# THE FORENSIC

OF PI KAPPA DELTA

ALFRED WESTFALL, Editor G. W. FINLEY, Business Manager

SERIES 23

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NUMBER 1

# Topeka, 1938 Convention City

Topeka is the capital city of Kansas, located at the central cross-roads of the nation. It is cradled in the fertile Kaw Valley, one of the richest agricultural regions in the world; a city noted for its wide streets and boulevards, its stately homes, its hundreds of acres of beautiful parks, its thriving trade and progressive industry.

The history of Topeka reaches back to the days of the redman, before the white pioneers brought the torch of civilization to the banks of the Kaw River upon which the city is situated. In those early days the site of what is now Topeka was the favorite camping grounds of the Indians and in 1830 it was the location of one of their principal villages.

The city had its beginning in 1854 when it was organized with a population of nine souls. In the four score years and more that have elapsed, Topeka has grown to a city of 74,000 with a metropolitan area of approximately 86,000. Nearly 85 per cent of the population is native born white, with a large proportion descended from New England ancestry.

Much of the early history of Kansas centers about Topeka. In the bitter territorial conflict that preceded the state's admission to statehood, Topeka was one of the principal headquarters of the anti-slavery forces. They tried repeatedly to establish it as the seat of territorial government. Here "rump" legislatures were held; here indignant anti-slavery conventions were assembled in which intrigue was rife and passions ran high; here the famous Topeka Constitution was written in a building, a portion of which still stands; and here was one of the main stations on John Brown's famous "underground railroad." As a frontier town, it was a point where pioneers who

came down the Cumberland Pike in covered wagons finally diverged to cross the Rocky Mountains by the Oregon and Santa Fe Trails. The construction of the Union Pacific Railroad in 1860 opened the area out of which developed the modern city of today.

As the seat of government of the state, Topeka is the site of numerous state institutions. Here is the State Capitol, unique among buildings of its kind, because it represents a blending of architectural styles, found nowhere else, to produce a beautiful and imposing struc-



STATE CAPITOL, TOPEKA, KANSAS

ture. Here is the State Memorial Building, a stately beautiful structure, housing the finest historical newspaper collection in the world and one of the most complete genealogical libraries in the United States The collection of historical relics goes back nearly 400 years to the time when Coronado and his

Spanish Conquistadors were the first white men to set foot on what is now Kansas.

Other State Institutions here are the State Hospital for the Insane, Boy's Industrial School, State Printing Plant and the State School for Vocational Education (Colored.)

Kansas has been called the "Main Street of America" not only because it is the geographical center of the United States, but because it is crossed by more Federal Highways than any other state in the Union. Topeka is the hub and center of the highway system enjoyed by the state. It is here that U. S. No. 40, the nation's greatest trans-continental artery from the Atlantic to the Pacific, connects with U. S. No. 75, as it curves its way from Winnipeg to Galveston.

Topeka is an educational center. It is the home of Washburn College and Washburn Law School, founded in 1865, and one of the oldest colleges in the state. It is a non-sectarian, co-educational college offering a wide curriculum. On its 160 acre campus is the Mulvane Art Museum, containing valuable paintings. The college, a member

Continued on page 7

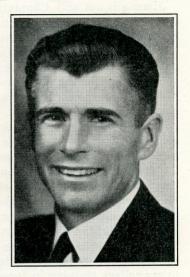
## He Gets the Customers

"A preacher's tongue is his stock in trade," said the Reverend J. Whitcomb Brougher, Jr., pastor of the First Baptist Church of Glendale, California. "If he cannot deliver the goods, there is no use having an opportunity. If you cannot get customers, and when you get

them, if you cannot sell them, there is no use having the goods on your shelves. My forensic experience in college gave me my first platform training, including delivery, expression, poise, naturalness, and confidence."

His church seats about nine hundred, but by using a side room and extra seats, he frequently packs in fourteen and fifteen hundred Sunday nights as well as Sunday mornings. Evidently he gets the customers.

"I graduated from the University of Redlands in 1924. For four years I debated under the direction of Prof. Egbert Ray Nichols, winning the degree of Special Distinction. It was this training in debate which taught me to gather material and to arrange it for delivery in a logical, convincing, and persuasive order. Prof. Nickie



REV. J. WHITCOMB BROUGHER, JR.

is the greatest coach in the country in training students in the art of gathering material and building it into a case which will win decisions. It may be all right to have non-decision debates, but the church today hasn't any place for non-decision sermons."

The fact that Jimmie—as he was known to his debate colleagues—has baptised over a thousand people, the majority of them over eighteen years of age, indicates that he has been putting into use his

training in winning decisions.

"My forensic experience also taught me to think on my feet, to analyze my opponent's case rapidly, and to be ready with rebuttal. And don't think a preacher doesn't have to think fast. When you are in an executive conference with a hundred opinions being advanced, and there is a hundred thousand dollar mortgage on the building, or an entire year's program is in the balance, a preacher has

to keep a couple of jumps ahead of any other thinker in the room."

As Chaplain for the Los Angeles Breakfast Club, an internationally famous organization, he faces every Wednesday the most experienced and most merciless hecklers in the country. In one of the meetings where Jimmie was presiding, George Jessel told the nine hundred people at the breakfast tables that he had at last found a partner with whom he felt he could tackle his life long friends, the combination of Eddie Cantor and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York. "Repartee," said Jimmie. "Nickie certainly trained us in rebuttal."

Jimmie is not only Chaplain of the Breakfast Club, but also Grand Chaplain of the Grand Council of the Select Master Masons of the State of California; the Grand Chaplain of the Policeman's League of America; and is in constant demand as an after dinner speaker before youth groups all over the country. He has averaged over a speech a day for the ten years of his ministry in Glendale.

Jimmie represented Redlands at the national Pi Kappa Delta conventions in Indianola, Iowa, in 1922, and Peoria, Illinois, in 1924. Although the debate schedules of his day did not contain as many contests, the year's work was just as hard, and every debate was before the well known three "honorable judges."

After graduation he took a three year seminary course. In October, 1927, he became pastor of the First Baptist Church of Glendale. His church has the reputation of being the fastest growing church on the Pacific Coast, and of the seven thousand churches of the Northern Baptist Convention. Under his leadership approximately three thousand members have been received.

"I attribute much of whatever success has been mine as a speaker to my college training in forensics and my association with Pi Kappa Delta," is his statement in regard to the value of forensic training to a minister.

# The President's Page

This issue of the Forensic reaches you at the beginning of another college year and another convention year. Many of us will be looking forward to one of the most enjoyable and yet unannounced features of the convention program—the renewal of friendships with people we see only at national Pi Kappa Delta meetings. You will never know how many persons will miss you and ask about you if you are not in Topeka next April.

The January and March numbers will carry communications concerning parts of the Silver Anniversary program. That program is taking shape now and promises to be worthy of our twenty-five years of life. In this first issue of the year I want to consider two

aspects of the convention and tournament.

#### The Debate Tournament

For some time there has been a growing criticism of a debate tournament which was run so as to determine a national Pi Kappa Delta champion. The critics said that the practice of having two college teams meet in a room with no audience to speak of, to be judged by one who fled from the room keeping his decision a fearful secret could not be defended educationally. They pointed to other evils of a championship scheme—well-developed and thorough systems of scouting, increased tension and feeling with resultant reactions as the field narrowed in the later rounds, etc. Without accepting or rejecting all of the comments and criticisms concerning the past conduct of the debate tournament, the National Council decided to sound out the sentiment of member chapters with respect to a new type of tournament. So it authorized the referendum to which 90 chapters responded last May.

The replies have been received. There were 75 votes to change to the proposed plan; 15 against. We feel that this is an expression to which we should give heed. As a result, the debate tournament will be conducted under the rules given elsewhere in this magazine. While we know the plan is not perfect, we feel that it has some virtues. It has been used with success by other organizations. It will not satisfy all of you; neither did the former plan. When the referendum was conducted, I received letters praising the move and others condemning it. But the society has spoken and we are authorized to make the change. If we find that we don't like it, we can do some-

thing else in 1940.

Some have asked, "Why not follow the same procedure for oratory and extempore speaking." Well, in the first place, this is an experiment. We'll test it on part of the tournament first. Then, too, the oratory and extempore speaking contests offer different problems of administration and judging. Some of the reasons for advocating a change for debates are not present in the other speaking contests. It may be that out of this convention will evolve a better procedure for conducting all of our contests. If that be true, the experiment we inaugurate this year will have served its purpose.

### The National Student Congress

This year Pi Kappa Delta sponsors a new project. I have every confidence that when J. D. Coon looks in on the first National Student Congress at Topeka he will shout as he did when he looked at the Gulf of Mexico at Galveston—"Boys, she's a success." But it will take the cooperation of every chapter and every province governor to make it one. I am not worried about the leadership and direction. Professors Summers, Pflaum, Keith, and Fulbright have had experience in conducting such meetings and have laid well the groundwork for the venture.

The immediate problem is the selection of senators and congressmen. Each province is entitled to three senators and should elect them at once. The Wisconsin-Illinois province used a fine system of selection. This fall each chapter wishing to nominate a senator sent to Governor Martin Holcomb the name of the candidate with 100 words of information about him—his speaking experience, back ground in courses in government, economics, parliamentary procedure, etc.—anything thought important to his candidacy. The complete list was then mimeographed and sent to the chapters in the province. This information, coupled with the knowledge already had of his work through province conventions and debate contacts enabled each chapter to vote with some judgment. It was understood that Wisconsin was to get one senator and Illinois two. I commend the plan to provinces which have not yet chosen their senators.

Remember—all senators as well as congressmen may enter contests in oratory and extempore speaking. The schedule is being arranged to permit such participation. This means that there need be no added expense in bringing representatives to the congress. Students with whom I have talked are enthusiastic; let's not disappoint them by delaying our action on their selection.

I know that our sister societies are either interested in or planning to sponsor a national student congress. Pi Kappa Delta's is a reality. If you are not sure about your part in it, write to Professor H. B.

Summers at Kansas State College, Manhattan. You will receive with dispatch an answer that will be clear and to the point.

#### A Personal Note

For the purpose of expediting correspondence your president calls attention to his whereabouts. Since the University of Wisconsin desires my presence for a few more weeks, my address until Christmas will be Tonyawatha Springs, Route 50, Madison, Wisconsin—or Bascom Hall, The University of Wisconsin, Madison. With the coming of the holidays our course lies westward. I have accepted an appointment to the faculty of the Colorado State College of Education and after Christmas should be addressed in care of that institution at Greeley, Colorado.

#### 1938 CONVENTION CITY

Continued from page 2

of the Missouri Valley Conference, has an athletic stadium seating 20,000, a natural amphitheater, and the college field house with a

modern basketball court seating 10,000.

The city's two million dollar high school, a structure of unusual architectural beauty, has gained fame throughout the United States. It covers almost an entire city block, with a stately tower rising 150 feet from the central wing. Its library of 10,000 volumes, its art gallery with changing exhibits; a gymnasium seating 3,500; and an auditorium seating 3,000 are but examples of the appointments which make this an outstanding building of its kind in the country. Investments in the Topeka Public School Plant exceed four million dollars.

Topeka has 22 parks in a system covering 340 acres. The largest is Gage Park, comprising 160 acres, and the home of the famous Reinisch Rose and Rock Garden, awarded first prize in a contest in competition with 132 cities in 40 other states. The Reinisch Rose and Rock Garden is one of the show places of the nation. Acclaimed the most beautiful rose garden in America, it covers nine acres and has cost in excess of \$50,000. The gardens are flood-lighted at night and offer an impressive sight which has delighted visitors from all over the nation.

# Treasurer's Annual Report

Greeley, Colorado September 18, 1937

\$6.459.89

\$13,185.12

To Whom This May Concern:

Balance in Treasury June 30, 1936......

This is to certify that I have examined the books and records of the National Secretary of Pi Kappa Delta. I believe they show the true status of the finances of the organization according to the report of the Secretary.

Very respectfully,

A. O. COLVIN, Auditor.

#### TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT

July 1, 1936 to June 30, 1937

### Receipts

Interest	
Certificates 8.00	
Debate Annuals, Royalty 51.74	
Convention receipts (delayed payments) 24.90	
The Forensic, advertising and subscriptions 84.00	
Keys	
Membership Fees	
Duplicates for short checks	6,725.23
	\$13,185.12
Disbursements	
Bank charges\$ 2.08	
Interest, (accrued on bonds at time of	
purchase)	
Short checks	
Debate Annuals, sent to chapters	
Convention Account	
The Forensic, editing and publishing	
Certificates, lettering	
Keys	
Office Expenses, steno allowances,	
office supplies1,687.52	
Postage, telegrams, etc. 72.60	
Refunds 40.24	
Printing, stationery, blanks, cards, etc	
Paid to the Provinces	6,599.09
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1937	6,586.03

Distribution	of	Funds:	

Checking Account	857.85
Mortgage, Secured by State Property	1,500.00
Postal Savings Bank	
Savings Bank Account	2,728.18

\$6,586.03

G. W. FINLEY,

National Treasurer.

#### PI KAPPA DELTA CHAPTER REPORTS

### Receipts and Refunds for 1936-37

Chapter	Fees	Keys	Total I	Refunds
Alabama:				
Alabama College\$	20.00	\$ 10.56	\$ 30.56	
Arizona:				
Flagstaff	25.00		25.00	
Tempe	85.00	44.46	129.46	\$ 7.40
Arkansas:				
Henderson	10.00	14.52	24.52	
Ouachita	55.00	10.10	65.10	
Ozarks	35.00		35.00	
California:				
Redlands	20.00	34.20	54.20	
Calif. Inst. of Tech.	35.00	26.60	61.60	
College of the Pacific	35.00	7.60	42.60	×
Univ. of Calif. at L. A	35.00	4.90	39.90	
Colorado:				
State	50.00	11.66	61.66	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Greeley State	50.00	41.36	91.36	
Western State				
Connecticut:				
State	40.00	8.42	48.42	
Florida:				
Rollins	20.00	4.12	24.12	
General Chapter:	40.00	54.14	94.14	
College of Idaho Idaho:				
Illinois:				
Wesleyan	65.00	30.62	95.62	
Eureka	35.00	33.12	68.12	igati
Wheaton	30.00	49.89	79.89	·
Macomb	56.00	62.97	118.97	6.16
Augustana	35.00	4.62	39.62	
De Kalb	35.00	43.66	78.66	
De Paul	20.00	24.00	44.00	· 10

Chapter	Fees	Keys	Total R	efunds
Carthage	5.00	10.30	15.30	
Bradley	30.00		30.00	
Monmouth	20.00	26.48	46.48	
State Normal	100.00	109.74	209.74	1.00
McKendree	55.00	8.70	63.70	
North Central				
Shurtleff	10.00		10.00	
Indiana: Franklin		11.52	11.52	
Iowa:				
Wesleyan	30.00	26.42	56.42	
Central	70.00	15.18	85.18	.68
Morningside	20.00		20.00	
Simpson	45.00	42.72	87.72	C
Parsons	15.00	5.62	20.62	
Upper Iowa	5.00	4.62	9.62	0
Coe			197	
Western Union		6.35	6.35	1.05
Dubuque	20.00	11.20	31.20	
Drake	30.00	4.62	34.62	
William Penn	5.00	3.80	8.80	
Luther	20.00	69.52	89.52	
Kansas:	20.00	00.02	00.02	
Ottawa	50.00	31.24	81.24	1.00
Washburn	10.00	12.52	22.52	1.00
	20.00	11.90	31.90	
State	45.00	29.90	74.90	
Southwestern	45.00	60.52	105.52	3.00
Emporia		4.80	4.80	
Wesleyan	25.00	23.96	48.96	
Pittsburg	30.00	34.32	64.32	
College of Emporia	15.00		15.00	
Baker			5.00	
Sterling	5.00	4.62	39.62	
Bethany	35.00	22.88	47.88	
Hays	25.00	22.88	41.00	·
Kentucky:	10.00		10.00	
Georgetown	10.00		15.00	
Centre	15.00			
Wesleyan	15.00	22.04	47.04	
Transylvania	15.00.	32.04	47.04	
Louisiana:	00.00	10.10	10.10	1 00
Louisiana	30.00	12.10	42.10	1.00
Centenary	10.00	24.86	34.86	
S. West. La. Inst.	05.00		07.00	
Maine: Colby	35.00		35.00	
Michigan:	F0.00		FF 60	
Kalamazoo	50.00	7.32	57.32	
Olivet				2

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Chapter	Fees	Keys	Total B	efunds
Hope	110.00	42.80	152.80	
Ypsilanti	35.00	40.60	75.60	
University of Detroit		19.00	19.00	A
State	55.00	58.18	113.18	
Battle Creek	30.00	35.10	65.10	
Minnesota:			38.94	
Macalester	55.00	73.86	128.86	
St. Olaf	50.00	24.00	74.00	
Gustavus Adolphus	35.00	35.46	70.46	
Hamline	35.00	10.64	45.64	
St. Thomas	5.00	4.62	9.62	
Concordia	70.00	20.36	90.36	
Mississippi:				
Millsaps		4.50	4.50	
State	10.00		10.00	
Missouri:				
Westminster	15.00	17.44	32.44	1.10
Park	10.00	17.44	27.44	
Central	30.00	38.78	68.78	
William Jewell	20.00	3.80	23.80	
Culver Stockton	10.00	17.14	27.14	
Warrensburg		8.50	8.50	
Kirksville	40.00		40.00	5.00
Cape Girardeau				
Maryville		7.12	7.12	2.00
Missouri Valley	10.00	10.24	20.24	
Montana:	20.00	7.00		
Polytechnic-Intermountain				
Union		8.00	8.00	
State				
Nebraska:				
Wesleyan	60.00	32.78	92.78	
Doane	15.00		15.00	
Hastings	20.00	3.80	23.80	
Kearney	40.00	21.56	61.56	
North Carolina:	10.00	21.00	01.00	
State	25.00	20.30	45.30	3.30
Wake Forest	40.00	4.62	44.62	
Asheville	25.00	6.00	31.00	
North Dakota:	25.00	0.00	91.00	
Jamestown	15.00	4.50	19.50	
Ohio:	13.00	4.50	13.50	
Baldwin-Wallace	20.00	7.62	27.62	
Heidelberg	5.00	8.72	13.72	
	5.00	5.62	10.62	
Hiram University of Akron	5.00	3.52	3.52	
	25.00	4.80	29.80	
Otterbein	25.00	4.80	29.80	•

Chapter	Fees	Keys	Total	Refunds
Marietta				
Bowling Green	65.00	74.40	139.40	
University of Toledo	15.00	21.26	36.26	
Kent State	30.00	18.92	48.92	.82
Oklahoma:				
A. and M.				
Tulsa				
Baptist	25.00	15.86	40.86	.50
Alva	25.00	35.62	60.62	See Line
Oklahoma City				
College for Women				
Ada		11.42	11.42	
Durant	5.00	4.30	9.30	
Edmond	40.00	34.00	74.00	
Oregon: Linfield	40.00	31.70	71.70	
	35.00	3.52	38.52	
Pennsylvania: Grove City Puerto Rico: University				
South Carolina:				
Presbyterian	85.00	45.74	130.74	
Winthrop	89.00	49.14	100.14	
South Dakota:	50.00	34.64	84.64	
Wesleyan	10.00	54.04	10.00	
Huron		7.40	42.40	
Yankton	35.00	11.92	31.92	
State	20.00		45.62	
Sioux Falls	30.00	15.62		
Aberdeen		14.50	14 59	
Augustana		14.52	14.52	
Madison	15.00	15.62	30.62	
Tennessee:		40.00	00.00	
Maryville	55.00	43.39	98.39	
Tusculum	15.00	17.62	32.62	
Johnson City	25.00	39.44	54.44	
Texas:				
Trinity	20.00		20.00	
Commerce	35.00	23.44	58.44	
Howard Payne	5.00	4.80	9.80	
Baylor College	20.00	3.52	23.52	
Texas Christian				
Denton	25.00	30.56	55.56	
Baylor University	35.00	33.10	68.10	
Hardin-Simmons	25.00	20.30	45.30	
Sam Houston				H
Stephen F. Austin	25.00	17.30	42.30	
San Marcos	30.00		30.00	·
Virginia: Farmville	35.00	27.74	62.74	
Washington: Puget Sound		5.62	5.62	1.00

### THE OFFICIAL PI KAPPA DELTA DEBATE QUESTION FOR 1937-1938

Resolved, That the National Labor Relations Board should be empowered to enforce arbitration of all industrial disputes.

Pi Kappa Delta's regular procedure was followed again this year. Last spring the chapters were asked to submit proposed questions for the coming year. These questions were turned over to a national committee of five for consideration. During the summer the committee worked over the list and early in September reported four questions:

The federal government should own and operate the commercial banking facilities of the United States.

The question given above. 2.

Congress should enact legislation providing for the retirement 3. of the federal debt.

The United States should never declare war without the ap-4 proval of a majority of the people through a popular referendum.

Each chapter was asked to rank all four questions.

The result of the vote, counting total rankings, was: First, Labor question, 212; second, Banking question, 263; third, Referendum on declaration of war, 318; fourth, Retirement of national debt, 360. Counting first places in the rankings, only, they ran in exactly the same order: First, Labor question, 51 firsts; second, Banking, 32; third, Referendum on war, 23; fourth, National debt, 9.

The committee for the selection of the four questions was: Evan E. Anderson, Chairman, Gustavus Adolphus; J. H. Baccus, University of Redlands; Leroy T. Laase, Hastings; Upton S. Palmer, Cape Gir-

ardeau; Harry T. Wood, Ypsilanti.

Chapter	Fees	Keys	Total I	Refunds
West Virginia:				
Wesleyan	35.00	4.62	39.62	
Wisconsin:				
Ripon	25.00	41.30	66.30	
Carroll	55.00	68.24	113.24	
Oshkosh	20.00		20.00	
River Falls	25.00	20.60	45.60	2.00

\$3,751.00 \$2,610.56 \$6,361.56 \$40.24

G. W. FINLEY.

National Secretary-Treasurer.

# Rules for Convention Contests

### PARTICIPATION

1. Each delegate attending the convention must pay a registration fee of \$2.00. This covers the banquet ticket, admission to all meetings and contests, and an official copy of winning debates and speeches for each chapter in attendance. Entry fees for participation in the

Note: Read contest rules carefully. Some important changes from previous conventions have been made.

Convention Contests and the National Student Congress shall be in addition. However, participation in these events is contingent upon the payment of this \$2.00 fee by all of the Chepter's delegates.

2. Each participant in the Convention Contests and the National Student

Congress shall be a bona fide undergraduate who has not already had four years of forensic participation previous to 1937-38, and who is carrying a minimum of twelve hours of college work with passing grades at the time of the convention. He shall also be a member of Pi Kappa Delta or shall have filed his 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 25. Entries mailed later than that date will not be placed in the contests. The entry fee shall be \$1.00 for each contest entered, and \$1.00 for each person entered in the National Student Congress. The fees shall be sent in with the entry blank.

4. All competing chapters are obligated to provide at least one coach, or qualified judge, for assigned service in running the tournament. Permission to participate without bringing a judge must be obtained from the National President prior to March 25 and shall require the payment of a \$10.00 fee to aid in the expense of providing judges.

5. All arrangements for individual contests not covered by the rules shall be in the hands of the individual contest 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 quotations shall appear definitely as such in the manuscript. Each contestant shall send a typewritten copy of his oration to the National Secretary not later than March 25, 1938.

- 3. Preliminary Contests. Preliminary 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 eight speakers shall appear on one program.
- 4. Semi-final Contests. The eighteen orators having the sum of their rankings in the first three preliminary rounds lowest shall enter the semi-finals. In case of ties for the eighteenth position, the tied contestants shall be admitted into the semi-finals.
- 5. Final Conests. The six orators having the sum of their rankings in the first four rounds lowest shall enter the finals. The final winners shall be determined by taking the total of the rankings in all five rounds. In case of a tie for the sixth position, the tied contestants shall be admitted into the finals.
- 6. Method of Judging. Three judges shall be used in the preliminary rounds, five in the semi-finals, and seven in the finals. Each judge shall rank the speakers first, second, third, etc. No judge shall tie two speakers for any place.
- 7. Prizes. Suitable prizes shall be awarded to the winners of first, second, and third places in the final contest.

#### 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 for each contest.
- 3. Subtopics. The Contest Committees shall arrange for the securing of sufficient and suitable subtopics.
- 4. Drawings. One hour before the beginning of each contest, the contestants shall draw by lot for sub-topics.
- 5. Preliminary, Semi-final, and Final Contests. The rules for these contests shall be the same as those for oratory.
- 6. Length of Speeches. Speeches shall not be less than six minutes nor more than eight minutes. Each speaker shall be given a warning by the timekeeper at the expiration of six minutes.
- 7. The Method of Judging. The method of judging shall be the same as that for oratory.
- 8. Prizes. Suitable awards will be given winners of first, second, and third places in the final contests.

#### DEBATE

- 1. Contestants. Each chapter may enter one team in each contest. A team shall consist of two speakers for each round.
- 2. Substitutions. There shall be free substitution of debaters from round to round providing the names of those to be used are included on the entry lists.
- 3. Question. The official Pi Kappa Delta question shall be used in all contests.
- 4. Speeches. Each debater shall have two speeches, one of ten minutes and one of five. The affirmative shall introduce the constructive and the negative shall introduce the refutation speeches.
- 5. Rounds. All teams will take part in eight rounds of debate, the pairings of which are to be arranged by the contest committee and posted from round to round.
- 6. Sides. Each team must debate both sides of the question, alternating sides in succeeding rounds.
- 7. Decisions. Decisions will be rendered by single judges, who will be allowed time for oral criticism following each debate.
- 8. Ranking. All teams winning all or seven of the eight rounds shall be awarded the "superior" ranking. All teams winning six debates shall be awarded an "excellent" ranking.
- 9. Prizes. Suitable prizes will be awarded winners of excellent and superior rankings in each tournament.

A Word About Scouting: We want listeners. We encourage those not participating in debates to attend and listen. We discourage premeditated and deliberate scouting, especially note-taking. Debaters appreciate listeners, but not stenographers.