

Alumni Bulletin

COLLEGE CLASS GOES TRAVELING

For many years the Normal College has been asked to send classes to other cities for demonstrations of latest developments in physical education activities. The cost of a tour seemed to be prohibitive but since the delegates to the last convention of the American Gymnastic Union held in Elkhart Lake last June, saw the performance of the students the demand for a tour has become so strong that the Board of Trustees finally decided to make a trial trip this year.

This will be good news, we hope, for the Turners and the Alumni in those cities that can be visited this year. Arrangements have now been completed for performances in St. Louis, Cleveland, Buffalo, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. Most likely, Detroit and Akron will be included in the itinerary. Whether Chicago and Dayton will be visited this time is still uncertain; if Chicago can not be included the class may stop over there on the way to Camp Brosius and give a demonstration.

In St. Louis the class will give two demonstrations; one in the afternoon of April 9, at one of the high schools, and another in the evening of the same day at the Odeon or the Moolah Temple. It will then return to Indianapolis and go to Detroit on Monday, April 12. The next two days are reserved for Cleveland and Akron. On Thursday, April 15, there will be two performances in Buffalo. April 16, Pittsburgh will be visited and the tour will come to a close with a demonstration in the gymnasium

of Cincinnati University on Saturday, April 17.

The class will consist of twelve men and twelve women, to be accompanied by Mr. Rath, Mrs. Rath, Miss Ledig, and Miss Niebergall.

There is considerable expense connected with a trip of this kind. We therefore appeal to all the Alumni in the cities named, to assist in every possible way to make the tour successful. In each city, one or two of the members will take the matter in hand, and they will call meetings of the Alumni which every one should attend. The Turnvereine in each city have promised their help to the fullest extent. It should be the aim to fill every hall to capacity. All high school pupils who are interested in physical education, should be urged to go to the demonstrations, and all educators should be invited.

A large number of the students will attend the Turnfest in Louisville in June and will be called upon not only to act as judges but also to give several performances so as to add to the variety of the program.

THE 1926 SUMMER SESSION

This year's summer session will be under direction of Mr. W. A. Stecher who has accepted the invitation of the Normal College to again take charge of Camp Brosius for five weeks this year. The session will begin Monday, June 28, and end Saturday, July 31. An early summer session seems to be most agreeable as it will afford the students sufficient time for a complete

rest before school duties have to be taken up again in September.

Graduates will have the opportunity to make five semester hours' credit toward advanced standing, in Educational Sociology (2 hours) and Administration and Supervision of Physical Education (3 hours). The former course will be given by Mr. Fred Schnell, A. M., instructor in the Sheboygan, Wis., high school. Mr. Schnell is thoroughly familiar with latest ideas and methods in sociology having studied at Wisconsin University. The Normal College is particularly pleased to be able to announce that Mr. Stecher will give the course in Administration and Supervision. It will be based on the procedure prevailing in the Philadelphia public schools, and is an entirely new course offering much material never before presented. That it will be thorough and complete and will contain much important information, goes without saying. It will be of particular interest to administrators of physical education and to teachers who plan preparation in that direction.

Other academic courses to be given this year are, Descriptive Anatomy, by Dr. Edwin N. Kime, and Applied Anatomy, by Dr. C. B. Spath.

The practical work will be in charge of Mr. Otto Eckl, Mr. Paul Krimmel, Miss Clara Ledig, and Mr. August Auernheimer. Mr. Ernst Klafs will have charge of the course in swimming and diving.

Thus the Normal College has again prepared to give all those interested in physical education, an opportunity to combine a fine vacation in beautiful surroundings with studies and advancement in their profession. We are sure that many who have been there before, will be glad to come back to Camp Brosius, and we hope that they will induce many others to also attend our summer session.

PERSONALS

Hazel Schuenemann, '18, became Mrs. A. C. Kranemann last June.

Delia Gipe, '10, is among those who have recently taken the degree of "Mrs."

A baby boy arrived at the home of Carl Baer, '16, in Buffalo, on February 3.

Winifred McCarthy, '25, is married to Mr. Cliff Cassidy and is living in Omaha.

Dr. Albert Plag, '11, and Miss Erma Helmich were married in St. Louis, July 27th.

Alice Swettenham, '23, has been married, and calls herself Mrs. Dietschey now.

Lenore Suder, '08, is now Dean of Girls at Lake View High School in Chicago.

Lillian Neubarth, '19, was married to Dr. George Manting of St. Louis on June 30th.

Hans Goetz, Milwaukee, announced the arrival of a baby boy at his house on November 9.

Mary Schudel, '22, has changed her name to Mrs. Keith Cox and lives in Lebanon, Ind.

Mrs. Howard Dessert (Nelle Fuller, '17), and her little daughter are wintering in Florida.

Wm. Heiland, '24, has moved from Gary to Chicago and is teaching there in the public schools.

Mary Frances Henaman, '24, is married and lives in Des Moines, Iowa; her name is Mrs. Davison.

Health talks are given in Chicago high schools in connection with the physical education work.

Frances Helen Starck, '16, was married November 25, at Los Angeles. Her name now is Mrs. Eugene Wager.

Five Normal College graduates were added to the staff in the Kansas City schools this year: Ruth Frasier, Elizabeth Goudie, Irma Hartman, Mildred Strohkarck and Jacob Kazmar.

Louise Tag-von-Stein, '20, Los Angeles, announces that a boy, Nobel Norvelle, arrived at her house November 9.

Dr. Otto M. Koenig, '99, writes from Vienna, Austria, that he is very busy with eye-work in the clinics and likes it immensely.

The Illinois Alumni Chapter of Delta Psi Kappa had a big get-together luncheon at the LaSalle Hotel in Chicago during the holidays.

Pauline Bell, '25, is now substituting in the Cincinnati public schools for Ruth Rice, '20, who we regret to say, is down with appendicitis.

After teaching in Buffalo for a while Hattie Hettich, '24, has returned to her home in Chicago and is now teaching in the public schools there.

'25 members of the Omega Upsilon Sorority are circulating a "Round Robin" letter which enables them to keep in close touch with one another.

The members of the physical and health education staff of the Kansas City schools enjoyed a steak fry during the second week in November.

Mr. and Mrs. William O. Cooley of Buffalo announce the marriage of their daughter Edna Mae to Norman W. Braun, '22, on November 26.

A group of ambitious Normal College girls including Pearl Luce, Gertrude Law and Ethel Emrich, are keeping fit by taking clog dancing lessons.

Gretchen Stuart, '24, returned to her home in Chicago before the holidays because of illness, but in January took up again her duties in the schools of Stuttgart, Ark.

Sophie Hofmann, '21, formerly in the grade schools in Buffalo, has been promoted to a high school position and has also been made assistant principal of the Americanization work in the high school.

The marriage of Marjorie Clark, '19, to Forrest V. Ragsdale of the Mathematics department of Manual Training High School, took place in the summer, but through an oversight was not reported in the November Bulletin.

Working in a boys' club with a membership of 2300, Lewis Szeles, '25, in Rochester, N. Y., has his hands quite full. He has charge of the gymnasium and swimming pool, with two assistants. During January he gave lessons to 1493 boys.

The Buffalo Turnverein where Andy Lascari teaches, continues to advertise the Normal College wherever possible. They publish a neat folder giving full information regarding the Turnverein work including the principles of the Turnerbund, and a complete list of the faculty of the Normal College with the subjects taught.

While home in St. Louis during the holidays, Ann M. Hausknecht, '22, gave a card party for a number of Normal College Alumni and students. Those present were Louise Nagel, Therese Prinz, Vera Ulbricht, Sophie Hofmann, Gertrude Kessler, Marie Hanss, Ethel Saucier, Martha Hehrlein, Margaret Edwards, Lucille Spillman, Lucy Swinehart, Dorothea Schulz, Pearl Frank and Marie Hofmann.

"I received my copy of the Alumni Bulletin last Saturday and it was certainly welcome. I think that any one who reads one issue will agree that it is worth many times its cost. Not only does it serve as a news letter to all our loyal Alumni but also as a reminder of various little things in connection with the school and the graduates which are easy to slip one's mind, such as the song book. I enclose my dollar for the song book and wish you success." Eva L. Mohler.

MATERIAL FOR TEACHERS

Several new compositions by Mr. Rath have been issued in mimeographed form and may be purchased for a few cents. Others are sold out, and will not be republished excepting such as will be included in the new edition of "Free Exercises" (volume 2 of Theory and Practice of Physical Education) which we hope to get ready this spring. The following books and compositions are now carried in stock:

Theory and Practice of Physical Education, 3 volumes.	
Vol. 1. Gymnastic Dancing	\$1.50
Vol. 3. Apparatus Work and Athletics for Women	1.50
Outline of Foil Fencing (mimeographed sheets)	.50
Graded Apparatus Work for Men:	
Lower Grade	.50
Intermediate Grade (mimeographed sheets)	.75
Club Drill (Tales from the Vienna Wood)	.50
Reed Drill (Roses from the South)	.50
Bow and Arrow Free Exercises (La-Zingana)	.50
Folk and School Dances (23 dances, music and description)	.50
Frolic of the Brownies (with the original music)	.25
Starlight Waltz (music and mimeographed description)	.50
Wild Bird Mazurka (music and mimeographed description)	.50
A Schubert Garland (music and mimeographed description)	.50
The compositions listed below are furnished in mimeographed form (descriptions only); the music may be purchased at any music store.	
Compositions by Mr. Rath:	
Skaters' Frolic	\$.20
Easy Free Exercises for Moment Musical	.10

Free Exercises with Groupings for Men	.20
Wand Exercises to Moment Musical	.10
When the Sandman Calls (Missouri Waltz)	.10
Tylyl and the Blue Bird (King's Caprice)	.10
Silver Star Mazurka	.15
Compositions by Mr. Karl H. Heckrich:	
Aesthetic Movements (Port de Bras)	.20
Interpretive Dance Combinations:	
Chopin Waltz No. 1, Brahms Waltz No. 14	.20
Peach Blossom Ballet	.50
Chopin Interpretations (The day)	.50

EDUCATION AND LUXURIES

Look at the array of figures below! Would any really patriotic American claim that the schools are costing too much? If teaching is the nation's most important business—and it is so considered by the majority of intelligent people—money spent on education is relatively disproportionate!

Public School Expenditures \$1,036,000,000

FOR LUXURIES

Candy	\$1,000,000,000
Tobacco	2,111,000,000
Soft Drinks	350,000,000
Perfumes and Cosmetics	750,000,000
Admission to Theatres	800,000,000
Ice Cream	250,000,000
Cakes, Confections	350,000,000
Luxurious Services	3,000,000,000
Luxuries in Hotels, Restaurants	750,000,000
Luxurious Food	5,000,000,000
Joy Riding, Races, Pleasure Resorts	3,000,000,000
Cost of Luxuries	\$17,361,000,000
—Official Bulletin, Cincinnati Teachers' Association.	

WHERE ARE THEY?

Teachers of physical training seem to belong to the restless, wandering half of humanity. Of the approximately 800 graduates of the Normal College, 271 changed their addresses during the past year. In the great majority of these cases, there is no change of position involved but only the moving from one place to another in the same city. Will some one explain this tendency of moving, of taking new abodes every little while? Truly, the fact that one-third of our Alumni changed addresses within one year, has some meaning.

It is not surprising that out of the 271, thirty-one failed to send in their new addresses; in fact, that is a rather small percentage, and we are proud that our Alumni keep in so close a touch with the College. However, we want to retain on our list, all of the members and therefore print below the names of those "lost" during the last year together with those of twenty-two others who were likewise lost track of during previous years. Any one knowing the address of one of these "lost sheep" will do us a favor by sending it in.

Alexander, Mary V. (Mrs. Smyth)
 Barth, Robert
 Beckman, Lillie
 Bozart, Charlotte (Mrs. Stuart)
 Browning, Mary (Mrs. R. J. O'Neal)
 Butts, Doris
 Cameron, Rhoda
 Chandler, Emma
 Clark, Mildred
 Cobelli, Carl
 Deibig, Hilda (Mrs. R. R. Shorrock)
 Eichenlaub, Elmer
 Elliott, Dorothy
 Evans, Herbert L.

Fernschild, Frances (Mrs. C. L. Jeschke)
 Foertsch, Henry J.
 Fosdick, Euphemia
 Gault, Martha (Mrs. Coffing)
 Gebser, Carl
 Gipe, Delia
 Gipe, Mabel (Mrs. M. Roberts)
 Grebner, Edith
 Grundhoefer, Joseph
 Handler, Sylvia
 Hartje, Marie (Mrs. Arnold Nylene)
 Hermes, Wilna
 Jacobs, Margaret (Mrs. M. Hufford)
 Leen, Jane
 Lorenz, Fred
 Mason, Ruth (Mrs. Edwin Wolfe)
 Mezek, Irene
 Morrow, Alice
 Naumann, Fred
 Olson, Ruth
 Pierson, Harry
 Ploch, Dr. Bernard
 Quinn, Rose V.
 Rindel, Lucille
 Rieker, Meta (Mrs. Jos. Schumacher)
 Rothe, Emil C.
 Seiler, Gladys (Mrs. T. Kamplain)
 Seitz, Viola (Mrs. Harry Schumacher)
 Semon, Genevieve (Mrs. Shymer)
 Smidl, Henry
 Smith, Dorothy (Mrs. W. H. Severance)
 Struck, Harry
 Talbott, Grace
 Tetzner, Florence
 Wolf, Elsie
 Woolling, Josephine
 Wuehrmann, Chas.
 Yost, Gail

Emma Sollberger, '18, who teaches in the Illinois State School for the Deaf, was a visitor at the College Feb. 25.

SUCCESSFUL HOME-COMING

The largest crowd that ever attended a Home-Coming of the Normal College, showed up during the last Thanksgiving week. Enthusiasm was high during the three days of the celebration. Thursday afternoon the girls' dormitory was visited, and on Sunday afternoon there was open house at the Fraternity house. Many gatherings of smaller groups were held. The big event, of course, was the demonstration by the College classes for which the gymnasium was crowded to its limits. Many new exercises were shown, and every visitor praised the performance. Saturday noon, the Alumni banquet took place with a record attendance; more than ninety persons were present of whom 73 were graduates. Roll call resulted in response from the following classes: '81, '86, '90, '92, '98, '04, '11, '13, '14, '16, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24 and '25. A few members were called on for brief talks. One of the most interesting was Mr. Stecher's description of "hula-less" Hawaii which he visited last year. Mr. Streit and Dr. Ocker led in some spirited songs. We are sure that all visitors enjoyed the Home-Coming program and that they will come again next Thanksgiving. The following Alumni were present:

Geo. J. Altmann, August Auernheimer, Cora Baldauf, Ralph Ballin, Carl Bauman, Wm. Bischoff, Oral Bridgford, Harry Briggs, Ralph Carter, Robert Colwell, Ada B. Crozier, Mera Dinehart, Dorothy Eck, Walter Engelbert, Rosi Garcea, Wm. Gerber, Evalyn Giffin, Elizabeth Goudie, Anna Greve, Lelia Guenther, Anne Hausknecht, Martha Hehrlein, Wm. Heiland, Hattie Hettich, Esther Hoebner, Corinne Hofmeister, Lester Kettering, Coleman Kortner, Gladys Larsen, Andrew Lascari, Gertrude Law, Harvey Lecollier, Clara Ledig, Bernice Lorber, Elizabeth Madden,

Eva Mohler, Gertrude Nicke, Dr. Robert Nohr, Dr. W. A. Ocker, Ivan Overman, May Paddack, Robert Pegel, Arthur Pfaff, Mrs. Erna Pfaff, Raymond Ping Frances Points, Elizabeth Rath, Emil Rath, George Reichenbach, Martha Rice, Ruth Rice, Leo Rosasco, Martha Schneider, Louise Schoepfel, Russell Schott, Agnes Search, Wm. A. Stecher, Kate Steichmann, Wm. K. Streit, Henry Sudder, Curt Toll, Dorothy Troutman, Eunice Vine, George Vonnegut, Nelson Walke, Garnet Warren, Annabel Weinsheimer, Lottie White, Sara Whittemore, Martha Wigal, Viola Winterhoff, Raymond Wirth, Margery Wood, Irene Young, Dr. Carl Ziegler, Katharine Zimmerman.

PHI DELTA PI

Alpha celebrated Home-coming with a banquet in the Florentine Room of the Claypool Hotel Friday, November 27th. The evening proved a wonderful success, for twenty-two Alumni were with us, including our three past Grand Presidents, May Paddack, Louise Schumeyer, and Gertrude Nicke. We were expecting our present Grand President, Alice Frymir, too, but she could not arrive until the following Monday. After the dinner, our pledges entertained us with a most enjoyable program.

We celebrated Founders' Day February 2 with a dinner at the Athenaeum at which Clara Simon, a new rushee, was pledged. The pledges worked out a novelty program for the actives.

On February 13th the pledges gave a Valentine Party for the actives at the home of Louise Karle. The evening's entertainment consisted of dancing, stunts (by the actives) and above all the splendid lunch which was given us. Everything was carried out to conform with Valentine, and a wonderful time was had by all.

EDUCATION THROUGH PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Education Through Physical Education by Agnes R. Wayman, head of the department of physical education of Barnard College, Columbia University, is more than a handbook in the special education field. (Published by Lea & Febiger.) It is a philosophy of life. It is a polemic against so-called physical education systems which allot as high an average as \$170 per student to physical education, and expend it on 16 per cent of the student body. It would make athletics subsidiary to the department of physical education, and the departments of physical education really educative. Mere prowess is not a sufficiently social objective. For mere prowess must be substituted the ideal of play for everybody; play for health's sake; exercise which is recreation, and the kind of play in which the qualities of leadership emerge. This does not mean twenty-two players and seventy thousand spectators. Exploitation of women athletes is particularly objectionable. Of what special significance is it if in a single contest a girl from New Jersey can jump higher or run faster than a girl from France unless it should come to mean that the training system that produced her has developed in her whole class better lungs, stronger hearts, stronger arms and legs, and better neuromuscular control, and that persons so trained exhibit as well deeply ingrained ideals which will render them socially useful.

Thirty-three states have compulsory physical education laws. The methods of their enforcement are various. Tradition has overweighted practice in athletics for men. The situation with women, however, is sufficiently open for a significant statement such as this from Miss Wayman to induce better practice. For the standards she proposes represent

the collaborated or reported effort of the best of recent physical education achievement and the physical tests proposed constitute a program. The minimum of medical examination assures that the physical education student knows whether he can count upon the integrity of his heart and lungs. The maximum involves functional and anthropometric measurements which in the long run assures individual and collective adaptation of work while its cumulative data are of the utmost scientific interest.

The book supplies adequate forms for records, medical examinations, administration, and general conduct of the department. The collaboration it suggests would do much to clarify practices and improve standards. The book is well indexed and terminates with a comprehensive, topically arranged bibliography.

THE MISSING "GYMNAST"

An effort is being made to complete the library of the Normal College annuals, *The Gymnast*. Recently we have received a copy of the first annual, that of 1913, from the first editor-in-chief, Mr. G. H. Heinemann. We now have all of the volumes published except that of the year 1916. It would be more than appreciated if one of the Alumni possessing a volume of that year would be willing to sacrifice his or her copy so that it might fill in the existing vacancy.

Kindly communicate with Walter Scherbaum, 415 E. Michigan Street, if you have a copy that may be kept on record permanently. Advance information will avoid possible duplication.

We have received a few subscriptions for the 1926 *Gymnast*. Please do not delay if you are going to send in your subscription. We shall surely appreciate your favorable reply.

ALUMNI BULLETIN

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SHALL TEACHING BE GUIDED BY TRUTH OR BY MAJORITIES?

By Walter Lippman

(An address delivered at the last meeting of the Indiana State Teachers' Association.)

A number of earnest people have been suggesting recently that the city from which I come ought to be expelled from the Union. They see in New York the source of all wickedness, and they seem to believe that if New York newspapers and New York theatres and New York ideas could somehow be denied admittance to the rest of the country, there would be an end of sin and vice, crime would cease and the people would loyally and happily obey the Eighteenth Amendment. It is not for me to say that these optimistic gentlemen are wrong. They may be right. But if they are right all that the New Yorkers can say is that you have made us what we are today. For the people who conduct the destinies of New York were most of them born west of the Hudson River.

I hope, therefore, that you will take what I have to say not as some strange doctrine from a strange land, but as convictions due to an experience in an American city where the problems of American civilization are acute and unescapable. All things are magnified in New York because New York is so

large and crowded. But the things which are magnified are the things which perplex the whole American people; how to civilize commercialism, how to find dignity and ease in fast-growing communities, how to live in friendship with people of different tastes and traditions, how to achieve a true balance between urban and rural life, and how, in a specialized and complex world, to fit the ordinary man for the task of self-government. We have not solved these problems in New York, but we are acutely aware of them because we cannot escape them. And if from New York you hear an insistent outcry against intolerance and proscription against regulation and standardization and legal coercion, I beg you to believe that it is not because we are peculiarly licentious, but because we feel, from bitter daily experience, that unless we hold firmly to the traditions of liberty and resolutely learn to live and to let live, the whole American experiment will be in danger. In a small village of people of one stock and of one religion it may be safe to parade around with boasts of one's own superiority and with contempt for all who are not like ourselves. But what would be a harmless folly in a village would portend violence and brutality in a big city.

We in this hall belong to professions, teaching and journalism, which along with the ministry, are peculiarly responsible for preserving the atmosphere of reason and charity which is necessary to the solution of these difficulties. I do not delude myself into thinking that ministers, teachers and newspaper men are going to conduct American destiny, or that they have any peculiar qualifications as the saviors of American society. But I do believe that they can do much to maintain that tone of respect for truth, that respect for independence of mind and that loyalty to the decencies

of public discussion without which popular government soon degenerates into a street brawl.

During the last year an issue has arisen in this country which involves certain of the fundamental principles of your profession and mine. I should like to discuss that issue because I think you will agree with me that it is best to consider general principles in the light of specific cases.

The Legislature of the State of Tennessee passed a bill to forbid the teaching in schools supported by public funds of what is popularly called the doctrine of evolution. We are not concerned here as to the truth of the doctrine of evolution, nor in such questions as to whether it can be reconciled with religious beliefs, or even with the two accounts of creation in Genesis. We are concerned with a much more practical question—the question of the arguments used to justify the Legislature in exercising such power. Those who believe in the law argued that the taxpayers paid for the schools, and that therefore a majority of those taxpayers had the right to say how their money was to be spent. If they did not want their tax money to be spent on the teaching of a doctrine of which they disapproved, they had, acting through their Representatives in the Legislature, every right to forbid it. You have in this argument the doctrine of the absolute right of the majority to decide all questions. It amounts to saying that if a majority of the Legislature decided that the earth was flat, it was flat. It amounts to saying that the majority of the Legislature could, if it wished, repeal the multiplication table, repeal the law of gravity, declare that Julius Caesar never existed and that Napoleon Bonaparte was a Russian; for this doctrine makes the opinions of the majority the final test of truth in all public institu-

tions. So far as public schools go under the theory, that is right, that is true, which a majority by voting decides is right and true. The ultimate scientific test in education becomes a counting of heads and not an inquiry as to what's in the heads. The teacher, under this theory, is accountable not to the truth as he sees it, but to the biggest crowd of people, is accountable not to the authority of those who have devoted their lives to the study of a question but to the random opinions of a random collection of people who happen at any moment to constitute a majority. According to this theory, science must look not to the facts and to reason for its conclusions, but to the majority of the Legislature. The teacher, under this theory, becomes a mere transmitter of what the majority thinks the next generation ought to know. The teacher, under this theory, looks not to scholars for light, but to the reigning politicians.

This same doctrine is widely held in my profession. There are newspaper men who feel that they have said the last word on any subject when they have announced that they are giving the public what it wants. The doctrine has produced the tabloid newspaper, it has produced yellow journalism, it has produced jingo journalism, it has produced stale and tepid journalism; it has produced all the journalism in which the journalist regards himself as a caterer to the multitude and not as a man bound to seek the facts patiently and honestly and to report them fearlessly. The statute passed by the Tennessee Legislature carries this servile doctrine into the fabric of the law.

I do not need to tell this audience that this doctrine, if consistently practiced, would reduce popular government to absurdity. There is no particular wisdom in majorities. You aren't necessarily right because a whole lot of other peo-

ple agree with you. It's just as easy for a lot of people to agree on a falsehood as on a truth. It's just as easy for a lot of people to be deluded as to be informed. The majority may be right. It may be wrong. But the fact that it's a majority throws no light whatever on the question of whether it is right or it is wrong. To make the opinions of the majority, therefore, the fountain and the test of truth is to abandon the search for truth entirely. The majority will be right when it's enlightened, but if those whose business it is to seek the truth and to purvey it, merely try to please the majority, instead of consecrating themselves to the study of the facts and the use of their reason, we shall remain hopelessly inside a vicious circle of our own ignorance. This doctrine of the absolute right of majorities strikes at the roots of the teaching profession and of journalism.

We cannot serve two masters. Either the truth is what patient men find by examining the facts, or truth is what a majority happens to think. To one or the other source it is necessary for us to give our allegiance. I am sure that there is no doubt as to where we ought to give our allegiance; at all times we must resist the slavish and corrupt notion that numbers determine truth, that quantity determines quality. If we are to hand down anything to the next generation besides the ability to read cheap fiction, read the stock market reports and foot up bank balances, we must hand down this conviction; that truth is to be had only by stern and laborious inquiry, and that to respect those who have submitted themselves to this stern labor is the very essence of enlightenment.

If we owe any duty to society, it is the duty to present ourselves as people who do not live with our ears to the ground, who do not ride before every

wind, who do not, in short, sacrifice everything for the applause of the gallery. Majority rule is a device for governing certain institutions, but is neither omnipotent nor omniscient, not applicable to every phase of human life. If you are ill you go to the best doctor and seek his advice, and when you have that advice you don't care a plugged nickel if Congress and forty-eight State Legislatures all pass resolutions saying that he's wrong. If you want to build a home you go to an architect and an engineer, not to a mass meeting. If you read a newspaper you want the editor's honest opinion and not his opinion of what he thinks you would like him to think. If you go to school and study biology you want to know what biologists think and not what the Legislature of Tennessee thinks. For truth, for beauty, for friendship, for the things of the spirit, you do not go to the greatest number, for if you do you will not find them.

The majority is a sovereign power which, like every other sovereign power, king, prince, or institution, is tolerable only if kept strictly within constitutional limits. I object to the theory of the Tennessee statute as I object to the doctrine of the divine right of kings, because it is an assertion of autocratic power which is incompatible with a free and ordered civilization. Men can no more tolerate an absolute majority than they can tolerate an absolute monarch. And it does not make any difference whether the absolutism of the majority is called democracy, or popular government, or the will of the people. If the majority asserts its right to decide all questions and to govern all human affairs it is trespassing beyond its legitimate rights and must resolutely be put back in its place.

It is no easy thing, I admit, to determine where the powers of the majority

ought to end. But all constitutional government is an effort to fix the limits of power, and we in this generation can no more abandon the effort to set limits upon power than did our forefathers. They framed Constitutions and enacted Bills of Rights to limit the power of the sovereigns of their day. The American Constitution is perhaps the most systematic effort ever made by man to give weight to all the powers within the Nation and yet to prevent any one of them from mastering all the others. The very essence of the American Constitution is an attempt to keep all sorts of majorities—majorities by districts, majorities by States, majorities in the Nation as a whole—in equilibrium, balanced, with none of them absolute. If we wish to preserve not necessarily the letter of the Constitution but its essence, we must be quick to detect and quick to resist usurpation by any kind of power.

The power which we have to consider at this moment is the power of random majorities collected and directed by organized propaganda. These majorities, for which some men are now claiming the power to regulate our personal lives, our habits, our customs and our consciences, are produced by the conjunction of organized publicity and an incomplete education. The opinions of these majorities, for which such vast power is claimed, are not spontaneous judgments. They are worked up, stoked up, arranged and calculated by men, some of them sincere and some of them insincere, who have discovered this great and ominous fact; that popular education has made it possible to reach people with printed matter, but it has not prepared those people to discriminate as to what they receive from printed matter. The little red school house, my friends, has made it easy for the propagandist to flourish. The little red school house has not yet

made a citizenship immune to the blandishments and bamboozements of those who want to put things across.

How can it? How can you as teachers build up a resistance in your pupils against propaganda? How can we as newspaper men keep our pages clean against those who wish them not to report the facts and express their opinions but to create prejudice for something they wish to accomplish? I know of no way except by building up our own resistance to the propagandist.

The fundamental way to build up that resistance is to clear our own minds of the sophistry, of the democratic fallacy, that there is any peculiar righteousness in majorities. Unless we can look to the facts for our truths and not to the opinions of majorities, unless we look for our authority to tested competence and not to collected crowds, unless we learn to follow truth wherever it leads and not to judge it by the amount of applause, we are not fit to teach schools or to conduct newspapers.

We shall be failing in our highest duty to society, which is to contribute not a servile mind but a sincere one.

COME ACROSS!

The two most important deals before the public now are the purchasing of Florida real estate and the publishing of the Normal College Song Book. Of course, since we are loyal alumni, the Song Book is of greater importance to us. Have you remitted? If not, one dollar, please! Mr. Toll is more than glad to open envelopes containing checks. So far, one hundred and fifty former students have paid up, but we are still in need of one hundred and fifty dollars. This makes about the fourth reminder, but like Robert Bruce, we'll try seven times. Eventually, Why Not Now?

THE 1925 CLASS

Of the fifty-eight members of the two-year class who received their diplomas as Graduate in Gymnastics, eleven have returned for the third year's work. This was the last class to receive the G. G. diplomas; beginning next year, diplomas will be issued only to students who complete at least three years' work, and degrees awarded only upon the completion of the four-year course. The College classes, this year, consist of two men taking the fourth year's work, fifteen in the third-year class, fifty-three in the second year (including five specials) and fifty-three in the first-year classes (including two specials). Last year's graduates were placed as follows:

Three-year Class

Oral Bridgford, Manual Training High School, Indianapolis.

Mera Dinehart, Elkhart, Ind.

Bernadine Fridy, elementary schools, Syracuse, N. Y.

Elizabeth Goudie, elementary schools, Kansas City, Mo.

Irma Hartman, elementary schools, Kansas City, Mo.

William Matthei, Milwaukee (Wis.) University School.

Ivan Overman, Lincoln High School, Lincoln, Nebr.

Elizabeth Rath, Manual Training High School, Indianapolis.

Mildred Strohkarck, Bancroft Normal School, Kansas City, Mo.

Hugo Thomas, Supervisor, Johnstown, Pa.

Martha Wigal, high and elementary schools, Brazil, Ind.

Viola Winterhoff, elementary schools, Indianapolis.

Two-year Class

Estelle Andrews, Newport, R. I.

Ralph Ballin, elementary schools, St. Louis, Mo.

Carl Baumann, elementary schools, Buffalo, N. Y.

Pauline Bell, elementary schools, Cincinnati, Ohio.

William Bischoff, elementary schools, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Margery Blakely, club work, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Irma Bobrink, Lawrenceburg, Ind.

Mabel Bowser, high and elementary schools, Oil City, Pa.

Harry Briggs, high school, Terre Haute, Ind.

Freda Brister, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

June Brubaker, public schools, Peru, Ind.

Thelma Burnett, Y. W. C. A., Syracuse, N. Y.

Ralph Carter, elementary schools, Buffalo, N. Y.

Norma Dippold, elementary schools, Syracuse, N. Y.

Jane Duddy, Indianapolis.

Laura Elder, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Charles Evens, high and elementary schools, Akron, Ohio.

Ruth Frasier, elementary schools, Kansas City, Mo.

Harriet Fries, public schools, Mazomanie, Wis.

Rosi Garcea, elementary schools, Buffalo, N. Y.

Herman Gawer, elementary schools, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Catherine Graham, high school, Wau-paca, Wis.

Harold Hahn, Turnverein, McKeesport, Pa.

Martha Hehrlein, public schools, Dayton, Ohio.

Eleanor Holt, public schools, Godfrey, Ill.

Louis Kern, Holyoke, Mass.

Lester Kettering, public schools, Greenfield, Ohio.

Louis Kittlaus, Rock Spring Turnverein, St. Louis, Mo.

Florence Koenig, elementary schools, Reading, Pa.

Hyacinth Kolb, Buffalo, N. Y.

Herman Kurtz, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.

Evelyn Larkin, Franklin College, Franklin, Ind.

Bernice Lorber, Chicago, Ill.

Elizabeth Madden, elementary schools, Syracuse, N. Y.

Winifred McCarthy (Mrs. Cassidy), Omaha, Nebr.

Eva Mohler, elementary schools, Chicago, Ill.

Robert Pegel, public schools, Chicago, Ill.

Thomas Pfaender, Turnverein, New Ulm, Minn.

Elizabeth Schlich, public schools, Anchorage, Ky.

Louise Schoepfel, Shelbyville, Ind.

Agnes Search, Indianapolis.

Vera Simon, Buffalo, N. Y.

Florence Thorelius, Miami, Fla.

Elizabeth Underwood, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.

Mary Louise Viering, public schools, Johnstown, Pa.

Garnet Warren, public schools, Dayton, Ohio.

Dulce Weber, Milwaukee, Wis.

Sarah Whittemore, elementary schools, Buffalo, N. Y.

Raymond Wirth, elementary schools, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Irene Young, dancing school, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Katherine Zimmerman, elementary schools, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Elementary Class

Walter Engelbert, Turnverein, Evansville, Ind.

Max Grob, South-West Turnverein, St. Louis, Mo.

Emil Preiss, Turngemeinde, Chicago, Ill.

Henry Schiget, Turnverein, Monessen, Pa.

Lewis Szeles, Boys Club, Rochester, N. Y.

MR. RATH IN BUFFALO

Dean Rath followed an invitation to attend the annual convention of the Western New York Teachers Association in November and spent a day in Buffalo. The convention was well attended, and there were about 400 teachers present at the meeting of the Physical Education Section when Mr. Rath gave a lesson in fundamental free exercises; about 120 teachers got on the floor and went through the exercises on command. Preceding this, he gave a talk on the new phases of free exercises and lyric gymnastics. From expressions heard after the demonstration, the participants were well pleased, and all asked for printed copies of the instructions.

The Buffalo chapter of the Fraternity arranged for a separate meeting of Normal College Alumni which was attended by practically all graduates living in Western New York. Several addresses were made, and all participants reported a good time.

POSITIONS OPEN IN NEWARK

Examinations for applicants for positions in the public schools of Newark, N. J., will be held May 11. Positions are open for teachers of physical training in the senior high schools and elementary schools. Applicants for the former places must have had two years' experience. The salaries range from \$2700 to \$3800. Teachers of physical education in the elementary schools receive from \$1700 to \$3000. Applications must be filed before May 3; blanks will be sent upon application by Mr. David B. Corson, Superintendent of Schools.

PHI EPSILON KAPPA

With the second semester in full swing, Alpha chapter is getting ready to work out on eighteen innocent, unsuspecting pledges. The goat is being fed daily, as all of those who are going to ride are not in the midget class and the goat will have to be in shape.

A short review of Alpha's activities point to a season of work well done. On October 22, 1925, the Active chapter and the Alumni chapter met at Short's Cafeteria in the Ambassador Apartments for a dinner and talk-fest. The affair was a forerunner of other successful meetings. On Friday, January 8, 1926, Alpha Alumni united with the Active chapter and officially dedicated Alpha's table.

Homecoming week was a busy week for Alpha chapter. On Sunday before Homecoming, the new men were formally pledged at the Fraternity House. On Friday of the same week, the formal pledge banquet was held at the Athenaeum, and on Sunday, Alpha held open house at its new home at 1321 Central avenue. All afternoon the fair visitors and Alumni expressed their surprise and admiration at the wonderful house-keeping accomplishments of our bachelors.

A Tag Day for Alpha's table was a great success due to the liberality of our Alumni visitors during Homecoming week.

On February 26, 1926, the third Alumni Active dinner will be held at the Fraternity House, and our entertainment committee promises us a good time.

The Table is now a permanent fixture in the house and is certainly a wonderful addition to our home.

The news letters are awakening quite a bit of interest among our Alumni members, and are another proof of the progress of Alpha.

To date, Alpha has enjoyed a most promising and successful year, and this

is due to the whole-hearted support and cooperation given by both the Active and Alumni members of Alpha Chapter.

—Arthur Hermann, Secy.

OMEGA UPSILON

Dear Omega Alums:

November 13th marked another milestone for Omega Upsilon. The nile and myrtle were pinned on Ruth Gentrup and Blossome Olmsted—and of course the time just had to be Friday the 13th. What does that same date recall to your minds? Doesn't it seem coincident that it should fall on the same day and date this year?

On Saturday, November 21st, a little white cubby, tied with nile and myrtle ribbon, made its appearance in the rushee's rooms. That afternoon, the rushees were pledged at Peg's, and in the evening we all went to see "The Student Prince".

Two more cubbies were added to our ranks on November 23rd when Adele La Duron and Edna Shafer wore the nile and myrtle.

And then—Thanksgiving and Homecoming! How we looked forward when we would see some of our sisters again! Among the returned were June Brubaker, Jane Duddy, Ann Hausknecht, Eve Larkin and Peg Lytle. We were so glad to see them, and we wished that our other members were not so scattered, so that they might all have come.

On Friday, the 27th, a clever little rose luncheon was served, with a two-fold purpose—a welcome to our Alums, and a pledge party for "Laddie" and Edna. The decorations and favors were all carried out in the rose motif.

Jane's apartment was the scene of busy activity, both in the line of interior decorating and domestic arts. All this bustle denoted the Omega U. Christmas Pot Lunch party. It was a

huge success and everybody seemed to be enjoying themselves immensely.

Our formal initiation will probably be held on the 27th of February, but no definite plans have as yet been made. We'll let you know all about it in the next edition. But we're expecting a lot of you to come down.

NOVEMBER MEETING

The Alumni Association met for a short business meeting on November 28, immediately following the banquet. Minutes of the preceding meeting and the treasurer's report were accepted.

A report of the Song Book Committee showed that only \$109.00 had been collected and that 66 per cent. of the Alumni had not responded to the call for one dollar. Mr. Streit, the Chairman, reported that a thirty-two page book would cost \$216.00, while a forty-eight page book would cost \$316.00. The size of the book to be printed will depend entirely upon the amount subscribed.

As no further business was brought up, the meeting adjourned.

DELTA PSI KAPPA

The Psi Kaps have been very busy since Thanksgiving. We did find time for a Bunco party before the Christmas Vacation. At this party we raffled off the hope chest. We are glad to know that the chest was won by Irene Young's Grandmother, and of course Irene will have the chest.

On February 12th, the Psi Kaps gave a Bunco party at the McLean Arms tea room. Each Psi Kap brought a guest, and sixty-eight girls enjoyed an evening of Bunco. The first prizes were won by Mrs. Kate Steichmann and Miss Florence Anderson, the second prize was won by Miss Alberta Shear, and Miss Helen Young won the "booby" prize.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CLUB

Among the various organizations in the College is a brand new creation, the Pennsylvania Club, composed of members of the student body from Pennsylvania.

The objects of the club are to stimulate the interest of other students in the profession, to advance the name of the Normal College and to secure the best individuals to carry on the profession, to cooperate with the faculty and college authorities at all times, and to provide and promote wholesome sociability among our own members.

On February 7, the Club had a hike as an opening event, but we are planning other activities which will take place during the remaining months of the school year.

We are in hopes that the representation from Pennsylvania will continue to increase and this will insure a further development of our organization.

—Frances Brallier, Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Receipts

June 1, 1924, Balance	-----	\$352.12
Banquet Collection	-----	20.00
Membership Dues	-----	322.00
		<hr/>
		\$694.12

Expenditures

Banquet for Graduates	-----	\$ 85.00
Alumni Bulletin (3 issues)	----	177.74
Printing	-----	51.75
Postage	-----	36.00
Donation to Camp Brosius	-----	100.00
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		\$450.49

June 1, 1925, Balance	-----	\$243.63
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Curt Toll, Treasurer.

BETWEEN SCYLLA AND CHARYBDIS?

The Board of Education of Minneapolis has embarked upon an interesting experiment. Believing that development of character is the chief purpose of education, the Board has eliminated in one of its schools the good old rating system which marked pupils in arithmetic, history, spelling, geography. From now on the public and important rating of the children will be in industry, honesty, judgment, punctuality and deportment. They will come to feel that their behavior and not how much they can keep in their heads, is the first consideration. There is much to be said for thus shifting the emphasis, so long as the experiment is founded on recognition of the differences among children rather than a desire to make them conform to a standard type of character. The traits of character picked out—honesty, punctuality, obedience—are, we fear, more calculated to relieve the teacher than to benefit the child. For these are disciplinary virtues, and seem to show a preference for good little children quiet at their desks rather than for the more difficult attainments of self-reliance, courage, individuality. What may be desirable in a pupil is not always good for the child. And schools still regard children as pupils.—The New Republic.

DELTA PSI KAPPA ALUMNI

A really enthusiastic alumni chapter was organized in Indianapolis this year. We have organized before, but it seems as if we failed to get the real enthusiasm, but we're there with the goods now.

Our last meeting on Wednesday, February 10, was held in Marg Clark Ragsdale's new apartment with Marg and Dot Siling as hostesses. Imagine our

surprise when in walked Mary Schudel with a brand new name (Mrs. Cox, if you please) and Lebanon for her present address. Do you see, we're not only getting in the Indianapolis Alumni, but they're even begging, borrowing, and stealing rides from the nearby towns just to get together for the monthly gab-fest!

Let's have some more associations formed. Come on, Cincinnati. You have enough now, since Zimmie joined your crew!

IN MEMORIAM.

The death of Mildred Heaton on February 26th was a shock to us all. She became ill February 12th with appendicitis. Although operated on as soon as physicians could get her to the hospital, it was too late to save her.

Mildred Heaton entered the Normal College last fall; she came from Frankfort, Ind. All the school feels her loss, especially the Phi Delta Pi Fraternity of which she was a pledge. The school extends its most sincere sympathy to the bereaved relatives.

COUNCIL ON PHYSICAL THERAPY WILL AID PHYSICIANS

Formation of the Council on Physical Therapy of the American Medical Association will place in the hands of the medical profession reliable means for evaluating many methods and appliances now before the public. The membership of this council is so outstanding in the scientific world that its deliberations and decisions will carry great weight.

The American Medical Association is to be congratulated on having taken hold of this question before it became further identified with exploitation by faddists and unscrupulous individuals.