

THE FORENSIC

SERIES 13

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NUMBER 2

The Seventh National Convention

April 3rd to 6th, 1928

HEIDELBERG COLLEGE
Tiffin, Ohio

OTTERBEIN COLLEGE
Westerville, Ohio

BALDWIN-WALLACE COLLEGE
Berea, Ohio

National Contests

For men in
Debating
Oratory
Extempore

For women in
Debating
Oratory
Extempore

Over 400 delegates representing more than 100 colleges attended the last convention. There should be a larger attendance at this one. The National contests will be bigger and stronger than ever. There will be special railroad rates of a fare and one-half for the round trip. Every chapter should send delegates.

For the preliminaries, the convention will be divided into three sections. The women will meet at Baldwin-Wallace. The men will be divided equally between Otterbein and Heidelberg. All delegates will assemble at Heidelberg for the last three days of the convention and the finals in all contests.



H. J. Oberholzer, winner of the National Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest on the Constitution. Professor C. C. Cunningham, his coach. Hardy M. Ray, who, as representative of Northwestern University, won third in the same contest. All of members of the North Carolina Alpha chapter of $\Pi K \Delta$ at North Carolina State College, Raleigh, North Carolina.

THE CONSTITUTION

H. J. OBERHOLZER

North Carolina Alpha, North Carolina State College

Winner of the National Contest

In my native country, South Africa, as in many other foreign parts, there exists some rather strange ideas and erroneous concepts regarding you Americans and your land. The most ludicrous one is, perhaps, the common belief that every second man in America "packs a gun" and that, at the slightest provocation, you may find yourself looking into the wrong end of it. This distorted notion probably had its origin in motion pictures of the wild-and-wooly west type, which always reek of slaughter and in which life is taken with impunity.

Since my arrival in New York a year ago, however, I have learned that, in spite of the chaos of nationalities represented in your population of one hundred and twelve million, the American people are as peaceful as my own. Furthermore, I have been made to realize that only in a form of government modelled as closely after yours as existing conditions will permit, will my country ever realize that great and glorious future predicted for it. Already many nations have emulated strong America; but a glance at world conditions shows that the principles contained in the American Federal Constitution need to be applied still further.

Imagine once again, if you please, that opening scene depicted in the biblical book of Job. From the courts of Heaven and the presence of the Lord there fares forth once more the Adversary, Satan, bent upon going to and fro in the the earth and surveying the nations of the world. The scene which unrolls itself before his eyes in this twentieth century of the Christian era gives him naught but gleeful satisfaction. As the mists and clouds are swept away from the voids and the abysses of unending space, he sees some of the greatest nations of humanity in the midst of mortal agonies of torment and pain. Some struggle in a great morass full of stagnant, fetid pools and teacherous quicksands. Others toil over blistering sands and jagged rocks. That morass is called Bolshevism. That forbidding desert is Fascism. In the swamp of Bolshevism are the one hundred and fifty million people of Russia. See! They are today scrambling desperately over one another in a mad effort to extricate themselves from the octopus-like sands of death. And, worst of all! Their leaders are seeking to lure or to drag other peoples into the pit of evil with themselves. The millions of India, China, and Mexico have their eyes so filled with the dust of deceit that is hurled at them from Moscow that they may, at any moment, plunge over the brink and find themselves floundering in the sodden bogs of Socialism. Yes, Bolshevism, with its satanic evils, does indeed give joy to the Adversary as he contemplates its work. And should his gloating eye grow satiate of the scenes of agony in that swamp, he has only to turn to that forbidding desert of Fascism. Here plumed leaders in the garb of mighty military chieftains and armed with the sceptres of despots, are driving whole peoples over

the rough road of subservience to sheer brute force. Their mailed fists strike down, and their iron heels crush deeply into the earth all who, in the sacred name of liberty, oppose them. Mussolini threatens to lead an egotistic Italy on a mad career of attempted world conquest. Military leaders in Spain, Hungary, and Poland ape the great Italian dictator. France takes a leaf from the book of the Prussian Hohenzollerns, keeps nearly a million men in arms, and refuses to accept the American invitation to consider further reduction of naval strength. Yes, many nations are wandering across the hot sands of Fascism, from starved rock to barren plain, from thorny cactus grove to arid waste, as they seek a way to national greatness and happiness along the road of despotic military power. Is it a wonder that Satan laughs in horrid glee and throws aloft his scarlet cloak as he stands and contemplates the folly of men and nations today, even as he did in ages long since lost in the dark corridors of the past.

But see! Across the vast expanse of human destiny there lies a road, firm-built and gleaming white as marble under a full, round moon. It touches not the desert nor the swamp, but leads through pleasant, sheltered places. Along its way, on either side, are guide-posts bearing legends writ in fire:

JUST GOVERNMENT DERIVES ITS POWER FROM THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED.

NO SINGLE BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT IS SUPREME—LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, JUDICIAL—THEY BALANCE ONE ANOTHER, AND EACH AND ALL ARE SERVANTS OF THE COMMON WEAL. THERE ARE CERTAIN PRIVILEGES WHICH LIBERTY-LOVING PEOPLE MUST NOT, CAN NOT, LOSE.

Do you ask me whence this road, and whither does it lead? It is the American road—that way to ideal political organization laid down by the pioneers who made possible the great nation that your country has become. Wise philosophers were they, and they builded well, for, in the words of James M. Beck: "The worth and dignity of the human soul, the free competition of man and man, the nobility of labor, the right to work, free from the tyranny of state or class, was their gospel." Yes, to the pioneers who constructed the American road, the militaristic power represented by Fascism would be equally abhorrent with the communistic power of Bolshevism.

Thus you see, citizens of America, that your government represents a high ideal for nations and noble dignity for man. It has said to the State, whether represented by a despot like Mussolini, or by a secret committee like the Russian commissariat, "There is a limit to your power. Thus far may you go, but no farther. Here shall your proud hosts be halted!" But it is not enough that you should recognize the merits of your Constitution and the government which grows out of it. Mere recognition is too supine, too negative. As a man from the distant shores of a foreign continent, I challenge you to make of your ideals an active force for the amelioration of world conditions.

How can this essential regeneration of the Constitution into such an active force be accomplished? In pursuit of such an ideal, it behooves you, first of all, as citizens of this great nation, to realize that only true patriotism, unstinted loyalty, and absolute confidence in the fundamental doctrines of your Constitution can be the means of such unparalleled success. Who of you here tonight can pick a flaw in any one of these principles laid down by the founding fathers of America to insure to you, their descendants, such a perfect union as you have today? No, these ideals of America, these guideposts along the American road of government, are imperishable. And because they are there, you can make your Constitution an instrument of salvation, a veritable searchlight to guide the hurrying, bewildered masses of other nations who are at present off the highway of successful governmental forms and practices. To these unfortunates floundering in the morass of Bolshevism, you should shout: "Here is the right way!" You who labor shall receive your just reward, and shall be given unbounded opportunity to prosper as your powers permit; but you must not dictate how your fellowmen shall order their property and their lives." To those who are toiling over the burning sands and jagged rocks of Fascism, you should cry in cheering tones: "Come this way! Here is the road! Power is not a selfish end in life; it is a way to service! That nation is greatest which bestows most blessings upon all."

In a word, I would have you, citizens of America, demonstrate that government "of the people, by the people, and for the people," as laid down in the doctrines of your Constitution, is, in reality, the only panacea to cure effectively the malignant malaria of Bolshevism and to heal the throbbing, festering wounds of Fascism. When Americans realize completely, and hold up before all the world, the ideals of the founders of your nation, then shall you make of your Constitution and form of government the final and complete answer to what should constitute a nation of free men founded upon serviceable institutions.

H. J. Oberholzer, the winner of the national oratorical contest on the constitution, was last year a junior in the School of Agriculture of North Carolina State College, and a member of the North Carolina Alpha chapter. Mr. Oberholzer is a native of the Union of South Africa.

As a result of his success his own government has granted him a bursary, or scholarship, of \$1,000 a year and traveling expenses for the next three years to be spent in this country in taking special work in agriculture. At the suggestion of his government, he is this year studying at Cornell University, New York. He expects to return to North Carolina next year to finish his college work. When he returns to Africa he will be employed by the government in extension work in agriculture.

Mr. Oberholzer was awarded \$1,500 as a prize for first place in the oratorical contest. When the scholarship awarded him is also considered, it will be seen that his eloquence won him well over \$5,000 his first year. Tell "Red" Grange to look out.

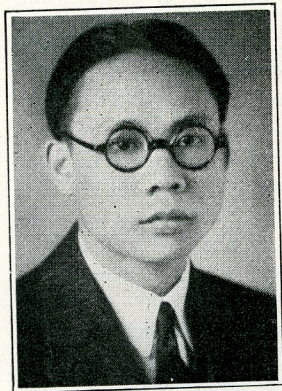
THE YELLOW PERILGLENN GINN, *Missouri Beta*, Park College

Winner of the Interstate "Old Line" oratorical contest

I come to bring you tonight a message of good-will from the Orient.

There has been much speculation of late over the outcome of the increasing contacts between the Orient and the Occident and there has arisen in the minds of many Occidentals anxiety lest these contacts shall bring about injury to Western civilization. From the jingoistic editorials of the

newspapers to the scientific treatises such as "The Rising Tide of Color" and "The Revolt Against Civilization," this anxiety has been broadcast and advertised, until from the Parliament of Australia to the Congress of the United States, measures of increasing rigor have been adopted against the Oriental. And it seems to me that unless an intelligent and unbiased approach to the problem involved is made, civilization actually may be in danger. If the despairing popular speculations about the so-called Yellow Peril are allowed to continue and increase, it is not impossible that in the end they may thrust mankind into a period of grievous bloodshed.



GLENN GINN

I wish to inquire this evening into the causes of this anxiety and to suggest if possible,

a more hopeful outlook.

Look at the Pacific Ocean as pictured by a writer in a recent issue of the *Survey*. It has become a mere pond, dividing two different cultures and races. On one side are nations with teeming populations; on the other, vast areas of relatively vacant territory. One rim shelters the oldest and most stable of living civilizations; the other the most recent and most progressive. On one side lives a race which feels itself superior and destined to lead and dominate the world; on the other lives another race which is smarting under a sense of wrong and injustice and is becoming more determined not to accept the brand of inferiority without a decisive demonstration. The shadow of misunderstanding darkens both shores and the dread race conflict seems to threaten.

As long as the Pacific Ocean was five thousand miles wide and seven thousand miles long, the danger of an open encounter was unthinkable. But the distance has been dissolved under the magic of steam and electricity. Ships of commerce, in ever-increasing numbers, ply the intervening waters and the shuttle of trade is weaving the races into closer and closer union. With the merchant has gone the scholar and the teacher. And the result has been an increasing cultural as well as economic unity; a shortening of

the social as well as the physical distance. The Pacific Ocean has ceased to divide the Occident from the Orient; and this cultural and geographical impact has given momentum to the fear of a possible yellow domination; and the suspicion and hate that have been brooding over the horizon of humanity appear to be leaping out of their simmering caldron.

This fear of the yellow race, rising from the increasing contacts between the Orient and the Occident, is both magnified and intensified by the growing importance of the Far Eastern peoples. The direction of progress has ever been westward and the center of importance is rapidly shifting toward the continent of Asia. "What is taking place around the Pacific," says Professor Park of Chicago, "is what took place some centuries ago around the Mediterranean; what took place a little later around the Atlantic. A new civilization, a new commonwealth of the Pacific, is coming into existence." Such a turn in the course of affairs is not unexpected. Napoleon, for example, had likened China to a sleeping giant and predicted that when she was awakened, she would be a blessing or a menace to all the world. Secretary Seward forecast that the Orient would one day become the theatre of commerce and the center of world politics. Secretary Hay said that whosoever understood the social and political life of the Far East held the key to the peace of the world. And only the other day when Senator Borah was invited by the national council of Jewish women to speak on peace, he said: "You have asked me to speak on peace," and forthwith devoted his entire speech to the situation in China, declaring that world peace depended upon a frank recognition the part of the Western powers of the rights of Asia in general and of China in particular!

These prophetic utterances of Western statesmen reveal the growing importance of the yellow race and suggest the increasing part which the Orientals are destined to play in human affairs. They also suggest the danger to the world, if, with the awakening of these vast multitudes to conscious solidarity and power, the frictions between them and the now dominant powers of the West are not abated and removed. No doubt, the destinies of mankind are wrapped up in the solution of the great Pacific Ocean problems and many fear the outcome if this solution should not embody the broadest principles of justice, equity and brotherliness. If we should ever have a race war around the Pacific, there will be no victory; there will be no defeat; there will only be a universal destruction of all life. Science has made this world a powder camp, and the slightest spark would set it in ruins.

But must we allow these conditions to develop until only a martial clash of color can be the solution, a clash in which all our achievements of value and beauty, wrought through long years of struggle and toil, will be laid to waste? Is our destiny so written in the Book of Time? If so, then we are miserable indeed; then there is no justice in the heart of the world, then all our hopes for a happier and more abundant life are mere inventions of some unseen power to mock the longings of our higher nature. God pity us if our future is so ordered!

I cannot believe that our relations will develop so tragically. I believe

that the facts which have given rise to the yellow peril conception have been misinterpreted, that these facts when properly interpreted and understood will dispel all race fears and inspire humanity with hope for a greater civilization.

As we have seen, one set of conditions which has given rise to the current conception of a yellow peril has grown out of the increasing commercial and cultural contacts of the Occident and the Orient. Many Occidentals believe that these contacts will be disastrous to Western civilization. Such an interpretation, friends, is not justified by the facts of history. Greece achieved her greatest glory when Athens was the center of international trade and the seat of the diverse cultures of the world. The influx of classical influences and commercial intercourse with India made Italy the pride of its people and the envy of all Europe. The brilliance and glory of the Age of Elizabeth had their origin in the contacts with strange peoples and cultures, brought about by Her Majesty's daring mariners. After a certain level of civilization has been reached, the very difference in different peoples stimulate to achievements. The increasing contacts between the Orient and Occident, therefore, do not necessarily constitute a menace to either.

The second occasion for the flaming up of the yellow peril conception arises from the fact that the Far Eastern peoples are becoming more and more important in the affairs of the world. But to interpret this development as a menace to Western civilization shows an inadequate knowledge of oriental psychology. The Oriental people are by nature a peaceful people. They dream of no empire of force; they contemplate no destruction, save the destruction of evil. The rising tides of nationalism across the Pacific harbor no ill for the interests of the Occident. They are efforts directed to liberate the human spirit from the oppression of imperialistic commercialism imposed from the outside.

The recurring anti-foreign activities in China may be cited as evidence against the position I am taking, but I affirm in all confidence in answer thereto that when the Western powers have actually made good their avowed purpose to terminate the unequal treaties to which the Chinese are objecting, this anti-foreign feeling will die out and eventually will disappear. The Chinese want only to be left alone to work out their own destiny in the light of their best and latest wisdom and experience.

A recent survey of the opinions of Oriental statesmen in the matter of world peace, conducted by the *Chicago Daily News*, reveals nothing that might be interpreted as a yellow peril. President Coolidge, after having studied the statements of these Oriental leaders makes this significant comment: "One feels their earnestness, their sympathetic quality, their sincerity. Almost every principle and problem of civilized life falls within their range and their outlook consistently is that of the common interests of mankind." The awakening of the Far Eastern people is prompted by the love of freedom and not of destruction. The rising tides of Oriental nationalism are instruments of peace and not implements of war.

In the words of Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada: "There is

no reason why war should come in the Pacific. Cultural interchange, friendly, free, continuous, progressive—this, not war, is what the Orient needs and what the Occident needs. Our civilizations are not antagonistic, not mutually exclusive, but supplementary. This is the great fact for statesmen and for all moral and intellectual leaders to grasp and push powerfully to the front."

The undercurrents of history are ever working for larger human unity. The growing sentiment of the Far East is for peace. The silent, persistent yearning in the heart of all humanity is for a happier and a more abundant life. Shall not this meeting of the Orient and the Occident be the occasion for realizing this yearning of the human heart? Who knows what great works the East and the West may not undertake when once they have achieved a spiritual unity?

I believe a new civilization is in the making as a result of the meeting of these two cultures. The human race has arisen from isolated families into isolated tribes, and from isolated tribes into isolated nations. The twentieth century will witness the isolated nations merged into a world order, unified by the higher sentiments of humanity. This step is an inevitable historic sequence. "Custom regulations, immigration restrictions, and racial barriers may slacken the tempo of the movement; may halt it altogether for a time; but cannot change its direction; cannot, at any rate, reverse it."

This movement toward world unity threatens the legitimate interest of nobody, and constitutes a peril to no race. It comes not to destroy, but to fulfill. It provides a privilege whereby each race may contribute its best in the making of a world society and in so doing fulfill its supreme mission in a new creation.

I do not mean to be unduly optimistic. The race relations in the future will be perplexing. Problems of gigantic magnitude with no parallels in the history of the world will develop. For a time there will be no smooth sailing. There are rivers of suspicion and fear yet to cross; there are mountains of prejudice and hate yet to climb; there are plains of covetousness and greed yet to traverse. Rumors of war will be broadcast. Threats of violence will fill the heavens. But in the end the increasing contact between the Orient and the Occident has hidden within its baffling labyrinth some precious jewel as bright as a star, that shall light our way into a happier world.

My friends of the Occident, there need be no "Yellow Peril!"

VOTES CAST FOR MEN'S DEBATE QUESTION

First, 69 points—THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES IN LATIN AMERICA

First choice of:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Ouachita | 33. Central (Missouri) |
| 2. Henderson-Brown | 34. St. Olaf |
| 3. Redlands | 35. Montana State |
| 4. Colorado Teachers | 36. Hamline |
| 5. Colorado Western State | 37. St. Thomas |
| 6. Eureka | 38. Olivet |
| 7. McKendree | 39. Macalester |
| 8. Illinois Normal University | 40. Gustavus Adolphus |
| 9. Lombard | 41. Otner |
| 10. Illinois Wesleyan | 42. Doane |
| 11. Dubuque | 43. Nebraska Wesleyan |
| 12. Western Union | 44. Jamestown |
| 13. Upper Iowa | 45. Kearney Teachers |
| 14. Simpson | 46. Linfield |
| 15. Buena Vista | 47. Marietta |
| 16. Drake | 48. Tulsa |
| 17. Des Moines | 49. Oklahoma City |
| 18. Parsons | 50. Sioux Falls College |
| 19. Iowa Wesleyan | 51. Yankton |
| 20. Morningside | 52. Dakota Wesleyan |
| 21. College of Idaho | 53. Presbyterian |
| 22. Hays Teachers | 54. Newberry |
| 23. Southwestern Kansas | 55. Augustana |
| 24. Emporia Teachers | 56. Northern Teachers of So. Dak. |
| 25. Emporia College | 57. Huron |
| 26. Washburn | 58. South Dakota State |
| 27. Baker | 59. Howard Payne |
| 28. Bethany | 60. Denton (Texas) |
| 29. Centenary | 61. Southwestern (Texas) |
| 30. Louisiana | 62. Ripon |
| 31. William Jewell | 63. Carroll |
| 32. Westminster | 64. College of Puget Sound |

Second choice of:

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. College of Pacific | 6. Baldwin-Wallace |
| 2. University of California at
Los Angeles | 7. Hiram |
| 3. North Central | 8. Heidelberg |
| 4. Coe College | 9. Wofford |
| 5. Sterling | 10. Texas Christian |

Second, 181½ points—CANCELLATION OF WAR DEBTS

First choice of:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. North Central College | 4. Sterling |
| 2. Carthage | 5. Baldwin-Wallace |
| 3. Coe | |

Second choice of:

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. McKendree | 15. Kalamazoo |
| 2. Illinois Wesleyan | 16. Montana State |
| 3. Simpson | 17. Macalester |
| 4. Buena Vista | 18. Cotner |
| 5. Drake | 19. Marietta |
| 6. Des Moines | 20. Yankton |
| 7. College of Idaho | 21. Northern Teachers of So. Dak. |
| 8. Emporia College | 22. Huron |
| 9. Washburn | 23. South Dakota State |
| 10. Baker | 24. Howard Payne |
| 11. Centenary | 25. Denton (Texas) |
| 12. Louisiana | 26. Ripon |
| 13. Central (Missouri) | 27. Carroll |
| 14. St. Olaf | |

Third, 12½ points—ABOLISH DIRECT PRIMARY

First choice of:

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| 1. College of Pacific | 4. Otterbein |
| 2. Intermountain Union | 5. Heidelberg |
| 3. Hiram | |

Second choice of:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Henderson-Brown | 9. Gustavus Adolphus |
| 2. Colorado Western State | 10. Doane |
| 3. Eureka | 11. Nebraska Wesleyan |
| 4. Cathage | 12. Oklahoma Baptist |
| 5. Dubuque | 13. Presbyterian |
| 6. Upper Iowa | 14. Augustana |
| 7. Central (Iowa) | 15. Southwestern (Texas) |
| 8. Michigan State | |

Fourth, 7½ points—ABOLISH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

First choice of:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Central (Iowa) | 4. Oklahoma Baptist |
| 2. Michigan State | 5. Texas Christian |
| 3. North Carolina State | |

Second choice of:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1. Ouachita | 4. Centre |
| 2. Lombard | 5. Otterbein |
| 3. Iowa Wesleyan | |

Fifth, 7 points—PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

First choice of:

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. Centre | 2. Wofford |
|-----------|------------|

Second choice of:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Illinois Normal University | 6. Westminster |
| 2. Dubuque | 7. Intermountain Union |
| 3. Parsons | 8. North Carolina State |
| 4. Morningside | 9. Kearney Teachers |
| 5. Hays Teachers | 10. Newberry |

Sixth, 6 points—ABOLISH THE JURY SYSTEM

First choice of:

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. University of California,
at Los Angeles | 2. Kalamazoo |
| | 3. Sioux Falls |

Second choice of:

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Redlands | 4. Oklahoma City |
| 2. William Jewell | 5. Dakota Wesleyan |
| 3. Linfield | 6. College of Puget Sound |

Seventh, 1½ points—ABOLISH INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

Second choice of:

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1. Hamline | 2. Tulsa |
|------------|----------|

VOTES CAST FOR WOMEN'S DEBATE QUESTION

First, 56 points—THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES

First choice of:

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. Redlands | 20. Emporia Teachers |
| 2. University of California,
at Los Angeles | 21. Emporia College |
| 3. Colorado Teachers | 22. Washburn |
| 4. Eureka | 23. Baker |
| 5. Monmouth | 24. Bethany |
| 6. Illinois Wesleyan | 25. Centenary |
| 7. Dubuque | 26. Louisiana |
| 8. Western Union | 27. William Jewell |
| 9. Upper Iowa | 28. Kalamazoo |
| 10. Simpson | 29. Montana State |
| 11. Buena Vista | 30. Michigan State |
| 12. Coe | 31. Olivet |
| 13. Drake | 32. Macalester |
| 14. Des Moines | 33. Cotner |
| 15. Parsons | 34. Doane |
| 16. Iowa Wesleyan | 35. Jamestown |
| 17. Morningside | 36. Kearney Teachers |
| 18. Hays Teachers | 37. Linfield |
| 19. Southwestern (Kansas) | 38. Marietta |
| | 39. Tulsa |

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 40. Sioux Falls | 47. Texas Christian |
| 41. Yankton | 48. Howard Payne |
| 42. Presbyterian | 49. Denton (Texas) |
| 43. Augustana | 50. Southwestern (Texas) |
| 44. Aberdeen | 51. Ripon |
| 45. Huron | 52. Carroll |
| 46. South Dakota State | 53. College of Puget Sound |

Second choice of:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1. Henderson-Brown | 4. Sterling |
| 2. College of Pacific | 5. Hiram |
| 3. North Central | 6. Heidelberg |

Second, 17 points—ABOLISH DIRECT PRIMARY

First choice of:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. College of Pacific | 6. Hiram |
| 2. Illinois Normal University | 7. Otterbein |
| 3. Lombard | 8. Newberry |
| 4. Intermountain Union | 9. South Dakota State |
| 5. Baldwin-Wallace | |

Second choice of:

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Western State | 9. Marietta |
| 2. Eureka | 10. Oklahoma Baptist |
| 3. McKendree | 11. Sioux Falls |
| 4. Dubuque | 12. Yankton |
| 5. Upper Iowa | 13. Presbyterian |
| 6. Central (Iowa) | 14. Augustana |
| 7. Des Moines | 15. Southwestern (Texas) |
| 8. Doane | 16. Carroll |

Third, 11½ points—CANCELLATION OF WAR DEBTS

First choice of:

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 1. Carthage | 3. Dakota Wesleyan |
| 2. Sterling | |

First choice of:

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Lombard | 10. Montana State |
| 2. Illinois Wesleyan | 11. Macalester |
| 3. Simpson | 12. Cotner |
| 4. Buena Vista | 13. Aberdeen |
| 5. Coe | 14. Huron |
| 6. Emporia College | 15. Howard Payne |
| 7. Baker | 16. Denton (Texas) |
| 8. Centenary | 17. Ripon |
| 9. Louisiana | |

Fourth, 9½ points—ABOLISH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

First choice of:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. McKendree | 4. Gustavus Adolphus |
| 2. Central (Iowa) | 5. Oklahoma Baptist |
| 3. College of Idaho | |

Second choice of:

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Iowa Wesleyan | 6. Hamline |
| 2. Washburn | 7. Michigan State |
| 3. Centre | 8. Otterbein |
| 4. St. Olaf | 9. Colorado Teachers |
| 5. Kalamazoo | |

Fifth, 9 points—PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

First choice of:

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Henderson-Brown | 3. Centre |
| 2. North Central | 4. Oklahoma City |

Second choice of:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Ouachita | 6. Hays Teachers |
| 2. Illinois Normal University | 7. Intermountain Union |
| 3. Western Union | 8. Gustavus Adolphus |
| 4. Parsons | 9. Baldwin-Wallace |
| 5. College of Idaho | 10. Texas Christian |

Sixth, 6 points—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

First choice of:

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1. Ouachita | 2. Western State |
|-------------|------------------|

Second choice of:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. University of California,
at Los Angeles | 5. Kearney Teachers |
| 2. Monmouth | 6. Linfield |
| 3. Drake | 7. Dakota Wesleyan |
| 4. Jamestown | 8. College of Puget Sound |

VOTES CAST FOR EXACT WORDING OF QUESTION

FOR ORIGINAL WORDING

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Drake | 6. Kansas State |
| 2. Redlands | 7. Southwestern |
| 3. Hays | 8. Wichita |
| 4. Park | 9. Pittsburg |
| 5. Ottawa | 10. Salina |
| 11. Emporia College | 14. Sterling |
| 12. Emporia Teachers | 15. Bethany |
| 13. Baker | |

The last 12 of these asked to have their votes counted for question No. 1 if the original failed to carry. This was done and so these names occur also under question No. 1

QUESTION NO. 1

Resolved, "That we should condemn that part of the foreign policy of the United States which has resulted in its intervention by force of arms in the affairs of Latin American countries."

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. College of Pacific | 18. Bethany |
| 2. Colorado Teachers | 19. Centenary |
| 3. Iowa Wesleyan | 20. Central (Missouri) |
| 4. Coe | 21. Montana State |
| 5. Parsons | 22. William Jewell |
| 6. Des Moines | 23. Doane |
| 7. Park | 24. Linfield |
| 8. Ottawa | 25. Tulsa |
| 9. Kansas State | 26. Oklahoma City |
| 10. Southwestern (Kansas) | 27. Baldwin-Wallace |
| 11. Wichita | 28. Aberdeen |
| 12. Pittsburg | 29. Sioux Falls |
| 13. Salina | 30. North Carolina State |
| 14. Emporia College | 31. Texas Christian |
| 15. Emporia Teachers | 32. Baylor |
| 16. Baker | 33. Southwestern (Texas) |
| 17. Sterling | |

FOR QUESTION NO. 2

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. Henderson-Brown | 23. Hamline |
| 2. Colorado Aggies | 24. Olivet |
| 3. University of California,
at Los Angeles | 25. Jamestown |
| 4. Western State | 26. Nebraska Wesleyan |
| 5. Franklin | 27. Hastings |
| 6. Carthage | 28. Grand Island |
| 7. Eureka | 29. Michigan State Normal |
| 8. Illinois Wesleyan | 30. Kalamazoo |
| 9. Monmouth | 31. St. Thomas |
| 10. Upper Iowa | 32. Intermountain Union |
| 11. Western Union | 33. Heidelberg |
| 12. McKendree | 34. Huron |
| 13. Dubuque | 35. Hiram |
| 14. Buena Vista | 36. Newberry |
| 15. College of Idaho | 37. Augustana |
| 16. Transylvania | 38. Wofford |
| 17. Georgetown | 39. Dakota Wesleyan |
| 18. Louisiana | 40. Denton (Texas) |
| 19. St. Olaf | 41. Howard Payne |
| 20. Macalester | 42. Tusculum |
| 21. Gustavus Adolphus | 43. Carroll |
| 22. Michigan State | 44. Ripon |
| | 45. Kearney Teachers |

The official question is therefore as follows:

"Resolved, that the United States should cease to protect, by force of arms, capital invested in foreign lands, except after formal declaration of war."

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL TREASURER

July 1, 1926 to July 1, 1927

August 22, 1927

To the Officers of Pi Kappa Delta:

I have carefully examined and audited the books of your National Secretary-Treasurer and herewith submit the following exhibits and schedules showing the operations for the period beginning July 1, 1926, and ending July 1, 1927.

- I. Statement of Receipts and Disbursements.
- II. Detailed Chapter Reports.

Very respectfully,
A. O. COLVIN,
Auditor.

I.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Receipts

Cash Balance, June 30, 1926:		
Checking Account at Bank	\$1,399.00	
Savings Account	5,199.16	
Stamps on Hand	4.51	\$6,602.67
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Membership Dues	\$3,909.00	
Fraternity Keys	4,716.38	
Debate Annual	121.20	
Fines	65.00	
National Convention	37.00	
Forensic	28.00	
Certificates	22.50	
Interest on Savings	200.07	\$9,099.15
<hr/>		
Total		\$15,701.82

Disbursements

Fraternity Keys	\$4,384.00	
Forensic	1,724.39	
Office Expenses	1,449.03	
Printing and Stationery	912.12	
Provincial Conventions	450.00	
Short Checks and Refunds	148.16	
Postage, Telephone and Telegraph	136.64	
General Expenses	107.82	
Debate Annual	100.00	\$9,412.16
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Balance in banks, June 30, 1927		\$6,289.66
Cash balance accounted for as follows:		
Weld County Savings Bank, Checking Account.....	\$1,373.24	
Corn Exchange Bank, N. Y., Checking Account	2,517.19	
Weld County Savings Bank, Savings Account	2,399.23	\$6,289.66