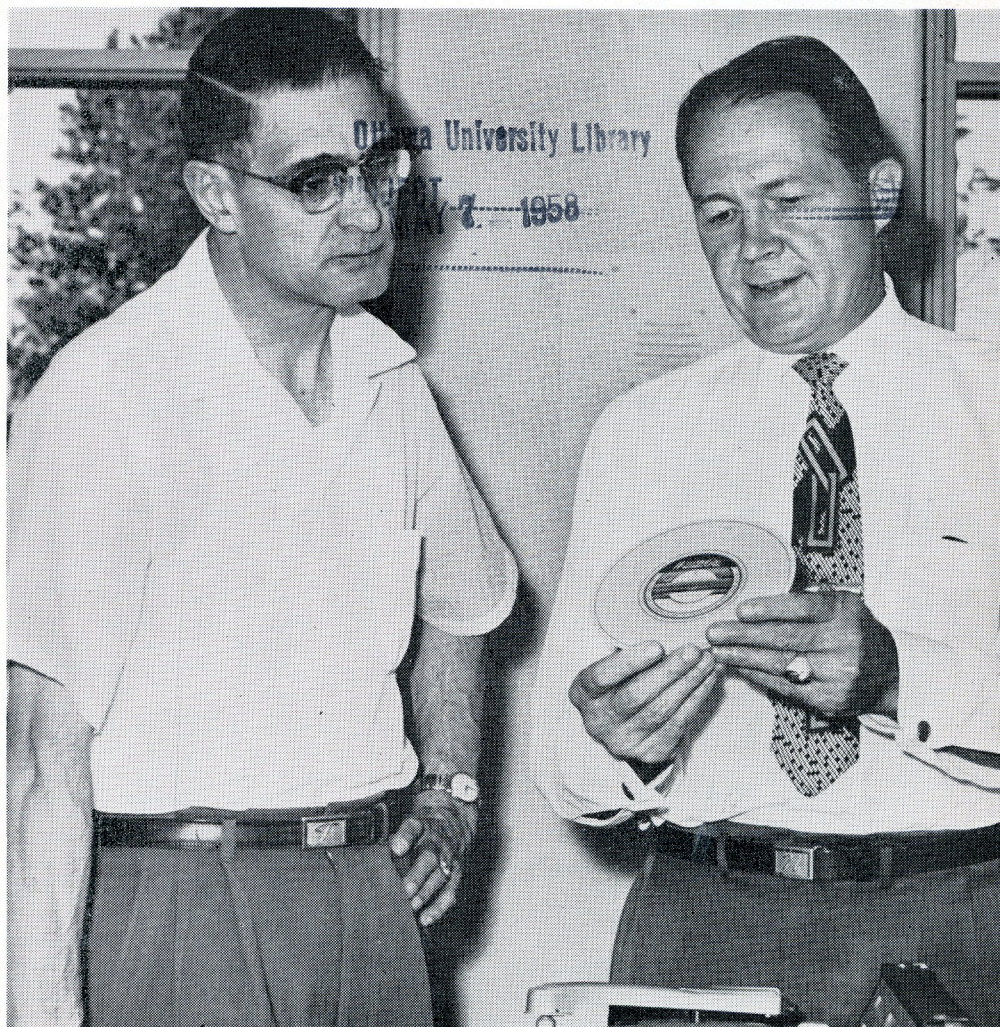


THE

Forensic

PEITHO KALE DIKAIA



TWO EXES — See Page 96

MARCH

1958

Series 43

Number 3



March, '58

The FORENSIC OF PI KAPPA DELTA

Editorial Office California State Polytechnic College
Pomona, California

EMMETT T. LONG.....*Editor*
FRANKLIN SHIRLEY.....*Associate Editor*
MALCOLM SILLARS.....*Associate Editor*
D. J. NABORS.....*Business Manager*

Published four times a year in October, January, March and May at 1110 North Virgil Avenue, Hollywood 29, California. Editorial office at California State Polytechnic College, Pomona, California. Entered as second class matter, October, 1957, at the post office at Los Angeles, California, under act of August 24, 1912.

DIRECTORY OF PI KAPPA DELTA

National President—Larry E. Norton, Bradley, University, Peoria, Illinois

National Vice-President—Harvey Cromwell, Mississippi State College for Women, Columbus Mississippi.

National Secretary-Treasurer—D. J. Nabors, East Central State College, Ada, Oklahoma.

National Council Members—Roy D. Murphy, Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette, Louisiana; Georgia Bowman, William Jewell College, Liberty, Missouri; Charles T. Battin, College of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Washington.

Immediate Past President—Theodore F. Nelson, St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota

Editor of THE FORENSIC—Emmett T. Long, California State Polytechnic College, Pomona, California.

Associate Editors of THE FORENSIC—Franklin Shirley, Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Malcolm Sillars, Los Angeles State College, Los Angeles.

THE PROVINCES AND GOVERNORS

- Province of the Plains**
Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado. Ray L. DeBoer, Colorado State College of Education, Greeley Colorado.
- Province of Missouri**
Missouri, Iowa-Central, Simpson, Coe, Drake, William Penn. R. J. Imbs, Rockhurst, Kansas City, Missouri.
- Province of Illinois**
Illinois, Wisconsin-Ripon, Carroll, Whitewater State. Paul Crawford, Northern Illinois State, DeKalb, Illinois.
- Province of the Pacific**
Arizona, California. Eugene R. Moulton, University of Redlands, Redlands, California.
- Province of the Sioux**
Iowa-Morningside, Westmar, North Dakota, South Dakota. Carl L. Wilson, South Dakota State College, Brookings.
- Province of the Lower Mississippi**
Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas. E. L. Pross, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas.
- Province of the Lakes**
Maine, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia. Emil Pfister, Central Michigan, Mt. Pleasant.
- Province of the Upper Mississippi**
Iowa-Luther, Upper Iowa, Dubuque-Minnesota, Wisconsin-Eau Claire State, River Falls State. Grace Walsh, Wisconsin State College, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.
- Province of the Southeast**
Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. Albert Keiser, Lenoir Rhyne, Hickory, North Carolina.
- Province of the Northwest**
Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington. Theodore Karl, Pacific Lutheran, Parkland, Washington.

Paid Haters of Debate

by HOWARD HOLLADAY

Fresno State College, California

"The paid haters of labor are hard at work. Their literary output can be measured only by the ton. Some one of them has arranged that the subject of the National Intercollegiate Debate this year will be 'right-to-work', with labor placed on the negative side."

These sentences appeared in an editorial of the *United Mine Workers Journal* published November 1st of last year. These comments appear rather humorous to college debaters and their coaches since they believe that the national committee for framing the intercollegiate debate resolution is not in the employ of either labor or management groups. Rather, some debaters maintain that they are hired by a fiendish organization devoted to the malcontent of college students. However, even though this editorial is somewhat humorous to persons acquainted with intercollegiate debating, it was not written humorously. It was written in seriousness and was meant as an indictment of college debating. The difficulty, of course, is simply a matter of misconceptions about the purposes and the fundamental procedures of debate activities. In those two sentences from the editorial there are at least two major misconceptions about debate procedures and practices.

First of all, the members of the committee for framing the proposition are democratically selected from organizations which represent debaters. Larry Norton, national president of Pi Kappa Delta, was our representative last year. Dr. Norton may have heard the committee called many things, but I think he would agree that "paid haters of labor" is a new title. I imagine he would object to a title of "hater of labor" and I am sure that he would seriously deny receiving payment for his endeavors. In addition, the final topic is chosen by preferential balloting by all debate coaches throughout the nation and consequently the ultimate responsibility of selection must rest here.

The second misconception involved in this editorial concerns the statement "... with labor placed on the negative side." The writer here obviously does not understand the procedures of framing a debate resolution. Debaters know that the resolution is worded so the negative team supports the status quo and that no disrespect is involved in maintaining a negative position. In fact, because the affirmative has the "burden of proof", many debaters advocate that the negative position is more desirable than the affirmative.

After writing to the editors of the *United Mine Workers Journal* and explaining these misconceptions, they were very gracious in accepting the corrections. Rex Lauck, author of the editorial, wrote "I must again repeat how deeply we appreciate your thoughtful letter. It helped to clear up a 'misconception' or two and we thank you very much". So by merely explaining the situation to the editors, we came to full agreement that college debate squads are not in the employ of ruthless capitalists and are in fact, as a group, the only neutral party involved.

Unhappily, this is not the only example to be found where a misunderstanding has caused difficulties to debate. All of us remember the unfortunate incidents connected with debating the "Red China" resolution in 1954-55. Most of these problems were again, just a matter of not understanding the purposes of debate. In 1955-56, the debate proposition dealt with the "guaranteed annual wage" and again certain labor and management leaders raised objections to the choice and wording of the topic. As usual, the objections could be traced to simply not knowing certain debate fundamentals.

Why are labor leaders and other national figures concerning themselves about educational debate activities and why should debaters and their coaches be concerned about correcting their misapprehensions? The answer to both questions is

CHAPTER DIRECTORY

ALABAMA

Beta—Alabama College, Montevallo
Gamma—Spring Hill College, Spring Hill

ARIZONA

Beta—Arizona State College, Tempe

ARKANSAS

Beta—Ouachita College, Arkadelphia
Epsilon—Southern State College, Magnolia

CALIFORNIA

Alpha—University of Redlands, Redlands
Gamma—California Institute of Technology, Pasadena
Delta—College of Pacific, Stockton
Epsilon—University of California, Los Angeles
Zeta—Pepperdine College, Los Angeles
Eta—San Diego State College, San Diego
Theta—Pasadena College, Pasadena
Iota—Chico State College, Chico
Kappa—Upland College, Upland
Lambda—Los Angeles State College, Los Angeles
Mu—Humboldt State College, Arcata
Nu—Fresno State College, Fresno

COLORADO

Alpha—Colorado A & M College, Fort Collins
Beta—Colorado State College of Education, Greeley
Gamma—Western State College of Colorado, Gunnison

GEORGIA

Beta—University of Georgia, Athens
Gamma—University of Georgia, Atlanta Division, Atlanta

IDAHO

Alpha—College of Idaho, Caldwell
Gamma—Idaho State College, Pocatello

ILLINOIS

Alpha—Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington
Beta—Eureka College, Eureka
Gamma—Carthage College, Carthage
Delta—Bradley University, Peoria
Zeta—Monmouth College, Monmouth
Eta—Illinois State Normal College, Normal
Psi—McKendree College, Lebanon
Iota—North Central College, Naperville
Lambda—Shurtleff College, Alton
Mu—Wheaton College, Wheaton
Nu—Western State College, Macomb
Xi—Augustana College, Rock Island
Omicron—DePaul University, Chicago
Pi—Northern State College, DeKalb
Phi—Illinois College, Jacksonville
Rho—The Principia, Elmhurst
Sigma—Eastern State College, Charleston
Tau—James Millikin University, Decatur
Upsilon—Southern Illinois University, Carbondale
Chi—Greenville College, Greenville
Psi—University of Illinois at Chicago

INDIANA

Alpha—Franklin College, Franklin

IOWA

Beta—Central College, Pella
Delta—Morningside College, Sioux City
Epsilon—Simpson College, Indianola
Eta—Upper Iowa University, Fayette
Theta—Coe College, Cedar Rapids
Iota—Westmar College, Le Mars
Kappa—Buena Vista College, Storm Lake
Lambda—Dubuque University, Dubuque
Mu—Drake University, Des Moines
Xi—Luther College, Decorah

KANSAS

Alpha—Ottawa University, Ottawa
Beta—Washburn Municipal University, Topeka
Delta—Southwestern College, Winfield
Zeta—Kansas State Teachers, Emporia
Theta—Kansas State Teachers, Pittsburg
Kappa—Baker University, Baldwin City
Lambda—Sterling College, Sterling
Mu—Bethany College, Lindborg
Nu—Fort Hays State College, Hays
Xi—Bethel College, North Newton
Omicron—McPherson College, McPherson

the fact that intercollegiate debating is becoming a strong element in the dissemination of information. The fact is evidenced by the expenditures of many agencies to provide debaters all over the nation with free materials espousing their individual points of view. On this year's debate problem, for example, debaters have been able to receive tremendous amounts of information from both management and labor sources. In addition, governmental and research agencies have provided special debate compilations for use by the debaters. These organizations are aware that the myriad numbers of debates held all over the nation by college debaters do have a positive effect on public opinion and they want their side of the controversy represented in the best possible manner. During the last few years this influence on public opinion has become more apparent and consequently more effective.

Because of this effect on public opinion, debaters and directors have a duty to contact agencies on the local as well as national levels and explain the purposes and functions of educational debate. Speech organizations, such as Pi Kappa Delta, should issue official news releases explaining some of the purposes of educational debate. This should especially be done at the time the national intercollegiate resolution is released each year. It seems to me that it is vital that we make a concerted attempt to solve the misconceptions which sometimes occur about our debating. If we do not, I think we are going to experience an increasing number of examples of condemnations directed toward scholastic debating activities. If we leave misstatements unattended, we can only expect to create groups of unnecessary "paid haters of debate."



The following oration won a rating of Superior
at the 1957 Brookings National Tournament

Materialism -

The Cancer Of Our Society

by Marilyn Rawlins, Washburn University

The majority of the American people are lazy! Oh, not physically lazy, for we are too concerned with making money and keeping up with the Joneses for that. But we are intellectually, culturally, and spiritually lazy.

This laxity is evident in every phase of the American's life. Our conversation, our habits, and our interests.

As an example of intellectual laziness, examine first the college student. What are his reasons for attending college; how did he choose his college, and what are his interests and values? A freshman composition teacher who requires each student to write, at the beginning of the term, a theme on "Why I Came to College," testifies that by far the majority of them say that it is in order to get a better job and make more money. Most students choose their college not alone on what it offers academically, but also on what pleasures it boasts. "This is Washburn", the brochure put out by the school I attended, has fully half of its pages devoted to advertising such pleasures. College students fancy themselves to be above average in intellect, yet I have had at least a half dozen of my friends complain to me about the trivial and meaningless conversations exchanged in the Union and other places where students congregate. It seems that some are growing tired of arguing whether or not Jayne Mansfield is gaining weight, which teachers are "easy", or why we lost the last basketball game. However, almost all of these persons who have professed to abhor the shallowness and simplicity of the thoughts of college students, will be among the first to leave the table when someone starts to discuss a worthwhile, intellectually stimulating subject — such as one of Plato's theories. After all, how can

Plato help him to earn more money? Laziness of the mind isn't common only among college students. Consider the majority of the men in our country. Their conversations over a cup of coffee rarely delve deeper than problems concerning their occupation, whether the Yankees will win the pennant again, or whether the new Buick is better than the new Pontiac. There was a time, when we were but colonies, when almost all men discussed fine points of theology, and genuine problems of humanity.

Why is the Saturday afternoon opera re-scheduled because of a baseball game? Why do the bulk of American people sit and watch T.V. from seven to twelve almost every night? The answer is that most of us are culturally lazy, choosing that entertainment which requires the least mental activity because we have too much else on our minds.

Finally, we are spiritually lazy. This is illustrated vividly by Norman Vincent Peale in his book "*The Power of Positive Thinking*". All he really is saying, is that if one has faith and believes, one can obtain all of the material objects one desires. Are most of our prayers simply for greater worldly welfare? Should we think of the spiritual realm merely as a means for gaining selfish ends?

This lack of interest and understanding in America today concerns me! What concerns me more though, is the reason for it. The reason is that there is a tragic over-emphasis on materialism!!! The majority of the people are in such a great hurry to get as rich as they can in a lifetime that they don't take time to realize or enjoy many of the more important and satisfying values of life. We are content to mere-

ly skim over the surface of life! The power of enlightening and creative consideration is slipping from the grasp of our society. We are so preoccupied with material gain that we are prone to forget that there are higher and more rewarding values than a new car or an extra T.V. set for the children's room. We are unconsciously becoming so mechanized and automatic in our quest for money, that we are neglecting to love, understand, and cherish the dearest things in our lives. It is interesting and discouraging, to note that we, who possess more advantages than any other peoples, are also the saddest peoples in the world. Ironically, this unhappiness, unrest, and dissatisfaction are caused by the very materialism that pulls the strings of our puppet-like existence, for we are constantly brooding over those advantages which we do not possess.

Some may still fail to understand the reason why this excessive drive for material gain is such cause for concern. Consider then, that laziness and unhappiness are not the only results of materialism; that there are much more dire consequences. Only a few days ago an article appeared in the Kansas City Star telling about vicious teen-age criminals in Chicago, which has its highest youth crime rate in history. The head of the police juvenile section there said, "That one of the major reasons for this high teen-age crime rate is that parents are giving their children material things instead of human affection, understanding and guidance." An example of the perverted values of many parents is the father who said simply that "boys will be boys," and he had "plenty of insurance" to cover the damage his son did in a \$1,500 gang violence incident. The old theory that poverty breeds crime has been reversed by the multitudes who never had it so good.

This is but one of the more appalling consequences of our excessive drive for only material possessions. Youth crimes serve as shocking proof of the malignance and discontent of America that can be traced directly to materialism. Other proof is found in the high rates of alcoholism, suicide, divorce, and addiction to narcotics; or by the fact that in the past twelve months Americans have spent over one

million dollars on "tranquillizing" pills that allegedly relieve the strain and tension of every day living.

We need not think this problem is new with this generation or even this century. De Tocqueville, in the 1830's, warned that "excessive care for worldly welfare may impair that welfare." In the last part of the same century Walt Whitman observed that "Never was there more hollowness of heart than at present, and here in America genuine belief seems to have left us." More recently T. S. Elliot told us about the hollow men with headpieces filled with straw of the twenties. Enlightenment in the United States is slowly but steadily dimming until today it is practically extinguished.

What is the cure for this disease that has been eating away at and destroying the richness and fullness of the philosophy of our society for over a century? How can we cast off the shackles that bind us to the monotonous and wearisome drudgery of our narrow, trite existence? First, we must all recognize the problem, and see it for what it really is. In the final analysis it is not simply the love of physical, material comfort that causes the infection, for few of us would enjoy a return to nature, a Walden Pond existence. Rather it is the singularity of our overly excessive drive for material welfare and comfort that overshadows and dwarfs the fragile beauties of life.

When we have recognized the cause, the first thing we must do is to slow down the maddening pace of our existence. We must take the time to enjoy living fully, and to fulfill our responsibilities to God, and to ourselves and our children. It's not impossible, or even difficult to open our minds and our hearts to greater values than can be obtained with gold.

When you and I, the people of America, realize how much of life we are missing, how stagnant, stale, and sometimes corrupt our society is becoming because of our ridiculously overly emphasized drive for cold, meaningless material possessions, then and then only, will the constant moanings of discontent cease, and the light of absolute values, eternal truths, and undying pleasures illuminate the heart and mind of America!

*The following oration won a rating of Superior
at the 1957 Brookings National Tournament*

Themis, The Goddess of Justice

by Mel Pic'l, Pepperdine College

The mythology of early Greece, as it told its story of creation, developed majestic dieties as the personification of the forces which shape the conduct of mankind. Of the marriage of Uranus and Gaea, the gods of heaven and earth, there was born a great Titan called Themis, who stood erect, a blindfold before her eyes, and in her hand, a pair of scales. To us, she is known as Justice, guardian of Universal Law, Protectorate of human rights. And from her infinite wisdom springs that delicate balance of equality which we call law. Into our judicial tribunals she invites from all walks of life those in search of Justice.

Thus it was, that on the 26th day of April, Nineteen-Hundred and Fifty-Five, in the City of San Francisco, Charles Cahan stood before the Supreme Court of the State of California. On the scale which she held Justice was asked to balance the competing interests of successful law enforcement against those of freedoms, Constitutionally guaranteed — not just for this one man, but for the society in which he lived. In the short four minutes which it took that court to pronounce its decision, law was made. Mine is the story of that man, that law, and the triumph of Justice.

In volume forty-four, of the second series of California Reports, at page four hundred and thirty-four are recounted the incidents which led to the arrest, arraignment, trial and conviction of Charles Cahan, and the basis of his subsequent appeal to the California Supreme Court. He stood charged on four counts for violation of California Penal Code Section three thirty-seven (a) which makes it a crime to participate in bookmaking. That the accused was factually guilty of the offenses charged must now, in all truthfulness, be conceded. The significance, however, of his conviction and subsequent appeal appeal turn upon the manner in which this factual guilt was

translated into legal responsibility. And that story is one of Constitutional freedoms, and their flagrant denial.

Prior to his arrest, police officers, without a warrant, but with the blessings of the department which they served, entered the home of Charles Cahan, at night, in his absence, by forcing a locked window. The house was searched and microphones installed in secret places, and subsequently connected to tape recorders in a nearby building. By virtue of the devices installed, it was possible to obtain a complete and accurate record of all conversations which occurred in the house, without the knowledge of its occupants. After several months of accumulating information obtained by virtue of the recording devices, Charles Cahan was arrested and charged with the crime of bookmaking. The bulk of the evidence introduced against him consisted of these tape-recordings. His conviction was swift and certain. That the evidence used against him had been obtained by violation of Article I, Section 19 of the California Constitution seemed to concern no one, save the defendant and his counsel. That the prohibition against unreasonable searches and seizures contained in the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution has been deemed incorporated into the Fourteenth Amendment, and hence a prohibition against the states, failed to impress the prosecution. That evidence so obtained is not admitted in Federal Courts, and that a conviction based upon such evidence must be reversed, did not deter the state court in admitting the evidence. And the general public felt little sympathy for the violation of the constitutional rights of a man so obviously guilty. But a few cared — those who saw in this one case the slow and insidious eating away of Constitutional freedoms, the significance of which was ignored because of the apparent guilt of the accused. Conse-

quently, an appeal of the conviction was prosecuted to the State Supreme Court. Not only were the defendant and prosecution represented by counsel, but the police department of the City of Los Angeles as well had filed a brief in behalf of the conviction. The forces arraigned against the defendant seemed insurmountable. Not only was his guilt a barrier against him, but so also was the almost two hundred year California precedent of admitting evidence, regardless of the manner of its acquisition.

There were other legal problems as well. While the Constitution of the state prohibited unreasonable searches and seizures, it said nothing about the admissibility of evidence so obtained in a court of law. Nor did the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States aid the defendant. In the Weeks case, that court had held that in Federal prosecutions, evidenced by virtue of an illegal search and seizure constituted a violation of the Fourth Amendment, and was not admissible in a court of law. Subsequently, that same court, in *Wolf vs. Colorado*, held that the prohibition contained in the Fourth Amendment was included in the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, and was a prohibition against the states. Despite this fact, it was held that the exclusionary rule enunciated in the Weeks case did not apply to prosecutions in the States, and that they were not required to exclude evidence obtained by the unreasonable search and seizure. And thus, the defendant faced the court, with a freedom that had been abridged, with a right he couldn't enforce.

The court, as well, was not without its problems. Like the Greek Goddess, Themis, they were asked to close their eyes to the guilt of the accused, and balance the interests of society in convicting those responsible for criminal acts, regardless of the manner in which the proof of those acts is discovered, against the interests of that same society in giving substance to constitutional freedoms and insuring their preservation. And upon this basis, the court approached its task. The arguments were long and heated, and a virtual dilemma seemed inescapable. The defendant was guilty, and should be convicted. The rights of the defendant had been

abridged, and should be vindicated. And finally a balance was struck. Justice, speaking through that court's presiding judge, Roger Traynor, in four minutes, made law. And in that same four minutes, two hundred years of California precedent was changed, the conviction of the defendant was reversed, and the Exclusionary Rule adopted in California.

To those who felt that the Cahan decision was the end of a long struggle, the next eighteen months were a revelation. The District Attorney's office of Los Angeles county, as an outgrowth of the case prepared a summary of the Law of Searches and Seizures and the Exclusionary Rule, and subsequently, three supplements to it. The Judicial Committee of the State Senate commenced hearings in Los Angeles with the view of possible legislative action, in 1957, relative to the decision. The Cahan case swept a broad, new path through the rules relating to the admission of evidence in the State of California, a path, the limits of which were neither clear, nor well-defined. In that eighteen months which followed, the decision was cited in sixty-two other cases which attempted to set out workable standards for the application of the Exclusionary Rule. And today, almost two years after its initial pronouncement, the cautioned breakdown of law enforcement, rapid increase in crime, and the virtual abdication of law and order have failed to materialize. Organized society is still a thing of the present, and not just of the past.

In this day, when it seems to be the vogue, to recount the shortcomings in the American way of life, to make repeated reference to those areas in which we have failed, or where progress has been slow, I take pride in telling this story of success. If eternal vigilance, is in fact, the price of democracy, then a problem realized and solved, is that price paid. The story of Charles Cahan is one, not of theories and high-sounding though hollow words, but rather one of a living and practical promotion of American Freedom. And, on that 26th day of April, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, Themis, goddess of Justice, must have been, as am I, justly proud of the job she had done.

Meet Your Governors



Dr. Albert Keiser, retiring Governor of the Southeast Province, received his A.B. from Wartburg College, Clinton, Iowa, his A.M. from the University of Montana, and his Ph.D. in English from the University of Illinois. After receiving the doctorate he also studied and did research work at the state universities of Colorado, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Harvard University. He graduated as valedictorian from the Lutheran Wartburg Theological Seminary; in college he held the same honor.

After missionary and pastoral work and part-time instructor at Beloit College, Professor Keiser was head of the English and Public Speaking departments at Augustana College at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, from 1920-1925, and instrumental in securing a PKD charter in 1924 at the Peoria convention. Since then he has attended six other national conventions.

From 1925 to June 1957, when he became Professor Emeritus, Dr. Keiser headed the English and Public Speaking departments at Lenoir Rhyne College at Hickory,

South Carolina, with an outstanding record in forensics. Including those at Augustana, his teams won the majority of their debates in thirty-three out of thirty-six years. In 1933 he organized what has become the South Atlantic Forensic Tournament, which he directed for twenty-five years. In 1938 he brought in the Lenoir Rhyne chapter; since 1928, however, the college speakers had been admitted to the General chapter. He helped to spread the PKD idea in the Southeast and installed the other two state chapters, Wake Forest and Appalachian State. For a number of years he served on the West Point Selection Committee.

Besides poetry and articles, Governor Keiser has written five books, among them *The Indian in American Literature* (Oxford University Press), *College Names: Their Origin and Significance*, and *Parliamentary Law for Students*. At present he is engaged in writing his memoirs.

Dr. Keiser has traveled widely in America and Europe, and has been active as a speaker. He is an official of the Lutheran North Carolina Synod and President of the Hickory P.T.A. Council. For more than thirty years his life has appeared in *Who's Who in America*.

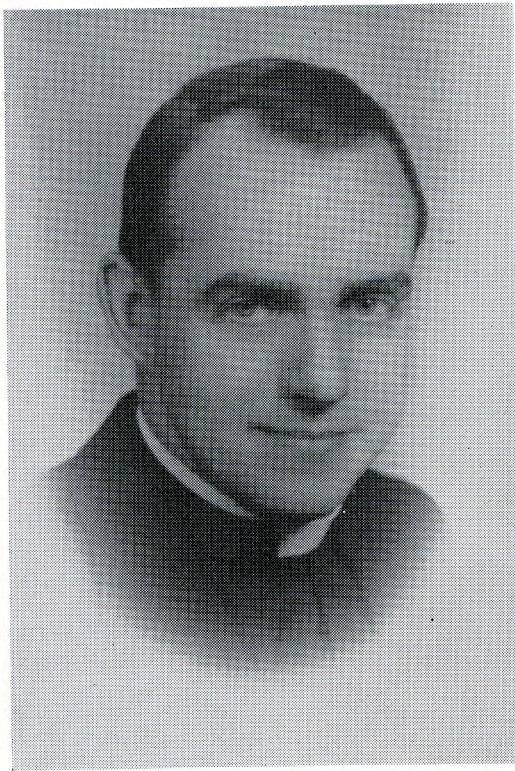
R. J. Imbs, S.J., Rockhurst College

Your editors have taken the liberty of printing the story of Father Imbs' life in his own words. Perhaps this rhetoric was not intended for general publication but its superiority over what we could do and our own laziness caused our decision to leave the words as they are. We may get a mild rebuke but surely no charge of slander.—M.S.

APOLOGIA

I was born. However, having this in common with so many of my contemporaries, I do not regard this achievement as particularly worthy of note. I merely mention the fact to settle any doubts among the sceptical.

I presume that I had a childhood, since this seems to be standard equipment for *homo sapiens*, but so many years have passed since then that I can remember little or nothing of what took place. I am sure, though, that I was not a prodigy;



I did not whistle Mozart at the age of three, or copy a Degas on the wallpaper with a crayon. I have a vague recollection of a series of parochial schools in St. Louis, a succession of heroic, overworked nuns, and innumerable penalty assignments after school.

I attended St. Louis University High School, graduating in 1934 to the general relief of all concerned. The comment of some of my relatives on that occasion, while significant, does not, in my opinion, have a place in this account.

During my four years at St. Louis University I thoroughly enjoyed myself. I could let it go at that, but I suppose that I had better elaborate a bit. Between classes I edited the *Fleur de Lis* (the University literary magazine), was a member of the editorial board of the *University News*, snatched a few speaking medals when the competition was lax, received the University Essay Award in 1938, served as president of Crown and Anchor Honorary Society, wrote a prize-winning play (it was wretched), was the 1938 candidate of the University for the Rhodes Scholar-

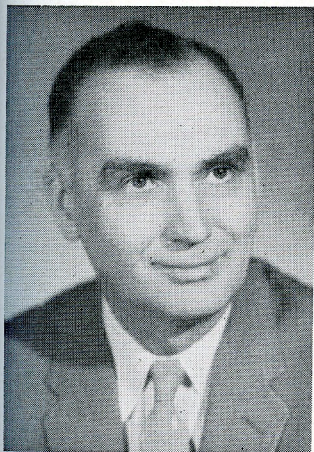
ship (just why, no one could figure out, including both myself and the Rhodes examiners), and emerged *cum laude* from this four year merry-go-round in 1938.

Having completely exhausted myself and my Jesuit preceptors, I retired to the novitiate of the Jesuit Order at Florissant, Missouri in the fall of that year. Licentiate in Philosophy in 1944; Master's in History in 1945; taught history and speech at Regis College, Denver, Colorado, 1945-1947, and directed the speech activities for Regis High School chapter of NFL. Ordained a priest at St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, Kansas in 1949. Licentiate in Theology in 1950. Graduate studies in speech at St. Louis University 1951-1952. Throughout most of this time, wrote, directed, and produced several plays, until even I realized that the wings of my muse were beginning to moult, and have since conscientiously refrained from tormenting prospective audiences.

Faculty of Rockhurst College 1952-1957. At present, assistant professor of history and moderator of speech activities. Professor of speech in Rockhurst Institute of Social Order. 1953-1954 National Moderator of Alpha Delta Gamma — a national collegiate fraternity. Together with Dr. Earl Cain of the University of California, author of a somewhat unorthodox text in speech bearing the unimaginative title of *Speech Without Tears*, which has, to no one's surprise, failed to elicit more than an occasional lifted eyebrow from confreres in the field. In 1957 named Governor of Missouri Province of Pi Kappa Delta. 1955-1957 vice-president of Missouri College Debate Directors Association; and elected president in 1957. For the past six years a regular speaker on the national Sacred Heart Radio Program, and since 1955, a member of the speakers' staff of the television division of the same program. Moderator of the Kansas City Discussion Club — a select group of 250 extremely vocal members.

Member of the American Forensic Association, American Historical Association, Mississippi Valley Historical Association, Catholic Historical Association, and until this past year (when I forgot to renew my membership) the Speech Association of America.

Sic transit gloria mundi!



President's Letter

I would like to ask some questions concerning the responsibilities of Pi Kappa Delta. Are we doing enough to encourage communication between our alumni and the active organization on both the local and national level? I think I have the answer to this question. At least from my viewpoint the answer is No. There are many specific questions, however, to which I do not have a satisfactory answer. What is the number of living Pi Kappa Delta alumni?

Are there as many as twenty-five thousand? How many second and third generation alumni are there? Who are they? From time to time we read in the *Forensic* about our graduates who have achieved positions of high honor. How many have become college presidents, government officials, religious leaders, business executives, housewives, etc.? Surely among the thousands who received inspiration and direction through "the art of persuasion beautiful and just", there are many whose interest in the activities of Pi Kappa Delta is very much alive. On many occasions a former debater has inquired concerning the whereabouts of his colleague. Sometimes recent information about a frequently encountered speaker from another college is of interest.

What are we doing and what can we do to serve the interests of former undergraduates? How many receive the *Forensic*? I am sure that if the chapters would report alumni news to Associate Editor Franklin Shirley, the *Forensic* could better serve the total organization. Some chapters send out newsletters and Pi Kappa Delta Christmas calendars to alumni. Many alums are invited to judge in tournaments and to participate in annual initiations and banquets. How many chapters invite graduates to participate in speakers bureau activities? How many invite them to encourage good high school forensic students to continue their debate activities in college? Have you ever invited a successful alumnus to contribute an article to the *Forensic*?

An active committee on alumni relations in each of our chapters, under direct guidance of the sponsor might accomplish much toward maintaining interest and promoting closer relationships. Do any chapters have an organized alumni group? Particularly in well populated areas, an organized group could provide advantages and opportunities for both the active and the graduate members.

Any revival of interest must start with the chapter's up to date file of graduates' names and addresses. Our national secretary has offered to furnish names for any chapter desiring to make their records complete. Bringing addresses up to date can be done through your local alumni office. Why not make a special effort to get more alumni back for the spring banquet?

As you search the records and discover the recent accomplishments of your former students and colleagues you may find one who deserves consideration for the Pi Kappa Delta distinguished alumni award. I want to invite all chapters to submit names of distinguished alumni for consideration by the National Council. Include a brief biographical sketch of the person whose name you submit. If each chapter would contribute one or more names, I am sure we would all be amazed at the results. Moreover, we would be exceedingly proud of the tremendous resources which exist among the thousands who wear the Key of Pi Kappa Delta.