

ton, and New York University. The excellent results of this trip led to a proposal that Yale send a team to Puerto Rico, which was done in 1929. The Yale visitors engaged in bilingual debates, their visit arousing a maximum of interest in the student body and the island in general. A second trip to the mainland took place in 1930 and was followed in 1931 by the most ambitious program undertaken by the University of Puerto Rico.

The University sent a three-man team on a tour of two and one-half months throughout the United States and Canada. Starting at New Haven, Connecticut, the Puerto Ricans travelled through New England to Montreal, where they met McGill; to Toronto, and back into the states to Chicago and Minnesota and then through the Canadian provinces, debating each one to British Columbia. The team went down the Pacific coast to Los Angeles and then to Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, and Louisiana. The tour took them through the Middle West to Washington, D. C., where they ended their schedule with a debate with the students of the National University of Mexico, who came to Washington expressly for that purpose.

The following year McGill University of Canada sent three men to debate in Puerto Rico—perhaps the most brilliant debate ever held on the Island. Cornell sent three speakers to the Island two years later and during the spring of 1935 the Puerto Rican team visited the eastern part of the United States again, going through a schedule of twelve debates undefeated, including Yale, Boston, Maine, New Brunswick, Middlebury, Vermont, and Dartmouth.

The team this year will reach Houston by way of New York City and will debate George Washington, North Carolina, South Carolina, and the University of Texas enroute. There is a probability of their participating in a Spanish-language debate at San Antonio during Pan-American week in April.

Puerto Rico is the only university indulging in permanent bilingual debating. Over a period of years a large number of Spanish debates have been held with American institutions. Publicists and scholars in North and South America and Europe have expressed their interest in what the University of Puerto Rico has already ac-

**The University of Puerto Rico debaters would like to schedule some debates in Spanish. Institutions interested should communicate with the Editor of The FORENSIC for dates.**



## KARL MUNDT RUNNING FOR CONGRESS

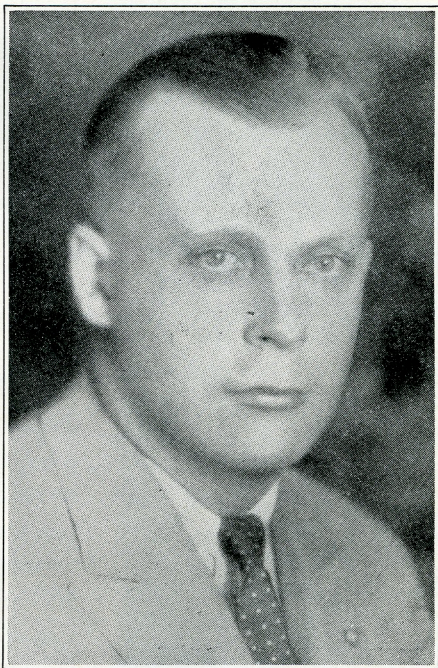
A January 10 news dispatch from Madison, South Dakota, contains the announcement of the candidacy of Prof. Karl Mundt, South Dakota Theta, for Congress on the Republican ticket. As yet no one else has entered the race for the Republican nomination.

"I expect Mundt to make a strong candidate and intend to do what I can for him," writes J. D. Coon, of Sioux Falls, National Counsel of Pi Kappa Delta.

Two years ago Prof. Mundt was mentioned as a possible candidate for governor, although he did not enter the race.

Prof. Mundt is forensic coach at Eastern State Teachers. He is also national president of the high school forensic honorary society. He is a regular attendant at the national convention of Pi Kappa Delta, and spoke on one of the evening programs at the last convention at Lexington. He is an able speaker, a fine gentleman, and a fearless leader. He has the

encouragement and support of the members of Pi Kappa Delta.



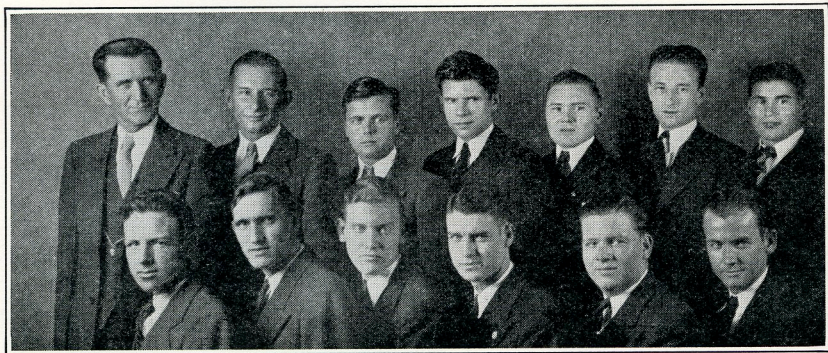
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Oklahoma Baptist and East Central Teachers, Oklahoma Gamma and Eta, debated the Supreme Court question before the student assembly of the latter institution.—*The East Central Journal*.

The third annual Red River tournament was held at Concordia, Minnesota Zeta, February 7-8.—*The Hamline Oracle*.

College of Idaho, Idaho Alpha, won both debates of a dual contest with Northwest Nazarene College.—*College Coyote*.





The Huffor Debating Club and members of Texas Kappa Chapter of Pi Kappa Delta, Sam Houston State Teachers College, Hosts for the 1936 Convention at Houston.



PROF. EARL HUFFOR  
Convention Host

Prof. Earl Huffor, debate coach at Texas Kappa. Because he presides over the chapter of Pi Kappa Delta nearest to Houston, Professor Huffor has been in charge of many of the local arrangements. To him should go credit for much of the pre-convention organization and set-up. He has been kept busy handling the many details which must be taken care of before the first delegate arrives.

William Jewell, Missouri Delta is sending two men on a five week debate tour of more than seven thousand miles. These men, August Hintz and Joe Amery, Jr., will visit northwestern United States, California, and take part in the national convention tournaments at Houston. They will travel through fifteen states and debate almost thirty colleges.—*The William Jewell Student.*



**SAM HOUSTON STATE TEACHERS WELCOMES P. K. D.**

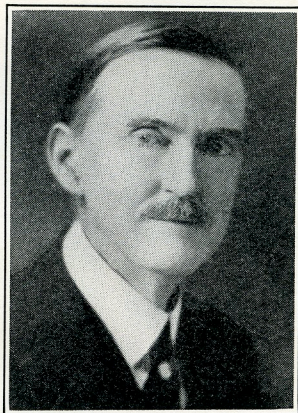
To the members of the Pi Kappa Delta Fraternity who will assemble next month in National Convention in our neighboring city of Houston, Sam Houston State Teachers College extends cordial greetings. The college appreciates the honor conferred upon Texas Kappa, our local chapter, in accepting its invitation to come to Texas, permitting us to be hosts to your convention. This college recognizes the high educational and practical value of the aims and activities of Pi Kappa Delta and gives hearty support to its program.

We are glad that you will visit Texas in this, our Centennial year. In the city of Houston and on the nearby battlefield of San Jacinto you will have opportunity to study at first hand some of the high points in the stirring and romantic history of this commonwealth.

And then, I join the Texas Kappa chapter in inviting you to visit the historic town of Huntsville, the site of the old home of General Houston, the "Mount Vernon of Texas," and also of two monuments to his memory, one the granite shaft that marks his grave, the other the institution of learning that bears his immortal name.

Sam Houston State Teachers College greets you and trusts that your meeting will be in every way successful.

HARRY F. ESTILL, President.



HARRY F. ESTILL  
President Sam Houston  
State Teachers College

**THE UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO**

Continued from page 84

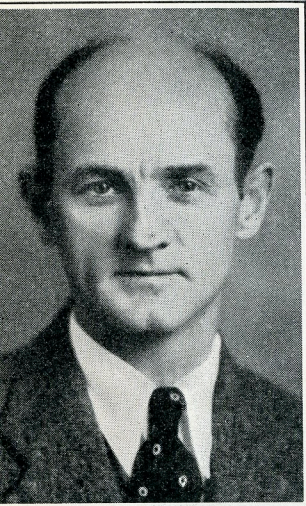
complished and in its importance as liaison officer between the two cultures of this hemisphere.

"My classes in the University of Puerto Rico were composed of the most courteous students I have ever engaged to help, and the most diligent," declares Thomas Craven in his best-selling "Modern Art." "In no other part of America is education so ardently cherished." Incidentally, four names of present and former faculty members of the University of Puerto Rico appeared on the list of authors of "best sellers" in the United States last year.

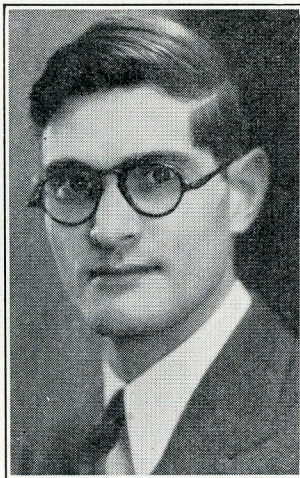


# NATIONAL COUNCIL OF PI KAPPA DELTA

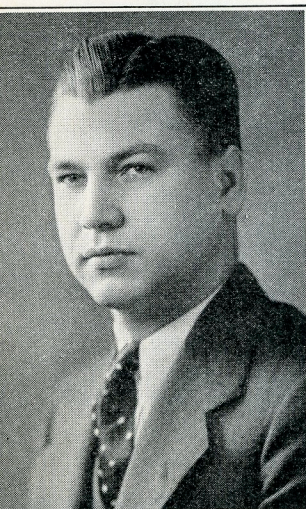
## NATIONAL VICE PRESIDENTS



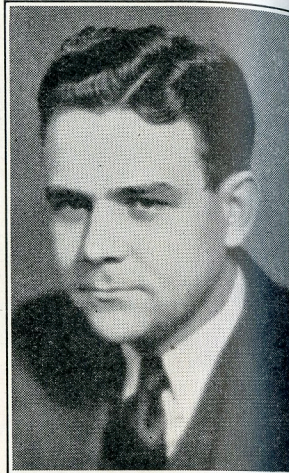
W. V. O'CONNELL  
Second Vice-President  
Battle Creek College  
Michigan Theta



S. R. TOUSSAINT  
First Vice-President  
Monmouth  
Illinois Zeta



FORREST ROSE  
Fourth Vice-President  
S. E. State Teachers  
Missouri Iota



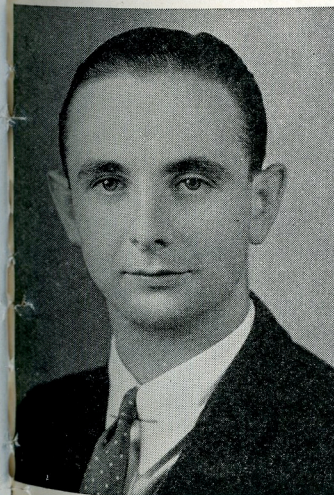
W. PREWITT EWING  
Second Vice-President  
William Jewell  
Missouri Delta



GEORGE V. BOHMAN  
Fifth Vice-President  
Dakota Wesleyan  
South Dakota Alpha



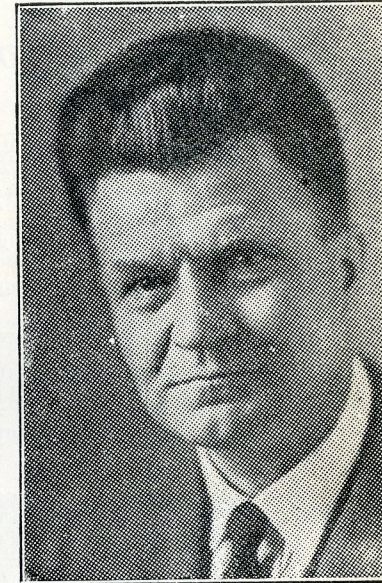
GEORGE FINLEY  
Secretary-Treasurer  
College of Education  
Colorado Beta



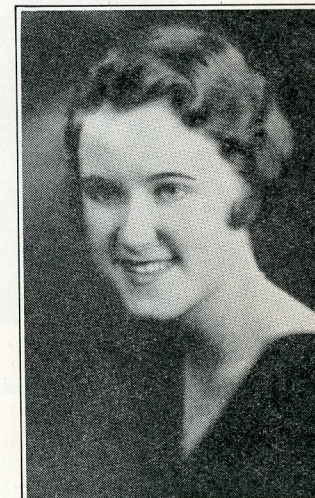
E. R. NICHOLS, JR.  
Student Representative  
Redlands  
California Alpha



H. DANA HOPKINS  
Historian  
Heidelberg  
Ohio Beta



J. D. COON  
National Counsel  
Sioux Falls, South Dakota



GRACE PROFFITT  
Student Representative  
Maryville  
Tennessee Alpha



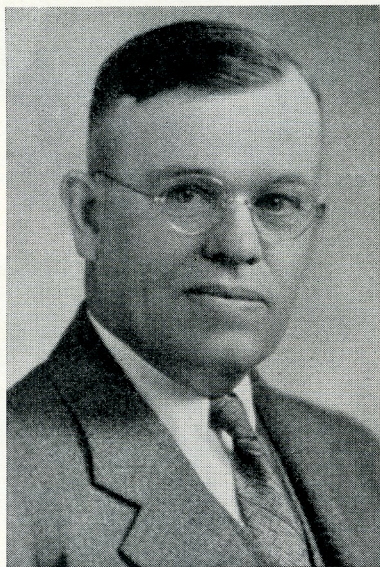
## *History of Pi Kappa Delta*

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This is the fifth of a series of articles giving the history of Pi Kappa Delta. The first two appeared in the March and May issues of 1933, following the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the society in January, 1933. The history then had to be discontinued while the pages of the FORENSIC were filled with information and records pertaining to the national convention and other business of a more timely nature. It was continued in the March and May issues of 1935.

—◆—

The last installment of the history of Pi Kappa Delta dealt with the administration of Prof. Charles A. Marsh, National President of the society from 1922-24. It closed with the fifth national convention held at Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Illinois Delta. At this convention Alfred Westfall of Colorado State College, Colorado Alpha, was elected the fourth National President. This installment of the history will deal chiefly with his administration.



ALFRED WESTFALL  
Fourth National President

The official year of the society had heretofore closed on the last day of March. At the fifth national convention the constitution was amended to make the year close June 30, to give the administration opportunity to finish out the school year. While President Marsh had declined to be a candidate for a second term, he did serve three months beyond the two years which has been the usual term of office.

The officers of the new administration in addition to President Westfall consisted of W. H. Veatch, U. C. L. A., California Epsilon, First Vice-President; W. C. Dennis, Second Vice-President, Simpson, Iowa Epsilon; George W. Finley, National-Secretary-Treasurer; Egbert Ray Nichols, Historian, Redlands, California Alpha; and the two student members, who had been elected to the offices created at the last convention. They were Geraldine Phillips, Southwestern, Kansas Delta; and Paul M. Watson,



Centre, Kentucky Beta. While the founder of the society, Nichols, continued on the Council, such faithful members as Dr. John R. Macarthur and Prof. Chas. A. Marsh, who had been national officers almost from the beginning of the society, were for the first time absent from the National Council.

The new administration inherited a smoothly functioning and enthusiastic organization. There was harmony in the Council and among the chapters. The future was rosy with promise. There were six thousand dollars in the treasury. Colorado had been selected as the site of the next convention. Debate tournaments had been added to the convention program and every one was already at work to make it the finest convention yet held.

Five new chapters were voted in by the National Council during the spring and summer after the convention in Peoria. They were:

Chapter 103, Texas Beta, Trinity University, Waxahachie.

Chapter 104, Texas Gamma, East Texas State Normal, Commerce.

Chapter 105, Kentucky Delta, Transylvania, Lexington.

Chapter 106, Missouri Eta, Central Missouri State Teachers, Warrensburg.

Chapter 107, Texas Delta, Howard Payne, Brownwood.

Of interest to the debaters of this year is the fact that the official Pi Kappa Delta debate question selected for 1924 and 1925 was the same as the one selected for this season. The wording was almost the same. Resolved, That Congress should be empowered to override by a two-thirds vote decisions of the Supreme Court which declare acts of Congress unconstitutional. A comparison of the debates of this season with some of the published debates of eleven years ago will show what changes have been made in forensic methods and what new evidence has been developed since 1925.

In the fall of 1924 an Oxford debating team, featuring Malcolm MacDonald, son of the British Premier, visited the United States for an extended tour which carried it across the country. It came in September and sailed for the Orient in January. Included in its extended schedule were a number of Pi Kappa Delta chapters. Westminster, Missouri Alpha, met the invaders in Kansas City. Coe, Drake, Tulsa, and Kansas Aggies also entertained the Britishers. It was the first opportunity which had been offered the middle and far western institutions to engage such a distinguished institution in an international debate. The British team was very popular and had to decline many invitations. The Oxford-Kansas State debate on America's refusal to join the League of Nations was published in the FORENSIC for January, 1935.

The May issue of the FORENSIC contained an interesting survey of



the business side of forensics. It showed, for example, that the average number of men's debates per institution reporting in 1915 was 2.83. By 1925 this had risen to 7.33. Southwestern, Kansas Delta, reported the high number for that year, 23. In a recent leaflet Prof. Baker writes that his first year at Southwestern he had 11 debates. Last year he had 203 with 40 institutions and with less expense. Only a comparatively few institutions reported that they were participating in oratory, extempore, and debate for both men and women. But forensics were expanding, especially women's contests. The average cost per forensic contest was \$32.31. The tournament plan of forensics has lowered this average cost during the past decade.

Provincial forensic conventions were developing. Well supported conventions were held in Oklahoma, South Dakota, California, Missouri, and Kansas. The province then was not well defined and the organization was a voluntary one. A chapter might join one or both of its neighboring provinces.

Professor Summers' national catalog of debate judges appeared in 1925. It was an ambitious effort to list qualified and experienced debate judges all over the nation, with a statement of their politics, a record of the debates they had judged, and a rating by the institutions they had served. In a day when debate judges were more important than they are now, this book of judges was an important contribution which was received with enthusiasm all over the country. The plan for the book had been approved at the previous national convention. Professor Summers compiled it and the society financed it.

The National Council granted more new charters during the year. North Carolina State, as North Carolina Alpha, became 108. Dubuque became Iowa Lambda with charter 109. Charter 110 went to Colorado Gamma, Western State. Louisiana Alpha, charter 111, was granted to Louisiana College. Baylor College, now Mary Hardin-Baylor, became Texas Epsilon with the 112th charter. Louisiana Beta, Centenary, 113; Ohio Zeta, Marietta, 114; Oklahoma Zeta, College for Women, 115; Minnesota Epsilon, St. Thomas, 116, were all granted before the national convention of 1926.

The official debate question for 1925-26 was selected with increased interest as it was to be the question for the first national tournament. As the proposal to control child labor by an amendment to the constitution was then attracting a great deal of attention, it was selected as the topic for debate. The Crime Situation in America was the topic for the men's extempore contest. The women chose to discuss marriage and divorce.

With the opening of the new school year every effort was made to



push the sixth national convention. The plans for the convention called for the men to assemble in Fort Collins, with Colorado Alpha at Colorado State, for the first two days of the tournament. The women were to meet in Greeley, the home of Colorado Beta, at the Colorado State College of Education. These two chapters were about thirty miles apart. On the third day the entire convention was to be transported to Estes Park by busses and to finish the contests and hold the business meetings at the Stanley Hotel in this mountain resort.

The national officers, by letters and through the FORENSIC, urged the chapters to attend. A radio program advertising the convention was given from Denver. The tournaments, the important business to come before the convention, and the mountain attractions were featured. The response was encouraging.

The Sixth National Convention opened March 30 in Fort Collins and Greeley. It was by far the largest convention in the history of the society. Four hundred delegates registered and there were a number of visitors. Ninety-eight chapters were represented and there were representatives of several other colleges present.

National debate tournaments for men and women were undertaken for the first time. Twenty-five teams entered the women's tournament. In this first tournament a team was eliminated as soon as it met two defeats. After nine rounds of debate Misses Martha Hardy and Cora Whitley of Baylor College, Texas Epsilon, won the decision from Southwestern, Kansas Delta, in the final debate.

The men's tournament attracted sixty-four teams. After three days of strenuous debating John M. Brewster and Arlo Choguill, College of Emporia, Kansas Iota, defeated Northern State Teachers, South Dakota Zeta, to win the first debating championship.

Oratory and extempore had also grown. Eighteen women spoke in the oratorical contest and fifteen in the extempore. Frances Goodhue, Nebraska Alpha, Wesleyan, won the former and Marion Dailey, Macalester, Minnesota Alpha, the latter contest.

R. E. Hedberg, Kansas State, Gamma, emerged victor over the thirty-one men in the extempore contest. Roger Walsh, Redlands, California Alpha, proved the best of the thirty-nine orators.

The business meetings were of vital importance to the society. The question of better provincial organization had been engaging the attention of the officers and members for some time. At the Estes Park Convention the present provincial organization was set up. The country was divided into thirteen provinces with each chapter assigned to a definite province. It was the purpose of the convention to bring about the provincial organization along natural geographi-



cal lines with not more than fifteen or twenty chapters in any one province. The constitution was amended to provide for the election of provincial officers. At this convention also was adopted the plan of holding provincial conventions in the years in which the national convention was not held. The initiation fee was increased from four to five dollars, with the designation that the national treasury use the extra dollar for the benefit of the provinces, to the extent of fifty dollars for each province every other year.

The requirements for the various degrees were raised, particularly to take care of the increasing number of debates characterizing the forensic programs and to evaluate non-decision debates, which were then springing into favor.

The society also planned a certificate for proficiency in debate coaching to be awarded upon graduation to students who had participated in an extensive forensic program and had taken a certain number of credit hours in public speaking.

The report of the national secretary showed the society was in a sound financial condition, having more than five thousand dollars on hand. Secretary Finley reported that 799 new keys had been ordered during the previous year and that 1047 new members had been taken into the society, the first year during which membership had increased by more than a thousand.

The charter committee reported upon a number of petitions for chapters. The tendency to look with discrimination upon petitioning chapters was more apparent than it had been at the previous convention. More petitions were denied than granted. Charters were granted as follows:

117, Iowa Mu, Drake University, Des Moines.

118, Texas Zeta, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth.

119, North Carolina Beta, Wake Forest College, Wake Forest.

The rules requiring chapters to be represented at the first convention after the granting of their charter and at least at every other convention thereafter were now in force and resulted in the suspension of four charters.

President Stanley B. Houck of Delta Sigma Rho was the guest of the convention and the featured speaker on the banquet program.

It snowed most of the time during the early days of the convention. The delegates had been promised winter sports and they had only to step out of their door to get them. As not all of the delegates could be housed in one hotel and as some of the other hotels were as much as half a mile from the headquarters hotel, the transportation through the deepening snow became something of a problem. Some of the southern delegates who were not used to so much snow began



to fear that the mountain roads would become blocked and that they would be snowed in and run short of food. The people of Estes Park village put on a skiing exhibition for the delegates. The national skiing champion, Erling Strom, was present and made a couple of hundred and fifty feet jumps for the benefit of the visitors.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

President, Alfred Westfall.

First Vice-President, W. H. Veatch.

Second Vice-President, W. D. Menchhofer.

Secretary-Treasurer, George W. Finley.

Student Representatives: Catherine McCune, Huron, South Dakota Beta; and Robert Hedberg, Kansas Gamma, Kansas State.

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February 22, 1936.

Latest key ordered — No. 9859, Constance Burkhardt, William Jewell.

Latest Membership — 13903, Marie Haigwood, North Carolina Gamma.

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### TEN COMMANDMENTS FOR EXTEMPORE SPEAKERS

1. Thou shalt be well read.
2. Thou shalt spend but little time in reading after drawing thy subject.
3. Thou shalt spend approximately half thy preparation time organizing thy speech.
4. Thou shalt sum up the material thou knowest.
5. Thou shalt prepare for thyself a brief outline.
6. Thou shalt get that outline firmly in mind, so that thou mayest speak *sans* notes.
7. Thou shalt use logic, illustrations, and facts.
8. Thou shalt not ramble.
9. Thou shalt spend approximately half thy preparation time practicing thy speech.
10. Thou shalt deliver thy speech with confidence, poise and punch.

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Woodrow Magnuson, Augustana, Illinois Xi, won the Illinois state oratorical contest with an oration on automobile accidents entitled, "Enough of This." The Theta chapter, Normal University, placed second. Monmouth won second in the women's contest, yielding only to Lake Forest.—*Augustana Observer*.



## *Power! Not Rules*

RAYMOND H. BARNARD

State Teachers College, La Crosse, Wisconsin

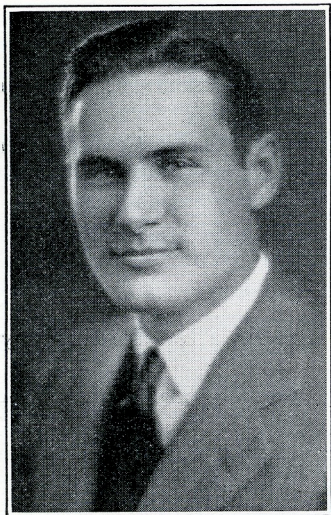


There is a human tendency—even among scholars—to seek to make rules, principles, formulae, dogma. We see this tendency most easily in our own text-books.

It is very useful, of course, in beginning courses, to be able to dogmatize. A freshman wants you to tell him categorically yes or no about a certain point. Probably it is best to dogmatize for him, be-

cause it only befuddles him to hear all your ifs and buts. In advanced courses, however, we can be free to present all the alternatives.

It is interesting to observe how many speakers break the rules—and succeed. An excellent example is Wendell Phillips, the great anti-slavery orator. We are told, on good authority, that he could hold an audience better than any man of his generation. Yet there is contradictory evidence (all good) as to whether he looked at his audience. A reliable commentator tells us that Phillips stood with lids half-closed. Another says that his eyes were “penetrative.” Also, we are told that we must not antagonize our audience. Wendell Phillips seemed to delight in tantalizing his audience. He did not even try to



RAYMOND H. BARNARD

reconcile them. To quote:

“Their hostility was as inspiring to him as a refractory steed was to his friend Rarey, the horse-trainer. Sometimes when his hearers lacked this inspiriting opportunity, he provoked it immediately.”

“He well understood the criticism made upon his extravagance of speech. He regarded it of little importance. He used to quote with approval Garrison’s reply to a friend, who remonstrated with him on the heat and severity of his language: ‘Brother, I have need to be all on fire, for I have mountains of ice about me to melt.’

“There was both an oratorical and a moral purpose in this rhetoric of execration. He claimed that the speakers in the abolition move-



ment *needed* an attitude of independence that was almost insolent. They studied the Art of Irritation rather than the Art of Persuasion."

Apparently, Phillips had a feeling of *noblesse oblige*, a bravado in the face of opposition which demanded strong uncompromising words.

Clarence Darrow, whom I have heard speak on two occasions, talks in a monotone, with little liveliness of voice. He crosses his legs and leans on the lectern. He is not concerned about whether his audience is pleased or not; he does not seem to care a hoot about them. Likewise Judge Landis is very informal in posture and manner.

Another shibboleth is that of directness. Is a speaker who does not use eye contact, direct? Phillips, Darrow, and Landis were communicative, or they would not have got the attention they did. Communicative, but not direct.

I once judged a state extemporaneous speaking contest in which the speaker who won second place never looked at his audience, yet was communicative. At least, the judges thought so.

The important thing, of course, is that these men had traits of personality and mind, reputation, appearance and celerity that the average person does not have. Most speakers cannot afford to break the rules. Richard Byrd may not be as good a speaker as Gould, his assistant, but he commands audiences because of his exploits and inherent interest as a man. As Hollingworth has said in "The Psychology of the Audience:" "Bryan's stage presence, the picturesque associations of Buffalo Bill, Billy Sunday's evangelistic methods, Lindbergh's epoch-making flight, the fame of a presidential candidate, a favorite son, or a member of a royal family, give these men a lustre that causes audiences to put up with indistinct enunciation, slovenly platform manner, monotone in voice and ideas."

For our freshmen—perhaps dogmatize; for our advanced students, no hard and fast—unbreakable rules can be laid down.

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Forty-eight candidates responded to the first forensic call at William Jewell, Missouri Delta. After a forensic vacation of six years, Prof. P. Casper Harvey is again in charge. Practice debates on local questions were scheduled for the opening contests. One of the most popular was on the suggestion that the curriculum at William Jewell contained too many required subjects.—*The William Jewell Student*.



## EDITOR'S PERSONAL PAGE

Where inconsistencies cease from troubling and logic is at rest

A man sold two watches for the same price. On one he made twenty-five per cent. On the other he lost twenty-five percent. On the two sales he lost \$30. For what price did he sell the watches?

Answer on page 100.

It will become apparent as we proceed that the fact that an idea is ancient and that it has been widely received is no argument in its favor, but should immediately suggest the necessity of carefully testing it as a probable instance of rationalization.—James Harvey Robinson, "The Mind in the Making."

Sir Joshua Reynolds once asked him, (Johnson), by what means he had attained his extraordinary accuracy and flow of language. He told him, that he had early laid it down as a fixed rule to do his best on every occasion, and in every company; to impart whatever he knew in the most forcible language he could put it in; and that by constant practice, and never suffering any careless expressions to escape him, or attempting to deliver his thoughts without arranging them in the clearest manner, it became habitual to him.—James Boswell, *The Life of Samuel Johnson*.

We are fortunate in having our National Convention in Texas the year the state is celebrating the hundreth anniversary of its independence. Delegates should be able to visit many scenes of historical interest.

Most of the judges at Houston will be coaches who have been listening to debates for years. They will welcome freshness and originality. They know the difference between an eruption of words and evidence. It is not necessary to shout at them in a small room. They are not deaf. It might even be well to dispense with many of the stock phrases of the tyro—the "I have now proved my first point. My second point is—" etc.

There should be some recognition of the student with the best trained collection of polysyllables, the lad who is really able to talk over the heads of his audience.

The Greeks had a word for it—Peitho Kale Dikaia, the art of persuasion beautiful and just.

Don't forget to bring along your swimming suit.