

land of ours, gather in its overwhelming embrace men, women and children, and unite the home with politics. Women will have crystallized in their mind and heart the realization that the education of our citizens is a stupendous problem. This is only another phase of their responsibility which will be met by instigating an educational reform. Their interest will give us an educational system that will not only be mentally, but physically, morally, and vocationally right. This education may be for the citizens' own safety to see that children are properly trained to follow vocations that will prevent them from becoming dependents. High ideals and long sought methods will continue to be the aim, and mothers will bring our educational, legal, economic, social values and ideals into harmonious relationship with the present industrial situation.

Women understand that education has sneered too long at the concrete and the practical. They see that there has been too much form and too little practice. The school will help mold the life and ideals of the youth, but it is through the home life that the child has individual development of originality and self reliance. Mothers are realizing this more than ever, and as a result are laboring to make that home life all that is noble, pure, and valiant in the life of every political citizen—to form a magnetic home whose never-dying impulses may reach other homes and encourage them to become competent and efficient members of society.

Will Mothers Rise to Occasion?

As a voice from the past, the words of our own beloved, national hero, Abraham Lincoln, ring again in our ears: "All that I am and all that I ever hope to be, I owe to my angel mother."

This is a fitting tribute to Abraham Lincoln's mother, and as Abraham Lincoln's mother directed our democratic citizen in his age, so the mothers of America can direct the political citizens of our day, direct them into political paths free from disintegrating elements in politics, free from narrow and non-democratic principles, free from the lust and taint of greedy selfishness, but richly imbued with altruism and love for their fellow men.

Mothers in politics—America's new hope. A hope that asks whether or not America, with her noble ideals, shall lead the world; a hope that asks whether or not right shall predominate over might; a hope that calls every true, loyal American to bear high her standards that righteousness, equality, and liberty shall be for all mankind.

THE PRICE OF PEACE

By Arthur Wilson, Yankton College

"In the beginning God created man in His own likeness, in His own image created He him." But man, so created, brought about caste and out of caste sprang the consuming fires of jealousy, of hatred, and of greed. In a world of harmony, man introduced friction and discord, and imposed upon humanity the heavy burden and curse of selfishness and war.

War has been the heritage of men from generation to generation. Man against man, family against family and race against race—war has grown until every people bears testimony of its devastation. The biography of mankind has been recorded with indelible tears, its pages saturated with human blood. War has been the result of a continuing faith in might, and every century has brought more potent engines of destruction. Originally of a feudal nature, war has grown to be a menace to our very civilization. National and racial prejudices have been stimulated by the discord of preceding generations, until the world is suffering as never before from this militant spirit which has sprung from the ashes of the past. Germany, but yesterday, with hymns of hate, defied the world in an effort to destroy rival nations. With frenzied fury, a heritage from the Huns, Germany

directed the mighty genius of its civilization toward the invention of man-destroying agencies. Germany stands before the world today, the example of a people impelled by the cumulative hereditary hate of their primal ancestors, dominated by the theory that might makes right.

Can death of nations, destruction of races, be man's ultimate goal? Is civilization born but to decay? We dare not say "Yes." Not destruction, but construction; not annihilation, but growth and peaceful expansion is the hope of the world.

The world, distressed, is awake to a realization of the awful cost of war. In the turmoil of readjustment in which we are now involved, we realize that our political and economic structure can not further bear the strain. The world sees that stupendous losses of men and materials are only a part of that awful cost. For generations England, France and Germany will pay the price in a weakened and degenerate manhood. We know that war is economically and morally wrong. For the sake of humanity, for the preservation of our economic and social order, which can no longer survive successively the pressure of modern conflicts, the establishment of world peace is the paramount issue of the hour.

This year we are anticipating an unparalleled and universal industrial and commercial expansion. But expansion can never be permanent when accompanied by the waste and uncertainty of war. From the dawn of history, peoples have been accustomed to expand by conquest through war. The Russo-Japanese conflict, and the Italian campaign in Tripoli but illustrate the continuing desire to realize national ambitions through conquest. But conquest by force does not offer a satisfactory means of expansion: a conquered people will never be content in subjection. Poland has cherished dreams of independence for centuries. The combined opposition of Russia, Germany and Austria could not suppress its unconquerable spirit of national unity. Today Poland is independent. In 1870 Germany wrested Alsace and Lorraine from France but, in 1918, Germany lost these provinces acquired by force. Expansion continues from hour to hour. Japan dreams of the commercial control of the Pacific. The world is continually imperilled by the danger of one nation seeking growth without consideration of the rights of others. Governments must learn to solve pacifically the problems of their growth. And the world must find the path to peace now, ere international differences threaten us with another great war.

Why do we regard the attainment of peace as the world's most urgent problem? It is because we, as Americans profess to be Christians. It is because the very foundation of our nation was laid by Christian men, with a zeal for democracy and a love of peace. Their ideals, their vision of an America maintaining these democratic and Christian doctrines in a leadership of the world, move us to follow their example and blaze the trail to peace.

It is known that we have paid an awful price for peace. Across the seas, at Romagne, is a cemetery sacred to the memory of America's sacrifice in the World War. The sun is sinking behind the low wooded hills of the Argonne. In sharp outline against the fading sky stand the desolate peasant homes, the splintered trunks of shattered trees, mute reminders of the colossal struggle for democracy. The last rays of the dying sun illuminate the rows and rows of crosses which cast their long and sombre shadows over the graves of thousands of American dead. And, as night falls over France, the men lying under those crosses, which symbolize the ideals for which they fell, seem to say to us, "This, this is the price of peace."

There is only one way to peace. We must strike at the roots of war: at jealousy, at hatred, at greed. These foster selfish ambition and national misunderstandings. War has ever been exalted by the glamour, the hero-

ism by which it is idealized. Place the heroism of war where it belongs, athwart the baser side of man. Show war in its true perspective, with its sorrow, its anguish, its suffering. Reveal the absolute futility of war.

"Lo, all our pomp of yesterday
Is one with Nineveh and Tyre!
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!"

The attainment of world peace rests primarily with the individual. Educate the individual to a higher sense of his responsibility toward his fellowmen, toward other nations; for the deeds of a nation but reflect the will of its individual citizens. And an individual's actions are determined by his thoughts. "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he." His thoughts are moulded and shaped in turn by his science of conduct. But his religion determines fundamentally his ethics and his morals. Within the breast of every man burns the purifying fire of conscience. And it is a man's science and practice of conduct, determined by his religion, which feed and nourish that lambent flame. Quicken the conscience of every individual to a sense of the destructiveness of war. Direct it against war, exert it for the common good. Nourish that conscience with a world religion which cultivates a love of fellow men. For this is the only path to peace.

Men prate of the creation of better economic and social standards as the final and only solution of world peace. But a better industrial and social order can only be secured through the action of men impelled by the precepts of their religion. And these precepts must be such that only in the recognition of the rights of others can men hope to secure a recognition of their own. This is the very essence of industry Christianized, of an operative world religion, of a true world brotherhood.

What part has religion played in the lives of the nations of the ancient world? Today only the blood-stained pages of history, the ruined Forum, the pillared columns of the Acropolis remind us of their pagan glory. It is but a repetition of the age-old story. For paganism was their creed, and war the expression of that creed. They conquered and shed blood in the name of their gods, and by the very religion which they nurtured were they overthrown. Those peoples worshipped the carnal, exalted the temporal, and disregarded the spiritual. Selfishness and greed characterized their every movement. With a debased system of ethics, with a degraded code of morals, which disrupted their home life, with a religion which fostered the very source of their corruption, they failed to stand the test of time. Today naught is left of them but the malignant spirit of paganism, smouldering sullenly in the ashes of their dead past. Jealousy, hatred and war was and ever will be the logical result of such a philosophy of life.

The ancient paganistic nations are no more. But paganism is not dead yet. Selfishness manifests itself in the dictatorship of Russia. Bleeding Armenia lies prostrate before the cruelty of the Turk. Capital and Labor grapple and struggle the world over, each fighting under the standard of greed. Peace is not yet. The spirit of paganism is alive in the world today; it manifests itself in selfishness, envy and all unrighteousness. The grim spectre of Paganism stalks about the world, sowing the seeds of international hatred and discord, grinning defiantly at us, its prospective victims.

Diametrically opposed to paganism and its teachings is Christianity. The keynote, the dominant chord of paganism is selfishness, that of Christianity sacrifice and service. The normal expression of paganism is war, that of Christianity peace. Paganism degraded and debased the individual, Christianity exalts the individual and aims to improve through him the social order. Paganism championed the right of might; Christianity teaches the might of right. Paganism believes and trusts in the law

of force; Christianity trusts in the force of law. Paganism was conceived of men, Christianity was inspired by God.

Christianity is the religion which points the world to peace. Christianity is the only religion which develops the individual for the betterment of society. Christianity is the only religion which can establish in the minds of men a love of peace, a recognition of the rights of all men and of all nations. In the final analysis, paganism means war, Christianity means peace. These creeds can no longer expand without engaging in a final conflict. The stage is set for the supreme struggle and the destiny of a world hangs in the balance.

As Rome, enveloped in a sea of flames, burns its very life away, Nero stands on the Appian aqueduct and sings of the fall of Troy. Beneath him a seething and bewildered mass of humanity cry for bread. Serenely oblivious of their existence, the togaed scion of royalty sings on, seeing only in this gigantic conflagration a pageant designed to amuse him, a demi-god. Self-centered, conceited of all men, he stands there silhouetted against the ruddy sky, the very incarnation of paganism.

The light of a new day breaks and the golden shafts of the rising sun appear in the east. The Star of Bethlehem shines on in undiminished glory. The Wise Men kneel before a little child, whose cradle is a manger. The mother smiles at the babe lying there, so innocent, so pure. In the holy calm and peacefulness of Bethlehem was born not only a child of God, but a Savior of men. His life, His teaching, His example, point us to the way of everlasting peace.

We, as Americans, stand for democracy. As Americans, the problem of world peace is our problem. By virtue of that attitude, by virtue of the altruism with which we entered the war, America holds the commanding position in the world today. The world looks to us not only for material, but also for spiritual rejuvenation, and it is through our leadership that the nations shall find everlasting peace.

American citizens, we must accept the far-flung challenge. Ours is the privilege of leading to world peace, ours the sacred trust. Those honored dead who lie in foreign soil must not, shall not, have died in vain. We dare not shirk our responsibility. The price of peace is the Prince of Peace. Conquer the world for Him, for Christ. This is the price of peace.

As the darkening gloom of night enwraps the city towers a deluded mob hastens toward Mount Golgotha. There, transfixed, pierced by a pagan spear, is Jesus, crucified. Around Him the crowds mock and jeer at the Man who would not be king. And, as darkness envelopes the earth, Jesus Himself seems to speak and say: "I am the Way, and the Truth, and the Light."

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

EXTEMPORE CONTEST SUBJECTS CHOSEN BY NATIONAL COUNCIL

President Charles A. Marsh announces the result of the vote of the National Council on the subject for the Extempore Contests to be held at the National Convention at Peoria, April 1, 2 and 3, as follows: The Men's Extempore subject: "The Present Agricultural Situation in the United States." The Women's Extempore subject: "Immigration." These subjects will be subdivided into topics by a disinterested person—probably someone not a member of Pi Kappa Delta. Each contestant will draw a sub-topic a short time before the time of the contest. The subjects are announced in order that delegates may make general preparation.

THE FORENSIC OF PI KAPPA DELTA

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FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF PI KAPPA DELTA AT BRADLEY POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, PEORIA, ILLINOIS

Preparations are being made for the largest national forensic convention in the history of Pi Kappa Delta to be held at Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Illinois, April 1, 2 and 3. Mr. F. S. Siebert, instructor in debate and successor to Mr. W. Ross Marvin, has been appointed convention officer, and together with the members of the Illinois Delta Chapter he is making every effort to make the convention a success. More than 150 delegates are expected to attend the spring meeting in Peoria. Chapters all over the country, as far west as California and as far east as Maine, are making plans to send delegations to the convention city.

In the twenty-five years of its existence Bradley Polytechnic Institute has made for itself a high place among the important educational institutions of the state of Illinois. It has attracted attention throughout the United States because of the pioneer work done in certain forms of education. It has occupied from the beginning a unique position in that it has stood not only for the cultural, academic lines of study, but also for those manual arts by which those who desire may be trained to take their places immediately as producers.

The Institute is located on the west bluff of the city of Peoria. The twenty-five acres of campus, with its imposing buildings, form one of the show places of the city. Members of the local chapter of Pi Kappa Delta will be on hand to conduct tours of sightseers about the city. The lake view drive on the bluffs overlooking the beautiful Illinois river has been said to be one of the most imposing sights in the Middle West.

The city itself has a population of more than 100,000 and offers all the attractions of a metropolitan center. Other points of interest are Robert Ingersoll's home, sites of old French forts, Lake Peoria, the most beautiful country club in America and the finest fishing grounds in the Middle West.

Peoria is served by thirteen railroads so that all delegations will be able to make good train connections. The city can be reached by motor vehicle from almost any direction on a hard road. Paved roads connect it with

Chicago and Saint Louis and points to the east and west. Peoria, it is said, is closer to every other place than most other places.

The city has a number of high class hotels where rooms can be obtained at reasonable rates ranging from \$1.50 to \$4.00. Members of the Bradley committee will meet all incoming trains during the convention period and will direct delegates to proper rooming quarters. Meals can be obtained at the Institute cafeteria or at any of the nearby restaurants.

The convention proper will cover three days, beginning Tuesday, April 1. A debate between Bradley and Simpson College, Iowa, has been arranged for Monday evening preceding the opening of the first meetings. Business and executive sessions and forensic contests will take up the greater part of the time during the three days.

The faculty and student body of Bradley Institute and the citizens of Peoria will make every effort to make the visit to the Peoria convention a memorable one for every member of Pi Kappa Delta.

OF COURSE, YOU WILL BE THERE!

The chief business before every one of the ninety chapters of Pi Kappa Delta is the sending of a delegation or at least a delegate to the Fifth Biennial Convention. We cannot emphasize too greatly the importance of this action. Those who have attended previous gatherings of the kind can testify as to the infectious enthusiasm which prevails and as to the stimulus which delegates receive. It means tremendously much for the cause of forensics at your institution that you should be among those present. It would be a great triumph and a fitting testimonial to the strength of our Order if every chapter were represented at the convention.

How is this to be accomplished? First, by realizing that it can be done; and second, by doing it. It can be done, for it has been done over and over again. At the last two conventions the chapters farthest away from the gatherings were represented, not merely by a delegate, but by delegations of four and five persons. Of course, the leadership for this rests with the chapter officers. We address you directly, MR. CHAPTER PRESIDENT. What have you done towards securing a delegation to go from your chapter to Peoria? If you have done nothing, it is time that you did something. If you are one of those persons who wring their hands and say, "We can't do it. We are the victims of special conditions in this college," then it seems highly probable that the chapter has made a mistake in choosing you for president. You would make it easier for the chapter if you would gracefully retire and let someone else take your place—someone who can and will do things. Remember, if your chapter is not represented at the Fifth Biennial it is likely that you will be to blame.

Well, how is it to be done? A great many chapters are close enough to Peoria for their members to come at their own expense. Several chapters are preparing plays with which they expect to defray their expenses. Where a chapter has an orator who wishes to enter one of the National Oratorical or Extempore Contests for Men or for Women, it is quite probable that all or a large part of the expense of the contestant will be borne by the institution which that orator represents. If you have such an orator, speak to your college or university president, perhaps see some influential member of the board, ask some of the well-to-do alumni who have engaged in forensics in their day. We are sure that your appeal will be listened to. To win honors in a National Forensic Contest is going to give your alma mater no mean publicity. Be sure that you advertise the convention to those who may be interested in seeing honor come to your institution. Other chapters are bringing noted artists and lecturers to town and gaining revenue thereby. WHAT ARE YOU DOING? Don't let us have any alibis. All together now. Let us give one long and strong pull and see that our chapter is represented at Peoria.

TENTATIVE CONVENTION PROGRAM

Monday, March 31

8 P. M.

Pre-Convention Debate — Bradley Polytechnic
Institute vs. Simpson College.**Tuesday, April 1**

9 A. M. to 11 A. M.

Registration of Delegates.
 Meeting of National Council.
 Opening Session of Convention.
 Address of Welcome—Representative of Bradley.
 Response.
 Reading of Minutes of Fourth Biennial Convention.
 Roll Call of Chapters.
 Appointment of Committees.
 Announcements.
 Preliminaries for Women's Oratorical Contest.
 Preliminaries for Men's Oratorical Contest.
 Informal Reception.
 National Oratorical Contest for Women.

1:30 P. M.

3:30

7:15

8:15

Wednesday, April 2

9:30 A. M.

Business Session.
 Roll Call of Chapters.
 Reports of National Officers.
 President's Address.
 Report of First Vice-President—Chairman of the
 Charter Committee.
 Report of Second Vice-President—Chairman of
 Chapter Relations Committee.
 Report of Secretary-Treasurer.
 Report of Historian.
 Reports of other Standing Committees.
 Publicity Committee.
 Interforensic Relations Committee.
 Report of Editor of The Forensic.
 Preliminaries for Men's Extempore Speaking
 Contest.
 National Women's Extempore Speaking Contest.
 National Men's Oratorical Contest.

1:30 P. M.

3:30

8:15

Thursday, April 3

9:30 A. M.

Business Session.
 Unfinished Business.
 New Business.
 Reports of Special Committees.
 Election of Officers
 Special Addresses.
 National Men's Extempore Speaking Contest.
 Initiation of New Members.
 Banquet.

1:30

2:30

5:30

6:30

**RULES GOVERNING THE NATIONAL ORATORICAL CONTESTS TO
 BE HELD AT THE FIFTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION,
 PEORIA, ILL., APRIL 1, 2, 3, 1924**

These rules shall govern both the Men's Oratorical Contest and the
 Women's Oratorical Contest.

1. **Contestants.** Each Pi Kappa Delta Chapter may enter an orator in

each contest, who shall be an active member of the chapter he or she represents.

2. **Entrance Fee.** Each chapter shall pay an entrance fee of one dollar for each orator entered.

3. **Orations.** Orations shall not exceed 2000 words in length, and shall not contain more than 200 words of quotation. All quotations shall be indicated by the proper marks. Each contestant shall send a typewritten copy of his oration to the National Secretary, together with the entrance fee of one dollar, not later than March 15, 1924. The National Secretary shall examine each oration to determine its eligibility under this rule.

4. **Preliminary Contests.** Preliminary contests shall be held simultaneously, the number of such contests being determined by the number of contestants entered, it being provided that not more than eight speakers shall appear on one program. The National Council shall determine the arrangement of schools in the preliminary contests.

5. **Final Contests.** The number of speakers appearing in the final contests shall be determined by the National Council in accordance with the number of preliminary contests held.

6. **Time of Contests.** The time for holding each contest shall be determined by the National Council and shall be announced in the printed program of the convention.

7. **Judges.** Each contest shall be decided by three or more disinterested judges to be chosen by the National Council.

8. **Method of Judging.** Judges shall mark on general excellency, including thought, composition and delivery, giving each orator a grade between the percents of 75 and 100. No judge shall give any two orators the same grade.

Members of the National Council shall tabulate the ballots and determine the results. The markings of each judge shall be ranked 1, 2, 3, etc. Any orator ranked first by a majority of the judges shall be awarded first place. If no orator is thus ranked first, all the rankings of each orator shall be totaled and the orator having the lowest sum of ranks shall be awarded first place. The orator having the second lowest sum of ranks shall be awarded second place, and the orator having the next lowest sum of ranks shall be awarded third place. In case of a tie, the orator the sum of whose grades is the highest shall receive the highest place.

9. **Prizes.** The winner of first place in each final contest shall be awarded a gold medal; the winner of the second place shall be awarded a silver medal, and the winner of the third place shall be awarded a bronze medal. The college represented by the winner of first place shall be awarded a silver trophy cup.

All arrangements for the contests not covered by the above rules shall be in the hands of the National Council.

RULES GOVERNING THE NATIONAL EXTEMPORE SPEAKING CONTESTS TO BE HELD AT THE FIFTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION, PEORIA, ILLINOIS, APRIL 1, 2, 3, 1924

These rules shall govern both the Men's Extempore Speaking Contest and the Women's Extempore Speaking Contest.

1. **Contestants.** Each Pi Kappa Delta Chapter may enter a contestant in each contest, who shall be an active member of the chapter he or she represents.

2. **Entrance Fee.** Each chapter shall pay an entrance fee of one dollar for each contestant entered. Notice of intentions to enter the contests, together with the fees, shall be sent to the National Secretary not later than March 1, 1924.

3. **Subjects.** At least two months before the convention the National

Council shall announce a general subject for each contest.

4. **Sub-Topics.** A disinterested party chosen by the National Council shall divide each general subject into ten sub-topics. These sub-topics shall be kept sealed until the time for the contests. One hour before the beginning of each contest the contestants shall by lot select sub-topics. Each speaker shall confine his discussion to the sub-topic chosen.

5. **Preliminary Contests.** Preliminary contests shall be held simultaneously, the number of such contests being determined by the number of contestants entered, it being provided that not more than eight speakers shall appear on one program. The National Council shall determine the arrangement of schools in the preliminary contests. No contestant shall be permitted to hear the other speakers in any preliminary contest.

6. **Final Contests.** The number of speakers in the final contests shall be determined by the National Council in accordance with the number of preliminary contests held. No contestant shall be permitted to speak in the final contest upon the same sub-topic upon which he spoke in the preliminary contest.

7. **Time of Contests.** The time for holding each contest shall be determined by the National Council and shall be announced in the printed program of the convention.

8. **Length of Speeches.** Speeches shall be not less than eight minutes nor more than twelve minutes in length. Each speaker shall be given a warning by the time-keeper at the expiration of ten minutes.

9. **Notes and Quoted Matter.** No speaker shall be permitted to take upon the platform more than one hundred words of notes. No speaker shall use more than two hundred words of quoted matter. Quotations may be either read or memorized.

10. **Judges.** Each contest shall be decided by three or more disinterested judges chosen by the National Council and in accordance with the rules for judging prescribed for the National Oratorical Contests.

11. **Prizes.** Prizes similar to the ones given in the National Oratorical Contests shall be awarded to the winners of the first three places in each Extempore Speaking Contest.

All arrangements for the contests not covered by the above rules shall be in the hands of the National Council.

THINK IT OVER

A matter which may arouse a good deal of discussion at the coming Convention is that of granting chapters of Pi Kappa Delta to groups of women petitioning from institutions that already have an honorary forensic organization which, however, does not admit women to its membership. Those who attended the Fourth Biennial will remember that the granting of chapters to two such groups met with some strong opposition. The chapters, nevertheless, were granted, the principal arguments urged being that in one case Pi Kappa Delta was merely reviving a chapter that had been granted early in the history of the organization and in the other that it was placing a chapter in one of ten original colleges to which the National Founders had intended to grant chapters. In the latter case, too, assurance had been given the National Council that the chapter of the other organization was practically inactive, something which later proved not to be the case.

The question is being raised again by a petition from a group of women in another such institution. Interest in forensics is strong among the women of this college; but there is no organization which recognizes them. They are not interested in either of the forensic organizations existing solely for women and have therefore petitioned the National Council for a chapter of Pi Kappa Delta. Remembering the warm discussion which took place at the Fourth Biennial, the Council has decided not to grant the chapter, but

again to leave action to the whole body of Pi Kappa Delta in convention assembled.

It has been a recognized policy of our Order not to enter any institution where there is already a forensic organization granting recognition to both men and women. On the other hand, we have at least two chapters, solely for men, in institutions where there is an honorary forensic organization solely for women. To be consistent, ought we to withdraw our chapters from those institutions, if we deny chapters to women in institutions having them solely for men? Otherwise might we seem to discriminate against women membership, something which is certainly not in accord with either the letter or the spirit of our constitution?

As a matter of fact, is it any concern of Pi Kappa Delta or of its National Council whether the membership of a given chapter consist of men or of women or of both? The questions that must be considered surely are those concerning the educational standards and traditions of the institution from which the petitioning group comes, the forensic record of the institution, and the ability of the petitioning group to maintain permanently and successfully its chapter. If a group of women in a college whose academic and forensic standing are unquestioned see fit to petition our Order for a chapter and seem well able to maintain such a chapter, is it fair for the organization to deny such a petition on the ground that there already exists at that college another honorary forensic organization which will not recognize women?

In what we have said we think we have raised the main questions of the problem. This whole matter, we feel, needs careful consideration by the individual chapters so that the delegates may come to Peoria fully persuaded as to the right course to follow.

AND STILL THEY COME

Since our last number, the following chapters have been added to our roll:

California Epsilon at the University of California, Southern Branch, Los Angeles.

North Dakota Alpha at Jamestown College, Jamestown.

Ohio Epsilon at Otterbein College, Westerville.

Kansas Mu at Bethany College, Lindsborg.

Nebraska Zeta at Kearney State Normal, Kearney.

Michigan Zeta at the College of the City of Detroit.

This brings our total up to ninety-one chapters. It had been predicted that we should reach the hundred mark by the Fifth Biennial.

In November, Connecticut Alpha was installed at the Connecticut Agricultural College by Mr. Leon Hickman, the famous Sioux City orator and debater, who is now in the Harvard Law School. He sent us a most favorable report of that chapter, which he found thoroughly alive and keen. The California Epsilon chapter had the present National President and the two past National Presidents as its installing officers. With this chapter Pi Kappa Delta enters its first State University. We enter another state for the first time with Jamestown College. With the Mu chapter Kansas still holds the record for the number of chapters. That state has an enviable forensic record and situation, something that explains the numerical superiority which it enjoys in our Order. The granting of a chapter to Otterbein is a great source of satisfaction. Michigan and Nebraska are running a neck and neck race for the greater number of chapters.

To all these new chapters we extend the heartiest greetings. We hope that we may meet their representatives at Peoria.

An application is before the National Council for a chapter at Linfield College, McMinneville, Oregon. If this is granted Pi Kappa Delta will enter another new state and add its ninety-second chapter.

HOW PENNSYLVANIA DOES IT

The Editor has received an interesting letter from Professor H. A. White, head of the department of Rhetoric and Public Speaking in Washington and Jefferson College, whose excellent material regarding forensics on the Atlantic seaboard was published in our last issue. Professor White as Secretary of the Pennsylvania Debating Association, was instructed to prepare a general list of available persons who might be willing to act as debate judges among the colleges of Pennsylvania. The following is the form which was sent out:

You have been nominated to serve as one of the judges whenever called upon. The institution or person that nominates you is _____. According to resolution of the Association, it is desired that a complete statement be always on file for information of any who may not know you personally. Would you mind filling out this questionnaire that this debating information may be distributed to those colleges that are members of our Association?

Name—

Address most certain to reach you—

Name of college of which you have been a student. Kindly name all—

Part taken in school and college in literary or debating activities. (Include also orations and literary society experience)—

Name colleges and schools (if you wish) at which you have served as judge of any form of literary or speaking activity—

Present occupation or profession—

Political affiliations—

Church denomination—

If you are interested in any special subject of public discussion would you mind indicating it here? (For example, tariff legislation, relations between capital and labor, immigration, revision of laws, international law)—

Do you wish to be excused from judging any special type of question? You will help us by giving a reason if you choose—

How far could you travel to judge a debate? How many times a year?—

A printed card giving instructions to judges reads as follows:

DEBATING ASSOCIATION OF THE COLLEGES OF PENNSYLVANIA

Official Instructions to Judges

In rendering his decision, each judge shall vote for either the Affirmative or the Negative side. In no case shall he declare the debate to be a tie.

During the debate the judges shall sit apart from each other. Each judge, at the conclusion of the contest, shall, without consultation with any one, register his decision upon the ballot provided, seal it in an envelope, and hand it to the teller, who is appointed to receive it.

No further instructions shall be given to the judges.

Kindly fill in the ballot printed below.

In my opinion the more effective debating has been done by the side.
(Write either "Affirmative" or "Negative" in the blank provided here)

Professor White reports that at the recent annual meeting, by a unanimous vote, the Pennsylvania Debating Association went on record against the use of charts or any other visual aids in debating. It was at this time that they favored the extension of the official list of judges. The questionnaire and invitation given above were sent to about one hundred and twenty-five persons, and (mirabile dictu) over a hundred replies were returned to the secretary.

THE PLAN OF KANSAS GAMMA

(The following letter and recommendations was sent out broadcast to debate coaches in an effort to build up a National Debate Judge catalog. All our chapters should cooperate.)

We are planning, here at the Kansas State Agricultural College, to make
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increasing use of expert judges for our debates with other institutions. To that end, we wish to compile a list of men in all sections of the country who will be competent to serve in this capacity, in case of need. I will appreciate it if you will cooperate with me by sending me the names of men who are fully qualified under the provisions of the next paragraph to serve as single expert judges; and I shall be glad to supply to any coach who so cooperates, names of recommended judges in his particular locality, or in any locality desired, upon request.

I want the names only of men who are experts as debate judges, in every sense of the word. They must be known to be absolutely fair and impartial, with that judicial temperament which enables them to disregard not only their own opinions and prejudices as to the merits of the question debated, but also their politics, their sectional loyalties and feelings, and their personal friendships. They must be progressive and broad-minded; men able to appreciate the fact that there is much truth to be found on both sides of any question. They must be men who know debate in its every angle; preferably themselves former debaters or debate coaches, and certainly men with wide experience as debate judges. They should be men of that type which carefully weighs the evidence presented and bases decisions solely upon the merits of that evidence; men who can separate the wheat of genuine argument from the chaff of unsupported assertion and high-sounding rhetorical phrases; men who believe that debate is primarily a matter of sound argument and logical rebuttal, and secondarily a matter of delivery and persuasion. Finally, I would prefer that they be men who are capable and willing to give a half hour of constructive criticism to both teams and coaches after the debate, privately of course, when so requested.

I prefer those with whom you yourself have had some experience, or who to your knowledge are widely known throughout their own sections of the country as thoroughly competent. There are probably not more than eight or ten men who will fully satisfy all the requirements to be found in most states; in some states probably not more than two or three. If you know of any men who to your own knowledge will satisfy all of the requirements listed above, and whom you are willing to personally guarantee to be entirely competent, I shall be very glad to have you send me their names and addresses, irrespective of the section of the country in which they live. If you cannot be absolutely sure of any person, please do not list his name. Perhaps my requirements may sound very rigid, but I hope to be able to secure a list of men who are really experts, even though that list be very short.

Please include your own name on the list, whether you consider yourself an expert or not. I would like to have the information requested concerning coaches of debate in all of the larger universities.

Thanking you in advance for your cooperation, I am, sir,

Very sincerely yours,

H. B. SUMMERS.

List of Recommendations

Please list below on this sheet names of men you recommend as capable expert debate judges, and give concerning each man as much of the following information as you are able:

1. Name of suggested judge.
2. His address, including local address if possible.
3. Present occupation.
4. Is he a former college or university debater?
5. If so, at what institution?
6. Is he now or has he ever been a coach of debate?
7. If so, at what institution or institutions?
8. Approximately how many years experience has he had as a judge of debate? (As nearly as you know.)

9. Approximately how many debates would you estimate that he has judged, in all?

10. Name several schools that have used him as judge of their debates.

11. Approximately how many times, in all, has he served as a single expert judge of debates (estimated)?

12. Name any colleges or universities so served, to your knowledge.

13. Approximately how many debates would you estimate that he has judged in the course of the last twelve months?

14. If all recommended judges were to be divided into two classes, Class B representing those—the larger group—who are good, satisfactory men for use as single expert debate judges, and Class A representing a much smaller group whom you would class as those especially competent—really outstanding men in this field—would you list this judge as belonging in Class A or in Class B?

Give as much of the requested information as you can for each man whose name you suggest. If you are unable to give any point of information requested, simply omit the number of that particular item of information, as below:

Example of use: (1) John Smith; (2) University of Indiana, Bloomington, Indiana; (3) Professor of Speech; (4) Yes; (5) Michigan; (6) No; (8) Possibly six years; (9) Fifty or more; (10) Illinois, Ohio, Northwestern, Purdue; (13) Perhaps ten; (14) Class A.

Please return this list, when completed, to the following address: H. B. Summers, Coach of Debate, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas.

List names of recommended judges below, and on other side of this sheet. Please do not fail to include your own name.

(Editor's Note—If each chapter would gain correct information by direct appeal to the persons proposed as judges by a plan similar to that used in Pennsylvania the Kansas Gamma plan would succeed.)

BATES VERSUS OXFORD

We quote the following interesting item from the "Bates Alumnus" of November, 1923:

"On the evening of September 27 the second debate between Bates and Oxford on this side of the water took place in Lewiston City Hall. An audience that completely filled the auditorium listened most attentively to the presentation of both sides of the question: 'Resolved, That This Assembly Approves the French Occupation of the Ruhr District.' The affirmative was upheld by the Bates team made up of William E. Young, '24; Erwin D. Canham, '25, and Arthur W. Pollister, '24. Oxford was represented by G. D. Woodruff, G. A. Gardiner and C. H. O. Scaife.

"Contrary to the methods of last year there were no judges. The audience, however, rendered a decision in favor of Bates by a vote of 1135 to 178.

"The Englishmen sent over by Oxford were excellent speakers. They were men of high standing. G. D. Woodruff is a native of Kent. His ancestors were numbered among the prominent Winthrop family which played so active a part in the settling of New England. He has received many awards for high scholarship. G. A. Gardiner has had an interesting military career, having served with the famous Coldstream Guards. He is soon to enter the law. C. H. O. Scaife has likewise received many honors from his fellow-students and in the debate acted as the leader of his team.

"In connection with this debate a letter from the President of the United States is of much interest.

"My Dear Doctor Gray:

"Thank you for calling to my attention the fact that the debate between
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