convention? This Alumni knows more men than any man in the Chapter because most of them are working in the fraternity. Now the active men, of course, deserve a voice in the convention and should have it, and I would stand to the last that they do have it, but I would put the work on the men best fitted for it.

BROTHER MAC DONALD: I am rather in favor of the suggestion made by brother Holden. We had a discussion on this proposition at the last convention. The proposition presented this morning - with the list of names read off by the Committee on Committees - the delegates didn't know who they were voting for. It was a list of names presented to this convention. We had the same difficulty at Chicago. Previous to that the chairman appointed the committees and at Chicago it was the suggestion of the convention that the Committee on Committees be appointed, consisting of the Chairman of the Convention, together with two alumni representatives selected by the Convention and two delegates chosen from the active chapters. These men have been here for two hours straggling around and know one another and it seems to me this Convention is perfectly able to choose the men from its own delegates. I don't see how a slate of delegates could be presented for their adoption when they don't know who they are voting for. I would be in favor of the amendment of brother Holden, with the added amendment to it that the Committee be composed, as it was in Chicago, of the chairman of the convention, two alumni representatives and two active representatives of the chapter.

G.J.P. - You are partially incorrect about the two representatives of the alumni. One of those represented the alumni council and the other represented the Grand Prudential Committee.

BROTHER MAC DONALD: I think the way it was in Chicago was entirely fair.

BROTHER RICE: May I make a suggestion? Can't you ask

for a division on the question? Is the one question the objection to the committees or the objection to the men on the committees?

G.J.P. - Can we not vote by the delegations?

BROTHER RICE: First you have to vote on an amendment to the amendment before you can vote upon the resolution before the house.

G.J.P. - The first amendment that you have to vote for is the last one, namely, that a Committee on Committees be composed of the Chairman of the Convention, a representative of the Grand Prudential Committee, one representative of the Alumni Council and two representatives of the active chapters be selected.

Now in voting on this question, all in favor rise who are entitled to vote - just the representatives of the chapters.

Thereupon the above vote resulted as follows: 17 ayes and three nays.

G.J.P. - The amendment to the amendment is next. You have to vote for this proposition three times as it now stands. All in favor manifest by rising. It is exactly the same as it was amended, just as I stated before, only you are voting on the amendment to the amendment.

BROTHER HOLDEN: As I understand this thing, I moved that the committees be selected in a certain way. Brother MacDonald suggested a modification of that and the Convention decided in favor of MacDonald's motion. You have voted on the amendment to the amendment and now are you going to take the list that Rowell gave you or this other arrangement?

G.J.P. - I beg your pardon. You are voting exactly on the same proposition. In other words, gentlemen, the rule of the law is that when you vote upon the first amendment if you carry it that is the last amendment to the amendment and if you want that to be the real motion, vote in favor of it. If you don't want, then vote against it.

All in favor rise who are entitled to vote.

Thereupon the vote resulted as follows: sixteen ayes and 4 nays.

G.J.P. - On the motion as amended you have one more vote.

Thereupon the vote resulted as follows: 18 ayes and 2 nays.

G.J.P. - The amended motion is carried. The Chicago plan is adopted.

When will you have this report made out? First of all we have the nominating of these other committees.

Thereupon recess was taken, during which time the active members selected their members of the committee and the alumni proceeded to select their members of the committee.

G.J.P. - Now I will call upon the Grand Prudential Committee to inform us who their representative is.

Brother Darrah reported as representative of the Grand Prudential Committee, Brother Holden reported as representative of the alumni, Brother McCaw of Zeta and Brother Rowell of Tau reported as chapter members of the committee.

G.J.P. - I don't see how we can get together and make our report before tomorrow morning.

BROTHER HOLDEN: What have we left? All we have is

the reports of the officers and committees.

May I suggest, after you have made your report, it may be possible for us to withdraw from this convention and go across the hall.

G.J.P. - All right. The reading of the minutes of the last convention is next in order.

BROTHER HOLDEN: I move we dispense with the reading of the minutes of the last meeting and that we adopt the same.

Thereupon, the above motion being duly seconded, was unanimously carried.

G.J.P. - The next thing on the program will be the report of the G.S.P.

E.S. - There is none on file.

G.J.P. - The next is the report of the G.J.P.

Thereupon the G.J.P. submitted his report, which is as follows:

(Insert report.)

G.J.P. - Let me say one word, gentlemen, before any action is taken on this report in any kind of way.

I have referred to some unpleasant things for which I apologize to you. I have no personal feeling in the matter whatever; I want that understood. I have not referred to them in that spirit but because it seemed to me the only way to bring the matter before you and I have no personal feeling at all. And when I am through here Saturday, I am through with you for all time and forever so far as my official acts are concerned, so there will be no controversy between the executive secretary as an individual or as an officer and myself. I have not brought this up with the idea of driving nails or throwing clubs at Brother Hall. As an executive secretary he has done his work extremely well. I have resented these encroachments; he may call them something else. Understand, it is a matter of difference of opinion, not personalities. I have every respect in the world for Charlie Hall, and I think he is beginning to respect me more than he did a couple of years ago.

I thank you one and all.

What shall we do with this? Or shall we leave it until all come in?

BROTHER HOLDEN: I think that report, with all other reports, should be held until such time as we can accept it.

G.J.P. - You accept it and order it filed?

BROTHER HOLDEN: I move the report be received and filed.

Thereupon, the above motion, being duly seconded, was carried.

B.J.P. - Now the next is the report of the Grand Prudential Committee:

(Insert report.)

BROTHER DARRAH: These reports, I suppose, ought to be read some time. Here they are; five of them. I am not going to read them now.

BROTHER BICKEL: I move the report be accepted and placed on file.

Thereupon, the above motion, being duly seconded, was carried.

G.J.P. - The next order of business will be the report of the Editor of the Tomahawk.

(Insert report).

G.J.P. - You have heard the report of the Editor of the Tomahawk.

BROTHER RICE: I move that this report be received and placed on file.

Thereupon, the above motion, being duly seconded, was carried.

G.J.P. - Are there any other reports of officers?

BROTHER DARRAH: In regard to Brother Holden as Editor of the Tomahawk, I wish to make this statement for the purpose of the record: The G.J.P. stated in his report that Brother Holden, rather than face charges, resigned.

G.J.P. - That was my understanding.

BROTHER DARRAH: That was erroneous. The Tomahawk was not satisfactory, as I outlined, and we had come to the conclusion that the Tomahawk should be placed in a separate report.

BROTHER HOLDEN: I want to make an additional remark. In the first place the Editor^{ial} was submitted to the Grand Prudential Committee and published with their sanction. The statements were made with reference to calling a chapter Gamma when it was not connected with the original Gamma at Amherst, or in their place. In the second place, the evidence

available up to the last convention hardly warranted the claim that the Beta Chapter had existed at Harvard during the 50's. I did not feel that I wanted to publish Beta, 1850, on the very small evidence then available. Brother Mungrave told me he could not get a response from the Harvard men but secured entirely negative results and aspected that the very existence of the original Beta Chapter might be a question subject to serious doubt. That, together with documentary evidence that exists in the files at Marietta Chapter shows that original Beta existed in Amherst made him believe that we were not justified in claiming in our magazine that the Harvard Chapter had been founded in 1850 and Gamma at Amherst at some other date - but were published for some time - 1850, and directly after that, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Gamma Chapter, founded in 1854.

G.J.P. - I don't think you will find it in that condition. You will find it published in 1854 Amherst College and in 1911 it was transferred to Massachusetts College. That was exactly what happened. It has been followed by many other fraternities.

BROTHER HOLDEN: It has been done by other fraternities to cover up the fight.

G.J.P. - When the thing covered up --

BROTHER HOLDEN: I have the floor. I want to say to you that if other fraternities indulged in subterfuge to cover up a dead chapter there is no reason why we should. I believe in stating the facts to the world about our fraternity. Let's be sure before we come out and say that a

chapter was founded in Harvard, 1850, and Amherst, 1854, or something else. We published Alpha, Beta and then skipped Delta, 1860, and list Gamma after X I. I believe that is the only way to list our chapters. I also believe there should be some way of distinguishing between the two Lambda Chapters. There is nothing in between these two chapters.

G.J.P. - Are there any other reports?

R.S. - I have the Grand Secretary's and the Grand Corresponding Secretary's reports. I shall read the report of the Grand Secretary, Brother Irving D. Winslow.

(Insert report).

G.J.P. - You have heard the report of the Grand Secretary. What is your pleasure?

BROTHER BUDD: I move that the report of the Grand Secretary be accepted and placed on file.

Thereupon, the above motion, being duly seconded, was carried.

(Insert report of Grand Corresponding Secretary).

G.J.P. - Brothers, what will you do with this report?

BROTHER McCAY; I move that this report be accepted and filed.

G.J.P. - Now we have the report of the G.E. yet but I am going to arbitrarily vote that over until tomorrow.

BROTHER CLARK; I have no report.

G.J.P. - I am going to make the suggestion that this meeting adjourn until tomorrow morning at nine o'clock.

BROTHER McCAY; The Convention Committee has made an over-sight. There is no American flag in the hall that I can see. I think at the next meeting of the Convention we should have a flag, preferably on the stand.

G.J.P. - That will be taken care of.

Now about this Committee on Committees; where shall we meet for the conference and when?

BROTHER DARRAH; Tomorrow morning.

G.J.P. - The Committee on Committees will meet here in this room at eight o'clock tomorrow morning.

Thereupon the convention adjourned to meet at nine o'clock A.M. Friday morning, September 7th, 1923.

MORNING SESSION,

Friday, September 7th, 1923.

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G.J.P. - The Convention will kindly come to order.

Brother Secretary will you call the roll?

In the meantime, while the Secretary is getting ready, I will ask Brother Clinger to make his announcements.

BROTHER CLINGER: Yesterday was a very full day. Today will be another full day. Not only will you have a greater amount of fraternity business to take care of but this noon you will have luncheon in this room and we will adjourn at 11:15 so the hotel can get ready for it. Let's make an honest effort to get back. It delays the luncheon if you are not here early. These luncheons are a definite part of the program. Col. Orton will speak on the subject, "What the Business Man Expects of the University Graduate." It will be worth while. This afternoon at two o'clock the wives of the delegates will assemble in the lobby of this corridor and will have a theatre party followed with a Tea. Tonight is the banquet at 6:30 not 7:00. Some of the boys - of course it was rather inconvenient getting to the Elk's Club since the girls had to be hooked up - so two hours after the time we were to serve some were still arriving. That is all right, but tonight 6:30 is the banquet in this room.

G.J.P. - How large a speakers' table?

BROTHER CLINGER: As large as you want.

G.J.P. - We decided if we could do so we would have a night session of the convention after the banquet; in other words, if we could have the banquet from 6:30 until about half past eight or nine o'clock we could have a night session and at eleven o'clock have the Frolic. If you can cut down the list of speakers, do so.

BROTHER CLINGER: Now everything is going on so nicely that we want to express to you this morning our appreciation for the help which all of you are giving the committees, and I think you will appreciate they are all working. We look forward to another day today, and another tomorrow to useful legislation and discussion for our fraternity.

G.J.P. - Mr. Secretary will you call the roll?

E.S. - First I would like to ask that the following three delegates be seated in the Convention: Brother James Reid Williams of Colorado, Brother Louis William Laughlin, Phi, and Brother Scott Preston Squires of the new Chapter, Alpha Alpha.

G.J.P. - There being no objection to the seating of these delegates, they are so ordered.

Thereupon the Secretary called the roll.

G.J.P. - Now fellows we ^{are} an hour and a half late in starting this session this morning. I think with your permission we will endeavor to shorten up the program in the following way: we will ask for the reports of the standing committees and have them as brief as we can. There are certain

subjects, however, connected with these that may require more or less of a general debate of the fraternity or of the Convention. Now let us endeavor to settle some of the principles involved in the proposed legislation and not attempt to work out all the debates proposed on this floor, therefore, if I try to keep you as brief as possible I hope you will bear with me. We ought to have had a five-day session. Anyone who has attended as many sessions of the fraternity conventions as I have knows that we always find ourselves handicapped in this way. We fritter away two days, whether a Convention, or committee or whatever it is. At the end of two days you are ready really to begin to legislate, and it would have been economy to have paid an extra \$100.00 a day for the expenses of the delegates because our conventions are running well over \$4000.00 out of the Treasury of the fraternity. The primary business of the convention, of course, is to legislate,- nothing else.

I will now call as a special order of business for the report of the Committee on Committees in order that these committees can be set to work.

BROTHER DARRAH: The committee met this morning after breakfast and selected the following committees: Auditing, Nomination and Resolution, which are as follows:

RESOLUTIONS: Avery Clinger, Epsilon
Benjamin Clarke, Theta
Wm. A. Hargear, Nu
E. M. Heavrin, Sigma
B. W. Jenkins, Zeta.

ADDIT: L. Roy Campbell, Omicron
Joseph D. Stecher, Epsilon
John Keller, Zeta.

NOMINATING:

Paul Bickel, Lambda
R. H. Paine, Chi
C. J. Rice, Alpha
R. M. Budd, Omicron
W. Earl Røberg, Mu.

G.J.P. - Do you accept the report of the Committee on Committees?

Thereupon, the above report of the Committee on Committees was duly accepted by the Convention.

G.J.P. - Any other Grand Officers? I believe Brother Clarke said he had no report.

Now then the reports of the standing committees. What standing committees have you Brother Secretary? The revision of the constitution and re-organization -- any report on that?

E.S. - I have it here, Grand Junior President. Just received it last night.

G.J.P. - Will you be good enough to read it?

Thereupon the E. S. read the report last above referred to.

(Insert report).

BROTHER PAINE: I understand there was a Special Committee appointed on this constitutional revision with Brother Clark of Theta as Chairman, and it seems to me in connection with this report we should have another report of the committee at the same time. Although this second report should come under new business, I move it be taken out of its order and considered at this time.

Thereupon, the above motion was seconded.

BROTHER HOLDEN: The report of this committee? You refer to this printed draft of the constitution? That thing has just been placed in the hands of some of us. We have never seen this thing until a few hours ago - some of us. I don't think we can intelligently discuss that at the present time. That committee that you speak of was appointed as an auxillary committee of the committee ~~whose report~~ has just been received, so that committee is not a standing committee to report to this convention.

BROTHER MAC DONALD: Mr. Chairman I have been rather interested in the constitutional revision as a member of the committee to bring in a subsidiary report. As far as I can recall there has been constant discussion on the revision of the constitution. We have never as yet taken any definite action on this proposition. From the report that will be read you will observe that it was through no fault of this committee that our report could not be submitted to the Grand Prudential Committee before the 14th or the middle of August, and in order to expedite matters the committed personally went to the

expense of having copies printed, which are in your hands so that this convention might accomplish some constructive work in the revision of the present constitution. Everybody who has made a study of the constitution will realize that the document used is an antiquated document. What we need is a concise, definite constitution, and not one that has been patched up for the last ten years, and I feel this convention has not accomplished what it should and is meant to accomplish if it sidetracks the report of the committee on the special constitution. There are a few big changes that can be explained very clearly to this convention in a very short time. And there is absolutely no excuse for this thing being pigeonholed for two years and probably never come up again. The committee that makes this report, members of seven different chapters who unanimously agreed on a lot of propositions, worked on this constitution some three or four months, week after week, and I don't propose so far as I am concerned to allow this work to be cast aside.

G.J.P. - Fellows, I make this suggestion for whatever it may be worth. Perhaps I should not step from the chair, but I cannot refrain from saying so in the interest of what seems to me to be justice. Here is a committee. There is some objection to their report being placed in my hands, even going so far as to say they had been discharged. I do not know whether that is true or not. I don't care. Here are seven men, representative men, members of a chapter, who have labored along and hard. What they have done may not please you; I don't say it will, but I do say that they are entitled to something

better than a kick in the face for what they have done. If I can help them get consideration of it, I will do it, even if I have to cut a lot of red tape in doing so, unless you over-rule me in my decision.

I think perhaps the wise thing is to defer it and make it a special order of business at some time that may be agreeable to the convention, and go on with our legislation. Or if you wish to do it, consider it now and decide it immediately. But I believe there is a motion before the house.

BROTHER RICE: May I ask a question? The motion is to have the report received - no motion to adopt the constitution?

G.J.P. - No.

BROTHER RICE: Naturally, if it was reported here it would go to some other committee before the motion to adopt.

G.J.P. - I should answer that in this way. Suppose you as a convention wish to adopt this constitution as a whole? The only thing you can do is to adopt it as a constitution because it has to go back to the chapters. You can pass on it or do as you choose with it, but I say as far as this report is concerned, these men who have labored here - it makes no difference whether you agree with them or not - at least they are entitled to courtesy.

BROTHER MAC NEISH: Suppose we go ahead and consider this at the proper time? What is going to be our duty as a standing committee?

G.J.P. - In answer to that; here is a matter that is a practical one for this convention to consider. This standing

committee was appointed more than two years ago and the staff has changed in its personnel somewhat and it has done nothing except its report. Here was a special committee that was appointed by the same organization which appointed this standing committee.

BROTHER MAC NEISH: This committee was appointed by the Grand Prudential Committee.

G.J.P. Wasn't the other one? I think you are wrong. My recollection is that the Grand Prudential Committee appointed a special committee on the revision of the constitution, which reported to the last convention and that convention ratified what it had done.

E.S. - It is a convention committee now.

G.J.P. - Yes, I agree with you there. Now then, you don't necessarily have to slap these gentlemen in the face because they have nothing to do or have done nothing. That is not the purpose I have in mind. The thing I have in mind is to give these parties consideration for what they have done.

BROTHER HOLDEN: The other committee has done something. The statements that they have done nothing are not so. It is due to misinformation or ignorance. I don't know which it is. The committee has done considerable work and has made a study of our constitution and comparative study of other constitutions. They asked this committee to draw up a constitution that would be a more credible constitution for Alpha Sigma Phi. It seems to me this committee is guilty of grave discourtesy to the committee which appointed them, by taking the thing in their own teeth and trying to railroad it

through rather than submit it to the committee. It is all very well to get the convention's opinion, but submit it to the committee asked for to pass on it and send it to the chapters within a year or so.

G.J.P. - Brother Holden, may I ask a question? I have seen a copy of the correspondence which passed between the Grand Prudential Committee and the committee, and it don't agree with the statement you make.

BROTHER HOLDEN: Which statement?

G.J.P. - The statement that these men were appointed by a standing committee.

BROTHER HOLDEN: No, they were appointed by the Grand Prudential Committee as an assistant to and upon request of that committee.

BROTHER CLARKE: I don't like the impression created that this committee did not make a report to the committee which appointed it. This report was placed in the hands of the Grand Prudential Committee about three weeks ago and the committee had in mind, which is quite apparent, that this report would receive proper consideration in view of the fact that there was considerable time spent on it. There isn't anybody foolish enough to intimate to anyone that this document is an ideal document because we all have our opinions about these things. We all know the present constitution has been amended and amended, that the constitution contains routine and procedural matter, which are entirely out of scope of a constitution; that at practically every convention we have talked about a revision of the constitution but never did it. There never has been, to

my knowledge, presented to the convention, a revised constitution, and it certainly seems to me that the matter ought to be considered at this convention whether you adopt the resolution or not, or whether you adopt the resolution that carries out many of the ideas we put in this constitution.

If this matter is again referred to another standing committee without any action, we will probably be in the same boat at the next convention.

BROTHER RICE: I want to read the resolution passed at the last convention.

"RESOLVED, That the Committee on the Constitution and By-Laws, appointed by the Grand Prudential Committee be continued until the next convention, but it is the sense of this convention that said committee shall not undertake to generally re-write our constitution and by-laws, but that special attention be given to the matter of the creation of new chapters; in other words, the routing of petitions."

I think I know about the constitution and had more to do with it than anybody except Brother Musgrave. I will say for the benefit of the brother there, there has been several attempts made to submit revised constitutions at different conventions. I personally revised them several times. The only reason we didn't have a revision committee before, it was brought to the convention and turned down.

I think we ought not to waste any time on this particular question. The old committee is in office. A special committee can report to them. In my personal opinion, if this report had happened between conventions, they ought

to have a chance to report to the convention in the proper place. I will go further and say, - if any group in any such organization changes the by-laws, they ought to be heard at the convention. It is a question whether we should hear them on this particular order of business or go before the committee on resolutions, or appoint a committee with this special committee to go over it and report it back. I think it is a mistake to go over it again. I think this committee, or any committee so far as that is concerned, that has done work ought to have a chance to report before the convention. Certainly there is no better place than in a convention to get in all the reports on all questions so as to get all sides of the story.

BROTHER _____: I think the majority of us think this report should be put in its proper place. So far as the report is concerned, it was handed to us only twenty minutes ago. I think we should have a chance to read it and see what it contains and have more intelligent discussions on the whole thing.

G.J.P. - Let us make it a special order of business.

BROTHER RICH: Can we have a ruling from the chair? We should be definite.

G.J.P. - There are two resolutions before the house now - one I believe has been seconded and the other has not. What was this resolution offered a few moments ago?

BROTHER PAINE: I moved that in view of the facts as stated, that the committee headed by Brother Clarke, made a definite study of this plan and get the constitution in

shape; we take it out of the order of business and consider it as new business. That was seconded.

G.J.P. - You have that in view with the other one immediately following?

BROTHER HOLDEN: I move to amend the motion before the house to substitute for the present time that the thing be brought before the convention for discussion at the morning session tomorrow.

Thereupon the above motion was seconded.

G.J.P. - There is a substitute motion in order. You have heard it and it is seconded.

BROTHER CLARKE: I move to amend that motion that it be heard at the evening session.

Thereupon the above motion was seconded.

G.J.P. - The motion has been made and seconded that we discuss it at the evening session.

Thereupon, on vote taken, the last above^{mentioned} motion was carried.

G.J.P. - Now on the main motion - the substitute motion.

Thereupon, on vote taken, the substitute motion as amended was adopted.

G.J.P. - Then it is ordered as a special order of business at this evening's session.

There is another thing; there is no motion on the record in reference to the report of the Snodgrass committee.

E.S. - No.

G.J.P. - If there is no objection that will be

ordered received and filed. There is no opposition. It is so ordered.

We are now ready for the next report; the committee on expansion. That was covered in my report.

The next will be the committee on life subscription plan. Who acts for chairman Kirkpatrick? Brother Holden will you act there and make the report please?

Thereupon Brother Holden read the report.

(Insert report of Committee on Life Subscription Plan.)

G.J.P. - Now gentlemen you have heard this report. What do you want to do with it?

BROTHER MAC DONALD: I move that it be accepted and placed on file, - whatever is the proper procedure.

G.J.P. - Do I understand that motion goes far enough to not only approve it, but to carry in the legislation proposed?

BROTHER MAC DONALD: I propose that the report be approved and referred to the resolution committee.

Thereupon the above motion was seconded.

G.J.P. - The motion is that the report be received and approved and referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Thereupon, on vote taken, the above motion was carried.

G.J.P. - The next is the special committee on Song Book, Brother Charles E. Hall, Chairman.

E.S. - I want to say in the beginning before I read this report that the Song Book Committee has labored under great difficulties. The report is very brief because we haven't anything really to report to you. We have had what you might say, no co-operation with the chapters in the matter. We have had some but it really has been personal investigations getting around the chapters. I find out a number of chapters have excellent songs, but you can't get hold of them; I mean there is no one who will send the songs in to me or any other member of the committee. About the only alternative left to the committee to get these chapter's songs is to get on the ground and listen to the song and

write it down. That doesn't seem hard, but it takes time going there and waiting until they get in the mood to sing.

I think the song book a very important publication for this fraternity to publish. I don't think the committee could be improved upon - I am speaking of the other members of the committee - I am merely serving as chairman by order of the convention at Minneapolis in 1919. I was subsequently elected executive secretary and it was transferred to me - the last convention transferred it to me. I kept the same committee in office. We have worked together, and as I say, I don't believe you can improve upon it. The other members of the committee are good musicians. We have a very workable committee, and we have done some excellent work, but we are not ready to publish the song book. We can put out one like you had in 1909 containing the old fraternity songs. We have less than a dozen new ones and a half dozen of those are not ready for publication. I will now read the report:

(Insert report).

BROTHER BICKEL: I move the committee be empowered to act in accordance with the appointment.

Thereupon the above motion was seconded.

BROTHER CLARKE: I want to ask what your idea is of the method you have in mind.

A.S. - In answer to that I can say the committee has no definite plan in mind. We thought we should offer a cash prize. I know some fraternities offer a \$25.00 prize. I don't think we should make it any more than that. Perhaps a series of prizes like that might bring results. Further than that we haven't gone very far.

In order to select these songs we will have a committee of judges, outside the committee, - probably outside the fraternity - to help us choose the composition that should receive the prize.

G.J.P. Brothers you have heard the motion, which is that the report of the committee be received and the committee be continued with power to act.

Thereupon on vote taken the above motion was carried.

G.J.P. - I may add that the thanks of this convention and the fraternity is also extended to them. I have been on the firing line with them.

BROTHER MC CAW: In this convention, the newer chapters are unfamiliar with the old familiar songs. I think one of the best things to make the traditions is through the old songs. I think an effort should be made to teach those old songs to the chapters as quickly as possible. It is an

inspiration to me when I attend a chapter and some of the old fellows strike up the old songs. That is one of the things that appeals to me.

G.J.P. - Brothers we are just about to adjourn in order that they may set up the table for the luncheon, but there is one thing I wish to say. I would make the suggestion from the chair because I don't think you think it for the moment. Why wouldn't it be a good plan to provide for the printing of the old songs such as Delta, Gamma and the Yale plan was, immediately under the direction of Brother Hall, and the tune placed before the various chapters and then let this committee go ahead and continue its labors to get the music out?

BROTHER MC CAW: I move the E.S. be asked to compile a song book including the old songs, and in order to determine which to confer with the members of Alpha and Delta.

G.J.P. - It is your idea to have it printed as I suggested, in the meantime letting the committee conduct its labors.

BROTHER MC CAW: Another thing, get the music as written in that song book.

BROTHER CLARKE: Brother Hall do you know what the expense of printing that red book would be?

E.S. - I would say it would be a waste of money off-hand to print the red book as it is.

BROTHER RICE: In making up a leaflet like you have there, is that printed from plate?

E.S. - Absolutely.

BROTHER RICE: Wouldn't it be reasonable to have them issued by leaflet rather than go to the expense of getting something that isn't going to be used afterwards, but go ahead with the songs that are approved and use the cheap paper for the songs that are to be used - special songs - and then those plates used for the complete song book? And the expense would not be any more.

G.J.P. - My idea about printing this song book is to print something with no music; the names of the songs just as they were in the old Delta and Yale collection. That will at least give you something tentative. You don't need more than a thousand or fifteen hundred copies. I don't suppose the expense would be more than five cents a copy. Keep them at headquarters to sell to the men as they come in and let the committee continue its work until it has brought out a real song book.

BROTHER HOLDEN: That sounds all right, but the fact is that outside of a few chapters, the tunes themselves are practically unknown and some of the tunes are tunes not commonly known. On that account I don't believe you could gain much by furnishing the chapters with the words. I think you'd better get the music with it.

BROTHER EBERG: I would like to ask Brother Hall if he has any idea when this book will be gotten out. If in a comparatively short time it would be a waste of money to put out a tentative book, but, if it will take about a year it would be better to get out the old songs.

I think the question hinges on how long it will take to get out the whole book.

B.S. - First, supplementing what Brother Rice says, the plates used in the song leaflet which was printed two years ago, are in the vaults of the Schirmer Company. They are keeping those plates at no charge to us in those vaults. We have only a gentlemen's agreement with the company that when the song book is printed they will be given the work. We got wonderful work in issuing that little leaflet. They got it out in a week's time. We intend, as we approve these songs, to have plates made, keep them in their vaults, and when ready to publish a song book we are that far along.

In answer to Brother Eiberg, I can't say definitely how long it will be before we get out the book as my report shows we haven't made progress in four years. Of course it took about a year to get the committee organized and at work. We think we should not hurry, because a book hurriedly gotten together will contain a mass of stuff that nobody will ever sing.

Now as to publishing this other leaflet, it will have some advantages, but it is my experience, for instance, when I went to the Oklahoma Chapter this spring, to find they could sing every song in that leaflet without the music. If they had the words and not the music, I don't believe a man in the place could sing it. The point I want to bring out is - the words and the music together. I think that is important. I can go to work on these old songs and print the words and music.

G.J.P. - Gentlemen our time has expired. We are five minutes over time. Let us instruct the committee in just a very brief resolution to go ahead and have these songs they have ready put up in leaflet form and distributed with the music.

His report has changed my mind entirely. I can see the advantage. That will include any songs that are up to date.

Thereupon the above motion was carried.

G.J.P. - It is so ordered.

BROTHER ROWELL: Just one second before you adjourn.

I believe the convention will take notice that the American flag is noticeable only by its absence.

G.J.P. - We will have one this afternoon.

Thereupon the convention adjourned to meet at one o'clock P.M. the same day.

AFTERNOON SESSION,

Friday, September 7, 1923.

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The Meeting was called to order by the G. J. P.

G. J. P. The Secretary will call the roll.

E. S. Before I call the roll, I would like to call to the attention of the official delegates from active Chapters that the following delegates have not filed these blanks or certificates showing they are delegates. Of course I have duplicates in the office.

G. J. P. While Brother Hall is looking after the details of that, I want to call attention to the fact that National Conventions of Fraternities are being held by Acacia, Lake Geneva, Phi Gamma Delta, at Pittsburg and Epsilon at Amherst, and incidentally I will ask that the Secretary be instructed to send telegrams on behalf of the convention to these congratulating them and soliciting them upon their work, and incidentally I am going to ask Brother Hall to acknowledge this courtesy of the communication of Alpha, Beta and Theta. Now, Brother Hall will you proceed with the roll call.

(The Secretary thereupon called the roll.)

G. J. P. Now, this afternoon among other things we have is to entertain a few moments and have addresses from the representatives of visiting chapters, but there are other things we must do before. In the meantime we will allow these delegates to sit in the outing there and as they are needed we will call for them.

Now, among the unfinished special reports was one on the question of alumni organization. Will the brother interested in that now proceed.

BROTHER CAMPBELL: The National Committee on Chapter Alumni Association has a feeling of mutual responsibility with the Committee on constitutional revision in that it has given considerable time during the past year with regards to a definite system of Chapter Alumni Association. The National Convention two years ago felt the importance of this branch of activity and empowered the Grand Prudential Committee to appoint a Committee to go into this matter. I would like to read the report as presented to the Grand Prudential Committee and approved by them. It was not read yesterday because of the time involved. I would like briefly to read the report and conclude with the recommendations.

(Insert Report)

I have the by-laws but I didn't want to take the time. I thought perhaps a committee from the Chapter and Alumni could go over them and we could reach some conclusion tomorrow morning. I will read the procedure.

(Insert procedure)

Mr. Chairman, after reading over that report of the National Committee I would like to present a motion that the report be accepted and placed on file with the Fraternity.

Thereupon the above motion, being duly seconded, was carried.

BROTHER RICE: I want to ask a question for information. Assuming that a chapter has a corporate organization consisting of a board of trustees which owns the property of the chapter and that this board of trustees is duly elected every year by all of the alumni members of the chapter; assuming also that a chapter has an efficient alumni secretary, like the Yale chapter, who keeps in continuous correspondence with the alumni, sending out the monthly publication of the chapter, invitations to fraternity dances and keeping a complete list of the addresses of all the alumni, with an addressograph for the purpose of mailing; also assuming that we have a separate organization of the alumni in New York which helps out the chapter in the matter of collecting old bills; would it be the intention of your plan of organization that the chapter would have to do away with the present system in favor of the one suggested by you?

BROTHER CAMPBELL: In reply to Brother Rice's question, I don't believe that we should quibble over any particular form of organization. The system we are presenting is merely a system presented for consideration of the chapter. It would be foolish to discard a system in operation like that chapter for a number of years for any

system. This is a tentative organization. The main thing is to have the Alumni Association organized. The main thing is to get recognition through a charter. I don't think we should discard any existing system, but the future organizations to follow along a more uniform system. I present this merely to put this report on record.

In order that the main purpose of this Committee may not be lost track of, I would like to present a motion authorizing the Chairman of the Convention to appoint a Committee of Alumni and Chapter Members to review the recommendations in ~~the~~ constitutional changes for the organization of Chapter Alumni Association; that said Committee report final considerations at the session tomorrow morning.

Thereupon the above motion, being duly seconded, was carried.

G. J. P. I am going to request, however, the Executive Committee, that is the Grand Prudential members, to make the appointment and selection of this committee instead of the Chairman. I don't think there is any objection on the part of the Convention at all. Will you look after it Brother MacNeish.

BROTHER MACNEISH: Yes.

G. J. P. Anything else that falls under this general head at this time. If not, in the words of the marriage ceremony, "You must now speak or forever hold your peace."

BROTHER RICH: I should make this remark, it occurred to me. At the last convention I was appointed a committee to review the Minutes of the various conventions held to

cull out of the great mass of resolutions that have been passed at the various conventions which are still laws and resolutions of the Fraternity. I had that work partially done when taken ill last summer. I am making this as my report; it is simply to tell the convention I expect to take care of that. It is simply a matter of culling out those matters and get it in printed form.

G. J. P. If there is no objection we will order that report printed as a part of the report of the convention.

Now, gentlemen, we are confronted with two propositions this afternoon. We have the delegates from the petitioning bodies who are outside and waiting for a chance to talk to you and answer a few questions for a few minutes and at three o'clock we have the President of the Ohio Wesleyan University who will be here to make a short address. We also have some legislation yet to complete before the evening session. Don't forget the evening session and don't forget that the presence of you delegates is absolutely essential.

Brother Hall has a brief Telegram from the San Francisco Alumni Council.

(Here insert telegram.)

G. J. P. I suggest that we direct our Executive Secretary to reply to this telegram in the shape of a letter. There is no necessity of telegraphing back to these Alumni Councils because no one will be there to receive it and a letter is the most formal way to answer it. I will so order, if there is no objection. What is next before we ask for these delegates.

There is one question I would like to put up to you. Do you think we should resume our seats as these delegates come in.

DELEGATES: Yes.

G. J. P. If the gentlemen who are visiting from the various petitioning groups are still in the ante-room, leave them there and we will call for them one at a time.

Now, I am going to appoint a sergeant-at-arms to bring these gentlemen in. I am going to appoint different men. I am going to appoint Brother McDonald to bring in the gentleman from Delta Kappa Gamma from Iowa State University.

(Thereupon Brother McDonald escorted the above Representative into the Convention Hall)

BROTHER McDONALD: Mr. Chairman and Members of the Convention, it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you, Mr. Stanley S. Burrows, the President of Delta Kappa Gamma, who is here to tell us of the activities of that organization.

G. J. P. Mr. Burrow, on behalf of Alpha Sigma Phi, I welcome you here and I wish to leave you to the tender mercies of the boys of the Convention. (Applause)

MR. BURROWS. Honorable President and men of Alpha

Sigma Phi, though the Grand Prudential Committee I have been privileged to appear before your Fraternity in Convention and I assure you that it is with great pleasure I address you as Representative of Delta, the local of the State University of Iowa, which is petitioning Alpha Sigma Phi for a charter.

First I would like to tell you why we chose Alpha Sigma Phi as the petitioning Fraternity. Through correspondence and consultations we learned of the prominent Greek Letter Fraternities not represented at Iowa. Through a process of elimination of standards and ideals we chose Alpha Sigma Phi as the one Fraternity our men wished to petition and wanted to belong to as members. Alpha Sigma Phi being old had a precedent that others had not. She had standards and ideals that were high, which we too had in our own ritual. Our expansion policy was conservative, but when once gained was worth fighting for.

Just a bit of history I won't tire you with. We were organized from a group of men who had not previously been members of Greek Letter Fraternity. A nucleus of men we felt and hoped would put across a new local on the campus. We were incorporated, rented a house, bought furnishings in the fall of 1920, and established ourselves on the campus of Iowa as an active Fraternity. We set about to make a home for ourselves. Our aims in pledging were strict. We only wanted men who were real men, who would show us they would get to work and push us forward. Every Freshman was forced to go into something and prove his metal to us. With the

active chapter behind this man he made a name. So that we belong to an organization which we feel is more than a mere house. Over one-half of the chapter entered into prominent activities, which kept us before the students, not only socially, but athletically and scholastically.

We have a membership of 55 men, fifteen alumni. Our average chapter consists of 30 to 35. We have equal representation in inter-fraternal college, with all social fraternities, nationals included. Financially we are strong, our credit A-No. 1 on the books of the institution, not only as an organization, but as individual men. That is a distinction that only 21 social fraternities have at Iowa.

As a bond between our college and that age of after college, we are mighty proud of our Alumni Association. This year they have formed a new constitution, and in it they have a definite building program. They have a news letter that is issued monthly and the men are filling this copy out of season and in we know to the best of their ability. This new house is planned to be owned by the Association and leased to the active chapter, and over \$5,000 has already been pledged to that end. This new house we expect to run on the basis the old house was run. We have a house steward and treasurer, they having separate books, and always ready for auditing. If I haven't given all the history I trust there will be time for history. I will try to answer any questions.

A word about Iowa University. We think it has a mighty successful foot ball team, having conquered Yale and led the Western Conference for two years. Its enrollment

of 6000 this year, we expect to reach 8,000. It is a University of prominence, getting \$1,800,000 for our Medical College.

New buildings are being added constantly and with our new Medical School we feel we will lead the world in A-to 1 Medical College. Our Dental College is recognized as one of the three leading institutions in the United States. Our Engineering, Liberal Arts and Law School all have an important place in educational circles. There are twenty-one social Greek Letter Fraternities in Iowa, twenty-two professional fraternities, having a membership totaling 1250. The increase in University has not been proportionate. In the last six years the University enrolled 9500, while the Fraternity membership has not increased but 500. We feel the University of Iowa can support several more national fraternities. There are several other locals on the campus besides ours.

A few reasons in conclusion why we believe Alpha Sigma Phi would not be mistaken in granting a charter to us. First, our local was founded with the idea of becoming a national. It is based on permanence of life; second, we have made a name for ourselves on the campus and we believe a worthy one; third, we have men in our group who are real men and leaders, every one of them, and we have behind us a university worthy of establishing a National Fraternity, and Delta I assure you will uphold Alpha Sigma Phi's high ideas and place her on a firm and permanent standing in the University. (Applause)

G. J. P. Now, fellows our time is very brief and we don't want to postpone our speech in the slightest degree.

Anybody has any pertinent questions to ask will be allowed, but no impertinent questions will be allowed.

BROTHER _____ Will you tell about the scholarship?

MR. BURROWS: Our scholarship is above the average. The record has been one of increasing reports. We have never fallen below the point we started. Each year there has been a gain.

G. J. P. I will say some of you are not perhaps familiar with what was done with reference to this petitioning group. They had a bunch of fellows who were standing persistently below the average and those men were all eliminated by my direction and at the suggestion of the Grand Prudential Committee of this Fraternity and they are never allowed to be initiated into Alpha Sigma Phi until they shall have passed the average University standing. We haven't closed the door, although the chances are that six out of eight will be eliminated; they will never come back to Iowa as I am informed. When this was done the average of Delta was eight points above the average. The University average is 75 and the average of the men remaining a little past 83. You stand scholastically above all your competitors on the Iowa Campus, that I know.

If there are no other questions, Mr. Burrow we want you to be our guest this afternoon when President Hoffman of the University of Delaware is making his address, and if you will be good enough to sit out in the corridor until he comes, we will have you brought in at that time. In the matter of the "Frolic", we are going to have a night session

of the convention, which may possibly put the "Frelie" off until about 11 o'clock instead of 9. We would like to have you as our guest at that time, but you will have to govern yourself accordingly.

(Mr. Burrow retired from the Convention Hall)

G. J. P. Brother David Felix Davies. Come right up here. This is one of our old distinguished men of Delta Chapter. Prof. Davies of Kenyon College. (Applause).

BROTHER DAVIES: You know fellows, you do me proud. This is the first time I ever faced as good a looking Siggs in my life, and my life has been a pretty long one too. This is the first chance I have ever had to attend a National Convention. I tried to get to New York City some time ago. I heard some stories about the old songs in Yale, which I am not going to repeat, for it might set a bad example for these fellows. Don't look at this cigaret, I am setting you a bad example. That is ^{not} an accomplishment that I acquired before I went to Marietta, but it was after I left Marietta and came to Columbus I learned to smoke cigarets.

This Brother introduced me as an old fellow. I am not lying about that. Last summer right after commencement there was a summer college of certain religious workers at Gambier. All the houses connected with the college were filled and the boys gave up their quarters to the girls, couldn't be bothered with the girls. One morning --- a great young lady she was who had charge of the recreation of the girls,--she came over to the house one Sunday morning and asked if I would escort them through the campus and tell them about the historical buildings. Sure I said I would. I was glad to

do it. I had had considerable experience in that sort of thing. When the morning paper came with an article telling about that Sunday morning, it said that "A dear old professor had consented to convoy the girls around the Campus." I was the "Dear old professor." (Applause and laughter)

G. J. P. Now, gentlemen, Dr. Hoffman has not arrived. I am going to ask Brother Bickel to escort the representative from the Case School of Applied Science, who are petitioning us for a charter.

(Thereupon, Brother Bickel escorted Mr. Detrick into the Convention Hall.)

BROTHER BICKEL: Mr. Chairman, I wish to present Mr. Detrick, who represents the Local at the school of Case.

G. J. P. Mr. Detrick, on behalf of Alpha Sigma Phi, I welcome you here. I take the pleasure of introducing you. The floor is yours for the next five minutes. (Applause)

MR. DETRICK: Mr. President and members of Alpha Sigma Phi, in behalf of my fraternity, I thank you very kindly for this privilege and invitation. However in five minutes I can hardly cover the history of my organization.

G. J. P. You wont have to because your petition will show that. Keep right to the point and give them the message you want them to take back to their chapter.

MR. DETRICK: In the fall of 1919 I was discharged from the Marine Corps and entered Wittenburg College. After a year there I entered Case, taking the mechanical course. I became a member of Theta Tau. I soon found Theta Tau honorary. However, in Case, Theta Tau was operating in

competition with 9 national fraternities on Case Campus. In Theta Tau at Case there had been some agitation to enter into the social. In other colleges the membership was dual, that is a man could be a member of any social fraternity on the campus and have membership in Theta Tau. It had been tried at other places. Case, a school of 700 students in engineering, could not support such a fraternity and our efforts to have Theta Tau changed to a social engineering fraternity excluding members of other fraternities failed. That occurred at the National Convention of Theta Tau at Lawrence, Kansas, December, 1920. As soon as our delegates came back, they brought the word to the Fraternity that such a plan was hopeless. Then things took a definite form and we started to petition a National Fraternity, social, and after looking around awhile we decided upon Alpha Sigma Phi, and there are several things about the school you probably would like to know, and about my Fraternity Theta Tau. I might say we had some difficulty in breaking away from Tau Delta Tau, that is have it become fraternal and separate Theta Tau. However that has been accomplished and at the present time on the campus those two fraternities are separated. Next year there will be but one member of Delta that is a member of Theta Tau. I might say the members of that fraternity were suspended by mutual agreement of our council and Delta Tau. At that time I was president of Theta Tau. We were left active and it was our object to set Theta Tau on the Case Campus as at other schools. This thing has been very nicely worked out, which was the result purely of conditions on the Case Campus. It was

through no fault of our own that things had gotten the way they were, nor the Executive Council of Theta Tau. However, some of our Alumni think our chapter ought to be taken away, or some means of taking another name, to straighten it out, because in some Theta Tau was professional, in some it was social. I would like to state that Theta Tau is professional the same in other schools. It is the only professional school at Case Campus. We have a bunch of live fellows. Last year we had 27, the year before 26. The year before we gave to the graduating class 12, which is quite a large representation from a Fraternity. Last year we gave 7.

I know you will be glad to hear of the activities of our group. During these two years our men have held those offices: President Case Senate, of the Senior Case, Junior Case, Editor of the Case Tech; Editor of the Year Book; Members of the West Case Association and Athletic Association and we have had the Captain of the Track Team, track is the major sport at Case and manager of the Glee Club for two successful years, this year we have the leader, and you will naturally presume offices of lesser note have been held by our members. Last year out of 15 boys awarded for our school for activities, five were to our group. You can imagine how that rated our group on the campus.

A word about Case School of Applied Science. Perhaps some of the members from the very far west and east haven't heard much about Case. We are located in the Eastern part of Cleveland and our campus joins that of Western Reserve. We have about 700 enrolled, about 500 enter the Freshman class each year, and this is a matter of selection largely

by the faculty. No application is accepted from members who do not stand in the upper third of their high school classes or recognized preparatory schools and academically Case stands very high. I would like to have you confer with members who go to school in Ohio. They will tell you how Case is rated around Cleveland and in the state of Ohio. Out of the 900 Freshmen that are entered, two-thirds of these are dropped by the time of graduation. This is effected solely you might say by elimination due to scholastic standing.

There is another feature about Case School of Applied Science; that is, it is a private school. It has been heavily endowed by various men and they try to keep a very excellent faculty; in fact on the faculty we have men known the world over. I might mention some. Dr. Miller, whose research on sound has made him known; Prof. Dayleton, a well known metallurgist; Dr. Howe, President of the Institution; Dr. Van Horn, a well known miner and Geologist. There are others of lesser note.

Another feature about Case School of Applied Science. There are few Jews here entered. I personally know one of the members of the Entrance Board and he told me personally you need never worry about Jews entering case. However, our neighbor, Western Reserve, 91 by 12 cent are of the Jewish Race. Last year 511 Jews entered case. Some excellent students and nice fellows. This is a thing I understand fraternalists wish to know about when looking over a school.

There has been some talk about the merger of Case and Western Reserve. Personally I think it will be forced to come about by citizens of Cleveland, because each year a vast number of students are forced to go to other schools because Case cannot supply those who want to go to an Engineering School. There is no reason why Case can't go into a merger with Western Reserve. It was feared they could not by reason of the original grants of Leonard Case. That is not the case. I think before many years such a thing will come about. It certainly is evident such a thing will occur before long.

There are several other features about my own Fraternity I would like to speak of if I have time. Before when we were with Delta Theta Tau, we had a house Company capitalized at \$10,000 and the purpose was to build a house for the Chapter. When this change came about our Alumni of course influenced us quite a bit and I am very glad to say our Alumni stands behind us 100 per cent. All those interested at all in Fraternity affairs stand behind us. Some of the older men declined to go into anything further in Fraternity matters. We have about fifty of our young men outside interested in our Fraternity and supported us in our new house company. The other being incorporated under the laws of Ohio was dissolved and a new one started called The Alpha House Company. At present time we have \$3300 subscribed and a little less than \$3,000 in cash. It is capitalized as the other house company was. We have a lease which expires May 19, 1926.

About our type of men I might say that the type of men

has been very consistent through Tau Delta Tau, as it was through its predecessors, and although Case is not an old school, established in 1880, our Alumni speak very well for what they have accomplished. Throughout the industries of Cleveland, you will find men in high office, and a great many of them have gone to the western coast, since mining is a great factor at Case.

BROTHER HOLDEN: I would like to inquire about this dropping of Freshman. Does that result in a large proportion of non-graduates in the Fraternity Chapter at Case, or do you initiate them if they are apt to be dropped.

MR. DETRICK: We wait until they successfully pass the first semester work and we make every effort to keep the active ones that are apt to be dropped. We find it hard for the men wrapped up in the school activities.

BROTHER HOLDEN: You spoke of the house; is that the house you were in about a year ago?

MR. DETRICK: Yes sir, it is.

BROTHER _____: What other Fraternities at Case?

MR. DETRICK: I will state there is Tau Delta Tau, there is one local Jewish Fraternity, one older local fraternity and there is a new local fraternity besides ours. I understand this new Fraternity is about to receive a charter.

BROTHER _____: Are most of your members in the Chapter drawn from the City of Cleveland or are they more widely distributed?

MR. DETRICK: About fifty per cent of the men are from Cleveland. However, we find nearly all of the out of town men of Fraternity caliber are Fraternity men. I don't know

the per cent. but I would say about fifty per cent from out of town.

BROTHER PAINE: With the 50 per cent living in Cleveland, isn't it rather difficult to keep your house going?

MR. DETRICK: There is competition among the Fraternities to get men. We have had no trouble to keep the house going.

BROTHER PAINE: May I ask the average number of men?

MR. DETRICK: We had a membership of 54, which exceeds the average; the average is about 25. There are nine Nationals and there are about a dozen altogether.

BROTHER PAINE: I wanted to get the proportion, you say 700.

MR. DETRICK: Yes.

BROTHER _____ How about Western Reserve.

MR. DETRICK: There are about thirty Fraternities on the Campus at Reserve and I think there are several thousand students. They are widely distributed as to Sections. At Adelbert I know about that, joining Case, more than half of these are of the Jewish Race.

BROTHER _____ What is the present status of the idea of joining the medical school at Adelbert with Case.

MR. DETRICK: That thing is in process of discussion. I don't know when they will reach an agreement. It seems the Alumni of Case, which has a powerful organization, are striving very hard towards this because they realize the strength to case in such a movement.

BROTHER _____ You said something about 500 men entering this school and 100 last until graduation; how does

that hit you fellows?

MR. DETRICK: Of course our Fraternity, as all others, suffers a lot. I don't know how you would remedy that, but you might say as I said before we try to keep it as low as possible. One thing that is quite prevalent, a man drops out and comes back after a year and some go to summer school.

G. J. P. Gentlemen, let us be brief as we can. We have exceeded our time twelve minutes. We have some other things to do.

BROTHER _____: Some of these National Fraternities are old in the school?

MR. DETRICK: No sir; since nineteen hundred and something.

BROTHER _____: Do those Fraternities control lots of those men; do they have a controlling factor over the student body; do they get the first pick or is it open competition?

MR. DETRICK: I would say it is open competition among the Fraternities.

G. J. P. Is there anything else, gentlemen. I don't want to figuratively or literally fire our man out, but we have to be brief. Mr. Detrick, when Dr. Hoffman comes, we want you to be our guest, so you can listen to the speech, and tonight we are going to have a night session, which will probably put the Frolic off from nine to eleven; be kind enough to govern yourself accordingly.

(Thereupon Mr. Detrick retired from the Convention Hall.)

G. J. P. Gentlemen, we have outside, a Representative

of Mu Epsilon Tau Fraternity of the Colorado School of Mines, and I am going to ask Brother Williams to escort that Representative in and introduce him.

(Thereupon Brother Williams escorted Mr. Kirby into the Convention Hall)

BROTHER WILLIAMS: Mr. Chairman, I wish to present Mr. Kirby of the Colorado School of Mines and Mu Epsilon Tau.

(Applause)

MR. KIRBY: Mr. Chairman: To the Members of Alpha Sigma Phi. In behalf of the Mu Epsilon Tau Fraternity of the Colorado School of Mines, I wish to thank Alpha Sigma Phi for their invitation to send representatives to this the National Convention of Alpha Sigma Phi, and, as Alumni Representative of Mu Epsilon Tau, I consider it an honor to be able to present before you some facts, data, etc. regarding our work as a fraternity.

First, allow me to present a condensed history of the Colorado School of Mines and its inception in 1864. This history is covered, however, in more detail and presented in much better form in the formal petition submitted to Alpha Sigma Phi by Mu Epsilon Tau. The prime object for the instigation of a school of mines was the advancement of the science of metal mining in the Western States. The initial fund for the establishment of such a school was raised by the practical miners of Gilpin County, Colorado, by the sale of certain mineral claims and in 1868, Bishop Randall of the Protestant Episcopal Church, established a university at Golden. The school gradually grew notwithstanding the lack

of funds. In 1879 an Act of the Legislature of the State of Colorado levied a permanent state tax of one-fifth of a mill which hereafter assured the school ample support to carry on its great work. Subsequent donations from such men as W.S. Stratton and ex-Senator Guggenheim and a constant revenue from non-resident students have enabled the school to show a steady increase in buildings, in equipment, in faculty, in students, in curriculum, until now it ranks among the largest mining schools in the world.

As before stated the initial purpose for the founding of the Colorado School of Mines was the training of mining engineers, but as future years have disclosed and the tremendous advancement of the engineering profession all over the world has revealed the need for the broader engineer, it was thought expedient by the Board of Trustees, the governing body of the school, to expand the curriculum as conditions demanded. As a result, in 1921, Petroleum Engineering was added to the list of course which heretofore consisted of Metal Mining, Metallurgy, Mining Geology, and Coal Mining. In 1922, Electrical, Civil, Mechanical, and Chemical Engineering were also added. Degrees are offered in all those courses and graduate degrees may be had in all those branches of engineering.

During the four years including 1918 to 1920, the enrollment of the school has increased 177 per cent. Last year's attendance was 504, and present indications for this year show that more than 600 will apply for registration, however, 600 has been set as a maximum for the ensuing year or until larger housing facilities can be arranged by the school.

Now, to give a brief history of our fraternity. (This will also be found more in detail in the formal petition). In the fall of 1918 there was formed what was then known as the Metallicos Club for the purpose of the discussion of Mining, Metallurgical, and Geological subjects. A constitution was drawn up, officers elected, and meetings were held each week. The next year, 1919, the members of this club, realizing the pressing need for more social organizations on the campus, decided to petition the school for the formation of a local fraternity. This petition was submitted and readily accepted favorably by the school. It was then that the name of the club was changed to Eta Epsilon Tau Fraternity. The mutual good derived from the close associations of the members was so constructive that the fraternity was blessed with a steady growth, in size, in unity of purpose, in fellowship, and in campus activities. The next year we were fortunate enough to obtain our own house and although not large enough to house all the members, it acted as a center where we could all be together for meals and in order to hold our meetings. This past summer, however, we have purchased a house amply large enough for our every need, paying about 25 per cent cash and the remainder due on interest bearing notes. A recent letter from the corresponding secretary of our fraternity states that the treasury is in the best of financial condition.

The acquisition of this large house will enable us to take an even larger part in the social activities on the campus than we have been able to heretofore. The interior of the house is ideally arranged to take care of house parties, etc. and the location on the campus is very advantageous as regards

college buildings. This development in our history marks a tremendous step forward and we expect to see the coming year the most successful that we have yet had. There are about twenty old members expected to return and there will be a wealth of new material in the freshman class which present indications show will register for the coming year.

Every since our origin in 1918 three points have been uppermost in our minds as a fraternity; namely, fellowship, scholarship, and athletics. As for the first, fellowship, it is useless for me to speak for our rapid growth is the best indicator. The second, scholarship, can also best be shown by results which have been accurately kept in our records of the fraternity. Never has the general scholastic average of all the members of the fraternity dropped below 80 per cent. This high average is maintained by careful and personal supervision of the upperclassmen over the younger men and fraternity classes are conducted by capable seniors for those men which show a lack of proficiency in certain subjects. A pledge who does not maintain a creditable average is not initiated into the fraternity. Athletics have been stressed probably more than any other one point in our fraternity life as a glance at the table included in our petition will show. A summary here will probably be sufficient but if any one should wish I will be glad to read the whole table of student and athletic activities as formulated for the years, 1920, 1921 and 1922. The following is a summary of the members of Mu Epsilon Tau engaged in school athletics, including football, basketball, track, boxing, wrestling, or athletic managers: 1920-9, 1921-17, and 1922-34. I am sorry that I have not the

figures for 1923.

To take up in brief the campus activities. This past school the Mining Club, a social organization composed of students of the Colorado School of Mines, formally petitioned Sigma Phi Epsilon, which petition was favorably acted on, hence, the latter part of this last school year saw the inauguration of another national fraternity chapter on the campus. This makes a total of five general national fraternities; namely, Sigma Nu, Sigma Gamma Epsilon, Kappa Sigma, Beta Theta Pi, and Sigma Phi Epsilon. There are also three honorary, engineering, national fraternity chapters: Tau Beta Pi, Theta Tau, and Sigma Gamma Epsilon. In addition there are seven other social organizations; the Latin-American Club, the Chinese Club, the Stray Creek Club, the Trowel Club, the "M" Club, the Texas Club, and the Ohio Club. There is only one local fraternity on the campus; namely, Eta Epsilon Tau.

Within the past year there have been changes in the governorship of Colorado and in the governing body of the Colorado School of Mines. Sweet, a Democrat, was elected governor of Colorado and it is a well known fact that Governor Sweet's pet hobby is the Colorado School of Mines. The terms of three of the five members of the Board of Trustees of the school also expired last year and three new members; a prominent geologist, a noted mining engineer, and a well known educator have been appointed by the governor to fill these vacancies. In an address by Governor Sweet concerning the Colorado School of Mines he stated words somewhat to this effect: "It is my wish in appointing these men to fill the important position as members of the Board of Trustees of the

Colorado School of Mines to install in the board a wealth of material from engineers and men with a broad general knowledge so that the school may fill present day needs of the young technical graduate and incorporate in his education a touch of the culture which is so essential to a professional man in any walk of life and especially so to the engineer who today must take more and more of an interest in the politics and government of the country which he serves." It will be only a short time before these policies towards the school as laid out by Governor Sweet will be put into execution and the curriculum of the school will be altered from that of a purely technical nature to that of a broader development of general education as well as engineering.

It has been my purpose to give you a brief summary of our school and our fraternity and I have attempted to present facts which will show the great future which lies before the Colorado School of Mines and before the Iu Epsilon Tau Fraternity. There is no shadow of doubt in our minds regarding the value to Alpha Sigma Phi, to Iu Epsilon Tau, and to our school of the establishment of a national chapter of Alpha Sigma Phi at the Colorado School of Mines, but the final verdict lies with you. However, in behalf of Iu Epsilon Tau, I wish to state that no matter whether the final county may or may not be favorable to the goal for which we are striving there will ever be a warm place in the heart of every member of Iu Epsilon Tau for Alpha Sigma Phi as a result of the courtesy and consideration you have shown us, and Iu Epsilon Tau wishes you every success in the great work you are doing

on the campuses of the colleges of America. I thank you.

I will be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions that you may wish to ask concerning our school or our fraternity.

BROTHER _____: What is the enrollment?

MR. KIRBY: In 1922, 504, 1923, 504; this year we expect a larger enrollment. 600 is the maximum and I think the applications will be more than that.

BROTHER WHITE: You say there are five fraternities there?

MR. KIRBY: Yes.

G. J. P. Mr. Kirby, on behalf of our fraternity, we wish to have you as our guest when Dr. Fossman, President of Ohio Wesleyan, who will address us shortly.

(Thereupon Mr. Kirby retired from the Convention Hall.)

G. J. P. Now, Brothers while waiting for Dr. Fossman, we might as well make time by having Mr. Eolt, who represents the position of Carnegie Institute of Technology of Pittsburg, and I will ask Brother Benton Jones of the Pittsburg Council to bring him in and introduce him.

BROTHER BENTON JONES: Mr. Chairman and members of Alpha Psi Sigma Phi, it gives me an honor to present to you Alva Eolt, representing the local of Carnegie Institute.
(Applauded)

MR. WHITE: Delegates of Alpha Sigma Phi, I will make this as brief as possible an outline of what I want to present to you; because I know the time is getting late and it will be perfectly satisfactory to take up the points I have 100

First I will take up the scholastic standing. The statistics at Carnegie Tech. for 1920-1921, show that as a whole fraternity men have a higher scholastic standing than non-fraternity men.

Our own Fraternity in 1920-1921 stood 13th out of 19, which was considered very low. In 1921-1922 we were 5th out of 18. 1922-1923, we were 4th out of 19.

Included in this scholastic standing I may state, as I gave the data for standing, the per cent of fraternity men in school in 1920-1921 was 22.7; 1922-1923, three years later 33.5 per cent were fraternity men. That is all I have on the scholastic standing of our Fraternity and fraternity men in the school.

Taking up first the standing of our Fraternity. We have a building fund. At the present time the insurance plan is the most advantageous thing we have. Every man that we take into the Fraternity has to take out a \$500 insurance policy which is given to the Fraternity, twenty year endowment policy. You would imagine it would be a hard thing to get men to do that. We have had no difficulty in getting men to do that. Under that plan we have at the present time \$14,500 within our Fraternity. Our goal is \$100,000 to build a home. When it is impossible for a man to take out an insurance policy on account of physical requirements, we have a sinking fund. We now have in the sinking fund \$400. This money is not to be used until the time comes for our building. The Fraternity at the present time is in debt. It was in our petition \$1,000, but that at the present time has been cut down to \$500. The estimated value of our furnishings and

equipment is estimated at approximately \$3,000. We do not own our own house; we are renting now.

The financial standing of the school. It is hard to remember all this data. Our school enrollment is nine million dollars. We have at the present time the Carnegie corporation, which has made a plan with the school that for every dollar they can obtain from the Carnegie Foundation, they will give them two. By 1923 the plan is to have the enrollment increased to twelve million. I may state the first building was built in 1905, practically a young school.

The value of the grounds is one million; the value of the building \$4,500,000, capitalized at \$950,000; the total enrollment is 4736; number of departments 27, number of buildings 33. At the present time we have one building under construction. The new gymnasium is under construction.

G. J. P. How many fraternities?

MR. BELT: Twenty Nationals and 6 locals.

G. J. P. What percentage of the membership are fraternity men?

MR. BELT: For 1922-1923, 83.5 per cent.

MR. JAMES: Will you also clear to the mind the relation between Carnegie Technical Institute and the University of Pittsburgh, giving them the idea of any possible joining of the two institutions and will you state the condition of joint fraternity between the two, that is the chapters of the two?

MR. BELT: There is no connection whatsoever although there were rumors to that effect at one time, since the Carnegie Foundation gives contributions to both Pittsburgh and Car-

negie. Some thought there would be a union of the two schools. There is one department of the University of Pittsburg that takes subjects of Carnegie Tech. I was talking to Dr. Baker before I left and he said there was no prospect of their being united, the University of Pittsburg and Carnegie Tech.

BROTHER _____ You might give the relative size of the two schools?

MR. ZELT: Four to six is the ratio of students. The University of Pittsburg has 6,000 and Carnegie 4,000.

BROTHER _____ What portion are city men of your chapter.

MR. ZELT: We had 38, and 8 of those are from the city.

BROTHER _____ Have you any limiting clause on the character of your membership in the local, that is the nationality?

MR. ZELT: The constitution and by-law of the original fraternity is the only restriction, and that is they must be of the Christian faith to be a member of our Fraternity. This is as far as nationality is concerned.

G. J. P. You have no Jews.

MR. ZELT: No.

BROTHER _____ Have you any Jewish Alumni?

BROTHER DARRAH: There was a member I remember in the petition who had a Jewish name, according to the name we have in the Bronx, New York City, Eugene Rosenstein.

MR. ZELT: He is a German and not a Jew.

Thereupon Dr. Hoffman entered the Convention Hall.

BROTHER CLINGER: It gives me pleasure to introduce to you Brother Claire Thomas, who was the H. S. P. of Epsilon Chapter during part of the last year and President of the Senior Class, and in that capacity was no doubt on the carpet before Dr. Hoffman, many, many times, and I will give him the opportunity of introducing our Proxy. (Applause)

BROTHER THOMAS: Mr. Chairman, Brother Siggs, before performing my duty, I want to extend to you a very cordial invitation on behalf of Epsilon Chapter to make that trip to Delaware tomorrow. We believe we have a good place to show you and entertain the convention there.

As Brother Clinger stated, I was frequently with Prof. Hoffman on duties both official and unofficial and during my stay at Ohio Wesleyan became very well acquainted with Proxy. It is not hard for a student at Wesleyan to become acquainted with Proxy, because he is accessible to any student in whom he has an interest, and he has an interest in all of them.

It is my great pleasure and honor to introduce Dr. S. John W. Hoffman, President of Ohio Wesleyan University, and known to us of Wesleyan as Proxy Hoffman. (Applause)

DR. JOHN W. HOFFMAN: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, and colleagues in realizing the best ideals of Fraternity life, I am not sure whether my frame of mind is happy for the delivery of the address assigned me by Mr. Clinger. I have just finished playing a game of golf and played the most stupid game of the season. Any man who can do that and keep some semblance of his religious life is a genius.

I am a little like the man in Minnesota, who was on the witness stand, under cross examination by the lawyer who had not much of a case. He asked the usual routine questions. He said "What is your name?" "Yon Yonson." "Where do you live?" He told him. He said "Mr. Yonson, are you married?" "Vell, yay." "Mr. Yonson, whom did you marry?" "Vell, Aye married von vomans." "Mr. Yonson, don't you know you are in a court of justice; I repeat my question; whom did you marry?" "Aye told you, I married von vomans." "Mr. Yonson, did you ever hear of a man marrying any one else than a woman?" "Vell, yay, my sister married von mans."

Our point of view determines not only our perspective in life but our experience as well. As I come to you to present a particular view of fraternity responsibility, I am reminded of an episode in the life of a farmer, who after retiring was awakened by the cry of the baby. "Mary, can't you keep that baby quiet, I have worked hard all day and she has bawled all night." She said "Husband the baby is sick. I am trying as hard as I can." In a few minutes a pig began to squeal lustily. He dressed hurriedly and went down to the pen. After sometime he came back all out

of breath and said to his wife "That was one of my bloodo pigs, and if I hadn't gotten down there when I did he woul have died." He saw a look of disgust in her face. He said "What is the matter with you. I know. You think I care more for the pig than I do for the baby." She said "I wasn't thinking that at all." "What were you thinking, get it out of your system." She said "I was just thinking it is a fine thing to have a thorobred for your father."

As I come to you today I am reminded --- that we have thorobreds for our Fraternity ancestors. Every Fraternity has been founded by men of noble vision, splendid character, large ideals and serious purpose. Therefore, we are the descendents, the heirs of the spirit and the characteristics and the devotion of those men. It, therefore, behooves those who are responsible for the perpetuation of those ideals and the realization of the best aims of your founders to see that these splendid conceptions and the wonderful spirit that actuated the men who established your own splendid and very notable fraternity shall be constantly realized.

I think it is Mr. H. G. Wells who said that education is the preparation of the individual for the community and the core of his preparation is his religious training. It is rather striking that the first message from Woodrow Wilson after his enforced retirement is this, that if civilization is to be preserved materially, it must be redeemed spiritually. This being true, the heart of the university life is after all religion. I believe that the best life of the school can be concentrated in and realized through your group life. However it may have originated, there is

such a thing as herd instinct, and there is nothing more powerful than the action of that instinct through those who constitute any specific aggregation of individuals. Nothing in university life is more effective in moulding and shaping the personality of the student than the ideas, the motives and impulses of a particular fraternity group. Furthermore, it is evident that one function of the college is the training of the intelligence and the intelligence used in the psychological sense as the capacity to learn from experience.

Furthermore, it is also evident if we are going to use this trained intelligence in the right way, it is going to come out of the association we have with each other, that play of mind upon mind, of wit against wit, that freedom of discussion, out of which comes a better, more effective, appreciation of truth and character.

Here is another thing you and I are apt to forget. The age the individual is most likely to become related to the great altruistic ideas and movements is between 18 and 21. If the student fails then to relate himself to some great philanthropic movement, some great mighty cause that draws out the best in him and develops his altruistic impulses in the great majority of the cases he never will so relate himself. We have these young men and splendid boys at that significant age when if the social life, the religious life, the working ideals of the Fraternity are not as human and ideal as they ought to be, shall miss the great chance of our life to identify them with the commanding causes of our time.

It is, therefore, necessary that in the selection

of candidates we place greater stress on the religious & intellectual qualities of our men than we are now doing.

Is it not admittedly true that in the rushing season too many men are selected for the qualities that appear on the surface. How many men are you trying to investigate with reference to their religious convictions, force of character, as well as their scholastic and their athletic ability, musical qualification, all of which are desirable and necessary. We may, however, have a fine athlete, a splendid musician, a first class scholar, and a thoroughly bad man. A man who will play hell every chance he gets. We know that. That is common experience. I need not emphasize that. That is true of every fraternity. Now, then isn't it quite necessary that if those young men are going to be of the highest value to the fraternity we should exercise the greatest care and the most skillful investigation into their religious convictions, their religious ideals and their religious character.

There should also be a more vital and vigorous relationship between the Fraternity and the Y. M. C. A. Too often we sneer at the Y. M. C. A., calling them a lot of namby-pamby fellows, but one of the finest half backs ever sent out was the finest Christian I ever knew.

Pardon personal reference. When I was at Yale, every Sunday night we saw the football squad come to the Y. M. C. A. We had fifteen or seventeen men out of the squad. That made a profound impression on Yale and I want to tell you that Yale's record in athletics then has never been excelled since, and Vance McCormick was Captain of the team. Can you not see how

that well developed squad of welltrained, well rounded men, could fail to make a fine impression on the Yale student body.

Now, on the other hand, let me describe a squad I knew intimately. One of the leading players went to that college to prepare for the ministry. The ideals of the players were not as religious as they should have been and while that man came a wonderful athlete he left a perfect disgrace. He had lost his moral poise and religious life. He got into the wrong crowd. He got to going with the wrong fellows. I want you to appreciate with me that the Y. M. C. A. stands in every university, in every college in this land, for a clean, vigorous, outstanding, full-blooded and heroically developed manhood. We are making a mistake fellows if we sneer at the boys who are back of the Y. M. C. A. We are making a horrible blunder. And back in that town where Tom came from there is a mother. He got into your group and heard you speak sneeringly about the Y. M. C. A. that slaughtered all his arguments and smashed all his ideals. Tom goes back home in disgust. He had lost his religious life. The fraternity gets the blame, but it does not heal the broken heart of the mother who sent her boy to you and entrusted him for four years. I think you know it would be a mighty fine thing --- I hope you will understand what I am going to say. It would be mighty fine thing in every university in this land that fraternities should be forces for creating religious character creating an atmosphere where it makes more for a man to use profanity or be unclean or tell a smutty story.

He came to _____ College. He was not in your

Fraternity. He did go into a fraternity where he went to the devil. He not only went to the devil, but took with him three or four freshmen. The President of the University was appealed to in an effort to save him. Of course he could swing the big stick. He could expel the responsible party for all this. That boy came from a home whose father was a physician and whose mother was a mighty fine Christian character and he himself a member of the church. The President could swing the big stick and expel him. He refused to do it. He refused to expel him. He said "We are going to keep that boy here if it takes ten years, until we correct what we have done." There was a protest on the part of his fraternity. They said "We don't want him any longer." The President said "We are going to keep this man here until we can send him out clean and when we are sure of him, we shall let him transfer to any school he may desire to attend." He did a little later transfer to a Western University, but not until they were satisfied he had been reconstructed.

A third thing that will help to maintain our religious life. Let the men in the fraternity who are members of the church maintain a scholarship that is worthy of respect. I hope you will not misunderstand what I am going to say now. That is this. Piety can never do duty for honest hard work in the class room. Here is a freshman. He takes your pledge. He comes in. There is Tom, six feet tall. Tom boasts he doesn't study much. Tom is a member of the church. He doesn't swear, he is clean, but that youngster can't respect that kind of religion. He hasn't done an honest piece of work in the

class room, consequently he is undercutting in that fraternity, and he is as much undercutting the ideals of your fraternity as if he were a downright unclean man. Don't forget that. The men who stand before the community as men of integrity, men of honor, men of cleanness, are ten thousand times more responsible to give conscientious and consistent work in the class room. We can't command respect unless we do.

Furthermore, when we come in the last analysis, to the crux of the whole matter, the making of the atmosphere of the fraternity is up to the members of the senior class. You haven't forgotten, I know I haven't the awe and respect and authority we accorded the seniors. I can remember when I was initiated, I listened to every word the members of the senior class said. They were the great oracles. They had gone through all this. We looked upon them as men of strength. What they did we did. Whatever they believed

we tried to believe; whatever they defended we tried to defend. If the members of the senior class in the fraternity were fully alive to their responsibility to determine the social and religious ideals of the fraternity, I am sure there would be much healthier and better condition in every fraternity in our land.

A young fellow was sitting in a fraternity house one day and he was talking in the presence of some of the seniors. He made a remark about accepting the ideals of the University. He was equally ardent about the fraternity. He intended to do his best by the fraternity. As he sat there he disclosed

some of the ambitions of his heart and the aspirations of his soul. One of the members of the senior class sneered and laughed at the young fellow. He was humiliated, he was chagrined. He went to one of his chums in that fraternity and he said "Is this what it means to be a senior in this University, is this the sort of product after four years of training, is this what it means to be a member of this fraternity?" The young man who was ambitious to be a whole-souled and magnificent representative of the fraternity and university became bitter and sarcastic.

Now, the seniors cannot relieve themselves of the responsibility for fixing the ideals of the Fraternity. They have had all the experience. They know the household. They know the traditions. They ought to be conversant with the characters their fraternity produces. Therefore, it is incumbent upon them at the opening of the school year to impress their noblest characteristics upon these young men.

You take a man in college who plays fast and loose with all the moral sanctions and restraints of human life. He gets into the burly burly of business or professional work. He comes back to the Fraternity, after he has seen life and seen it whole. He has now gotten rid of his looseness and he preaches and preaches to our boys, but his preaching is nullified because his record in college is too sadly known. They say "Listen to him, look at him, what did he do. He did this and that and the other thing. He need not talk to us."

Another case of the same kind in another fraternity, where a man in contact with the roughness of human life and

with the tremendous and important issues on which life hinges and he comes back and tries to impress upon the boys the necessity of clean living and clear thinking. They said "Why should he come back and preach to us, look what he was."

I think another thing that ought to be impressed upon us is this: we are representative men as soon as we go into any group. When a man becomes an Ohio Wesleyan man or an Ohio State man, it is always Jones, the Ohio State man, or White, the Wesleyan man. That is true of Fraternity life. When he comes into our office it is Black of the Alpha Beta or Jones of the Delta Eta. That is always tacked on. That may sound strange to you. He stands in his representative character. He is the embodiment or ought to be the embodiment of the ideas of that group, of their aims, of their methods, of their relationship, their integration into the university life. We can't get rid of this representative capacity.

I sometimes have to talk with these boys. The Fraternity requesting it. I say "You can't do as you please my dear man. You are a member of this fraternity and for life unless they should kick you out. For weal or for woe, you are identified with them forever and you can't get rid of the mutual obligation, the obligation you have toward the fraternity, the obligation they have toward you, and when you stand in this anarchistic attitude of extreme individuality, remember it is all a myth. It is as false as anything you ever said in your life. It becomes us to so conduct ourselves that we reflect honor and credit upon the men who trust us and invited us to become one of their number and see that the ideals are forever kept in the most

effective and happy relationship with the life and problems of the University."

One thing more and then I shall close. Now, then I think that we should make a more detailed study of the --- I was going to say the ancestry of those boys when they come into our fraternity. We should know a little about how the man conducted himself before he came to us. A principal of a certain school said "We are going to send you a young man next fall and I hope you will take him" and of course when a man says that I always begin to look for the "nigger in the woodpile." He said "He comes from one of the best families in the state, he is a wonderful man, he stands high in his class and I hope you will find it within your rules to take him." "By the way, what is the matter with the young man." He said "He got mixed up in a couple of scrapes here." "What sort of scrapes." He told me what they were. I said "I am sorry; we can't take him."

I wonder if in our plodding of men we are as careful as we should be in going back to ascertain something about the set purpose of their lives. Not only their standing in the class, we want that. He must have it. You can't make a decent fraternity out of a lot of stupids. Those are matters of importance. But go back in the history of the man in the high school. What did he stand for in the high school? Was he a mere block of wood that drifted hither and thither with every change of the wind and of the current, or was he a man that had a backbone, who could stand up straight for things that were right and true? That is what I mean. What did he

stand for in his high school? The fraternities suffer simply because they don't investigate with the care they should the outstanding moral and the heroic characteristics of the men whom they are rushing.

In one more incident I want to impress upon you how keenly I feel on this matter of the clean social and religious life of the fraternity. A young man came to the University where I was a student. He was being educated by a man of considerable means. His mother was very poor. He was being educated for the ministry. He was a well built fellow and looked like good material for the football team. He was a very devout young man and if a fellow told a vile story in his presence he would turn and say, "Now, look here, my mother never told me that." That became a joke in college by and by. Of if a fellow told a smutty story he would turn and say "Bill, I never read that in the Old Book." That went on for the first year. But he went into a certain group where they found it the proper thing to drink all they could and indulge in all the uncleanness possible and Tom went into the group. He was finally expelled for drunkenness. The last man on God's earth one would have selected as going the way he went, going because he got in with a crowd of fellows who thought the proper thing was to go to _____ and get tanked up with wine until they didn't know their own name. And the old widowed mother up in Northern Pennsylvania who had put all her heart

love into the growing of a man one day saw him come staggering home across the threshold a broken hearted drunken sot.

I tell you it pays us in our fraternity relations to keep things clean and keep them strong, keep things pure and keep them closely identified with the great ideals of the church and of God Almighty. Then we can go and look every mother in the face whose boy has been committed to our care and say "Mother, here is Tom, we have done the best we could, we have put the best into him we have. We believe he is clean; we believe he is manly, we believe he is true to God and to you."

I thank you. (Applause.)

G. J. P. Dr. Hoffman, on behalf of the Fraternity, I sincerely thank you for your words of inspiration and guidance. I know the men who listened to it are benefited and I hope as they go back to their various colleges they will take the inspiration with them to their fraternities. On behalf of my own Fraternity, we have consistently tried to at least do the last thing you suggested, to send the boys back to their parents as good, if not better, than when they left them.

DR. HOFFMAN: I appreciate the pleasure of addressing you. I enjoyed it and if you had as good a time as I had, we are square. (Applause)

Thereupon a telegram was read as follows:

"Alphas Sigma Phi,
Hotel Deshler,
Columbus, Ohio.

"Phi Delta Gamma in 75th Convention sends greeting to Alpha Sigma Phi."

G. J. P. Now, we hadn't quite finished with Mr. Zelt at the time we were interrupted and if there are any questions that are wanted still to be asked we will give you the opportunity.

Gentlemen, it is now 18 minutes after four. We have yet to receive one more delegation and then proceed with our work of the convention.

BROTHER: You have a report of the activities on the campus?

MR. ZELT: Yes, I was going to give that.

G. J. P. The activities on the campus, do we want to take time to listen to that now. This matter all has to go before the chapters and it will be a matter in the petition.

Our time is flying and you will excuse me for being impatient. I would like to have that matter passed because it is a matter of record.

BROTHER WILLIAMS: May I express an opinion on that. I believe the other men have been given an opportunity to present that.

G. J. P. All right go ahead, but be brief.

MR. ZELT: I will state it as rapidly as possible. Our Fraternity won the basket ball cup in 1921-1922, second last year, winning in its league. Won the sweep stakes in 1921, second the following year, and it broke down in 1922-23. These are the only two interfraternity activities we have. Last year the school was divided into four colleges, Science, Architecture, Fine Arts and College for Women. We had two presidents of Fine Arts and Secretary of College of Fine Arts, Secretary and Treasurer of the Student Council, Chairman of Campus Week, the largest week event on the campus. It is supposed to be the largest, and many minor officers in the lower classes, eight members in the Carnegie band, four members in the glee club.

The election for the year 1923-1924 has not taken place yet in all places. Theoretically we have one member of the Varsity Foot Ball team; two members of the cross country team, manager of the cross country team. This year baseball is eliminated on account of rebuilding the athletic field. We have two members of the baseball team and one member of the track team. (Applause)

(Thereupon Mr. Zelt retired from the Convention Hall)

G. J. P. We have yet the representatives of the

local at Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont, who are waiting to be received by us. I may say they are not petitioning our Fraternity, but there is a strong probability they may be. I will let them tell their own story and I am going to appoint the representatives of Alpha and Beta Chapters to bring these two gentlemen in.

(Thereupon the two Representatives from Middlebury were escorted into the Convention Hall.)

BROTHER RICHARDSON: Mr. Chairman, I have the honor of presenting to you Messrs. Anderson and Austin of Middlebury. (Applause)

G. J. P. Gentlemen, on behalf of Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity, I welcome you here. We understand you also are representing Alpha local at Middlebury. I don't know which of you is spokesman for your organization. We would like to have a few words, but be brief.

MR. ANDERSON: If you don't mind both of us are going to say a little something. I don't know exactly if your Chairman has told you our status here. We do not come petitioning you, for this reason. We have been in communication with your National Headquarters for only two months. Since school let out we have not had the whole fraternity together at any one session. Therefore, we don't come solely representing them, more personal representatives, and you can see it is a mutual looking over, that is all it amounts to at this time.

G. J. P. How long has your chapter been organized at Middlebury?

MR. ANDERSON: Since 1911.

G. J. P. How many members have you including the alumni and active?

MR. ANDERSON: 190.

G. J. P. Do you have your own house?

MR. ANDERSON: We do not own our house, it is leased. The house belongs to the College.

G. J. P. About how many active members?

MR. ANDERSON: 85.

G. J. P. Will you give us some idea of the college activities of your men just briefly?

MR. ANDERSON: Our men --- I hope you will consider this self appraisal more than self praise --- are active in everything on the campus. Last year we had 8 members in football, five in track and two in basket ball. We also had three men on the debating team. We had the President of the undergraduate association two years ago, which is the highest honor a man can hold in the college; he has since been elected Rhodes Scholar at Oxford.

G. J. P. How many students in Middlebury all told?

MR. ANDERSON: 638.

G. J. P. How many are women?

MR. ANDERSON: Women are just half.

G. J. P. How many fraternities at Middlebury?

MR. ANDERSON: There are four nationals and three locals.

G. J. P. The total members of the fraternities about half of the total student body?

MR. ANDERSON: I should judge about 55 per cent.

G. J. P. Middlebury is preeminently a fraternity

college?

MR. ANDERSON: A fraternity college, yes.

BROTHER PAINE: How old is Middlebury.

MR. ANDERSON: Middlebury was chartered in 1800, the 25th in the United States.

G. J. P. Now, gentlemen, on behalf of our Fraternity we welcome you here and wish you to be our guests this evening at the Frolic which will be held at 11 o'clock.

(Thereupon the Representatives from Middlebury College retired from the Convention Hall.)

G. J. P. Is there any unfinished business that should receive our attention at this time.

E. S. I have nothing.

G. J. P. Has there been any specific report of the Ritual Committee?

E. S. Nothing.

G. J. P. Is there anything specific about it. Has the Grand Prudential Committee power to act upon this without farther instruction or authority?

BROTHER _____ I am not sure about it.

G. J. P. I suggest somebody make a motion that the Revision of the Ritual be left to the Prudential Committee with power and authority to act.

Thereupon the above motion, as suggested by the G. J. P., was made and seconded, and on a vote was carried.

G. J. P. You now have the authority.

BROTHER DARRAH: You ask us to name a committee. A little while ago the Convention gave you authority to name a committee on Alumni organisations as follows:

Brothers Rice, Hartzler and Cambell, Brother Campbell,
Chairman.

G. J. P. What next, gentlemen, don't waste any time.

BROTHER RICE: Wouldn't it helpon our business tomorrow if some motion were made that any one that has anything should get up on the floor and state what they have and state it without any discussion so the fellows will know what will come up.

G. J. P. I want to append to that you may state what your motion is but don't discuss it. I want you to put it in shape of a resolution and put it in the hands of the proper committ e so we can have it at the proper time.

BROTHER SCHURR: In your announcement you had --- in your report you mentioned several things regarding Minnesota. I would like to give the facts as much as possible when we are all assembled, so they will have a very clear idea of the situation in Minnesota. The interpretation of the report has given an orronocous idea.

G. J. P. I have been informed by the gentleman now speaking that quite a number of ratters were rather mis-stated. Now, they were stated from facts and information given to me. Whether they were incorrect or not, I do not know, other than his statement and his statement seems to be based on information and belief along certain lines. So if there is a discrepancy of fact, keep that in mind. I have no desire to wrong any brother or chapter in the slightest.

BROTHER SCHURR: May I have the opportunity tonight

or tomorrow morning to explain that.

G. J. P. We have a full delegation to explain it now.

BROTHER SCHURR: I re-read the statement that Brother Musgrave gave in his report so I could clearly find out the things that he had an impression were going on in Minnesota. The first thing that came up in his report, he mentioned the petition of the University of Iowa. Immediately following that he said the petition was voted down at the University of Minnesota because of members of _____ belonging to the active Chapter at Minnesota. I don't see any active representative of Rho chapter in the room. It is my firm belief there is no connection whatever between the vote on the active chapter of the University of Iowa and _____. At the present time at Minnesota we are having a great deal of difficulty as a University with _____, probably more so than any University in the country. Everybody in the University knows the _____ is not such as we are and things like that. I would not be surprised if the Acacias in Convention at Lake Geneva will take up the same thing, the _____. So far as the active Chapter is concerned at present at the University of Minnesota, I have very sincere expectations. I believe there are two members, I couldn't prove it, but it is my belief and suspicion that they are members of _____. They are laying very low, because of what we have done there in the last six months. I know there are two members of Rho alumni openly wearing _____ pins --- haven't been in the last two years, in fact they never wore them and it wasn't exactly known until they were out of school.

Brother Musgrave mentioned he had a suspicion about 11 members of the Alumni Chapter belonging to _____. The two members under suspicion of being _____ are the only ones in the present chapter and we have no proof, only suspicion and that is by the way they act and things of that kind.

Now, in explanation of the Iowa vote. I myself and the greater number of the Alumni of Minnesota University of Minneapolis and St. Paul wanted the University of Iowa to receive a favorable vote and be installed during the academic year. I went to the Chapter and asked them to reconsider the vote and they reconsidered it twice and voted it down both times. I believe the fellows that voted it down were sincere in their opinion. That is why they voted it down. They said the University of Iowa wasn't the proper place for the fraternity ~~xxx~~ that is they had been running along for 8 or 10 years and the other fraternities overshadowed them and they had been there the last home-coming game at Iowa and looked over the men. They brought back the idea and it grew and they voted down the chapter because they knew the men. You couldn't argue when they had seen the men and didn't like them and didn't want the chapter. There is no animosity between the Universities because they are 800 miles apart. They were all potty reasons they gave in voting the last time and the sum total was they reconsidered it and voted it down. An alumnae from Iowa came up and wanted to have another consideration and I pleaded with them to reconsider it on more facts I had that evening and they didn't reconsider it at all.

They said they had no idea of changing their vote. They would rather let it go. I was thoroughly disgusted but could not do anything about it.

Regarding the Alumni control. Things didn't start right last fall. It somewhat grew out of the Wisconsin and Minnesota game. The year previous a number of men had gone to the Wisconsin game and were treated very royally and were provided with liquor. I knew the thing was coming at Minnesota and pleaded with them to steer those men out when they come from Wisconsin. They didn't say much. I expected they would drink with the fellows as good fellows. I told them not to do it, to take those fellows out of the house and keep them out if they had it with them. It happened the liquor came in the house and they did drink.

G. J. P. What house did that liquor go into.

BROTHER SCHURR: You mean which chapter house?

G. J. P. Yes.

BROTHER SCHURR: The Rho Chapter house.

G. J. P. They violated their obligation. Every man takes an obligation not to bring liquor in or allow it to be done.

BROTHER SCHURR: No man saw the liquor in the house, only those who dropped in. I didn't see any. I was around there practically all the time, but I could smell it on their breath and I knew they hadn't got it down street. It was smuggled in in suitcases. The men moved out and conditions cleared up.

We were a bit unfortunate in the selection of officers

in the past two years. Things are bright there now.

I do consider it is to the best interest of the Fraternity that any information that comes to the National should be turned over to the local fraternity, for we know more about the situation than people away from St. Paul and Minneapolis. We see what is going on and are combatting the thing all the time. Some people get the erroneous idea it can be handled nationally. If difficulty comes up we want to know it and straighten it out, and if it is a thing the University authorities are in on, we want to clear it up with them. The chapter can come along fine in the fall. There was no connection with the _____ and the University of Iowa, and so far as Rho Chapter is concerned it is probably at the bottom in _____ affairs.

G. J. P. In respect to that there are two things I suggested in my report, one of which the Brother who just finished touched upon quite seriously. Has Rho Chapter an alumnus or alumni advisor.

BROTHER SCHURR: I will explain just briefly the Alumni organization.

G. J. P. Have you an alumni advisor?

BROTHER SCHURR: The Alumni council is the Alumni advisers.

G. J. P. How many advisers have you?

BROTHER SCHURR: There are three advisers. The alumni according to their individual belief always vote on men. The only thing the alumni cannot vote on is their own officers. There were probably fifteen or more men alumni

men there ready to vote yes on the Iowa petition, but there were a good many men favorable to the Iowa petition didn't vote yes, but as they said they didn't want to see it rail-roaded through, follows who would have voted yes.

BROTHER HOLDEN: I would like to inquire about this supposed badge change, is that coming up sometime. That is one of the reports.

G. J. P. Don't you think that better be left to the Executive Committee with power to act and submit their various suggestions to the Chapters on referendum.

BROTHER HOLDEN: I don't think the final decision should be reached here because it will be impossible to decide upon a 5.3 inches long or 5.5 inches long, but I think we might get a statement from the representatives of the chapters here indicating what proposition would be acceptable to them.

G. J. P. Your idea is with reference to the thickness of the badge instead of size?

BROTHER HOLDEN: It isn't any of my business whether the Grand Prudential Committee has power or not. It looks to me as though whatever the committee in New York may do about it, there will always be a come-back from the chapters, that an authority in New York sits up on high that tells us to do this and wear the badge. If you know what kind of badge you want the convention should go on record so the committee will have something to go on. I think it would be a mistake not to bring the thing up in convention.

G. J. P. The greatest difficulty you will find in threshing out the size and thickness of the badges. We had

that thing years ago. I remember two big fights in two different conventions. We finally selected the size of the badge, I mean up and down. The question of thickness has already been explained by the manufacturers better than I can. No use going over that. Incidentally let me ask by a vote of hands how many men are satisfied with the relative size of the badge up and down and across this way? Just give a vote of the hands. You seem to be unanimous on that question. Now, then about the question of thickness, some like it thin and some like it thick. How many like it thick? 23 like it thick. How many like it thin, 11. How many like it medium, 4.

BROTHER MACNEISH: I think there is a slight distinction between thickness and whether it is bulging or not. It might be thin and bulging. I would say mine is medium. It is a question of bulging more than being thick. The idea of thick to me has a sort of significance of being clumsy.

BROTHER HOLDEN: It might clarify the thing a little if I could ask Brother Hall a question. Do you know those badges out on display are made according to the manufacturer's specifications?

BROTHER HALL: I understand so.

G. J. P. MY SUGGESTION IS THIS. We are trying to get a show of hands as to certain things. We have practically clarified that atmosphere. Let's pass a resolution and let the committee look after the details.

BROTHER HUTSON: I move the Grand Purdential Committee be instructed to submit specifications for the official badge to the Chapters for a referendum and that the chapters be

required to act upon that question immediately, say within one month from receipt of specifications, either accepting or rejecting them. Those specifications have been prepared by the L. G. Balfour Company.

Thereupon the above motion, being duly seconded, was carried.

BROTHER BICKEL: Mr. Chairman, for fear I will not have the opportunity later, I want to say a word on behalf of the Cleveland Alumni Council for the petition of the local at Case School. The Cleveland Alumni Council has taken an interest in that petition. It has had something to do with the negotiations and advising of ways and means by which they could, by the formal local to which they belonged, form a local to petition Alpha Sigma Phi. That problem has been solved. Our relations with the National Engineering Fraternity are agreeable. As Mr. Detrich explained the membership has become diverted. There are only a few in the petitioning body are members of the Fraternity. The National Engineering Fraternity, to which some of them formerly belonged, is on an honorary basis on the Case Campus. One night 19 of our alumni went to the house occupied by these boys in order to make up their minds --- in order to know whether they wanted to support the petition or not. The 19 alumni went there representing one dozen chapters and they unanimously endorsed the personnel of this petitioning body. In every large city, I think, where it is at all possible to get a petitioning group of the right caliber, we should have representation/ Cleveland is the fifth

city in the country. By all means we should have a chapter there. We have forty alumni. If we have an active chapter we can magnify our activities. The Cleveland Alumni want this petition granted. We feel and know the caliber of the boys is all right. They are a fine set of fellows. They are in the house. This is the opportunity of a life time to get into Cleveland. I do not believe an opportunity will present itself in the near future. There are too many in Reserve to go from the ground up. There are too many in Case to organize one unless we take over a local.

BROTHER RICE: I wish to draw a resolution to avoid some of the difficulty we have had at this convention and the last convention of getting the convention started. I think some proviso should be made for appointing committees or some way made up so the committees could be working as soon as they get here. If any one has any ideas I would like to talk with them. May we get some scheme that will be helpful. The reports to my mind are in a way interesting, but they are not the principal business of the convention. Every single convention I have attended except the first one in New York, the important business was pushed off to the last and acted on in great haste. If any one has anything to suggest to me in regard to our appointing the committees, I would like to incorporate it.

BROTHER GLOS: I have often wondered, I haven't been in the fraternity very long, I don't know the past record or work of the fraternity. Has any action been taken giving a reward to the H. S. P. I found only one fraternity which had a special key they gave to the President to wear during

his term of office as President of the House. It is no more than a recognition that would be due any president to give him recognition.

G. J. P. In answer to that I will say that our fraternity has never taken that up seriously and I, in a large measure, sincerely hope they never will. That may seem almost harsh to you. I will tell you the reason why. I have found this, I belong to the Masonic fraternity and over and over again have I seen the Masonic Lodge assessing the incoming initiates of the last year of the Master holding the office for the purpose of giving him the Master's jewel. It seems rather harsh to some fellows going into that situation. Again, I have seen where visiting officers of Grand Lodges have been given all types of Jeweled badges of their office until I believe an old fellow died in New York that had several hundred pounds of such badges given to him in different lodges in different parts of the state. I don't object to the principle involved in the matter you have suggested. I do say this, let the form of that recognition take whatever the chapter dictates. If it be resolutions or in the shape of a loving cup, let them decide, and let us not provide it in such a way to open the door to fellows expecting something of that kind of the men when they are going out of office.

BROTHER RICE: May I rise to a point of order. These were points all that were to be brought up but not discussed.

BROTHER HOLDEN: I am probably out of order in view of what Brother Rice says.

G. J. P. Go ahead.

BROTHER HOLDEN: In answer to the question as to Alpha Chapter and Lambda Chapter, it has been customary to present the H. S. P? when he leave the office, sometimes a month or two afterwards and even longer, with a gavel with a nice silver band around it engraved with his name.

BROTHER SCHURR: One other matter I forgot to mention when I had the floor before that I want to clear up, and that is in regard to scholarship. In the report it was mentioned that Rho Chapter sank to almost the bottom. That is a grave error. After winning the scholarship cup two years in a row, in 1921, we went down to about 11th place, which is above the average. We worked very hard last year and we had a committee on scholarship and things of that sort and we went through and they gave us the big loving cup for winning three times. We did sink down in 1921-1922 to 11th place but not to the bottom.

BROTHER _____ As I understand it, at this evening's session we consider the constitutional revision. This constitutional revision is one of the most important matters the convention will handle at this session. We are getting out of here at about 5:30. There isn't a man here but who will have to get ready for the banquet. That means that only a very small percentage when the session convenes to-night will have had an opportunity in privacy to think about and analyse this proposed revision. The only thing it seems sensible is to give the fellows a chance to read it over tonight.

G. J. P. Why can't we have it discussed and analyzed 132

as we go along this evening. I think we are intelligent enough for that.

BROTHER _____ I am of the impression of the brother over there. To take it up tonight it would look like railroading to me. Just a few moments ago I got a copy of this. The constitution and by-laws is nothing to be glanced at.

BROTHER RICE: May I make a suggestion, that the report of the special committee be made and discussion made and no vote taken on it.

G. J. P. It isn't going to bind the Fraternity whether you vote on it or not. Suppose you vote in favor of it, the Prudential Committee then must submit it.

Thereupon the above suggestion on vote taken was adopted by the convention.

G. J. P. That leave you free to vote tomorrow morning. There will be no feeling of railroading on one side or the other.

BROTHER DARRAH: A little while ago, Brother Rice asked for suggestions for resolutions. I understand the question of moving the National Headquarters is coming up. I want to know if there is a resolution to move headquarters, and if so whether the resolution is to move it to a certain place.

BROTHER MODCHALD: I know such a resolution is to be put before the convention. I don't know what the proper procedure is, whether it is to be presented to the Resolution Committee or to the Convention first.

G. J. P. You can appreciate one thing, the National

Headquarters could not be moved until the constitution is amended. The amendments to the constitution would have to take effect. In other words, the constitution at present time provides the National Headquarters is to be at New York. This convention is absolutely helpless.

BROTHER RICE: You can pass a motion.

G. J. P. Yes, but the motion must be in the form of a constitutional amendment. Has anybody any particular suggestion with reference to the time, place, etc.

BROTHER McDONALD: The sentiment that came to me came from the Western Chapters and I don't suppose it is proper to discuss any motion, as there is no motion before the house. But in an informal way the proposition was suggested to me by Brother Hargear, representing the only Chapter that has been in active session this fall, and he comes instructed with the unanimous vote of that chapter to bring this matter to this convention. His idea is it should be in the middle west, in or near Chicago, particularly in the suburbs where the expense of the Headquarters would be at a minimum. I think the motion when he makes it will probably cover that. I do not know the exact details of the motion.

BROTHER _____ Mr. Chairman, may I make inquiry, is there any set time or will there be when other Alumni Council may speak for any petitioners when they come in.

G. J. P. I suggest that that come up under new business tomorrow.

E. S. I am ready to hand these back to the delegates. We will pay tomorrow morning. It is a good long job to

issue these checks. I am not going to have the trouble I did at the last convention. I am going to set an arbitrary time and if they are not back, you will not be paid tomorrow. I am going to hand them back to you now. If you do not get them now and hand them in, you can depend on getting your money sometime after the convention is over. Tonight these must be back in my hands not later than 11 o'clock.

Thereupon the Convention adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock P. M. of same day.

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NIGHT SESSION,

Friday, September 7, 1923.

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G. J. P. The Convention will come to order. The Secretary will call the roll.

Thereupon the Assistant E. S., Mr. Hutson, called the roll.

G. J. P. There are two absent.

Now, gentlemen, you know what the special order of business was. Let us proceed as diligently as we can and yet at the same time not slight this legislation that we propose. The hour is late. We must complete our program tomorrow and we can't do it unless we complete our program tonight. The floor is yours.

BROTHER CLARKE: My recollection is that there was a special order of business, the proposed constitution submitted by the Committee of which I was Chairman. The Brothers will bear with me just a minute and I will read this report.

(Insert Report)

G. J. P. You have heard this report, gentlemen; what will you do with it?

BROTHER BAST: I move this report be received and filed.

Thereupon the above motion, being duly seconded, was carried.

G. J. P. Now, gentlemen, what is your next pleasure in reference to this Committee.

BROTHER BICKEL: Mr. Chairman, the Committee that was appointed for this purpose I think has done excellent work. They have spent a great deal of time in preparing this proposed constitution. There are a great many things in here that probably should be adopted. That of course is a matter of individual opinion. As I understand it, the Committee was appointed to assist the Prudential Committee in revising the constitution. The constitution as proposed certainly should receive consideration on its merits. To my mind it has a great deal of merit. There are some things there I would differ on.

I, therefore, move Mr. Chairman that this Constitution be referred to the Standing Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, I am not sure of the technical name of it, I mean the name of the Committee of which G. S. P. Snodgrass is Chairman, for consideration by that committee and that the final results of that committee after considering this constitution, or any others that may be proposed, be referred to the Chapters for action.

The above motion was seconded.

G. J. P. Is there any debate.

BROTHER McDONALD: Mr. Chairman, I wish to raise this

objection to the procedure suggested by the motion before the house; that is just this fact, that we are running into the identical proposition that occurred two years ago. Two years ago at Chicago there wasn't as formal a document as this presented to the convention. There was, however, a series of suggestions incorporating the larger ideas that are incorporated in the document that has just been presented to the convention. Those suggestions were at that time placed in the hands of this Standing Committee on the National Constitution. You have heard the report of that standing committee read to this convention at this morning's session, and the sum total of that report was nothing, nothing done during this past two year period. In other words, if we adopt this motion that has been presented to the convention at the present time we are going to throw this work into the hands of a standing committee, where it can be deposited for as long a period as they would see fit, and this work, which even the man who has moved the motion feels has considerable merit, would be lost to the fraternity, --- would be lost for a considerable length of time.

G. J. P. Brother McDonald, do you recall the exact wording of the resolution passed two years ago creating this standing committee?

BROTHER McDONALD: I do and I was going to read the resolution. Brother Rice read the resolution relative to this standing committee on constitution and as that resolution was read, it was quite evident from its wording that the authority of that standing committee on constitution

expired with this convention, and, therefore, it would not be a proper committee to which this matter could be referred unless this convention gives that committee the power to operate during the next two years. So I would consider the motion at this time entirely out of order.

BROTHER HUTSON: I have to take direct issue with Brother McDonald. The part is that the committee only be continued to this convention. I may be wrong, ---

G. J. P. Let's have the reading of the Minutes of two years ago.

BROTHER RICE: "Resolved, That the Committee on the Constitution and By-Laws appointed by the Grand Prudential Committee be continued until the next Convention, but it is the sense of this Convention that said committee shall not undertake to generally rewrite our constitution and by-laws, but that special attention be given to the matter of the creation of new chapters; in other words, the routing of petitions." I wonder whether the last two or three words wasn't something attached to some other motion. If anybody wants me to recall the discussion, I will bring it up.

BROTHER HUTSON: I do agree with Brother McDonald that the work of this committee should not be lost. I consider it far better than our present constitution. I differ slightly in the text. However, the standing committee has other things. Brother McDonald is mistaken if he says that that committee has not done any work. It has done good work. I didn't write a full constitution because as I read the minutes of that last convention I understood no revision of the constitution was to be under-

taken. Further than that I didn't consider myself qualified to write a constitution. However, I have made suggestions in the form of actual amendments to that committee. Those suggestions are in their hands. Other individuals have made similar suggestions to the committee. Therefore, I very strenuously object if any one says that Committee has been loafing. That Committee has done a great deal more than the constitution which Brother Clarke's Committee has written for us.

I suggest the proper solution of the whole question is this: Brother McDonald does not want that constitution to be pigeon-holed. No one does. I think the sense of this convention would be probably it be adopted with of course amendments. Therefore, as an amendment to the motion which is on the floor to refer that constitution to the standing committee, I move that the standing committee be ordered to report the result of its work to the active chapters by January 1, 1924. That will of course expedite matters. That will prevent any such happening occurring this time as occurred the last time when two years have elapsed. That will bring the question before the Chapters who will vote on it. Of course it is not necessary to have it passed in convention, we all know that. It can be submitted to the chapters for vote without being submitted to the convention.

G. J. P. It can be done either way.

BROTHER HUTSON: It can be done either way. Simon Baldwin --- he is the honorary Chairman, has told us when the work of a standing committee is completed it must be

submitted to him for review and criticism and recommendations before it can go out to the Chapters; am I correct in that Brother Hall.

G. J. P. Pardon me, Brother Hutson; do you mean to say that nothing could be done. Suppose Brother Baldwin became very ill or failed to make his comments within the time; what then would be done?

BROTHER HUTSON: He accepted Honorary Chairmanship on one of the propositions that the committee submitted it to him before it went out over his signature, but if he became incapacitated or unable to act, the committee would have to submit its work without his endorsement.

G. J. P. Then, if I understand the purpose of your motion is the amendment which would compel action on this and other things they have in their control by the first day of January, 1924?

BROTHER HUTSON: That is correct. The purpose of that amendment is to prevent the pigeon-holing of that report, to expedite matters in general and to obtain further consideration of other suggestions that have been handed in to that standing committee. I think it is the fairest way out. It gives consideration to everybody and at the same time expedites matters.

G. J. P. One question. Don't you think the 1st day of January, 1924, a little too far away.

BROTHER HUTSON: How far do you think?

G. J. P. The first of October is practically upon us. Why not make it the 15th of November, so it could be submitted to the Chapters and we could get final action by the

first of January, 1924. There are some basic purposes in this revision, as I understand it. Don't put it so far away in the future that it will nullify the work of this convention and the committee.

BROTHER HUTSON: On the otherhand we don't want to hurry.

G. J. P. I don't think that will be undue haste.

BROTHER HUTSON: Suppose I change it and effect a compromise to your point of view and make it December 12, 1923, that it must be submitted to the Chapters and as a further part of that amendment that the Chapters must submit their vote.

G. J. P. They have to within thirty days under the constitution.

BROTHER HUTSON: If so then I make the rest of that motion.

G. J. P. Isn't that true, the Chapters must vote upon an amendment --- against the amendment in thirty days or be counted in the affirmative. They would have to vote before the first of January.

BROTHER HUTSON: That mean they would have to vote before the Christmas recess.

G. J. P. That was one of the reasons I had for making it the 15th of November.

BROTHER HUTSON: That was one of the reasons I thought it ought to be submitted the first of January. I will accept your suggestion and make it November 15th. That is my amendment that the report of the committee must be submitted to the Chapters by November 15, 1923.

Thereupon the above motion was seconded.

BROTHER HARGEAR: So far, over this question, I think we have had nothing but Alumni members telling us all about it. From an active man's standpoint, I point this out to you all. I think practically every man here who is an active man or who has recently been an active man, will bear me out that the chapters have been hold up in their work a great deal by this constitution which we are now laboring under. It is growing hard to get at things and things are not defined in it. It is absolutely essential that we should have a new constitution as soon as possible. I do not mean to slight this committee, but nevertheless they haven't turned out the work and it seems some one has brought out a constitution, and it seems to be the general consensus of opinion that it is a very good one. I would like to see this convention accept that constitution and send it to the chapters. If we wait to November 15th, you are going to find a number of the schools being well on their sessions. True about the 15th of December, the fellows go away and lose a great deal of time. It will be a year before it is settled one way or the other and as Brother Masgrave pointed out the Fraternity is on the way to commence here. We have all had an opportunity to read it and circulate and talk to each other about it. I think we should take some definite action about it in this convention and not put it through this committee.

BROTHER CLARKE: Just a point of inquiry more than anything else. As I remember the resolution as read this standing committee was to continue until this convention; that committee has filed its report. It is through. I can't see

any sense leaving this matter to a committee that is through. As I stated before to a number of men, I am not so foolish to believe that this particular document is an ideal constitution, but I do know and I do believe that the present document is anything but that, and apparently the men who are not particularly anxious to have it considered at this time agree that the document as drawn is a far better document than the one we have at the present time. Nearly every convention we have had the question of a new revised constitution and a half dozen amendments came up and we have never gotten anywhere. My viewpoint is, if we have something better than the old document lets pass it and then if they want to revise it let them do it. I believe they ought to pass or reject this at this convention.

BROTHER MACNEISH: About our G. S. P., Brother Snodgrass. He is a distinguished man who has been twenty-five or thirty years in the Consular Service. The reason he is not present he has been called to Washington to consider being sent on a similar mission. He has taken time to come to the meeting of the Constitutional Committee and sit with us. The Committee meets at five o'clock in the afternoon. He goes out to dinner and comes back and discusses the matter after dinner and stays until nine or ten o'clock at night. That happens at the regular monthly and special meetings besides. He has attended several of those meetings. He is certainly a very distinguished and capable man. We felt honored by his presence on the committee. He said when the constitutional matter was up he felt he was qualified to act on account of his experience. And I think that Brother

Baldwin is one of the greatest living authorities on Constitutional matters. He has been connected with Yale Law School for forty or fifty years, something like that. I don't know how long. He is on this standing committee. We have for G. S. P., a distinguished man, who has interested himself and he has agreed to act. The matter is in his hands and he has a report on this matter and in order to assist him the Grand Prudential Committee left the details to a committee that has handed in this report. We have turned that report over to him. It is in his hands.

It seems to me it would be little short of impertinence on our part not to allow the matter to proceed in the natural order. He is Chairman of the Standing Committee on National Constitution and yet how do we compare in ability with him; now take upon ourselves to try to dictate to him what he should do, or worse than that to try to set aside that Committee entirely and put it in another Committee with necessarily inexperienced young men in comparison with him.

BROTHER B. W. McCAW: Viewing this matter from the outside --- I have no information from supporters on either side. All I know is what I have heard here and the reading of the report of the Committee. In the first place I believe this motion implies the reappointment of that committee if they should not be in power.

G. J. P. Yes, practically. I believe we ought to have a resolution to make it clear. For the purpose of the debate I should consider the implication was they should be continued.

BROTHER B. W. MCCAW: Another thing, I believe that most of us fellows are pretty young. I have been out of college for ten years and some of you a couple of years longer than that, but we are still children as compared with Simeon Baldwin and John Snodgrass. I think we are extremely fortunate in having the service of such a man as Simeon Baldwin. Revising the constitution is an important matter. I admit loafing in the past. We talked about revising the constitution when I was active. There was some revision, but nothing as concise as this Committee's Report. I think Brother MacNeish pointed out that the committee of which Brother Clark was Chairman was to work out the details and then allow such men as Simeon Baldwin and John Snodgrass to review the work of that committee and see what they think of it. I think it would be a big mistake not to take advantage of their services.

BROTHER ROWELL: As far as I can determine from the discussion we have had this evening it is nothing but over technicality and sentiment. I think sentiment is the ground of it, but I think it needs its own place. We were appointed;—the active delegates are appointed by different chapters who are taking new men into the fraternity and trying to conduct the fraternity in such a way as to make a live organization out of it. We were appointed to come here and conduct the business of the fraternity with the advice of all others belonging to this fraternity. There are several ways of doing it. One is to go through the committees; another way is to take it up

before this body and have at least an intelligent discussion. We want to know about the constitution. We want to know what the Union is, what is right and what is wrong. So when we go back to the Chapter and talk, we can talk about it intelligently and tell them what should be in there and what should not be in there. I think every delegate here has that same feeling. We want to have this brought up on the floor at the present time and discuss it to find out the good points and I would like to see, if possible, this constitution brought on the floor so that we can determine the better points and the bad points.

W. J. L. Brother Hall will you take the Chair.

(Brother Hall assumes the Chair)

G. J. P. We might as well begin to get ready to adopt or reject this right here and now instead of trying to talk the thing to death. All this story about not going over the head of Madison and William is bunk. You know it is. There is no person in 'em' would they you cannot continue as a convention to consider this proposition that this committee has brought forth upon its face. I don't even know what the report of that committee is; I haven't read it. I don't take any stand on the matter, except absolute nonsense. There is no person for quibbling over the matter of procedure. If you are satisfied with the work of this committee, after the work of this committee is before you, adopt it and have it sent out at once to the Chapters. Let's not oppose this Committee with Dr. Madison and those other distinguished men on it. Let them continue their work or let them can ignore on it, let the work go on later on. There are certain fellows

who want to hold up everything. Let's be fair. We have some work to do. Let's not quibble over sentiment. Here is the Prudential Committee appointed a committee with power to do certain things and when they have done it and when they report they give them a kick in the face in reply, the very fellows that appointed them. I may be indicative, but I express my sentiments that there isn't anything fair at all. As I say, I don't know what is in that constitution; I do not know whether it is good or fair or indifferent. I am in favor of a fair deal. We are men of Alpha Sigma Phi and we have taken an obligation to be men. Let's be men to each other.

BROTHER DARRAH: I believe that you are somewhat erroneous when you say that the Grand Prudential Committee is giving a slap in the face to the men.

G. J. P. I didn't mean the men on the committee was, but there is the action of wait; it was so designed that way. I don't wish to say the Prudential Committee as individuals did it. I mean the undercurrent here that is going on. The idea is that what these fellows have done shall not be considered on that basis. You fellows are here; you are the representatives of the convention; you are duly appointed, you are here for a certain purpose to do, you are here spending the time and money of the Fraternity, here doing nothing, simply quibbling. That is what I object to. I don't care whether you accept it or reject it, but let's have the sense and courage enough to consider it on its face as men.

FRONTIER PARADE: We cannot accept and consider this report without taking a day at the Grand National Committee, saying they are trying to pigeon hole it. I am a member of the Grand National Committee and I want to tell you, every one of you that we are not pro-McGregor or pro Chesley Hall but we are pro-Fraternity. We listen to every element that comes to the National Headquarters. We give a hearing to every man that comes there, but we do not tell him how we stand. When we vote, we vote only for the Fraternity. We have the Fraternity at heart and we don't give a damn whether McGregor says yes or no, but we vote because we believe it is for the best interest of the Fraternity. We appointed this committee because we believed it centered around Chicago, a group of men that represented the best interests of the Fraternity; we believed they had the genius and ability to turn out a constitution, and we also believe they have turned out a constitution which will be acceptable with a few minor details. We also believe that this constitution can be referred to the Committee on Constitution and be sent out. Brother Johnson has told you, and I think it is quite important for anybody to stand up and say that the Grand National Committee, as it exists today, is not doing its work fairly, or that it is giving a day in the race to any man that has done work, before it has even considered it.

FRONTIER PARADE: This whole situation it seems to me to be an unfortunate one at best. We have a proposed constitution presented before us for our consideration.

Now, I take it that if the spirit which is manifest from the various speeches on the floor grows and continues, it will be a very poor constitution that will result. I do not think we can even fairly pass on this proposed constitution with the various pro and con ideas in our minds and I do not doubt but that on one side and the other there is a good deal of personality mixed up in it, and that, gentlemen, does not make a constitution, based on personalities. I represent an active chapter. I happen to be an alumnus of not very long standing. I also happen to be a member of this Fraternity back some six or seven years and I feel this way, if this proposed constitution should be brought before this convention for our discussion, here is one paragraph or one sub-section of this constitution which a chapter later on would like to vote down. If their delegate has discussed that paragraph, he will say that one for will pass it, but if he has not passed it, the only alternative that a chapter has to defeat that one thing is to reject the entire constitution. That is the difficulty unless we do discuss this constitution right here on the floor of the convention. You understand the matter of amending the old constitution and I think that is the procedure we will have to follow. The proposed constitution will have to be an amendment to the old constitution. This is not a constitutional convention. That is a technical point. The matter of amending the constitution is by two thirds, as I gather from the old constitution. One is in convention, a proposed amendment can be passed in

convention, a proposed amendment submitted to the chapters and their vote on it for rejection or affirmation must be received within thirty days. The other procedure is a proposed amendment be submitted to the Grand Prudential Committee, then as I read the old constitution it must send the proposed amendment to the chapters for their approval or rejection.

G. J. P. That is when there is no convention in session.

BROTHER WILLIAMS: I merely brought up that point that our convention is in session. I do not feel that the men of the Grand Prudential Committee should feel offended if we consider this thing; I do not feel that the men who constitute the Constitutional Committee should feel offended if we consider it, for I believe that would be the procedure under the old constitution. Although the gentlemen of the Prudential Committee and the gentlemen of the Constitutional Committee do feel they are slighted, I do not feel --- considering it unbiased and I hope you will give me credit that I am unbiased --- I do not believe they should feel offended.

Now, then I think you can determine that. I want to see this proposed constitution discussed before the follows and the procedure I am going to move is this. The proposed constitution has been submitted, you have accepted it and ordered it filed. I am going to move that the report of the Special Constitutional Committee, referring to this particular one of which Mr. Clark is Chairman, be placed before this convention to be adopted or rejected by section.

Now, my theory is this. There are 15 sections ---

G. J. P. You will have to make that an amendment to the other motions, unless the other motion is withdrawn.

BROTHER WILLIAMS: There are two amendments as a question of information.

BROTHER DARRAH: I rise to a point of order; that is, we have an amendment here and you can't make a motion to amend an amendment.

G. J. P. Your point of order is overruled.

BROTHER WILLIAMS: As I understand the status of the house, there is one motion to refer the proposed constitution to the constitutional committee for their action and there is an amendment requiring the constitutional committee to report it on or before the 15th of November. Now, my amendment is to amend the amendment, and as I said my theory is that we take this proposed constitution up section by section, 15 sections, each one being accorded a fair discussion.

G. J. P. You mean fifteen sections or articles.

BROTHER WILLIAMS: Fifteen articles and consider it article by article.

Thereupon the above motion was seconded.

BROTHER DARRAH: I just want to assure you the members of the Grand Prudential Committee will not feel offended by any discussion that goes on. We welcome any discussion.

G. J. P. Let's proceed with those ballots as quickly as we can.

BROTHER HOLDEN: This thing is going to take a little while to get the report of this convention into shape. I

would like to ask Brother Hall, for the information of the convention, how long it has taken in the past to get constitutional changes proposed at a convention transmitted to the Chapters and acted on in the past?

G. J. P. What has that got to do with the motion before the house. You can talk upon this motion if you wish to, but not ask impracticable question.

BROTHER HOLDEN: These fellows want to act fearing delay incident to referring the thing to the standing committee. They state there will be a delay. Brother Watson's motion provided that delay should not be later than the period from October 1st to November 15th, possibly six weeks. The question I asked Brother Hall to bring out that six weeks delay will not be serious and I think this Fraternity can delay action of this convention for a period of six weeks in order to show the respect due to Brother Snodgrass and Baldwin. I think we should discuss the proposed constitution, section by section, as proposed by Brother Williams on the floor and a report of the discussion be made available to Brother Snodgrass for his consideration in connection with the Constitution. He may then put it up to the Chapters, the constitution, with his comments.

BROTHER RICE: I think we are getting at this in the wrong way, to my mind. I haven't talked to many people around here. I don't think there are any personalities. I think those on the different sides feel what they are doing is for the best interests of the Fraternity. I will say off hand that nine-tenths of the proposed constitution will be perfectly satisfactory to the Committee and also

here. It is simply putting it in language and saying what it means. I have read this constitution through and there are a great many parts of some of the sections do not say what they mean. A committee going through that would change that and no one of us here ----

G. J. P. Confine your remarks to the discussion of the motion before the house. You can be heard upon the merits when it is before the house, but it is not before the house on that.

BROTHER RICE: I am making a suggestion, if you bear with me I will make it plain. On certain things, the idea is all right, much better than the original constitution. I think we will take up a great deal of time fixing up language a committee can improve on. My suggestion would be, that most of the sections of this Constitution be referred to the Standing Committee for fixing up the language. This is not a re-writing of the Constitution as the Committee would have you believe, but changing the form of the constitution, as I stated here.

G. J. P. Confine your remarks to the question here. You can debate that when the other question comes before the house. You cannot do indirectly what you can't do directly.

You have heard the motion. Are you ready for the question. This is the amendment to the amendment. You have to vote upon the motion as an amendment to vote in the same way will affirm what you have already done.

Thereupon the motion was carried.

G. J. P. Now, then you have to vote upon the original 154

motion as amended by the amendment and the vote will have to be the same way if you want it carried.

Thereupon the motion as amended was adopted.

G. J. P. Now, then, gentlemen, you have a right to proceed upon this question, section by section, then Brother Rice you will be in order to discuss it. I don't mean section by section, I mean Article by Article.

Now, Brother Clark, as Chairman of that Committee, suppose you read those articles and we will act upon them favorably or reject them, whatever you want to do.

BROTHER _____ I would like to ask the Chairman if this is the final constitution.

G. J. P. I may answer the question this way. The proposal of this amendment, as stated by Brother Williams, is in effect an amendment to the present constitution, and whatever you accept of that will be accepted as a convention amendment; what you reject of course would not be.

Thereupon a motion to adjourn was made.

G. J. P. It is out of order.

BROTHER DARRAH: The motion is seconded. A motion to adjourn is in order at any time.

G. J. P. There was a motion and agreement made this morning that we would consider this upon its merits tonight. A motion to adjourn at this time is out of order. You may appeal from my decision if you wish to.

Thereupon, on vote being taken, the motion to adjourn was defeated.

Thereupon Brother Clarke read the preamble, which is as follows:

G. J. P. Do you want to discuss that preamble.

BROTHER RICE: The only thing I have here is that I don't think it is very wise to put in the constitution a reference to the founding in December, 1845, at Yale College, New Haven. I think that was a special form of Fraternity, a college society which existed nowhere else. It was not the founding of a National Fraternity. We ought to keep to facts. I don't have any objection on sentimental grounds. I don't want to read this thing afterwards and get the history of the thing all mixed up. That was a special kind of fraternity.

G. J. P. This does not say it is a national fraternity.

BROTHER RICE: This is the constitution of a National Fraternity.

G. J. P. What of it. No use trying to read something in there that is not there.

BROTHER RICE: This constitution here is the constitution of Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity.

G. J. P. It is a proposed amendment to the constitution.

BROTHER RICE: Our Local Chapter, Alpha Chapter, was founded in New Haven in 1845. The National Fraternity was organized some few years later. I think the first chapter in 1860, under national auspices at that time. I do not think we should state in our constitution ---

G. J. P. But gentlemen, we haven't said this is a National Fraternity; the preamble does not say that.

BROTHER RICE: I raise that question.

G. J. P. You call attention to the language and find fault with something that does not exist.

BROTHER DABNE: I move the preamble be approved.

BROTHER HOLDEN: This preamble says established in December, 1845.

G. J. P. That might be dropped by an amendment, the month.

BROTHER HOLDEN: I don't know it was in 1845.

G. J. P. I know pretty positively it was in 1845 but I could not absolutely prove it.

BROTHER HOLDEN: I feel the same way. I think it was in December, 1845, very likely.

G. J. P. Any objection to dropping the word "December."

BROTHER HOLDEN: Is it wise to put the date of the founding in there.

G. J. P. I think it is a good idea.

BROTHER CLARKE: You tell all your initiates the founding.

G. J. P. The more matter of the month we might leave out without weakening it.

BROTHER HOLDEN: I move to amend that motion, leaving out the month.

Thereupon the above amendment was accepted and the motion as amended carried.

BROTHER CLINGER: Mr. Chairman, may I have the floor. It is now nearly one o'clock. It seems to me by working here at night like this we are just defeating the purpose of the morning session. This room, as many of you may not know, was donated to our use. True a number are stopping here and a number are taking meals here. They kindly suggested that if we possibly could to adjourn until morning

they would appreciate it. I move we adjourn until nine o'clock tomorrow morning.

G. A. P. Gentlemen, when Brother Clinger brought that to our attention he said we would have to pay rent if we were to stay longer. I think the proper thing to do in the spirit of this whole thing is to stay and pay rent.

BROTHER CLARKE: In discussion of that motion, we will remember the convention this morning passed a resolution that immediately after the banquet this matter would be taken up. Immediately after the banquet the Frolic came up. It makes no difference to me whether this constitution is adopted or not, but it seems to me there are certain people here trying to delay everything we do. It makes no difference to me personally what you do, but I personally think the constitution should be considered and I don't suppose if we wait until tomorrow morning, with further stalling tactics, we will get anywhere. The convention was fixed three days, the shortest we ever had. We met at the end of the week, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, so if by any chance we had additional business we could not transact it. It seems to me this motion is out of order.

Thereupon on vote being taken, the motion was lost.

BROTHER MACNEISH: May I make a remark. The last remark is entirely correct, that the time was made three days in order to devote to possible legislation.

G. J. P. Brother Clark, proceed. These tactics are not going to get you fellows anywhere. If wrong, belied, but if right win the thing fair. Go ahead Brother Clark.

Thereupon Brother Clark read Article I, Section 1.

There being no discussion upon this Article and Section, on vote taken the same was adopted.

Thereupon Brother Clark read all of Article II.

G. J. P. You have heard the reading of Article II; do you want to discuss it.

BROTHER RICE: I simply want to call attention to Section 2, where it says "in which a Chapter is now or may be created." I think it could be improved by simply saying "in which a Chapter exists."

G. J. P. Any objection.

BROTHER RICE: Is it your understanding when it says in Section 3 "Regular meeting" --- my own understanding is that a regular would be a meeting called for a certain time and there might not be a quorum present, still be a regular, though they could not do business. In this "A two-thirds vote of the members of a Chapter at a regular meeting", which might not be a quorum, would pass thereon.

G. J. P. Perhaps it might be wise to insert the words "where a quorum is present."

BROTHER RICE: In Section 7 you should not refer to Theta Nu Epsilon. It might require an amendment at a future time. I am in doubt about section 4 where at the end "Provided, however, active membership may not continue for more than eight years after initiation." We had a student started in Yale in 1903 and graduated in 1912.

G. J. P. Is there any objection to eliminating the limitation of time.

BROTHER CLARK: Yes sir. The idea there was that it seems inadvisable at least to the committee that any one

man should remain in the Chapter, possibly a man who dominated the group and would have his ideas brought forth, possibly sending him to all conventions, never have any new ideas coming out of that chapter. In addition to that I know it was always rather embarrassing to have men who were taking postgraduate work at the house. We always felt that the freshmen should be brought into the house as soon as possible. Here we had postgraduate men in the house we didn't like to ask to get out of the house, because old men. It seems to me if you make a man inactive, you can tell him to stop out of the house. If he is active you can't do it.

BROTHER _____ About that eight year business; what about a man that goes out and comes back.

G. J. P. The time that he was out would be counted out would it not?

BROTHER _____ It says continues after initiation.

BROTHER RICE: Isn't that a proper matter for your local constitution than National Constitution.

G. J. P. They are attempting to make it a National.

BROTHER RICE: In our own constitution we have that about our own.

G. J. P. I don't know how many chapters that is true. Except a man voting for officers he is always active. He can vote on any proposition except the election of officers, although he is regarded as an inactive alumnus member.

BROTHER RICE: Any chapter can put that in its own constitution and he wont be active after eight years, but I do not think we should put it in the National Constitution.

G. J. P. Let's have a vote on this proposition. Shall we eliminate the eight year proposition?

BROTHER RICE: I make a motion that we drop "Provided, however, active membership may not continue for more than eight years after initiation."

Thereupon, on vote taken, the above motion was lost.

BROTHER McCAN: I suggest you ask the delegates to rise.

BROTHER SCHURR: According to the way I interpret the second line of Section 2, a man could have been enrolled and not going to school at the time and still become a member of the Fraternity. It says "No person shall be elected to membership in this Fraternity except one who is or has been regularly enrolled as a student." He might have been enrolled as a student and ceased taking work at the University, have all these qualifications unblemished reputation, fair scholarship, etc., ^{and} be eligible for membership.

BROTHER McDONALD: I believe I can explain the purpose of the committee putting it that way. The new chapters come with the alumnus who are out of the chapter by the time petitions are granted and who we want to have initiated. Unless we put it in the past, it prevents the alumnus of the newly installed chapter from being initiated, because they probably never will actively ~~enroll~~ enroll, whereas if they have been in the past and that past enrollment should be the requirement which gives them the privilege of initiation.

G. J. P. Can you suggest an amendment in the matter of language so as to eliminate that difficulty and yet leave it to protect the alumni brothers of a local.

BROTHER HUGHES: I think it would be possible to strike out those words and substitute a section providing for the alumni of any new chapter that is installed in the fraternity.

BROTHER CLARK: It could come under the petition.

G. J. P. Would you strike those words out or leave them in and specially limit it in the petition.

BROTHER HUGHES: Strike them out here and put them in the petition.

G. J. P. How will it read: "No person shall be elected to membership in this Fraternity except one who is regularly enrolled." In other words you strike out the words "or has been."

BROTHER HUGHES: Perhaps you get down to technicalities. It would be better to state with other conditions included in the constitution. Then there would be no doubt.

G. J. P. I believe that is superfluous. The other provisions in the constitution are not binding in the absence of anything to the contrary.

BROTHER SCHURR: Why couldn't you have the provision about membership of your alumni, not defer it to the petition, make it in membership.

BROTHER CLARKE: Add at the end of Section 2, "Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the initiation of the alumni of petitioning bodies."

BROTHER HOLDEN: "in which a Chapter is now or may be created". It ought to be made "exists."

G. J. P. "In which a chapter exists." What about it if we strike that out.

BROTHER RICE: Say "shall exist."

G. J. P. In other words it would be a matter of interpretation of language; that a chapter --- that a petitioning body that was to be created as a chapter would be regarded for constitutional purposes as being in existence.

BROTHER RICE: Use the word "exists" or "shall exist". There can be no possible question.

I want to ask a question on Section 4. An active member is one who is enrolled as a student at a college or university and so on. Now, I want to know if that means a man who has completed his undergraduate work and been an active member of the Fraternity for four years is still inactive as long as he remains incollege.

BROTHER CLARKE: There is nothing to prevent them coming in.

BROTHER HOLDEN: This says active member when he is enrolled as a student. He is active when he is enrolled.

BROTHER McDONALD: The privilege of becoming inactive is taken care of either in the by-laws or constitution.

G. J. P. Then it would be all right would it, Brother Holden.

Thereupon, on vote taken, the amendment last above mentioned was adopted by a vote of 21 for and none against.

Thereupon Brother Clarke Read all of Article III.

G. J. P. You have heard this Article read. Is there any discussion.

BROTHER _____ At a "regular meeting". Is there any particular place it says what a quorum is.

G. J. P. Generally speaking, I will say that a quorum

has got to be present in any chapter at any regular meeting to do business. I don't believe it is necessary to define it in each article of the Constitution.

"Suspension involves loss of membership for a definite or indefinite period. Expulsion involves permanent loss of membership." Do you think that conflicts with Section 4 where it says "for good cause shown."

BROTHER _____ Yes. "Or expelled" should be stricken out.

G. J. P. Don't you see the purpose. As a matter of fact sometimes expelled members are actually again reinstated and this is done so that they shall take another oath; in other words be reinitiated and obligated. If he is expelled he has no rights from that time on, but he may make petition afterwards and show good reasons why he wants to become a member and if the fellows reinstate him or reelect him he comes in and takes the obligation anew. I will put it that way.

BROTHER _____ Then expulsion does not involve loss of membership.

G. J. P. Yes, for the time being, while he is out.

BROTHER _____; He is out permanently.

G. J. P. But when they reinstate him they go to work and reverse their preceding expulsion, which restores him to membership.

BROTHER _____ Section 4, it seems to me they are turned around.

BROTHER CLARK: I think I can explain. My idea on that is that we define the status of a suspended member and

the status of an expelled member.

G. J. P. In other words Brother Clark, if a member is expelled absolutely and permanently out of the Fraternity and subsequently re-elected, his expulsion is of course revoked.

BROTHER _____ Strike out the word "permanently."

BROTHER DARPAH: Change it to the word "total."

G. J. P. Expulsion involves total loss of membership. I think that is better. That is an excellent suggestion.

BROTHER HOLDEN: I think this suspension for an indefinite period is an objectionable thing. It seems to me if a man is going to be suspended he ought to be suspended for a while and given a chance to reform, and if he does not reform be expelled. I know a case where it was difficult to make a case of expulsion stick when it was a case that the man ought to have been expelled. To save trouble we at Alpha indefinitely expelled the man. We know at the time we expelled him, we know there would be no application for reinstatement. It ought to take as much to get an indefinite suspension as expulsion.

G. J. P. It is an excellent point, but at the same time there are conditions in which an indefinite suspension might be much more agreeable to everybody than an expulsion.

BROTHER McDONALD: I dislike to refer to these acts, but in my Chapter we had a case come up where indefinite suspension seemed to be the advisable thing. Assume a man has done some offense and you feel that man has every opportunity to improve and come up to the full requirements of the Fraternity and come to help the man make a better man of himself, if we are not able to do that, we are not per-

forming our service as a fraternity. We instruct a number of men in our chapter, detail them, unknown to this suspended man, to watch him in his work and watch him in every action he takes and in his social life, and after a period of thirteen months have elapsed that man had been transformed in every requirement. He knew there was a possibility of his going into the fraternity again. If that suspension is going to leave that door open to a fellow, it seems to me it is going to be worth while. It still remains the privilege of the chapter, if they find the indefinite suspension is not going to do any good at that time to expel the man. I don't think you close the door. I bring that incident before you.

G. J. P. I agree with you, Brother McDonald. But I really believe Brother Holden it should be left as it is.

BROTHER HOLDEN: How about doing away with the expulsion and what is the difference between the expulsion and expelling a man under this article.

G. J. P. The difference is this, may be I am wrong. We will assume a fellow did a rather mean trick or act which is not of the type you want to put disgrace upon him by expelling him. You may indefinitely suspend him. That may mean a few days in some instances. It may mean years in others. Yet he is merely suspended and he is published to the outside world. He doesn't feel the same disgrace as if he was expelled. I believe it is better to leave it there as the committee has it.

BROTHER _____ Can an expelled man get back as easy as a suspended man.

G. J. P. While the constitution may in so many terms be open to that interpretation you and I know in practical terms in the fraternity it is not true. I do say this now, fellows, that a chapter that would go to work and suspend a man just because they could not get over expulsion when he deserved expulsion violated its obligation as the man guilty of the crime he is convicted of. Not on the other hand. I do believe there is quite a difference between expelling a man and suspending him. I think we better leave it in.

BROTHER JAMES: It leave it open for the by-laws to provide and the committee can provide what a man shall do. I think in the by-laws we draw an expelled man gave up his pin and a suspended man would not necessarily have to do it.

G. J. P. A suspended man does now, suspension or expulsion in the way it is now.

BROTHER JAMES: In Section 4 I think it makes it a little too easy for a man to get back in. Just increased the vote to three-fourths, and goes out by two-thirds. It says here "at a regular meeting." You know sometimes all the active members are not present at the meeting. A notice should go out. He may have been suspended two or three years, and there are different men in at the time it is taken up. If the man is favorable to the group, they railroad him through.

BROTHER JAMES: The Chapter could always revoke it if he is railroaded through.

G. J. P. I think the point is well taken, but I am afraid we are antagonizing dissension there. Possibly

it would be well that certain definite written notice of at least one month before such regular meeting, and it seems to me that notice ought to go to all the Alumni who were active at the time they were expelled also. We were careful to draft that in our Yale Constitution at the time it was originally put through. Whether it is still there, I do not know. In other words, he might be expelled or suspended this year and a lot of the men who voted for his expulsion or suspension become alumni in the meantime; we provided these men should have notice of the time and place when the proposition of reinstating him was to come up. Do you want to make such limitation or amendment there to that effect, Brother Clarke, or not.

BROTHER CLARKE: It seems to be the consensus that that is advisable.

BROTHER SCHURR: I move that we put in the following:

"Provided a four weeks notice in writing shall have been sent to every active and alumnus member who was active at the time of his expulsion or suspension."

BROTHER _____ I would like to give an example; may be it will change this a little bit. At our college last year at an inter-fraternity smoker, some of the fellows put on a few stunts, that were not in accordance with the opinions of the Faculty as to how those stunts should be put on. They thought there would be a lot of raw prizes offered for the best stunt. The men seemed to think the best stunt was the rawest one. The consequences were there was some pretty raw stunts. The next day after the inter-fraternity smoker, the Faculty got together and decided

some of these men representing houses would have to be expelled from the chapter, turn in their pin and take no active part for one year. That would have to go into effect immediately or the chapter would cease to exist according to the faculty. We couldn't possibly wait four weeks; action had to be taken immediately.

G. J. P. This is for the re-instatement, not for expulsion.

BROTHER _____ Wouldn't this be more properly in the by-laws.

G. J. P. It would be just as well to transmit that matter to the by-laws.

BROTHER CLARKE: You mean this particular amendment?

G. J. P. Yes.

BROTHER CLARKE: I want to state now for those who didn't notice it, the idea of giving the men running the fraternity a job, the by-laws are subject to amendment by the Chapter.

G. J. P. We better leave the proposed amendment in this due only to reinstatement. The men can expel him if there is immediate cause, I mean for immediate cause.

"A suspended or expelled member may be restored or reinstated for good cause shown at any time by a three-fourth vote of the members of the Chapter present at a regular meeting, provided notice in ---

BROTHER MACNEISH: Leave out the word "present" and it will cover it. If there weren't enough present you could not get enough.

G. J. P. It doesn't cover the Alumni.

BROTHER SCHURR: They might have twenty members active in the chapter, and there might be three-fourths didn't know the actual conditions.

BROTHER MCPHERSON: It says "A member of a chapter may only be fined, suspended, or expelled as above provided by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Chapter present at a regular meeting of said Chapter." As I understand a regular meeting is designated either by the constitution or by-laws about every two weeks.

G. J. P. It might be every week.

BROTHER MCPHERSON: It depends on the constitution of the chapter. Our meeting comes every two weeks. It would have been impossible to wait for a regular meeting in the case we have here, for any of the chapters of the organization. They had to act right away.

G. J. P. I see your point. How can we provide for that Brother Clark.

BROTHER SCHURR: Might as well finish Section 4, this expulsion he is talking about.

G. J. P. Section 4, how would this read: "A suspended or expelled member may be restored or reinstated for good cause shown at any time by a three-fourth vote of the members of the Chapter present at a regular meeting, of which notice in writing shall have been served at least four weeks previous thereto upon all alumni members who were active at the time of such suspension and the active members of the chapter" and then provide "and in such event he shall again take the oath in due and regular form."

BROTHER MACHEISH: It seems to me that since two-thirds

constitutes a quorum ---

G. J. P. No, a majority in nearly all of our chapters.

BROTHER MACNEISH: That covers the point, say two-thirds present, that would make a quorum.

G. J. P Yes, there would be a quorum.

BROTHER MACNEISH: Say two-thirds of that two-thirds could cover section 2, they could fine, suspend or expel a man. Two-thirds of two-thirds is four-ninths and four-ninths is less than half; less than half the members of a chapter could fine, suspend or expel a man. Down below it may be much worse than that. If you strike out the word "present" it has to be two-thirds of the members.

BROTHER CLARKE: What if they wont come to the meeting.

BROTHER _____ Every member of the chapter is supposed to be at a meeting and they are supposed to be present.

BROTHER MACNEISH: Perhaps brothers may be out of town and some one wants to get somebody out, less than two-thirds can act.

BROTHER _____ Mr. Chairman, you could get your required number by changing that two thirds in Section 2, to three-fourths and have it correspond with the same number to vote a man out.

G. J. P. Change the two thirds to three-fourths in Section 2, Article III.

Thereupon the above change was unanimously adopted.

BROTHER _____ Can I ask a question about Section 7, Article II.

G. J. P. Do you want to leave the reference to Theta Nu Epsilon in or out.

BROTHER _____ I think when Theta Epsilon comes into the position, we could recognize it, the chapters can very easily change that. I think at the present time we should leave it in.

G. J. P. If there is no objection we will leave it as passed. If you want to reconsider it we will.

BROTHER _____ I think there is an objection.

G. J. P. Two of our chapters have one or two men who are members of Theta Epsilon who are active in those chapters.

BROTHER CLARK: Some question of an honorary Fraternity.

G. J. P. Let's reconsider the question of striking out Theta Epsilon. The question seems to be only on that one point.

BROTHER HOLDEN: Section 8 is also in question.

G. J. P. What is the trouble there.

BROTHER HOLDEN: My objection to Section 8 is it does not provide any secrecy for the ballot. In other words it does not provide for a secret ballot for election, which is absolutely essential and the secrecy of the ballot must be protected.

BROTHER CLARK: That properly would come under the Chapter on votes, Article XL.

G. J. P. Brother Holden only wants to put the word "Secret" unanimous vote.

Let us vote on striking out Theta Nu Epsilon.

Thereupon the vote resulted ~~against~~ against the striking

out of Theta Du Epsilon.

BROTHER HOLDEN: There are some other organizations that are as objectionable as Theta Epsilon. I think you ought to have a provision so they can be playing ball.

G. J. P. You are right.

BROTHER HOLDEN: I would suggest that we insert "No chapter of this Fraternity shall ever initiate members of Theta Du Epsilon, or any other organization, in which membership has been prohibited by the by-laws."

G. J. P. Now, in regard to Section 8, why not strike out the word "regular" there entirely at the end of the first line. Section 8. "At a regular or a special meeting called specifically for such purpose due notice of which shall have been regularly given."

What shall we do there fellows. Don't let us make it too liberal and on the other hand, don't let us make it too easy. May I suggest in this particular case you leave it to the chapters and they will take care of it, at a meeting specially called for that purpose.

BROTHER RICE: In Section 4. I see no reference to the Code that was drawn up at quite some trouble and is still in existence. Reference should be made to the Code.

BROTHER McDONALD: It has been taken care of in the by-laws.

BROTHER RICE: You mean reference to the old code.

BROTHER McDONALD: A new code has been drawn up with a few detail changes, of procedure.

BROTHER RICE: The code of 12 pages. It is in the old constitution that the at the National Convention the Code

of Procedure is to govern all members. I think it was at San Francisco or else New York, I have forgotten which, that Code was adopted according to this constitution. It was a long document worked out in great detail. I don't think we should eliminate that.

BROTHER McDONALD: We evidently prepared a new code. It is a matter the By-Laws and the Grand Prudential Committee could handle.

G. J. P. Are you ready to pass on this article.

BROTHER HUGHES: Mr. Chairman I was noticing in the 1st Section, it provides no member of the court shall be a member of the chapter or chapters from which appeals have been made. It provides in here that this court shall decide questions between a member and his chapter, between a member and another Chapter; between chapters; between a Chapter and National Headquarters, and between Grand Officers. I don't think the court should be composed of either one of these groups if the dispute is between those groups.

G. J. P. That will take care of it Brother Hughes. I think you are excluding some of the language. In other words if the dispute is between chapters it would eliminate members of those chapters anyway. If the dispute is between the chapter and members of the chapter, it would eliminate it.

BROTHER HUGHES: But if the dispute is between the chapter and members of the Grand Prudential Committee, you could have members of the Prudential Committee on the court.

G. J. P. No, I do not think so. Really and truly how 174

can you otherwise do it, unless you make specific reference. In other words our Prudential Committee at the present time is composed of men from Delta Chapter, Lambda Chapter and Epsilon. Say they got in a dispute with Zeta Chapter, the members of that court that pass on that appeal would have to be taken from other chapters than those four.

BROTHER HUGHES: I did not construe it that way.

G. J. P. That would be the way it would be.

Thereupon on vote being taken article IV was adopted by a vote of 20 for to none against.

G. J. P. Now, we will pass to Article V. Is there any objection to any section of that article?

BROTHER MACHEISH: I want to ask a question. Is it correct that the Grand Executive Committee of the Fraternity, consisting of five members shall transact the duties heretofore performed by the Grand Prudential Committee.

G. J. P. No, I think not. This is my understanding of the genius of this constitution, that the Grand Prudential Committee ~~has~~ as at present constituted, shall have entire charge of the administration of the business carrying on the Fraternity and this Executive Committee only composed of those other officers for things ^{that} fall outside of their particular work. Is that right Brother Clark?

BROTHER CLARK: That is my understanding.

BROTHER MACHEISH: I could not understand how to differentiate between the duties of the Grand Prudential Committee and the Executive Committee.

BROTHER MACDONALD: The next article will explain that.

G. J. P. You will find that in the next article. Suppose we defer this article for the time being until we consider this next article, but act on that separately.

BROTHER RICE: Can't we consider both together.

G. J. P. Yes, we can do it as a matter of procedure. Are you ready?

BROTHER MACNEISH: My only point is, as far as I can recall in the last two years there has been no occasion for action of such committee. I have been on the Grand Prudential Committee for two years and nothing has come up in two years that called for it.

G. J. P. I think the purpose of this by the present committee was in order to give official recognition to the two officers that were otherwise simply allowed to sit in by courtesy, but not in the Prudential Committee, but only in those things outside the Prudential Committee. The Prudential Committee, as constituted at the present time have charge of the administrative business of the Fraternity.

BROTHER MACNEISH: Can anybody mention some proceeding of legislation that would require this committee.

G. J. P. Yes, the by-laws, Brother MacNeish. I will tell you another; in the event there was a vacancy of any of the Grand Officers. There is a question whether you want to depart from what you have or not. As far as I am concerned I have no idea in the matter at all. That is for you fellows to decide.

BROTHER MACDONALD: I want to explain the purpose in putting it that way. It seemed to us certain large principles that would come, such as the amendment of the by-laws and the

power of choosing the time and place of the National Convention, being issues concerning the Fraternity as a whole ought to be decided by unified authority, by the head of the Fraternity. We in the past had three heads of this

Fraternity. In the Past year we have had the G. S. P., the G. J. P. and we have the Executive President. Those three officers have been acting in some sort of a sphere, but acting independent of each other, except on amending by-laws and choosing the convention cities. It seemed to me when action came forth from the head of the Fraternity, it should come forth under the sanction of everybody in control of the Committee. It was for the purpose of getting rid of any friction we have in national conventions by having this committee decide by majority vote. Let that action come out and let it be final, and let it be the action of the combined committee; then we have the definite policy stated by the National Headquarters and the Fraternity would follow it.

G. J. P. Any serious objection to that?

BROTHER RICE: I don't understand what the committee is here, but comparing this with the original constitution is the only way you could tell. My understanding is that in former constitution it said the Grand Prudential Committee of three members should perform the duties of the National Executive during the interim of the convention. This is all changed, as I understand it, in Section 5, Article VI, it says "The Grand Executive Committee shall be the supreme governing body of the Fraternity; shall

select the delegates of this Fraternity to the meetings of the Interfraternity Conference; shall have authority to enact or amend By-Laws by a four-fifths vote of the Committee and shall have such other duties as are specifically delegated to it by this Constitution or the By-Laws of this Fraternity." In other words they will act during the recess of the Convention in all matters in appointing conventions, changing by-laws, hiring the Editor of the Tomahawk and hiring the Executive Secretary. I assume what it says there.

In the next Section it says "The Grand Prudential Committee shall have charge of the administrative and recording work of the Fraternity except as herein otherwise delegated and shall have such other duties as are specifically delegated to it by this Constitution or the By-Laws of this Fraternity." In other words it doesn't it doesn't say executive or administrative. That will be practically the duties now taken by the E. S., but the Grand Executive Committee would be the one who would hire and fire the E. S. and the Editor of the Tomahawk. That is a change from the other to a great extent; in other words it makes three bodies within two. I am much in favor of centralization that can be gotten, but the Grand Executive Committee is the Supreme Governing body and therefore must be the Executive body. The Grand Prudential Committee would not have the power, which it now has, to hire and fire.

G. J. P. I say you are wrong, that would be part of the administrative work.

BROTHER RICE: There was good reason for making it

specific in the old constitution.

G. J. P. I have no objection to making the language stronger. As far as the administrative work is concerned, it is left in the hands of the three members of the Grand Prudential Committee.

BROTHER CLARKE: I think the general language used in Article V would be restricted by the following provision, "shall select the delegates of this Fraternity to the meetings of the Interfraternity Conference; shall have authority to enact or amend By-Laws by a four-fifths vote of the Committee and shall have such other duties as are specifically delegated to it by this Constitution or the By-Laws of this Fraternity." In other words your governing body is followed by specific language which would control and your administrative work, hiring and firing employees comes under administrative work.

BROTHER RICE: There is nothing else said about the Tomahawk here. They have the power to go ahead and do something. I should say those things ought to be authorized. I wonder if something like this would not be as good in Section 6.

G. J. P. Pardon me. For information Brother Clarke, have you made any provision for the continuance of the Tomahawk and its government in your constitution anywhere? Was that an oversight?

BROTHER CLARK: I don't see any reason for designating in your constitution anything about any publication we get out.

G. J. P. What I am getting at, under the genius of

your scheme here of government, what body would have charge of deciding the matter of the Tomahawk, would it be the Prudential Committee or the Executive Committee?

BROTHER CLARKE: The Prudential Committee.

G. J. P. Is that purely administrative work? I would very much prefer to have the question as to the control of the Tomahawk and control of the central office left in the hands of the Prudential Committee. That is what we all want. There is no question about our purpose. The only question is whether we have amply provided ---

BROTHER RICE: This is an amendment I prepared.

"Section 6, Article VI. The Grand Prudential Committee shall perform the duties of an administrative committee, during the recesses of the National Convention, have charge of the administrative and recording work of the Fraternity, have charge of all funds belonging to or entrusted to the Fraternity, have charge of the distribution and publication of the Tomahawk and of the editing thereof, it shall have authority to employ an Executive Secretary and Editor of the Tomahawk, neither of whom shall be a member of the Grand Prudential Committee, but both positions may be held by the same person if desirable and practicable, and it shall have authority to employ such other assistants as shall be reasonably necessary and to fix their wages and terms and conditions of employment. It shall also perform such duties as are delegated to it by the National Convention.

BROTHER MACDONALD: I think that is a very involved procedure to put in here. I think we can make it this

way. "The Grand Prudential Committee shall have charge of the administrative and recording work of the Fraternity, including the publication of the Tomahawk," etc.

BROTHER CLARK: If you say the publication of the Tomahawk and the funds for the purpose of carrying out this purpose.

BROTHER RICE: I don't think it necessary, if you think the language covers it.

BROTHER MACNEISH: This Grand Executive Committee of five members requires one more member living in the Metropolitan District, The G. C. S. We found a lot of difficulty getting the original committee to act. Now, we are up against five men to act.

G. J. P. The five men only have to act upon the big problems of Fraternity matters of policy and they undoubtedly would not have much to do with the detail work which would be under charge of the Grand Prudential Committee as presently constituted.

BROTHER MACNEISH: For instance Brother Snodgrass lives on Long Island, Brother Young Lives in Yonkers. This doesn't mean much to you. Talking about Chicago, it would mean that one lived in Milwaukee and one in Waukegan. Very difficult to have a committee meeting. If you have five men I would say it is practically impossible to arrange a committee meeting. That is a matter of detail, but we experienced it.

BROTHER McDONALD: The only way I could suggest amending that would be limiting the size of the metropolitan district or I have another thought there that would take care of

that. My other thought was this, that this committee is only required to meet, by this constitution, once a month. It does not seem to be a particular effort to get a committee of that size together monthly. It is not a proposition of considering a lot of detail from day to day or week to week. That will go on as at present, merely these propositions coming up. It seems an easy way to let it go on. It don't seem it would be as difficult as Brother MacNeish finds it now.

BROTHER MACNEISH: It means if I were at home tonight I would have a meeting of the Board of Education, of which I am a member. There would also be a monthly meeting of the Grand Prudential Committee that I would have to attend. Then we have special meetings of the Board of Education, also special meetings of the Prudential Committee. I hate to mention it, but I am secretary of a golf club. I never was as bewildered in my life as I have been here. Most men that you will get that are any good are going to have things to do most of the time. It is difficult to get a five men committee that are any good together monthly. I am for simplicity. I can't see the necessity of two committees. Either decide on the Grand Prudential Committee or decide on the three men committee, the G. J. P. and the G.C.S. and one other man, one of the Prudential Officers, and have a three man committee and they can do everything. It seems to me impossible to get a five man committee, good men, to come together in any district. It seems to me to be complicated by having two committees. It is harder to operate under this scheme than in the past.

BROTHER CLARKE: The Grand Executive Committee is only given certain specific things to do, and which, simply stated, are to select delegates to the Interfraternity Councils and amend the by-laws. Now, those are the only two specific things it has to do. The Grand Prudential Committee still retains all the detail work.

G. J. P. In other words the Fraternity policies are to be determined by the entire body.

BROTHER HOLDEN: I would like to offer a criticism here on these powers of this Grand Executive Committee. The Grand Executive Committee is given a few powers that are denied the Grand Prudential Committee. The only one of those powers that I think would be safe to leave to them unchecked is the appointing of the delegates to the Interfraternity Council. I think it is absolutely unwise to make a dictator. You put five in there to make by-laws and they can make anything they please and the Chapters have no redress. Why not give the Grand Prudential Committee that power, subject to Chapter referendum.

G. J. P. My suggestion is this, why not have the amendments of the by-laws enacted by the Executive Committee, subject to the referendum of the Chapters.

BROTHER HOLDEN: Now, I say that the additional two men are not worth anything on there. The Grand Prudential Committee with that check on it is as good as five men on the Committee.

G. J. P. Aren't you really working around in a circle here, gentlemen. If you are going to put all the duties ~~on~~ of the G. J. P. in the hands of the Prudential Committee, of

three men, that is one thing. You are getting at issues that have divided the sentiment in this Fraternity for a long while. I am glad you are getting this issue thoroughly threshed out. When you get it thoroughly threshed out, it will be settled for some time to come. You have had in the past a difference of authority. The G. J. P. had charge of the external affairs of the Fraternity, had charge of the delegates to the Interfraternity council. Those have been his specific duties. Now, then this constitution proposes to maintain some of those in the G. J. P. to be elected tomorrow and also gives him a voice along with another grand officer, who is named specifically here, in the affairs --- what you call the big affairs of the entire fraternity. The administrative work, however, is left right where it is now. Now, then it is just a question of what you are going to do on that matter. I don't care what you do, as I told you in my report. I am going out of office tomorrow. It is of no benefit to me. I don't care what you do. I do say this, that the G. J. P., or somebody that you want to specifically put in charge of the extension work of the Fraternity, ought to have that work. He ought to be a man who would devote his time unlimited to it. There ought to be a continuity of purpose. You can't do it with three men and the E. S. and all that sort of thing, in the manner you can do it with one man. Whether it is wise to put that man in connection with this other committee on matters that refer to the policy of the Fraternity, that is another question. That is for you to decide.

BROTHER _____ I move we accept the first six articles of Article VI.

G. J. P. I think you better do something in reference to Article V before you get to that. Let's consider Article V. Are you ready for Article V.

BROTHER HUTSON: Section 1, Article V, which says "The Grand Officers of this Fraternity shall be eight in number and shall consist of a G. S. P.; G. J. P.; G. C. S.; G. E.; G. M.; and the Grand Prudential Committee." There is no provision made for the G. S.

BROTHER McDONALD: That is a mistake of the printer.

BROTHER HUTSON: We should have nine in number and insert "G. S." on the second line.

G. J. P. That should be amended to read "nine in number" and "G. S." added in the second line.

BROTHER BICKEL: I want to speak about Article V. Article V makes quite a radical change in our executive make-up. It is hard to speak about Article V without Article VI. The chief point I want to make is that we have not had sufficient time. This raises the very point I had in mind in asking this be referred to the standing committee. We have been considering this for half an hour. Personally I don't believe I am ready to vote on Articles V and VI. On the other hand, it may have merit. I haven't been able in the short time to give this, to say I want to favor it. If I vote against it, it is because we haven't given it enough consideration.

G. J. P. We have had too much pleasure; we couldn't give it a half day.

BROTHER BICKEL: One other point. I find it impossible to distinguish between the duties of the Grand Prudential Committee and the Grand Executive Committee. We have had the

approval of Brother Clark. He told us how he interpreted it. I cannot so interpret it. If a client would come in and ask me who had charge of the Fraternity, the Prudential Committee or the Executive Committee, I would say the Executive Committee. There is the conflict, that the Executive Committee be the supreme body and the Prudential committee have charge of the administrative business. That might mean the Prudential Committee would be subject to the Executive Committee.

BROTHER CLARK: I don't see any objection to striking out "supreme body."

BROTHER BICKEL: We would practically have the present arrangement.

BROTHER CLARK: Except such as referred to.

BROTHER RICE: How would it do to strike that out and say ---

BROTHER BICKEL: I am not able to suggest a better alternative. This Committee has spent three or four months of hard work. I don't see how we can suggest an alternative.

BROTHER PAINE: This is not going to be a final vote. It will be reported to the Chapters for discussion and examination anyhow.

BROTHER HUTSON: If it is in order, Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a motion to Article six. I move we strike out of Section 6, Article VI, the words "shall be the supreme governing body of the Fraternity." It would then read "The Grand Executive Committee shall select the delegates of this Fraternity" etc. In other words, we are going to clear up this matter by giving the Grand Executive Committee definite

duties and the Grand Prudential Committee definite duties.

BROTHER McDONALD: I don't want to talk before Brother Rice or this other Brother.

BROTHER RICE: I was going to move the same thing and the Grand Prudential Committee shall have charge of the administrative and recording work," etc.

BROTHER _____ My theory of this new organization is that you are establishing a supreme governing committee to do away with doubt and uncertainty, which we had in the old organization as to which was the supreme authority. Now, it seems to me with the amendment you leave us in the same position, with certain specified duties delegated to two committees and anything that arises which we don't foresee at this time. There is the question, just the thing we want to avoid. As I say, I believe the present amendment puts us in that position. My idea was to make this amendment, leave the Grand Executive Committee the supreme governing power and the Grand Prudential committee, their duties as specifically delegated.

G. J. P. In other words you would cut out after the words "The Grand Executive Committee", the words "shall be the supreme governing body" and then you would say in section 6, the Grand Prudential Committee shall have charge of the administrative and recording" and go on and specifically state what they were. How would that suit you.

BROTHER HUTSON: That is quite differently. I would like to have my motion voted on.

BROTHER RICE: My only thought was it depends on whom you elect. I think the way Brother Hutson and I made it

is more diplomatic. If you only have five you are going to have difficulty. If you want the men who run the Fraternity elect them to the Grand Prudential Committee and they will do it for you.

BROTHER MACHEISH: In Section 2, Article VI, the G. J. P. is made the Chief Executive Officer of the Fraternity.

BROTHER McDONALD: The object of that was to give this Fraternity some head, instead of a three headed organization like we have had in the past. We are trying to present to the Fraternity a unified head and we could only do it by putting in the supreme governing body. You have a Prudential Committee with certain duties, the Executive Committee with certain duties, the G. J. P. with certain duties and you haven't any head at all, and it seems to me if we choose men --- big men and we expect to choose men of this type for officers, we ought to be able to place our trust in them, and I don't think we should humiliate the Chief Executive officer as he has been for the past four years, and for that reason this committee phrases this phraseology, that there be a chief governing body and administrative body of the fraternity. Unless we do that, we have a number of heads creating a great deal of friction as in the past. Unless we meet this here tonight, we will meet this trouble in the future. I think we should meet this proposition on the proposition that should be fair in the future in the development of this Fraternity. If this Grand Executive Committee act as a unified body, with three men swaying the body, you have concerted action. I don't care whether the Grand Prudential Committee is voting contrary

to the G. J. P. or not.

BROTHER HOLDEN: I want to inquire of Brother Clark about the meaning of Section 2, Article VI. "The G. J. P. shall preside at all meetings of the National Convention; shall be the chief executive officer of the Fraternity; shall be a member and chairman of the Grand Executive Committee; shall be one of the official delegates of the Fraternity to the meetings of the Interfraternity Conference; shall have charge of the extension work; and shall perform such other duties as are specifically delegated to him by this Constitution or the By-Laws of this Fraternity." He has charge of the extension work ^{if} he advises the extension policy in direct contradiction of the other four men of the Executive Committee, can they tell him to reverse his policy.

G. J. P. Don't you think they would get the message over to the chapters so they would get it.

BROTHER CLARK: The Chapters can institute an amendment to the constitution and wipe out all the committees.

BROTHER _____ I should like to see Articles V and VI so amended as to provide for a supreme governing body of the Fraternity to be the Prudential Committee of three men of which the G. J. P. is Chairman. That would take quite a complicated revision of most of the sections.

G. J. P. In other words you propose to have the G. J. P. a member of the Prudential Committee instead of the Executive Committee. In other words, combine the two. Cut the present committee down to three members and make the G. J. P. Chairman of it?

BROTHER MACDONALD: I have only this thought on the question and that is that the committee, I think I have the view that the committee held, that these two divisions in the Fraternity in the administrative and extension work have been going along very properly in their proper fields, and it would be very easy under the plan suggested to let them carry on the work as they are now under the new plan. If we press the proposition just presented, we have the proposition of the man who is handling extension work, also handling the detail work of the Prudential Committee.

G. J. P. May I claim the floor just a moment in deliberation of that. Now, Brothers, in answer to this suggestion made by the brother here, undoubtedly made in the best of faith, as a man who has been the G. J. P. and knows whereof he speaks, I have this to say. No human being, I don't care who he is, unless he is willing to devote his entire time to administrative work and G. J. P. combined of this Fraternity could carry the load. I think you will make a mistake to put in the G. J. P. of this Combined small committee. I think we should retain our Executive President, as we do, and retain the G. J. P. I think the two fields of operation should be continued as Brother McDonald has stated.

BROTHER _____ I should like to see the extension work put in the hands of the Grand Prudential Committee.

G. J. P. It would be practically impossible to do that. You would get no continuity of purpose at all.

BROTHER _____ It seems to be too big a job for one man.

G. J. P. It is a big job, but you can't divide the job up. In other words, this G. J. P. has to concentrate and become an expert in his particular line.

BROTHER HUTSON: I want to withdraw my motion.

BROTHER WILLIAMS: I move since there is no motion before the house, that we leave those words "the supreme governing body of the Fraternity" in just as it reads. At any time there is a question of conflict as to what to do, or whether it be this committee or that committee or the G. J. P. or any of the rest, you have that statement that is the supreme governing body and that settles the thing. Just as it stands we want it.

BROTHER

BICHSEL: Mr. Chairman, I want to speak; if this language remains in we still, in my judgment have conflict in meaning. In Section 2 we state the G. J. P. is the Chief Executive Officer. Is he the Chief Executive Officer under the Committee, or is he independent. He is subject to its control. If that is intended that should be stated. If the Grand Prudential is subject to the Executive Committee that should be stated.

G. J. P. Is there any serious objection to striking out the words in Section 2 "Shall be Chief Executive Officer of the Fraternity."

BROTHER FAINE: Why not add in that section "The G. J. P. shall be the Chief Executive Officer of this Fraternity subject to control by the Grand Executive Committee," then you have covered it; leave him the Chief Officer, but subject to the supervision of a committee.

BROTHER HUTSON: In that same section 2, we find in the

third sentence there --- just a minute I will get this right. The G. J. P. shall be the Chairman of the Grand Executive Committee. I don't find that, but I know that is in.

G. J. P. Shall be member and Chairman of the Grand Executive Committee.

BROTHER HUTSON: If he is chairman, and that is the supreme governing body, he is the chief executive officer.

G. J. P. I think we better strike out the words "Chief Executive Officer." Is it the consensus of opinion that we strike out the word "Chief Executive Officer" in Section 2.

Do we want to pass upon Section 5 before we proceed.

BROTHER PAINE: I move Article 5 be accepted.

BROTHER HOLDEN: I want to discuss this thing further. We have the relation of the G. J. P. and the relation of this committee straightened out. I want to ask Brother Clarke and the other members of this Committee, who drew up this constitution, whether it would not be satisfactory to them to make this Executive Committee of five men and these five men have all the duties here distributed around and let the committee distribute the duties among its members as it sees fit.

G. J. P. Brother Holden, the difficulty you are raising is that you leave the whole matter up to the committee instead of having their duties defined. I think it is better to leave it as it is.

BROTHER HOLDEN: Why?

G. J. P. Because of this fact, you have your two committees and you have your G. J. P. provided for as three officers and those officers have three specific duties to perform. If you leave it to this Executive Committee to parcel that work out, you are going to decide among themselves how they shall do it.

BROTHER HOLDEN: I think the whole thing would be simplified. Those five members could say three of us are the Grand Prudential Committee we will do this job. There never would be conflict of authority.

G. J. P. You are trying to get the G. J. P. with his specific duties to perform and the G. P. C. and they may not agree at all. I think this committee has worked it out very well.

Thereupon on vote taken Article 5, as amended, was adopted.

G. J. P. What do you say to this proposition as a tentative one, that we finish up Articles V and VI and adjourn and finish this as unfinished work tomorrow. Now, Brother McCaw, you have the floor.

BROTHER McCAW: I propose that section 1 be changed by eliminating the last phrase of that section which says "shall have no official duties whatsoever." And in Section 2 eliminate "The G. J. P. shall preside at all meetings of the National Convention."

G. J. P. Why not make it this way "The G. S. P. shall be the titular head of the Fraternity and shall preside at all the meetings of the National Convention.

Then Section 2, "The G. J. P. shall perform in the absence of the G. S. P. his duties, and in addition

thereto shall be a member and chairman of the Grand Executive Committee; shall be one of the official delegates of the Fraternity to the meetings of the Interfraternity Conference; shall have charge of the extension work; and shall perform such other duties as are specifically delegated to him by this Constitution or the By-Laws of the Fraternity."

Thereupon, on motion, duly seconded, the above amendments were adopted.

G. J. P. Any objection to Section 3. Any objection to Section 4. Any objection to Section 5, as amended.

Now, then we have got down to the first five sections; let's vote on these three propositions as one.

Section 2 would read as follows:

"The G. J. P. shall, in the absence of the G. S. P. perform his duties, and in addition thereto shall be a member and chairman of the Grand Executive Committee; shall be one of the official delegates of the Fraternity to the meetings of the Interfraternity Conference; shall have charge of the extension work; and shall perform such other duties as are specifically delegated to him by this Constitution or the By-Laws of this Fraternity."

Let us vote on Sections 3, 4 and 5.

Thereupon the vote on the above sections resulted as follows: 17 ayes, 2 nays.

G. J. P. Now, then Section 6. Do we want to amend Section 6 to include the publication of the Tomahawk and the expenditure of necessary funds to carry out such purposes.

Thereupon the vote on the above proposition resulted as follows: 14 ayes, 1 nay.

G. J. P. Now, then we come to Section 7. "The Grand Executive Committee shall maintain a National Headquarters for the Fraternity."

BROTHER HARGREAR I would like to amend that to read "The Grand Executive Committee shall maintain a National Headquarters at Chicago."

BROTHER MACHEISH: I think that ought to be the Grand Prudential Committee.

G. J. P. I think this is proper for the Grand Executive Committee rather than the Prudential Committee. It is a function for the Interfraternity rather than the Prudential Committee. You understand the Prudential Committee have charge of these, but in the broad sense it is the Executive Committee that maintains them.

The question as amended is that the Grand Executive Committee shall maintain a National Headquarters for the Fraternity at Chicago. I assume Chicago means the environs of Chicago.

BROTHER HUTSON: Gentlemen, this is a very big question of course. It is the biggest question that has come before the convention yet, because if we change the headquarters from New York to Chicago, we are changing the personnel altogether. There are a great variety of things that ought to be taken into consideration before making the change. I very much object to the repeated methods of talking this thing over. I know in order to decide such a very important question, we should decide, and discuss it

fully and freely. If we are going to talk about it at all we should talk about every bit of it.

G. J. P. Now, Brother, let me make a suggestion, perhaps I can clear the atmosphere. In that way possibly it would be better not to put that question into the constitution as we have it specifically at the present time at all and leave it as a matter for the Fraternity and the Fraternity as a whole to decide. Isn't that the better plan. I mean to eliminate it out of this. I am not taking it away from the convention by that question, but I am simply putting it up to you to decide at this convention and the Fraternity as a whole to have it specifically in this constitution. Some time you might want to move it from Chicago some place else. If the sentiment was to remove the headquarters from New York tomorrow, they could not do it without this Constitution being in effect. Suppose we all were unanimously in favor of it, we could not do it unless we violate the letter of the constitution, although we might do it afterwards by a change. Is there any objection to leaving it as it is and leaving out the question as to change of headquarters and bring that up as an order of business by itself.

BROTHER MACNEISH: I think it is wise to make that Grand Prudential Committee.

G. J. P. You make that motion as an amendment?

BROTHER MACNEISH: About one-third of the business transactions by the Prudential Committee now concerns National Headquarters; that means that there would have to be just as many meetings of the five men as it is now with

the three man committee and it is going to complicate the situation. You would have to call a meeting once a month.

G. J. P. Are you ready for Brother MacHeish's motion. The motion is to change the words "Grand Executive Committee" in Section 7 to the "Grand Prudential Committee shall maintain a National Headquarters for the Fraternity."

BROTHER _____ I don't see any benefits to be derived, I don't see the difference whether it is the Grand Executive Committee or Prudential Committee. I think the Prudential Committee is sore because it has to work under the Executive Committee and he loses sight of the fact that the Prudential Committee ---

BROTHER MACHEISH: I don't think I have lost sight of the fact. I knew all the time that the Prudential Committee is a part of the Executive Committee. The point I made was the question of getting five men together.

BROTHER CLARKE: Is it a fact that the Grand Executive Committee maintains the Headquarters, that every meeting of the Grand Prudential Committee, the other parties must be present.

G. J. P. Why not eliminate it as follows; instead of stating the words the Grand Executive Committee, why not say the Fraternity shall maintain a National Headquarters. Put it up to the Fraternity and then we know the Chief Executive Committee having charge of it, does it. The Prudential Committee being three of that five, it would dominate the situation any way.

BROTHER McDONALD: May I ask this point of information. There was a motion made by Brother Hargear amending this

section, definitely placing the location.

BROTHER _____, I don't believe that motion was seconded.

BROTHER PAINE: I seconded the motion myself.

G. J. P. I understand that that was to be withdrawn and the whole question of the location was left to be decided by this convention tomorrow.

BROTHER McDONALD: I don't think it was withdrawn. Assuming that amendment was withdrawn tonight and reported tomorrow it would affect the same amendment of the constitution. That is the amendment presented tomorrow will have to be an amendment to the constitution that the Grand Prudential Committee maintain headquarters at Chicago. At present it reads at New York City.

G. J. P. My idea was this, Brother McDonald, that we leave the absolute location of the Headquarters out of the constitution, but the convention and the Fraternity could instruct the Executive Committee where they want those headquarters located independent of the constitution and not put it in the constitution. Our difficulty at the present time, if we were unanimous in wanting to change the Headquarters tomorrow would have to violate the constitution to do it or change it and refer it afterwards.

BROTHER McDONALD: Then the matter if it be presented tomorrow will not be in the form of a constitutional amendment.

G. J. P. Yes, it will be a matter of withdrawing from New York and Vicinity, but the resolution will be to the effect that you want the headquarters moved.

I was going to take up this question of the change of headquarters the first thing tomorrow morning before we finish this constitution.

BROTHER HARGREAR: If you do it that way and don't put it in that constitution and you want to move it, you will have to go through the red tape of getting it through the Fraternities.

G. J. P. I don't think you appreciate our present constitution specifically says the National Headquarters shall be maintained in New York and vicinity. We have to get rid of that.

BROTHER HARGREAR: Tomorrow the resolution will have to be taken care of, would it not?

G. J. P. This is what I was trying to get across was to get rid of our present situation --- I am assuming you are going to carry your change of the National Headquarters from New York to Chicago. You get a resolution through here to the effect that National Headquarters shall be moved to Chicago specifically, but your constitution is silent as to the time and the place of the removal. The Executive Committee is instructed where to move those headquarters to when the new constitution takes effect. Have I made myself clear.

BROTHER WILLIAMS: I have this idea in mind, this question. It is very important under our form of government that the place where the National Headquarters ~~are~~ is to be located be definitely stated. I believe it should be stated in the constitution.

G. J. P. Then we will vote specifically upon this

question, shall we or not.

BROTHER WILLIAMS: There is another matter of procedure. The present constitution says the National Headquarters shall be located in New York. I think it will be sometime before this constitution reaches the chapters and is passed.

G. J. P. It will at least be six weeks. I think we can definitely give instructions to the Grand Officers they must have it through by the first of January. There is no doubt about that.

BROTHER WILLIAMS: This is what I had in mind. We have to elect officers for next year. Will we elect them under the tentative constitution. The present constitution says they must be within seventy-five miles of New York. It seems to me that would require a constitutional amendment to the old constitution.

G. J. P. I was going to suggest a practical way out of that and that is this. Leave the present Prudential Committee right where it is. Don't elect a successor to it at all; that is, being understood that the present Executive is a hold over committee to enforce the old constitution as long as it is in force. Assuming that you carry this specific clause, the new officers take hold under that, and these old officers be superseded when the new constitution takes effect, so far as the Executive Committee is concerned. Our present constitution says an officer shall hold office until his successor is elected and qualified.

BROTHER HOLDEN: I want to raise much the same point that Brother Williams raised and I don't see how you can legally

elect officers after this convention except under this constitution.

G. J. P. The present officers can hold over until the new constitution takes effect.

Assuming for the sake of the argument that the headquarters are removed in accordance with the wishes we will say of the majority of the fraternity, because it can only be done in that way, if there was any question raised as to the proper selection of your successors in Chicago, there is no question as to what you gentlemen in New York would do.

BROTHER MACNEISH: The Grand Prudential Committee choose their own successors.

G. J. P. Say the new constitution would be voted down by the Chapters, where are we going to be under the present constitution. Then the G. J. P. would be in Chicago, or wherever he would be, it don't make any difference, because he is not a member of your committee.

BROTHER MACNEISH: The chances are that he would be in the wrong place.

BROTHER PAINE: There is a motion before the house reading as follows: "The Grand Executive Committee shall maintain a National Headquarters for the Fraternity at Chicago." I ask for the previous question.

G. J. P. Do you think Brother Paine we have had sufficient discussion to vote on it. I don't. As I said before this is the most important question to come before this Fraternity; no question about it.

BROTHER _____ I move to table the motion.

G. J. P. A motion is made to table.

BROTHER HUTSON: That is not the complete motion. I move we table this motion and it be the first order of business at the session tomorrow morning.

BROTHER PAINE: I would suggest that we have a recess until tomorrow morning at nine o'clock, and that this be the first thing in order.

BROTHER HUTSON: I accept that.

Thereupon the above motion was adopted and the convention recessed until nine o'clock A. M., Saturday, September 8, 1923.

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MORNING SESSION.

Saturday, September 8, 1923.

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G.J.P. - Now gentlemen are we ready to proceed?

Brother Secretary will you be good enough to call the roll?

Thereupon the E.S. called the roll.

G.J.P. - Now fellows are we ready to proceed where we left off?

BROTHER DARRAH: The expense accounts were just brought in to the Grand Prudential Committee a few minutes ago. We tried to audit them but we haven't completed the work. We understand the banks close at twelve o'clock. The men want to get the money before that time. The work will have to be continued. I would like to sit in the work. We ought to have the committee appointed to finish the auditing.

G.J.P. - I agree that these men should get their money. Have you made arrangements to get a large check cashed so you can cash the individual checks? Get one big check, take it to the bank and cash it and take up the checks themselves.

BROTHER CLARKE: Mr. Chairman, in that connection I might add there has been a resolution presented to the Resolution Committee increasing the per diem allowance. That really ought to be considered before you go ahead with that.

BROTHER DARRAH: We can make arrangements to take care of that.

G.J.B. - Are you now ready to proceed?

As I recall, the section under advisement or discussion was Section 7 of Article 6. That is my recollection. I am speaking from memory. Wasn't it to this effect? The Grand Executive Committee shall maintain a National Headquarters at Chicago for the fraternity? There was a motion and it was under discussion at the time. In or about Chicago. As I remember that motion was before the house for discussion. Am I right? Go ahead. This is the crux of your entire fight. Have it out.

BROTHER RICE: I suppose that is an amendment to the Committee's report.

G.J.P. - Yes, that amendment in that form would be an amendment to what the Committee proposes as Section 7. Is that correct? All right, we understand each other. It is on the discussion of that proposition. Now go ahead with the discussion and don't lose any time.

BROTHER RICHARDSON: I think the first point brought up, moving these National Headquarters, is one of getting mail back and forth. That has been exaggerated. I don't feel that it makes any difference where our National Headquarters are from that standpoint. Fellows from the Pacific Coast tell me they have been delayed in getting mail back from Headquarters. This delay is nearly always in the office. It is a delay that can't be avoided - getting work through the office. We might get an answer in two weeks and you fellows get it in sixteen days. That difference is not very much. The difference in

sending a letter from Chicago to the Pacific Coast and from New York to the Pacific Coast is not going to be serious. Moving the National Headquarters is not like packing the bag and moving to the next town.

There are several reasons for staying in New York. Most of the fraternity headquarters and the inter-fraternity headquarters are located there. I don't think there is any justification in packing up and moving out of New York into another district. However, if we were looking at it from the other standpoint made necessary by the provisions of the constitution, changing headquarters means changing the personnel of the Grand Executive Committee. We won't know who the Grand Executive Committee will be until we know where the National Headquarters will be. If we select Chicago, we will have to have five men around Chicago, and if we retain New York, we will have to select five there. What we will do - we will have to select better men near New York City. I think in New York City we get better men because we have more chapters and more alumni. We will have a new constitution. You have done a lot of good work. It will need interpretation. You will need more who have had a lot of experience in interpreting things that come up which can't be taken care of while in convention. I think New York City would be better because the field is larger to draw from. There are no practical considerations in my mind for moving it and there are many practical considerations against moving it. I don't see at this time that we have any excuse for moving the headquarters from New York to Chicago or any other district.

BROTHER APSEY: I wish to point out a few things in addition to what Brother Richardson said. It has been said there would be an advantage in moving it to Chicago from the viewpoint of reduced expenses. If that can be done we can move it to a less expensive location in or around New York. I think the rents in Chicago would be as high as in New York.

BROTHER MC PHERSON: As a delegate from a Western fraternity, I would like to express my views as to why I think we ought to have headquarters in Chicago.

In the first place, expansion. I think we all are agreed on a more liberal expansion in the future than in the past. I think our greatest expansion will be probably South and West of Chicago more than it will be toward New York.

Now I think it is very important that the Grand officers of the organization should be so situated that they could visit these new chapters, or petitioning chapters, without much trouble, and go right on the ground and be there so they would know exactly how they stand and inform the chapters throughout the country with better information than they could have if they are too far away.

The next point I have is the representation. I think there is no doubt the men in and around New York are as able as any we have and I think we have capable men in Chicago. I think there are about two hundred there, representatives of the fraternity, that are capable of handling affairs as far as that is concerned. This isn't anything that is going to come up in a legal way; certainly it isn't a lawyers fight, - interpreting

out constitution here. I don't think it is necessary to have the best lawyers merely interpreting our constitution. I feel the men in and around Chicago, representatives of the various chapters, are equally capable of carrying on that work and certainly have representation enough in Chicago, as well as we have in New York.

Now in regard to centralization, you will find if you take a radius from Chicago and an equal radius from New York you will cover almost twice as much territory from Chicago as you will from New York. That means a larger National Convention and you know what the National Convention means to the fellows in the chapters, they take back the real spirit of Alpha Sigma Phi. That is the big proposition and the main thing we are here for. So far as the acts of legislation are concerned, we don't accomplish much here - haven't so far as I have seen. We come here, express our opinion and find out what Alpha Sigma Phi stands for. So our National Convention means a big benefit if we can get the most out of it, and certainly we can do that by having the National Headquarters so that all the National Officers will be more apt to be there, and the Convention probably will be held in the Central States, at a place easily reached by most of the Chapters.

I think for that reason it is worth while to have the National Headquarters in as central a location as possible.

I think you will find if you divide East and West that there are 11 or 13 West of Chicago. If you go to New York, it is quite a little ways to the Coast from New York. I can say for our chapter we don't feel in very intimate connection

with the National Headquarters. We hardly know what it is to see a Grand officer out there. We feel we need to see more of them. For that reason I think it better to have our National Headquarters more centrally located.

BROTHER HOLDEN: There are so many factors to be considered in the question of moving headquarters, I won't attempt to cover them all. However, I want to answer one or two points raised by the Brother from the Oregon Chapter.

In the first place the connection of the location of the National Headquarters and the National Convention is not apparent to me. I think the Brother is confused in his mind when he speaks of having the Convention in the Central States and uses that argument for having the headquarters in the Central States. Unless the Convention was held in the same town where headquarters were, that wouldn't mean a thing. We have some men in this town who couldn't get to the convention on account of business. We also had two of our most important officers who couldn't attend the convention because of pressing business. Had it been in New York they would not have been able to attend. I know both of them are tied up in important affairs which could not be neglected for any consideration whatever.

In regard to the question of expansion. Of the pending petitions, I believe that only one of the petitioning bodies is located west of Chicago, so that statement that our expansion is going to be largely to the west of Chicago is probably true in considering a long period of years but it is not true at the present time and as you know there is

a decided need for chapters in the South and a few chapters in this part of the country and in some of the old colleges of New England, and I do not believe that expansion will be likely to shift the center of gravity to Chicago. The geographical center of the fraternity approximately is Ohio. If you want the headquarters of the fraternity to be equidistant, that is to be the center of gravity of the fraternity, place your headquarters in the State of Ohio, at Cleveland or Columbus.

G.J.P. - Will the brothers from Michigan, Cornell and California turn over to Brother Darrah immediately the amount of your expense account so that he can include that in his financial arrangement?

Now go ahead, Brother Holden.

BROTHER HOLDEN: Another point that was raised was that there are two hundred alumni in Chicago. That is quite a number of alumni and that sort of thing, but allow me to point out there are over three hundred alumni in New York and if this becomes true and equally represented in all parts of the country at that time
we will automatically have more alumni in New York than any other place. Furthermore, there is a little consideration given to prestige that accrues to a fraternity having its headquarters located in the metropolis rather than the second, third, fourth or fifth city. I think the access to other fraternal organizations is also important - the interfraternity officers. We get this in New York but not in Chicago. The fraternities that have headquarters in New York are older and stronger and have a national distribution.

G.J.P. - Now brothers, pardon me just a minute. We are confronted here with a crisis. I am suspending this whole discussion for a moment in the manner of handling this convention. I know you fellows want an hour or more to discuss this constitutional provision. Now if we have the luncheon held in this room at 12:15, it means we have to get out of here in a matter of less than an hour and we will have very little done. How many of you would be agreeable to the idea of having no luncheon served in this room at all and we will put the luncheon off until later on? We can get it at some restaurant and when Dr. Fisher comes in to speak we will let him come in here to speak to this convention instead of wasting time.

BROTHER MAC NEISH: We have been receiving telegrams from people coming from all over the country to this luncheon.

G.J.P. They can come in this room. Let those people be inconvenienced if it is in order to discharge the business of this convention. It is more important that we get our legislation through than that we have dinner today.

BROTHER RICE: Can't we borrow another room?

G.J.P. - See if you can. I don't think Irving Fisher is coming here for his meal. Now what shall we do about that? Shall we proceed to have our luncheon outside and have the speaker here and proceed right along with our convention?

BROTHER ROWELL: I think the suggestion that we might find another room is quite a pertinent one.

G.J.P. - Suppose we have that investigated before we pass upon this. Who will undertake to do that for us? Brother Elwood will you arrange with the hotel management

to get another room that we can use during the time preparation is being made for the luncheon, to the end that we may immediately recess from this room to that so that our work will not be interrupted?

Now fellows, go ahead.

BROTHER YODER: I have been warming the side lines for a couple of days absorbing, and I believe the keynote is we want to work for Alpha Sigma Phi. If we are going to work for Alpha Sigma Phi, I believe in conservation. Let's conserve the work already done. I have also been observing some delusions here. Evidently Alpha Sigma Phi is still on the rocks. If we are going to land safely, let's conserve what we have already done and not change horses in the middle of the stream. I don't care whether the people live in New York or San Francisco, it is the personnel that I am concerned about, and if we are going to continue this for the next few years, we can give Chicago some chance. At the present time we are going to expand and we can only expand by relying on what we have already done. By changing our personnel, - I don't mean nominate the same men - but at least the same working spirit, we are not going to expand successfully. I am in favor of continuing in New York for the next few years.

BROTHER HUTSON: Probably not all of you know that I am a paid employee of the fraternity. I have been Assistant Secretary for the last year or so, acting in the same office as Brother Hall as Executive Secretary, therefore I think I ought to give the convention the benefit of my short interest but intense interest, which I feel very strongly on this subject. A mis-

statement was made concerning this subject in the Muegrave report the other day. The rent is not \$150.00. It is slightly over \$100.00; it is \$103.06; in other words, by moving the headquarters to Chicago or suburbs, I don't believe you will reduce the cost. I don't believe that has been advocated as a reason for changing the headquarters. The present plans of the Grand Prudential Committee in New York are to buy a house in the suburbs of New York City. We have the money to do it if we can get the house. Furthermore, we don't pay the stenographer we have \$35.00 a week. As a matter of fact we pay our stenographer \$13.50 a week - have for the last half year. She only works in the morning. She would receive about \$25.00 a week if she worked all day, therefore I want to assure you that moving headquarters out of New York to any other large city you would gain nothing in the matter of cost. On the other hand, Chicago is more central. I believe Chicago and New York both have advantages. The advantage in Chicago is that it is more central. Perhaps in the future it would be better to have headquarters there, if we are going to expand in that section which is nearer to Chicago than New York. However, my point is this; you should not move headquarters now. The whole question comes to my mind personally as Brother Yoder has said; Chicago has advantages; New York has advantages, and I believe that there isn't a man here who fails to realize the advantages of each. The question, therefore, comes down to the personnel. There are undoubtedly 50% more men in New York who are alumni of this fraternity. I was chairman of the entertainment committee

1) Mr. Ira Kauffman
% Consumers Coal
& Supply Co.

Elkhart, Indiana.
Sure bet, practically agreed
a guarantee of \$350 (i.e., verbally)

2) might try Musical Clubs
of Notre Dame Univ.
(26 miles from Elkhart)

3) also try Goshen, Indiana.
Write to Supt. of High School
for dope as to organizations
which would put a concert
over for us.
(also near Elkhart)

4) might try South Bend
public schools.

of the New York Alumni Council and I happen to know that we had 315 men on our mailing list, approximately at all times during the year. Of course that will grow as the fraternity grows, therefore you have advantage in numbers. I believe firmly that you have advantage in experience and quality of the men. I don't mean personally. I mean the quality of the group. The men are more experienced and better able to direct things. I don't believe there is any question about that. If there is I would like to be told there is a question about it.

It will, of course, be very difficult to move headquarters. However that is no reason why you should not do it. You have a right to do it. If you move headquarters, I have little hesitancy in saying to you that you will lose the services of Brother Hall. He didn't tell me that. He has frequently said to me that he could, with great difficulty, arrange his affairs in New York. Therefore if you move to Chicago you will have to have a new Executive Secretary. As far as the Assistant Secretary is concerned, that is solved. My resignation is already in the hands of the committee and I shall be out the first of the month.

You will find to move headquarters to Chicago you will take chances. You may get better men to direct affairs. You will be expending money you should save to use to better advantage. I believe in six years from now it may be advantageous to move to Chicago when our expansion has developed that our chapters preponderate in the West, therefore I firmly believe that the headquarters should be maintained in New York at the present.

G.J.P. - That settles our matter; at 11:15 we will move in Parlors A and B at the other end of this hall.

BROTHER _____ © It seems to me that the delegates owe a vote of thanks to Brother Yoder of Cleveland. I have heard men get up and say that they act for the best interests of Alpha Sigma Phi. Brother Yoder, it seems to me, spoke from the bottom of his heart.

In regard to New York's advantages, it is the center of the fraternity councils, where all the great inter-fraternities maintain headquarters, from where the great national fraternity magazines are sent out. New York is the focus of university affairs. The day is here when inter-fraternity relations will be developed along more cordial lines than ever before and when we may have a chance by contact with other national fraternities to take advantage of the mistakes they make and to arm ourselves against many mistakes.

Now the one argument, in my estimation, for moving headquarters to Chicago is the geographical one. But when has the United States rested in a strip ten miles to the North and ten miles to the South. We are taking national headquarters from New York and moving it to the North, away from the greater field where expansion lies, and we just entered Oklahoma. There are institutions in the South that have not been touched. If we are going to have an organization, why not move the headquarters to Chicago so the Westerners might have a central office located to themselves? Why not give the Southern Chapters already here the advantage of the re-adjustment of central headquarters? If we must move the central office and rip out everything we have done so far; if we must move out the men; in my estimation we have the best magazine I have ever

seen come from a fraternity; if we must rip out the things we have done in the past two years for geographical advantage, why not give geographical advantage to every chapter in the fraternity? If we must move to the Central West, Cleveland or Columbus is the logical place.

BROTHER Hughes G: I do not feel any great amount of urge for either side in this controversy. I do feel in disagreement with you, Brother Hutson. This is not a matter of personnel. I think you will find men in Chicago as capable as in any other place. Neither do I believe it is a matter of considering expansion in the future. The expansion that we are planning on I do not believe is going to be Westward and Southward anymore than Eastward. Looking at the university population in the United States, you will find it is not in the West predominating. Look at the petitions before us. Three out of four are from the East. Our expansion must be considered. I do not believe at this present state of our fraternity it is necessary at all to move from New York, but as things are happening, as some of us feeling warranted in moving from New York, I don't see what advantage can be gained by going to Chicago. That has all been mentioned before.

Really the active men in the fraternity must solve this. You men who are delegates must vote one way or the other. I do not feel that you men on the Pacific Coast will be anymore benefitted by having National Headquarters in Chicago than in New York. I feel as you do. I feel that you will have more contact if your National Headquarters are closer to you. But here is the thing Alpha Sigma Phi must come to first; our own

personal prejudices must be laid on the shelf.

I want to ask another question about this that is a technical question. If this proposition is voted in - this amendment to the constitutional amendment - it is that if this comes up to the chapters for vote that two-thirds of the majority is required to amend the constitution?

G.J.P. - Yes.

BROTHER HUGHES: The whole work of re-modeling the constitution will be thrown out because this clause is put in?

G.J.P. - I think I misunderstood your question. I think the consensus of opinion, and I believe the National Headquarters would submit the proposition so that each and every section could be acted upon and voted on separately, not as a whole. I misinterpreted your question when you asked it.

BROTHER HUGHES: When I asked that, I was going to move the previous question.

BROTHER RICE: I suppose part could be accepted.

G.J.P. - I suppose something of that kind could be accepted.

BROTHER DARRAH: I would like to have an assistant.

G.J.P. - Who will act as assistant? Brother Elwood?

BROTHER PAINE: In the first place there has been a good deal of talk about putting in a new organization at Chicago. It has been said, of course, that there are capable men in Chicago as there are in New York. That is evident; ought to be evident in the same fraternity anyway. But the point is, for several years we have had approximately the same administration in the East; the same personnel. It seems from experience in other business deals or organizations that

sometimes a change in personnel brings in new ideas. In other words, four or five new men in the Grand Chapter to have the work of this fraternity would certainly bring in new, and perhaps, better methods of operating this fraternity than the old ones have. That is a matter of experience. Why not in this fraternity?

In the second place Brother Hutson speaks of your Alumni Councils having 50% more in New York. That may be so, but I understand that the condition in New York is very much as it is in Chicago; that but a very small number of the Alumni Councils are actually active and I find upon further investigation about the same ones in both cities actually do the work.

In the next place, the Oregon delegate. I think he meant to bring out the economy in the convention city. I think he meant to indicate that most of the conventions will be held in the middle west or thereabouts. The economy would be in having the convention in Chicago in the matter of expenses to the national conventions. Everybody can see this advantage - the number of delegates we have had in point of numbers.

In the last place, which is more important? If you go over our chapter rolls you will find we have six chapters you can strictly call in the East, six chapters out of twenty-four; in other words, eighteen chapters are middle west or far west, yet, the Grand Chapter, that is the Grand Prudential Committee that is actually running this organization, must of necessity be picked from the men in the East, which to a large extent represent Alpha, Beta, Gamma and Lambda, therefore, eighteen

chapters are to all practical purposes being governed by the representatives of six. In other words, the tail is wagging the dog, when you add to that/^{the}fact that there is bound to be expansion West of Chicago, South of Chicago and around Chicago in through here. Why not move it to Chicago and where in the matter of four or six years, or two years possibly, we get an expansion program, we will have more members.

BROTHER _____: I agree with the member in everything he says. It seems every argument is stronger in my mind that the center of the fraternity be the National Headquarters and I would like to have any brother on this floor prove that Chicago is the center of gravity of this fraternity. It seems Ohio is the logical place.

BROTHER MAC NIESH: I think there has been wrong impressions created by Brother Paine. He seems to imply that National Headquarters in New York means that the fraternities in the East contribute to the Grand Prudential Committee and are controlling factors, but I don't want anybody to call me a New York man. I am more a Chicago man than I am a New York man. I was raised in Chicago and lived in Chicago for sixteen years. I doubt if you have many more/^{active}men in Chicago than I am. I have had fights in New York, telling people in New York what a better city Chicago is than New York. The other two members of the Grand Prudential Committee -- I haven't made that as emphatic as I want to. I don't want anybody to come to me and say that I represent Alpha any more than I represent Chi. Really, I have been a member of Chi Chapter

longer than any man here. I was a member of the old Washington House Chapter before these men went to college. I represent Chicago more than I represent Alpha. The other two members represent Ohio Chapters. It is not true the Grand Prudential Committee represents the six chapters of the East at all. I haven't figured it out that way because I never look at it from the viewpoint. Also the personnel does change. It has not been in control of a few individuals. Brother Kirkpatrick from Michigan was the most valuable man we ever had on that committee. He moved to Detroit and then to Chicago. So all the men who have been on the Grand Prudential Committee all the time during its administration have represented chapters of the middle west almost entirely if you accept me as a Chi man. I am just as apt to say I am a Chi man as I am an Alpha man. I will make it stronger. I will say more. All the men who control the Executive Committee come from the West. Don't forget that fact. The statement was wrong. Not only that but a great many of the best men of all the chapters are located in New York. A great many of the best men of the middle West are in the vicinity of New York. It is a fact that the entire administration in New York, - everyone of them, represent chapters in the middle West.

BROTHER _____; I think it is an unfortunate situation that has arisen because of the present constitution making it necessary that our fraternity be governed by a bunch of men within a certain radius. We should take men from all over the country. But the only way we can do that

is to change it. If we get men, say within a radius of seventy-five miles, they will have more of the development of that section. As I say, that is an unfortunate condition and we can change it. I think it has brought out sectionalism but I believe it will be less if we keep the National Headquarters in New York City since we have men come from all over the country, even though they live in New York City. The objection will be raised that Chicago is close to a large number of chapters in the middle West.

G. J. P. - Now fellows I think both sides have practically and ably presented your argument. Are you ready for a vote on this proposition? Don't let us talk this thing to death because we want to get through.

BROTHER ROWELL: I just wanted to say a few things on the attitude of the Alumni Council of Los Angeles, San Francisco and Leeland Stanford Universities. On these councils we have representatives from every chapter in the country without a doubt and these alumni councils are active and interested in fraternity affairs, and before I came to this convention, at considerable inconvenience and expense, I traveled over to these places in order to get the opinions of these two Alumni Councils. In both cases there was no objection to changing from New York to Chicago and there was much said in favor of it. It seemed as if every person in both these Alumni Councils were in favor of changing the National Headquarters. Mu Chapter and Tau Chapter are also in favor of this change, therefore, I think you can clearly see what the attitude of the

Western chapters and alumni is in this matter. I personally don't know the recommendations of the personnel of the two different cities to a very great extent but Brother MacNeish has just mentioned the fact that one of the best men they had on the Prudential Committee just moved to Chicago. Perhaps we could secure him.

BROTHER MAC NEISH: No man will act very long on the Prudential Committee, - not if he attends a convention. In this particular case I would be willing to wager you wouldn't get Kilpatrick to serve again. He has served once.

Thereupon there was a motion for the previous question.

G.J.P. - Now then upon the question itself - a roll call.

BROTHER _____: Does that require a two-thirds vote?

G.J.P. - No, it requires a majority vote to carry the question. All you do now is tentative and it has to be submitted to the chapters as amendments to the constitution.

"Section 7. The Grand Executive Committee shall maintain a National Headquarters for the fraternity in or near Chicago."

Thereupon, the result of the vote taken was as follows:
Ayes 12, Nays 12.

E.S. - Mr. Chairman it does not look as though we were going to get very far.

G.J.P. It doesn't on that proposition.

BROTHER HUTSON: Can't we go about this to get the rest of this constitution? We have an hour or two or three at most to do all the rest of the business of this convention.

So far you have done nothing. Is there no way we can take care of it without taking up the time of this convention?

G.J.P. - There isn't much use for us to put a ballot over and over again on this proposition because I have but little doubt but that the line-up will be about the same every time until one side gets disgusted and gives way entirely. I do not think this particular question should hold up the balance of the proposition. Let us go ahead and proceed with the balance of the work of the committee and return to this as an unfinished order of business and see if we can settle it in another way.

BROTHER _____: This vote is to express the sentiment of this convention. It will be reported in the minutes as evenly divided and reported to the chapters when submitted to them.

G.J.P. - I believe that is well taken. In other words, the provision as suggested is that we go along with the other proposition as an amendment to be submitted to the chapters.

BROTHER HUTSON: I so move that that be the consideration of the question.

G.J.P. - Isn't that about the actual situation? In other words, the question will be submitted with all the other matters to the chapters and they may reverse your decision. In other words, two-thirds of the chapters' votes would be in favor of this proposition as submitted and evenly divided, and it would carry as a new constitution.

BROTHER HOLDEN: I move you the convention go on record as submitting the proposition as it now stands.

G.J.P. - We haven't completed it. The present constitution provides that it be in New York. It takes two-thirds to change it. When we get through with this, if the chapters wish to adopt this, they can do so. They still have this constitution and the New York Headquarters. That would be the proposition. The only question would be the procedure. We don't want to submit this part and stop there.

BROTHER HOLDEN: This constitution says nothing about moving headquarters.

Thereupon the meeting was adjourned to meet in Parlors A. and B.

Thereupon the session was resumed in Parlors A and B.

Thereupon the Secretary called the roll.

G.J.P. - Now fellows proceed with Article 7. Take long enough to get over this article and see what you want to do.

BROTHER CLARKE: Brother Musgrave, if it isn't objectionable at this time, we have already passed Section 6 of Article 6, but I think there should be a provision made there with reference to the Prudential Committee - that the Prudential Committee is to serve under this constitution from the time of its adoption until such a committee is appointed by this convention to act for that purpose.

G.J.P. - You mean elected.

BROTHER CLARKE: My point is, I don't know whether we have a right to elect. The convention may elect if the constitution says they may act until the convention.

BROTHER _____: In other words, there won't be any election.

G. J. P. I don't know what you will do.

BROTHER MACHEISH: A point of danger already stated; In that event it is going to throw the selection into the Prudential Committee, would you trust them in choosing their successors.

BROTHER CLARKE: I don't know Brother McNeish. We are dealing a great deal in personalities. In other words every remark I have made in regard to this matter, it seems the Grand Prudential Committee assumes that I have been trying to infer they have not been on the job or that I have some personal feeling. That is not my idea at all. We have been dealing here in this constitution with many technical matters. This amendment is made so that there won't be any question as to who is to act if this constitution is passed. I haven't any personal feelings. I am not interested in that way.

BROTHER MC NEISH: I haven't so assumed.

G. J. P. What will we do with this amendment?

BROTHER HOLDEN: How can you designate a committee at this convention any better than you can elect one? You don't know where the headquarters are going to be.

G. J. P. The question before the house you know is on the amendment.

BROTHER HOLDEN: I say that amendment is no better than the election.

G. J. P. That may be true, but what shall we do with the amendment?

BROTHER RICE: Can't we do the same as we did in San Francisco? Can't we make a motion that we do the electing and in connection with the election I will make the motion that

the persons elected shall be the ones to be elected in the constitution when the same shall become effective.

G.J.P. - Then we may as well withdraw that for the time being.

BROTHER HOLDEN: I second Brother Rices' motion.

G.J.P. - Was that a motion?

BROTHER RICE: I made it as a motion.

G.J.P. - If there is no objection, we will take that out of order.

Thereupon, on vote taken, the last above motion was carried.

G.J.P. - Now let's proceed with Article 7.

BROTHER RICE: Brother Musgrave, as I remember, Article 5 was passed over to discuss 6.

G.J.P. - We took Article 5 last night, Brother Rice.

BROTHER HOLDEN: Mr. Chairman, I would like to raise an inquiry about Section 5 in Article 7. That, of course is copied word for word from the old constitution. I would like to know what point there is to having three votes to a chapter when the chapter never votes.

BROTHER CLARKE: We discussed that question and simply left it that way. We thought where we could we would follow the old constitution. I can't see any objection in that.

BROTHER HOLDEN: Nobody ever mentioned why the constitution had that three votes in there.

G.J.P. - I can explain that proposition. I will tell you what happened. That was the result of the first National Convention held at Marietta. Each of the two chapters had three

delegates, and the three delegates each had one vote. And then it was conceived at a few conventions there might be chapters that had more than three members present so it was decided to divide those three ballots equally among these men if they represented the chapter. So, if they had fourteen, each man had three-fourteenths of a vote. Of course that has become obsolete from our method of voting. Perhaps it would be well to strike out that word "three" and put "one" in its place.

BROTHER _____: I would like to amend this section by cutting out that last sentence in Section 5, which reads, "all chapter delegates shall be active members."

G.J.P. - What is your objection, brother?

Brother _____: Sometimes it is impossible for an active man to come. I would like to fix it that a delegate was either an active man or one that had been a graduate of not more than one year.

G.J.P. - The real purpose you understand there was that the alumni of a particular chapter would not represent the chapter, but the chapter would have a man who could go back to it.

BROTHER _____: Sometimes you find it impossible for an active man to come.

BROTHER HUTSON: Mr. Chairman, I don't think there will be any trouble on that. You had no trouble.

BROTHER _____: No.

BROTHER HUTSON: The convention accepted you. It was because you were an active man when the delegate was selected. That is the sense of it. If at the time the delegates are

elected, you were active, that is alright.

BROTHER CLARK: Just add "at the time of the election."

BROTHER HUTSON: As a matter of fact he was not active when he was elected.

BROTHER _____: That is wrong. We elected an active man last spring and he couldn't come and this fall I was elected to take his place.

G.J.P. - Let us look at another section and perhaps we can throw some light on it. First of all I believe it is a good thing to leave it as it is because it guides the active man on the selection of other delegates. You will recall up farther each national convention shall be the sole judge of the qualifications of its own members, so we get away from raising a technicality against him. I am using an alternative. Suppose there was a test of his right to sit here upon that ground, that would be eliminated by the convention itself passing upon the question, and incidentally, it has been the habit in the past of letting the alumni in a chapter sometimes divide the votes with the active members in the chapter. Whether we wish to continue that or not is another question. But we did that; that is the reason why of the three votes I explained to you.

BROTHER RICE: I don't believe tentatively a man is a delegate. I don't believe the convention has power to do anything in derogation of anything stated in the constitution. A man, in my opinion, is not a delegate until he is actually seated in the convention.

BROTHER CLARKE: I rather agree with what Brother Rice says, although the constitution says the convention shall be the sole judge of the qualifications of its members. That means that if there is a contest as between two parties, I would say that the convention can pass on it. But I don't believe if the convention had before it the clear facts that the man did not come within the provisions stated that they could say he could be a delegate anyhow.

I believe you should put in that provision of one year or be active at the time of his election.

G.J.P. - Incidentally fellows, should not you leave it "active at the time of his election."

I am speaking back when I was an active student. It is a fact sometimes that a man who is pre-eminently - I won't say fitted - but has a pre-eminent influence of some kind - may be selected simply because he is an out-going member and actually would be an alumnus at the time it took place. Now I think that that the proposition will be the better way out of it, "who was active at the time of his election."

BROTHER _____: This causes an awful lot of doubt. We didn't know what we should do when we found we couldn't get an active man.

BROTHER HOLDEN: I would like to raise another point on this same proposition. You remember a delegate got posted and couldn't get out and because that chapter was unrepresented you had to cast the vote of the chapter. That certainly would be contrary to this constitution. I don't think it is necessary to

put that requirement in there on account of the fact that the convention may find itself in the position of denying a chapter a vote.

G.J.P. - What do you think of leaving that entire sentence out?

BROTHER HOLDEN: I so move.

Therefore, the above motion, being duly seconded, was carried.

BROTHER MC PHERSON: In Section 2, "the place of holding the National Convention shall in each case be determined by the Grand Executive Committee."

It seems to me, although their judgment is more mature and better than the fellows of the chapter, it seems it should be referred to the chapters and let them so say.

G.J.P. - That is, the Executive Committee shall fix the place but refer it to the chapters for a referendum vote?

BROTHER CLARKE: It was not our intention.

BROTHER McDONALD: I might say we discussed that at great length. It was the desire of the committee to have a referendum vote if it could be made expeditiously to make the place too far in advance. In order to get a referendum you should have it six months prior to the convention. I take it, it takes three or four months to prepare for a convention. That would mean we would have to throw the referendum six or eight months prior to the convention.

It seems to the committee that if we believe enough in the men who we elected to these responsible offices, that we ought to be able to trust in their judgment in fairly locating

the convention site and to heed the request and petition of the chapters which come into the executive committee in that regard.

G.J.P. - Incidentally, we have a provision - I don't know whether you keep it in your amended constitution or not - that any referendum vote has to be in thirty days or the Council vote counted in favor of it whether it votes or not. Have you retained that?

BROTHER MC DONALD: Yes.

BROTHER CLARKE: The only objection is your Grand Executive Committee decides on a place and they send out and the chapter turns it down. Where will you have your convention?

G.J.P. - In that event wouldn't you find yourselves in this position? The boys who are pretty active go where they want to go and won't they express themselves in their vote so you can immediately frame a new resolution based on that fact and get it through?

BROTHER HUTSON: I certainly think the Executive Committee should select the place of the convention. The active chapters will not fail to indulge in log-rolling unless you have this constitution. They always did it at conventions. You remember at Chicago the almost disgraceful action of representatives of certain cities? You are putting these men on the committee because you trust them, as Brother McDonald said, and I believe they are better qualified to select the place than all the chapters combined.

Thereupon, Brother Clarke assumed the chair.

BROTHER MC PHERSON: I would just like to say a word on this proposition of log-rolling. I have seen a pretty good

example of it done here and it was not all done by the active delegates. I think we should have some little say-so - with all due respect to the Grand Prudential Committee.

BROTHER HOLDEN: I think that the log-rolling that Brother McPherson speaks of don't take place at conventions. They all get together at conventions and the invitation comes in and all want to take a nice trip. I don't believe the Grand Executive Committee will be unfair in selecting a place for the convention. I would suggest they be given the power to name the place and date of the convention and they should fix that seven months before the convention is held and unless an appeal is received from one-third of the chapters, the decision should be considered as final.

One thing we want to guard against is some outrageous date or place for political purposes.

I move that unless one-third of the chapters register a protest within a month from the time the notice is sent out it will be adopted.

Thereupon the above motion was seconded.

BROTHER CLARKE: I think there was a motion pending which was made previous to your motion. I thought there was a motion before the house to strike it out.

Thereupon the G.J.P. resumed the chair.

G.J.P. - Which section was that?

BROTHER CLARKE: Section 2. Brother Holden has made a motion.

G.J.P. What was the motion, Brother Holden?

BROTHER HOLDEN: I made a motion that the National Executive Committee be given the power to fix the place, date and location of the convention but that they should do it seven months before the convention, and unless protested by one-third of the active chapters, the thing was considered final.

Thereupon the above motion was adopted.

BROTHER CLARKE: I think there should be a requirement that we have the convention ever so often.

G.J.P. - Why not, if we have a convention every two years.

BROTHER RICE: I was going to say, Brother Holden, if the appeal is received, there should be a referendum on it. In other words, the appeal should not be held up. I think it should include the date, time and place. That will cover both points.

G.J.P. - I had in mind this situation once. During the time I was administrative officer of the fraternity, we were going to hold our convention and found our financial condition would not permit it and we had to slip it over the next year. Now then, if you make it arbitrary that the convention will be held, you can do one of two things. You can go ahead and hold the convention and run the fraternity in debt, or you can amend the constitution within the thirty day limit to do away with the convention that year. Aren't we anticipating more than the exigencies of the occasion require? In other words, if an exigency arises where we cannot conveniently hold a convention, we can put that up to the

chapter as legislation for that particular time and occasion to pass it over. You see my point, don't you, or haven't I made myself clear?

BROTHER HOLDEN: I think we should fix up Section 1 by saying the convention shall be held bi-annually, except in periods of great emergency within the fraternity or national emergency - something of that sort.

G.J.P. - The difficulty is we have a lot of verbiage and it seems to me we ought to do away with that.

BROTHER HOLDEN: Could you have held one in 1917?

G.J.P. - No, it would have been utterly impossible.

BROTHER HOLDEN: Lots of them had shut down.

G.J.P. - I think we had fourteen chapters and seven practically completely suspended. You could not hold a referendum.

BROTHER _____: It seems to me we are borrowing trouble. Let's leave it as it is.

BROTHER HUTSON: I want to ask about Section 11:
all the
"A majority vote of ~~x~~ chapters shall sustain all legislation from which a referendum appeal has been made."

I would like to know what the present constitution provides - a majority of two-thirds?

G.J.P. - I have forgotten.

BROTHER HOLDEN: It depends on what it is.

G.J.P. - Constitutional amendments are not really referendum matters in that sense. This referendum refers to general legislation. Of course you could not consider a

a constitutional provision which requires a two-thirds or three-fourths vote as falling within that. I don't know whether a two-thirds majority -- to my recollection, is it a majority?

BROTHER HUTSON: What is the difference between this and the two-thirds we have been talking about all morning?

G.J.P. - This isn't constitutional.

BROTHER _____: Mr. President, in regard to Section 7, I want to make a motion to strike out the words "alumni council" and insert "chapter alumni association."

G.J.P. - In other words your idea is to organize chapter alumni associations?

BROTHER _____? My idea is that the alumni councils are more or less of a social nature and composed of men from all the chapters, whereas, in alumni associations you have an organization of men from the same chapter and interested in the activities of that chapter.

BROTHER HUTSON: Let's see - chapter alumni associations.

G.J.P. - Do you want to add that?

BROTHER _____: As I understand that, alumni association comes under an additional provision. I will withdraw that.

BROTHER _____: There is a question on Section 4. It reads: "every National Convention shall be the sole judge of the qualifications of its own members."

I don't just see how they could be the judge of

their own members before their credentials are accepted. They are not members of the convention until their credentials are accepted, so how could they go ahead?

G.J.P. - In answer to that, let me explain that the provisions of parliamentary law provide that those men that are entitled under normal conditions, sit in for the purpose of organizing and if there be a contesting delegation, they have always avoided either delegation from voting upon their own qualifications.

Thereupon, on motion duly seconded, Article 7 was adopted as amended by a vote of 23 ayes and no nays.

G.J.P. - We will proceed now to Article 8 - Alumni Councils.

BROTHER RICE: I would like to ask the question, whether we ought to dignify alumni by charter. Might it not be certificates? Some of these alumni may die out or move suddenly. I think we should hesitate using the word "charter" with the word "alumni". I might mention a certificate might be given and a provision made that \$25.00 a year be contributed by the alumni councils to the National Headquarters and let the payment of these dues be the test whether they be alumni council.

G.J.P. - In answer to the first question as to the difference between a certificate and a charter. It seems to me we are quibbling over a matter of language. I think they mean the same thing in law.

BROTHER HOLDEN: The charter mentioned here is not

the same as for new chapters.

Here is the point. The alumni council will be asked to pay dues. The alumni council cannot, in fairness, be asked to pay dues unless given the voting power. If you want alumni dues, give them the voting power. If you don't want to give them the voting power, don't ask them for the dues.

G.J.P. - What do you want to do about it?

BROTHER HOLDEN: In order to get the thing before the house, I ask an expression of opinion among the delegates here present; yes or no? Shall we give the alumni council voting power and ask them to pay dues, or shall we not?

Thereupon, the above motion, being duly seconded, being put to a vote, resulted as follows: Ayes 13, Nays 7.

BROTHER CLARKE: Is that motion to the effect that the convention is of that opinion?

G.J.P. Yes, that the convention goes on record as favoring the alumni council having power to vote, but being obliged also to pay dues.

BROTHER HOLDEN: I don't believe we want to mention the constitution here because that subject expressed pro and con would take a good deal of time without getting anywhere. This convention has gone on record in favor of doing that thing.

I move it be referred to the Grand Prudential Committee, and a resolution drawn up and submitted to them not later than October 1st, 1924, on that point.

Thereupon, the above motion being duly seconded, was carried.

BROTHER _____: Why not have it one locality or city. I don't know whether county, or city, or what when it was voted on.

G.J.P. - Instead of using the word "city", use "vininity". Any objection to that?

BROTHER MC DONALD: If you know what the vicinity includes. The idea was the minimum qualification was put at ten. You have to have ten in the city before you have a council. A small group of cities - I came from the Tri-cities - it is to prevent a council rising which will not have sufficient strength to really deserve a charter.

It seems to me a minimum qualification of a city should be given, especially as the convention is giving the alumni council a vote.

BROTHER HUTSON: Why not let the Grand Executive Committee decide whether it is a city strong enough for the establishment of a council.

BROTHER _____: As I understand this motion that has passed here, we are going to grant the voting privilege and charter to alumni council, and yet we don't grant that privilege to charter alumni associations and they are incorporated within the state where resident.

BROTHER HOLDEN: We haven't gotten to the chapter alumni association yet. I wanted to get the alumni council lined up first. What I wanted to propose was that the chapter have three votes in the convention. The chapter

alumni associations, where they exist, have one vote, and the alumni council one vote.

BROTHER CLARKE:m I rather question the word "vicinity" if you make it city or cities. We went into that question and we were afraid if you leave it open to the vicinity and you give it a vote, and if that vote depends on the number of members in the council, a council might consider the members in a radius of two hundred miles as members of the council.

Our idea was, you will have more specialization if you provide that it be composed of at least ten members who shall be resident of a city that petitions.

BROTHER HOLDEN: I think that is well taken, considering the New York area. It is a numerous district. It comprises parts of New Jersey, Connecticut and a large part of Long Island.

Suppose we had members in the alumni council of New York, we might have members who would be in the out-lying district and be members of the council and might come once in a while. I think we ought to be required to have a nucleus of men in the city proper that can be depended upon going. I think ten men not to much. It is too small. We ought to require twenty-five.

G.J.P. - Isn't that a detail the executive committee should work out?

I would like to get away to take the two o'clock train. I don't know whether you want to finish this matter and get on to the next order of business before I go or not. It is immaterial to me. It is now five minutes after twelve 238

o'clock. We are losing time.

BROTHER HUTSON: I move the adoption of Article 8.

Thereupon, the above motion being duly seconded, was carried.

BROTHER CAMPBELL: I don't want to take much time. The next proposition we have in hand - the committee gave consideration for alumni associations, and the convention committee appointed yesterday adopted three resolutions. They are as follows:

ARTICLE IX. CHAPTER ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS.

Section 1. That all chapters of Alpha Sigma Phi be hereby required to establish Chapter Alumni Associations and that such incorporated bodies conform to the provisions of the uniform plan of organization as submitted to the National Convention, September 6th to 8th, 1923. That this provision shall not be retro-active to existing Chapter Alumni Associations.

Section 2. That the President and Secretary of duly organized Chapter Alumni Associations must petition the Grand Executive Committee for the granting of an Alumni Association Charter. That a copy of the Constitution and By-laws must accompany the petition for charter. That with each application a charter fee of Ten Dollars, (\$10.00) must be forwarded.

Section 3. That a Grand Officer be designated by the Grand Executive Committee to supervise the organization and administration of Chapter Alumni Associations and to

correlate the relations of Alumni Associations to the National Fraternity; that the actions of such official be subject to the final review of the Grand Prudential Committee.

Section 4: That each chartered Alumni Association of Alpha Sigma Phi be empowered to send a delegate, with floor and voting privileges to the National Conventions of the Fraternity. That the expenses of such delegate be defrayed by the Alumni Association.

G.J.P. - Brother Campbell can we not submit your resolutions as a whole and pass upon them? Don't we all agree if one is passed, all three should?

BROTHER RICE: Then it should be referred to the Committee on Alumni and if any changes are made by that Committee, referred back to this Committee before it is acted on.

BROTHER HOLDEN: That refers to this Alumni Council vote. My idea is that the executive committee should have charge of that.

BROTHER CAMPBELL: I move these provisions be inserted in this tentative constitution as Article 9, Chapter Alumni Associations, Sections, 1, 2, 3 and 4.

BROTHER _____: I would like to raise a question. What about the new chapters with very few alumni? How much time would they be allowed?

G.J.P. - Be indefinite.

Thereupon the above motion being duly seconded, was carried.

G.J.P. - Now fellows the announcement is made that luncheon is served. I don't know whether we are all ready for it or not. We have Articles 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. All these articles that follow will have to be re-numbered from old Article 9, up to and including old Article 16.

Thereupon it was moved that the balance of the constitution, being Articles 9 to 16 inclusive, (as originally numbered) be accepted and submitted to the chapters.

Thereupon the above motion, being duly seconded, was carried.

BROTHER CLARKE: In reference to Atticle 6 as to the place of headquarters, I move it be left just as it is, "the Grand Executive Committee shall maintain National Headquarters for the Fraternity."

BROTHER HOLDEN:

This constitution simply supercedes the old constitution in all respects except that provision for headquarters.

BROTHER CLARKE: Your Grand Executive Committee shall maintain headquarters just as the constitution says.

BROTHER HOLDEN: I move that the selection of the headquarters shall be determined by a two-thirds vote of the chapters.

G.J.P. - Then your idea is to submit that as a referendum?

BROTHER HOLDEN: As an amendment to the constitution.

Thereupon the above motion was seconded.

G.J.P. - There is absolutely nothing to prevent any chapter from submitting as a part of this matter that goes out a resolution to the effect that the constitution be amended as to place, and inserting New York, Chicago or podunk.

The motion, as I understand it, Section 7 would read as follows:

"Section 7. That the Grand Executive Committee shall maintain a National Headquarters for the Fraternity at a place to be determined by a referendum vote of two-thirds of the chapters."

BROTHER CLARKE: If this resolution is adopted this way, what provision have you for determining where the headquarters will be and when this becomes effective?

BROTHER HOLDEN: Put after that that we have discussed that the headquarters shall be located in New York until changed.

G.J.P. - You are over-looking one thing. Let us pass as a separate resolution, but not a part of this, a resolution to the effect that when this proposed constitution is submitted that a resolution as to the place of the National Headquarters shall be submitted to the chapters at the same time and let them decide.

Are you ready for the two resolutions? You are voting on the amendment to Article 6 of Section 7, and a resolution to the effect that this referendum vote provided for shall be submitted at the same time with this proposed constitution.

BROTHER HOLDEN: I don't want this constitution to go into effect without a provision as to where headquarters are.

Thereupon the resolutions above referred to were adopted.

G.J.P. - Now this will be the last time I will appear in the chair and I hope that you elect your chairman.

Thereupon Brother Darrah was nominated as chairman.

BROTHER DARRAH: I have a lot of business to attend to in connection with these expense accounts and I would like to nominate Ben Clarke.

Thereupon, there being no further nominations, Brother Clarke was unanimously elected chairman.

Thereupon the convention adjourned to meet at 1:30 o'clock P.M. Friday September 8th, 1923.

AFTERNOON SESSION,

Saturday, September 8, 1923.

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Brother Clarke in the Chair.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: Is Brother Hall coming in.

BROTHER HUTSON: He is. He will be right in.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: As I understand it, while we are waiting, the order of business is the Resolution Committee's report. The Resolution Committee has not reported as yet and they are reporting some resolutions apparently that must be passed, or must be taken up first, and as shown by the program we have "Invitations for the 1925 Convention," and "Election of Officers." I do not know whether there is any unfinished business or committees which haven't reported.

BROTHER JAMES: Is there a possibility that the petitions will be adopted.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: There is nothing that the convention can do on the petitions.

BROTHER JAMES: Is there a resolution that it be reported back to the Chapters.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: Do you desire that the chapters go on record whether they were favorably impressed.

BROTHER JAMES: Merely, does there have to be a resolution to have them sent back to the chapters for consideration and have them vote. The petitions are in the hands of the headquarters now.

BROTHER CLARKE: The petition of these particular bodies who had representatives here?

BROTHER JAMES: Yes.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: That is provided for by your by-laws and constitution. We will now have the roll call please.

Thereupon the E. S. called the roll, and all delegates were present but two, Rho and Psi.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: I don't imagine the auditing committee will be ready to report until after we get further along in the session.

BROTHER DARRAH: There are a few more expense accounts to go over.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: I think the first order of business is the consideration of the resolutions as drawn by the Resolution Committee. I will ask the man who has been appointed to act for the Chairman, who could not be present, to report.

BROTHER HEAVRIN: Most of these resolutions have met with the hearty approval of the Committee on Resolutions, but all of them have not. We have been requested to draw those up and we felt it was our duty to do so regardless of our opinion.

The first resolution is as follows:

"Resolved that: all public initiation activities should be eliminated and that rough-stuff or horse play whether inside or out (except in public) shall be left to the discretion of the individual chapters."

Shall we read all of them and pass them all.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: We will pass each resolution.

BROTHER HEAVRIN: I move the adoption of the resolution.

Motion seconded.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: Any discussion.

BROTHER SQUYRES: What is meant by "rough-stuff" and "outside initiation". If he means the initiation that takes place outside the Fraternity house and out of way places, I think that is a mighty good thing to keep that. I think that is one of the most impressive scenes of the whole ceremonies, even though it may be a little rough.

BROTHER HEAVRIN: If you permit me to do so, it does not fall within this resolution, as long as it is not public.

BROTHER SQUYRES: It spoke of outdoor initiation.

BROTHER HEAVRIN: This leaves it to the individual chapter.

BROTHER _____ I think we should retain that daylight scene and rough stuff. I know that matter has come up as recently as the last four months.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: Will you kindly read that a little slower.

BROTHER HEAVRIN: (Reading) Resolved that: all public initiation activities should be eliminated and that rough-stuff or horse play whether inside or out (except in public) shall be left to the discretion of the individual chapters."

BROTHER HUTSON: That has nothing to do with the ritual. It has to do with sending a man on the street to peddle pie. It is not against the outdoor scene.

Thereupon, on vote taken, the above resolution was adopted.

BROTHER HEAVRIN: The second resolution is as follows:

"Resolved that: the first issue of the Tomahawk in the even years shall be devoted exclusively to a directory of the complete membership of the fraternity which shall include:

1. Name of members in alphabetical order.
2. Chapter
3. Date of initiation
4. Permanent address."

BROTHER HARGEAR: I might explain about this as the Resolution Committee saw it. The idea was to do this, we found that the Directory would be very expensive to put out. We thought if we devoted one issue of the Tomahawk every two years to do this one thing, leaving out generally what it has in it, chapter letters, things like that, and if this life membership plan is approved, every man in the fraternity would receive his directory. Every two years it would be revised and supplemented and every two years every man would receive a directory of the Fraternity. It would save the expense of putting out another volume every two years.

BROTHER RICHARDSON: Would it, to construe it strictly, bar any announcement or current information in the Tomahawk.

BROTHER HEAVRIN: We discussed that point and we were of the unanimous opinion that it should be devoted exclusively to this directory, because there has been a lot of discussion over our directory, the expense, and whether it would be the best thing to do and we thought this the most economical in doing it and we thought we could devote

one issue to that purpose.

BROTHER RICHARDSON: I don't see where we gain anything by barring in our resolution the right to put in some useful thing in our publication.

BROTHER MCCAW: I recall this was done once before, although the issue was not exclusively used. I recall at that time the issue was very expensive and the membership was not more than half as much as now. I would like to hear from Brother Hall on this question.

BROTHER HALL: Mr. Chairman, I didn't hear the resolution. I gather from the discussion that you are going to take an issue of the Tomahawk to make a directory. I do not think anything of the idea, that is my opinion. As to the cost I cannot say. I know it would be very expensive, but it certainly would break up the Tomahawk, if you want to have a decent directory. It wont cost you any more to get out an extra publication covering the same thing; and you are still preserving the Tomahawk. I am editor of the Tomahawk at present and I am sure I wouldn't want to put anything in there like that. After today I may not be the editor. That will be up to the next man. If we want a directory let's have a directory; if we want to issue a magazine let's have a magazine.

BROTHER _____ In view of the fact that our Tomahawk is only published quarterly, it would be a very foolish step to make one number purely a directory. That means you are going to keep it from the active chapter and the Alu ni for a period of eight months every time you issue the directory. I would absolutely disapprove making

it part of the Tomahawk.

BROTHER HUTSON: Some fraternities who have faced this issue have solved it by issuing a special number. If you want to keep the Tomahawk and directory, let's not combine them. I think it a good idea to have it as a special issue of the Tomahawk. I so move that a special issue of the Tomahawk be published at the beginning of each even numbered college year, devoted exclusively to the directory. I will withdraw that motion and make the suggestion to the Chairman of the Resolution Committee.

BROTHER WILLIAMS: I move the adoption of that resolution as read.

BROTHER HEAVRIN: I will offer the resolution as amended, as follows:

"Resolved that: a special issue of the Tomahawk at the beginning of each even numbered college year shall be devoted exclusively to a directory of the complete membership of the fraternity which shall include.

1. Name of members in alphabetical order.
2. Chapter.
3. Date of initiation.
4. Permanent address."

Thereupon, on vote taken, the above resolution was adopted.

BROTHER HEAVRIN: The next resolution is as follows:

"Be it resolved that: the daily allowance for the official delegates shall be increased from three to six dollars per day while in attendance at the National Convention of 1923."

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: I know this will involve a great deal of discussion.

BROTHER _____ At this point, I will not get my expenses paid. in view of the fact that there are many luncheons and banquets provided, I would like to know from the fellows if their expenses reach six dollars a day.

BROTHER McCOLLISTER: It is a great deal higher than three dollars, five dollars I should say.

BROTHER _____ I think five dollars is fair enough as far as my expenses are concerned, we are going in the hole.

BROTHER WILLIAMS: I would simply like to hear from Mr. Hall, the Treasurer, on this question.

BROTHER HALL: The resolution is to increase how much?

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: Six dollars a day.

BROTHER HALL: I don't believe if any one is trying to live within reason his expenses will reach six dollars. Mine don't and I think I am living in one of the most expensive rooms in the Hotel. I have noticed since I have been Treasurer of the Fraternity a number of active delegates come to the convention they seem to have it in mind it is a free feed, get all you can out of it. That certainly was true at the Chicago Convention. It certainly is here. If those delegates get anything out of the convention they ought to be willing to pay a little bit themselves. All of us have to do that, and if you can't afford it yourself, put it up to your chapter. Surely you will get a little something to take back to the chapter. We have to consider the condition of the treasury.

Brothers, before I forget it I want to say the Auditing Committee in auditing these reports are allowing railroad fare and pullman for a distance not exceeding that from your chapter here and return. Some delegates put in from where they happen to be coming from. Certainly it would not be fair if a delegate came from a chapter a few hundred miles away and he lived on the coast, to pay his fare from the Pacific coast to the convention. See what kind of thing we got into. A number of delegates do that thing. I try to think it is a misunderstanding. I am not accusing any one doing that intentionally. The thing is, we must hold our expenses down to the minimum. I haven't heard a single question how we stand financially.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: I was going to ask you that.

BROTHER HALL: I made an extensive report to the Prudential Committee, 35 typewritten pages. It is at your service. It was offered as an exhibit in the Grand Prudential Committee report. It seems to me before you spend any money you ought to delve into that report. It has a conclusive table for the past two years. I do not want to take the time to read those tables, but they are for your information. We haven't got much in the treasury. We haven't as much as at the last convention.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: I thought perhaps the Auditing Committee would have an opinion as to what a fair amount to the delegates per diem would be.

BROTHER MACNEISH: My personal opinion.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: Yours or the committee's.

BROTHER MACNEISH: I have not heard all the remarks, but off-hand I would say five dollars would be a reasonable amount, for three days, that would be fifteen dollars.

BROTHER _____: I would like to amend that resolution and make it \$4.50 a day and compromise.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: There simply has been a resolution read Brother MacNeish to the effect that the increase be made to six dollars; no motion made on it.

BROTHER BUDD: What is the use of arguing over fifty cents a day. I move that five dollars a day be the sum.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: The discussion is on the question whether it be five dollars a day or some other amount.

BROTHER JAMES: May I make an expression as coming from one of the council. I come from the council where none of the expenses are paid. It did come up for discussion at a recent meeting of our council, but we feel rather than increase unduly the expenses of the active delegates, and the councils expected to be here, that the Alumni be urged to be here at their own expenses entirely, and it was the opinion ^{that} of the delegates should curb theirs as much as possible rather than increase them, for the reason that the National Headquarters heretofore has existed to run primarily from convention to convention without getting anywhere. They spend all the money ^{every} ~~for~~ two years and start out to collect it for two years more, and at the end of the convention they are shot. I do not believe we will get a headquarters that will be really worthy until we put it on a financial basis; to that end we should reduce the expenses rather than increase them any more than is necessary.

That is the sense of the Pittsburg Council.

BROTHER APSEY: I have my own opinion. In my Chapter the dues are about as high as we can stand and I think anything that will keep down the expenses is to be desired. I think ~~in~~ the chapter when selecting delegates to these conventions, should arrange to secure men who could stand may be two or three dollars loss a day and for that reason I would like to see the daily allowance remain at three dollars, what it is now.

BROTHER ROVELL: I would like to bring out another point that has not been discussed yet. That is, the brothers going to college at the present time are not in an independent financial condition and several of them --- I am not speaking in behalf of those brothers who are now attending here, but I do know for a fact that in our chapter many of the boys are working their way through college and others of them have not any too much money to be thrown away --- I am not saying this money is thrown away --- but in my case one month of summer cut out from work. I had to quit before the first of this month and when I go back it will be impracticable for me to work until October and that is when the college work begins. Then there is quite a bit expended. About all I have saved this summer has gone out into this trip I made here to this convention. So I don't think that there is really any excess being given to the delegates when it is at five dollars a day. In fact I think it is quite the minimum.

BROTHER HACHELISH: I don't want to imply any one is getting by with the five dollars. I think that is impossible.

BROTHER HUTSON: Two points; one the National Fraternity and one the individual man. The National Fraternity say \$5.00, the individual man say \$6.00. I so move to amend the question before the house and make it \$4.50.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: If you gentlemen don't mind my making a remark from the chair. I think it is the general consensus of opinion that the expenses of the men should be paid but they ought not to make their expenses more than necessary. I don't believe that we ought to figure on picking men who are financially able to come to the convention; we might not pick the best men. We are quibbling over \$124.00, between six and five and \$72.00 between five and four and a half. We have a lot of business to do this afternoon. I think we ought to get busy and do it.

Thereupon a motion was made for the previous question.

BROTHER MACNEISH: There happens to be a by-law in print right here that the allowance is three dollars a day.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: To be frank with you, gentlemen, I noticed that proposition. I didn't know how the previous conventions got by with the by-law provision as to three dollars a day. Not being a delegate and being an alumnus it didn't devolve upon me to raise the question. Personally, I think the men's expenses ought to be paid. I could not quite figure out how by a resolution you could override the by-law.

BROTHER RICE: I think the by-laws say it should not be less than three dollars. Any way the Convention can always appropriate money.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: Not when the constitution says the delegate is allowed so much per day.

BROTHER MCCAW: I take it the resolution carries the expression of opinion. I would say if the resolution is adopted here the Executive or Prudential Committee is obliged to present it to the Chapters in case it requires an amendment.

BROTHER _____ I move the previous question.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: The amendment from \$5.00 to \$4.50 was not seconded. We are now voting on making it \$5.00.

Thereupon the resolution, as amended, making it \$5.00 instead of \$6.00, was adopted.

BROTHER HEAVRIN: The next resolution is as follows:

"Resolved that: the committee on song books be and it is authorized and directed to print in pamphlet form such songs of the fraternity which have been approved or may be approved by this committee prior to the publication of the same, that said committee be requested that they endeavor to publish such songs not later than first of April, 1924."

BROTHER RICE: Instead of saying "pamphlet form" we might include several pages. The idea was the other day that it might be one sheet.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: That would include that. We used the word "pamphlet" so they would not publish a book.

Thereupon on motion, duly seconded, the above resolution was adopted.

BROTHER HEAVRIN: The next resolution is as follows:

"Resolved that: the G. P. C. be authorized and directed to expend a sum not to exceed \$500.00 between

each National Convention for the purpose of giving suitable publicity to our National Conventions."

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: Any discussion on that question.

BROTHER JAMES: How does that compare with other conventions.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: This convention I know nothing about. The Chicago Convention we were under \$500.

BROTHER PAINE: In Chicago the G. P. C. did not pay that.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: I happen to be on this Resolution Committee, that is why I am talking. The idea was the particular committee in the locality might not take it upon themselves to use this publicity method. In this convention they did so. It seemed to be the consensus of opinion the last time that the publicity should be handled this way.

BROTHER PAINE: Why should not the resolution be amended that it be used "if necessary" by the G. P. C.

BROTHER HEAVRIN: Just insert "if necessary"?

THEREUPON the above resolution was adopted, as amended, to read as follows:

"Resolved that: the G. P. C. be authorized and directed to expend a sum not to exceed \$500.00, if necessary, between each national convention, for the purpose of giving suitable publicity to our National Conventions."

BROTHER HEAVRIN: The next resolution is as follows:

"Be it resolved that: the G.P.C. be authorized to appoint an alumnus adviser and an educational adviser."

Thereupon on motion, duly seconded, the above resolution was adopted.

- ✓ 28 - Badge referendum
- ✓ 32 - Fixing date & place
of next Nat'l Conv
- 236 - Alumni councils
- 240 - Send article 9 pers
- 246 - Name & stuff
- 249 - Directory
- 251 - 3 to \$6 allowance
- 255 - Song book comm
to pub pamphlet April '24
- 256 ✓ 500 suitable publicity
between conventions
- 256 - GPC appoint all alumnus
advisers and an education
adviser
- 257 - Favor expansion in South
- 257 - title for life G.P. Emer
- 257 - 29 art 1 - 23-24 10
somewhere By GPC
2 - alumni 15
- 263 ✓ April 1925 GPC report
of activities printed
distributed to chapters
- 269 ✓ date & place conv
refer Jan 1, 1925

Mr. Stevens:

If you can come over this evening I will
be glad to show you the apartment I told
you about in our house for rent for next
year.

Mrs. Siddings.

BROTHER HEAVRIN: The next resolution is:

"Be it resolved that: this convention go on record as being heartily in favor of early but conservative expansion in the south."

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: Any discussion on that.

BROTHER HARTZLER: I move the resolution be adopted.
Motion seconded.

BROTHER _____ Why not include the west in that?

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: Because I think the policy in the past has been to do that.

Thereupon the above resolution was adopted as read.

BROTHER HEAVRIN: The next resolution is as follows:

"Resolved that: in appreciation of the long and self sacrificing leadership of our retiring G. J. W. that there is hereby conferred upon him for life the title of Grand Junior President Emeritus."

Thereupon, on motion, duly seconded, the above resolution was unanimously adopted.

BROTHER HEAVRIN: The next resolution is as follows:

"Resolved that: Section 9 of Article I of the By-Laws be, and the same is hereby amended, so as to read as follows: Every member who is active during the academic year of 1923-4 or thereafter or any Initiate of that year or thereafter shall thereupon become a life subscriber to The Tomahawk and shall pay a subscription price of \$10.00.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: That carries out the identical language of the Committee that worked on this report for four years.

BROTHER JAMES: Does that specify when that is to be paid?

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: I imagine that would be with the dues.

BROTHER JAMES: Does it say that.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: This is a constitutional amendment. I think your routine matters will be carried out by your proper committee, as to when that is to be paid.

BROTHER RICE: I didn't quite hear that. Does that mean an old alumnus like myself should pay ten dollars and get a life subscription.

BROTHER HEAVRIN: It does not say that.

BROTHER RICE: Shouldn't that be in there.

BROTHER YODER: Why not make it fifteen dollars.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: Let get the opinion of the Alumni here, that is the quickest way out.

BROTHER JAMES: Brother Rice said they are the best pay you have. They are older; the average time will be less anyway. Why stick them more.

BROTHER HUTTON: The Tomahawk needs every bit of revenue they can get and if the Alumni are willing to pay fifteen dollars they should be allowed to do that. If an Alumnus is able to pay fifteen dollars, it is the cheapest thing to buy for that amount of money.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: If I try to go too fast, don't hesitate to kick. It is only because we want to get through I am doing it. It has been suggested that this be made in two sections. He will read it.

BROTHER HEAVRIN: The first section will remain as I read it before.

The second section will be as follows:

"Section 2. Every Alumni member shall be allowed

to have a life subscription for \$15.00."

BROTHER BAST: I move that it be adopted.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: This is an amendment to the by-laws.

BROTHER RICE: I have a strong feeling while some Alumni may contribute fifteen dollars, the way these figure ~~it~~ look, you will get more at ten dollars than fifteen dollars. It is going to be difficult to get them anyway. I think ten dollars is the better sum. I move that it be left at ten dollars.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: There is a motion before the house, the original resolution giving life membership to actives at ten dollars, and a second section giving it to the Alumni at fifteen dollars. Do you want the question.

BROTHER EDBERG Just placing yourself in the position of an alumnus, I wonder how you would feel if your active delegate came back and told you the glad tidings that he and the active men voted themselves an active life membership for ten dollars and you fifteen dollars.

BROTHER HUTTON: I think what Brother Edberg has said has a bearing on the question. I believe ten dollars is too low for the actives. I don't believe the actives will put through a higher rate. I don't believe the ten dollar rate will be feasible for the actives. I don't think we should take chances with the alumni. I believe we ought to have fifteen dollars.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: To expedite matters we will take one section at a time.

BROTHER The idea is to sell the Tomhawk. It will sell at ten dollars better than fifteen. If you will

look over the table of the last Tomahawk and see the number of Alumni of the last chapters that take it, it doesn't seem to be much of a subscription list; I believe the appeal made to the alumni on the basis of ten dollars will be more acceptable than fifteen dollars, but where the active delegates are voting it isn't fair to the Alumni to have them vote themselves ten and vote for the Alumni to pay fifteen.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: As a matter of fact I think you are more interest in seeing the Tomahawk placed in the hands of as many men as possible than getting money in. Our idea in the Tomahawk is to create an interest in the Fraternity.

BROTHER PAINE: I would like to ask Brother Hutson, would it be put on for ten dollars each.

BROTHER HUTSON: If I could answer that with the facts at my disposal, I would say no.

BROTHER PAINE: I mean if we got twice as many for ten as fifteen, wouldn't it be better if we get one and a half as many subscriptions.

BROTHER HUTSON: I think we should have a fifteen dollar rate for the actives and alumni.

BROTHER MORRILL: As an Alumni in the University field, in view of the elaborate tables that have been prepared, I feel that ten dollar membership is fundamentally unsound. Just last year I made a careful inquiry from six leading universities in this country on the life plan of the alumni and it was based on the question that the only safe life subscription plan was that where the principle

furnishes an amount to defray the expense of the publication. But there is nothing in the world to preclude any convention or future chapter amendments which will knock out the compulsory initiation subscription and invalidate the whole plan. I don't oppose the proposal made here, but I think anything that makes it more solid in the long run, I am in favor of the fifteen dollars.

BROTHER HALL: In order to facilitate this paying off, the delegates, we are now read to start the run on the bank and I would like to have them come over one at a time and not interfere with the meeting.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: We are ready for the question. We will vote on the first section first.

Thereupon the first section was adopted as read.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: The second section, which now reads: The alumnus should be given life subscription of the Tomahawk for fifteen dollars.

Thereupon, on vote taken, the second section was adopted to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. Every alumnus member shall be allowed to have a life subscription for \$15.00."

BROTHER ROWELL: Mr. Chairman, I just had a thought for a change. Wouldn't it be possible to amend the first section so that when an active member does become an alumni member he will donate five dollars more to his subscription to the Tomahawk for life subscription. That makes it square and the thing will be on a much firmer basis.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: You are losing time discussing it.

BROTHER ROWELL: When we sent it to the chapter it will

be in that form.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: The resolution is passed.

BROTHER HEAVRIN: The next resolution.

"Resolved: that we have received much information and helpful words of advice from Brothers E. S. McCullough, J. B. Warner, Thomas Kelly, T. E. Putnam and David Davies, and we extend our sincere thanks to them."

Thereupon, on motion duly seconded, the above resolution was unanimously adopted.

BROTHER HEAVRIN: The next is:

"Be it resolved that the E. S. be authorized to extend by letter our appreciation and thanks to the several speakers who have been our guests at this convention, and also to the management of the Hotel Deshler for the courtesy shown and treatment shown us.

Thereupon, on motion duly seconded, the above resolution was unanimously adopted.

BROTHER HEAVRIN: "Be it resolved that the E. S. be authorized to ^{extend} by letter our thanks and appreciation to the firms of Falfour and Brochan, for the favors extended this convention.

Thereupon, on motion duly seconded, the above resolution was unanimously adopted.

BROTHER HEAVRIN: "Resolved, that we go on record as expressing our heartiest thanks and appreciation for the splendid work and cooperating of Columbus Council of Zeta, Epsilon and Delta, in making this convention the most successful convention in our history."

Thereupon, on motion duly seconded, the above resolution was unanimously adopted.

BROTHER HAVAN: Here is a resolution that came to the table a few moments ago.

"Be it resolved that the Alpha Sigma Phi convention go on record as being heartily in favor of the support of the Red Cross Plan."

CHAIRMAN CLARK: This is a question everybody has certain views on and we will have quite a discussion. I don't think it is a discourtesy to the speaker.

BROTHER RICHARDSON: I move its adoption.

BROTHER _____ I don't think this is a political organization ----

CHAIRMAN CLARK: There is another question here. I don't believe we want to turn this down.

BROTHER FAIR: I don't see why it should not go through .

Thereupon, on motion duly seconded, the above resolution was adopted.

BROTHER HAVAN: There are some resolutions that were submitted to the Committee to be read to you. We didn't have anything to do with them. They were given to us by Brother Rice:

"Resolved, that Grand Prudential Committee prepare a report of its activities, including the activities of the Executive Secretary, and cause the same to be printed, so that it may be distributed to the chapters by April 1, 1925: & There may also be included with said printed report, such other reports or references to reports to be presented

to the Convention as shall indicate matters likely to be considered by the convention."

Thereupon, on motion duly seconded, the above resolution was adopted.

BROTHER RICE: The other resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That a new section be added to Article XXII of the Constitution, as follows:

Section 15. The National Convention shall select a committee to be called the Committee on Organization, which shall nominate the personnel of a Committee on Audit and such other committees, not exceeding ten in number, as shall appear to said Committee on Organization to be most effective for satisfactorily carrying on the deliberations of the Convention."

BROTHER WILLIAMS: I move we table the resolution.

Thereupon, the above motion being duly seconded, was carried, and the last above resolution tabled.

BROTHER _____ I move the reports of this convention be issued to the Chapters for their approval or rejection within thirty days and their response be back to National Headquarters within three days, if no vote is sent back, that they be considered voting in the affirmative.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: I want to get your motion. You mean all the reports that have been submitted here?

BROTHER _____ No, all the amendments to the constitution; things like that.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: The constitution provides for that.

BROTHER CAMPBELL: With the permission of the resolution committee, I read this morning in regard to the new consti- 264

tation. I also want to submit it to the convention for its approval. I do not think it will be necessary to read those four sections.

CHAIRMAN STANLEY: The suggestion is that the resolutions which we passed this morning, involving the Alumni Association in the new constitution be incorporated in the old constitution, with the idea that if the new constitution does not go through, you will still have that in your old constitution. I don't believe it is necessary to read those. The convention acted on it this morning.

BROTHER HURSON: I have it accepted.

Thereupon, the above motion being duly seconded, was adopted.

BROTHER FAIRB: In the matter of the amendments to this new constitution that have been proposed, quite a number were put through last evening. I am wondering how those will appear before the chapter; will they be in group form as they appear on the convention floor.

CHAIRMAN STANLEY: I don't get what you mean.

BROTHER FAIRB: I mean some of the wording is not as clear as it may have been.

CHAIRMAN STANLEY: The convention adopted the constitution in the word given. I don't believe any one has the right or authority to change it and submit it to the chapter other than what was adopted.

BROTHER FAIRB: In other words it would not be possible to submit it back to the committee for polishing it off.

CHAIRMAN STANLEY: The Assistant Secretary said he would await a report from us what the amendments were. I don't believe after the constitution is passed by the convention, we

have a right to make any changes.

BROTHER PAINE: I move the convention approve the returning of that constitution for change by the original drafters of same, so it may be clear and understandable, without of course changing the meaning.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: I am afraid the committee as a whole cannot remember everybody's idea of what those things mean.

BROTHER _____ Not that we haven't any confidence in the Committee, but there might be an amendment here passed and the committee interpret it ---

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: There was no second to that motion.

BROTHER HUTSON: Is it in order for me to make a motion as a resolution. I move the place and date of the next convention be decided by the Grand Prudential Committee or Grand Executive Committee if such is adopted for submission to the chapters for referendum vote by December 1, 1924. That is ten months previous to the convention.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: Let me read the first section of the Constitution on Conventions, and let's be sure we are not doing something we haven't any right to. Your resolution was what?

BROTHER HUTSON: My resolution was to amend that section to be submitted to the chapters as all other resolutions will be.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: What if the constitutional amendment don't go through, then where are you? Your constitution says the convention must be determined.

BROTHER HUTSON: The last time only the place and not

the date was examined and it was changed.

MR. ALLEN: It certainly looks like there has been some obstacle by that provision of the constitution. However, it seems that the opinion of delegates has been in favor of this appointment of the time and place by the Executive Committee. It seems rather absurd and illogical to go on record as in favor of that and turn around and pick the next convention. I came prepared to invite the next convention to Seattle. After the developments of today and seeing it was the will of the delegates that the Executive Committee pick it rather than the delegates, why we shall wait and see if this new constitution goes into effect. If it goes into effect let's run according to its provision. If it does not, I am not acquainted with the provision of the constitution, but there might be a way after that if the new constitution is rejected we can put it up to the old constitution, unless the new constitution it will be selected by the committee.

MR. ALLEN: The suggestion I had intended to make was that we postpone that question by resolution until the question of the new constitution is passed on, and if the new constitution is not put through that then the matter be referred by referendum to a vote of the chapters. Probably Brother Allen can help us out whether or not we could make an amendment to the constitution as to the place of the next convention.

MR. ALLEN: We could make a motion in accordance with the present constitution that we do now select one of the 34 present chapters or one of the council cities, against

any more that come in, but the final selection will have to be left to the Grand Executive Committee or the Prudential Committee.

BROTHER WILLIAMS: I haven't followed this debate quite closely enough, but I believe I will make this suggestion. I don't think we will get into any constitutional difficulties. It is the prerogative of this convention to select the place for the next convention. Although there might be a constitutional argument, I believe we can delegate that authority to the Grand Executive Committee or Prudential Committee for their selection without a constitutional amendment. If it says we can select it, I take this theory we can select the body to select it for us.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: I presume if this convention does not select a place and the chapters by referendum vote do, there isn't any question but it will hold.

BROTHER HUTSON: My motion is before the house. I withdraw it in the hope that Brother Williams will make his motion as suggested.

BROTHER WILLIAMS: Mr. Chairman, my motion is this, that the Grand Executive Committee or the Grand Prudential Committee, as the case may be, depending on which constitution is adopted, be empowered to select the date and place of the next National Convention, said action of this Committee to be referred to the respective chapters on or before the first day of January, 1924.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: Let me suggest you first have got to wait until you know what the action is on the new constitution, is that true.

BROTHER WILLIAMS: The only point is to see whether it is the Grand Executive Committee.

BROTHER _____ I don't want to throw a wrench into the works. This occurred to me, take for instance, suppose this amendment provided for the time and place and it is selected by the committee and is rejected by the majority of the chapters. If that be the case this motion will stand and the time and place will be selected by the committee contrary to the will of the chapters. Couldn't it be amended in this way, put it so they will be selected by the Executive Committee subject to the provisions that the new constitution is passed. Of course that will be useless.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: Are you willing to amend the motion that way.

BROTHER WILLIAMS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: I believe the resolution is that the naming of the place of the new convention shall be deferred until the action is taken upon the new constitution, that if the new constitution is not adopted, that then the place of the next convention shall be referred by referendum to a vote of the chapters.

Thereupon the resolution as stated by Chairman Clarke was duly seconded and carried.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: That disposes of the question of invitations. No it doesn't either. It disposes of the selection of the place. If there are any gentlemen here who desire to offer invitations to the next convention they may do so.

BROTHER WIENEKE: You have all heard of Detroit, the

best city in the United States, right across the border from Windsor. I think Detroit, as a convention center, offers more opportunities than any other city in the United States. You can reach it by water and rail at a very reasonable rates. The trips we can offer to the brothers, one boat we have chartered to take a short ride up the river, down the river, up the lakes, will be very restful for the delegates and show them some beautiful scenery there. I have here some letters I will just read, they are very short.

(Reading letters.)

BROTHER EDBERG: I will not dispute Detroit, its central location. Our reason for having it at Seattle is that we are entitled to the Convention. We have never had a convention. We have an institution of 5,000 students, the majority being men. It is located within fifteen minutes car ride to Seattle, a city of 350,000 people. We have just recently built our new \$60,000 home, of which we are justly proud and that means that if thought advisable we can house from 35 to 40 men right in the house, that is for the three days of the Convention. We have a large convention hall, three living rooms downstairs and we can hold all the meetings in the house if you choose. In that way you could live in the house and you could eat near the house. We could return to the house and have all the privacy wanted and conduct our meetings. On the other hand if the ~~federated~~ delegates felt they would rather meet at some other place, Seattle has a four million dollars hotel and if you want it there you can have it there.

So far as the trips and entertainment are concerned, and they are an inviting feature, possibly the best thing we could give you and I will admit it is the best thing we have to offer you, is a trip to Ranier National Park, within a couple of hours automobile ride from Seattle. Take you to Ranier Park and you will have seen the beauty spot of the United States. In fact it is 160 miles from the Canadian border. I don't offer that as an inducement. But our particular reasons for wanting it at Seattle, we are the oldest chapter on the coast. The last three conventions have been hold in this vicinity, middle west, so called east. There

has not been a convention on the Pacific coast since 1915 and that was in San Francisco.

We ask for the convention if it comes to a vote of the chapters.

BROTHER WILLIAMS: Did you have something else on your regular order of business now?

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: The Auditing Committee wanted to report.

BROTHER DARRAH: I was thinking of the Auditing Committee expense account.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: I understood a report was to be made by the Auditing Committee.

BROTHER CAMPBELL: The auditing committee is a special committee to audit and report on the business of the Fraternity.

(Insert report)

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: Will that be in the minutes.

BROTHER CAMPBELL: Finally here is the report submitted by Brother Charles E. Hall, it is very voluminous, but it is a very valuable report and it has taken considerable time to prepare. It is too bad we haven't been able to give more time to it, because it would give considerable insight into the general fraternity.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: It would not be out of order to suggest a resume of Brother Hall's report be put in the Tomahawk.

BROTHER HUTSON: The entire report will be in the minutes.

BROTHER _____ I move these reports be received and placed on file.

Thereupon the above motion, being duly seconded, was adopted.

BROTHER PAINE: I think it has been demonstrated to all of us that a three day convention is too short a time to transact all the business of the Fraternity. I think to avoid that trouble this convention should go on record as recommending a four day convention to begin on Tuesday. The reason is if you are stuck at the end of the four days you can still stay over Saturday and Sunday if necessary.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: That a resolution.

BROTHER PAINE: Yes.

Thereupon the above resolution, being duly seconded, was adopted.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: The only thing I know of now is the election.

BROTHER WILLIAMS: That is the last thing, the election? The thing I want to take up with you and present my views as quickly as possible is. I have been in two conventions and I find the work runs along slowly. Here is an example of Brother Hall's report we haven't had an opportunity to consider. It is such reports as that that offer us constructive work, more than you and I can do on the floor of the convention on snap judgment. We should put it up to the Grand Prudential or Grand Executive Committee, whichever it may be --- in view of the fact of the uncertainty of the next constitution I am at a loss whether to make a resolution at this time. My suggestion is this, that we look to the Grand Executive Committee, or Prudential Committee to carry it out, that the proper standing committees be appointed by this governing committee to make report at the next annual convention, and those reports be read and discussed before that convention and no other business. I think this, that those gentlemen will be conscientious enough and they will include practically every phase that exists in our Fraternity and should be discussed and taken up, and those reports can come in and we can discuss the reports and ~~make~~ recommendations. Take the Committee's report on the revision of the Constitution. We have discussed that and we think we have accomplished something. Brother Hall's report we could discuss it and I think we could accomplish something. I have this further suggestion, these reports are to be in the hands of the Grand Executive Committee at least six months before the date of the next convention and that the same be referred to the Chapters. Now, six months may be too long. That is merely

a matter of judgment as to the date. The idea is it can be in their hands and sent to the chapters for preliminary discussion at the chapter house, the report can be put in the hands of the resolution committee and they can digest it and bring in the resolution committee report, which will be a real report. When we come on the floor we have studied these matters and had the opinion of the chapter and I believe we will expedite the matters and accomplish more real substantial good than we do under our present system. That is a hazy outline.

BROTHER RICE: I had an idea like that in mind, I didn't read it, the same time. This is the resolution I have.

(Insert Resolution)

This is simply a recommendation.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: Any further discussion on this question. I think the discussion a good one. Any other unfinished or old business.

BROTHER RICE: I make that a motion.

BROTHER WILLIAMS: If you make a motion I withdraw mine.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: Yours is a resolution to amend the constitution and by-laws?

BROTHER RICE: No, just expressing an opinion.

BROTHER CAMPBELL: I think Brother Williams's suggestion of time was a very good one. In regard to finances the books close July 31st on finances. We would have to cover the period of auditing. Say thirty days before the convention.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: One thing there, these committees would make report not only to the Grand Executive Committee, but also the Resolution Committee which would get up the resolutions and have them back in the hands of the delegates so the delegates have those resolutions with them and know just what will come up on the floor.

The only thing involved we have made some certain specific things as to how many committees which I don't believe we can determine at this time.

BROTHER RICE: I didn't make reference to any committees.

Thereupon the above resolution was adopted.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: The report of the nominating Committee is in order.

BROTHER BIGKEL: The Nominating Committee had to face a peculiar problem, because of the changing of the National Headquarters. We had to meet three situations. One is the present constitution remains in force; second that the new constitution will be passed but with the headquarters will remain in New York, and third that the new constitution be adopted and the Headquarters shifted to Chicago, so that in case of the officers, which are the chief executive officers, we have to present an alternate ticket.

I shall read only part of our recommendations and when these are passed on I will proceed with the rest:

For G. S. P. the Nominating Committee presents the name of the present incumbent, John H. Snodgrass.

For G. J. P. the majority of the Committee present the name of Benjamin Young, a minority of the Committee present the name of Benjamin Clarke.

For G. S. the Committee presents the name of F. F. Hargear?

For G. C. S. George Worthington.

For G. H., J. Lewis Morrill.

For G. E., L. Roy Campbell.

The Committee is agreed on all those nominated with the exception of the G. J. P. and I think we ought to explain that situation. The majority of the members of the Committee presented the name of Ben Young for the reason that the ticket I now present is on the assumption that the headquarters will remain in New York. It was the feeling of the majority of the committee that if the headquarters do remain in New York, the G. J. P. should be a man who resides in New York.

It is not a question of qualification. It is on that ground the majority presents the name of Ben Young. The minority of the committee presents the name of Ben Clarke, and that is regardless of whether the headquarters change to Chicago or the new constitution adopted. In order that there should be no misunderstanding if the new constitution is adopted and the headquarters remain in New York, then under a provision of the new constitution, as proposed, the G. J. P. would have to reside within seventy-five miles of National Headquarters, so that if in that event Ben Clarke is elected and the headquarters remain nevertheless in New York, it would be up to the Grand Executive Committee to appoint his successor and he would be ineligible, but there is no question about the eligibility of Ben Young, because we are acting under the old constitution. I should also point out that George Worthington, who has been named G. C. S. is a resident of New York, because he is a member of the Executive Committee, and therefore he should be where the National Headquarters are. He is eligible whether we adopt the new constitution or remain under the old constitution. In the event headquarters should shift to Chicago, then the Committee will present to you the name of a brother who is worthy, if George Worthington becomes ineligible by shifting to Chicago. The case where we have alternate names are in the case of G. S. P. and G. J. P.

BROTHER PAINE: As a minority, or a part of the minority ~~th~~ brought in the name of Brother Clark, I think I should state before the convention the reason for so doing. As Brother Bickel says, there are three possibilities. One that we

shall have the organization as at present. Under that plan it is absolutely not necessary or compulsory that the G. J. P. be in the same city as National Headquarters. The second possibility is that we may have the new constitution with headquarters in Chicago; under which circumstances Brother Clarke will be eligible. The third is the possibility selects New York and that is taken care of by the Grand Executive Committee. We have, therefore, two out of three possibilities, and I feel sure that you gentlemen agree with me that we couldn't find a better man to fill the chair or have charge of the extension work of the Fraternity. Brother Clarke I have known for some time in Chicago. He has worked on the last convention committee, as well as this committee on constitution and I think it is evident to you gentlemen here today, he certainly knows how to handle the convention. Together with that there is no delegate or chapter need fear the expansion policy will be stunted in any way if he is G. J. P. Add to that further more, he will reside in Chicago, which is approximately in the center of the work, and more than likely there will be a number of chapters in that vicinity. It is nearly in the middle, or near the middle west. It will be much easier to handle the data from that point. I feel it is only right. I stated my reasons for bringing in the minority report.

BROTHER MCCAW: I suggest you (Brother Clarke) leave the room, inasmuch as Brother Ben Young is not here.

(BROTHER Clarke retired from the room)

Brother Darrah in the Chair.

BROTHER HARTZLER: I would like to say a word for Brother

Young, as he is absent. I don't know as there is any difference in the ability of the two respective candidates to carry on duties of the office, which is going to be presumed on to one of these. I am personally acquainted with Brother Young. He comes from my original chapter. When I was there I was acquainted with him. I can say this much for him. He is a conscientious worker and when he left this chapter and went to New York he didn't lose interest in his chapter here in Ohio and when he went to New York he helped us to secure our new home and helped carry on the work of our new chapter and he did that in spite of the fact he was in New York. He took an active interest in the fraternity there and did a whole lot for it. He has been President of the Grand Prudential Committee since the last convention and I don't believe there is any doubt but what the work he has done has been very satisfactory. I can say this much ^{if} ~~for~~ Brother Young is elected I am sure he will take the office to heart and work as much as he can for the Fraternity.

There is another question as to the possibility of changing the headquarters of the Fraternity having an influence upon the election of those officers. At the present time the headquarters are in New York. This morning the vote was tied. It seems to me the headquarters are going to stay where they are for a time at least. I think it is more advantageous to have your officers in the city in which it is located or nearby than to have him in some other part of the country. For that reason, the way things stand now, I think it would be a decided advantage to the Fraternity to elect to that office a man who resides in or near New York City. I haven't anything

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more to say, except I want to endorse Brother Benjamin Young.

THE CHAIRMAN: Brothers I think we would expedite the matter and save time if the Secretary is authorized to cast the ballot of the convention for those where there is only one name for office.

Are there any other candidates beside the names brought in by the Committee.

BROTHER BICKEL: On the request that Brother Morrill be taken off and Brother Clinger put on. Brother Clinger expressed himself to one of the committee that he desired not to have a grand office. I don't know who spoke to me.

BROTHER _____ Is it only possible to consider Chicago or New York and no other city. To come back here and find such contention that we have had in the last two or three sessions, it seems that a compromise is necessary and that could be effected by swading both of these proposals or evading the friction that seems to have existed between the New York and Chicago factions, which seemed to be pretty well tied by the vote this morning; by pressing a compromise and make Columbus, Ohio, the Headquarters of the Fraternity. This would change the nominations to some extent, but Columbus, Ohio, is the center of the United States so far as our Fraternity goes. Chicago may claim it is more central, but with the petitions which we have before us at the present time we would be in closer position in Columbus to handle the National situation. Expense was also spoken of. I think the expense would be much less and you could get a good man for the salary. It is centrally located and it is also the center of a group of chapters, which have certain tradition

which should be left with the Fraternity. We have Delta, Epsilon and Zeta Chapters here, close by is Kentucky and others. I think it is very necessary that this spirit of rivalry between the two factions be compromised by the consideration of other propositions. I am not necessarily stating Columbus as the only other town, but I think it should be left open and there are other points, but Columbus is a very central location with all the advantages we wish to obtain. I think that should receive a certain amount of consideration in the election of officers as the proposed location of Chicago and New York are being considered in connection with the election of officers.

THE CHAIRMAN: Brother Bast your remarks are well taken. I don't know whether the convention wants to discuss that matter at this time. The question of nominations is before the house now.

BROTHER WILLIAMS: I move the nominations be closed.

Thereupon the above motion, being duly seconded, was carried.

BROTHER HARTZLER: I move the Secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the convention for those officers nominated, except the G. J. P.

BROTHER _____ As to the request of Brother Morrill as nominee and Brother Clinger request.

THE CHAIRMAN: We are to forget about Brother Clinger and also Brother Morrill's remarks.

The last above motion was seconded.

Thereupon on vote taken, the motion was carried, and the secretary instructed to cast the unanimous vote of

the convention for the officers nominated, except G. J. P.

THE CHAIRMAN: I will appoint ² ~~to~~ tellers, Brother Apsey and Brother Squyres and you will proceed to ballot upon G. J. P.

Thereupon a secret ballot was taken and resulted as follows:

Clark 12

Young 11.

Thereupon Brother Clark returned to the Convention Hall and resumed the Chair.

BROTHER PAINE: I think this morning we had a motion or resolution in regard to a tentative Prudential Committee. You made that yourself Brother Clark, that a committee to be appointed by this convention in case the Headquarters are moved to Chicago.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: I don't remember anything about it. You mean a specific committee.

BROTHER PAINE: A committee to be appointed by this Convention in case headquarters are moved from New York to Chicago.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: I don't know whether there was a resolution. It was discussed what we should do with reference to the Grand Prudential Committee and I think it was suggested that the present Prudential Committee hold over. There was an amendment to the new constitution which provided that this convention should elect, not elect, but appoint a Prudential Committee which should serve in case the new constitution was adopted. It was a resolution of this convention.

BROTHER PAINE: Now, then the point arises here. We have now elected a Grand Corresponding Secretary who shall hold his residence in New York. Therefore we will have to put through another resolution, or amend the one this morning so we will include in this the name of the Grand Corresponding Secretary. We have to have a Chicago Grand Corresponding Secretary to take the place of Brother Worthington in case they move to Chicago.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: Who would appoint if your Grand Corresponding Secretary went out of office?

BROTHER PAINE: The Grand Executive Committee would appoint.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: Aren't they the ones you want to handle this situation.

BROTHER PAINE: That is the point we want to recommend.

BROTHER MACNEISH: I think the Chicago Prudential Committee, the new one that goes in power, would choose the G. C. S. just as we choose our Grand Officers in the past.

BROTHER HUTSON: Is it not true the same thing would have to take place if the new constitution is adopted and the headquarters stay in New York, that would have to follow.

BROTHER BICKEL: I will continue with my report. The Committee presents for members of the Grand Prudential Committee, the following Brothers: Ben Young, Mr. Macneish and Mr. Darrah. In other words the present Committee.

For Editor of the Tomahawk, Charles E. Hall.

Now, a new Office, G. J. P. Emeritus, Brother Maggrave.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: Is it the consensus of opinion that we are going to leave the matter of the Grand Prudential Committee open, or is the majority insisting upon the election of a Grand Prudential Committee at this time. In other words, is the majority of the Committee trying to carry out what was stated a minute ago, that we would leave the present Grand Prudential Committee in office, or are you insisting upon the election of a Grand Prudential Committee at this time.

BROTHER MACNEISH: It makes a difference, because our term of office expires October 1st.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: Not until your successor is elected and qualified. Now, if there isn't any elected and qualified, your office continues and under the new constitution, if it is passed, the men appointed ~~here~~ are to act until that constitution takes effect.

BROTHER BICKEL: These Brothers were presented on the assumption that the headquarters would remain in New York. Now, if the headquarters are moved to Chicago this Committee has a list of committees to serve as members of the G. P. C. if in Chicago.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: Here is what I am trying to get at. If your present committee continues and there is no one elected, then naturally they go over to the next convention, so the men you have in mind will still be the Grand Prudential Committee; if you elect a Grand Prudential Committee to serve to the next Convention, there will be some difficulty as to the new constitution, as to the Grand Prudential Committee being appointed --- that is in case the new constitution

is adopted.

BROTHER BICKEL: I think we should adopt a resolution naming a committee to take the place if the headquarters is shifted to Chicago.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: That would follow anyhow. Your present Grand Prudential Committee would continue in office until some one is elected and qualified. Now, if your headquarters remain in New York, the Prudential Committee that would be appointed are all residents of Chicago, they could not take office, consequently your present committee would continue in office.

BROTHER BICKEL: Is there any objection ---

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: I am just trying to get it straight. I am not trying to speak.

BROTHER BICKEL: I think we should elect a Prudential Committee. If they move to Chicago they would become ineligible.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE: Here is the point under the new constitution. The Grand Officers are going to submit that to the chapters where the headquarters are going to be, aren't you?

BROTHER BICKEL: Yes, so we have a committee to meet either contingency, if we elect a committee that will remain in office until it becomes disqualified by moving to Chicago. We present those three names. There was no division in the Committee as to the personnel.

BROTHER BUDD: I move the three names be selected, and the Secretary instructed to cast the ballot of the convention for those three.

Thereupon on a rising vote the motions were adopted.

as made, signify by rising.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: All those in favor of these motions

Committee as named was elected.

Thereupon on a rising vote the Grand Prudential

the Grand Prudential Committee as named finally arise.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: The question is, all in favor of

of this particular committee.

BROTHER BICKEL: The only question is the election

ahead and elect both committees on that assumption.

of office. If we are agreed to the personnel, why not go

radically go in office and the old one automatically go out

Chicago men which Brother Bickel provided for should auto-

this committee. If they become ineligible the committee of

BROTHER HURSON: Is it not true we should do this, elect

on the Prudential committee. Will that be entirely correct.

New York to Chicago, the three men appointed here are to act

on the books that in case the headquarters are moved from

BROTHER BAIRD: What we want to do is put a resolution

these three men.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: It depends on when how you elect

men go automatically in office.

BROTHER BAIRD: And according to the resolution these

CHAIRMAN CLARK: I think so.

automatically out of office.

the headquarters are moved to that place. I think they go

here with the appointment of the three in Chicago in case

BROTHER BAIRD: I want to know whether that will inter-

Thereupon the above motion was seconded.