Greetings From Our National Officers

IN WHICH

President Veatch states our three-fold objectives.
National Counsel Coon says P. K. D. has great potential leadership.
Prof. Pflaum promises great National Convention in 1930.
Mr. Menchhofer says lots of schools want to join us.
Prof. Smith looks forward to our greatest P. K. D. year.
Hopkins of Heidelberg appreciates fraternity fellowship.

DEAR FRIENDS:

URING each administration since the very beginning of Pi Kappa Delta, the organization has grown stronger. Each successive national convention has been larger and better than the previous one. I would be fearful of not being able to produce such growth and strength and development at the close of this term, did I not know Pi Kappa Delta as an organization to be a more important factor in this development and growth than the person who happens to be president at the time. Pi Kappa Delta always has been fortunate, as it is today, in the large number of its members competent and willing to carry on its work. There was not a candidate for national office at the last convention who could not have filled the office effectively and well. In making out the list of national appointments for this term, I had a list of members, over three times as numerous as the possible appointments, whose qualifications through actual previous effort and ability, shown in their work for Pi Kappa Delta, were so evident that I regretted not being able to appoint all of them.

Because we have a membership that is both able and eager to forward the aims of the organization and because our members have shown many times their ability to sacrifice local objectives to aid the general cause, I am quite sure that our accomplishments for this two-year period can equal those achieved before. The particular objectives that I have in mind for the 1928-1930 period are:

1. Every province to hold an effective convention.
2. The organization of alumni chapters.
3. The fostering of campus interest in forensics.

W. H. VEATCH,
National President
Referring to the Convention register set forth in the May, 1928, Forensic, we find the name, state, and college of each of the 519 students, coaches and judges who attended the great Convention at Tiffin, Ohio. Nowhere could we get a list that would include so many potential leaders of future America. Public expression of the newspaper, pulpit, stump, and radio variety are more influential today than ever before. This means that Pi Kappa Delta has a great opportunity and a great responsibility in a Nation where we have a government by the people.

J. D. COON,
National Counsel.

Applications for charters are coming in thick and fast. We that are already members of the organization often times do not appreciate the value of our membership judging from the earnest pleas of outsiders who desire charters for their institutions.

JOS. D. MENCHHOFER,
National First Vice President.

In spite of the fact that the convention is two years away, we are already formulating plans and getting busy to make that convention one of the best conventions Pi Kappa Delta has ever had, if such a thing is possible. We will formulate soon a number of projects to put up to all chapters in the United States and we only hope and pray that these chapters will see fit to come to our assistance and answer our inquiries that we may continue the formulation of our plans and really know that we are doing what the chapters want us to do. From the council letters that I have received, I feel like continually congratulating myself for the privilege of association with such a splendid group of men and that I pledge myself to do everything in my power for the good of the order.

GEORGE R. R. PFLAUM,
National Second Vice President.

Greetings and all good wishes to all officers and members of Pi Kappa Delta. Here’s hoping you have all had a happy and prosperous summer vacation and that this is the beginning of the most successful year, to date, in your local work and also in the field of forensics. Let us make this an outstanding year in our special line of endeavor and crown it with the biggest and best Provincial convention, next spring, that has ever been held in the history of Pi Kappa Delta!

ROY M. SMITH,
National Third Vice President.

As a new year is starting, I find myself pledging anew my loyalty to Pi Kappa Delta, and through THE FORENSIC I want to greet again the host of splendid men and women who wear the key. If there is any finer fellowship, any more sympathetically unified organization, it is unknown to me. I am anticipating this next two years of continued association and the Wichita convention where old friends meet again.

H. D. HOPKINS,
National Fourth Vice President.
This issue of The Forensic contains five orations of various types. The Editor of The Forensic hopes you will read these and rank them in the order of your preference, using the ballot form suggested below. If you do not want to clip the ballot from your Forensic, or if members of your chapter need more ballots, then use the form herewith and make your own.

The Editor asked for and received some orations for this copy of The Forensic which he is not including. To those who submitted orations, kindly accept our thanks. We may use some of this material later. We were not sure how many of you would find it convenient to send your orations and asked for more than we could include in this issue. With the exception of two, all requests were complied with. We thank you for this splendid cooperation.

We were interested in securing a variety of subject matter and oratorical style. You will note when you read these orations that we have this variety. As a judge you may object to the variety, saying that the contests are more difficult to judge because of it. That is one reason for the varied selection. Oratorical contests are like that: they are unquestionably more difficult to judge because of it. The Forensic wants to present life-like situations and contain material which will contribute toward the solution of such situations.

Also we would like for you to read all of the orations. As you know, one of the means of securing interest is to introduce new stimuli occasionally. We hope the variety of the orations herewith will furnish the necessary new stimuli that will cause you not only to read all of the orations but will also interest you in accepting the responsibility of casting your ballot.

We might make a fairer contest of it to eliminate names of schools and the explanation concerning the various winners and their achievements, but we believe the news element in this explanation will be of interest to anyone who might want to read only one oration and we believe the explanation is due both the reader and the contributor. Then, too, we feel that to give such information will not handicap a good judge in placing his decision. A good judge will not consider such matter since they are not a part of the oration which is to be judged. Whether you consider geographical influence, the matter of whether or not a school is a denominational or state school like yours, depends upon you, the judge. If you are free from the various forms of prejudice and can vote entirely independently from such considerations, you will not be influenced by the fact that other judges have placed the orators whose orations here appear, high in their respective contests.

These winners have not competed with each other. They appeared in different contests and with different judges. The fact that one of them has won a national contest on the Constitution, the other a like honor on the
subject of international peace, should have no bearing. It may be more difficult or not so difficult to win the one or the other. Please consider each oration independently on basis of its thought contents. That is the only basis you have for consideration since you are judging the oration, not the orator. The physical presentation of the thought of course can have no value in this contest.

Well, what shall you consider? You are the Judge. At our national convention at Tiffin last April—we need not confine it to Tiffin—there was considerable objection to judges and to judging systems. We hope the ballots from our many members from various sections of our country may furnish an interesting source of conjecture, if not fact. Incidentally, those interested in oratory will find it of value to read those here given.

Remember you are the Judge—not your chapter. Vote as an individual member. This is a voting year, you know. It will be interesting to see how many of our organizations will care to vote in this contest. Read all of the orations. You can do so in less than an hour's time. Then cast your vote on a form like that herewith. We will tabulate the vote and announce the same in the January Forensic. The ballot form follows:

A. Did you read all of the orations (Your ballot is, of course, void without your reading all of them)........?

B. Rank the orations from one to five.

C. Orations submitted.

1. "BENEATH AMERICAN ROOFS."
2. "CHARACTER."
3. "THE HILARIOUS HORDE."
4. "THE CONSTITUTION."
5. "HICKORY STUMPS."

D. Your name.......................... (Indicate if a student, Mr........, Miss........ If a Coach so indicate. Coach........).

E. Name of your College...........................

F. Remarks. Please make any comment (make it brief) as to your basis of judgment ...........................................................

...........................................................

...........................................................
THE CONSTITUTION
BY CARL ALBERT
University of Oklahoma

Winner of the National Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest held at Los Angeles June 21, 1928. The first place prize was $1,500.00

Where do you place this Oration in the National By-Mail P. K. D. Oratorical Contest?

THERE is a great deal of controversy among the various nations today as to what type of government will best fit the institutions of the people. There have been more political experiments in the last twenty-five years than in any other period of the world's history. Bolshevism has erected its laboratory on the shattered ruins of an empire. Mussolini feels that the salvation of his country rests in a restoration of the dictatorial idea. His several economic achievements have caused him to assert that fascism is superior to democratic government. Five hundred thousand Black Shirts stand in arms today ready at any moment to carry the orders of their chieftain into execution.

Beneath the muzzles of their muskets stoop the people of a nation. In America, however, the Spirit of Liberty still lives. The word of Washington symbolic of our democratic institutions, always lifted in defense of American freedom, has never fallen. Whatever force may rest in Mussolini's assertion, six thousand years of history plainly disclose that the government of the United States is the only government where absolute equality of freedom is guaranteed to all the people, regardless as to their class or creed.

My friends, today, in any American community on any Sunday morning, we may behold the American citizen as he steps from his cabin or his mansion towards the church of his choice, where he worships the God of his choice. He may be high; he may be humble. He may be young and
strong; he may be old and feeble. He may be draped in silk; he may be clad
in tatters. But whoever he may be, if he walks beneath the protection of
the American Constitution, neither the scepter of a king nor even the vote
of the majority can close to the American citizen the doors of his church.
Ladies and gentlemen, this right to religious freedom and those other sacred
rights guaranteed to you by your Constitution differentiate you from the
subject races of the world! They make of America what has been called a
"land where all are kings but no man wears a crown."

This government which provides such blessings vests all the power in
neither the local communities nor federal hands. It is the golden mean be-
tween the two extremes of the past. America's first united government was a
confederation of States. But with the Articles of Confederation came chaos
and black despair. On the other hand, strong central government has always
been synonymous with injustice and oppression. The traveler in Egypt real-
izes that the Pharaohs had an efficient government. But the grandeur of the
Sphinx and the Pyramids is dimmed by the shadow of a million slaves whose
only reward was the lash of the whip! The temporal power of ancient Rome
was tremendous. But the legend of Rome's greatness must be told with the
story of the crucified Christian! Centralization in England had meant tax-
aton without representation in the American colonies.

Realizing the dangers of both confederated and centralized government,
the Constitutional convention formed our federal republic, truly termed "the
only real republic that ever existed." They formed at one mighty stroke a
government at one time rigid enough to preserve its basic principles; flexible
enough to be applied to any new conditions brought in by the tide of time;
conservative enough to protect the individual from the changing winds of im-
pulse; keen to preserve and secure individual liberty and to protect from all
oppression, it is yet ever responsive to the will of the majority, for by em-
powering the people with the right to elect their representatives it gives them
the right to make and enforce the law and to control and operate the whole
machine of government.

Like a magic wind, this Constitution converted what King George had
called "the scaffold of freedom" into "the altar of freedom." It changed
the scepter into the ballot box. It substituted jury trial for the guillotine.
For the first time, the idea of individual freedom became a fact—the living
reality of the American citizen. My fellow Americans, this same right to
individual liberty is yours today by virtue of the Constitution of the United
States!

As long as your Constitution remains intact your press will be free in
its publication and distribution of information. The doors of your church
cannot be closed against you. No man may sell your private property on the
public auction block without due process of law. No federal official may
cross the threshold of your home without a search warrant. No federal pow-
er may cast you in prison without a trial by a jury of your peers. Let me
repeat, my friends, as long as your Constitution remains intact, your liberty
is secure.
The government of Cromwell went down with him to his grave. The
government of Napoleon changed with his defeat. The government of Kaiser
Wilhelm died in the Hall of Mirrors. The government of Mussolini will fall
with the falling of the strong hand that raised it. The government of Wash-
ington still stands tall and rugged. It emerged from the war of 1812 strong
and secure. It emerged from the Civil War unimpaired. It emerged from
the Spanish-American War grand and glorious. It emerged from the World
War mighty and colossal. That government stands today, a palace of liberty,
a castle of happiness, a tower of strength. It is your heritage—a heritage
worthy of princes. Live for it! If need be, die for it! And then will the
sword of Washington be lifted in eternal victory, the victory of Constitutional
government.

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BENEATH American roofs is a time worn institution, the American home, an institution that has brought forth noble men and women, who in this age, have made of our country one of the greatest nations of all time. But as a usual thing we Americans of today think little of our homes—we take them for granted. The general opinion is that too much has already been said of the home—let the matter rest for awhile.

But, ladies and gentlemen, should we let the matter of our homes rest at a time when influences are at work that are tending to break up, to dissolve our homes? It appears that there are two influences which are seeking the destruction of the American home.

There is today in our country a group of individuals who have named the home an obsolete establishment, who are seeking to instill in the minds of the people of this country the principles of a so-called New Dawn, an institutional, homeless dawn when cubistic formulas of the sex relationship will supplant the marriage contract—when Soviet commissaries will shepherd the new generation into vast communistic nurseries and asylums where the state will supplant parents, and the close relationship of family and God. This is one of the influences that is seeking to disrupt our homes. And when the facts confront us that certain groups in this country have already accepted this indictment of the home, it is high time for sensible men and women to take steps to see that our American home remains an institution wherein the close relationship of the family and God will create and develop true-blooded American citizens. Still more alarming, than the situation I have just mentioned, is the increasing number of divorces among our people, especially among the people of the so-called middle class of this country—and divorce results directly in a break-up of the home. Statistics of the Census Bureau show that divorce has increased from 1 to every 13 marriages in 1890 to 1 divorce for every 6.7 marriages in 1925. That is an increase of 120 per cent in 34 years.

The question confronts us—what is the cause of this increased divorce rate? One cause surely is the fact that there is today a lack of a sense of proportion within the home. We fail to emphasize the really important things in life. Too often one finds $100 dresses on the wives of $3,000-a-year hus-
bands; oriental rugs in the room where there is not a single human touch. Men and women become dissatisfied with this materialistic show, with the impersonal rooms that are called a home—and divorce follows. Every man has the instinct for a home—for a real home. A real home is not made of the materialistic luxuries and pleasures of this world. Home is the love which is in it—the love between children, between parents, between parents and children. Home may be a small white house with green shutters, half-covered with vines, set back from the village street among trees and flowers; home may be a marble palace—but whether it is home or not depends upon the happiness and love within it. How much more happiness there would be in this country, if we American people could but remember that it matters little the houses we have erected, the railroads we have built. These may serve or fail after we have gone. But what matters is this, to build castles of truth, of beauty, of love. That which the hands build may disintegrate and decay—that which the heart and mind builds is eternal. The real home is not built of riches and splendor—it is built of truth, of happiness, of love. As Edgar Guest has said:

"Home ain't a place that gold can buy or get up in a minute. Afore it's home, there's got to be a heap of livin' in it."

Possibly men and women of today forget their marriage ties and the importance of a home so easily because so few men and women own their homes. Only 465 families out of every 1000 families in the United States own the homes in which they live. As renters many of these families live a more or less nomadic existence. They do not stay in one place long enough to strike roots—and roots, strong, deep roots—are the very base of the home. Five-eighths of the divorces granted in this country are to people who have not established permanent homes.

Not only are divorces granted to childless couples, but to people with children. Divorce, when it breaks up the home vitally affects the children of the home. When there is a break in the home there is a break in the supervision and control of the children. Thus, the broken home has proven a factor in producing delinquency among children. From 40% to 70% of the child delinquents of this county come from such homes. A majority of the children with conduct difficulties come from such homes. The broken home cannot develop and direct children and aspirations of childhood. A home is needed in which both parents are working together to control the experiences of the children. Formerly it was the home that taught to the child the right and the wrong, that sought to teach to him the ideals of Christianity and of good citizenship. Now, when the home is disrupted by divorce the father often goes his way, the mother must earn the livelihood for the family. So it is that the moral instruction of the child is often left to the school. The children are left more or less to "live their own lives." What have these lives been? Within one month 32 students in this country committed suicide because there was nothing more to live for. High school students are robbing banks and committing highway robberies. Youthful Hickmans are murdering children for no reason at all. All we need to do is to open the daily
papers and before us is an account of some new atrocity. Are the boys and girls who commit these deeds receiving the proper training? No, statistics show that nearly 90% of the youthful criminals of this country come from broken or undesirable homes. What we need is an American home wherein the father and mother unite to train the childhood of the country in the principles of right—of good citizenship.

The responsibility rests upon the students of this country—the young men and women who in a few years will be the homemakers—to use every effort to banish from the minds of the American people the idea of free love, of a homeless existence. It is our responsibility, fellow students, to eliminate the causes which bring divorce—divorce which breaks up the home and thus fosters delinquency and crime among our youth. It is our task to remove these influences if we are to keep the American home secure and wholesome. Our homes should offer a stronghold against the evils of the world. The whole hope of the future is inclosed in the walls of the home, the whole legacy of the past trusts in its security. You and I, the coming homemakers of this country, must do our part in the building of the home by removing the present unwholesome influences that are invading the home today and endangering its peace, security, and stability.

The home has been the foundation of our civilization, of our country. America was conceived by homemakers who invaded an unknown wilderness. America was developed by homemakers who chopped a way thru that wilderness clear across the continent. And the home is not a new institution. It had its beginning in some forgotten cave untold centuries ago. Since that time mankind has been pressing forward, building up civilization, conquering the powers of the earth and looking upon the very heavens for new worlds to encompass. From the waters under the earth, from the firmament above, the pride of man has sought new conquests. What the race of men and women will do in the centuries to come none can say. What it has done in the centuries past is a matter of record. But thru all the successions, achievements, annihilations of man in the centuries past there has remained one unconquerable and distinguished triumph—the Home. Likewise, ladies and gentlemen, thru the successes, victories, failures of man in times to come our American home must still stand triumphant. For as our soldier poet Joyce Kilmer has said:

"The only reason a road is good
As every traveler knows,
Is just because of the homes, the homes,
The homes to which it goes.

They say that life is a highway,
And its milestones are the years
And now and then there's a toll gate
Where you buy your way with tears.

It's a rough road and a steep road
As it stretches broad and far,
But at least it comes to a golden town
Where golden houses are."
CHARACTER

(Authorship withheld until January Forensic)

The Commencement Oration of the Valedictorian of his Class

Where do you place this Oration in the National By-Mail P. K. D. Oratorical Contest?

T IS said of the ermine that it will suffer capture rather than allow pollution to touch its glossy coat, but take away that coat and the animal is worthless. We have ermines in higher life—those who love display. The desire to seem, rather than to be, is one of the faults which our age, as well as other ages, must deplore. Appearance too often takes the place of reality—the stamp of the coin is there, and the glitter of the gold, but, after all, it is but a worthless wash. Sham is carried into every department of life, and we are being corrupted by show and surface. We are too apt to judge people by what they have, rather than by what they are; we have too few Hamlets who are bold enough to proclaim, “I know not seems!”

The counterfeit, however, only proves the value of the coin, and, although reputation may in some degree be taking the place of character, yet the latter has lost none of its worth, and, now, as of old, is a priceless gem, wherever found. Its absence and presence, alike, prove its value. Have you not conversed with those whose brilliant wit, pungent sarcasm and well-framed sentences failed to conceal a certain indescribable something which made you distrust every word they uttered? Have you not listened to those whose eloquence dazzled, whose pretended earnestness enkindled in you an enthusiasm equal to their own, and yet, have you not felt that behind all this there was lurking a monster that repelled the admiration which their genius attracted? Are there not those, whom, like the Greeks we fear, even when they are bringing gifts? That something is want of character, or, to speak more truly, the possession of bad character, and it shows itself alike in nations and individuals.

Eschines was talented; his oration against the crowning of Demosthenes was a masterly production, excellently arranged, elegantly written and effectively delivered; so extraordinary was its merits, that, when he afterward, as an exile, delivered it before a Roadian audience, they expressed their astonishment that it had not won for him his cause, but it fell like a chilling blast upon his hearers at Athens because he was the “hireling of Philip.”

Napoleon swept like a destroying angel over almost the entire eastern world, evincing a military genius unsurpassed, skill marvelous in its perfection, and a courage which savored almost of rashness, yet ever demonstrated the wisdom of its dictates. For a while he seemed to have robbed fortune of
her secret, and bewildered nations gazed in silence while he turned the streams of success according to his vacillating whims.

Although endowed with a perception keen enough to discern the hidden plans of opposing generals, he could but see one road to immortality—a path which led through battle-fields and marshes wet with human gore; over rivers of blood and streams of tears that flowed from orphans' eyes—a path along whose length the widow's wail made music for his marching hosts. But he is fallen, and over his tomb no mourner weeps. Talent, genius, power, these he had—character, he had none.

But there are those who have both influence through life and unending praises after death; there are those who have by their ability inspired the admiration of the people and held it by the purity of their character. It is often remarked that some men have a name greater than their works will justify; the secret lies in the men themselves.

It was the well-known character of Demosthenes, not less than his eloquent words; his deep convictions, not less than the fire of his utterance; his own patriotism, not less than his invectives against the Macedonian that brought to the lips of the reanimated Greeks that memorable sentence, "Let us go against Philip."

Perhaps we could not find better illustrations of the power and worth of character than are presented in the lives of two of our own countrymen—names about which cluster in most sacred nearness the affections of the American people—honored dust over which have fallen the truest tears of sorrow ever shed by a nation for its heroes—the father and savior of their common country—the one, the appointed guardian of its birth; the other, the preserver of its life.

Both were reared by the hand of Providence for the work entrusted to their care, both were led by nature along the rugged path of poverty; both formed a character whose foundations were laid broad and deep in the purest truths of morality—a character which stood unshaken amid the terrors of war and the tranquillity of peace; a character which allowed neither cowardice upon the battlefield nor tyranny in the presidential chair. Thus did they win the hearts of their countrymen and prepare for themselves a lasting place of rest in the tender memories of a grateful people.

History but voices our own experience when it awards to true nobility of character the highest place among the enviable possessions of man.

Nor is it the gift of fortune. In this, at least, we are not creatures of circumstance; talent, special genius may be the gift of nature; position in society, the gift of birth; respect may be bought with wealth, but neither one nor all of these can give character. It is a slow but sure growth to which every thought and action lends its aid. To form character is to form grooves in which are to flow the purposes of our lives. It is to adopt principles which are to be the measure of our actions, the criteria of our deeds. This we are doing each day, either consciously or unconsciously. There is character formed by our association with each friend, by every aspiration of the heart, by every object toward which our affections go out, yea, by every
thought that flies on its lightning wing through the dark recesses of the brain.

It is a law of mind that it acts most readily in familiar paths, hence, repetition forms habit, and almost before we are aware, we are chained to a certain routine of action from which it is difficult to free ourselves. We imitate that which we admire. If we revel in stories of blood, and are pleased with the sight of barbaric cruelty, we find it easy to become a Caligula or a Domitian; we picture to ourselves scenes of cruelty in which we are actors, and soon await only the opportunity to vie in atrocity with the Neroes of the past.

If we delight in gossip, and are not content unless each neighbor is laid upon the dissecting table, we form a character unenviable indeed, and must be willing to bear the contempt of all the truly good, while we roll our bit of scandal as a sweet morsel under the tongue.

But if each day we gather some new truths, plant ourselves more firmly upon principles which are eternal, guard every thought and action, that it may be pure, and conform our lives more nearly to the Perfect Model, we shall form a character that will be a fit background on which to paint the noblest deeds and the grandest intellectual and moral achievements; a character that cannot be concealed, but which will bring success in this life and form the best preparation for that which is beyond.

The formation of character is a work which continues through life, but at no time is it so active as in youth and early manhood. At this time impressions are most easily made, and mistakes most easily corrected. It is the season for the sowing of the seed—the springtime of life. There is no complaint in the natural world because each fruit and herb brings forth after its kind; there is no complaint if a neglected seed-time brings a harvest of want; there is no cry of injustice if thistles spring from thistle-seed sown. As little reason have we to murmur if in after-life we discover a character dwarfed and deformed by the evil thoughts and actions of today; as little reason have we to impeach the wisdom of God if our wild oats, as they are called in palliation, leave scars upon our manhood which years of reform fail to wear away.

Character is the entity, the individuality of the person, shining from every window of the soul, either as a beam of purity, or as a clouded ray that betrays the impurity within. The contest between light and darkness, right and wrong, goes on; day by day, hour by hour, moment by moment, our characters are being formed, and this is the all-important question which comes to us in accents ever growing fainter as we journey from the cradle to the grave, "Shall those characters be good or bad?"

Beloved instructors, it is character not less than intellect that you have striven to develop. As we stand at the end of our college course, and turn our eyes toward the scenes forever past—as our memories linger on the words of wisdom which have fallen from your lips, we are more and more deeply impressed with the true conception of duty which you have ever shown. You have sought not to trim the lamp of genius until the light of morality is paled
by its dazzling brilliance, but to encourage and strengthen both. These days are over. No longer shall we listen to your warning voices, no more meet you in these familiar class-rooms, yet on our hearts "deeply has sunk the lesson" you have given, "and shall not soon depart."

We thank you for your kind and watchful care, and shall ever cherish your teachings with that devotion which sincere gratitude inspires.

It is fitting that we express to you also, honored trustees, our gratitude for the privileges which you have permitted us to enjoy.

The name of the institution whose interests you guard, will ever be dear to us as the school-room, to whose influence we shall trace whatever success coming years may bring.

Dear class-mates, my lips refuse to bid you a last good-bye; we have so long been joined together in a community of aims and interests, so often met and mingled our thoughts in confidential friendship, so often planned and worked together, that it seems like rending asunder the very tissues of the heart to separate us now.

But this long and happy association is at an end, and now as we go forth in sorrow, as each one must, to begin alone the work which lies before us, let us encourage each other with strengthening words.

Success is brought by continued labor and continued watchfulness. We must struggle on, not for one moment hesitate, nor take one backward step; for in language of the poet:

"The gates of hell are open night and day,  
Smooth the descent and easy is the way;  
But to return and view the cheerful sky,  
In this, the task and mighty labor lie."

We launch our vessels upon the uncertain sea of life alone, yet, not alone, for around us are friends who anxiously and prayerfully watch our course. They will rejoice if we arrive safely at our respective havens, or weep with bitter tears, if, one by one, our weather-beaten barks are lost forever in the surges of the deep.

We have esteemed each other, loved each other, and now must from each other part. God grant that we may all so live as to meet in the better world, where parting is unknown.

Halls of learning, fond Alma Mater, farewell. We turn to take one "last, long, lingering look" at thy receding walls. We leave thee now to be ushered out into the varied duties of active life.

However high our names may be inscribed upon the gilded scroll of fame, to thee we all the honor give, to thee all praises bring. And when, in after years, we're wearied by the bustle of a busy world, our hearts will often long to turn and seek repose beneath thy sheltering shade.
HERE is an Indian legend which tells the story of two tribes. These tribes lived in the land of the Dakotas. Their continual warfare threatened annihilation, so the chieftains called a great council. Peace was declared, and as a symbol of friendship the hickory trees which were their only source of material for making bows and arrows were cut down. At nightfall the Indians danced around in celebration of peace. While the warriors stamped to the rhythmical beat of the tom-toms in and out among the hickory stumps, copper-faced women stood on the edge of the circle watching, wailing, thinking of their dead. The firelight played fitfully over the squatting figures of “lean-faced witch doctors” bent on the business of making peace medicine. Apart, the mighty of the nation sat smoking and making talk, “big talk” of lasting peace.

But it wasn’t long until sprouts sprang from the hickory stumps, and by the passing of the old generation saplings had grown. The young braves, tempted with the possibility of making bows and arrows, yielded, and once more war paint was mixed and the tom-toms beat out the wild time of the war dance. The outcome of the legend is obvious, inevitable. There can be no lasting peace until the instruments of war are destroyed.

Many believe that this cannot be until first there comes into the hearts of men a new spirit, a spirit of peace. But some believe that the spirit of peace has come. One writer has ventured that ninety per cent of the civilized people of the world would have peace, if they were not prodded to war by the remaining ten per cent.

During the World War it seemed as if the chief motivating force was hatred. But we forget the tremendous effort that was necessary to bring people to the point of yielding to war. We no longer remember the impelling headlines of 1916: “If you want war, vote for Hughes; if you want peace with honor, vote for Wilson”—and we count it naught that President Wilson was elected to his second term of office largely on the strength of his pledge to keep the United States out of war. We forget the millions of dollars that were spent in spreading war propaganda. We forget that after rational appeals to loyalty and patriotism failed to arouse sufficient support, that the
promoters of war resorted to lies. You remember the stories that were circulated about innocent women and children, who were having their hands cut off at the wrists, who were being pinned to trees and buildings by bayonets. But Sherwood Eddy proved that these were mere fallacious stories, common property of both sides, which were used to facilitate war.

Two years ago during Christmas vacation John Seymour came as a guest to my home. He had fought in the British army during the World War and was one of four in his regiment who had survived. After supper as we sat about the table talking, we asked him about the war. At first he was reluctant, but finally he told us of another Christmas ten years before, a war Christmas in No-Man's land. Two regiments, one English, one German, were fighting at an isolated part of the line. Owing to the rough and heavily timbered condition of the country, these forces were removed from communication with the higher officials. The commanders of both regiments arranged that on Christmas Day fighting should cease.

Accordingly Christmas morn, soldiers leaped from their trenches, and English and German clasped hands. That afternoon they played football. British “Tommies” together with “Fritzies” from the enemy line pitted wit and strength against their own buddies. On the side lines men in English drab watched, but with no more joy than did the men in the gray-green of the German uniforms beside them.

Seymour, however, did not play, instead he talked to a German scientist. That young German's degrees of high distinction would not have saved him from court-martial had his conversation been reported to a higher official, for what he told was treason. He said that the German people did not hate, did not want war, fought only because of fear, fear of guns and bayonets at their backs.

The next afternoon as the climax of a terrific siege, the English succeeded in driving the Germans from their entrenchment. In taking account of their spoils this English soldier found his friend of the day before. You know what had happened, but the tragedy lies not so much in that this young German was deprived of the beauty and dignity of death, as it does in that the spirit of peace in his heart should lay with his mangled body, crushed into the “purple slime” of battle by the instruments of war.

When it takes millions of dollars spent in spreading war propaganda, resortment to lies, and appeals to the emotions to persuade a nation to enter war, and when enemies taught hatred, saturated with war propaganda and in the midst of screaming shells can lay down their guns and bayonets and clasp hands in friendship, there must be in the souls of men a spirit of peace.

At the close of the World War, peace was declared, and when nightfall came, nations danced about their hickory stumps. Alfred Noyes describes this Victory Dance of the nations in one of his poems. In this white man's dance of peace, the women do not wail as did the Indians in the legend, instead, they dance too! Only the skeleton figures of dead soldiers stand at the edge of this circle, skeleton men in uniform—blue, drab, khaki—risen from their graves under the feet of the dancers.
Look, how that dead boy
Gapes and grins
As the tom-toms bang
And the shimmy begins.

Victory! Victory!
On with the dance!
Back to the Jungle
The new beasts prance!

God, how the dead men
Grin by the wall,
Watching the fun
Of the Victory Ball.

Then we made our peace medicine, laboriously manufacturing peace plans. And there was talk, big talk, of lasting peace.

But all the while the saplings of our stumps have been growing, so that today the United States has greater armaments than before the war. Her appropriations for air and naval forces have increased over 160%, and her land forces have doubled in strength. Approximately three-fourths of the 1928 national budget is devoted to war, and not one penny is directly appropriated to peace. Besides this, military training is carried on in schools and colleges in addition to the 140 regular training camps in which men are trained in the science of war. These are the stumps that have been left standing, and as the figures indicate, they have already grown to tremendous proportions. If this growth is unchecked, our fate as that of the Indians in the legend will soon be obvious and inevitable. For it is a proven principle that man has an innate tendency to use the things that are about him. If he is surrounded with the instruments of war he eventually and inevitably comes to use them. Thus, there is no lasting peace until the instruments of war are destroyed.

But worse than gunboats and airplanes in the perpetuation of war is military training. Youth is taken in the plastic state, molded into a soldier, and burned in the fires of national hatred and militarism. As a finished product we have men who believe that war is inevitable and peace impossible.

Five years ago a friend of mine enrolled in an educational institution which fostered compulsory military training. At first he resented military drill, but during the course of four years he was won to the side of war. He then took special training in a United States army school and became an officer of reputable rank. In riding on a train one day we fell into conversation and he remarked that he thought war was inevitable. He then went on, “Since we are going to have it I wish that the United States would get into war so that I could have a chance to make a name for myself.”

And I said, “Why, you don’t mean it!”

He shot back, “I sure do mean it, and there are lots more just like me!”

These are the ten per cent who are prodding the rest of the world to war. If nations would have lasting peace, they must destroy this most deadly of instruments, military training. For as long as generations are trained
in the science of war and are convinced of its necessity there shall be war.

And what are we doing about all this? We are merely making peace medicine and "big talk." It is true that peace plans, education for peace, World Courts, International treaties, and Leagues all have their valuable place, and that talk, lectures on International affairs, peace orations, and sermons are needed to create a public opinion. But our peace machinery is useless, and our "Big Talk" is a lying mockery while we blind ourselves to the fact that our hickory saplings have already grown to such enormous proportions that they are even now being made into instruments of war.

Tonight our desire for peace swells to a mighty yearning. We vision ourselves with power to compel peace with our words. But the real test is what will we do? What will we do tomorrow when our peace words are cold? And the answer is: "We won't do anything." Why? Because the things we can do to help destroy the instruments of war seem so small that we scorn them. We, who are the people. We, who elect a Congress which appropriates 75% of our money for war. We do not even protest to our representatives. That would be futile you say. Perhaps! Then why not elect someone to represent us who would do our bidding and reduce our armaments? But we haven't even time to vote! Why not get our Nebraska legislature to make military training in our own state university optional rather than compulsory? These are the things we might do. But no! No, these are such small deeds that we discard them in favor of big words.

Come with me tonight to the Capital of our own state. Walk with me along Memorial Avenue lined on either side by half-grown elms. As we go, we can read names lettered on small bronze plates fastened half-way up those slender trunks: Leo Murphy, Hugh Emory, William Conway, Gerofe Kallemeyn, and on, and on. On May 30 this avenue will be lined with flags in honor of these who were our braves. As we stand before their memorial trees, we know that we, the young men of the earth, have no right to make talk, to make Peace Orations unless we are willing to do more than declare an end to strife, willing to do more than dance the Victory Dance, willing to do more than make peace medicine, willing when the morning comes to take some instrument of humble toil and help grub out our hickory stumps.
THE HILARIOUS HORDE
BY JACK ROE
University of Wisconsin
Winner Second Honors in the Northern Oratorical League

(You may disagree with the author of this oration both as to
the problem and its solution, but we believe you will at least be
interested in the author's way of stating it.—The Editor)

Where do you place this oration in the National Contest?

In 1890 there were 65,000 young men and women attending college in the
United States. In 1928 there are over 812,000—an increase of more
than 1,100 per cent. The number of students in our colleges today ex-
ceeds by 42,000 the combined populations of Nevada, Arizona, and
Delaware. College education has become a fetish. The quiet, cloistered halls
of yesteryear have been replaced by the noisy, teeming learning-marts of
today. Expansion is the order of the hour. Taking our cue from Twentieth
Century industry, we have come to feel that a large enrollment means a great
university.

But expansion is not always the
handmaiden of efficiency. The reasons
are not far to see. In the first place
a number of parasitical institutions
have sprung up about our universities
and surrounded them with an aura of
magnetic romance. Professional college
humor magazines represent the col-
lege youth as a hyper-sexed idiot fran-
tically engaged in doing nothing in par-
ticular. Tomorrow is his horizon;
yesterday his ancient history. Moronic
movies picture the college man as
an athlete with an 18-inch neck in
hot pursuit of a co-ed with a 1 mm.
brain. Hack-written novels present
him as a nonchalant super-sophist,
perpetually steeped in cheap gin and
cheaper philandering. Sensation-seek-
ing newspapers and sentimental alu-
imni vie with each other to complete the
picture.

Thus it is that on the high school
commencement platforms, above the drone of the valedictorian, the young graduate hears the siren call of college life. The Composite Collegian that he envisions is an attractive youth. His head is a total stranger both to hats and ideas. His clothes and his thoughts are tailored by experts. His conversation is an endless flow of witticisms, his vocation is attending sorority parties, his recreation is blowing out his brains upon the saxophone. He is more interested in neckties than in knowledge, more given to athletics than to erudition, more devoted to dissipation than to education. In search of this phantasm, the Composite Collegian, come many thousands of freshman each fall. They do not find him, but the universities spend many millions to maintain them during the search.

So far, in accounting for the influx of the mediocre, we have examined only those things that attract them to college. In the second place there are the factors that propel them away from home. Chief among these is the desire of youth to be independent—not at its own expense, of course. A considerable percentage of students come to college to escape from home. They want to be free from the petty tyrannies and the humdrum routine of home life. An understandable ambition, to be sure, but the primary function of a university is not weaning children from the home.

Many others leave the home for college because their parents want them to have so-called advantages. These advantages often are nothing more than freedom from the hardships that were steadying influences in their parents' early lives. Johnny may have loafed and blundered through high school, but Mr. and Mrs. Jones feel sure that exposure to the atmosphere of college will awaken his latent genius—or at least improve his grammar. And they may be right. But the chances are with the Cynic's Calendar: "You may lead an ass to knowledge, but you cannot make him think."

For many others coming to college is just another step along the path of least resistance. In this group are the persons who come because it is the thing to do. Here, too, is the woman who seeks a superficial veneer as a form of marriage insurance. Along with her comes the young man who desires a four-year siesta in indolence before accepting the responsibilities of maturity. Students of this type take their education in the early morning, somewhat in the manner of a booze-cure patient taking his sulphur bath, and then spend the balance of the day in more pleasant pursuits. These torpid drifters come in dровes from Winona to Walla Walla, spend a few years in Liberal Arts and languor before flunking out or graduating, and then go back to the home town to work in Dad's business. They are grafters, leeches, public parasites—accepting the bounty of the state and disregarding its purpose. They contribute nothing to college and gain exactly what they contribute.

So we call the roster of the misfits—a veritable hilarious horde of lazy incompetents, feverish adventurers, and dallying dolts. But let me make myself perfectly clear. I do not presume to include the entire student body, or even a major portion of it in this category of the unworthy. I am aware of the great number of honest workers and serious students. I would be the last to advocate filling our universities with those who have no interests outside
the classroom. But there is one thing even worse—allowing our universities to become overrun with those who have no interests inside the classroom.

Every state university may be divided into two classes — those who will work and those who will not work. Within the former class fall the students who deserve the name. I do not refer in particular to the stray genius or the round-shouldered grind. I am speaking of the young man or woman who is anxious to learn, who is eager to study, who realizes that the sum of human knowledge is not symbolized by a high school diploma. When these students have tempered youth with experience, it is their capable minds that will aid in determining the destiny of the nation.

But what of those who will not work, the students who come to college to seek the Composite Collegian, to escape from home, or to follow the path of least resistance? Surely they do not pay reasonable intellectual dividends upon the millions of dollars allotted to university education. They maintain themselves in the university by clever cramming or nervous tutoring for a week at the end of each semester. They are virtually given their diplomas for four years of residence. Their contribution to the college community is the unfavorable publicity caused by the inevitable unfortunate exploits that serve as fodder for the Sunday supplements. These people cannot be forced to study to advantage, for there is nothing more worthless than the uninspired work of professor-ridden dolts. They cannot be endured in silence, for Youth is bound to be active in one way or another, and the student who will not work inevitably gets into trouble. And each time he gets into trouble, he gets the university into trouble with him. He comes to the university for no good reason; he is kept there for the same reason.

It is against this hilarious horde that I make my plea tonight. It has long been felt that every taxpayer’s son is automatically entitled to a state university education—provided that he is not hopelessly incompetent. Certainly, under a true Democracy, he deserves at least a chance for such an education. But the state cannot do it all. The student must make a positive, sincere effort. If an excitement eater is not willing to work, he should not be allowed to interfere with those who are. The taxpayers should not be required to furnish finishing schools for congenial young idiots. After all, it is not the primary function of a state university to be a winter resort for juvenile morons.

If you have come with me thus far, you will not expect me to roll up my sleeves and produce the rabbit out of the hat. Unfortunately, this is difficult to accomplish. So far as I know, there is no nostrum, no panacea that will cure all the evils of our state higher educational system overnight. I do propose a specific plan, but its success will lie not so much in itself as in the building up of a conviction and a sentiment that will sweep it to victory.

The solution is not an easy one. We must bear in mind the fact that every taxpayer’s son should be given a fair chance to get a university diploma if he really wants it. We must remember that what a man has done is not a sure criterion for determining what he can do. We must recall that the lazy genius often contributes more to society than does the hard-working dul-
lard. Bearing these things in mind, is there still a plan which will place our universities on a basis of efficient production? I think that there is.

The first step toward efficiency in our state universities is to cut down enrollment to those with both the desire and the ability to learn. The great flood of the purposeless must be stemmed. Perhaps the best means of restricting enrollment is to raise the entrance requirements. Perhaps a better means of restriction will be discovered in the melting pot of experience. Realization of the need for restriction is the demand of the moment. We must come forward fearlessly in opposition to the Open Door Policy in the registrar's office. The saturation point has been reached. The danger signal is up!

We should continue to give a diploma for four years of college work, but the curriculum should be divided into two periods of two years each. The first two years should be devoted to general study along broad educational lines. The last two years should be of specialization along lines of definite practicality. And most important of all, only the upper half of the student body should be admitted to the second period of study.

Consider the advantage of this plan. The great numbers of the unfit who come to college merely for the supposed economic advantage of a degree will be eliminated. They can tell at the beginning that they will not survive. The intellectual level will be raised. An average class of 1,000 freshmen will know at the start that they are competing for 500 places in the junior class. They will have something tangible to work toward. Those who do not survive into the final period will have had two years of cultural education which will make them better citizens. Yet they will not have had four years of sojourn in an atmosphere which develops tastes that they can never hope to satisfy. Everyone will be given a chance to achieve a degree, but no one will have a degree thrust upon him.

This plan will not, of course, cure all the ills to which the state university is heir. Eliminating the unfit will not of itself, unaided, transform the hilarious horde into earnest seekers after the truth. There must also be a toning up of the internal mechanism. But such measures as I have proposed represent the first essential step in the process. Continue under our present system and the state universities will founder in a morass of inefficiency. Eliminate the unfit and no longer will a premium be put on laziness; the pace will be set by the worker instead of by the laggard. Eliminate the unfit, the floodgates of educational waste will be closed and our state universities will cease to be babbit factories. Eliminate the unfit, redeem the college degree, and bring in a renaissance of learning!
NOTES FROM THE NATIONAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE

The signs of the season point to 1928-1929 as a year in which Pi Kappa Delta is to be exceedingly active, in spite of the fact that it is not a national convention year. Early in September chapter officers began to write to this office inquiring about the official debate question, the new constitutions, The Forensic and various and sundry other things. More such letters have been received this year than in any preceding year. Surely we're off for a great program even if this is presidential election year.

Naturally, new chapter officers are at a loss to know just what they may expect from the national organization, outside of fines if they don't answer official letters promptly. In the first place any of the national officers will be glad to furnish advice at any time, free, just like air at a filling station. And in the second place the secretary's office will send certain materials. You are entitled to membership application blanks, advanced standing blanks, key order blanks, constitutions, rituals for initiation and pledge ceremonies, entrance examinations for pledges, a membership card for each new member taken in, membership certificates at 50c each for those desiring them ("shingles"), coaching certificates for those who are eligible, and a copy of each number of The Forensic for each active member. Look over your supply of material and write for what you need in plenty of time to get it when it is needed. Don't wait until the very last minute to write for it.

How many copies of Winning Debates and Orations, Volumes I and II, has your chapter purchased? These volumes give the debates and orations that won in the national contests of the last two conventions. Certainly every Pi Kappa Delta institution should have two or three copies of these books in the library. Get your coach to see that your library has them. Then many of the individual members of your chapter would find them worth owning. They come at $1.00 each, postpaid and are ordered from the national secretary. Get your orders in early!

Keep the records of your members up to date in the national offices. This is especially important just now. The last convention raised the requirements for the advanced degrees. The new requirements went into effect July 1, 1928. They do not, however, affect records made before that time. For that
reason every member entitled to advanced degrees before this season begins should have his record brought up to date in this office at once. After he has participated this year his standing will have to be computed under the new requirements. If you need any Form B blanks (Advanced Standing blanks) let us know how many.

Every chapter is supposed to have a key-order book. Hunt yours up now. If you can’t possibly find it let me know about it. Then, when you make out key orders read the blank carefully. Notice that you are to send in the orders “in duplicate.” One order is kept in this office and the other is sent to the national jeweler.

Begin now to plan for your provincial convention for this year and the national convention for next year. See that your chapter has strong representation at both places. Do you know which province you belong to and who is its governor? You can find out by consulting the May number of The Forensic for 1926 or by consulting the sheet entitled, “Facts about Pi Kappa Delta” which will be sent from this office upon request.

1927-28 P. K. D. GROUP AT RIPON COLLEGE, WISCONSIN

Henry Christofferson, center bottom row, was second place winner in Oratory at the National Convention Tournament held at Tiffin, Ohio, last April.
Vote of the Chapters on the Selection of the Official Debate Question

This report differs slightly from the one sent to the individual chapters because it contains some votes that were received after that report was sent out. In tabulating these results a first choice was counted as one point and a second choice as $\frac{1}{2}$ point.

**VOTES CAST FOR MEN’S DEBATE QUESTION**

First, 48 points — Resolved, That a Substitute For Trial by Jury Should be Adopted.

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21. Texas Christian
22. Virginia Teachers
23. Ottawa

24. Sterling
25. Transylvania
26. Central, Missouri

Second, 20½ points—The Caucus or Convention System Should be Substituted for the Direct Primary as a Method of Nominating Candidates for State and National Offices.

First Choice of:
1. Western State
2. Central Iowa
3. Ottawa
4. Kansas State
5. Southwestern Kansas
6. Emporia Teachers
7. Kansas Wesleyan
8. Baker

9. William Jewell
10. Culver-Stockton
11. Missouri Teachers
12. Texas Christian
13. Ottawa
14. Sterling
15. Central, Missouri

Second Choice of:
1. Eureka
2. Carthage
3. Simpson
4. Pittsburg Teachers
5. Gustavus Adolphus
6. St. Thomas

7. Doane
8. Heidelberg
9. Wofford
10. South Dakota State
11. Howard Payne

Third, 19 points—Free Trade.

First Choice of:
1. Lombard
2. Simpson
3. Buena Vista
4. Coe
5. Westminster
6. Nebraska Wesleyan

7. Oklahoma Baptists
8. Northwestern, Oklahoma
9. Newberry
10. South Dakota State
11. Aberdeen
12. Drake

Second Choice of:
1. Occidental
2. Colorado Aggies
3. Illinois North Central
4. McKendree
5. Iowa Wesleyan
6. Western Union
7. Hastings

8. Centenary
9. Baldwin-Wallace
10. Otterbein
11. Oklahoma City
12. Presbyterian
13. North Texas Teachers
14. Franklin

Fourth, 17 points—The Baumes Laws.

First Choice of:
1. Idaho
2. Illinois North Central
3. Bradley
4. Presbyterian
5. Yankton

6. Gustavus Adolphus
7. Virginia Teachers
8. U. of C. at Los Angeles
9. Tusculum
Second Choice of:
1. Illinois Wesleyan
2. Dubuque
3. Kentucky Wesleyan
4. Louisiana College
5. Olivet
6. Michigan State
7. Ypsilanti
8. St. Olaf
9. Hamline
10. Grand Island
11. Hiram
12. Simmons
13. West Virginia Wesleyan
14. Carroll
15. College of City of Detroit
16. Heidelberg

Fifth, 16½ points—Government Ownership of Hydro Electric Power.

First Choice of:
1. Illinois Wesleyan
2. Shurtleff
3. St. Olaf
4. Hamline
5. St. Thomas
6. Montana State

Second Choice of:
1. Ouachita
2. Colorado Teachers
3. College of Emporia
4. Centre
5. Kalamazoo
6. Kearney
7. Southwestern Texas
8. Georgetown
9. Akron

Sixth, 10½ points—Recognition of Russia.

First Choice of:
1. Occidental
2. Dubuque
3. Centenary
4. Cotner

Second Choice of:
1. Des Moines
2. Westminster
3. Missouri Teachers
4. Montana State
5. Grand Island
6. Franklin
7. Transylvania
5. U. of C. at Los Angeles
6. Drake
7. Tusculum

Seventh, 7 points—Conscription of Capital.

First Choice of:
1. Des Moines
2. Louisiana College

Second Choice of:
1. Idaho
2. Parsons
3. Newberry
4. Dakota Wesleyan
5. Morningside
6. Tulsa
VOTES CAST FOR WOMEN'S DEBATE QUESTION

First, 46½ points—Resolved, That a Substitute for Trial by Jury Should be Adopted.

First Choice of:
1. Colorado Aggies
2. Colorado Teachers
3. Eureka
4. Bradley
5. McKendree
7. Shurtleff
8. Iowa Wesleyan
9. Parsons
10. Western Union
11. Dubuque
12. College of Emporia
13. Kentucky Wesleyan
14. Kalamazoo
15. Michigan State
16. Montana State
17. Doane
18. Heidelberg
19. Hiram
20. Otterbein
21. Oklahoma City
22. Newberry
23. Dakota Wesleyan
24. Aberdeen
25. Southwestern Texas
26. Howard Payne
27. Baylor
28. North Texas Teachers
29. Monmouth
30. Georgetown
32. Tulsa
33. Maryville

Second Choice of:
1. Ouachita
2. Western State
3. Illinois Wesleyan
4. Iowa Central
5. Buena Vista
6. Ottawa
7. Kansas State
8. Southwestern Kansas
9. Emporia Teachers
10. Kansas Wesleyan
11. Olivet
12. William Jewell
13. Culver Stockton
14. Missouri Teachers
15. Cotner
16. Grand Island
17. North Carolina State
18. Oklahoma Baptist
19. Wofford
20. Yankton
21. Texas Christian
22. Simmons
23. Virginia Teachers
24. Ottawa
25. Sterling
26. Central, Missouri
27. Tusculum

Second, 19½ points—The Caucus or Convention System Should be Substituted for the Direct Primary as a Method of Nominating Candidates for State and National Offices.

First Choice of:
1. Ouachita
2. Western State
3. Central, Iowa
4. Ottawa
5. Kansas State
6. Southwestern, Kansas
7. Emporia Teachers
8. Kansas Wesleyan
9. St. Olaf
10. William-Jewell
11. Culver-Stockton
12. Texas Christian
13. Ottawa
14. Sterling
15. Central, Missouri
Second Choice of:
1. Eureka
2. Bradley
3. Lombard
5. Simpson

6. Doane
7. Howard Payne
8. Baylor
9. Franklin

Third, 18½ points—Free Trade.

First Choice of:
1. Lombard
2. Simpson
3. Buena Vista
4. Baker
5. Westminster

6. Oklahoma Baptist
7. Northwestern, Oklahoma
8. Baldwin-Wallace
9. South Dakota State
10. Simmons

Second Choice of:
1. Redlands
2. Occidental
3. Colorado Aggies
4. Iowa Wesleyan
5. Western Union
6. St. Olaf
7. Hastings
8. Hiram
9. Otterbein
10. Oklahoma City
11. Aberdeen
12. North Texas Teachers
13. Carroll
15. Drake
16. Georgetown
17. Heidelberg

Fourth, 12 points—National Marriage and Divorce Law.

First Choice of:
1. Occidental
2. Idaho
3. Missouri Teachers
4. Grand Island
5. Wofford

6. Franklin
7. Transylvania
8. Akron
9. Tusculum

Second Choice of:
1. Des Moines
2. Dubuque
3. Ypsilanti
4. Baldwin-Wallace

6. Newberry
7. Southwestern Texas
8. College for Women, Oklahoma

Fifth, 10½ points—The Curtis Reed Education Bill.

First Choice of:
1. Centenary
2. Olivet
3. Ypsilanti
4. Carroll

5. U. of California at Los Angeles
6. Drake
7. College for Women, Oklahoma
Second Choice of:
1. Carthage
2. Parsons
3. Michigan State
4. Gustavus Adolphus

Sixth—10 points—Conscription of Capital.
First Choice of:
1. Illinois Wesleyan
2. Carthage
3. Des Moines
4. Louisiana College
5. Gustavus Adolphus
6. Hamline
7. Hastings

Second Choice of:
1. Idaho
2. Dakota Wesleyan
3. Monmouth
4. McKendree
5. Morningside
6. Tulsa

Seventh, 4 points—The Baumes Laws.
First Choice of:
1. Redlands
2. Yankton

Second Choice of:
1. Kentucky Wesleyan
2. Louisiana College

3. Virginia Teachers

Eighth, 3½ points—Government Ownership of Hydro Electric Power.
First Choice of:
1. North Carolina State
2. Morningside

Second Choice of:
1. Colorado Teachers
2. College of Emporia
3. Kalamazoo

Ninth, 1½ points—Recognition of Russia.
First Choice of:
1. Cotner

Second Choice of:
1. Westminster

The official question, therefore, for both men and women is:
"Resolved: That a Substitute for Trial by Jury Should Be Adopted."
A glutton for statistics (we are not calling National Secretary Finley any such name in this connection, since he is not guilty. We are submitting this comment in the absence of better material which we hoped to get), might ferret out the following:

In comparison with the general voting public, based on returns of the 1924 presidential election, Pi Kappa Delta members are superior citizens. (Perhaps no person reading this needs such evidence.) In the presidential election of that year only 52.5% of the eligible voters registered their presidential preference. In the case of the men's question 73.2% of the chapters voted. On the women's question 66.6% voted. The larger vote in the case of the one is doubtless due to the fact that more of our 126 chapters have men's teams than have women's teams. Since the vote was by chapters and not by individuals we cannot prove the feminine debaters more negligent of their civic duty.

It will be seen that both groups were about equally interested in the three questions receiving the highest votes, they differing in first choice by only 1½ points, on the second by 1 point and on the third by ¼ point. It is especially interesting to note the very decided first choice of both groups. The first choice in each case received more than twice the approval of the second. Does this not indicate that the question of trial by jury is "in the air"? We believe it does. If this is true, there will be real public interest in the Pi Kappa Delta question this year. Here is opportunity for our many chapters to contribute to the public interest and to its enlightenment on a most important American problem.

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A Word From the College Last To Entertain Our National Pi Kappa Delta Convention

Ohio Beta Chapter, Heidelberg College, begins this school year with only six members, five men and one woman. The majority of the chapter was lost through graduation last June, and new members for this year have not yet been elected. Our small number, however, is no indication that we shall play a small part in the activities of our college.

Paul H. Sheats, president of our organization, placed first in the Ohio Peace Oratorical contest held in Cleveland last spring. Under the leadership of Mr. Sheats we are anticipating a successful year in oratory and extemporaneous debate. Our chapter is giving special attention to intramural activities this year, sponsoring extemporaneous speaking contests among the men's and women's literary societies on the campus.

The privilege which we had last April of entertaining the national convention has brought an enthusiasm for Pi Kappa Delta both to us and to our college.
The "Secret" of Becoming An Orator

BY PROFESSOR CHARLES A. MARSH

(The earnest student of Oratory will find in this excellent article the real secret of effectiveness in this difficult field. The student who is "wishing" for a get-rich-quick highway to Oratorical fame, however, will not be inspired by the principle here stated. The author, Prof. Marsh, of the University of California at Los Angeles, was the third national president of Pi Kappa Delta.)

The Editor of The Forensic has asked me to write a brief statement, setting forth the method followed by Miss Genevieve Temple in preparing her oration, "Beneath American Roofs," which was awarded first place in the Women's Oratorical Contest at Tiffin. He rather implied that there might be some secret about it, which other students would like to know.

Well, there is a secret, or at least an open sesame, the full importance of which but few students of oratory seem to realize. The secret is nothing more than downright HARD WORK, through an extended period of time.

Shortly after I returned from the 1926 Pi Kappa Delta convention at Estes Park, Miss Temple, then a sophomore, came to me and stated that she intended to begin preparation at once, with the hope that she might be chosen to represent our university in the next biennial contest. She said she was determined to work hard for the next two years, and asked for some suggestions as to how to proceed.

I called her attention to the fact that the first essential was to select a subject in which she was thoroughly interested, and concerning which she really had something worthwhile to say. It should also be a subject which would lend itself to an oratorical treatment. After some questioning we found that she had such a subject in the decadence of American home life.

Miss Temple went to work thinking about this subject, reading concerning it, and writing upon it.

At the same time she began daily work upon exercises for developing her voice, and for freeing her body for purposes of effective physical presentation. After a few months her voice, which lacked pleasing qualities and power at the beginning, began to show the results of her daily work.

It should be said that, for the most part, Miss Temple worked alone, coming to me only occasionally for additional suggestions. She is not a product of intensive coaching, to which I am decidedly opposed. Her development was a normal, natural one, resulting from her persistent daily practice and study. Practically no special coaching was given on the delivery of her oration.

In the spring of 1927 Miss Temple was chosen to represent her university in the Southern California Women's Oratorical Contest. Using the oration upon which she had been working for nearly a year, she was awarded first place. Later in the same year she again won first place in the contest at the meeting of the California Province of Pi Kappa Delta, in which both
men and women participated. She did not assume from these victories, as students too often do, that the work on her oration was now finished and that her presentation was all that could be desired. She continued to work as hard as before.

The method of preparation, then, was first of all to have a message in which she thoroughly believed, and then to work hard for two years, in a normal, natural way, to the end that both voice and body might be free and effective instruments for the presentation of that message from the public platform. No secret about it after all.

Ralph Parlette, Master Platformist, Writes the Editor

The Editor hopes to include from time to time statements from outstanding men of achievement in the speech field for the interest of our ambitious Pi Kappa Deltans. We feel that nothing is quite so practical as the word of those who have made good. Those who know Ralph Parlette will know when they read his comment below that what he has to say is not mere preaching. Various committees from all over the United States keep Mr. Parlette busy speaking and they are not frightened by his $200.00 fee. In his public appearance he impresses one with his sincerity and he holds the interests of everyone throughout whatever time he cares to speak. Mr. Parlette, when not speaking, is busy travelling and writing. We quote from Mr. Parlette's letter:

"The greatest trouble I see with public speaking is that there are too many people who are doing public speaking with nothing to say. They are firecrackers and popguns on the warfront when they ought to get a load and the range.

"It is very important to get the outside graces and the voice and mentality. But it is a thousand times more important to get a cause. Get something so hot in the heart that it just has to spill out on the people round about. Then get training in how to spill it most humanely and artistically and it will be a far finer job of spilling. But Edward Everett had the training and Abe had the spill at Gettysburg. Many thought it was a cemetery for Lincoln, he thought so himself, until the official count was made.

"It is of vast importance to be able to speak to an audience. The big men of the land would rather be able to make a speech than make a million. They can make the million but they generally can't make the speech. I have heard men who lead huge industries confess at their desks that they would give their right hand if they could get up and say to a crowd what they can say at

(Continued on page 115)
Other Speakers In Other Days

Even Bryan and Beveridge Had to Begin

College debaters should not despair if a large student audience does not turn out to hear their eloquence.

Is it not rather remarkable that as many attend as do, considering that students are lectured to hour upon hour throughout the day and considering the movies and other distractions which require no brain exercise?

Fellow debaters, if a small audience greets you, remember William Jennings Bryan's first political speech given when he was twenty years of age. Handbills had been distributed and other means of publicity used calling attention to the occasion—perhaps more publicity than is given to the average debate. When W. J. went "to the place of speakin'" there were besides the other two speakers who were to be on the program with him, four men. One of these was the owner of the grove where the "speakin'" was to be held, a man in control of a wheel of fortune, and two men in charge of a lemonade stand. The meeting was postponed.

Most orators do not fail as completely as Mr. Packard, cartoonist, admits that he failed in his oratorical experience. The occasion for him was that of the annual local oratorical contest.

Preliminary, semi-finals and final eliminations had been made leaving one other and himself to compete in the annual award contest. Three dignitaries from various walks of life and from distant points had been secured to judge the contest. The audience gathered was glad to pay an admission fee to attend. Came the hour of speaking, but the other contestant did not appear. He was ill. Whether he was scared of his opponent or the audience, Mr. Packard did not know, but there was only one contestant. Obviously there could be no contest, but since the local management needed the admission fees to pay the expenses of the judges, it was decided to give such program as they had.

The only speaker was duly announced and "orated" in due form. It was then the move of the judges. Accepting the responsibility of their office and with due dignity they went into secret deliberation after which they arose as a body and went over and gave their decision, to the boy who did not speak.

How Many Contests Have You Won?

The fact that Albert J. Beveridge entered college with only one suit of clothes, $10.00 in cash and a three-year-old overcoat did not cripple his morale to the extent of developing an inferiority complex which prevented his winning contests.

On entering De Pauw University, he went to see the President of that institution. He mentioned to the president that he had noticed the catalog car-
ried announcements of various prizes and then remarked “When I have won all of those contests I will need $50.00 more in order to go through the college year.”

The president reminded him that it would be a bit difficult to win all of the contests, to which Beveridge replied, “I have to.”

He not only won all of the contests in public speaking for that year and for the full period of his college course, but he also won all of the contests including those in Mathematics and Latin with cash for same through his entire college course with the exception of the Latin prize during his sophomore year.

How many contests have you won?

(Continued from page 113)

their desks. I tell them they can. The only reason they fear it is that they have so much vanity. They are afraid to be laughed at. They won’t speak till they can thrill, like Bryan. But anybody who believes in anything intensely and has a tongue can speak in public—if he’ll try, parking his pride. He must be willing to fail. Every speech is a gamble.

“I have died a million deaths trying to speak. I never could make a speech in school. I never made a good speech or debated well in college. I never learned to think. Most college speeches are declamations. I never had a cause. When out in life I began to feel certain truths, began to want to tell others about them, I found audiences. And I made awful messes of trying to speak. I have gone back to the hotel after a speech and wanted to die. I have taken the night train out, ashamed to stay till the next day and face the town. It was my pride that was mangled. And I couldn’t get constructive criticism—to my face. Got lots of it behind by back. It took me thirty years to learn by sore experience what I should have learned from a wise teacher or friend in a week. To speak, have a cause, a strong cause, and then say it as simply, sincerely, earnestly as you can, keeping your vanity, strut, egotism, gestures all out of the way. The speech is the thing, not the speaker.

Learn to speak. Have something to say. Say it. Quit.
ENGLISH DEBATEERS COME TO AMERICA
Are American Speakers Less Effective?

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The Editor in announcing the proposed English debate tour of America does so with a belief that such contests are valuable because of the publicity which such occasions give debating in this country, increasing general public interest and encouraging greater student participation in public debates.

There is the further value that may come from our getting better acquainted with the English style of debate as well as a possible better International understanding between our groups.

It will be interesting to see how effectively our American debaters meet their opponents. We give their remaining itinerary so far as we have it, hoping that many Pi Kappa Delta groups may find it possible to attend some of these contests.

The Editor of THE FORENSIC will be glad to have for later pages of THE FORENSIC, the reaction of Professors of Speech and of our student debaters of the English-American contests.

Following this article we are including a statement by H. H. Higgins, opposing encouragement to the English debate tours as now conducted. We include this statement here because it apparently expresses the sentiment of a number of others.

The report on one of the American-English contests follows Mr. Higgins' statement.)

The National Student Federation of America is this year bringing to the United States two English teams, namely: the Oxford University debating team and the British Universities' Women's debating team. The Women’s team is the first to come to America for international debating. The Federation is also sponsoring the tour of the Sydney, Australia debate team, which is this year being managed by Professor T. E. Thompson of Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. The Oxford University team will visit the South and Central West, while the Australian teams will tour the states west of the Mississippi.

We quote from the N. S. F. A. announcement:

“Debates with these teams are being held under the same terms as were used in previous years; namely $150.00 and one night’s hospitality for the team. This year the N. S. F. A. is undertaking to manage these debates so that they may be profit-making neither to the visiting teams, nor to our Federation. We are therefore attempting to reduce the cost of these debates to the American Colleges.”

“At the beginning of the new year, that is, in the end of January and February, a team will visit the United States from Canada to hold debates with Colleges in the Northern part of the United States.”

Information as to the terms under which schools may arrange for contests with the Canadian team may be had by writing Martha H. Biehle, vice president, N. S. F. A., 218 Madison Avenue, New York City.
British Universities' Women's Debate Team

The questions for the British Universities' Women's debating team are as follows:

1. That the popular reading of psychology is undermining morality.

2. That Democratic Governments must depend upon an appeal to prejudice rather than to reason.

3. That the Centralization of Government destroys the political sense of the people.

4. That the disadvantages of co-education outweigh its advantages.

5. That it would be desirable to have an international language.

The British Women's team will take the affirmative side of questions 1, 2 and 5 and either side of questions Number 3 and 4.

The personnel of the British Women's team is composed of young women of broad educational opportunity, rich in a variety of experiences. They are students who have been very active in extra-curriculum activities and have held important student offices. Two of them have tra-
vealed extensively. Two are of prominent English parentage—one a daughter of a member of Parliament, the other a relative of a distinguished biographer of Sir Walter Scott. All have taken prominent part in dramatic performances. All have a love for literature and apparently have literary gifts. One has contributed to *Punch* and *The Spectator*. Two have had a background of close association with national and international politics and much experience in speaking before Women’s Liberal Clubs, campus political groups and like organizations.

Press comment concerning these young women indicate a high scholarship attainment in their studies and an unusual interest in political and social problems.

**Oxford Union Society Debating Team**

The questions to be debated by the Oxford University Society debating team are stated as follows:

1. That this house believes in duties rather than rights.
2. That America should join the League of Nations.
3. That this house believes that the best life is a public life.
4. That governments should adopt a system of compulsory arbitration for the settlement of international disputes.

The English team will take the affirmative of Number 1 and 2. On the proposition of No. 3, two of the English debaters favor the motion, one opposes it. In Number 4, two are opposed and one favors. We presume, from absence of statement to the contrary, that the English debaters will be willing to take either side of these two questions.

Two of the Oxford team are descendants of distinguished English families. One of these, Mr. Lennox Boyd, traces his ancestral history to such interesting events as the heroism for Scotland of a contemporary of Wallace, Bruce and the young pretender, and the execution in the Tower of London of Lord Boyd, captured while in the service of Prince Charles. Among the distinguished members of Mr. Lennox Boyd’s family is the 10th Lord Napier who was Ambassador to the United States, and an L.L.D. of Harvard. Quoting the announcement, “It is against a brilliant historical back-ground that Altn Lennox-Boyd is making his record today. His fellow critics say of him that whatever he is engaged in, he always shows the same unflagging energy and will to win.

“As he is capable of rising to meet any situation, Mr. Lennox-Boyd will undoubtedly rise magnificently to the occasion of his debating tour in the United States. With his clever debating, varied ability and personal charm, he will excellently uphold Oxford tradition.”

Following in the steps of his father, Dingle M. Foot, another member of the team, has been active in political organizations both inside and outside of Oxford University. He is, at present, a prospective Liberal candidate to Parliament. The National Student Federation says of Mr. Foot: “With his
debating experience and his cool logic, Dingle Foot will be a worthy representative of Oxford debating traditions."

Mr. C. S. Malcolm Brereton is the third member of the Oxford team. The announcement states of Mr. Brereton:

"Among other important achievements was his work as manager of the production of Henry the 4th. The most brilliant event of that experience was his after-dinner speech at the banquet following his performance. Of this speech, his fellow Oxonians said: 'It was the best after-dinner speech ever heard in Oxford'."

His fellow critics, at the time of his presidency of the Oxford Union, called him the best speaker of the Union. His speeches, they said, betrayed a suspicious habit of thinking for himself, and expressing himself with immense vigor. With his rare combination of originality, caustic humor and vigor, Mr. Malcolm Brereton will surely put to test all of his opponents' ability.

All three men of the Oxford team have won honorary scholarships. All are, or have been, prominent in athletics; all have held the office of president of the Oxford Union, one of the highest honors that can come to an Oxford student.
Another Point of View on English-American Debates

BY H. H. HIGGINS
Miami University

IN VIEW of the fact that English colleges and universities will not contribute one cent toward the traveling expenses of American debate teams in England, it seems to me that we are surely justified in insisting that we pay no more than the actual expenses of the English debate teams in this country. Even in doing this we certainly are being made “the goats” by these English students who get a very enjoyable sightseeing tour in our country at our expense while our own students who debate in England pay their own expenses.

What makes the situation more unjust is that we not only pay their expenses for this tour of our country but we also pay these students handsomely for doing it. I have just communicated with railroad and steamship officials to get an accurate check upon the expenses necessary to make the tour made by the National Union of Students Debating Team last fall. The railroad fare necessary from the time of their arrival in Montreal until the departure from New York was approximately $267.15 per student. This and other expenditures necessary to make the trip in comfort would total $787.15. The total necessary expenses for the entire trip for the team of three members could have been $2,361.45. They were scheduled for 33 debates in this country at $150.00 and local expenses. Suppose two schools cancelled their debates at the last minute, the remaining 31 schools in addition to paying all hotel bills, taxi fares, etc., paid these boys $4,650.00 in cash. In other words, the possible profit of these three college boys was $2,288.55. Not so bad for them, is it? And yet, English students will not even make a contribution toward the necessary expenses of our boys who go to England to debate.

May I point out that these expenses could be reduced materially by doing these four things:

1. Leave England after October 15th when much reduced winter rates go into effect on all steamship lines. By careful planning of the schedule they could get in 30 debates before the Christmas holidays or they could come after the Christmas holidays and have a more extended series of debates.

2. Arrange a schedule which eliminates unnecessary traveling. For instance the N. U. S. team last fall traveled from southwestern part of Indiana (Bloomington) to southeastern part of Michigan (Adrian) then back across Michigan and Indiana and part of Illinois to Rockford and Evanston, and then back again over much of the same territory to Kalamazoo, Michigan, and thence through Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts to get to Boston for a debate (and they had been in Boston before) and then back again across Massachusetts and Connecticut to New York City from which they departed.

3. They could eliminate vacations in Florida at our expense.
4. Take advantage of special rates and mileage books.

But even though these English college students do none of these things (which would reduce the cost of their trip without any reduction of comfort), the total cost of their trip last year should have been approximately $76.18 per school (not $150.00). Now if there were two speakers on the team instead of three the cost per school with the same lack of care in expenditures should have been but $50.78.

By practicing the economies mentioned above a two-speaker team could tour in comfort and with 30 or more debates could even make a slight profit at $50 from each school. If but $50 and expenses were charged for these English debates, many more schools could afford them. This would allow shorter “jumps” from town to town, and thus reduce transportation expenses. It would give many more contacts between the English and American college students—which certainly is desirable.

The two-speaker team would certainly not detract from the interest of the debate. In certain respects it would be even better than the three-speaker team. If a third member desires to come along, let the team practice further economies in order to pay his expenses, or let him pay much of his own. In that case he would simply be getting a taste of the way American teams finance their debating in England.

May we not agree that hereafter we shall not pay more than $50 and local entertainment for a foreign team? Surely this is meeting our English friends more than the proverbial half way. They can pay their expenses with this guarantee—more American colleges can afford to have them—and we are not allowing ourselves to be exploited quite so much as at present by our English visitors who are having enjoyable sightseeing tours of our country at our expense and who are being well paid for their time in doing it.

Many of our students are working their way through college—quite a number of them by waiting tables and by doing odd jobs at 30-40 cents an hour. It hardly seems right to ask these students to pay the expenses of English students to visit us, and then ask our own students again to pay for the trip of our debaters to visit the Englishmen. If I am not mistaken, English college students are generally in a better financial condition than the average American student.

If you feel that this is a fair proposition, will you express this opinion to the organization, making arrangements for these international debates—The National Student Federation, 218 Madison Avenue, New York City.
One of the English-American Debates.—Is the English System of Debate Superior to That of the United States?

The following comment appeared in an alumnus magazine of one of our large universities a year ago following a debate between that university and Cambridge university. Whether or not the author is right, I presume under the circumstances we must give him credit for being sincere, since the work of students of his Alma Mater was the subject of his criticism. We quote from the magazine:

"There is no doubt about it, the Englishmen captured the hearts of the 700 people who crowded in to hear the debate.... Something about those three young Britshers made a strong appeal to the Americans in the audience. Whether it was their brilliant wit and geniality or their delightful accent, I cannot say. Insofar as there was any "winning" or "losing" of the debate, Cambridge came out far ahead. A double ballot was given to members of the audience to be filled out with the opinion both before and after the argument. If figures mean anything, the visitors swayed more minds and built up more good feeling for their side of the question.

"But the ballots after all have little bearing on the debate itself. The more important result was the sad and sudden revelation that American debating as it is today, has a pressing need of rejuvenation and I believe most of those who heard the debate would be willing to stipulate the adoption of English methods for that rejuvenation. The Cambridge men appeared on the platform with a felicitous ease and grace, looked on the subject with understanding tolerance and drew their own conclusions from what they had studied about the proposition. The———team came armed with facts and quotations, ranted and railed at their listeners and took the whole thing most seriously indeed. The contrast was so vivid that I venture to say no one in the audience would advocate now the retention of America's "canned" authority-laden statistical arguments........

"Probably all the debate enthusiasts in the audience who had been brought up and nurtured on American methods were shocked when Mr. Foot, the first Cambridge speaker, spent almost half of his time telling jokes, but those same listeners were completely captivated by the time Mr. Foot felt ready to take up the subject........

"The———team and the Englishmen did not get together at all (on the interpretation of the question)........After the debate the question was thrown open and members of the audience directed questions and criticisms to the speakers on both sides. Like the arguments themselves, this forum was punctured by the Englishmen's display of wit."
Remaining Itinerary of the Oxford University Debating Team

5. BROWN, Providence, R. I., Thursday, November 1.
6. BOSTON COLLEGE, Boston, Massachusetts, Friday, November 2—“That America should join the League of Nations.” Negative.
7. BATES, Lewiston, Me., Monday, November 5—“That Governments should adopt a system of compulsory arbitration for the settlement of international disputes.” 1 against; 2 for.
8. DARTMOUTH, Hanover, N. H., Wednesday, November 7.
10. WILLIAMS COLLEGE, Williamstown, Mass., Friday, November 9—“That America should join the League of Nations.” Negative.
11. PRINCETON, Princeton, N. J., Monday, November 12—“That this house believes that the best life is a public life.” Negative.
12. TEMPLE UNIVERSITY, Philadelphia, Pa., Tuesday, November 13—“That America should join the League of Nations.” Negative.
14. MUHLENBERG, Allentown, Pa., Friday, November 16.
15. BUCKNELL, Lewisburg, Pa., Monday, November 19—“That America should join the League of Nations.” Negative.
16. PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE, State College, Pa., Tuesday, November 20.
17. WAYNESBURG COLLEGE, Waynesburg, Pa., Thursday, November 22—“That America should join the League of Nations.” Negative.
18. WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY, Morgantown, W. Va., Friday, November 23—“That America should join the League of Nations.” Negative.
20. LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Lincoln Pa., Tuesday, November 27.
   Washington, D. C., Thanksgiving Holidays, November 28 to December 3.
21. MARIEETTA COLLEGE, Marietta, Ohio., Monday, December 3—“That Government should adopt a system of compulsory arbitration for the settlement of international disputes.” Affirmative.
22. OHIO UNIVERSITY, Athens, Ohio, Tuesday, December 4.
23. OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, Columbus, Ohio., Wednesday, December 5.
24. STATE NORMAL, Bowling Green, Ohio., Thursday, December 6—“That America should join the League of Nations.” Negative.
25. UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO, Buffalo, N. Y., Friday, December 7.
26. HAMILTON, Clinton, N. Y., Wednesday, December 12.

The Canadian team will probably visit the western part of New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, and will be in the United States during the month of February. Debates with this team may be scheduled for the payment of a fee of one hundred dollars and the assurance of one night’s hospitality to the members of the team.
The Sydney Australian Debating Team

The University of Sydney, Australia, debating team of three men spent the week of October 5 to 12th as guests of the Pan-Pacific Union at Honolulu. They arrived in San Francisco October 17th and began their debate series the 18th or 19th.

The Austrians will be prepared to argue the following nine propositions:
1. That scientists should take a ten years' holiday.
2. That this House disapproves of Patriotism (or Nationalism).
3. That parliamentary government is superior to the presidential form.
4. That the emergence of woman from the home is a depressing feature of modern life.
5. That the tyranny of convention is to be deplored.
6. That emotion has done more for the world than intellect.
7. That the predominance of the veteran is a regrettable feature of modern life.
8. That the world would be better off without the movies.
9. That the modern young woman is unwomanly.

The Sydney team prefers to affirm each of these propositions, but if required, would be prepared to take the negative side. The team has not stated its preference as to the length of speeches, order of speeches, or judges, so that schools are at liberty to make whatever arrangements they see fit. Chapters interested in scheduling contests with the Australian debaters who are to tour the states west of the Mississippi, may make arrangements through the office of Prof. T. E. Thompson, College of Commerce and Administration, Ohio University, Columbus, Ohio. Indicate your choice of subject so that he may make the necessary arrangements.

It will be noted by the itinerary of the University of Sydney debating team which follows, that there are very few open dates. Perhaps there will be none by the time you read these pages, but at least you may be located near one of the schools where the contests are to be held and can have the opportunity of hearing them. Their schedule follows:

Washington University, Prof. R. F. Howes, St. Louis, Missouri—Nov. 19. No report.
University of Denver, Mr. Isidore Miller, Denver, Colorado—Nov. 21. No report.
University of Nebraska, Prof. H. A. White, Lincoln, Nebraska—Nov. 27. Question No. 3.
University of North Dakota, Prof. Wm. Schrier, Grand Forks, N. D. (tentative)—Dec. 3. No report.
Coe College, Prof. B. D. Silliman, Cedar Rapids, Iowa (tentative)—Dec.

8. No report.

University of Iowa, Prof. A. C. Baird, Iowa City, Iowa (tentative)—Dec.

10. Question No. 3.

Luther College, Prof. David T. Nelson, Decorah, Iowa—Dec. 11. No report.

Marquette University, Prof. Wm. R. Duffey, Milwaukee, Wisconsin—Dec.

13. Question No. 5.

The personnel of the Sydney debaters is as follows: Messrs. H. G. Godsall, W. S. Sheldon and N. C. L. Nelson. Colleges that entertained the Sydney debaters in 1926 will be interested in knowing that Mr. Godsall, manager of the team, is a brother of Dr. J. R. Godsall, one of the three Sydney debaters who toured the United States in 1926.

The men are familiar with the American style of debate, having met the Bates College Around-the-world team in two debates in the middle of July in Australia. Mr. Godsall has always been prominent in University debating and has been a member of the Union Debates Committee for five years. In 1926 and 1927, he represented the Union in the inter-varsity debates. For two years he was editor of Blackacre, the magazine of the University of Sydney Law Society. He has contributed to Hermes and other University Magazines. In 1925 he graduated as Bachelor of Arts and this year, Bachelor of Laws with honors. He will shortly be called to the bar. Mr. Sheldon has likewise for five years, been a member of the Union Debates Committee. In 1926, he graduated as Bachelor of Arts and proceeded to study law. In his first year at law, he won the Weagram Allen scholarship for general proficiency and the Pitt-Cobbett prize for constitutional law. He later won other scholarships and awards.

Mr. Nelson was a member of the winning St. Paul’s College team in Inter-collegiate competition; has represented the Union in various debates and has done a great deal of public speaking outside of the university. He graduated as Bachelor of Laws this year and has been submitted as solicitor of the Supreme Court.

It will be observed from the comment regarding the English and Australian debate personnel, that they are more mature than the average American College debater. Some of them already hold A. B. degrees; some have had practical public speaking experience outside of University debate circles.

We have seen some comment on last year’s English-American debates that would indicate superior work on the part of our English visitors. The American spirit of “try-anything-once” will prevent the American debater from shrinking at “devastating” odds.
Pi Kappa Delta at the State Teachers College of Emporia

The year of 1928 was an outstanding one in Pi Kappa Delta activities at Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia. There was no other organization on the campus, that was before the student body, both in print and public presentation, as frequently as this organization.

A few representative projects which made Pi Kappa Delta a live organization might be stated.

1. Sponsoring Intra-mural Forensics. The impetus given to active forensic participation last year resulted in a successful intra-mural contest. Students capable of inter-collegiate activities were discovered through their work in these intra-mural contests. This year we have over twenty debates scheduled, eighteen extemporaneous representatives and twelve oratorical representatives. The intra-murals received publicity during the summer months through special articles in the college paper. The first issues this semester contained interesting plans and information concerning intra-mural contests. Members of Pi Kappa Delta met with fraternities and other organizations and explained the advantages of entering representatives. A three-dollar entrance fee was required this year, which is to be refunded if the representatives continue their activities until the end of the contests.

2. Public Recognition Services. At the beginning of the fall semester, a chapel is devoted to a recognition service for those who have actively participated in some phase of forensic work, and new members of Pi Kappa Delta receive their keys. All winners of first and second places are awarded recognition pins. The presidents of the winning organizations receive the loving cups awarded in the intra-murals.
The Pi Kappa Delta banquet is given for new members the following day. This banquet marks the opening of inter-collegiate forensics.

3. Pi Kappa Delta Publicity. The publicity department of K. S. T. C. has been a big factor in the success of our organization. The department has carefully followed each forensic representative, reporting his record to his home town paper. The school paper has brought the attention of the student body to the ideals and achievements of Pi Kappa Delta. The Sunflower, our college annual, devotes ten pages to forensics, featuring the representatives of intra-murals, inter-collegiate and national contests.
Kansas State Debate League Champions

K. S. T. C. won the State Debate League championship last year. One debate was lost during the entire season. Four of the League debates were on the Pi Kappa Delta question and two were extemporaneous debates. The teams had a number of judgeless debates with teams from other colleges.

Exceptionally large crowds attended the extemporaneous debates held in the Little Theater at the Emporia Teachers College last year.

John Young, winner of the state extemporaneous contests last year, is one of the best impromptu speakers in the Kansas collegiate class. At the National Pi Kappa Delta meeting at Tiffin last year, Young advanced to the finals. In addition to his ability at extemporaneous speaking Young has been on debating teams. He is president of the Emporia chapter of Pi Kappa Delta this year.

Louise Pennington has won the state women's extemporaneous championship for two years, and represented the Kansas Teachers at Tiffin last year. She recently received a diamond for her key. Miss Pennington will represent her school in the state contests again this year.

Kathryn Kayser was awarded third place in the state oratorical contest last year, and also entered the debates at Tiffin. In addition to her forensic work, Miss Kayser is editor of the Sunflower, yearbook at her school.
The Ohio State Peace Oratorical Contest

Won by a ΠΚΔ Speaker

The meeting of the American Peace Society in celebration of their centennial anniversary held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 7th of May, last, furnished one of the most unusual and yet most desirable backgrounds before which an Oratorical Contest could possibly be staged. Ambassadors and notables from many foreign countries gathered together with the leaders in peace activities in this country in the vast auditorium of Cleveland’s Public Hall, with a seating capacity of fifteen thousand, to discuss ways and means of furthering the great peace program for which the organization is responsible.

It was before the delegates to such a convention that the finals in the State Peace Oratorical contest were held. Two weeks previously in district contests held in the State all had been eliminated save the representatives from six colleges. They were as follows: John L. Willert, of Case at Cleveland, Ohio; Lewis D. Sylvester, of Ohio Wesleyan, at Delaware, Ohio; Alan Green, of Western Reserve University at Cleveland; Allan Bowe, of Wooster College at Wooster, Ohio; Earl Morris, of Wittenburg College at Springfield, Ohio; and Paul Sheats, of Heidelberg College at Tiffin, Ohio;—Ohio Beta Chapter of Pi Kappa Delta.

First place was awarded to Paul Sheats of Heidelberg, and second place to Earl Morris of Wittenburg, a Tau Kappa Alpha school. The title of the winning oration was: “Then Shall We Tave Peace,” and was organized on the basis of an imaginative vision of the world in 1948 from which vantage point the shortcomings of our present efforts toward World Peace could be pointed out. The suggested solution lay in the establishment of an international air police, possibly under the supervision of the League of Nations with power to quell disturbances and preserve the peace.

The list of seven judges bears a number of noteworthy names which deserve special mention. They are as follows: Dr. A. O. Thomas, Augusta, Me., Commissioner of Education in that state and president of the Worlds Federation of Education associations; George Maurice Morris, prominent at-
WATCH US GROW!

Last Membership Card issued, No. 8412;
Last Key issued, No. 5944.
Both of these went to Henry M. Owl, a member of the General chapter, who engaged in both debating and oratory at Lenoir Rhyne College, Hickory, North Carolina.

We have the following information regarding Mr. Owl, our newest member:

"Mr. Henry Owl is a Cherokee Indian descended from a long line of chiefs, his uncle having long been the chief of the Eastern band of the Cherokees which has a reservation in the western part of North Carolina. He studied for a short time at the University of California and at Columbia University (partly while engaged in playing ball). He spent three years at the Lenoir Rhyne College, receiving his degree there. He is said to be the first Cherokee ever graduated from a North Carolina college. His Alma Mater says of him: "He is a real gentleman, a great athlete and a fine student." This year he is working for his Master's degree at the University of North Carolina.

The prizes awarded were: first prize, $60.00; second prize, $40.

It might be mentioned in this report that two months previously Chas. LeGallely, also of Ohio Beta chapter, Heidelberg College, placed second in the Old Line Oratorical Contest which is held annually in this state.
FROM OUR NEW CHAPTERS

Of the twelve who applied for membership in Pi Kappa Delta at the national convention held at Tiffin, Ohio, last April, five colleges presented credentials which seemed to the National officers to place those colleges in the list of desirable eligibles. We have the following word from four of these schools in answer to our inquiry for statements concerning this year’s programs. It would seem from the extensive plans here outlined that ΠΚΔ made no mistake in admitting these schools.

Shurtleff college, the Lambda Chapter of Alton, Illinois, has an increased interest in forensics, they report. A larger debate schedule is being planned, to culminate in a tour by automobile through Missouri, southeastern Kansas, Oklahoma, northern Texas and Arkansas. H. B. Allen, coach of debate, is eager to hear from colleges in that territory regarding prospective debates. Recent admission into the state oratorical association has made for a larger interest in oratory also, and the two all-college contests for men and women have been moved up to December in order to permit the winners to represent Shurtleff in the state contest in February.

There has been great interest in forensic activities for many years at Wesleyan. Debates have been scheduled with other colleges during the past eight years.

Originally there were two debating clubs on the campus which competed with each other, but when intercollegiate debating was taken up the two combined into one. This club, known as the “Wesleyan Forensic Association” has been a member of the State Forensic Association since the state group was founded.

Since the start of intercollegiate debating at the school, interest has grown steadily in the work of the forensic group, which is one of the most active and efficient on the campus. The number of candidates for the debating squad has increased every year.

The membership of the club is limited to fourteen. All varsity debaters and orators are eligible for membership, and others may enter by invitation. The club holds regular meetings and during the past year two banquets have been held with members and professors in attendance. The purpose of the organization has been to carry on forensic work and to arouse interest in this work among the rest of the student body.

Oratory holds much interest at Wesleyan. A try-out is held each year and a representative is sent to the state oratorical contest. Representatives
from Wesleyan have won this contest four out of the last five years, and won second place the other year.

Wesleyan has always held a high place in debating in the state. During the past two years, seven out of nine debates have been won by Wesleyan teams.

Debating activities are supported by the college, which furnishes money for trips and other expenses.—West Virginia Wesleyan University

The forensic season at Simmons University, Abilene, Texas, opens with a debate with the Sydney team from Australia on October 29th. Our question for debate is, "Resolved: That Parliamentary form of government is superior to the Presidential form." We have the negative side. We have other debates arranged with the following:

- Baylor University, Waco, Texas.
- Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas.
- Saint Edwards University, of Austin, Texas.
- Texas Technological College of Lubbock, Texas.
- University of Mississippi.
- Denton Teachers College, of Denton, Texas.
- Howard Payne College, Brownwood, Texas.

We plan to send a full representation to the District Pi Kappa Delta convention this year.

We plan to add other schools to our itinerary when we go to Mississippi this spring. We will also have a delegate in the Texas State Oratorical contest, and we are planning to debate with several members of the Dixie Debating League.

"Our forensic program here calls for four state debates and two contests outside the state, one in Illinois, the other in Michigan. Moreover, we shall have representatives in the state oratorical and extempore speaking contests of the Wisconsin Teachers Colleges, to be held at La Crosse, in April.

We offer here a four-year course in speech, leading to a Bachelor of Education degree. Students may major or minor in speech work. At present we have in college twenty-two students who are either speech majors or minors. The specific courses which we offer are:

- Foundations of Speech.
- Argumentation and Debating.
- Extempore Speaking.
- Corrective Speech.
- Play Production.
- Oral Interpretation of Literature.
- Methods of Teaching Speech in the Secondary School.

—State Teachers College, Oshkosh, Wisconsin.
A NEW FORENSIC YEAR AND YOU

The membership of Delta Sigma Rho, Tau Kappa Alpha, Pi Kappa Delta and like organizations, active and graduate, is larger than the enrollment of our largest American university. The personnel of this membership stands high in scholarship. The personality and character of this group has been and will continue to be, a powerful force for good. Would it not be interesting to know to what extent the ability to speak effectively, gained through contest participation, will have contributed to the final success of our members? No thoughtful person will doubt the value of such membership and the activity it encourages. In view of our common faith in the worth of Pi Kappa Delta, is it not strange that some chapters do not make more of their membership in the fraternity? We cannot but wonder if the few who show no active interest share our common faith. Are there any chapters or individuals, even of those who grant fully its worth, who really make the most of it? No one will claim that we do. Our most active chapters will realize more fully than others to what extent we fail.

Let us all think in terms of our highest possible personal and local group achievement. Let us attempt seriously to evaluate Pi Kappa Delta as it is and as it may, under intelligent leadership and group cooperation, become. As a member of a local group—that of your
own college—do your very best. Assist in developing a group loyalty and solidarity. Develop a sense of “belonging.” The key is a challenge to local and personal achievement.

As new national officers take up the responsibility of their various offices some may fear for our continued progress. If our new officers were all new in the speech field or in their interest and concern for the growth of our local work or the national organization, such fear would be well founded. Happily, however, such is not the case, as a glance at The Forensic over a period of years will show. Then, too, we still have the experienced counsel of many former leaders in Pi Kappa Delta altho they may not now hold national office.

Furthermore we believe there is a spirit of friendship and mutual helpfulness within the group that will insure continued cooperation and progress. The Editor has received many letters from officers and others evidencing clearly the truth of this statement. Already we have friends we did not know we had. We hope they will remain our friends after the first issue of The Forensic, that they may give us a chance to eliminate mistakes and put out a better magazine in January, and still a better one in March and May. If we live thru the first year as editor we will hope in the second year to merit, in some small degree, the honor of our position.

The editor wishes to gratefully acknowledge receipt of material for The Forensic, both for that which was not used in this issue as well as for that included. We appreciate your cooperation in prompt correspondence. We received help in some way from all except two to whom we addressed inquiries. We especially want to thank our National President Veatch, former president and editor, Westfall, and Secretary Finley. I wish all delinquent chapters and members could know how efficient and prompt in correspondence Prof. Finley is. The new editor would have been badly lost without the whole-hearted support of Westfall, Veatch and Finley. We want to express our appreciation, also, to Pflaum, Menchhofer, Smith, Hopkins, Marsh, Nichols, and others not here named.

It is our ambition to edit a magazine that our membership will read. We shall expect to include in its pages discussions of various speech problems; representative forensic contributions in the different contest activities; news of chapter and individual achievement, and suggestions for the solution of mutual problems. In view of the fact that only 10% of the copies of our magazines will go to coaches
we feel that we should keep in mind primarily the student membership in selecting our material.

The Heidelberg Convention with its hospitality and its distinct achievement is history. That achievement and the friendship of our associations there we will not forget. They will serve as a lofty challenge as we turn our attention to the future and our next great national convention at Wichita. In the meantime let’s make of every Province convention a little national convention.

Come Over Into Macedonia and HELP US!

VOTE NOW!

Cast your ballot now so your judgment may be registered in the National By-Mail Pi Kappa Delta Oratorical Contest. See ballot in this issue of The Forensic.

OUR PRESIDENT SUGGESTS—

George McCarty will turn out a good Forensic, but—a new man breaking in on a task like that needs all the assistance that he can get. If any of you run across material that you think might go in the Forensic, send it to the editor. Also, if you have any suggestions or ideas, send them to him. He can look them over and use his own judgment. And if the new editor asks you to write something or do something for The Forensic—DO IT—and do it right away.

Several letters have mentioned the possibility of extending the next National Convention to five days. What do the rest of you think about it? This is not a matter that needs to be settled this year but one that we ought to talk about and discuss. At present, I am a little opposed. With the debates that most of our teams take on coming and going, I rather feel that four days is long enough.
In regard to finances, Finley points out that to balance the dropping out of freshman debates and the raising of the requirements for membership, we have the increased fee. My understanding was that that increase was to provide for the provincial organization. How about it, am I wrong? However, we are in very good shape financially and our chief care will be to keep things so.

Members of Pi Kappa Delta can help the national organization to do two things. It may help in the disposing of Volumes I and II containing winning debates, orations, and extemporaneous speeches, of the sixth and seventh national conventions. Every library should have these two volumes. Some chapters or individual members may want to own them. The price is $1.00 each. You may be able to help sell these volumes in another way, also. There may be some colleges not members of Pi Kappa Delta and high schools that are this year using one of the questions used in the last two national convention tournaments. If any member reading this knows of any school who is using either of these questions, kindly send that information to the editor of The Forensic. If we can serve other organizations in this way and incidentally sell some of the volumes prepared for that purpose we and they will profit by that arrangement. Tell prospective purchasers to place their orders with National Secretary Finley, Greeley, Colorado.

WHO IS YOUR PROVINCE GOVERNOR?

Here is the list of governors as far as Secretary Finley can provide them.

2. L. G. Graham, Culver-Stockton, Canton, Mo.
5. R. E. Untereiner, Caltec, Pasadena, Calif. (?)
6. F. W. Lambertson, Dakota Wesleyan, Mitchell, S. D. (?)
7. Ross Compton, North Texas Teachers College, Denton, Tex.
8. Gilbert Garretson, Oklahoma City College, Oklahoma City, Okla. (?)
10. Evan E. Anderson, Gustavus Adolphus, St. Peter, Minn.
11. C. C. Cunningham, North Carolina State, Raleigh, N. C.
13. Verton M. Queener, Maryville College, Greensville, Tenn.

You will note there is some uncertainty about these officers. Please get word to the Secretary or the Forensic Editor setting us right.
WHAT SUBJECTS SHALL WE DISCUSS IN THE FORENSICS?

Since the editor wants to make of The Forensic, a magazine that the members will read, we are anxious to know what you would like to have appear in its pages. We have asked a few to state themes for this purpose. The following have been suggested:

1. A publicity manager for forensics.
2. Shall we receive oratory for the men?
3. The elusive prejudice factor in contest judging.
4. Action as a factor in speech effectiveness.
5. Voice and the speech mechanism—what can we do about voice?
6. Possibilities in the professional lecture field.
7. The practical value of oratory.
8. How can we get a real community interest in forensics?
9. Are non-decision debates practical and satisfactory?
10. How can we standardize the judging of debates and oratorical contests?
11. The value of Literary Societies in the Forensic Program.

Please make your suggestions to the editor for topics in which you are interested. Which of the above would you like to have appear?

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Volume II "Winning Debates and Orations," published by P. K. D. Secure from National Secretary Finley—$1.00

Also inform the Forensic Editor of any colleges or high schools that are this year using the official question of Pi Kappa Delta last year.
Those in charge of The Forensic are interested in mailing out copies of our magazine to individuals rather than to chapters as in the past. All seem to favor the idea if it can be done. We feel that by such arrangement, The Forensic would be of more value since under the old system, copies did not always get into the hands of the members.

There are certain difficulties in connection with introducing this change. These difficulties can be removed with the cooperation of the members and through that way only. Please note the paragraph from our national secretary on this matter:

"With regard to the mailing list, the expense would not be a serious matter. The postage would be just the same. The additional expense would come from having to make up mailing galleys for our 1,500 or so members and then stamp those names on the magazines for each issue. The publishers would increase their bid somewhat on this account, no doubt, but still it wouldn't amount to a great deal. The real objection to the plan comes in the difficulty of getting the addresses of all these students and then keeping them up to date. Students move around so much that within three months, perhaps, 25% of the addresses would have to be changed.

Then the job of getting these addresses in the first place is no small task. By starting on it now and keeping at it industriously we would get it nearly completed by June. I get a complete list of active members every year in order to check up the local chapter rolls against the names in my office; I mean I try to get it. By June I manage to get all but two or three chapters to send in their lists. Of course I tack fines on the delinquent chapters but that doesn't have any effect if I can't get anybody to answer my letters.

If you feel that the proposed change would be sufficiently advantageous and if as chapters we may have your cooperation in the plan, we will at least make a start toward the change.
PRESIDENT-EDITOR WESTFALL

Pi Kappa Delta loses this year the valuable service of Alfred Westfall who for the last four years has been our national president and editor of THE FORENSIC.

In that time Professor Westfall has become well acquainted with the affairs and folks of Pi Kappa Delta. Unselfishly he has served our organization without compensation. He has contributed valuable counsel in the deliberations of our national officers. He has written many articles of value, the substance of which has grown out of his teaching experience and contact with forensic organizations. Pi Kappa Delta is greatly indebted to Alfred Westfall.

As we have observed him at the time of our national conventions and elsewhere, we have been impressed that while he has not received material compensation for his work, he has added greatly to his store of friendship. Students and professors of speech alike, respect his opinions and value his constructive criticism in problems that concern our organization and they have learned to think of him as a personal friend.

Mr. Westfall is at present a student of the University of Missouri at Columbia, doing work toward his Ph. D. degree in English. Although we are sorry to be without his direct service as in the past, we greatly admire his courage and determination in working toward a higher degree. In this action he is exemplifying that ever present spirit of his to "carry on" in a larger measure.

Alfred Westfall, the brotherhood of Pi Kappa Delta appreciates your very real service to us, and wish for you an ever increasing possibility of service and resultant happiness, feeling confidently that whatever worthy task may come to your hand to do, will be executed efficiently and thoroughly.
WESTFALL ON EXPERT JUDGE LIST

South Dakota Inter-Collegiate Forensic Association lists our former Editor in its Expert Judge Group.

The South Dakota Inter-Collegiate Forensic Association will this year as in recent years, use the expert judging system for its annual oratorical and extempore speaking contests. Of the list of half a dozen outstanding men in the field of speech, the state organization of South Dakota includes Alfred Westfall.

Mr. Westfall served as judge in the province convention of Pi Kappa Delta in South Dakota four years ago. Instructors in speech in South Dakota agreed in their state meeting recently that no one had given more universal satisfaction. When his name was listed this year with the expert group there was no word of opposition from any school. This action is a tribute to Professor Westfall’s standing in the field of speech and as a critic judge.

While Mr. Westfall is studying toward the advanced degree at the University of Missouri, he will no doubt have some time for judging speech contests. Schools in Missouri and adjoining states should take advantage of his nearness to them.

Professor Westfall knows the speech field. He is absolutely fair in his decisions and constructive in his personal criticism to contestants. He is interested always in personal helpfulness and the promotion of better forensics.

The Iota chapter of Western Union College, Iowa, will include in its forensic program, debate trips through Iowa, one through Nebraska and another one in South Dakota. They also advise that they expect to be represented in all departments in the provincial convention in Huron, South Dakota, next spring.

North Central College of Naperville, Illinois, will meet the English Universities’ Women’s debate team at Naperville on November 19th. The Pi Kappa Delta chapter there expect to stage several Inter-collegiate debates in outlying communities before community clubs, churches and the like.
Our New Forensic Editor

President Veatch's appointment of Professor George McCarty of South Dakota State College to the editorship of The Forensic, brings to that post of influence and service, one who has had broad training and experience in the speech field.

As a student of Indiana University where he received the A. B. degree, George McCarty was interested in speech activities from debate to dramatics. As a mark of the students' regard for him, they elected him president of Indiana University Union, the highest honor within their power to bestow. Mr. McCarty was for a time after graduation, principal of Indiana high school where he had charge of instruction in English and Speech. He holds an M. A. degree from Columbia University and has done further work in Speech at the University of Wisconsin. For the past eight years he has been head of the Department of Speech at South Dakota State College. In the State Forensic Association and in the province conventions of Pi Kappa Delta, Mr. McCarty has been active and influential. The plan of extemopore speaking devised by him has been for the past several years used by the South Dakota Inter-collegiate Forensic Association and in the last two provincial conventions. Last year this plan was used in the finals of the national Pi Kappa Delta convention tournament.

The representatives from South Dakota State College have, under Mr. McCarty's direction, in recent years, won their share of contests. Three years ago the orator from State College won the state and interstate oratorical contests and placed fourth in the national contest. In the last provincial convention their orator won first and their extemopore speaker second, in these events for women. In the National Convention Debate Tournament of last April, South Dakota State with one team went to the semi-finals winning third place in the National Debate Tournament.

Professor McCarty has had a varied and practical platform experience outside of the classroom. He saw a year's active service overseas during the World War. After the signing of the Armistice he went with the Army of Occupation into Germany. During part of his time there he was assigned to the duty of entertainment of the American groups, and until his division returned to the United States, engaged in this service, as a member of a dramatic company. He returned to Europe a year ago as a member of the "Second A. E. F." In recent years George McCarty has addressed many audiences, educational and popular in the United States and Canada. He spent the season of 1926 lecturing and as manager and a member of his dramatic company for the Redpath Chautauquas.

Mr. McCarty's experience as a teacher of speech and as a practical public speaker has prepared him for his work as editor of The Forensic.
Miscellany, Et Coetera, And the Like, — — And So Forth

We asked the publisher for a “warmer” cover page for The Forensic, thinking the former one a bit “cold” and “logical.” You will agree with us, we believe, that the cover used satisfies the “warmer argument.”

We hope you like red. We always have, since our first red suit.

This has nothing to do with “seeing red.” Speakers should remain balanced, using good judgment at all times. Keep your imaginative head in the ethereal blue, but your feet on “terra firma.”

Don’t jump at conclusions. As some wag has said: “That is the only exercise some people get.” Don’t conclude, for example, that everyone who sports a cauliflower ear is a prize fighter. He might have gotten such decoration by diving under the table after his napkin.

Are you busy as a college student? You will be bustier as a college professor or in any other profession, if you make good, to an equal degree.

“Bite off more than you can chew and then chew it.” —Roger Babson.

“He is educated who can think what he feels, say what he thinks and who knows at all times what his mouth says.” —Selected.

“Nothing is improved by anger, unless it be the arch of a cat’s back. A man with his back up is spoiling his figure! A man looks none the handsomer for being red in the face. And it takes a great deal out of a man to get into a towering rage.”
We believe there is no royal road to effectiveness in speech save through concentrated effort over a period of time working with keen interest toward the goal.

A well-known correspondence school in its publicity concerning public speaking pictures a helpless, confused young man grasped by hands that reach from nowhere, holding his legs, arms and mouth.

Apparently the young fellow is greatly inhibited physically and mentally. The picture carries the caption, "Do unseen hands keep you dumb when you ought to talk?"

This picture and the comment, suggest by contrast a very different situation in which a man is addressing an audience, many of whom are asleep. Some are leaving "the place of the speakin.'" The speaker has talked for an hour dealing in platitudes, giving nothing of interest or value to anyone. He does not know that his audience is asleep or leaving. Apparently he is entranced with the sound of his own voice. For this second picture, we suggest the counter caption: "Do you talk when unseen hands ought to strike you dumb."

This is the way Mark Twain advertised his first speech engagement:

**A Splendid Orchestra**

is in town, but has not been engaged.

Also

**A Den of Ferocious Wild Beasts**

will be on exhibition in the next block

**A Grand Torchlight Procession**

may be expected; in fact, the public are privileged to expect whatever they please.

Doors open at 7 o'clock

The trouble to begin at 8 o'clock.
Among Forensic Folk

If this section of The Forensic contains no news of your chapter, let us hear from you.—The Editor.

Debate prospects are bright for '29 at Yankton College, Yankton, South Dakota.—College paper.

The Oklahoma Zeta chapter of the Oklahoma College for Women will meet the Sydney debaters this fall.

The Oklahoma Baptist University will meet the Sydney debaters on November 6th.—Oklahoma B. U. Bulletin.

A number of the colleges are debating the national campaign issues as "curtain raisers" to the season's forensic programs.

"Little Campaigners" is the name given debaters at Gustavus-Adolphus, who are debating the campaign issues of the national election.

Of all the college papers that came to the editor only one contained an editorial on forensics. Perhaps more will do so later in the season.

Professor B. W. Folsom, formerly of Missouri Wesleyan College, is now head of the Department of Speech at Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa.

The Centenary College of Louisiana at Shreveport, has already contracted for nine debates from last year and anticipating acceptance of several others from their geographical rivals.

Professor Harkness reports a 40% increase in enrollment in the Speech Department over previous years. Many debates and other forensic plans are under way.—South Dakota Zeta, N. S. T. C.

Willard Jordan, veteran debater and orator of South Dakota Alpha is the forensic manager at that school this year. He announces that twenty-two freshmen have signed up for debate.—College paper.

The province meeting of Pi Kappa Delta including Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana meets with the Northern Texas State Teachers College at Denton in the spring. The Howard Payne, Texas Delta chapter, will send a full team of contestants, both men and women in all events.—College paper.

The debaters of Kansas State Teachers College will meet the Sydney debaters in November on the proposition of Parliamentary vs. the Presidential form of Government. At that time they will invite all of the high schools in the vicinity to hold a tournament there, climaxing the tournament with the Sydney debate.

Have you secured your copy of
The Ohio Delta chapter of the University of Akron, Ohio, initiated into the club, Professor Donald Hayworth, head of the Speech department at that school. Professor Hayworth was formerly active in debating at Penn and Grinnell colleges in Iowa and at the University of Wisconsin.—College paper.

The Oklahoma Beta chapter of the University of Tulsa has an interesting schedule to present this year. The debate team expects to make a trip into Texas where they will contest with several southern universities. At the Oklahoma Inter-Collegiate Convention there will be a round of debates between some six of the universities of Oklahoma. The team is also planning a radio debate.—College paper.

Some chapters find time for play as well as hard work. The Iowa Iota chapter of Western Union were the guests recently of Miss Verna Baldwin on their first outing of the season. Miss Baldwin, who was a member of last year’s debating team, is teaching this year.

November 1st has been set for the preliminary try-outs for both men and women debaters at Monmouth College. Debates have been tentatively arranged with Carroll, Augustana, and Coe Colleges for the men, and with North Central and Shurtleff Colleges for both men and women.

At the annual meeting of the South Dakota intercollegiate forensic association held in Sioux Falls, October 6, it was decided to hold the annual oratorical and extemopore speaking contests of the association at the home of the Elta chapter of Pi Kappa Delta at Augustana College on February 15th and 16th. Two critic judges will determine the winners—one judge for each day’s events. Prof. Alfred Westfall, former National president of Pi Kappa Delta, is one of the half dozen judges acceptable to all schools.

Shurtleff College was recently admitted to membership in the State Forensics League. Within the last year Shurtleff has shown considerable interest in forensic activities judging by their membership in various organizations. One year ago, Shurtleff was admitted to the Mid-west Debate Conference. In February it was admitted to the State Inter-collegiate Oratorical Association. In April, after a two-year struggle it was admitted into Pi Kappa Delta. As a member of the State League, Shurtleff’s debating in the future will be linked with that of the principal colleges in the state.

WINNING DEBATES AND ORATIONS, VOLS. I AND II?

Raymond Mischler and Charles Thomas, standing; Maurice Naehlen, seated. Mischler and Naehlen were the debate representatives of Western Union College at the National Convention of Pi Kappa Delta last April. They were not eliminated until the seventh round.
Plans for the annual Forum Debate are under way at the College of Idaho.—*College paper.*

Freshmen debate try-outs were held at the beginning of the college year at the College of the Pacific.—*College paper.*

Professor B. D. Silliman, debate coach at Coe College, was chosen president of the Mid-west Debate Conference recently held in Chicago.—*Coe College paper.*

With four veteran men debaters and seven women from last year’s squad back in school and a promising group of yearlings competing for remaining places, Hamline’s debate prospects are promising for the coming year.—*College paper.*

The Michigan Delta chapter of Michigan State College at East Lansing is planning a debate tour of Ohio and Kentucky. There is also a Western trip planned in which their teams will meet schools of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri.

Miss Mildred McGhee, debate coach at Culver-Stockton College, spoke before the annual coach convention of Missouri and Kansas at Kansas City recently, on the subject: “The Value of Analogous Illustration in Debate.”—*College paper.*

The Illinois Intercollegiate debate league has returned to the state championship plan of conducting this year’s debates. The expert judge system of decisions will be used leading to the final state championship determination.—*Eureka College paper.*

The debate coaches from Kansas and Missouri, twenty-five in number, at their third annual convention held recently in Kansas City, selected for their Pi Kappa Delta League debates this season the proposition: “Resolved: That we should use the direct primary form of election in nominating national officers.”

Professor E. Ray Skinner, formerly of the University of Wisconsin, is to have charge of the debating activities at the College of the City of Detroit, this year. Professor Skinner was a member of Pi Kappa Delta at Oklahoma State College where he was a member of the debate squad for three consecutive years.

At a meeting held in Chicago on September 29th the coaches of the Mid-west Debate Conference selected as their question for this year’s contest the following: “Resolved: That the public should retain ownership of and develop the principal sources of hydro-electric power in the United States.”

South Dakota State College will send a two-man debate team on a Southern tour during February and March. Their itinerary is not yet complete. The forensic manager, Chester Dickinson, would like to hear from any colleges that would not be too far out of line from South Dakota to Texas, who are interested in meeting the South Dakota debaters, and he would like to have them write him of such interest. South Dakota’s debate team at the national convention of Pi Kappa Delta last spring won third place in the National Debate Tournament.

HAVE YOU SECURED YOUR COPY OF
Plans for forensic events in the coming year were discussed at the first meeting of the Alpha chapter at Jamestown College, North Dakota.—*College paper*.

We note in the college paper of Virginia Alpha, one of the five groups granted charters at Tiffin last year, that that organization has seventeen new debate members.

As an encouragement to debate at Coe College, Pi Kappa Delta will give a cup to the winning sorority team as well as to the winner of the fraternity teams in the intra-mural debates there this year.—*College paper*.

The Iowa Mu chapter of Drake University opened their forensic program of the year by meeting at a banquet held for that purpose. The group expects to meet every week or two in like manner throughout the year.

Success in forensics this season at Morningside College will depend upon new material, according to the college paper. Walter Upton, champion in last year’s national Pi Kappa Delta oratorical contest, and other veteran speakers have been lost to Morningside through graduation and for other reasons.

The students in Extemporaneous Speaking at Ottawa University have organized themselves into a discussion group which they call the “Extemporaneous Forum of Ottawa University.” Current topics in which the students are or should be interested are brought before the Forum. The Forum has fourteen members.

“O. Max Gardner, generally conceded the next governor of North Carolina, developed his public speaking ability in one of the two literary societies of North Carolina State College,” stated Professor C. C. Cunningham, of the North Carolina Alpha chapter. Only one example of the advantages of public speaking.—*College paper*.

The Illinois Eta chapter of I. S. N. U. will be entered in both men’s and women’s debate leagues in Illinois this year. This is the first year for a women’s debate league. There are thirteen colleges members of the league. Large silver loving cups will be presented to the schools having the championship men’s and women’s teams.

South Dakota Delta chapter at South Dakota State College, the home of the Editor of The Forensic, held its first meeting of the year on October 11. A banquet was served, after which plans for the year were discussed. South Dakota State expects to have representatives in oratory, extempore speaking, and debate for both men and women at the province convention to be held at Huron, South Dakota, in April. The president of Pi Kappa Delta appointed class chairman to search out this year’s freshmen who have had experience in high school speech contests. Another activity which will be sponsored by this chapter this year is a Toastmaster’s Club, which will meet every two weeks, the purpose of which is to give the students experience in after-dinner speaking. Varied programs of readings, dramatic offerings and music will make up the regular banquet programs. As in former years, this chapter will hold its annual spring picnic. In June, Pi Kappa Delta will present one of Shakespeare’s plays in the Coolidge Sylvan Theater, dedicated by President Coolidge last year.

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The Iowa Alpha chapter reports: "A surprising number of men have attended the debate meetings and but few women, which is rather an unusual situation for debaters."

Professor Howard Gilkinson, who has been head of the department of speech at Yankton College of South Dakota in recent years, is this year doing advanced work in the department of Speech at the University of Iowa.

Professor Floyd Lambertson, who in recent years has been head of the department of Speech at Dakota Wesleyan University, is this year working towards his doctor's degree in Speech at the University of Iowa. Professor Lambertson has recently written another text on public speaking. His new text is entitled "Persuasive Speaking."

Professor Robert Mortvedt of St. Olaf College, will not be in charge of the work in Public Speaking this year at that institution, he having taken over the work of teaching of literature. The work in Speech will be under the direction of Mr. Harry L. Pearson who holds the Degree of Master of Oratory from the Chicago School of Expression and Dramatic Arts, and who has taught there for a number of years. Mr. Pearson also studied for a time at the Royal Academy in London.

The Colorado Beta chapter of Colorado Teachers College, the home of our National Pi Kappa Delta Secretary-Treasurer Finley, is sponsoring a debate tournament on the campus among the various sororities, fraternities, clubs and other organizations that may care to enter a team. The question to be used in the tournament is: "Resolved: That a student standard jury should have final jurisdiction over social and disciplinary problems." Pi Kappa Delta members are not eligible to compete in this tournament. Each organization may enter one team. A large silver loving cup is the prize to be awarded to the winner.

A debate which is arousing considerable interest in Southern California will be held at the University of California at Los Angeles, October 25th. A team from the University of Sidney, Australia, is coming to Hollywood to debate the affirmative of the proposition that "The world would be better off without the movies." The University of California at Los Angeles represented by Harold Kraft, Myron Smith, and Kenneth Piper, student body president, will support the negative. The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, and many prominent motion picture stars and producers, are rendering valuable assistance to the California debaters in the preparation of their case.

The Iowa Zeta chapter of Parsons College is sponsoring a debate tournament in which contests will be arranged engaging two teams of two members each from each of the four classes. Pi Kappa Delta members are not eligible to participation. Its members will act as judges in the preliminary try-outs. Later, two Pi Kappa Delta members will be designated as coaches for each class and under their supervision both affirmative and negative teams will prepare their questions upon this year's national Pi Kappa Delta question. Faculty members will act as judges in the final contest. Present plans include a public entertainment sponsored by Pi Kappa Delta in honor of all of the tournament speakers. Special notice will be given these speakers also in the Peria, Parsons' College Annual.