

The Province of the Sioux sent in a recommendation that an outside auditor should be secured to check over debate ballots. The recommendation was received and placed on file.

That all competing chapters are obligated to provide at least one coach, or qualified judge, for assigned service in running the tournaments. Permission to participate without bringing a judge must be obtained from the National President, and shall require the payment of a \$10 fee to aid in the expense of providing judges. Carried.

If a coach who is a member of one of the contest committees has contestants who were not eliminated in the preliminary rounds, the director of contests shall be authorized to name someone else to act in his place. Carried.

That the national council of Pi Kappa Delta hereby goes on record as looking with distinct disfavor upon the growing practice of offering for sale to its chapters those books and pamphlets which contain prepared briefs or prepared speeches to be used in intercollegiate debates. Carried.

That the official title of Pi Kappa Delta, National Honorary Forensic Society, be copyrighted, and that the name of Pi Kappa Delta shall not be used in books, pamphlets, written compilations, and similar publications, except with permission of the National Council, and that all persons, corporations, or companies who are now or have been using the name of Pi Kappa Delta ostensibly to gain favorable advertising for their publications shall be notified of this action. Carried.

That the Secretary be instructed to arrange with the publishers of Winning Debates, Orations, and Speeches, containing the winning speeches of the national contests held at Pi Kappa Delta national conventions, for the use of the name Pi Kappa Delta in this volume. Carried.

That a complete report of the minutes of this meeting be published in the May FORENSIC. Carried.

That an attempt should be made to increase interest in THE FORENSIC by contacting our chapters to see what kind of material and policies they wish to have in this publication. Carried.

That the charter committee should secure from each petitioning college the following: 1—A signed statement from the coach showing that the college meets the published standards for new chapters; 2—A letter from the president of the college showing that the administration favors the organization of a Pi Kappa Delta chapter in the college; 3—A statement from the business office verifying the forensic budget. Carried.

That the charter committee prepare a plan by means of which the number of new chapters granted at any national convention could be limited. Carried.

That we receive and place on file the report of the committee on constitutional amendments. That we extend our sincere thanks to the committee for the excellent work it has done in considering the needs of the constitution, and that we assure them that their recommendations will be given careful consideration at the 1936 convention. Carried.

Adjournment.

G. W. FINLEY,
National Secretary.

GERTRUDE STEIN THINKS DEBATES FUTILE

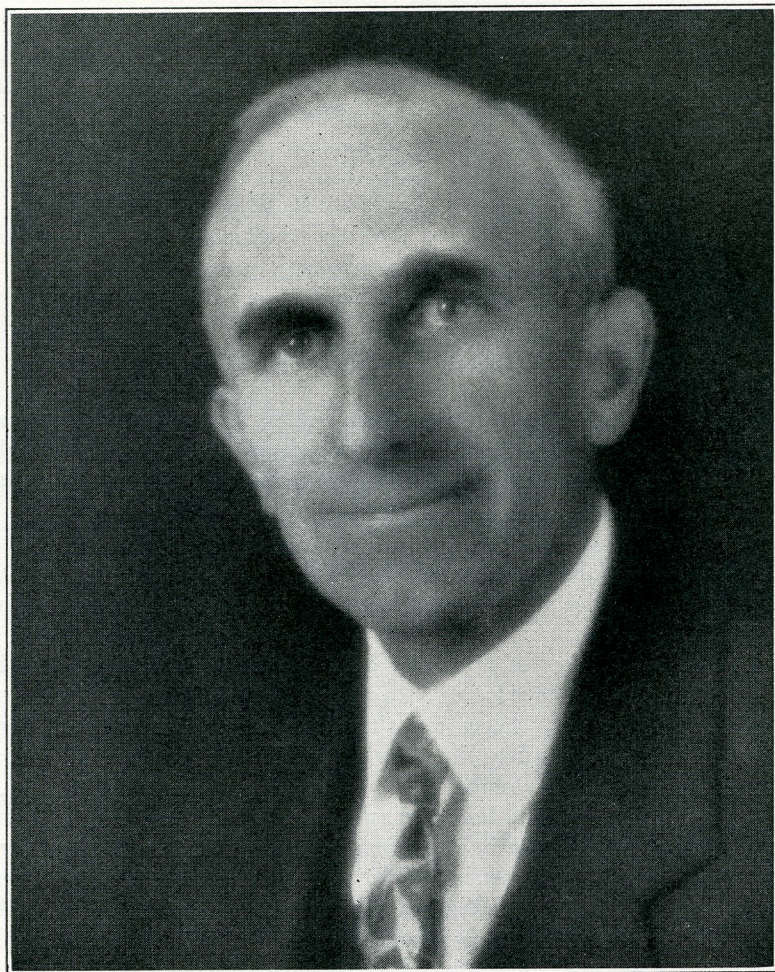
Gertrude Stein, the world-famous writer with whom Olivetians recently had an excellent opportunity to become acquainted, brought a very unexpected ending to a debate between the University of Chicago and Willamette college of Oregon.

She attended the debate recently as its guest of honor. Doubtless the audience of barely 100 would have been multiplied greatly had everyone been anticipating the tart criticism which she was to give of the debaters.

At the conclusion of a debate on "Control of Munitions," she was asked to choose the winner. To the surprise of everyone present, she said emphatically, "There wasn't any winner. You have all been arguing things you plainly don't believe. There hasn't been a convincing moment in the debate."

Those Olivetians who had a chance to talk with her can well understand how capable she is of presenting the plain facts. And present them she did. She went on to say that debates and debaters were the cause of a great deal of trouble in our government. She stated that because they were always thinking of something to say in reply to their critics, they never had an original idea of their own.

She summed up her remarks by saying, "You can't get anywhere arguing, for you never settle anything. Just as useless as debating. It's best just to say what you want to say, then go home. I have, and I'll be on my way."—*The Olivet College Echo*.



CHARLES A. MARSH

University of California at Los Angeles
Third National President of Pi Kappa Delta

History of Pi Kappa Delta

(This is the fourth of a series of articles giving the history of Pi Kappa Delta. The first two appeared in the March and May issues of 1933. The history then had to be discontinued while the pages of the FORENSIC were filled with matter pertaining to the national convention and other business of more timely nature. It was resumed in the March, 1935 issue.)

The last installment of the history of Pi Kappa Delta closed with the fourth national convention held at Simpson College, Iowa Epsilon, in 1922. At this convention Prof. Chas. A. Marsh of Morningside College, Iowa Delta, was elected the third National President of the society, succeeding Dr. John R. Macarthur. This installment of the history will deal chiefly with his administration.

When Prof. Marsh was elected president, he was a member of the faculty of Morningside College, Iowa Delta. But at the end of the school year he accepted a position at the University of California in Los Angeles, where he has remained ever since. In moving to California, he followed the precedent of the two national presidents who had preceded him, both of whom were residents of Kansas when they were elected, but both of whom have since resided in California. While the fourth national president never got much west of the Rocky Mountains, the fifth joined Marsh in California and for a while it was possible for the four of them to hold a reunion in or around Los Angeles at any time.

President Marsh's administration was marked by the most rapid growth that Pi Kappa Delta has known. When he became president the society had granted sixty-six charters, only one of which was then inactive, the Alabama Alpha chapter at Alabama Polytechnic Institute which became inactive in 1918, two years after it was established, and has remained so ever since. When Marsh's term of office ended a little more than two years later, the society had one hundred seven chapters, an increase of forty-one. During the fifth national convention at Bradley Polytechnic Institute in 1924, he had the pleasure of announcing the vote which granted charter one hundred to Augustana College, South Dakota Eta, and starting the society on its second hundred.

Something of the rapid growth of the society was revealed in his final report as national secretary just before he became president.

At the Simpson convention he reported that, "April 1, 1920, the Secretary's records contained a total of 843 names of members admitted since the founding of the Society in 1913. In the past two years there have been 890 new members initiated. This is 37 more members than were admitted during the first seven years of our history."

This rapid growth in membership continued during his term of office until the society was receiving eight hundred new members a year.

Marsh became president March 30, 1922. Between that time and the end of the year charters were granted by the national council to ten other chapters, as follows:

Oklahoma Gamma, Oklahoma Baptist University

South Carolina Beta, Presbyterian

Missouri Epsilon, Missouri Wesleyan (This chapter became inactive in 1928 when the institution was merged with Baker University)

Minnesota Beta, St. Olaf

California Delta, College of the Pacific

Tennessee Beta, Tusculum

Ohio Delta, University of Akron

Missouri Zeta, Culver-Stockton

Kentucky Beta, Centre

Oklahoma Delta, Northwestern State Teachers at Alva

At the Simpson convention a number of important changes were made in the constitution. National officers had previously assumed office immediately following their election. This was changed to make the term of office begin July 1 to enable the officers to finish the school year. The offices of secretary and treasurer, which had been separate, were combined. As the work of the national officers had increased with the rapid growth of the society, the national council authorized the payment of a small remuneration to Alfred Westfall, who continued in the combined office. Heretofore the editor of the FORENSIC had been elected. While he had always also been the national president, the constitution did not require that one man should fill both offices. President Marsh was carrying a heavy assignment at Morningside and did not feel that he could assume the editorial work. He prevailed upon the retiring president, Dr. John R. Macarthur, to accept the appointment and to continue to edit the magazine.

The 1920 convention at Morningside had spent much time in discussing a constitutional amendment which would bar Negroes. Al-

though no official action was taken at that time, and although the official minutes of the 1922 convention do not mention it, Prof. Marsh states that the exclusion clause was passed at the latter convention. He makes clear his position in the following statement.

I have a very distinct recollection that the amendment in question, which is simply the clause in the paragraph on "Eligibility," which reads: "who shall not be of the African race," was adopted by the Fourth National Convention, at Simpson College, in 1922. This clause appeared in the revised constitution, which was published as a part of the convention report in the issue of the FORENSIC immediately following the convention. (See the FORENSIC, Series 8, No. 1, page 16). Unfortunately the minutes of the convention were not published in full. Concerning the report of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, the statement is simply made, (page 12), "For the report of this committee see the revised copy of the constitution which appears elsewhere in this issue."

Now it happens that I was National Secretary at that time, and as such was responsible, not only for the minutes of the convention, but also for preparing the copy of the revised constitution for publication in the FORENSIC. If a mistake was made, and the clause in question was slipped into the constitution without ever having been adopted by the convention, I am the fellow who is directly and solely responsible for that mistake.

For the following reason I do not think that could possibly have happened. Personally I was strongly opposed to writing any such prohibition into the constitution. I remember distinctly of securing the floor of the convention and making an "eloquent" plea against the amendment. (Probably no one else remembers it). But my oratory was in vain, and the amendment was passed. Opposing the amendment, as I did, it hardly seems possible that I could have made a mistake in the result of the vote, or that I could have written that clause into the constitution if it had been rejected by the convention.

I was once dubbed "The watch-dog of the constitution." The dog must have been asleep if such an error crept in. If a mistake was made, the dog is wholly to blame. He is anxious to clear his reputation.

The practice of selecting a national debate question in the spring continued. The question selected after the convention was: "Resolved, that the United States should adopt the cabinet-parliamentary form of government." It was only two years before that Pi Kappa Delta had begun the practice of selecting a national question. Prior to that no one question was widely used and debate trips and tournaments were an impossibility. A survey conducted in the fall of 1922 showed that the practice of centering the debate activities of the year around a single question had met with popular approval and that institutions outside the society were using the official question. A younger generation of debaters who have never been familiar with anything but the present practice, cannot imagine the chaos which existed before.

In the FORENSIC for March, 1923, appears the first history of Pi Kappa Delta, in three divisions, detailing the history of the society during the first ten years of its life. The first division was written by Prof. E. R. Nichols, founder of the society. The second division was written by the second national president, John R. Macarthur. The third division came from the pen of the third national president, Charles A. Marsh. The author of the present history has drawn freely from this first history. From here on, however, he must chart his course without any collected narrative to guide him.

While Pi Kappa Delta had provided for a provincial organization from its start, the organization had been a very loose one. During the year 1923 the chapters in some of the provinces became more active and initiated the first provincial conventions. These conventions are of great interest and historical importance, because out of them developed the debate tournament. Single debates between institutions or triangular debates in which each institution was represented by an affirmative and a negative team had been the rule before this. Spurred on by the example of Redlands, University of Southern California, Colby, Ripon, Park, Morningside, Colorado Agricultural College, Harvard, the University of Utah, and finally Bates, which, in 1921, crossed the Atlantic to engage in a series of debates with English universities, colleges all over the nation were expanding their debate programs. According to an article in the FORENSIC of November, 1923, written by Prof. F. B. Ross, then of Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia, the first debate tournament was held at Southwestern, Kansas Delta, March 14-16, 1923. It brought together representatives from fourteen colleges in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, all members of what was then called the Southwest Central Division of Pi Kappa Delta.

With the exception of the extempore speaking contest, the program for this tournament was essentially the one followed today. Fairmount, now Kansas Epsilon of the University of Wichita, won the men's oratorical contest. Kansas State Teachers of Emporia won the women's oratorical contest. The final debate brought together Baker, Kansas Kappa, and Fairmount. As this was in the days before an institution engaged in two hundred debates or more in a single season, seven hundred people packed the auditorium for the final contest, which was won by Nickel and Case of Baker.

This first provincial gathering and first tournament in the history of debating was followed closely by another one at Aberdeen, South Dakota Zeta, April 26-27, bringing together representatives from the chapters in South Dakota and northwestern Iowa. Missouri and southeastern Iowa chapters, as the Central Western Province of Pi Kappa Delta, held a similar meet at Westminster, Missouri Alpha, May 3-5.

As he surveyed this budding interest in debate tournaments, Prof. Ross dared the following prophecy. "It is not beyond reason to predict that with the next biennium many other Provinces will hold like meets which will possibly ultimately result in inter-provincial contests. At any rate the accomplishments at Winfield prove that debates can be held in tournament style with just as great a degree of sportsmanship, satisfaction, success, and accuracy as can a series of athletic contests."

The pages of the present issue of the FORENSIC are filled with accounts of the thirteen provincial contests held this year which prove that Prof. Ross was not mistaken in what he saw in the future. And is it not fitting that Southwestern, the site of the first tournament, should continue to be the center of tournaments? From the sixty delegates and twelve debates of that first tournament has developed the great fall practice tournament bringing together last year more than five hundred forensic representatives from fifty-five colleges, with two hundred debate teams taking part in more than five hundred debates.

Experiments were also under way. The extempore debate sprang into popularity. In extempore debates the question was not made known to the debaters until a short time, frequently twenty-four hours, before the debate. The extempore speaking contest was being developed. When the first one was conducted, as Prof. Templar pointed out in the FORENSIC for January, 1935, is not definitely known, but such a contest was a feature of the program of the 1924 national convention.

Contact with the English universities through the international

debates brought the British system of debating and judging prominently before the American colleges. This tended to free our debating from its rigid system and memorized speeches and increased the popularity of the audience decision. But the development of the tournament plan with its crowded program of many simultaneous debates and contest after contest on the same question forced the American schools more and more to the single expert judge, usually a debate coach. This method of judging has proved itself the most satisfactory in general practice.

During Marsh's term of office a number of Pi Kappa Delta people were interested in formulating a code of ethics. Prof. Nichols had been pushing the idea intermittently and the national council suggested that the formulation of such a code covering "every matter of courtesy to opponents, judges, and audience" should be undertaken. While codes were compiled and discussed, interest in them has passed. The problem of debate ethics, a touchy question in the days when an institution's forensic record depended upon the two or three debates of a season, has decreased in importance with the increase in the number of debates. Friendly competition, good will, courtesy, and the absence of suspicion are today as current as the courtesy which everywhere characterizes the social relations of cultured and refined people. This was not always the case fifteen years ago.

During the early years of the 1920's there was a great deal of interest in the problem presented by the debate judge. As debates multiplied, it became impossible to provide the traditional three prominent disinterested judges. They had not always proven satisfactory. The one expert judge system was being extensively used. In an effort to improve the judging, Prof. H. B. Summers, Kansas Gamma of Kansas State Agricultural College, compiled and published a directory of judges, listing in all parts of the country men who had served as judges and giving a summary of the estimates of their ability made by the institutions they had judged.

The fifth national convention of Pi Kappa Delta had been set for Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Illinois Delta, April 1-3. The society was bending its energies toward that event. While attendance at national conventions was not required, the national officers were making strenuous efforts to persuade every chapter to be represented. The addition to the program of the extempore speaking contests and the scheduling of separate contests for men and women in both extempore and oratory was attracting more delegates. Weeks in advance it became evident that this was to be a much larger gathering, more representative, than had been the previous convention. Maine and California first met in our conventions at Simpson in

1922. It became apparent that at Bradley there would be representatives from all sections of the nation.

In 1923 the national council granted charters to fifteen new chapters. They were:

Charter
number

- 77 Kansas Lambda, Sterling
- 78 Minnesota Gamma, Gustavus Adolphus
- 79 Iowa Theta, Coe
- 80 South Carolina Gamma, Newberry
- 81 Minnesota Delta, Hamline
- 82 Oklahoma Epsilon, Oklahoma City University
- 83 Illinois Beta, State Normal University
- 84 Arkansas Alpha, Henderson Teachers
- 85 Connecticut Alpha, State College
- 86 North Dakota Alpha, Jamestown
- 87 California Epsilon, University of California at Los Angeles
- 88 Ohio Epsilon, Otterbein
- 89 Kansas Mu, Bethany
- 90 Nebraska Zeta, Kearney State Teachers
- 91 Michigan Zeta, College of the City of Detroit

In 1924 charters were granted also to the following:

- 92 Oregon Alpha, Linfield
- 93 Arkansas Beta, Ouachita
- 94 Kentucky Gamma, Kentucky Wesleyan

By the time of the convention the society had ninety-four chapters and there were a number of petitions to come before it.

President Marsh called to order an assembly of one hundred eighty-three delegates from fifty-nine chapters. The business meetings were the important features of the three day session and were fully attended.

While the national contests had not developed to the place where they overshadowed everything else in the convention, they had increased in size. A single oratorical contest had marked the third national convention. At the fourth it was necessary to have two preliminaries. At this one there were four preliminaries in men's oratory, two semi-finals, and the finals. In the newly added women's oratorical contest, the twelve competitors called for two preliminaries. The extempore speaking contest, certainly among the first ever held

any place, required three preliminaries to accommodate the nineteen competitors, although the seven women who had courage enough to enter the first women's contest spoke only once.

In women's oratory the winners were University of California at Los Angeles, Parsons, and Colorado Agricultural College. In extempore Bradley won first, followed by Colorado Agricultural College and Macalester. The winners in the men's oratory were Hope, St. Olaf, and Parsons. In extempore Macalester won first, while Redlands and Morningside tied for second.

The first items of importance to engage the attention of the convention was the petitions for chapters. Up to this time the society had hardly ever turned down a petition. But now it began to think of restricting its rapid growth.

Petitions from a number of schools were considered and denied.

Charters were granted to the following chapters:

- 95 Illinois Theta, McKendree
- 96 Wisconsin Beta, Carroll
- 97 Iowa Beta, Western Union
- 98 Kansas Nu, State Teachers of Fort Hays
- 99 Illinois Iota, North Central
- 100 South Dakota Eta, Augustana
- 101 Iowa Kappa, Buena Vista
- 102 Illinois Kappa, Lombard, which became inactive in 1930 when Lombard was merged with Knox.

One important change made in the constitution was the creation of a place for two student representatives on the national council. The students themselves asked for these offices, feeling that they did not have much word in the running of the society. Miss Geraldine Phillips of Southwestern, Kansas Delta, and Paul M. Watson, Kentucky Beta, were elected as the first student representatives.

The question of dues was also settled at this convention. Up until 1924 the society had charged an initiation fee of two dollars and had attempted to collect two dollars in annual dues from students as long as they remained in school. It had been impossible to collect these annual dues satisfactorily and they were a constant source of friction between the chapters and the national officers. At Bradley annual dues were abolished and the initiation fee was raised to four dollars. There was more than three thousand dollars in the treasury at the time of the convention, a surplus that had been built up from \$154.20 on hand April 1, 1920. In 1926 the initiation fee was increased to five dollars with the understanding that the extra dollar

should go to the provincial organization. They have remained at that figure since.

This convention was featured also by the first appearance of our national counsel J. D. Coon, a regular attendant at all conventions since then. He addressed the convention on judging debates. As a good Republican he had also made an effort to secure Albert J. Beveridge, then recognized as one of the nation's outstanding political orators, to address the convention. Senator Beveridge made an effort to get to the convention, but was not able to get away from his other duties.

One of the most pleasant events of the convention was the final banquet at which Prof. C. H. Woolbert, then of Illinois University, was the chief feature. His presence marked the beginning of a very pleasant relationship with Prof. Woolbert which continued through the rest of his life. The society conferred an honorary membership upon him.

Plans were made at this meeting for the inaugurating of a national debate tournament at the sixth convention.

Because of other requirements upon his time and energy Prof. Marsh absolutely refused to consider another term of office. The election resulted in the selection of the following officers for the new biennium:

President—Alfred Westfall, Colorado Agricultural College.

First Vice-President—W. H. Veatch, Dakota Wesleyan.

Second Vice-President—W. C. Dennis, Simpson.

Secretary-Treasurer—G. W. Finley, Colorado Teachers College.

Historian—E. R. Nichols, Redlands.

The delegates also accepted the invitation of the two Colorado chapters to hold the sixth national convention in the Rocky Mountain region. The plan was for the women to meet in Greeley for the first two days of the tournaments, the men in Fort Collins, and for all to come together in Estes Park for the final three days.

WATCH US GROW

The last membership card issued: No. 13,383, to Edward J. Kasnicka, California Institute of Technology. Last key ordered: No. 9,588, to Wendell R. Newell, Park College, Missouri.

Interracial Debates

MELVIN BEAUNORUS TOLSON

Coach of Debate

Wiley College, Marshall, Texas

On my desk lies a letter from Miss Helen Donovan of New York City, debate secretary of The National Student Federation. I am informed that the Oxford debaters considered their interracial debates the most interesting forensic encounters that obtained during their American tour. That statement was made three years ago.

On the night of April 2, 1935, the affirmative team of Wiley College, on an interracial goodwill tour covering 5,000 miles, met the Trojan debaters in Los Angeles, before 2,000 people.

The California News said: "Bovard auditorium at the University of Southern California was jammed to the ceiling last Tuesday night with a brilliant audience . . . to hear the first intercollegiate, interracial debate ever staged in Southern California. . . .

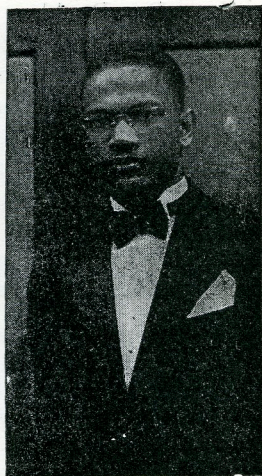
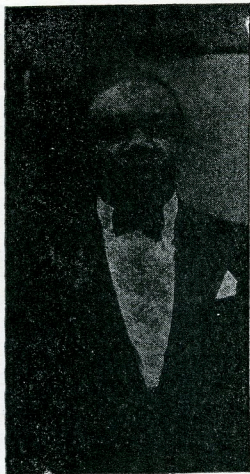
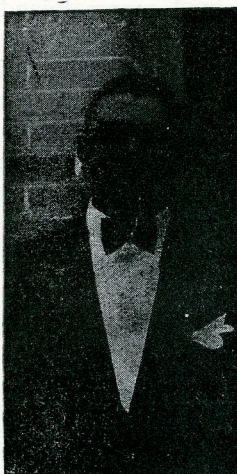
"From the time Floyd C. Covington, who presided, opened the program until its close the vast audience was held in rapt attention by the scholarly presentations of both teams. All through the debate warm applause cheered the speakers as they scored strong

points or relieved the tenseness of their appeals with clever and witty thrusts."

On this occasion there was none of that dullness and drabness usually observed at debates. A dramatic element was present, an element introduced undoubtedly by the young men representing two races. I saw an elderly man who brought a magazine to the debate, but he became so interested in the occasion that he forgot to open his journal! Even the business managers of the two teams were pleased, for twelve hundred tickets had been sold in advance.



MELVIN BEAUNORUS TOLSON
Wiley College



Wiley College Debaters, Champions of Their Race

On March 21, 1930, Wiley College debated Oklahoma City University. This was the first time that white and colored students ever discussed a proposition in the South from the same platform.

The Washington Tribune said: "Avery Chapel was packed with white and black citizens who came to see the signal event. When the two teams took their places on the platform, they were received with tremendous applause. The vast audience seemed to realize that history was being made . . . The debate was a great success."

However, Texas Christian University of Fort Worth, Texas, was the first white institution in the South to invite a Negro college to its campus. Dr. True had a splendid team, and we were never received more agreeably anywhere.

Naturally Wiley College was anxious to know just what the reactions of the white dailies would be; so we were gratified to discover the following in the *Star-Telegram*: "Able Negro debaters from Wiley College at Marshall, Texas, engaged a Texas Christian University team last night in the university auditorium. . . . Both teams appeared to good advantage: the Marshallites were in exceptionally fine form and ably represented their school."

The debate coach of Trinity College drove forty miles to witness the debate and stated that he was amply repaid for his trouble.

Wiley College has debated the University of Kansas twice in Kansas City, Missouri, and each occasion has enriched our experi-

ences. Dr. Buehler, the Kansas coach, has gained many friends among the colored intelligentsia during his annual visits.

Wiley College has also had interesting debates with the University of New Mexico, at El Paso, the University of California, at Oakland, San Francisco State Teachers College, at San Francisco, and Michigan University, at Chicago. Moreover, Negro colleges like Lincoln University, Howard University, Virginia Union, Le Moyne, Fisk, Morehouse, and John C. Smith have entered the field of interracial debate, and I have learned that in each instance the encounter has been entertaining as well as instructive.

I have made the following observations concerning interracial debates:

First, interracial debates give both the debaters and their mixed audiences an ethnic catholicity that is in harmony with the noblest principles of American education and democracy. When the finest intellects of black youth and white youth meet, the thinking person gets the thrill of seeing beneath the racial phenomena the identity of worthy qualities. Thus the borders of one's tolerance and appreciation are extended. One has a chance to exercise what Lord Bacon called "the faculty of wise interrogating."

Second, interracial debates seem to draw larger audiences, either out of curiosity or appreciation. This makes the debater develop his art, both in regard to his material and the presentation of his material. He discovers that a brain without a voice is just as bad as a voice without a brain, so far as the platform is concerned. I have heard several white debaters say that they have done their best debating before mixed audiences. The non-decision interracial debate seems to be a greater incentive to do one's best than the non-racial decision debate.

Third, the mixed audience seems to forget all racial differences and applauds one team as readily as it applauds the other. In the South I have seen ex-slaves shaking hands with the grandsons of the masters, after the debate.

Fourth, whenever a majority group and a minority group encounter, there is bound to be unique points of view on any proposition. Both colored and white debaters, if they are wise, pick up new slants from these interracial debates.

If life is the sum of a man's experiences and the more varied the incidents the richer the life, I must consider interracial debates as a vivid and significant phase of my adulthood.

Dr. C. A. True, Texas Christian University, reports enthusiastically about the university's debate with Wiley College, Negro inter-collegiate champions of last year.

"We began with a thirty minute musical program which included a chorus from the I. M. Terrell Negro High School and the Negro Hi-Y quartet. Three hundred people attended the debate, including several debate coaches from nearby institutions. Half of the auditorium was reserved for the Negro population.

"Our meeting was most informal and was permeated by a spirit of good feeling, fellowship, and friendliness. Every one seems to have been highly pleased with the outcome and the expressions of those with whom I have talked have been that they not only enjoyed the meet, but that the people as a whole are entirely in sympathy with our plan and procedure. Personally I was more than pleased with the outcome and I feel that we have taken a step in the right direction—a step which will not only increase interest in debating, but also one which will encourage good will and friendliness among the people of both races."

Vice-President Bohman, chairman of the Inter-chapter Relations Committee, reports that sixty chapters have returned the official survey questionnaire. He urges the others to send in their reports immediately.

Karl E. Mundt, Eastern Teachers, South Dakota Theta, was re-elected president of the National Forensic League, the high school honorary, and also elected governor of the Province of the Sioux.

Michigan Epsilon, State Normal College, issues an annual letter to all alumni summarizing the forensic achievements of the year and inviting them to attend the annual initiation banquet, and picnic. During its fourteen years Michigan Epsilon has taken in two hundred eighteen members.

EDITOR'S PERSONAL PAGE

Where inconsistencies cease from troubling and logic is at rest

"I am delighted to hear that the undergraduates of Yale are founding a political union to discuss questions of national importance. I wish that the same sort of organization might exist in every college in the land . . . An economic democracy will not be possible in this country until men and women in every walk of life feel and think about the important problems confronting the nation, and until, as a result of millions of discussions, they make it possible for a national administration to make the necessary decision."—*Henry A. Wallace to the Yale Political Union.*

Democracy is that government or state of government which leaves every citizen to do his best for the public welfare.—*Pasteur.*

"I do not agree with a word that you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it."—*Voltaire.*

A train is controlled by an engine-driver, a fireman, and a guard, whose names are Brown, Jones, and Robinson, not respectively. On the train are 3 passengers, Mr. Jones, Mr. Robinson and Mr. Brown. Mr. Robinson lives at Leeds. The guard lives half-way between Leeds and London. Mr. Jones' income is L 400 2s 1d. per annum. The guard earns in the year exactly $\frac{1}{3}$ of the income of his nearest neighbor who is a passenger. The guard's namesake lives in London. Brown beat the fireman at billiards. What is the name of the engine-driver?

"It must be remembered that the purpose of education is not to fill the minds of students with facts; it is not to reform them, or amuse them, or make them expert technicians in any field. It is to teach them to think, if that is possible, and to think always for themselves."—*Robert M. Hutchins, President The University of Chicago.*