Howard Triumphs Over Fisk
In Debate

Several months ago, when the Kappa Sigma Debating Club of Howard completed arrangements for a debate with Fisk, the report went forth and the people began to talk about and await eagerly this great classic event. It was remembered that not since 1911 had these two renowned institutions met; that since then each had triumphed over a number of rivals for forensic fame; and that now unusual honor and prestige were at stake. But all this talk and expectation came to an end on last Friday evening, April 3rd., 1914, in Rankin Memorial Chapel; for Fisk and Howard met, put up a memorable fight and made possible a victory for Howard by a unanimous decision.

The weather on the evening of the debate was not only clement but ideally so; hence, the anxious enthusiasts were pleased. And the attendance upon the debate numbers. Truly, Chapel was crowded to its capacity.

The decoration of the chapel was very appropriate. A large national flag, covering the center of the rear wall and arranged in beautiful folds, served as a very fitting background for the rostrum set off with a Fisk table and suspending Fisk pennants on the right and a Howard table and hanging Howard pennants on the left. Then, on the right, where Fisk sat, "Gold and Blue" waved while, on the left, where the Howard Rabble sat, "White and Blue" gleamed. And along the side walls of the chapel championship banners testifying to the many victories of Howard over her athletic rivals were in evidence.
The cheering was not exceptional, yet both Fisk and Howard did well, each giving hearty send-offs to its debaters and each magnanimously exchanging complimentary cheers.

Miss Olive Mae Wells and Mr. J. Emanuel Jones rendered vocal solos; and the judges were Rev. Jay T. Stocking, D. D., Pastor of First Congregational Church, Honorable Archibald H. Grimke, President of Washington Branch N. A. A. C. P. and Mr. Charles C. Swisher, Professor of History, George Washington University.

Fisk was represented by Mr. Walter S. Grant, '15 and Mr. Mercer L. Lewis, '15; Howard, by Mr. W. A. Pollard, '15 and Mr. H. Long, '15. Mr. Overton Carter, an alumnus of Fisk, accompanied and cared for the Fisk team and Assistant Professor Montgomery Gregory of the University, an alumnus of Harvard, carefully watched over the Howard team. Messrs. L. S. Curtis and G. E. Hall were the alternates on the Howard team. The

Subject under discussion was, Resolved: "That the United States Should Disclaim the Monroe Doctrine as a Part of Its Foreign Policy". Fisk defended the affirmative and Howard the negative.

Rev. Sterling N. Brown, D. D. gave the invocation; President S. M. Newman, who presided, stated the terms of debate; and the battle began.

The Main Arguments

Mr. Walter S. Grant '15

Mr. Grant presented a clear and concise history and definition of the question, ending his introduction with a reading of the Monroe Doctrine. He, then, advanced the first main argument of the affirmative: that the Monroe Doctrine is no longer necessary for North and South America; because the conditions which brought it forth no longer exist since European nations are attempting neither colonization nor extension of political systems to any portion of this hemisphere; and because the Monroe Doctrine is no longer necessary for the United States, for, South America taken as a whole is farther from the United States than Europe or Africa, European nations have greater interests in South America than the United States, and colonization and political control in Central and South America would not affect the safety of the United States. Mr. Grant concluded his argument that the Monroe Doctrine is no longer necessary for the United States, for, South America taken as a whole is farther from the United States than Europe or Africa, European nations have greater interests in South America than the United States, and colonization and political control in Central and South America would not affect the safety of the United States. Mr. Grant concluded his argument that the Monroe Doctrine is no longer necessary for North and South America by contending that it is no longer necessary for the welfare of Central and South America.

Mr. Grant, tenacious from start to finish, made an excellent beginning for the affirmative; yet, as but one of the main contentions had been mentioned in the statement of the case, no definite forecast, favorable or otherwise, at this juncture, could be made.

Mr. W. A. Pollard '15

Mr. Pollard, who opened the discussion for the negative, said, in part, that for ninety years the Monroe Doctrine has served as a permanent American policy to which unbroken usage

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has added weight and significance; every president that has had occasion to refer to it has reaffirmed it; our national legislature has from 1864 to 1914 either voted in favor or constructively affirmed it; and what is significant, every resolution or other measure bearing upon the Doctrine that has ever been introduced in both houses has been in support of it and never has there been one against it.

He further showed that foreign nations from the time of its promulgation to the present day have recognized its validity. Various authorities were cited to prove that England and Germany had approved it. "As a matter of fact," argued Mr. Pollard, "there has never been any formal protest against the Monroe Doctrine by any European power; on the contrary all have in a measure passively acquiesced to its validity for nearly a century and passive acquiescence is regarded as tantamount to an assent."

Mr. Pollard next contended that the Monroe Doctrine has worked well; for it has kept the American Continent intact for nearly a century. He pointed out that in 1864 France was forced to evacuate Mexico, in 1875 England was made to arbitrate the Venezuela Boundary dispute, in 1901 Santo Domingo was rescued from the grasp of European nations, and even at the present day it is the only barrier that is keeping foreign nations out of Mexico.

"The Monroe Doctrine therefore," he concluded, "is one of peace not war, one of protection not subjugation; as a deterrent factor in our foreign policy European nations are held in check and America now stands as the only continent in which there has not been a general scramble for land. Disclaim it, and you invite the downfall of Republicanism in America. Maintain it and you render the Republican governments safe from European encroachments." Mr. Pollard was preeminently smooth and forceful in his argument; he made the negative's case stand out conspicuously clear; and here seemed to appear the first evidence of the negative's superiority.

Mr. Mercer L. Lewis '14

Mr. Lewis in a calm and determined manner, disclosed the second main contention of the affirmative. He argued that the Monroe Doctrine should be disclaimed as a part of the foreign policy of the United States: for the Monroe Doctrine is undesirable; because it incurs too much responsibility on the part of the United States, for example the responsibility for South and Central America's financial obligation, and the responsibility for the lives and property interests of all foreigners in these republics. The Doctrine is further undesirable, he continued; because it is a violation of International Law, "the right of independence"; it menaces the peace and safety of the United States, in that it incurs hostility of South and Central American republics and surrounds the United States with hostile people; and because it condemns South and Central American republics to weakness, backwardness and anarchy.

Now this concluded the arguments of the affirmative; and Mr. Lewis whose presentation was not only eloquent but also convincing, had made the case of the affirmative clearer, lessened the impression made by the first speaker on the negative, and aroused great interest on the part of the audience.

Mr. H. H. Long '15

Mr. Long, the last speaker of the negative, offered two points: the Monroe Doctrine is necessary for the welfare of the United States; and it is necessary for the welfare of the Latin American Republics. Under the first point, Mr. Long showed: that the congested conditions and rank imperialism of certain non-American powers on the one hand and the under populated territory, natural wealth, and resourcefulness of South America, the other hand make it practically certain that, in the absence of the Monroe Doctrine, Latin America would be seized; that the scramble for wealth and territory which would inevitably follow such seizures must produce wars; that such wars would spread with the acquisition of new territory, and thus a war begun in the extreme South America.

(Continued on Page 5)
The meeting of Fisk and Howard on the rostrum this year has given rise to much comment. The reestablishment of the former rivalry in debate between these two institutions seems extremely fitting, since Fisk and Howard are, indisputably, the two leading Negro universities of the land, and hence rivalry between them, as in the case of Harvard and Yale, is of the very-highest character. Another feature of the comment is that it would be well to reestablish the triangular debate between Atlanta, Fisk and Howard. This, indeed, is the talk of the day, so much so that a triangular debate between these schools is almost assured for next year. The third feature of the comment is that beneficial and interesting rivalry in athletics could be had between Fisk and Howard; and the colored people should see to it that these two institutions meet in athletics, especially on the grid-iron. All this comment is worthy.

Every year the cry is made that the men who represent the University in inter-collegiate debate should be honored in a tangible way; and, also, reasons are given showing without a doubt that these men are entitled to tangible honor; the cry is so often made and the reasons so unquestionable that we dare to say, that at present, there is not a person in the University who is not, even enthusiastically anxious to see the debaters given a medal signifying merit in debate. Why make the cry again? Why merely repeat the reasons? Act! The Kappa Sigma should specify in its constitution the form of medal and the terms of awarding it, furnish the funds to purchase the desired number of medals, and refer to the Faculty Committee on Debating the privilege of purchasing and awarding the medals. There is no good excuse for not giving medals to the President of the Kappa Sigma and the members of the debating teams. Certainly, act!

Basket Ball

The Basket Ball team is in practice for the game with St. Christophers on the 17th when the tie of 16 to 16 is to be played off.
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- Johns, Lois 85
- Newman, Lloyd H. 80
- Penn, Mad re 88
- Townes, Geneva 95
- Turley, L. V. 81
- Turner, L. D. 88

Juniors:

- Donald, Henderson H. 83
- Fitzpatrick, Frank N. 80
- Harris, Ethel 80
- Hawkins, James B. 81
- Pollard, Wm. A. 81
- Porter, Virgie M. 86
- Thompson, Chas. W. 85

Sophomores:

- Cook, J. R. C. 82
- Lane, Eulalia 81
- Matthews, H. O. 84
- Murdock, Maud 84
- Oliver, Clara M. 88
- Sampson, John P. 81
- Young, Ralph J. 85

Freshmen:

- Adams, Cato W. 85
- Berry, John L. 87
- Bauce, Kitty 91
- Goodloe, N. O. Jr. 82
- McCary, Annie L. 93
- Penn, Robt. R. 81
- Pollard, Ruth E. 86
- Rector, John K. 84
- Russell, Carrie O. 82
- Sinkford, J. W. 81
- Thompson, C. W. 85
- Thompson, L. O. 80
- Tunnell, Victoria 86
- Williamson, Etta L. 87
- Wormley, Mamie L. 81

Howard Triumphs Over Fisk in Debate

(Continued from Page 3)

would spread until hostile forts
would frown upon the Panama
Canal and the very borders of the
United States; and that aside
from the eminent danger with
foreign Powers in South Ameri­
cana, we must maintain an enor­
mous army and navy, and live in
the skeleton clutch of perpetual
war scare.

Under the second point, Mr.
Long showed, that the combined
armies and navies of the A. B. C.
Powers the only ones of the twen­
ty republics in question which
are even reputed to be able to
protect themselves, are many
times inferior to single foreign
Powers with which they would
have to grapple, and therefore
these three leading republics to­
gether with seventeen others,
admittedly helpless, would be
prey for foreign aggression; that
since even the most civilized peo­
lies disregard the rights of natives
when wealth and territory lie in
easy grasp, especially when the
natives differ racially from the
conquering nation, and since the
Latin Americans are liberty lov­
ing people, having a dash of In­
dian blood in their veins, wars of
subjugation would be war of ex­
termination, and not only, there­
fore would republicanism be de­
stroyed, but a people blotted out
and the foundation laid for our
own destruction in turn; and that
the Latin Americans look to us
for protection which we justly
owe them. This point was sus­
tained by quotations from gov­
ernment officials of the Latin
American Republics.

Mr. Long eloquently and effec­
tively closed his main speech as
follows: "Thus it is evident, lad­
ies and gentlemen, that the gen­
tlemen from Fisk advocate a
course without experience and
backed by no practicable prin­
ciple. Their course would in­
throne brute force and barter
human rights for paltry sums of
gold. Whereas we stand for doc­
trine backed by a hundred years
of utility and shot through with
the principle of Americanism.
Stripped of verbage, its theme is
simple, 'America for Ameri­
cans.' Like a benediction out of
the past it comes to the rescue of
the weak. Ladies and gentlemen,
its utility and its place in the
hearts of American citizens de­
mand that it shall be continued."

At this point in the debate, Howard again took a marked lead.
Mr. Long, with his fine ability as
a debater, had made the negative
stable in strength of argument
and perspicuity of presentation,
and had set up a case seemingly
(Continued on Page 8)

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INCOME
Received by Treasurer of Y. M. C. A. ................................ $ 71.85
From Advertisements in Hand Book .................................. 48.86
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EXPENDITURE
Hand Books .................................................................. $ 81.25
To University Treasurer placed to Credit of Y. M. C. A. Account ................................................................................................................. $ 41.64
Membership Fees, Etc...................................................... 12.50
Proceeds of Campaign .................................................... 54.14

Expense of Delegate to Convention ................................ 37.00
E. B. Smith to Kings Mountain ......................................... 24.40
Socials and Entertainment of Guests ................................ 20.58
Maintenance of Pool Table ............................................. 15.21
Printing, Janitor and Balance from Last Year ............... 14.33
Piano Rental .................................................................. 8.00
Stationery, Stamps, Supplies and Newspaper .............. 6.35
Contribution to 8th St. Social Settlement......................... 4.00
Flowers and Fruit for Sick ............................................. 2.95

Balance March 31, 1914 .................................................. $ 287.31

SUMMARY
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J. G. Logan, Secretary, to Estes Park ......................... $ 35.00

$ 69.80

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Contribution to International Committee of Y. M. C. A. .... 25.00
Printing and Postage .................................................. 5.15
Moving Furniture ...................................................... 7.00
Piano Rental ........................................................... 12.00
Miscellaneous Expenses ............................................. 4.35

Credit Balance March 30, 1914 ........................................... $ 177.72

Pool Table Account

Dec. Receipt from Y. M. C. A. Pool Table ......................... 3.40
Jan. ............................................................................. 4.32
Feb. ............................................................................. 4.31
Mar. ............................................................................. 3.18

Balance due account Pool Table March 31, 1914 ............... 54.79

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Submitted by T. R. Davis, Treasurer of Y. M. C. A. 1913-1914

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Howard Triumphs Over Fisk in Debate

(Continued From Page 5)

impenetrable; yet the persistency of the Fisk debaters already evidenced, even now made the people wonder as to what would take place in the rebuttal.

Several Points of the Rebuttal

Affirmative

In the rebuttal of the affirmative, Mr. Grant fought with his usual tenacity, reinforcing his main points and piercing the arguments of his previous opponent. Then, Mr. Lewis closed for the affirmative the debate. He was shrewd, eloquent and convincing. Along with his contentions he mentioned a substitute for the Monroe Doctrine in Pan-Americanism; and argued that the negative, in accounting for the acquisition of the Panama Canal, stated what Mr. Roosevelt said about the matter while the affirmative stated what Mr. Roosevelt did. Mr. Lewis further contended that the South American Republics did not desire the Monroe Doctrine.

Negative

Mr. Pollard contended that since the Monroe Doctrine was promulgated to protect the South American Republics from European aggression, it is still necessary now, for only three of the twenty republics are even reputed to be able to protect themselves. In refuting the argument that the Republics do not want the Doctrine, he produced overwhelming evidence to prove that the representative men of these republics are in favor of the Doctrine. In answering to our acquisition of the Panama Canal Zone, he showed that the Panama Zone was bought and acquired by treaty right, solely on account of its strategic position on the American Continent, emphasizing the danger that the United States would be in if the Canal had been built by a European nation, contending that “Self preservation was the first law of nations as well as the first law of nature.”

Mr. Pollard was strong in his rebuttal, as in his main speech; especially was his rebuttal characterized throughout with pointed argument.

In the final rebuttal for Howard, Mr. Long launched into the fray, wielding a two-edged sword, and pointing out at least three damaging contradictions. He made a special feature of turning the affirmative’s arguments upon them. When they quoted the Golden Rule and “Charity begins at home etc.,” he made most effective turns on them. He argued that because Canada on the North and Jamaica on the Caribbean are dangerous to the United States is no reason why we should invite more danger. The affirmative had attempted to show that the United States did not live up to the Doctrine; and Mr. Long denied that they had proved their case, and held that even if they could, that their case would hardly be against the Doctrine, since such deeds were violations of it and therefore no more to be charged up to the Doctrine than a murder is to be charged up to the law which prohibited it. He held up the fact that Fisk suggested no substitute nor even hinted how matters would go on without the doctrine. He, then, summed up the case for the negative and pointed out that could the affirmative present a theory which looked at as a theory which would seem to work as well as the Monroe Doctrine, they would still be at the disadvantage of getting that theory in the hearts of the Americans and securing for it international sanction. Mr. Long’s rebuttal was free and animated. He closed by showing how the Doctrine appeals to all sides of Americans. He said, “If you are selfish, it appeals to you because it protects your own home. If you are altruistic, it appeals to you because it is on the principle that the strong should bear the burden of the weak. Like the qualities of mercy, it is twice blessed. It blesses him that gives and him that taketh. Ladies and gentlemen, it makes every American Citizen a missionary in the cause of humanity.

All in all, the debate was up to a very high standard. While it was fairly evident that Howard led at every stage, Fisk put up a fight memorable indeed.

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