

Nebraska

Wesleyan, University Place.....	Aubrey Carrell.....	8	5
Cotner, Bethany.....	Clifford H. Wagner....	6	3
Doane, Crete.....	Irma Nuquist.....	8	2
Hastings, Hastings.....	Louis B. French.....	5	5
Grand Island, Grand Island.....	Paul B. Newell.....	6	4
Teachers, Kearney.....	Homer McConnell....	No report	

North Carolina

State College, Raleigh.....	C. C. Cunningham....	6	4
Wake Forest, Wake Forest.....	T. W. Baker.....	5	2

North Dakota

Jamestown, Jamestown.....	Vinton Burt.....	11	2
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Ohio

Baldwin-Wallace, Berea.....	Dana T. Burns.....	5	2
Heidelberg, Tiffin.....	Harriet Wade.....	9	4
Hiram, Hiram.....	Russell Caldwell....	No report	
Akron, Akron.....	Lozier Caplan.....	2	1
Otterbein, Westerville.....	Clay P. Kohr.....	7	5
Marietta, Marietta.....	James H. Sheldon....	4	0

Oklahoma

A and M. College, Stillwater.....	Claud Fly.....	9	6
Tulsa, Tulsa.....	Robert Gaunt.....	5	4
Baptist University, Shawnee.....	Pauline Tribble.....	4	5
Northwestern Teachers, Alva.....	E. B. S. Hardy.....	0	2
City University, Oklahoma City.....	Carl W. Skinner.....	4	3
Women's College, Chickaska.....	Claribel Buford.....	5	2

Oregon

Linfield, Linfield.....	Frederick Berger.....	9	3
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Pennsylvania

Grove City, Grove City.....	Helen B. Holstein.....	9	3
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South Carolina

Wofford, Spartanburg.....	Henry J. Bennett....	6	0
Presbyterian, Clinton.....	J. D. McInnis.....	6	1
Newberry, Newberry.....	J. C. Derrick.....	5	2

South Dakota

Wesleyan, Mitchell.....	Ruth A Wilcox.....	17	3
Huron, Huron.....	Fred S. Richards....	15	2
Yankton, Yankton.....	Harold Bogue.....	8	1
State College, Brookings.....	Archie Higdon.....	15	10
Sioux Falls, Sioux Falls.....	Paul Krueger.....	5	3
Northern Teachers, Aberdeen.....	Estella Kundert.....	8	4
Augustana, Sioux Falls.....	Arthur Bedahl.....	11	3

Tennessee

Maryville, Maryville.....	H. Gordon Harold....	20	3
Tusculum, Greenville.....	Roxie Brown.....	20	2

Texas

Southwestern, Georgetown.....	W. Dwight Wentz....	10	1
Trinity, Waxahachie.....	5	0
East Texas Teachers, Commerce.....	W. H. Warmington....	1	3

Howard Payne, Brownwood.....	O. E. Winebrenner....	10	1
Baylor College for Women, Belton....	Rachel Cooper.....	1	3
Christian University, Fort Worth....	Lester Boone.....	9	1
Washington			
Puget Sound, Tacoma.....	Lillian Burklan.....	8	0
Wisconsin			
Ripon, Ripon.....	John H Dillon.....	3	3
Carroll, Waukesha.....	Margaret E. Jones....	7	3
Total.....		906	325

KANSAS TRIES THE AUDIENCE DECISION

An interesting experiment with audience-decision debates was conducted during the past academic year by the Southern Division of the Kansas State Intercollegiate Debating League. The General Secretary of the League, Professor Leroy Allen, Dean of Southwestern College and Coach of Debate, strongly urged the whole State League to participate in the experiment, but the Northern Division preferred the three-judge system.

The debates in the Southern Division were held in neutral high schools, the people of the communities being invited in to hear the contests and render the decisions. Each debate team was accompanied by musicians and readers who regaled the audiences with entertainment after the decisions were rendered. In addition to the regular debates between the several colleges in the League, contests were conducted in the same manner between these institutions and colleges outside the League. The plan was therefore given a real test.

The experiment was a most profitable and enjoyable experience, but the unanimous opinion of the coaches and debaters who participated was that on the whole the audience-decision plan is to be rejected as a solution of the debate-decision problem.

Professor Allen, the enthusiastic originator of the experiment, said: "The Audience-decision affords a more natural and real situation for the debate, and I believe that on the whole the winning team will be more infallibly picked by the audience than by a critic judge or small jury, because the prejudices of the individual members will tend to counteract each other, while the votes of those who really think and discriminate will serve as a sort of balance of power to decide the issue aright. I think our experiment proved this conclusively. I heard but one debate during the whole season which I thought a good critic judge would have decided differently than the audience. On the other hand where one of the teams chose to resort to emotional appeal it could influence so many of the thoughtless as to vitiate the result. The temptation to abandon debate for fervid oratory was therefore in the case of some too great to resist."

Professor Alan L. Wallace, Debate Coach at Friends University, said:

"Concerning audience decisions, so long as the decision is the dominant purpose or end I should rather rest the case with a competent critic judge or three able judges. When debating for a popular decision, however, some of the mechanical and "bone-dry" element of debate is eliminated. The debater regards his audience, and speaks within their experience, as the subject matter will allow. I feel that our experiment hurt none of us, and that we profited some by it, in that we know that if we are to have audiences we must not disregard those who come to hear us wrangle."

Professor Arthur J. Graber, Debate Coach at Bethel College said:

"The most striking advantages which we found in connection with the audience system of judging were as follows:

1. The difficult task of procuring judges was settled.
2. We found the system less expensive, hence we could schedule more debates.
3. The debaters worked with greater enthusiasm, because they felt that they were convincing actual audiences.

Our objections to the system are:

1. We found it hard to keep our speeches free from over-emphasizing the emotional, for that is what took with the audience.
2. Evidence, authority, and sound reasoning were relegated into the background, while persuasion was made the most of.
3. We were disappointed with the size of the crowds that attended.
4. There were some local complaints because we took the debates away from home.

"Unless we can find some method by which we can keep speech material from making too much of what appeals to the feelings of the audience, and can arouse more interest locally, we should prefer to go back to the three judge system. This method of debating places too much of a handicap on the winning school of the Southern Division since a revision of speeches is necessary in the inter-district debate with the Northern Division. We believe the same system should be used by both districts."

Professor Geo. D. Wilner, Debate Coach at Fairmount College, now the Municipal University of Wichita, said:

"My opinion of audience decisions is that they are dependable when people vote on the merits of the debate entirely apart from any sentimental consideration for the participating schools. In cases where one team is obviously superior to another, I think an audience of average intelligence can pick the winner. In cases where the teams are evenly matched the opinion of judges is no more satisfying to the losing team than the opinion of an audience.

"As I see it, the great difficulty in audience decisions is to get the individual members to take the judging seriously. The problem is not solved by keeping the identity of the teams unknown to the audience, for those who want to vote for schools, will speculate as to which team is which and vote according to their speculation.

"I do not think satisfaction in judging debates will be obtained this side of eternity. I hope there will be no debates on the other side."

AUDITOR'S REPORT

**BASED ON THE BOOKS OF THE TREASURER
OF PI KAPPA DELTA**

From

April 1, 1926 to June 30, 1926

At one time the national officers took office April 1. Later the term was changed to begin at the end of the school year, July 1. The fiscal year was not changed at the same time. The last convention voted to change the fiscal year to coincide with the term of office of the officers. This change makes necessary the treasurer's report printed below which covers that period.

To the Officers of Pi Kappa Delta:

This is to certify that I have carefully examined the books and records of the treasurer of your organization for the period beginning April 1, 1926 and ending July 1, 1926.

Statements I and II attached show receipts and disbursements of cash for the year and the income received from each chapter.

Very respectfully,

A. O. COLVIN

Greeley, Colo.

August 19, 1926.

Auditor.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements

Receipts

Balance on hand April 1, 1926, including savings		\$5018.22
Income received from:		
Membership dues, fees, etc.,	\$2828.	
Fraternity keys	3465.57	
Total	\$6293.57	
Less—rebates and short checks	68.95	6224.62
Subscriptions to Forensic		1.50
Convention Funds	\$ 156.10	
Less—refund	3.	153.10
		<hr/>
		\$11397.44

Disbursements

Fraternity Keys	\$1925.
Convention Expenses	1925.28
Publishing Forensic	426.25
Postage, telephone and telegraph	102.31
Office Expenses	227.86
Printing	27.67
Certificates	30.72

Lettering certificates	11.75	
Expenses to D. S. R. Convention (Hopkins)	117.93	4794.77
		<hr/>
Balance June 30, 1926		\$ 6602.67
		<hr/>
Cash balance accounted for as follows:		
Cash in bank, June 30, 1926,	\$1408.32	
Less—Checks outstanding	9.32	
	<hr/>	
	\$1399.	
Balance of savings account, June 30,	5199.16	
Cash on hand (stamps)	4.51	\$ 6602.67
		<hr/>

CHAPTER REPORTS

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Dues</i>	<i>Keys</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Chapter refunds</i>
1 Henderson-Brown	\$ 60.00	\$ 72.50	\$132.50	\$ 1.00
2 Ouachita	8.00	8.50	16.50	
3 University of Redlands ..		13.50	13.50	
4 Occidental	12.00	13.00	25.00	
5 College of Pacific	9.00	9.25	18.25	
6 University of California, Southern Branch	36.00	24.75	60.75	
7 Colorado Agri. College ..	44.00	37.75	81.75	1.00
8 Colorado Teachers	32.00	105.25	137.25	
9 Western State	8.00	34.00	42.00	
10 Connecticut Agri. College	14.50	4.50	19.00	
11 General	88.50	74.25	162.75	
12 Illinois Wesleyan	40.50	47.75	88.25	
13 Eureka	28.00	45.50	73.50	2.00
14 Carthage	37.00	9.25	46.25	
15 Bradley	16.00	17.00	33.00	
16 Monmouth	36.00	38.25	74.25	
17 Illinois State Normal University	68.00	75.25	143.25	
18 McKendree	52.00	37.50	89.50	
19 North Central	36.00	45.75	81.75	.75
20 Lombard	29.00	29.75	58.75	
21 Franklin	8.00	10.00	18.00	
22 Iowa Wesleyan	56.00	54.50	110.50	2.50
23 Central Iowa	68.00	100.50	168.50	
24 Des Moines	8.00	18.25	26.25	
25 Morningside	66.00	88.00	154.00	2.00
26 Simpson	8.00	17.50	25.50	
27 Parsons	52.00	92.25	144.25	12.00
28 Upper Iowa		5.00	5.00	

	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Dues</i>	<i>Keys</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Chapter refunds</i>
29	Coe		9.93	9.93	
30	Western Union50	21.00	21.50	
31	Buena Vista	28.00	10.00	38.00	
32	Dubuque	40.00	10.75	50.75	
33	Drake	50.00	30.75	80.75	
34	Ottawa	40.50	51.75	92.25	
35	Washburn	4.00		4.00	
36	Kansas State Agricultural College	4.00	14.25	18.25	.75
37	Southwestern	20.50	44.25	64.75	4.00
38	Fairmount	28.00	26.50	54.50	9.75
39	Kansas State Teachers of Emporia	40.00	43.50	83.50	13.50
40	Kansas Wesleyan		5.00	5.00	2.00
41	Kansas State Teachers of Pittsburg	4.00	42.25	46.25	
42	College of Emporia	28.00	58.75	86.75	
43	Baker	12.00	20.50	32.50	
44	Sterling	52.00	75.00	127.00	
45	Bethany	8.00	12.25	20.25	
46	Kansas State Teachers of Hays		27.00	27.00	
47	Georgetown	44.00	52.00	96.00	
48	Transylvania	28.00	31.25	59.25	
49	Louisiana	32.00	40.00	72.00	.75
50	Centenary	24.50	49.75	74.25	
51	Kalamazoo	32.00	45.75	77.75	
52	Olivet	4.00	7.75	11.75	
53	Hope	28.00	64.00	92.00	1.50
54	Ypsilanti	64.00	95.48	159.48	1.50
55	St. Olaf	32.00	42.00	74.00	2.00
56	Gustavus Adolphus	52.00	78.75	130.75	
57	Hamline	44.00	58.00	102.00	
58	College of Thomas	12.00	13.10	25.10	.75
59	Park	56.00	109.50	165.50	
60	Missouri Central	28.00	18.00	46.00	
61	Missouri Wesleyan	12.50	27.75	40.25	
62	Culver-Stockton	28.00	18.00	46.00	
63	Missouri Teachers	16.00	17.00	33.00	
64	Montana State	28.50	5.00	33.50	
65	Nebraska Wesleyan	20.00	58.25	78.25	
66	Cotner	16.00	53.75	69.75	
67	Doane	12.00	21.25	33.25	
68	Hastings	16.00	26.75	42.75	
69	Grand Island	29.00	31.25	60.25	1.50

70	Kearney Teachers	16.00		16.00	
71	North Carolina State	13.00	5.00	18.00	
72	Wake Forest	62.00	23.75	85.75	
73	Jamestown	22.00	20.25	42.25	
74	Baldwin-Wallace		10.00	10.00	
75	Heidelberg	16.00	36.50	52.00	3.00
76	Hiram	12.00	30.00	42.00	
77	Otterbein	24.00	38.25	62.25	
78	Marietta		9.88	9.88	
79	Oklahoma Agri. College ..	28.00	25.50	53.50	
80	Oklahoma Baptists	28.00	22.75	50.75	
81	Northwestern Teachers ..	12.00	9.00	21.00	
82	Oklahoma City Univ.	20.00	26.00	46.00	.25
83	Tulsa	16.00		16.00	
	Oklahoma College for Women		6.75	6.75	
85	Linfield		5.25	5.25	
86	Grove City	32.00	29.50	61.50	
87	Wofford	5.50	5.00	10.50	.50
88	Presbyterian	16.00	10.00	26.00	
89	South Dakota Wesleyan ..	73.00	29.50	102.50	
90	Huron	28.00	31.25	59.25	
91	Yankton	28.00	19.75	47.75	
92	South Dakota State	56.00	28.25	84.25	
93	Aberdeen	32.00	71.48	103.48	
94	Augustana	40.00	43.75	83.75	
95	Maryville	56.00	69.75	125.75	
96	Southwestern (Texas) ...	72.00	43.50	115.50	
97	Howard-Payne	28.00	33.95	61.95	2.95
98	Baylor	40.00	54.00	94.00	3.00
99	Texas C. U.	54.00	58.25	112.25	
100	College of Puget Sound ..	28.00	42.75	70.75	
101	Carroll	32.00	29.00	61.00	
	Total	\$2828.00	\$3465.57	\$6293.57	\$68.95

ALUMNI CHAPTER BEING FORMED AT MINNEAPOLIS

Lawrence M. Brings, President of the Northwestern College of Speech Arts of Minneapolis and former debate coach at Northern State Teachers of South Dakota, has taken steps to organize an alumni chapter of $\Pi K \Delta$ at Minneapolis. There are a number of alumni members attending the University of Minnesota and living in the Twin Cities. President Brings hopes to bring them together for the good they can do in advancing forensics and for the pleasure they can derive from such an association. The cooperation of all $\Pi K \Delta$ men in and around Minneapolis is asked in bringing this group together.

NICHOLS "DOES" EUROPE

My summer vacation began about the 25th. of May when my brother-in-law and his wife joined us in London. We immediately harnessed up the old Ford sedan with a new trunk rack, loaded on our suitcases, and started out to see Johnny Bull's island. We visited all the cathedral towns and important historical and literary places, spending about a month on two tours of England and Scotland. We went south and west on the first trip into Devon and Cornwall and north on the second trip to Edinburgh, through the lake district to Glasgow, and back down the west coast through the English lake district. We collected bales of postcards and pictures. England has excellent roads so our mode of travel was pleasant. Most of the hotels were endurable, but we got tired of bacon and eggs and burnt toast for breakfast and roast beef and Yorkshire pudding lost its hold upon the luncheon palate, so we usually had sandwiches put up and picnicked at least once a day beside a hedge or on the crest of some hill which gave us a view of the landscape for miles. England is a beautiful country and there is no more delightful place to tour with an automobile anywhere. We had a thoroughly good and profitable time.

About the end of June we crossed the Channel to France taking the Ford along with the assistance of the Automobile Association. The AA arranges the matter for passes and customs deposits, etc. On the continent we toured from Dieppe to Rouen and to Mont St. Michel, thence up the valley of the Loire through the chateau country to Orleans. From there we went to Chartres, Versailles, Paris, Fontainebleau, Dijon, and Geneva. Originally we had intended to go by automobile to the Riviera thence into Italy and back into Switzerland. Our antiquated British Henry gave us so much trouble, however, that we decided to go on into Switzerland and leave the car at the foot of the St. Gotthard Pass, and go into Italy by rail. This we found a delightful change after the pranks old Hank had been putting over. When we returned from a thousand mile swing through northern Italy we were obliged to struggle with old Henry's ornery disposition until we resorted to a hat pin and a hammer. After prodding and pounding the gas sediment bulb for some time we finally conquered the old boy's bilious attack and had peace in the family for the rest of the trip. I shall never advise any one to do Europe in a Ford except as a polite way of telling him to go to h....

In spite of our difficulties mechanical and linguistic—and they were many—we had a wonderful time, learned a lot, and have returned to appreciate America more than ever. Switzerland is a fine land, peopled with a clever race, the cleverest perhaps in Europe. They can take your money away from you gracefully and without hurting your feelings. In that country you feel at home and get your money's worth. Travelers have different ideas of Italy (I raised my opinion of these people), and many like or dislike the French cordially and wickedly as the case may be but all unite to praise the Swiss. I saw Belgium also, and removed them from the pedestal where I had placed them during the World War. They compare

favorably with the Alsatians and the French peasants, but they seem slow and sluggish to an American.

Paris and Brussels are beautiful cities, but England and Switzerland are the more beautiful countries. London is the most charming of European cities; seems to have more lure and more Romance. It is a sort of modern Babylon. When one adds to the charm of London such places as York, Old Chester, Clovelly, Winchester, Canterbury, Edinburgh, and the lakes, both Scotch and English, Great Britian has no serious rival except Switzerland for the tourists attention. Moreover, no country rivals it for great cathedrals though Chartres and Milan have tremendous appeals.

Of course the war area is most interesting, especially is this true of the region about Verdun. Here one may photograph cement dugouts of the Hindenburg line, trenches, shell holes, and barbed wire entanglements to his heart's content. Many of these things are just as they were eight years ago when the men crawled out of the mud on Armistice day. The war area from Reims to Paris is being rapidly restored to normal and traces of fighting are few except for cemeteries. We found things different from Strasbourg to Metz, Verdun and Sedan. Here there are signs of war on every hand. You can follow the trenches for miles.

On the whole one gets a lot out of an automobile trip through Europe, even if he can't cuss a Ford in more than one language. It is the most economical and the most independent and satisfactory way of seeing the sights, and there are many sights worth going a long way over the rough continental roads to see. I'd be fool enough to do it all over again, even in a Ford. I thank you.

E. R. N.

VOLUME I, Π Κ Δ DEBATE ANNUAL

Winning Intercollegiate Debates and Orations, volume I of what we expect to make an annual publication, is now on sale. It was published during the summer. In it appear the debates, orations, and extempore speeches which won the national contests at Estes Park. Every chapter of Π Κ Δ and every library in a Π Κ Δ institution should have a copy. Each chapter should ask its library to order one. Individuals will want copies. As only a limited number of copies were published, the supply may run out. Order now. The price is one dollar. All orders should be addressed to

G. W. Finley, National Treasurer
Apartment 101, Bancroft Hall
509-515 West 121 Street
New York City.

The Editor's Personal Page

Where inconsistencies cease from troubling and logic is at rest.

He who takes nature for his guide is not easily beaten out of his argument.—Thomas Paine, *Common Sense*.

“Our idea of a real collegiately dressed fellow is one who has to take two steps before his pants move.”—*What the Colleges are Doing*.

What the youth of the country needs is narrower pant legs and broader ideas.—*Will Rogers*.

A Hair, they say, divides the False and True :

Yes; and a sigle Alif were the clue—

Could you but find it—to the Treasure-house,

And peradventure to the Master too:

EDWARD FITZGERALD

“Levin had often noticed in discussions between the most intelligent people that after enormous efforts, and an enormous expenditure of logical subtleties and words, the disputants finally arrived at being aware that what they had so long been struggling to prove to one another had long ago, from the beginning of the argument, been known to both, but that they had liked different things, and would not define what they liked for fear of being attacked. He had often had the experience of suddenly in a discussion grasping what it was his opponent liked and at once liking it too, and immediately he found himself agreeing, and then all argument fled away as useless. Sometimes too, he had experienced the opposite, expressing at last what he liked himself which he was devising arguments to defend, and, chancing to express it well and genuinely, he had found his opponent at once agreeing and ceasing to dispute his position.”—Tolstoy, *Anna Karenin*.

Patrick Henry's famous oration in support of his resolutions calling upon the colonies to prepare for war was delivered in the “Old Church” at Richmond. One who heard the speech thus describes the scene:

“Henry rose with an unearthly fire burning in his eye. He commenced somewhat calmly, but the smothered excitement began more and more to play upon his features and thrill in the tones of his voice. The tendons of his neck stood out white and rigid like whipcords. His voice rose louder and louder, until the walls of the building and all within them, seemed to shake and rock in its tremendous vibrations. Finally his pale face and glaring eyes became terrible to look upon. Men leaned forward in their seats, with their heads strained forward, their faces pale, and their eyes glaring like the speaker's. His last exclamation, “Give me liberty or give me death!” was like the shout of the leader which turns back the rout of battle.—Tyler, *Life of Patrick Henry*.

The Forensic of Pi Kappa Delta

Issued four times a year

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GEORGE W. FINLEY, Business Manager

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SERIES 12

JANUARY, 1927

NUMBER 3

Financing International Debate Trips

For the past few years England has been sending debate teams to the United States, and this year Australia is also sending a team. The expenses for these teams, amounting in the case of the Australian team to \$4,000 or \$5,000, are paid out of the guarantees paid by the American colleges which debate them. The guarantees asked by these invading teams have ranged from \$150 to \$300. In many cases more than this amount has come in at the ticket office and the entertaining institution has profited financially as well as forensically by the contest. In other cases, while there has been no financial gain, the international aspect of the contest has done much to increase interest in forensics. In a few cases the results have been disappointing.

What happens when an American team goes to John Bull's "right little, tight little island?" The Americans pay their own way. It is felt that we should consider it enough of an honor to debate the famous institutions of our mother country to pay for the privilege. There are not enough colleges in these other countries to make it possible for them to finance a trip thru guarantees as we do in this country, if there were the disposition to do so.

The debaters the foreign universities send to this country are not strictly speaking college students. Most of them are men who have completed their college education and welcome this means of seeing the world. For example, there was the Oxford team of 1924 and 1925. It consisted of M. C. Hollis, an Oxford graduate of 1924, J. D. Woodruff, who had graduated the year before, and M. C. MacDonald, a son of the then Prime Minister Ramsey MacDonald, also a graduate of 1923. These three gentlemen, and they were very pleasing and entertaining gentlemen, visited the United States, Canada, Mexico, and went on to

Australia, and we paid for the trip, about thirty-five debates at around \$300 per debate. These English gentlemen not only got to see the world, but also probably made a good income while doing it.

This year's Australian team consists of John R. Godsall, a post graduate student in medicine and surgery and a regular contributor to the Australian journals; a lawyer, Noel D. McIntosh; and Sydney H. Heathwood, a graduate, an author, and sales promotion manager of the largest advertising service agency in Australia. They do not represent any Australian university in the sense our universities are represented in intercollegiate contests. They are men who have finished their college courses and are seeing America and the world at our expense.

When the first Bates College team went to England to debate in 1920 at the invitation of Oxford the people of Maine raised the \$1,200 necessary to send it.

It is not the purpose of this article to criticize these international debates, nor the debaters who come here to debate. It is the lack of reciprocity we deplore. We believe there should be a fifty-fifty plan, an agreement which worked both ways. That there is not is our own fault. We are willing to pay for the privilege of hearing the men from other nations; they are not, or perhaps do not regard it as a privilege. The story is the same as that of the English lecturer. No American can go to England and lecture. The English do not feel that there is an American capable of lecturing to them. But we are willing to pay a dollar a seat to hear almost any second rate writer of England lecture in this country. The practice has become a standing joke. Our international debates are moving in the same direction. There are three teams in the country this fall. We don't blame them for coming and hope they will have a fine time. Their visits may do us good. Perhaps it would do us good to visit them at home, but after paying for their visits we do not have enough left to finance many of our own.

WHO PAYS THE FINE?

The constitution provides that the national officers may assess fines against the chapter for failure to respond to official inquiries within a reasonable time. In some cases recently where fines have been imposed the chapter officers have sent in excuses and have asked that the fines be not collected. There are a number of reasons why this cannot be done.

In the first place, the negligence of the chapter in making a second letter necessary has already cost the national society a large part of the fine collected. It costs money to write letters. When the time of the officer and the stenographer are taken into consideration, this amounts to around fifty cents. This sum has been paid out, whether the fine is collected or not. It is only fair that the chapter which caused this extra expense should pay it.

In the second place, the failure of the chapter to meet its obligations promptly interferes with the work of the whole society. There are 115 active chapters. The chapters which do not cooperate penalize all of them. The fine they pay does not at all atone for the damage they do.

The chapters which do not cooperate by at least answering official letters cut themselves off from the national organization. Since ΠΚΔ does not maintain traveling secretaries, the contact between the national organization and the local chapter must be maintained by mail. It is necessary that this line of communication be protected. The threat of the fine helps to make chapter officers see how seriously we regard the matter.

Lack of communication and contact frequently leads to difficulty and misunderstanding. It is seldom if ever that there is any trouble with a chapter which keeps in contact with the national organization. Where there has been friction in the past, where a group has lapsed into an indifferent attitude and forensic interest has fallen away, it has almost always been in chapters which have failed to correspond with the national officers. It is therefore necessary that the national organization very zealously insist upon the obligation of all chapters to reply to official letters.

One excuse frequently offered for failure to reply to communications is that the letters have been addressed to the officers of the year before who have graduated and left college. This does not excuse the chapter, however, for the national organization has no way of knowing about the change in local officers, except as it is advised by the chapters themselves. It is the duty of every chapter president to see that he is in touch with national headquarters. He should write in at the first of the year to be sure that the national secretary has his name and address correctly.

When fines are assessed they should be paid by the chapter officer who has been derelict and not by the chapter. An incompetent officer who neglects to answer letters brings trouble upon the whole chapter. He and not the chapter should pay for his failure. Unless an officer can and will discharge his duties, he should resign. The oath the chapter president takes obligates him to maintain the proper contact between his chapter and the national organization.

It is only fair to add that no national officer likes to assess a fine. It causes him labor and trouble to do so. The fine usually brings ill will with it. No officer wishes to incur the enmity of those he is working with. The national society does not need to raise finances by means of fines. The society has adequate funds as it is. Help us to avoid the fine. Not more than a half dozen official letters requiring replies are sent out during any one year. Surely it is not too much to ask the chapters to reply to such a small number of communications.

Hasty Initiations Must Be Stopped

Some chapters have been initiating members whose applications have not been acted on by the national society. This is contrary to the established law of ΠΚΔ. When any one joins the society, he joins the national organization. He is voted in by the local chapter and recommended to the national organization. He is not a member, however, until the national society has passed on his qualifications and found him eligible. His application blank

and initiation fee must be forwarded to the national secretary. The national secretary then enrolls him in the society and sends his membership card back to the local chapter. No local chapter has the right to initiate any applicant until this membership card has been returned to it.

When this practice is not followed, difficulties result. Not long ago a man wrote into the national treasurer ordering a key. His name did not appear on the rolls of the society. When the treasurer informed him that he was not eligible to wear the key of the society, he replied that he had been initiated by a certain chapter two years before. Inquiry directed to the chapter disclosed that this was true. The chapter had gone thru the forms of receiving this man into membership but had never reported him to the national society. Trouble and embarrassment followed.

Another chapter conferred a certain degree upon a recent applicant. When the application was forwarded to the national secretary, he called attention to the fact that the applicant was not qualified for the degree conferred upon him. Again there was unpleasantness.

A recent investigation disclosed that various chapters had forty-five people who had been initiated and were being carried on their rolls, who were not legally members of the society. Such a condition is a disgrace that can not be tolerated. It demands the immediate attention of both local and national officers.

The key you wear is not the insignia of any local chapter. It is the emblem of a national society in which over one hundred colleges and universities have membership. The only way its worth and dignity can be adequately protected is to place the power of conferring it beyond the power of any local organization. The requirements for attaining it must be kept the same in all institutions. This does not withdraw any privileges from the local chapters. The national society has always accepted any qualified member recommended by them. It cannot force them to accept into membership in their chapter any one they do not desire. Observance of the requirement that application be passed upon by the national secretary merely prevents the local chapter from making mistakes.

Why Select a Debate Question We Cannot Debate?

Last fall $\Pi K \Delta$ selected the "light-wines-and-beer" question as the official proposition for its debates this year. All chapters were invited to vote in the selection of this official question. When the results were counted this question had more than twice as many points as the one which stood second. But since then, a majority of our chapters have definitely refused to debate this prohibition question.

What was wrong? Does this mean that it is a mistake to select an official question? Probably not. It does mean that in this instance we fell down. We did not vote intelligently.

One chapter president wrote in that altho his chapter had voted for this question, the president of the college had informed him that representatives

of the institution could not discuss it on the public platform. The chapter should have discovered this before voting for the question.

There are frequently reasons why the administration can not allow its representatives to advocate certain things on the public platform. No Π K Δ chapter wishes to do or attempt to do anything which will cause the college authorities embarrassment. The chapter must work with, not against the institution of which it is a part. The majority of institutions voting for the "light-wines-and-beer" question were denominational colleges. In most cases they have been unable to debate the question because for years these institutions have been openly prohibition advocates and it would be inconsistent for them to change in any degree.

No one thing we do has as far reaching effects as the selection of the official question. Institutions, both college and secondary, some even beyond the borders of our nation, delay making a debate schedule until they learn what our question is to be. Perhaps we have not taken seriously enough this matter of selecting a debate subject. We must give the matter our most careful attention and serious thought. We can not afford to make another mistake such as we did this year.

The seventh biennial national convention will be held next March in Tiffin, Ohio. Ninety-eight chapters were represented at the last convention. The seventeen chapters which did not attend are required by the constitution to attend the coming one. The chapters which attended the last one will want to attend. We hope to have every chapter represented. "I am convinced," writes a national officer of another forensic society, "that your national conventions do more to advance forensics than anything else you do. My opinion is based upon the effects I have observed." "Probably the largest strictly forensic gathering ever held in the United States was the national convention of Pi Kappa Delta at Estes Park, Colorado, March 29 to April 1" states the November issue of *The Quarterly Journal of Speech Education*.

Now is the time to plan for this convention. A number of chapters have already raised funds or set aside a part of this year's budget. Do not wait until the last minute. The seventh national convention should be more important, more vital, more worth while than the sixth. It should be a 100 per cent convention.

Ten provinces are planning to hold conventions this year and forensic contests in connection with them. Every chapter should see that it has a part in this program. It is not always necessary to send a large delegation, but each chapter can at least have one delegate present to keep in touch with the situation and establish friendships. Frequently a weak chapter can bring home enough enthusiasm from the contacts at such a convention to revive forensic interest on the campus.

Write to your provincial governor.

Randolph Leigh Has a New Book on Oratory

Some times a man is peculiarly fitted to write a book. This is true in the case of the recently published *Oratory* by Randolph Leigh, organizer and director of the national and international oratorical contests on the constitution. Mr. Leigh writes from a full knowledge of his subject and puts into his book the results of his long contact with interscholastic and inter-collegiate oratory.

The book begins with a definition of oratory and considers carefully the problems of the composition and delivery of orations. "Oratory is the art of bringing ideas to white heat and then letting them loose among men through the immediate agency of the most powerful stimulus known to man—personality. Launched thus, ideas through the centuries, have swept into and speeded up the currents of life. Untagged, unprinted, often unperceived, they throb on and on, as do ether waves—not to be ignored merely because not fully understood.

One interesting chapter, the orator in action, gives brief examples of American, British, Indian, French and Greek oratory. The book abounds in well selected examples and fine illustrations.

Following the theoretical part there are reprinted the orations which have won the national and international contests with which Mr. Leigh has been associated. Here are some of the finest examples of what the coming generation has been able to produce in oratory. The material is invaluable to those planning to enter oratorical contests.

The addresses of President Coolidge, Vice President Dawes and others in connection with these oratorical contests are also reproduced.

The volume is well printed and pleasing in appearance. It contains 150 pages. It should find a place in every library used by students in public speaking.—Randolph Leigh, *Oratory*, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1927.

Forensic Editor Still Trying to Get College Papers

The constitution now provides that each chapter shall furnish the editor of the FORENSIC with its college paper so that he may get the forensic news to print. A fine of one dollar a month is to be assessed against the chapters which fail to send their paper. To facilitate the matter, the FORENSIC will gladly exchange with any college paper.

The editor has written many letters trying to get all of these papers, but has not yet succeeded. He would like very much to have the paper from each college coming to his desk. It is his ambition to have the FORENSIC contain some news of each chapter each issue and the college paper seems to be the only regular and reliable source for such news. One means of forensic advance is thru a knowledge of what others are doing. Each chapter owes it to the others to keep them informed of its own plans.

Papers from the following institutions have not been received during November, December, and January.

Occidental College, California Beta.