

THE
FORENSIC
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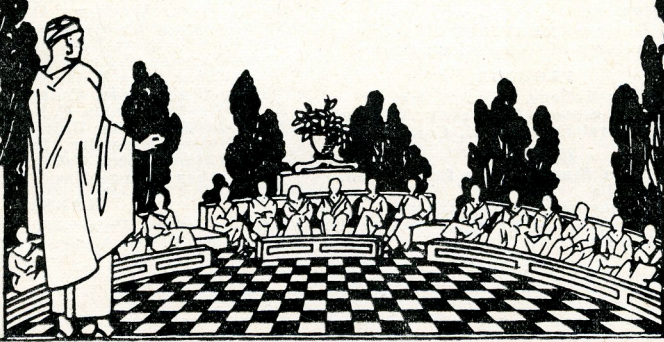
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THE FORENSIC

OF PI KAPPA DELTA

SERIES 34

JANUARY, 1949

No. 2

Sixteenth National Convention

April 10-14, 1949

Bradley University, Peoria, Illinois

PROGRAM

Sunday Evening, April 10

7:30 Opening session; memorial and indoctrination service followed by first business meeting.

Monday, April 11

8:45 Round 1 Discussion
8:45 Drawing for Extemp.
9:45 Round 1 Extemp.
11:00 Round 1 Oratory
1:30 Round 1 Debate
3:00 Round 2 Discussion
3:00 Drawing for Extemp.
4:00 Round 2 Extemp.
7:00 Round 2 Debate
8:30 Round 3 Debate

Tuesday, April 12

8:45 Round 4 Debate
10:00 Round 3 Discussion
10:00 Drawing for Extemp.
11:00 Round 3 Extemp.
1:15 Round 5 Debate
2:45 Business Meeting
7:00 Round 2 Oratory
8:30 Round 6 Debate

Wednesday, April 13

8:45	Round 3	Oratory
10:00	Round 4	Discussion
10:00	Drawing for Extemp.	
11:00	Round 4	Extemp.
1:15	Round 7	Debate
2:45	Round 4	Oratory
4:00	Business Meeting	
7:30	Talent Night	
9:00	Formal Dance	

Thursday, April 14

9:00	Round 8	Debate
10:30	Province Meetings	(if desired)
12:00	Convention Banquet	

TOURNAMENT COMMITTEES

Men's Debate: _____ Chairman, John Randolph, Westminster

Ray DeBoer, Dakota Wesleyan

Women's Debate: _____ Chairman, J. Dale Welsch, Mississippi State College for Women
Richard Kruger, College of St. Thomas

Oratory: _____ Chairman, Theodore Levander, Augustana

Louise Byrnes, East Texas State Teachers College

Men's Extempore: _____ Chairman, Theodore Nelson, St. Olaf
Herman Pinkerton, Tennessee Polytechnic Institute

Women's Extempore: _____ Chairman, Cunera Van Emerick, Central (Iowa)

J. D. Hansen, Southwestern (Kansas)

Discussion: _____ Chairman, Paul Crawford, DeKalb
J. R. Scales, Oklahoma Baptist

- Judging Committee: -----Chairman, D. J. Nabors, East Central
State College (Okla.)
- Convention Invitations: Chairman, W. V. O'Connell, DeKalb
Carl Dallinger, Dubuque
- Resolutions: -----Chairman, F. L. D. Holmes, Illinois
State Normal Univ.
E. R. Nichols, Redlands
Lenore Ramsey, Nebraska
State Teachers College
(Wayne)
- Nominating: -----Chairman, Glenn Capp, Baylor
C. L. Nystrom, Wheaton
W. H. Veatch, Washington
State
- Constitutional Revision: Chairman, Charles T. Battin, College
of Puget Sound
Herbert Curry, Central
Michigan College of Edu-
cation
-

SUBJECTS FOR THE NATIONAL CONVENTION TOURNAMENTS

1. Debate—Resolved: That the Federal Govern-
ment Should Adopt a Policy of Equalizing Edu-
cational Opportunity in Tax Supported Schools
by Means of Annual Grants.
2. Extemporaneous Speaking—Planned Economy or
Free Enterprise.
3. Discussion—The United States' Stand on Com-
munism.

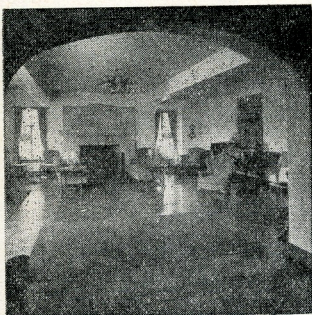


PEORIA, ILLINOIS

Bradley and Peoria are particularly fortunate in the rich historic associations of the area in which they are situated. Said to be America's first white settlement in this latitude west of the Appalachian Mountains, Fort Creve Coeur was established here by La Salle in February, 1680. Since that time Peoria has been the scene of a succession of stirring events closely interwoven with American history. Following the original Indian and French settlements, the British colonized in Peoria at an early date, and the territory passed into American hands at the time of the Revolutionary War.

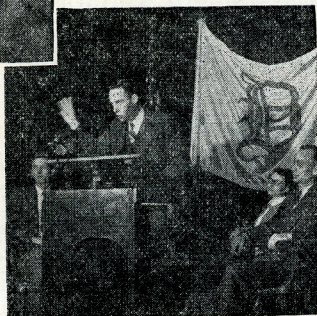
On October 16, 1854, in Peoria, Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas debated the slavery issue. Nathaniel Wright Stephenson declared that Lincoln in his Peoria address laid "the abiding foundation of everything he thought thereafter" on human freedom.

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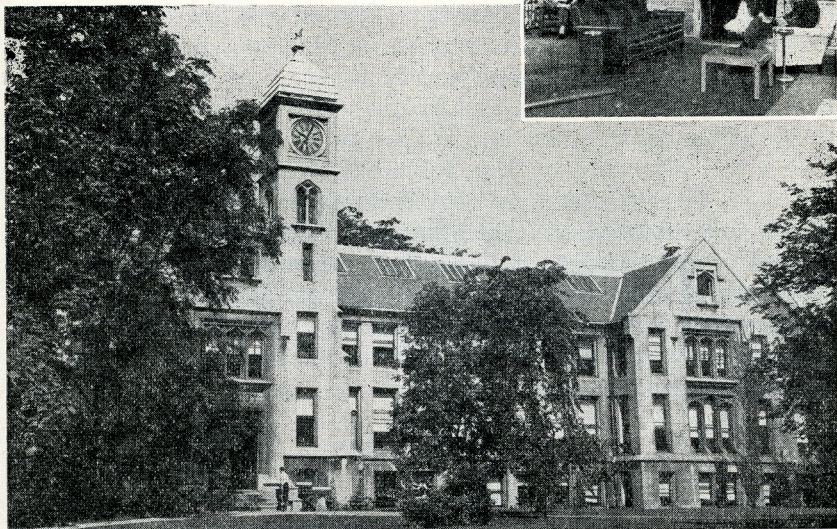
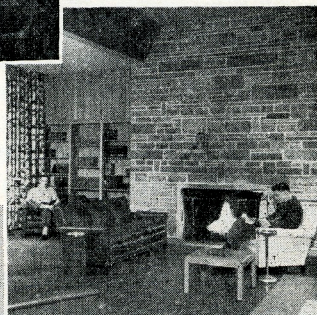
LOUNGE OF
CONSTANCE
HALL

Women's Dormitory



LOUNGE OF
HARPER HALL
Men's Dormitory

Left to right: Wm. Paine, Wm. White—
Pres. of Delta Chapter, Student Representa-
tive to P.K.D. Council, Elizabeth Meigs, Dr.
Lawrence E. Norton.



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The Development of the Debater, James Madison

WILBUR E. MOORE, Central Michigan College



The host of college students who for the first time are trying out for the debate teams and who are suffering from stage fright and mental confusion may find inspiration in the story of the development of one of America's greatest debaters, James Madison. A study of how this slight and sickly youth, too shy and diffident to speak in a gathering of more than a few persons, developed a power in speaking that won the praise of the most eminent critics of his day should serve as both a stimulus and an example.

In a large measure three factors contributed to Madison's growth in those qualities of thinking and speaking which are essential to effective debating.

First of all, Madison acquired early a keen and abiding interest in rhetorical composition and persuasive speaking. His college preparatory study was done at a school of high repute in the county of King and Queen. The school was conducted by Donald Robertson, for whose learning Madison, as well as others, had great regard.¹ In this school Madison received instruction in the Greek, Latin, French, and Spanish languages.

At Princeton, where he enrolled in 1769, Madison soon came under the direction of Dr. John Witherspoon, who had been called to the presidency of that institution just the year before. The new president had at once initiated reforms that were directed toward improvement in literary composition, eloquence, and standards of criticism and taste,² Witherspoon himself giving instruction in public speaking. That he exercised a strong influence upon Madison is strikingly indicated by Madison's methods of partitioning and arranging the subject matter of his speeches.³

¹ Rives, William C., *History of the Life and Times of James Madison* (Boston, 1859), I, 10.

² *Ibid.*, I, 17.

³ Witherspoon wrote in his *Eloquence*, "This [disposition] is a matter of the utmost importance and upon which instruction is both necessary and useful." *Works* (Philadelphia, 1800), III, 444. "Order is necessary in the subdivision of the subject or the way of stating and marshalling of the several portions of any general head." *Ibid*, 448.

The notes for Madison's speeches and the speeches themselves reveal painstaking care with *dispositio*.⁴ Of this influence, Rives wrote:

Upon Madison, more than any other pupil, Witherspoon seems to have impressed the distinctive characteristics of his own mind; no intelligent reader, acquainted with their works can fail to remark how much the same clearness of analytical reasoning, the same lucid order, the same precision and comprehensiveness combined, the same persuasive majesty of truth and conviction clothed in a terse and felicitous diction, shine forth in the productions, whether written or spoken, or both.⁵

During college and the years immediately following, Madison sought to improve his style, Addison and Swift serving as models. In *The Spectator*, Madison noted that "Fine writing consists of sentiments that are natural without being obvious." From Swift he learned that a good style consisted of "proper words in their proper places."⁶ Papers from England brought him a copy of a speech by Charles James Fox and a "handsome forensic discussion."⁷ These he studied with a view to improving his power to convince and persuade.

The study of rhetoric continued to interest him throughout his life. Frequently in his letters to friends he gave advice on models to study, precepts to hold to, and methods to practice. The great principle to follow was that "truth delights in plainness and simplicity; . . . it is the counterfeit alone that needs ornament and ostentation." If one principle prevailed above all others with Madison, it was this. It governed his speaking, his writing, and his relations with others.

A second factor contributing to Madison's growth lay in the opportunities for gradually overcoming his extreme timidity and fear of people. Although Madison was no less careful a student of rhetoric than of history, in which he excelled, he was not soon to become a speaker. Too shy to face an audience, he won no recognition in oratory. However, the founding of the American Whig Society, in which he participated, and which had for its purpose the reading of essays and holding of debates, was probably

⁴ Madison, James, *The Writings of James Madison*, ed. Gaillard Hunt (1904), V, 148. Hereafter, this reference is cited as *Writings*.

⁵ *Op. cit.*, I, 17.

⁶ *Ibid.* p. 25.

⁷ *Writings*, I, 154.

one of the most important events of Madison's undergraduate life.⁸ In the meetings of this society, held behind locked doors, among chosen companions, who included Samuel Stanhope Smith, Philip Freneau, William Bradford, and John Henry, Madison received his first practice in debating those questions of government which ever afterwards held his first interest, and secured from his friends that approval and encouragement which were to help him overcome his extreme modesty.

Promising though the start was, nearly a decade of experience in small legislative and executive bodies was required before Madison acquired some poise and assurance. In 1776, when he was a member of the Virginia Convention, he was still so reticent that he did not speak upon an amendment, which he had introduced, to the Declaration of Rights.⁹ "His lips were never unsealed," said Edmund Randolph, "except to some member who happened to sit near him."¹⁰ Later in the same year when he was a delegate in the Virginia Assembly, he never ventured in debate,¹¹ and it was not until he was removed in 1777 to the smaller audience of the Executive Council that he began to voice his opinions. Here he acquired self-possession in the presentation and justification of his views and developed that skill in the analysis of issues and that lucidity of expression for which he was afterward noted.¹² From the Council he went in 1780 to Congress, which at that time consisted of few members. It was during his three years here that he developed the readiness in attack and the unflinching determination in defense that were requisite in the tumult of the larger deliberative assemblies of which he later became a member.

Finally, Madison's growth came largely from the tireless direction of his great intellectual powers toward a comprehensive grasp of the problems of a free people governing themselves. His interest in the problems that a liberated nation faces in establishing and maintaining a government which is strong enough to withstand the fears and jealousies of factions and to overcome the inertia and incompetence of the masses, and which, at the same time, is sufficiently checked to escape the excesses of power, was stirred and quickened by his associations at Princeton, and be-

⁸ Hunt, Gaillard, *The Life of James Madison* (1902) p. 15.

⁹ *Writings*, I, 32.

¹⁰ Quoted in Hunt, *op. cit.*, p. 4.

¹¹ Jefferson, Thomas, *The Writings of Thomas Jefferson*, ed. H. A. Washington (Washington, 1853), I, 41.

¹² Rives, *op. cit.*, I, 184.

came for the remainder of his life the unifying force of his labors and his speaking. In college his favorite studies were those relating to government and to the free states of antiquity.¹³ He lived in an atmosphere of high and noble thinking. His companions, some of whom later served the young republic as judges and members of Congress, were "animated with a high spirit of public liberty and a jealous love of Constitutional freedom."¹⁴

From the time of his graduation to the close of his life, Madison's devotion to the study of history and government is revealed by his letters and notes and by the letters and notes of his friends. He writes to encourage a young friend to study history, politics, and moral science,¹⁵ to ask for rare and valuable works, from Boinaud's catalogue, on the Dutch, the German, and the Helvetic Confederacies,¹⁶ to "secure the Dictionary in 13 vol. by Felice and others,"¹⁷ to make a notation on "Neckar (*sic*), De l'Administration des Finances de la France,"¹⁸ to suggest to Jefferson that he read, "Chastellaux's De la Felicite Public."¹⁹ From Jefferson he receives word that books purchased for him have cost 64 pounds, 3s.,²⁰ and are being shipped in two trunks, that Greek and Roman authors are dearer in Paris than anywhere else in the world, that "Don Ulloa in the original is not to be found," and that neither is the "collection of tracts on the economies of different nations." Again he receives word that a box of books has been shipped which completes his collection of "Mabby's (*sic*) works except that on Poland," that "The Memoires sur les droits et impositions en Europe was a scarce and excessively dear book," and that "L'espion Anglois will give him a just idea of the wheels by which the machine of government is worked."²¹

Madison's *Writings* show that as he studied the works on government, he made notes which he could use in speaking. He prepared, for example, a comprehensive set of notes on the ancient confederacies and the modern leagues. In the notes on each government, he divided the material into three parts: first, the history and general principles of the confederacy; second, its

¹³ Hunt, *op. cit.*, p. 16.

¹⁴ Rives, *op. cit.*, I, 23.

¹⁵ *Writings*, I, 11.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, II, p. 43.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, II, 133.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 195.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 34.

²⁰ Jefferson, *op. cit.*, I, 414.

²¹ *Ibid.*, II, 207-8.

federal authority; and third, the vices of its constitution. The source of each argument is cited, and so detailed and complete are the notations that the outlines take up twenty-one pages of fine print in the *Writings*.²² These memoranda were written on small sheets of paper, which, when put together, formed a small, compact book that he carried in his pocket. The chief sources cited in the outlines are *Code de l'Humanite* by Felice, *Archeologia Graeca* by Potter *Discours politiques, historiques, critiques sur quelques governments de l'Europe* by D'Albon, *Etude de l'Histoire* by Mably, *Dictionnaire de Suisse* edited by T. V. Tcharner, and *Graecorum Respublicae Descriptae* by the eminent Dutch scholar, Ubbo Emmius.²³ The list is by no means complete, but it indicates the nature and extent of Madison's research, and, to some extent, his methods of preparing outlines for speeches. For upon this set of notes and upon another paper which he prepared on the "Vices of the Political System of the United States" he drew again and again both in the Philadelphia Convention of 1787 and in the one seven months later in Virginia.²⁴

That Madison's methodical care in preparation, his tireless study, and his persistent efforts to gain poise in speaking bore fruit is forcefully attested to by eminent contemporaries. In their eyes, he did not suffer by comparison with orators like Patrick Henry, Alexander Hamilton, James Wilson, and John Marshall, even though his style of speaking possessed none of those qualities of eloquence essential to popular acclaim. James Pierce, a member of the Convention of 1787, wrote of Madison:

Every person seems to acknowledge his greatness. He blends together the profound politician with the Scholar. In the management of every great question, he took the lead in the Convention, and tho' he cannot be called an Orator, he is a most agreeable, eloquent and convincing Speaker.²⁵

Even Fisher Ames, whose disdain for Madison's person and aversion to his principles were more than once intemperately expressed, wrote, not without reluctance, that Madison possessed a sound judgment which could "perceive truth with great clearness and trace it through the mazes of debate without losing it."

²² II, 369-90.

²³ *Ibid.*

²⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 361-9.

²⁵ *Writings*, III, 42, footnote.

President's Page



The Sixteenth Annual Convention of Pi Kappa Delta will be held at Bradley University in Peoria, Illinois, April 10-14, 1949. The response of our chapters to the S.O.S. which we sent out in November was magnificent. I wish to thank the many chapter sponsors and presidents for their interest and support. This emergency has resulted in disclosing the fact that there are a number of other convention sites which are possibilities for 1951.

The invitation of Bradley University was accepted even though the convention will have to be held on a somewhat curtailed basis. Hotel and banquet facilities will be used for another convention on Thursday night and, consequently, we must close our activities on Thursday noon. Housing will be available for the majority of the delegates on campus; less than half will need to reserve rooms in hotels. Peoria is centrally located and the 1949 Convention may well turn out to be the largest in our history. Despite the fact that we must close on Thursday the schedule includes all except one of the traditional convention features; the informal mixer has been dropped. On Sunday night the opening business meeting will be preceded by a service designed to bring to the delegates the meaning of Pi Kappa Delta. It will be somewhat of an indoctrination ceremony and will keynote the convention—for this is more than a tournament—new chapters will formally receive their charters at this time.

The contest schedule is more crowded than usual even though individual events will be limited to four rounds. This was our choice because we felt that the National Tournament should give the participants an opportunity to meet more than limited competition. Perhaps a word concerning scheduling problems will help to explain why the order of events on Tuesday and Wednesday departs from our usual practice. The first four rounds of debate are to be run off as pre-scheduled. Beginning with the fifth round winners are to be paired against winners. Teams with one loss against each other, etc. In the individual events since there are no eliminations, participants in the various section events the second rounds must be arranged so that the competition is relatively equal. Such planning takes time, hence the schedule as published.

An innovation this year is the shift of the business meetings

from evenings to afternoons. This was done in order to allow time between contest rounds to meet the problem presented above. We urge that all delegates attend these meetings and participate in the conduct of Pi Kappa Delta business.

You will shortly receive registration forms containing all of the necessary information concerning housing. The contest rules are printed in this issue of the Forensic and each member of your chapter who plans to attend the convention should become familiar with them. Note particularly that your entries must be sent to Secretary Toussaint by March 10, 1949. Contest committees and local chairmen alike need to know in advance what our registration is to be.

As I write this '49 is just peeking over the horizon, figuratively, that is, for my plans for New Year's Eve do not include office work. I wish for each of you a Happy New Year and I hope that it includes for you a trip to Peoria and participation in the sixteenth renewal of the original National Speech Tournament and Convention.

EDWARD S. BETZ, National President

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DEBATER, JAMES MADISON

(Continued from page 42)

For this inestimable talent and for his powers of perspicuous and methodical reasoning, Ames was compelled to admit Madison was remarkable.²⁶

The highest praise of Madison's eloquence comes from John Marshall. "If I were called upon," said Marshall, "to say who of all the men I have known had the greatest power to convince, I should perhaps say Mr. Madison, while Mr. Henry had without doubt the greatest power to persuade."²⁷ Later, near the close of his life, Marshall, upon being asked who of all the public speakers he had heard he considered the most eloquent, replied, "Eloquence has been defined as the art of persuasion. If it include persuasion by convincing, Mr. Madison was the most eloquent man I ever heard."²⁸

²⁶ Ames, Fisher, *Works*, ed. Seth Ames (Boston, 1854), I, 49.

²⁷ Morgan, George, *The True Patrick Henry* (Philadelphia, 1929), 353.

²⁸ Quoted in Rives, *op. cit.*, II, 612.

Convention Rules



Registration

1. Each delegate attending the convention must pay a registration fee of \$4.00. This covers the banquet ticket, admission to all meetings and contests, and the social evening. Entry fees for participation in the Convention Contests and Discussion shall be in addition. However, participation in these events is contingent upon the payment of this fee of four dollars.

2. Each participant in the Convention Contests and Discussion shall be a bona fide undergraduate student who has not already had four years of forensic participation previous to 1948-49, and who is carrying a minimum of twelve hours of college work with passing grades at the time of the convention. He shall be a member of Pi Kappa Delta or shall have filed a membership application with the National Secretary and sent in his initiation fees.

3. All entries must be sent to the National Secretary so as to show a postmark not later than March 10, 1949. Entries mailed later than that date will not be entered. The entry fee shall be \$1.00 for each event entered; the entry fees shall be sent in with the entry blank.

4. All competing chapters must provide at least one coach, or qualified judge, for assigned service in running the tournament. No school will be permitted to enter the tournament without furnishing a judge unless the delegation is limited to one student representative. If any coach feels he cannot meet all assignments, he is requested not to enter contestants in the tournament.

5. There shall be separate contests for men and women in all events. Gold medals will be awarded to winners of superior rating in each contest; certificates to those winning excellent rating.

6. Trophies will be awarded to the four chapters with the most points in men's contests and to the four chapters with the most points in women's contests. Certificates of "Excellence" will be awarded to the next eight high ranking chapters in each division. In determining the high ranking chapters, points will be given in debate as follows: Superior rating—10 points; Excellent—8 points; Good—6 points; for participation—1 point. In all

other contests: Superior rating—5 points; Excellent—4 points; Good—3 points; for participation—1 point.

7. All arrangements for contests not covered by the rules shall be in the hands of the individual contests committees and the Director of Tournaments.

Oratory

1. Contestants. Each Pi Kappa Delta chapter may enter one orator in the men's and one in the women's contest.

2. Orations. Orations shall not exceed 1200 words in length, and shall contain not more than 120 words of quotations. All orations must be the original work of the contestants. All quotations shall appear definitely as such in the manuscript. Each contestant shall present a typewritten copy of his oration to the National Secretary at the Convention Registration desk on April 10, 1949. The oration delivered in the contest must conform to the manuscript submitted.

3. Contests. The contests shall be held simultaneously, the number of such contests being determined by the number of contestants entered, it being provided that not more than seven speakers shall appear on one program. Each orator shall appear in four rounds.

4. Method of Judging. Three judges shall be appointed in each contest. Each judge shall rank only the three highest ranking speakers, first, second, and third. In tabulating the results, all other speakers in each contest will be given a ranking of fourth. No judge shall tie two speakers for first, second, or third places. The judges may comment on the speaker at the close of the round, but should not reveal their decisions.

5. Rankings. The orators ranking in the upper 10% will be rated "Superior"; those in the next 20% will be rated "Excellent"; those in the next 30% will be rated "Good."

Extemporaneous Speaking

1. Contestants. Each Pi Kappa Delta chapter may enter one speaker in the men's and one in the women's contest.

2. Subjects. At least two months before the Convention, the National Council shall announce a general subject; this subject will be divided into four areas.

3. Subtopics. The Contest Committee shall arrange for