

2. The Atlantic: North Carolina State, Wofford, Presbyterian, and Newberry.
3. The Lake Michigan: Detroit, Michigan State Normal, Michigan State, Olivet, Hope, and Kalamazoo.
4. The Blue Grass: Franklin, Georgetown, Transylvania, Kentucky Wesleyan, Centre, and Alabama Polytechnic Institute.
5. The Lakes: Ripon, Carroll, Eureka, Bradley, Illinois Wesleyan, North-Western and Illinois State Normal.
6. The North: Macalester, Hamline, St. Olaf, Gustavus Adolphus, Upper Iowa, Dubuque, and Coe.
7. The Mississippi: Des Moines, Simpson, Central, Parsons, Iowa Wesleyan, Monmouth, Lombard, Carthage, Hedding, and Culver-Stockton.
8. The Missouri: Missouri Wesleyan, William Jewell, Park, Washburn, Ottawa, Central Missouri State Teachers, Baker, Central, Westminster, and McKendree.
9. The South-West: Henderson-Brown, Ouachita, Louisiana, East Texas Normal, Trinity, Howard Payne, and Southwestern of Texas.
10. The Sioux: Jamestown, Northern State Teachers of South Dakota, Huron, South Dakota State, Dakota Wesleyan, Sioux Falls, Augustana, Yankton, Morningside, Western Union, and Buena Vista.
11. The Platte: Nebraska Wesleyan, Cotner, Doane, Hastings, Grand Island, and Nebraska State Normal.
12. The Plains: Kansas State Teachers of Hays, Kansas Wesleyan, Kansas State, Bethany, Emporia, Kansas State Teachers of Emporia, and Sterling.
13. The Arkansas: Fairmount, Southwestern of Kansas, Northwestern Teachers of Oklahoma, Oklahoma Aggies, Tulsa, Oklahoma City, and Oklahoma Baptist.
14. The Rocky Mountains: Western State, Colorado Teachers, Colorado Aggies, Montana State, Montana Wesleyan, Puget Sound, and Linfield.
15. The Pacific: Pacific, Occidental, Redlands, California Institute of Technology, and University of California, Southern Branch.

#### THE SUMMERS PLAN

The second plan, proposed by Professor Summers and the chapter at Kansas State Agricultural College, is somewhat more elaborate.

The National Council shall, as soon as possible after the adoption of this section, divide the entire number of local chapters of the fraternity into districts, each district containing those chapters lying within a given geographical section. In assignment of chapters to districts, the National Council shall consider railroad connections and distances rather than state lines. No district shall be organized which contains less than five chapters, nor shall the number of chapters in any district be permitted to exceed fifteen. Districts shall be numbered in the order of the admission of the oldest chapter in the district into the fraternity; districts later created in the order of their creation; and the various districts shall be officially designated by the numbers assigned.

The National Council may from time to time create new districts as required. Any five chapters lying in the same territory may petition the National Council for the creation of a new district. No district may be created, however, if by its creation the number of chapters in any other district is reduced to less than seven. In case the number of active chapters in any district falls below five, the National Council shall transfer one or more chapters from adjoining districts to bring the number up to five; or shall destroy the district entirely and transfer the chapters composing it to adjoining districts. In no case shall such transfers be made without the consent of the local chapters affected.



Any new chapter admitted to ΠΚΔ shall immediately be assigned to a district upon admission. Any local chapter assigned to a district may petition the National Council for transfer to an adjoining district; but no such transfer may be made by the National Council without the approval of the Governors of both districts affected.

There shall be three officers for each district; a Governor, a Councilor, and a Secretary-Treasurer. As soon as any new district is created, the National President shall appoint district officers for that district, to serve until the first day of June following the holding of the first convention of the district. Succeeding officers shall be elected by the regular district conventions, and shall hold office for two years beginning on the first day of June following the regular district convention. Each district officer must be an active member, either faculty or student, of an active chapter within the district; and the Governor of the district must be a faculty member. Not more than one district officer at any given time may be a member of any single chapter.

Vacancies in office from whatever cause shall be filled by appointment by the National President, who shall in making such appointment consider the recommendations of other regularly elected officers of the district. The National President shall have power to remove any district officer at any time, upon petition of any local chapter in the district, provided that upon investigation, the National President considers such action to the best interests of the District and of the fraternity at large. Vacancies so created shall be filled by the National President as provided in this section; and notice of ~~any appointment to fill a vacancy~~ shall be sent by the National President to each district officer and to each local chapter composing the district.

The District Governor shall have general jurisdiction over the affairs of the district, and shall be responsible to the National Council for the progress and welfare of the district and the local chapters composing it. He shall recommend to the National Council such schools in his District in which chapters should be placed; and endeavor to interest those connected with such schools in petitioning for charters. He shall visit and inspect the local chapters within his district when occasion shall arise; and shall endeavor to visit each chapter at least once each year, unless distance prevents. He shall report to the National President from time to time on the condition of the District and of the local chapters composing it, and act as the official agent of the National Council in all matters affecting chapters within the district. He shall preside over sessions of the District Convention, and have general supervision over the convention and all contests held at the convention.

The District Councilor shall act in place of the Governor when the latter is unable to serve, and shall in particular take charge, under supervision of the Governor, of the contests held at District Conventions.

The District Secretary-Treasurer shall keep the records of the District Convention and of the actions of the District Council; and shall be the custodian of the funds of the District, paying them only upon presentation of itemized bills bearing the signature of the Governor. He shall prepare, on October 1st of each year, a statement of revenues and expenditures of the District, and submit such statement in duplicate to the National Secretary-Treasurer and to each local chapter in the district.

The District officers shall compose a District Council, which shall have charge of the affairs of the District during the time in which the District Convention is not in session. The District Council shall have power to levy assessments equally upon all chapters within the district, for the purpose of defraying expenses of conventions not cared for by other funds of the District; or for such other purposes as the District Council may deem necessary. They may also fix the time and place of District Conventions, recom-



ment suspension of chapters or forfeiture of charters to the National Council and take such other action as may be required in the interval between conventions.

The District organization shall receive from the National Secretary, one dollar from the initiation fee of each new member of Pi Kappa Delta initiated by any chapter within the district. The National Secretary shall remit such funds directly to the District Governor, and he deposit them with the District Secretary Treasurer; the National Secretary sending all funds due the district twice each year, on November 1st and April 1st. These funds shall be used for the holding of District Conventions, for the ordinary expenses of administration of district officers, and for payment of expenses of the District Governor in visiting chapters. If funds so received are not sufficient to care for the needs of the district, the District Council may levy assessments as provided in the preceding section.

Each district shall hold a regular convention every second year, the District Convention year being that in which no National Convention is held. At the regular district convention, each local chapter within the district shall have one vote in the transaction of all business. The Convention shall elect the officers of the district for the ensuing term, and shall transact any other business which may arise. Contests shall also be held at Conventions, as follows: Oration for men, Oration for women, Extempore Speaking for men, Extempore Speaking for women, Debating for men, and Debating for women. Winners of first places in each contest shall be designated the official representatives of the district in the national contests held at the National Convention of the fraternity the following year; and winners of second and third places shall serve as alternates, representing the district in case the winners of first place are unable to attend the national convention.

All petitions for charters received by the National Council shall be referred before further action is taken upon them, to the District Governor of the district in which the petitioning school is located; and he shall investigate the attitude of the several local chapters composing the district toward the admission of the petitioning group, and report to the National Council. No petitioner receiving an unfavorable report from the District Governor may be granted a charter by the National Council without favorable action from the National Convention.

Any local chapter of the fraternity may be suspended, or its charter taken up by the National Council upon recommendation of the District Council. Failure to perform duties imposed by the National Council or the District Council, gross violation of the ethics of forensic contests, unsportsmanlike conduct on the part of members of local chapters or representatives of schools in which local chapters are located, or lack of proper cooperation with and interest in the fraternity shall be considered adequate grounds for such action. Complaints against any chapter may be laid with the District Governor, who shall refer them to the District Council for action.

#### SUGGESTED DISTRICTS.

(The following is not a part of the amendment, but an indication of a possible method of distribution of chapters among the districts. The task of districting would fall upon the National Council, as provided in the amendment.)

#### DISTRICT NO. 1

Baker  
Bethany  
Col. of Emporia

Emporia Normal  
Hays Normal  
Kansas State

Kansas Wesleyan  
Ottawa  
Washburn



**DISTRICT NO. 2**

Central of Iowa  
Coe  
Des Moines  
Iowa Wesleyan  
Parsons  
Simpson  
Upper Iowa  
Dubuque

**DISTRICT NO. 5**

Bradley  
Carthage  
Eureka  
Illinois Normal  
Illinois Wesleyan  
Lombard  
McKendree  
Monmouth  
North Western

**DISTRICT NO. 8**

Aberdeen Normal  
Augustana  
Buena Vista  
Huron  
Morningside  
Sioux Falls  
So. Dakota State  
So. Dakota Wesleyan  
Western Union  
Yankton

**DISTRICT NO. 11**

Gustavus Adolphus  
Hamline  
Intermountain  
Jamestown  
Macalester  
Montana State  
St. Olaf

**DISTRICT NO. 3**

Colorado Aggies  
Colorado Teachers  
Western State  
Cotner  
Doane  
Grand Island  
Hastings  
Kearney Normal  
Nebr. Wesleyan

**DISTRICT NO. 6**

Cal. Inst. of Tech.  
Linfield  
Occidental  
Pacific  
Puget Sound  
Redlands  
U. of Calif., S. B.

**DISTRICT NO. 9**

Central of Missouri  
Culver-Stockton  
Park  
Missouri Wesleyan  
Warrensburg Normal  
Westminster  
William Jewell

**DISTRICT NO. 12**

Centre of Kentucky  
Georgetown  
Kentucky Wesleyan  
Maryville  
Newberry  
North Carolina State  
Presbyterian of S. C.  
Transylvania  
Tusculum  
Wofford

**DISTRICT NO. 4**

Carroll  
Detroit City Col.  
Franklin  
Hope  
Kalamazoo  
Michigan State  
Michigan Normal  
Olivet  
Ripon

**DISTRICT NO. 7**

Alva Normal  
Fairmount  
Oklahoma A. & M.  
Oklahoma Baptist  
Oklahoma City U.  
Pittsburg Normal  
Southwestern of Kans.  
Sterling  
Tulsa

**DISTRICT NO. 10**

Akron  
Baldwin-Wallace  
Colby  
Connecticut Aggies  
Grove City  
Heidelberg  
Hiram  
Otterbein

**DISTRICT NO. 13**

Commerce Normal  
Henderson-Brown  
Howard Payne  
Ouachita  
Southwestern of Texas  
Trinity  
Louisiana



## CHAPTER 109, IOWA LAMBDA, UNIVERSITY OF DUBUQUE

The University of Dubuque is located in the east central part of Iowa at Dubuque, a city of 40,000, situated in that part of Iowa known as the "Switzerland of America"; the beauty ground of the State "where the tall corn grows." Dubuque is appropriately named the "Key City" since it is strategically situated commercially, four trunk lines passing through its limits and the "Father of Waters" flowing past the seven overtowering hills upon which the city is built.

If the general location of Dubuque is all that could be desired by those who have no objection to "Alps climbing," the specific location of the University of Dubuque is unsurpassed. Its plant of six buildings and its campus of thirty-six acres are to be found in one of Dubuque's exclusive residential districts in the western section of the city, on the top of the hills, where the panoramic view is exquisite and the air pure and invigorating.

The University of Dubuque was founded in 1852 by Adrian VanVliet, in whose honor a new seminary building to cost \$150,000, is to be erected this year. As originally constituted, its purpose was to train preachers to care for the needs of the great influx of German immigrants who were coming to this country and settling in the middle-west during the latter half of the 19th century. For almost fifty years its capacity for service was limited by lack of funds and restricted vision, the enrollment during these years rarely exceeding thirty students.

In 1902 Rev. Mr. Cornelius M. Steffens, now president emeritus, accepted the position of financial secretary. Dr. Steffens is a Christian gentleman, the incarnation of those virtues implied in that appellation. He is a man of living faith, whose faith coupled with vision and prayer can all but "raise the dead." Under his leadership the school received a new impetus. He at once changed the location of the school from downtown to its present situation. The "Main Building," the administration building, was built in 1906 and is the most impressive though not the most modern of our six buildings. The school's policy now changed from that of training Christian leadership for the German element in the United States to that of training leaders for all the various nationalities.

In 1912 the University became co-educational, the first woman being graduated in 1916. The attendance of women at the University is almost one hundred today. In 1912 also, a new and commodious dormitory, known as Severance Hall, was dedicated. In 1916 McCormick Gymnasium was built. The last and most beautiful building to be completed upon our campus is Peter's Commons, a huge dining hall which also serves as an auditorium.

This physical growth has been accompanied by increased educational efficiency. Today the Academy and College of the "U" are accredited institutions. Our faculty includes thirty instructors some of whom are nationally known educators. The only degree offered in the College of Liberal Arts is that of B. A.; however, the school's curriculum is so broad as to provide pre-medic, pre-law, and pre-engineering courses. The total enrollment at the present time is three hundred students.

A new impetus was given to the University in January, 1924, in the person of the new president, Dr. Karl Frederick Wettstone. Dr. Steffens at that time was made president emeritus and the active direction of the school given into the hands of Dr. Wettstone. The new president is a young man of vigor and vision and under his leadership the University is experiencing a splendid and substantial growth. Dr. Wettstone is himself an excellent public speaker and is greatly interested in the forensic activity of the University. The new chapter of Pi Kappa Delta is welcomed by President Wettstone.



Dubuque is proud of the achievements of her alumni who today are scattered throughout the world and have assumed positions of Christian leadership especially in the Presbyterian Church. Among the most noted of the alumni is Dr. Wettstone himself.

It well may be said of Dubuque that as to size she is small but not insignificant. As to spirit, Dubuque is supreme. There exists at Dubuque a feeling of camaraderie in spite of the fact that there are thirty distinct nationalities represented. Our beloved president emeritus never refers to Dubuque, but as "my family." Dubuque's eagerness to understand, to encourage and stimulate the spirit of international good will is unique, we believe. It takes a practical belief in the brotherhood of all mankind and a conquering spirit of service and cooperation to maintain harmony in a group so cosmopolitan and grouped together so closely as at Dubuque.

The phenomenal growth of forensics at the University would be viewed with alarm were it not plainly evident that such development rested on a firm foundation. The department of public speaking has grown from a subsidiary of the English department into a separate and distinct organ of the University life; from an optional course for prospective ministers to a required subject for all who expect a degree from the University. All debates, oratorical contests, extemporaneous speaking contests, and University high school declamatory contests, are fostered by this department. Three years of this guidance have resulted in the debating teams growing from two inadequately coached teams with one debate scheduled per year to seven debate teams debating three questions and engaging in eleven debates; from a debate squad of a mere six with no alternates to a squad of over thirty. A debating club was extant for two years, only to be superseded by the Iowa Lambda Chapter of  $\Pi K \Delta$ . For the first time in the history of the school, 1925 saw a representative from this University taking part in the finals of a state-wide oratorical contest.

Although present interest in the University of Dubuque is centered around its decision to abandon intercollegiate sports in favor of intermural athletics, a policy which is endorsed by both administration and student body, it is none the less the sincere desire of all that the University of Dubuque shall be as well-known for its graduates who are capable public speakers, as for its athletes. It is to the successful culmination of such a program that the Iowa Lambda Chapter of  $\Pi K \Delta$  has dedicated itself.

—  $\Pi K \Delta$  —

## **WESTERN STATE COLLEGE OF COLORADO, GUNNISON CHAPTER 110**

Western State College at Gunnison, recently admitted to  $\Pi K \Delta$ , is probably the highest of all institutions of higher learning—in point of altitude, at least. It is located in the Gunnison valley, a mile and a half high, just on the western side of the Great Continental Divide.

A few hours' trip to the east brings one to Marshall, Cochetopa, or Monarch Pass, three of the great passes across the Divide. On the west the Gunnison river cuts through the mountains, forming the Black Canon, at the bottom of which it rushes downward for thirty miles to what is known as the "Lower Country" of Western Colorado.

Western State College is situated on an eminence overlooking Gunnison city, a town of about 2500 inhabitants. A not very distant semi-circle of peaks is to be seen from the college steps, and for the greater portion of the year many of them are snow-covered.

The air in winter is electric, rare, and cold, but very still; in summer it is cool and invigorating, and everywhere may be heard the sound of falling water, in rivers, streams, and irrigation ditches.



In the early eighties, Gunnison was the objective of a gold rush, and became the distributing center for many mining camps, situated within a radius of thirty-five or forty miles. The place is pleasantly reminiscent of those earlier, feverish times, when it claimed a population many times larger than that at present, though it has now settled down to a more substantial if less ambitious program.

The college was opened in 1911, as the Colorado State Normal School, under the same management as the State Teachers' College, at Greeley, Colorado. In 1914, the State made it an independent institution, and James Herbert Kelley, now secretary of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association, was elected president. Five years later, Dr. Samuel Quigley, who came to Gunnison from the University of Minnesota, became president, and the course was extended to four years of collegiate work; in 1921, the State Board of Trustees again extended the course of study to include a year of graduate work. The college has full membership in the North Central Association of Colleges, and in 1921 was admitted to Class A standing of the American Association of Teachers' Colleges. Two years ago the name of the school was changed to Western State College.

The quarter system is used. During the fall, winter, and spring quarters, the enrollment is approximately 450; during the summer, when the climate intrigues those who live in the South and the East, it reaches 850. This year the enrollment is almost equally divided between men and women.

The faculty during the regular college year numbers forty-five professors and instructors. In the summer about ten more, selected from some of the larger colleges of the East and West, are added. There are 750 alumni, including the two-year, teachers' certificate graduates. The school has granted the regular collegiate degree to 77 men and women.

The plant is valued at \$608,700. New building appropriations have been made, and construction will begin in the spring. Two unique features of the plant might be mentioned: a log clubhouse, a typical mountain building, with an immense cobblestone fireplace, built by subscriptions from students, faculty, and townspeople, which makes a social center on the campus for the various college groups; and Highland Village, composed entirely of three-room summer cottages, built also from subscriptions, to help in the summer housing problem.

The spirit of the institution is intensely democratic. Not old enough to possess the poise given by history and tradition, it has, rather, the verve and vigor of a group beginning to feel its power. Its academic standards are recognized as high. It has gone into the Rocky Mountain Athletic Conference this year for the first time, but in a way that is upsetting the calculations of the dopesters; the plans for forensics show a similar activity and development.

Western State College first entered intercollegiate debate in 1922, when it scheduled one debate in Gunnison and one in Greeley, with the Colorado State Teachers College. Last year the program was considerably more ambitious: there were two debates with Colorado State Teachers College, both in Denver; two with the Colorado Agricultural College, both in Denver; one with Colorado College, at Colorado Springs; and one with Intermountain Union College, of Helena, Montana, at Gunnison.

Those petitioning  $\Pi K \Delta$  were members of these 1924-25 teams, and their coach, Miss Lois Borland, head of the Department of English. Miss Letha Brooks, newly-elected president of the group, and the only woman on the teams, is a sophomore; George Berg is a junior, whose chief academic interests are scientific; Rolland Smethurst, who divides his extra-class interests between debate and athletics, is a sophomore; Charles Coyle, whose major is mathematics, is a junior. Two members of the petitioning group did not return to Western State College: Teofilo D'Abena has returned to his home



in the Philippine Islands, and George Hetherington has enrolled as a junior in Ann Arbor.

There are four hours of college credit given for Debate—one hour during the fall quarter is given to the theory of argumentation, and three hours during the winter quarter are given to preparation of the specific questions that are to be used. Those entering the debate class this year number eighteen. The schedule for the year is as yet incomplete, but promises to be interesting.

A new coach of debate, Miss Caroline Mattingly, of Columbia University, has been added to the English staff. She will devote half of her time during the winter quarter to the teams. The debaters are fortunate in that the president of the school, Dr. Samuel Quigley, is chiefly interested, academically, in matters literary and forensic.

— Π Κ Δ —

## HOPE IS STRONG IN ORATORY

In 1897 the Michigan Oratorical League was organized. Made up of eight colleges, this league allied itself with other leagues, all meeting in one national contest. Over 100 colleges and 12 universities became interested in this league. Then—:

Hope sent her first representative to the men's M. O. L. contest in 1903. Then follow a few lean years for Hope men. In 1912 Hope was first represented in a M. O. L. contest arranged for women. From then on Hope's forensic prestige has been established.

For the men, first seven times, second twice and third once is the record for eleven years. In ten years the women have had five firsts, two seconds and one third. Remembering that usually there have been eight contestants for places, this means that 57 per cent of Hope men and women have placed first during these years.

And there have been other fields to conquer. Peace and prohibition orators have likewise brot home very satisfactory ratings.

Three times national honors have come to Hope orators. In 1915 the prohibition orator was given a second place in a country wide competition. A year later Hope's M. O. L. speaker won first in the national finals. The winning Pi Kappa Delta orator in 1923 was a Hope man.

At Notre Dame they say that even the scrawniest Freshman plays football and dreams, for all we know, of being one of the famous "Four Horsemen" of 1929. What this universal training has done for Notre Dame, public speaking in a small way, has done for Hope.

In oratory, the credit for the remarkable success goes to Dr. Nykerk. He has gained the distinction of being a real coach and these records need only show this honor. His system of oratory makes every student to some extent an orator. And this is necessary in producing continual winners.—*The Anchor*.



## REPORT OF CHARTER COMMITTEE

The charter committee wishes to thank all of those who have aided it so materially in gaining the information that has enabled it to make intelligent recommendations to the National Council concerning the petitions for charters. The majority of chapters and coaches and deans have replied promptly and completely and it is hoped that they will continue to do so in the future. As to the other few, in the case of the chapters the dollar fine usually needs only to be mentioned to bring results. The committee is sorry to be without the counsel and opinions of those coaches and deans who do not reply.

One word of explanation: When we write to you, whether you are coach, dean or chapter president, asking you for either information, or your opinion or a vote in regard to certain institutions, do not expect any information from us. In nine cases out of ten the petition is the first inkling that we have that the institution exists and we of the charter committee are asking you for information. The very fact that you, who are perhaps two hundred miles away from the school in question, know nothing about it certainly gives us certain negative information concerning it, and we are just as anxious to have you inform us of that fact as we are to have you give us any other information. In short, one of the eastern coaches had the right idea when he said in reply, "Since receiving your letter about X..... petitioning for a chapter of  $\Pi K \Delta$  I have looked them up and find that they are located 134 miles away from here. I never knew until I received your letter that they did anything in the line of forensics. Under the circumstances I shall certainly express my idea that a school whose forensic activities are so futile that we do not even know thru any source that they indulge in them, does not merit a chapter of  $\Pi K \Delta$ ."

In other words when we write to you answer our letters, give us your opinion in the light of what you know and give us what information you can.

There is one other group that the Charter Committee wants to express appreciation to and that is the group of College Coaches who are not connected with us in any way who gladly take time to give us their candid opinions regarding institutions under investigation. I hope that the rest of you will help us pay back what we owe this group by doing the same to any other forensic society that writes to us asking information concerning schools.

You know there is a lot of work to this job of being on the charter committee, just as there is to every job in the order, but we get our compensation once in a while from the letters we receive from some of the petitioners.

The charter committee is acting slowly. It adopted at the beginning of the term the idea that no school should be recommended for a charter unless it was able to show that a charter should be granted and unless the neighboring schools, both  $\Pi K \Delta$  and otherwise, were convinced that the college and forensics there were both up to standard. Also it agreed not to recommend that a school should not be granted a charter unless it was thoroly convinced that such was the case. When a petition is received, the committee first ascertains whether or not the petitioning institution is a member of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, or of some other rating association. It then learns how many years the college has been participating in intercollegiate forensics, what financial provisions are made for supporting forensics, and what schedule it has been maintaining. The purpose of the committee is to find out what guarantees of permanency and ability to continue forensics on a high standard the institution is able to present.



## CONVENTION HOSTS

COLORADO ALPHA AND COLORADO BETA

## ALPHA, THE COLORADO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

When the Colorado Agricultural College was founded in 1879, the founders evidently had in mind the 1926  $\Pi K \Delta$  convention, for they located the college strategically for that convention.

First they selected an ideal town for its location. Fort Collins is a beautiful town of somewhere around twelve thousand inhabitants. Its wide streets and many trees make it a pleasant home place. It is situated on the banks of a fine stream, five miles from the edge of the mountains.

Then these founders, realizing the advantages of Estes Park which was "discovered" as a mountain resort shortly afterwards, placed the college at one of the gateways into the park and only forty miles from it, thus making it possible for the delegates to assemble at the Agricultural College on their way to the convention.

They planned a spacious campus and built many fine buildings to enable us here to entertain in proper fashion the delegates from the widely scattered chapters of our order. There are halls and assembly rooms which will make it possible to handle the many preliminary contests which must all be going on at the same time.

Thru the efforts of these same founders and their successors the college has developed into an institution of respectable size. This year there are eleven hundred students enrolled in the various courses in agriculture, engineering, veterinary medicine, home economics, and science. In addition there is a school of secondary rank and a large conservatory of music.

Of course it was necessary that the ground be prepared for the entertaining of such a convention. To meet this requirement, the college began to develop an interest in debating and public speaking. It has carried on a program of intercollegiate forensics for a number of years. In 1915 the Colorado Alpha of  $\Pi K \Delta$  was established here, the eleventh chapter of the organization. Since then forensics have flourished more than ever. The chapter has been well represented at all of the national conventions, except the first. At each one the delegates studied the convention methods so that the institution at home might better prepare itself for handling the hundreds of delegates which will visit it this spring. A national officer has been connected with the college and the chapter since 1916.

Later the Colorado Beta chapter was located a convenient distance east. A close friendship has developed between the two chapters during the years of their life.  $\Pi K \Delta$ , however, had grown more rapidly than the founders of the college had anticipated. The job of handling a convention which so many delegates would attend had become too great for one institution to undertake. For that reason the two chapters joined together and, backed by their two colleges, the governor and the people of the great Centennial state, issued the invitation to hold the convention here. All these years of work and planning had preceded this invitation.

One other feature should not be overlooked, the most important of all. During all of these years the great western spirit of hospitality has been developing. Nursed by the vigorous climate of the state, inspired by its wondrous beauty, cherished by the descendants of a race of pioneers with whom it was a sacred tradition, it has grown to its full flower in Colorado.

You may rest assured that you will find a royal welcome awaiting you at the convention. The Colorado chapters are already hard at work preparing for you. They will feel disappointed if you are not there.



## BETA, COLORADO TEACHERS COLLEGE

The Colorado State Teachers College, like practically everything in the Centennial state, is just old enough to have lost some of the verdancy of extreme youth without losing any of its strength and vigor. It was established in 1889 and began work the following year.

It was located on a cactus covered hill, or what passes for a hill in this land of level stretches, mind you, east of the mountains, on the outskirts of the little village promoted by and named for Horace Greeley. It is therefore a product of those hardy souls who not only heard but also heeded Greeley's advice, "Go West, young man, go West." That cactus covered hill has been changed into a college campus that we are not afraid to have you compare with your own for beauty, although we can still show a few of the original "Spanish needles" and let you feel them too, if you want to.

Like every other college of its kind it began as a normal school and was advanced to the grade of college in 1910. As a college it is perhaps not so different from the hundreds of other colleges in our land. Its most distinctive feature is its training-school building. It has one of the finest buildings of this kind that can be found in the whole country. We'll show you thru it when you get here and let you judge for yourself.

It is the home of the Colorado B chapter of ΠΚΔ, chapter No. 22, organized in 1918. Forensics were organized and started in the college a year or two before that time by the present national secretary of ΠΚΔ, and the local chapter was installed by the present national president, a member of the Colorado A chapter. These two chapters are within 30 miles of each other and they have followed the plan of holding annually a joint initiation ceremony at a point midway between the two colleges. It's a great occasion.

The Colorado B chapter is all excited over the prospect of being joint host with our friends of the A chapter for the convention next spring. We are planning, of course, to enter the debate tournament and every one of the other contests. We have a nice little "convention fund" in the bank now, raised by giving a ΠΚΔ play (Adam and Eva), and we intend to add some more to it this year. Every member of the chapter is planning to be at the convention up in Estes Park at least part of the time. The only way we could keep them away would be to put them in jail.

Those delegates who land in Greeley will find a most hearty welcome awaiting them, not only on the part of the local chapter and the college, but on behalf of the citizens of the city as well. The South is noted for hospitality but it can't out do the West.

## — ΠΚΔ —

Delta Sigma Rho has this year for the first time selected an official question. No institution is obligated to use it. It is merely suggested that its general use will enable institutions to schedule debates between themselves more freely.

The question is: Resolved; that Congress should combine the present functions of the Army and Navy Departments under a single division to be designated as the Department of National Defense, and that this new department shall have three coordinate administrative units—one for Aviation, one for the Army, and one for the Navy.



## SOME DEBATE QUESTIONS OF LAST YEAR

Here are some debate questions which were used last year, mainly by other than  $\Pi\kappa\Delta$  institutions. No mention is made of the  $\Pi\kappa\Delta$  question which was the question most extensively used both in and outside of  $\Pi\kappa\Delta$ .

Resolved:

That the formation of a third major political party would advance the cause of representative government in the United States. Yale, Columbia, Williams, Wesleyan, Pennsylvania, Dartmouth, Harvard, Brown, Amherst, Hamilton.

That this house views with alarm the present tendency in our eastern Colleges and universities to stress a standard of business and professional usefulness in college education. Bates, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth, Wesleyan, Brown, Columbia, Hamilton, Williams, Boston, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

That the United States should ratify the Geneva protocol. Wooster, Ohio Wesleyan, Western Reserve, Allegheny, Oberlin, Pittsburgh.

That the United States should repeal the Japanese exclusion act of 1924. Oberlin, Wooster, Washington State, Iowa State Teachers, Arizona, Albion, Western State Normal of Michigan.

That the proposed Child Labor Amendment should be adopted. Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Williams, Wesleyan, Harvard, Princeton, George Washington, Washington and Lee, Johns Hopkins, North Carolina, Swarthmore, Pittsburgh, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Hamilton, Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Amherst, Columbia.

That capital punishment should be abolished. Amherst, Yale, Wesleyan, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Columbia, Dartmouth, Smith, Wellesley.

That this house believes the extension of state interference over the individual is a chief evil of the times. Oxford, Whitman.

That the Wisconsin plan of unemployment insurance should be adopted. Western Reserve, Notre Dame, Earlham, Depaw, Wabash, Indiana State Normal.

That, except in case of invasion, the power to declare war should be by a direct vote of the people. Iowa, Minnesota.

That the United States should join the World Court. Boston, Western Reserve, Oregon Agricultural College, Whitman, Washington State, University of Southern California.

That modern democracy is not consistent with personal liberty. Cambridge, George Washington, Vassar.

That the Dalton plan of education should be adopted by all secondary schools. Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.

That this house condemns the French attitude towards Germany since the war. Oxford, Oklahoma, Ohio State, Iowa.

That in a democracy cabinet ministers should be directly responsible to a popularly elected assembly. Oxford, Carleton.

That the United States should recognize the present government of Russia. Duke, Washington and Lee, Swarthmore, Holyoke, Cambridge, Bates.

That as a result of the Loeb-Leopold murder case the state of Illinois should abolish capital punishment. Knox, Iowa, Rockford.

That this house is opposed to the principles of prohibition. Oxford, Kansas, Iowa State, Chicago, California.

That Federal judges should be elected instead of appointed. Dartmouth, Pennsylvania, Wesleyan.

That the Philippines should immediately be given their independence. Northwestern, Michigan, Chicago.