

THE FORENSIC

SERIES 12

OCTOBER, 1926

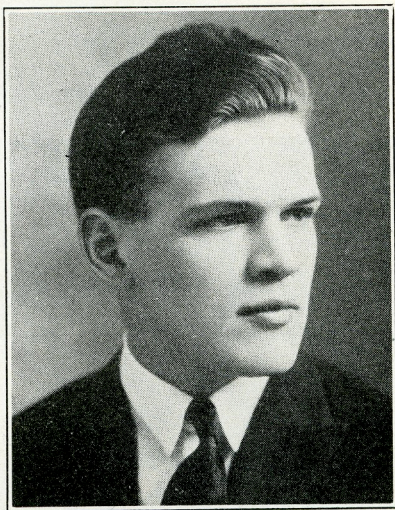
NUMBER 2

HEIDELBERG UNIVERSITY, THE PLACE OF OUR NEXT CONVENTION

Heidelberg is a co-educational college of five hundred students located in the north central section of Ohio. It was founded and established by the Reformed Church in 1850 and in its 76 years has experienced all the trials of other colleges of its class. It is located on a twenty acre campus in the city of Tiffin and while lacking the natural beauty of Fort Collins and Greeley does have however the charm and beauty traditional to colleges everywhere. Some of its thirteen buildings date back almost to the earliest days of the college, but most of them are new, all in gray limestone with red tile roofs and sandstone trimming. A fine new Commons with a dining hall seating four hundred and a third dormitory for women are just being completed. Of note in addition to these is the main administration building with its society halls and a chapel seating seven hundred, the Science Building and the Library Building housing an English reference library rated as one of the best in the state.

Heidelberg is recognized by The Association of American Universities and Colleges as one of its first class; it has in addition to its chapter in $\Pi K \Delta$ a strong chapter in $\Theta \Lambda \Phi$. It has also in addition to its regular departments of an Arts and Science college a strong Conservatory of Music. The college now has an enrollment of approximately five hundred with a faculty of forty and an endowment of over a million dollars. The college enrollment has shown in recent years a steady growth of 10 per cent, with enrollment apportioned in a ratio of three to two between men and women.

It has been and is the ideal of the college that the enrollment shall never exceed six hundred and that this present proportion between men

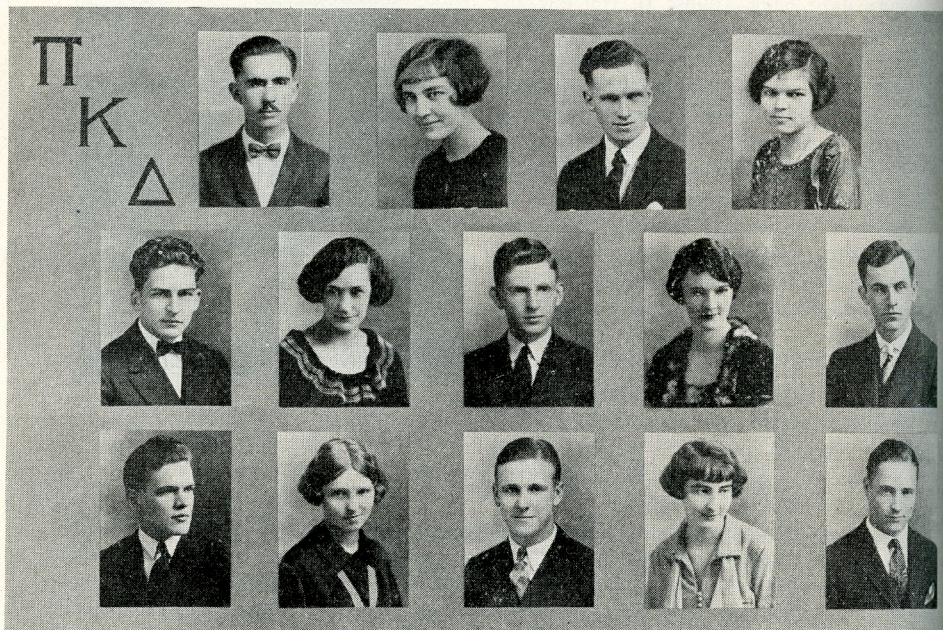


GERSON ENGLEMANN
President of Ohio Beta Chapter

and women shall be maintained as uniformly as possible. And in recent years the college has moved rapidly forward toward its objective of a highly qualified faculty, adequate in numbers to serve best the students of the campus.

The college has always maintained a very warm interest in forensics. President Charles E. Miller, during the twenty-five years of his presidency, has been especially interested in the work of the Oratory Department and under his encouragement a strong course of study and an enviable record of achievement has been built up and maintained. With the coming of PKD to the Heidelberg campus an even greater interest in forensics has been evidenced both from the students who have always given it splendid support and from the faculty. President Miller, Dean F. W. Kennedy and Professor E. I. F. Williams, secretary-treasurer of Kappa Delta Pi, National Educational Fraternity, are local faculty members.

Tiffin is a beautiful city with its well shaded streets and parks. It has twelve Protestant and two Catholic churches, and besides Heidelberg University, the Arnold School of Music, Tiffin Business University, a new and modern hospital, a twelve thousand volume Carnegie library, and an excellent public and parochial school system, with a fine newly erected junior high school building. Nearly every fraternal organization is repre-



THE OHIO BETA CHAPTER, HEIDELBERG UNIVERSITY

Top: Richard Palmer, Harriet Wade, Ralph Besse, Grace Otte.

Middle: Paul Ebel, Mildred Frenchte, Benjamin Rosenberger, Samuel Martin.

Bottom: Gerson Englemann, Esther Daniels, Perry Longaker, Winifred Anderson, Paul Bemenderf.

sented in the city. A number of them have beautiful homes, more than a half million dollars being invested in Lodge homes in Tiffin. A new two hundred and fifty thousand dollar YMCA has recently been opened.

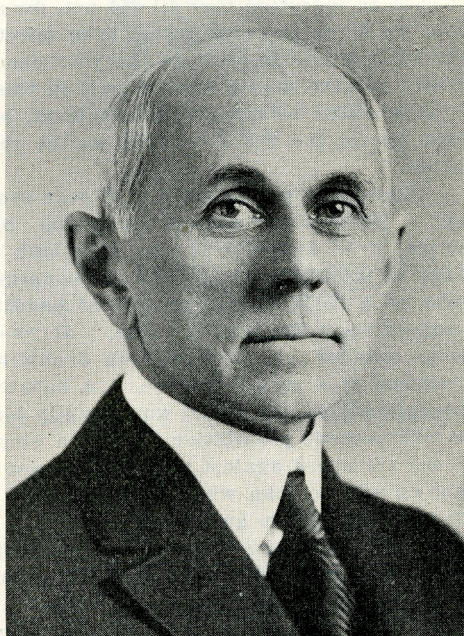
Tiffin is located on the banks of the beautiful Sandusky River. Concrete retaining walls thruout the city have been constructed together with five new concrete bridges. Tiffin is the county seat of Seneca County, one of the richest agricultural and stock raising counties in the state. It has an abundance of pure water. Its population is approximately 16,000.

From the standpoint of accessibility, Tiffin is located on the main line of the B. and O. and on the Detroit division of the Pennsylvania and on the Sandusky division of the Big Four over which good connections are afforded with the main line of that system. One electric line and good highways make Tiffin still further accessible. It is connected with Toledo, the nation's third largest transportation center, by highway, electric line and the steam road. No air lines stop there as yet.

To those who are interested in industry, Tiffin has to offer the main plant of the National Machinery Company, the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, the United States Glass Company, the American Clay Forming Company and the Cleveland Stone Company.

To those interested in institutional life, Tiffin is the home of the Junior Order United American Mechanics Orphans' Home with more than a thousand children being educated and trained. Also the Tiffin Scenic Studio, one of the largest scenic studios in America, is located in Tiffin.

When preparing for a convention to follow the splendid one just past and all that it had to offer in recreation and enjoyment, it is useless to hope to equal or surpass that which Estes Park provided. It is still too far in the future to give at this time more than a survey of features which may or may not surround the convention. But Tiffin is within easy reach of Toledo and Detroit, Cleveland and Columbus, Dayton and Cincinnati, and these accessible centers of art and industry can form a background to the next convention



PRESIDENT CHARLES C. MILLER
of Heidelberg University

THE OFFICIAL QUESTIONS FOR THE YEAR

The official ΠΚΔ questions appear below, selected by the votes of the chapters. Every spring each chapter is asked to submit two questions which might be used for the next year's debates. Each fall a list of these questions is sent to the chapters, and each one is asked to express its first and second choice. This year two questions were selected, one for the men and one for the women.

It is gratifying to note that 83, or 70 percent, of our chapters voted. It is to be regretted that all did not, for one of the most important things that we do as an organization is to select an official question. Much of the success and interest of the year depends upon the question selected. Every chapter should have a part in this, for it is very important that a wise selection be made. Institutions, both inside the society and outside, accept the ΠΚΔ question as the chief subject for their year's debates.

The questions selected this year are of vital and nation wide interest. While there may be questions of greater local interest in some states, it is doubtful if any questions could be selected which would have as much appeal all over the country. Some denominational schools may be a little fearful at first of handling the prohibition question, especially upon the negative side. It was used last year, however, by a large number of colleges, both denominational and state, and without criticism of a serious nature. A debate, it should be remembered, is an educational device. It is worth while for those who feel that any change in our present prohibition laws is a step backwards to learn what criticisms are urged against them by the wet interests. The truth should be known and no man who wants to think honestly will object to listening to both sides of a question.

Some people criticize our policy of selecting an official question, saying that it tends to make too many debates on one question and robs the forensic program of interest. To such objections our reply has ever been that while ΠΚΔ annually selects an official question, it does not oblige any institution to use it. There is much traveling of debate teams these days. To simplify the problem of getting a question which can be employed by a traveling team against a number of different institutions, the official question has been selected. The results obtained thru this process have justified its continuation. But in the interests of good forensics and in recognition of the obligation the debaters owe their home audiences, it is urged that no institution will be lazy enough to schedule too many debates on the official question. Other questions should also be employed.

The names of the institutions voting for the various questions is given below. In figuring the results, first choice was counted as one point and second as a half point.

VOTES CAST IN THE SELECTION OF THE MEN'S DEBATE QUESTION

First, 23 ½ points.

That the Volstead Act should be modified to permit the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer.

First choice of:

1. Louisiana
2. Kalamazoo
3. Texas Christian
4. Kansas State Teachers of Hays
5. Redlands
6. University of California, Southern Branch
7. Presbyterian
8. Henderson-Brown
9. North Central

10. Oklahoma Baptist
11. Huron
12. Carthage
13. Southwestern (Texas)
14. Tulsa
15. Western State
16. Des Moines
17. Parsons
18. Colorado Teachers
19. St. Thomas

Second choice of:

1. Linfield
2. Howard Payne
3. Grand Island
4. Puget Sound
5. Ouachita
6. Pacific

7. Kansas Teachers of Pittsburg
8. Northern Teachers (South Dakota)
9. Dubuque

Second, 11 ½ points.

That military training in our schools and colleges should be abolished.

First choice of:

1. Ouachita
2. Park
3. Eureka
4. Connecticut State
5. Simpson

6. South Dakota State
7. Sterling
8. Intermountain Union
9. Oklahoma City University

Second choice of:

1. Upper Iowa
2. Doane
3. Carthage

4. Henderson Brown
5. University of California, Southern Branch

Third, 7 ½ points (Tie).

That the United States should adopt a uniform marriage and divorce law.

First choice of:

1. Howard Payne
2. Baylor
3. Kansas State Teachers of Hays
4. Southwestern (Texas)
5. Tulsa
6. Colorado Teachers

Second choice of:

5. Baker
6. Connecticut State
7. Intermountain Union
8. Iowa Wesleyan
9. Central (Iowa)
10. Oklahoma A. and M.
11. McKendree

Third, 7½ points (Tie).

That the United States should immediately recognize the Soviet government.

First choice of:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Pacific | 4. William Jewell |
| 2. College of Emporia | 5. Baker |
| 3. Westminster | 6. Dubuque |

Second choice of:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| 1. North Carolina State | 3. Park |
| 2. Kansas Wesleyan | |

Fourth, 6½ points (Tie).

That there should be a federal department of education with a secretary in the president's cabinet.

First choice of:

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Kansas State Teachers of
Pittsburg | 3. Ottawa |
| | 2. Iowa Wesleyan |

Second choice of:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Louisiana | 5. Nebraska Wesleyan |
| 2. Texas Christian | 6. Centre |
| 3. Oklahoma Baptist | 7. Baylor |
| 4. Sterling | |

Fourth, 6½ points (Tie).

That the direct primary system should be repealed.

First choice of:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Doane | 3. Illinois Wesleyan |
| 2. Gustavus Adolphus | 4. Nebraska Wesleyan |

Second choice of:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| 1. Western State | 4. Carroll |
| 2. Coe | 5. St. Olaf |
| 3. Hastings | |

Fifth, 5½ points

That the jury system should be abolished.

First choice of:

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. Linfield | 3. Upper Iowa |
| 2. Kansas Wesleyan | 4. Coe |

Second choice of:

- | | |
|----------------------|------------|
| 1. William Jewell | 3. Bradley |
| 2. Gustavus Adolphus | |

Sixth, 5 points.

That the present governmental tendency to restrict personal liberty should be condemned.

First choice of:

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Howard Payne | 4. Northern Teacher (South
Dakota) |
| 2. Baldwin-Wallace | |
| 3. Akron | |

Second choice of:

1. Augustana

2. Otterbein

Seventh, 4 points (Tie).

That the government should adopt a policy of guaranteeing uniform prices for staple agricultural products.

First choice of:

1. Carroll

3. Hamline

2. St. Olaf

Second choice of:

1. Huron

2. Missouri Wesleyan

Seventh, 4 points (Tie).

That capital punishment should be abolished.

First choice of:

1. Oklahoma A. and M.

3. Augustana

2. McKendree

4. Maryville

Eighth, 3½ points (Tie).

That the Philippines should be granted their immediate independence.

First choice of:

1. Grand Island

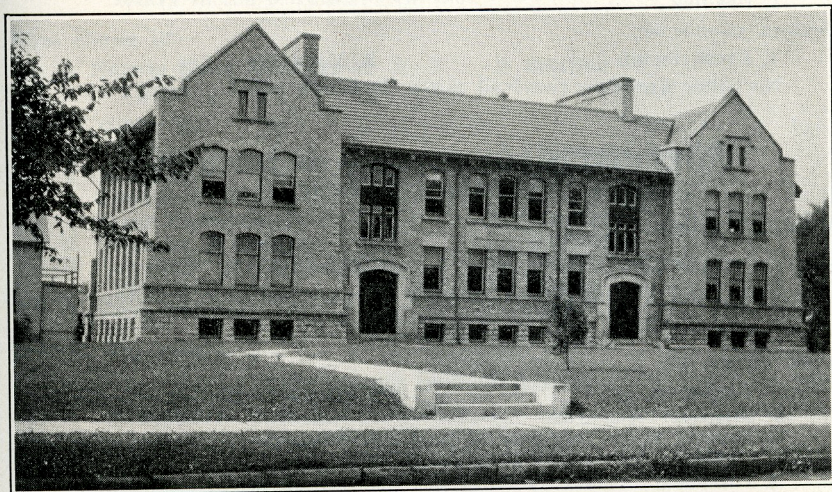
2. Central (Iowa)

Second choice of:

1. College of Emporia

3. Buena Vista

2. Westminster



SCIENCE HALL, HEIDELBERG UNIVERSITY

Eighth, 3½ points (Tie).

That property as well as man power should be conscripted in future wars.

First choice of:

1. Centre

2. Kansas State Teachers of Emporia

Second choice of:

1. Des Moines
2. Ottawa

3. Hamline

Ninth, 2½ points.

That the United States should withdraw its interference in Latin-America.

First choice of:

1. Hastings

2. Central (Missouri)

Second choice of:

1. Parson

Tenth, 2 points (Tie).

That the Eighteenth Amendment should be repealed.

First choice of:

1. Missouri Wesleyan

2. North Carolina State

Tenth, 2 points (Tie).

That Congress should be given power to reenact legislation declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

First choice of:

1. Bradley

Second choice of:

1. Presbyterian

2. Maryville

No other question received more than one point.

VOTES CAST IN THE SELECTION OF THE WOMEN'S DEBATE QUESTION

First, 31 points.

Second choice of:

That the United States should adopt a uniform marriage and divorce law.

First choice of:

1. Louisiana

7. Texas Christian

2. Missouri Wesleyan

8. Nebraska Wesleyan

3. Kansas State Teachers of
Hays

9. Simpson
10. Redlands

4. Otterbein

11. University of California,
Southern Branch

5. Howard Payne

12. North Central

6. Kalamazoo

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 13. Huron | 22. Oklahoma A. and M. |
| 14. Central (Iowa) | 23. Western State |
| 15. Iowa Wesleyan | 24. Bradley |
| 16. Park | 25. Colorado Teachers |
| 17. Ouachita | 26. Ottawa |
| 18. Hamline | 27. Baylor |
| 19. Southwestern (Texas) | 28. Northern Teachers (South
Dakota) |
| 20. Oklahoma City | |
| 21. Oklahoma Women | |

Second choice of:

- | | |
|----------------------|------------|
| 1. Connecticut State | 4. Carroll |
| 2. Grand Island | 5. Tulsa |
| 3. Henderson-Brown | 6. Baker |

Second, 10 points.

That the Volstead Act should be modified to permit the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer.

First choice of:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. Oklahoma Baptist | 4. Tulsa |
| 2. Henderson-Brown | 5. Des Moines |
| 3. Presbyterian | 6. Parsons |

Second choice of:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. Dubuque | 4. Puget Sound |
| 2. Kansas State Teachers of
Hays | 5. Southwestern (Texas) |
| 3. Kansas State Teachers of
Pittsburg | 6. Western State |
| | 7. Pacific |
| | 8. Colorado Teachers |

Third, 9½ points:

That there should be a federal department of education with a secretary in the president's cabinet.

First choice of:

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. Kansas State Teachers of
Pittsburg | 2. Sterling |
|--|-------------|

Second choice of:

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Louisiana | 8. Oklahoma Baptist |
| 2. Otterbein | 9. Baylor |
| 3. Howard Payne | 10. Iowa Wesleyan |
| 4. Texas Christian | 11. Carthage |
| 5. Nebraska Wesleyan | 12. McKendree |
| 6. University of California,
Southern Branch | 13. Oklahoma City |
| 7. North Central | 14. Ottawa |
| | 15. Park |

Fourth, 6½ points.

That the United States should immediately recognize the Soviet government.

First choice of:

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| 1. College of Emporia | 4. Pacific |
| 2. Dubuque | 5. Baker |
| 3. Sterling | |

Second choice of:

1. Buena Vista
2. Kansas Wesleyan

3. Oklahoma Women

Fifth, 5½ points.

That the jury system should be abolished.

First Choice of;

1. Carthage
2. Baldwin-Wallace
3. Kansas Wesleyan

4. St. Olaf
5. Carroll

Second choice of:

1. Linfield

Sixth, 3½ points (Tie).

That the Philippines should be granted their immediate independence.

First choice of:

1. Grand Island

2. Upper Iowa

Second choice of:

1. Central (Iowa)
2. Ouachita

3. Hamline

Sixth, 3½ points (Tie).

That the direct primary system should be repealed.

First choice of:

1. Illinois Wesleyan

2. Doane

Second choice of:

1. Hastings
2. Redlands

3. Northern Teachers (South Dakota)

Seventh, 3 points.

That military training in our schools and colleges should be abolished.

First choice of:

1. Connecticut State

2. South Dakota

Second choice of:

1. Sterling

2. Doane

Eighth, 2½ points.

That capital punishment should be abolished.

First choice of:

1. Maryville

2. Augustana

Second choice of:

1. Oklahoma A. and M.

Ninth, 2 points.

That the policy of selective education should be adopted in the United States.

First choice of:

1. Eureka

2. Kansas State Teachers of
Emporia

Tenth, 1 ½ points.

That the athletic programs of American colleges and universities should be restricted.

Second choice of:

1. South Dakota State
2. Upper Iowa

3. Maryville

No other question received more than one point.

In order to supply the editor of our magazine with forensic news, the constitution provides, Article V, Division A, 15.

Forensic News. It shall be the duty of each chapter to keep the editor of **The Forensic** supplied regularly with its college paper by exchange or otherwise. On or before October 15 of each year, the editor shall notify each chapter as to where the college paper is to be sent. Each chapter which has not arranged this exchange by November 1 shall be fined one dollar and there shall be an additional fine of one dollar for each and every month thereafter during which the college paper is not received.

As provided in this section of the constitution, the editor sent a letter to each chapter whose paper was not coming to his desk calling its attention to this requirement.

We want your news, not your dollar. Please check up with the editor or business manager of your paper to be sure that your paper is being sent. Sometimes there are slips after word is left with the paper and **The Forensic** does not get on the mailing list. It will do no harm to check up.

Your papers should be addressed to
Alfred Westfall
Editor of the Forensic,
529 So. Meldrum St.,
Fort Collins, Colorado.

MEASURE YOUR CHAPTER

A short time ago, I had a conversation with a student in a large middle western university, who wore upon his watch chain the key of a prominent national honorary fraternity. During our conversation, the subject of the honorary organization was brought up; and I made some inquiries as to the local chapter of which he was a member. "Is your local organization active?" I asked. "Oh, yes," he replied; "We have an active chapter. We have a big banquet every spring, and initiate all the men who are eligible, and elect our officers for the next year." "How often do you hold your regular meetings during the year?" was my next question. "Oh, we have no meetings," was the response. "Just the one big banquet each year. You see, this is an honorary organization; we have no need for any meetings or anything of that kind."

That statement brings up one of the most vital questions which confronts every national honorary organization today—the problem of the local chapter. There seems to be a wide difference of opinion among those connected with honorary fraternities as to the place which the local chapter of an honorary organization should occupy on the campus. There are many who honestly believe that the sole purpose of an honorary fraternity should be to confer some distinction or recognition upon college students who have attained a position of leadership in the field in which the fraternity functions. They believe that the local chapter should take no active part in the life of the campus, and that the sole duty of the local organization is to meet annually, confer a few keys in exchange for a sizable initiation fee, and see that the pictures of all members appear together on a page in the college annual.

On the other hand, there is the opposite point of view, that the honorary fraternity should not stop with the election of members and the wearing of keys. There are those who believe that the honorary fraternity should have something more to justify its existence; that it should have a definite program for the betterment of conditions in the field in which it exists; that its local chapters should be actively functioning organizations which consistently strive to carry out this program; and that its members accept an obligation in becoming members, to give their active support to the ideals of the fraternity.

The founders of Pi Kappa Delta, and those who have guided the destiny of the national organization since that time, have very definitely held to this latter point of view. The first national officers mapped out a definite program—one of the most ambitious programs ever undertaken by an honorary organization. Pi Kappa Delta was not to be merely a fraternity created to confer some special honor upon those who happen to participate in forensics; it was to be an organization which was to strive actively to increase the extent of forensic activity; to work for higher standards of excellence in the field of forensic endeavor; to promote better feeling and a higher standard of sportsmanship between those who compete on the forensic platform. The organization has been unusually fortunate in the caliber of

its national officers from the beginning. Without exception, they have been men who have actively striven toward the attainment of the ideal of the fraternity. The publication of *THE FORENSIC*, the holding of national and provincial conventions, the practice of selecting a uniform question for debate, the holding of provincial and national tournaments in oratory, in extempore speaking, and in debate, all evidence the efforts which Pi Kappa Delta's leaders have made toward putting the fraternity's program into effect.

But the national organization has been handicapped from the beginning by the attitude taken by many of the local chapters. Too many of the local organizations have been content to drift along as a key-conferring organization pure and simple. Some of them have never even provided themselves with a local constitution. Others have a constitution and by-laws, but the members pay no heed to the rules of the organization. Meetings are held at infrequent intervals; and then are poorly attended. If fines are imposed for non-attendance, the secretary finds collection difficult if not impossible. The chapter does nothing to advance the cause of forensics; it does nothing to enhance the prestige of the fraternity at home or abroad; and from the standpoint of the average student on the campus, the sole function of the organization is to permit its members to wear a key, the possession of which involves the assumption of no obligations whatever.

Naturally, with a considerable number of chapters thus refusing to assume the obligations of membership, the national officers find their work made increasingly difficult. Letters sent to chapters by members of the national council are allowed to remain unanswered for weeks, or are ignored completely; attendance at national and provincial conventions is less than it should be; and worst of all, a spirit of listlessness and discouragement spreads to other chapters and the national officers themselves are helpless. Their letters cannot bring an inactive chapter to life, when the members of the chapter themselves take little or no interest in the organization.

Every chapter in Pi Kappa Delta owes a duty to the fraternity—that of full and complete cooperation with the national organization in furthering the ideals of the society. Every member who enters the organization obligates himself to further the interests of the organization in every laudable way; and that involves the maintenance of live and active local chapters which can give effective cooperation to the national fraternity. No chapter can consider itself as fulfilling its obligations to Pi Kappa Delta which does not hold regular meetings at frequent intervals; which does not make an active effort to foster forensics, both within the institution in which it exists, and without that institution; which does not fulfil, promptly and completely, every obligation laid upon it by the national organization; and which does not maintain a high degree of interest on the part of its membership in the affairs of the fraternity.

If a local chapter is failing to maintain an active organization, the fault lies with every member of the organization personally, for it is the duty of every member of Pi Kappa Delta to foster the interests of the

organization. No chapter can be completely inactive if even one or two members of that chapter wish it to be otherwise, and are energetic enough to do something about it. Even to a greater degree, the officers of the chapter are guilty of negligence if a chapter is not wholly active; for to them has been entrusted the leadership of the group. And the greatest blame should be laid at the door of the faculty members of the chapter, for they, as mature and more or less permanent members of the local organization, can with little difficulty inspire the student members to keep the chapter in a strong and vigorous condition.

Now, what steps can be taken to insure the maintenance of a vigorous and lively local chapter? First of all, select the officers of the chapter with care, on a basis not only of popularity, but of administrative ability and enthusiasm for the fraternity. The most popular member, or the best debater, may not be the best person to provide leadership for a chapter, especially if his interest in the organization is luke-warm. In the second place, make provision for regular meetings at frequent—and regular—intervals; and insist upon the presence of members at every meeting. Third, make the meetings interesting; secure an outside speaker occasionally; lay stress on the social angle of the organization. And finally, keep the members busy. Every chapter should undertake one or more definite projects for the stimulation of forensics, and every member should be assigned to some definite work in carrying out the chapter undertaking. The chapter can organize and manage intramural debating between classes, fraternity organizations, or clubs. It can plan and hold intramural oratorical and extempore speaking contests. It can assist, at least, in the management of debates with other institutions. It can sponsor forensics in high schools, by organizing high school leagues, holding high school forensic tournaments, preparing bibliographies and material on high school questions, conducting a high school debate service in which questions concerning high school debate subjects can be answered, and the like. Every chapter should engage in some form of outside activity to stimulate forensics, and the more work of this nature the chapter undertakes, the greater will be the interest of the members in the fraternity; and of still more importance, the prestige of the fraternity on the campus and among debaters at large will be enormously increased.

In the hope that some local chapters may be spurred to greater activity, advantage has been taken of that much over-worked institution, the "rating scale" so that the requirements of a good chapter may be placed before the members of Pi Kappa Delta in definite form. If a chapter can satisfy every one of the requirements enumerated below, then that chapter must be considered a leader in the fraternity. But if a local organization falls short in several of the requirements, then certainly there is room for improvement.

It might be suggested that every chapter evaluate its activities for the year 1925-1926 on a basis of the points below, and send the results to the editor of THE FORENSIC. Possibly the national organization might be willing to offer a cup to the chapter whose rating during the preceding year is highest.

1. High standards of admission	10
2. Membership actively interested in the fraternity	10
3. Membership actively interested in forensics	10
4. Membership actively assisting in development of intercollegiate forensics	10
5. Active and efficient officers	10
6. Hospitality to visiting teams	10
7. Organized publicity for fraternity affairs and forensic activities	10
8. Outside projects for encouragement of forensics	10
9. Fulfillment of all province obligations	10
10. Fulfillment of all national obligations	10

SCORE OF THOROUGHLY ACTIVE CHAPTER100

To illustrate the application of the scale to an actual local chapter, let us consider the work of the Kansas Gamma chapter at the Kansas State Agricultural College during the year of 1925-26, with relation to the requirements listed. The Kansas Gamma chapter is one of the oldest in the fraternity, and last year had an unusual record of activity under the leadership of Robert E. Hedberg, now a student member of the national council.

The first requirement of an active chapter of high standards, is high standards of membership. Mere participation in an intercollegiate forensic contest should not be in itself sufficient to justify election to membership. The Kansas Gamma chapter has been unusually discriminating, electing to active membership only ten of the twenty-one eligible students, with the quality of debating done constituting the basis of election.

The second requirement is an active interest in the fraternity on the part of members of the local chapter. Kansas Gamma has a very satisfactory record in this respect. Meetings were held twice each month, and with a total active membership of twenty-one during the year, the average attendance at meetings was more than eighty per cent. Fines were imposed for absence; and all fines were collected. Dues and assessments were likewise paid promptly in nearly every case. Only two members failed to live up entirely to the obligations of membership; of these, one was dropped from the organization, and the second suspended until all obligations were fully met.

The third requirement for an active chapter is active interest and participation in intercollegiate forensics. Only four of the student members of the organization for the year failed to participate in intercollegiate forensics; of these four, one was the expelled member, a second was not in school during the first semester, and the two remaining members were prevented from participation by outside work. The record of the chapter is not so good, however, when attendance at forensic contests held locally is considered. At one contest, barely half the members of the local organization attended, and at several others, the attendance fell below eighty per cent.

The fourth requirement of full activity on the part of a chapter is that members aid in the management and development of intercollegiate forensics. In this respect, the Kansas Gamma chapter has a very satisfactory record. Members of the chapter generally interested themselves in inducing students to enter tryouts for intercollegiate debate teams, with the consequence that of the ninety-five students who tried for places on intercollegiate teams, more than forty were freshmen. Members of the chapter also attended to all local arrangements for debates, handled a portion of the correspondence, and were particularly valuable in assisting with the coaching of freshman teams.

With one exception the Kansas Gamma chapter also satisfied the fifth requirement of an active chapter—that officers should be interested and efficient. There was no question as to the interest taken by officers; but in one case, an error made by the secretary in correspondence was a source of some embarrassment to members of the chapter. But with the exception of this single occurrence, Kansas Gamma enjoyed a year of exceptionally efficient leadership.

The sixth requirement of efficiency on the part of a chapter is hospitality to visiting teams. Included in this should be the maintenance of friendly relations with members of neighboring chapters. In both of these respects, the Kansas Gamma chapter will measure entirely up to standard. Hospitality was extended to every team that visited the campus. In some cases, an inexpensive “feed” was held after the debate in honor of the visitors; but when this was not done, members made it a point to meet visitors at the train, to call at the hotel before the debate for the purpose of getting acquainted, and otherwise cause their visitors to feel at home.

As regards the seventh requirement of the efficient chapter—organized publicity for forensics and for fraternity affairs—the Kansas Gamma chapter fell down badly. No attempt whatever was made by the chapter to secure publicity in a systematic fashion. As a consequence, the publicity given forensic affairs was sporadic; many forensic contests had little or no advance publicity whatever; and the affairs of the local chapter of the fraternity were ignored completely by the local press. The chapter is planning an improvement in this respect for the current year, however; and it is to be hoped that this shortcoming of the organization locally will be removed.

The ninth and tenth requirements for the thoroughly active chapter are fulfillment of obligations to the provincial and national organizations of the fraternity. In this respect, Kansas Gamma made a thoroughly satisfactory showing. All correspondence from the national organization has been answered promptly and completely. All province conventions held in the territory in which the chapter is located have been attended; in fact, in the spring of 1925, representatives of the chapter attended three province conventions and entered contests at each one. Kansas Gamma has also been represented at every national convention, from the first one, held at Ottawa in 1916 to the sixth, held at Estes Park last spring. Incidentally, of the seven people who represented the Kansas Gamma chapter at Estes Park, one