

THE FORENSIC

OF PI KAPPA DELTA

ALFRED WESTFALL, Editor

G. W. FINLEY, Business Manager

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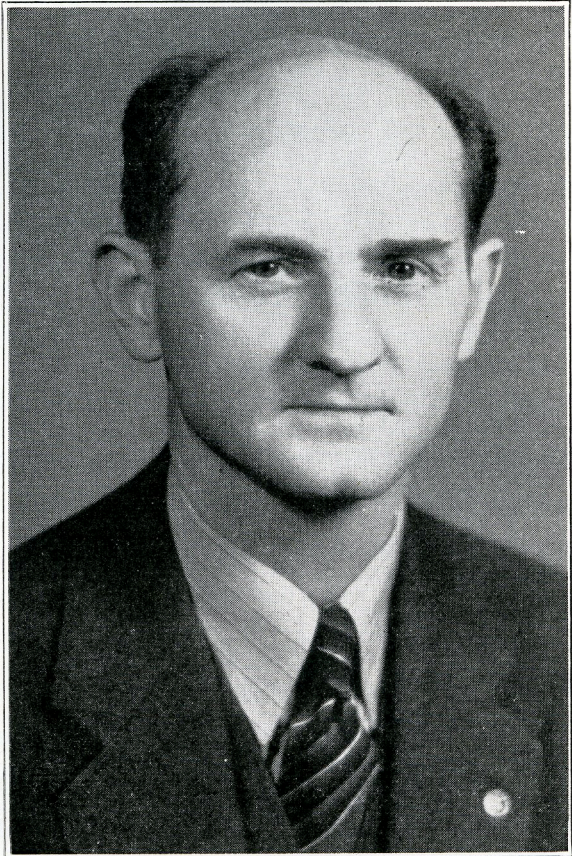
Pleasant Memories



With this issue of the FORENSIC we complete another biennial period of Pi Kappa Delta, and the present administration sings its swan song. But instead of its being a Miserere, our swan song is one of gratitude: gratitude because by placing us in office you indicated your confidence in us; gratitude because you gave us wholehearted cooperation throughout the two years period; gratitude because we have had the privilege of serving. Someone has said that God gives us flowers in June so we may have sweet memories in December. Although we have not reached our Decembers, our memories of the last two years are pleasant memories. For your part in making them pleasant, we give you our thanks.

As we relinquish our offices, we ask that you give your new officers the same measure of help that you gave us. The affairs of the fraternity are in the hands of men who are sincere, men who are capable, men who love Pi Kappa Delta. With your cooperation, Pi Kappa Delta will prosper.

FORREST H. ROSE.



W. V. O'CONNELL
National President of Pi Kappa Delta

The President's Page



In accepting the Presidency of Pi Kappa Delta, I want you to know that I am deeply grateful for the confidence you have placed in me. I believe it is one of the greatest privileges accorded any individual in any speech organization. This is a privilege fully equalled by its responsibilities. Riding on the magic wings of memory, I can look back to the year 1917, when I became a charter member of the Emporia, Kansas, chapter. Over my desk as I write, I see my membership certificate, bearing the fast-fading signature of Professor E. R. Nichols, our first President. Throughout the years, as a student and as an instructor, it has been my pleasure to watch the organization grow and expand, until today, students and faculty members all over the country look forward to membership in Pi Kappa Delta as one of the greatest honors which may be given them during active forensic life.

Conscious, as is the entire Council, of the strength and potential power of this organization, we realize that ours is the opportunity to serve as you instruct. Therefore, we hope that you will give us your advice, and your suggestions. We expect to hold an off-year council meeting sometime during April, 1941, at which time we hope to take inventory of the problems which may be pertinent to our organization. We feel that we can more effectively solve these problems away from the pressure of convention activities.

Many kind letters have been received, pledging your cooperation. These, we deeply appreciate. We pledge, as a Council, that we will be aware of the heritage of leadership which is ours and that we will try to faithfully serve the organization which has so honored us. Please accept our heartiest good wishes for the continued success of your respective chapters.

W. V. O'CONNELL.

A Study of Debate Standards

EDWARD S. BETZ

When Professor Lew Sarett introduced the critic judge ballot in an Illinois high school debate he started something. For two decades verbal battles were waged over the desirability and the methods of using this system of judging debates. The most famous of these arguments was the series of thrusts and counter thrusts made by J. M. O'Neill and Hugh Neal Wells during 1917 and 1918. Students of debate would do well to turn to the *Quarterly Journals of Speech* for those years to study these articles for an appreciation of keen analysis and refutation as well as for the stimulating remarks on methods of judging debates.

History appears to show that Judge Wells supported a losing cause, for the critic judge system has gained wide favor. Its popularity is more pronounced in the middle west and the far west than in the south or east as shown by a survey conducted by Martin Holcomb.¹ A difference of opinion certainly exists as to the advisability of using the critic judge—or any judge for that matter—but there is a growing opinion that it apparently is the most practicable method of reaching debate judgments. The mainstream of argument now centers around the methods to be employed by the critic and the standards to be followed.

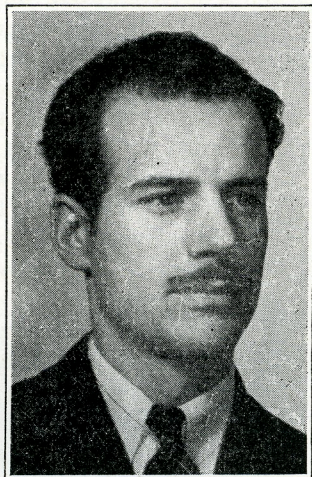
It is obvious that such a relatively new competition as contest debating suffers for the lack of effective standards of judgment. When we pause to consider the nature of debating, it is not difficult to see that the development of acceptable standards is bound to be a slow process. Consider the difficulty of attempting to measure things as fleeting, as variable, as indefinite as debate. Words once spoken lose themselves forever to careful analysis—except in the rare instances when debates are recorded. Arguments are piled upon arguments; a major point may be presented, refuted, and re-established as many times as there are speeches. Cases that are virtually new to a team may be developed during the course of an hour on the platform; there may be a clash between two totally different cases built upon analyses of widely different natures. A complete understanding of the proposition for debate often requires a rather intimate knowledge of economics, sociology, or international law. The individuals on the two

¹Quarterly Journal of Speech, Vol. 19, p. 38.

teams may be totally unlike in speech personality. These and other elements inherent in debate make the establishment of standards applicable to it far from an easy task.

In an effort to overcome these obstacles and to render debate judging more effective two general methods have been used—often in conjunction: the debate ballot, and instructions to judges. From 1917 down to the present time there have been many debate ballots prepared; ballots which list certain goals, topics, or questions upon which the judge is to base his decision. The following questions were among those which appeared on the ballot used for the first time in 1917 by Lew Sarett now of Northwestern University: Which team was superior in delivery? Which team was superior in debate strategy? Which team in its constructive argument manifested a superior analysis of the question? The other questions are as familiar to the modern debate judge as these and indicate that though the form of the ballot may have changed in twenty odd years, it retains the central idea of basing judgment upon the elements which are necessary to produce effective debating. What these ballots do not do, or even pretend to do, is to place very definite interpretations on the questions asked. What team was superior in debate strategy? Very well, but what is good debate strategy? Which team was superior in analysis? Yes—but if two diametrically opposed analyses are presented, which should the judge accept as superior?

Judge Wells of the University of Southern California once said, "The possibility of a biased decision is the debating hazard, which is at once the bane and the captivating adventure of debate as well as of life itself. I believe that it is inherent, and every attempt to eliminate its possibility will be abortive."² True, the nature of debate does make it impossible to lay down a set of detailed rules to handle each individual situation—such an attempt to eliminate poor judging



EDWARD S. BETZ
College of the Pacific,
California Delta

Member of the National Council
At the Seventh National Convention in 1928 a debate team from Hastings, coached by our National Vice-President Laase, won second place in the men's tournament. One of its members was this Edward Betz, sans mustache, who has just been elevated to the National Council.

²Quarterly Journal of Speech, Vol. 4, p. 90.

would indeed be abortive. Yet some basis for the determination in more specific instances as of what constitutes "effective debating"—but not necessarily applied as a debate ballot—should help to reduce the probability of defective judgments.

In an effort to place more definite and specific information concerning the debate in the hands of judges Instruction Sheets are sometimes used. These instructions may deal with the particular question being argued and serve to narrow the question, or they may rule on certain technicalities of the question; they may even explain a basis for scoring. When such instructions are given, they arbitrarily set the tone of the debate and leave less to the discretion of the judge. This is well illustrated by the instructions given to judges in the state high school tournament of a certain southern state. A few examples are here quoted:

"Opponents should always be referred to as 'the previous speaker', and never as 'Mr. Jones', etc.

"The question is so worded as to place the burden of proof on the affirmative. This simply means that the affirmative should advocate the change proposed in the question, while the negative advocates the status quo, but only this and nothing more."

"In rebuttal no new points may be introduced or established. Generally judges consider rebuttal speeches as one-third and constructive speeches as two-thirds."

"Argument by authority is a valid means of establishing a case. When opposite sides present conflicting authorities, judges should impartially evaluate the respective authorities."

If such instructions are to be used and so narrowly confine a debate, it would be well to consider rather carefully just what standards are to prevail. Such is the purpose of the study reported here. It is at least a preliminary survey of what might be established as standards for debate judging. It is undoubtedly incomplete, and the most frequent comment made by those kind enough to return the questionnaire upon which it is based was that many of the questions were ambiguous. While assenting to the truth of this statement in some instances, it nevertheless must be acknowledged that the very nature of debate means that different interpretations might be placed on almost every standard save the most narrow and exclusive.

Fifteen hundred questionnaires were mailed to five hundred high schools, colleges, and universities in all sections of the United States.

The mailing list was made up from state league memberships, and from National Forensic League, Pi Kappa Delta, and Delta Sigma Rho lists. The questionnaires were mailed to the coaches with the request that the coach and his experienced debaters answer them without group consultation. Students were particularly asked to answer. However the results showed little variation in opinion between the students and the coaches. The proposed standards were stated in the form of declarative sentences. If the individual answering the questionnaire favored such a standard, he was to mark it with a plus sign; a negative sign indicated disapproval of the standard. When in doubt, the individual was to make no sign.

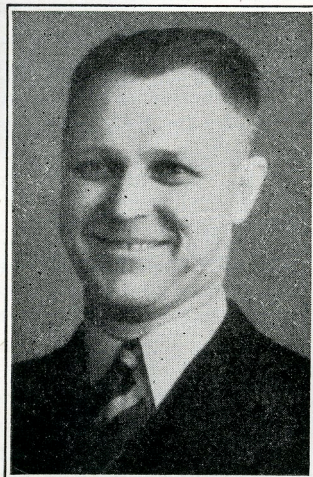
Four hundred fifty-three answers from thirty-three states were received. From the answers to the original seventy-five questions, a list of thirty-three acceptable standards was compiled. It was assumed that if two-thirds of the answers favored a standard, it had received a reasonable concurrence of opinion. Nine standards received a rate of 90% or more; twenty-one showed a concurrence of 80% or more; and forty-four showed a concurrence of 86% or more. From these standards the following might be set up as acceptable bases for judging debates:

1. The debate should be judged on the general effect of the argument between the two teams, rather than on the basis of individual scores.
2. The affirmative should not reserve refutation on a highly controversial point until the last rebuttal.
3. The last rebuttal speaker should refrain from making broad assertions as to the accomplishments of the affirmative.
4. A team should authorize all evidence used except facts of common knowledge.
5. A team should not be penalized because it does not have the original source of its evidence at hand.
6. Arguments as to the constitutionality of the proposal should be waived.
7. Arguments as to whether the proposal will be adopted are irrelevant.
8. The negative is not required to accept the affirmative definitions without questions.
9. Minor differences in interpretation should be ironed out during the debate, but should not become the chief point of contention.

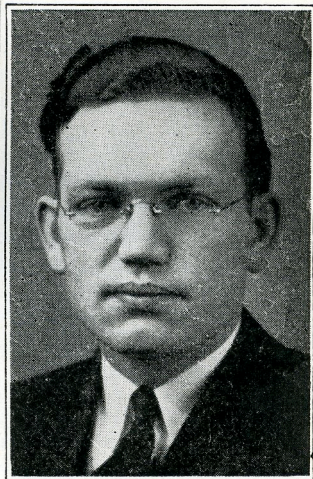
10. If one team adopts a strange interpretation plainly changing the intent and meaning of the proposition, the other is justified in refusing to meet the arguments presented.
11. After such unusual definitions by team A, if team B explains why they are unusual and destroy the meaning of the proposition, it (B) should win.
12. If in such a case B does not disclose the true meaning of the proposition, the debate must be judged on the merits of the argument.
13. In debating questions of policy the affirmative should present the main outline of a plan.
14. Even though the negative admits that present conditions are not entirely satisfactory, it is not required to present a counter-plan.
15. The negative may agree that conditions need a change and still confine its arguments to attacking the affirmative plan.
16. Other factors being equal, the judge should favor the team that develops a few main arguments over the team which lists a great many.
17. The presentation of a large mass of facts—evidence—does not in and of itself constitute superior debating.
18. The effective use of persuasion and sound reasoning from basic facts constitutes superior debating.
19. The affirmative is not required to answer every question asked by the negative but may ignore obviously irrelevant ones.
20. The asking of a great many questions as a chief method of attack is not effective debating.
21. When there is no clash between the two teams, the fault should lie at the door of the negative.
22. The affirmative is not required to answer every one of the negative supporting arguments.
23. The affirmative must answer all of the principal negative arguments.
24. When team A presents fallacious reasoning, team B must point it out to get credit for its refutation.
25. If the negative fails to consider an affirmative main point, it amounts to an admission by the negative that the point stands.
26. In rebuttal a team should not attempt to re-establish its constructive case by simply re-iterating points and evidence introduced in its constructive speeches.



DR. LEROY LAASE
National Vice-President
Hastings,
Nebraska Delta



MARTIN J. HOLCOMB
Member National Council
Augustana
Illinois Xi



GLENN R. CAPP
Member of the National
Council
Baylor, Texas Iota
Graduate of Oklahoma
Baptist.
Graduate in law from
Baylor.
Licensed to practice in
Texas.
His speakers are consist-
ent winners.

Official Business Sessions

**Minutes of the Business Sessions of the Thirteenth National
Biennial Convention of Pi Kappa Delta, held at Knoxville,
Tennessee, March 24-29, 1940**



FIRST BUSINESS SESSION

**Auditorium of the Knoxville High School
9:00 a. m., Monday, March 25, 1940**

The meeting was called to order by National President Forrest H. Rose. The convention was welcomed to Knoxville by Mayor Fred Allen speaking for the city of Knoxville; Dr. Harry Clark, City Superintendent of Schools, on behalf of the schools; and by Dr. Ralph W. Lloyd, President, on behalf of the host chapter, Maryville College. President Rose announced as the nominating committee for the convention: G. Harry Wright, Kent State University; Jane Kottke, Hamline University; H. McC. Burrowes, Grove City College; Jean Liedman, Monmouth College; Ralph Holly, Western State College, Colorado. He named as the constitution committee: Robert Cox, Johnson City State Teachers; Harold Levander, Macalester College; C. L. Nystrom, Wheaton College. After general announcements from council members and committee chairmen it was moved that the convention send a message of greeting and regret that he could not be present to Dr. Alfred Westfall, Editor of the *FORENSIC*. Carried. Moved that the President appoint a committee on the selection of the official Pi Kappa Delta debate question. Carried. The president appointed the present debate question committee to handle the matter, with Glenn Capp to act as chairman, since the present chairman, Leroy Laase, is a member of the National Council.

Adjournment.

SECOND BUSINESS SESSION

**Auditorium of the Andrew Johnson Hotel
Tuesday, March 26, 7 p. m.**

The meeting was called to order by President Rose. After roll call the President asked for the biennial report of the National Secretary-Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER

To the Thirteenth National Biennial Convention of Pi Kappa Delta,
Knoxville, Tennessee, March 24-29, 1940

Your National Treasurer submits the following brief outline of the finances of the society for the past two years:

Financial Statement for the Biennium from July 1, 1937 to July 1, 1939

On hand July 1, 1937	\$ 6,586.03
Receipts during the year	10,016.52
Total for 1937-38	16,602.55
Expenditures during the year	9,357.04
Amount on hand July 1, 1938	7,245.51
(Receipts exceeded expenditures by \$659.48)	
Receipts during 1938-39	6,433.14
Total for the year	13,678.65
Expenditures during the year	6,694.17
Amount on hand July 1, 1939	6,984.48
(Expenditures exceeded receipts by \$261.03)	
Increase in the reserve fund during the past biennium.....	398.45
Amount on hand July 1, 1929	6,215.97
Amount on hand July 1, 1939	6,984.48
Increase in reserve fund during the past decade	768.51

True, that is not an imposing increase. At that rate it will take a good many years for the reserve fund of Pi Kappa Delta to reach that \$10,000 mark toward which all of its treasurers, past and present, have striven. But "Confucius say, half a loaf is better than none," and so a small increase is better than a deficit. At least we are moving in the right direction even though we are not moving at stream-line speed.

Figures don't lie, but the above array may easily give a false impression. Our present reserve is, of course, not the balance as of July 1 but rather our lowest balance during the year. That will run this year right around \$4,500. Aside from our checking account our moneys are distributed at present as follows.

In the savings bank	\$2,047.60
In Postal Savings	1,500.00
In real estate mortgage, state secured	1,000.00
Total.....	\$4,547.60

At this time I want to give credit to whom credit is due by mentioning the names of the chapters that have made the best financial records during the past biennium. Even your treasurer realizes, of course, that the general standing of a chapter cannot be measured by its financial record alone, but he is confident that if our convention statistician were to figure on this matter for a little he would find a very high correlation between financial record and general forensic activity. First honors go to South Carolina Delta, Winthrop College, with a total of \$351.00 for the biennium for membership fees and keys; second to Michigan Delta, Michigan State College, with \$303.02; third to Illinois Mu, Wheaton College, with \$267.27. Honorable mention goes to Michigan Gamma, Hope College; Kansas Zeta, Emporia Teachers; Michigan Epsilon, Ypsilanti, each of which sent over \$200 for the biennium. An interesting, although not perhaps a very significant, figure is the average amount sent in by each of our 156 chapters during the biennium for fees and keys, \$82.80. The only trouble with that figure is that it is too much like the average between the speed of a wheelbarrow and that of the Twentieth Century Limited.

The detailed financial statement for the amounts sent by each chapter, together with the official auditor's statement, will be found published in the October numbers of *The Forensic*. A glance at these figures for the year 1938-39 will show that the chapters sent in \$3,615.00 for membership fees and \$2,430.11 for keys, an indication that at least a third of the new members during this year did not get keys. Here is a slogan for the local chapters: "A Key for Every New Member." Of course the finest way to accomplish this end is to make the key the forensic award just as

the sweater and letter are the athletic award. Many of our strongest chapters have followed this policy for years. If your chapter has not done so, it is a matter worthy of careful consideration. Certainly every chapter should at least encourage each new member to get a key.

By the way, that detailed report contained a mistake in bookkeeping, and I remember now that at one time, when I was feeling over-confident, I offered a reward to any chapter that would call my attention to such an error. There was a little item of \$80 that had been sent in by Carroll College, wrongly credited to Grove City. I hereby make public acknowledgment of the treasurer's error and stand ready to pay my obligation to any member of the Carroll chapter, even Coach Utzinger, if such member can catch me in the neighborhood of a soda fountain, or its Tennessee equivalent.

Two years ago at Topeka Pi Kappa Delta celebrated its Silver Anniversary. This year we are 27 years of age. The growth of the society, except for a short period in its infancy, has been strong and steady, until at present we are the largest and, I believe, the most active honor society in the college field. We have chapters in 35 states of the Union and in one insular possession.

In the number of active chapters the Prairie State, Illinois, leads off with fourteen chapters. The Sunflower state, Kansas, is a close second with 13; the Hawkeyes from Iowa and the Longhorns from Texas come third with 12 each. Then follow the Bullion State, Missouri, with 10; the Buckeyes from Ohio and the Sooners from Oklahoma with 9 each; and the Sunshiners from South Dakota with 8.

Size alone is not a thing to be proud of, Texans notwithstanding, but the fact that Pi Kappa Delta is the largest of all the honor societies is a matter upon which we should be congratulated. Pi Kappa Delta is a working society, not merely a key-awarding order. She was organized and continues to this day to work for the purpose of encouraging and developing effective speaking on the part of college students. She is promoting the most useful, if not the most popular, of all extra-curricular activities. It is fitting that her influence should be as widely spread as possible. She should continue, at least for the years immediately ahead, to grow by the establishment of chapters in colleges that can both profit by them and help to uphold high standards in the order.

During our 27 years of life we have lost twelve chapters, mostly because their colleges have ceased to exist or have become junior colleges. Three of these twelve had their charters revoked because of failure to maintain a reasonable intercollegiate forensic program. At this convention the National Council has voted to place two more chapters on a probation list with the understanding that unless they bring their programs up to standard during the next two years they will lose their charters.

Perhaps the most interesting and significant development in the forensic field that has come about within the past decade has been the criticism of the older forms of contests and the growth of such newer forms as non-decision debates, panel discussions, round-table discussions, open forums, progressions, student congresses and so on. Within reason this is all to the good, but there is one serious danger, that of allowing the good in the new to destroy that which was even better in the old. Pi Kappa Delta should encourage the new methods and help to make useful instruments out of them, while at the same time it insists on preserving the good that was in the older forms of contests. It needs to be so sanely progressive that it leads forward to better things, but at the same time so sensibly conservative that it refuses to allow the loss of all that was superior and worthwhile in older methods and forms. Pi Kappa Delta may prove to be preeminently the balance-wheel of the modern forensic world.

In this connection there is an important question for our constitution committee to consider: what should be done by way of recognition of participation in new-type forensics for eligibility for membership in the order? What recognition should be given for legislatures, discussion groups, open forums, and so on? Provision should be made for the earning of eligibility for membership through these types of participation.

We have a right to be genuinely proud of the program we sponsor at our national conventions. Each one is the outstanding forensic event of its biennium. The same

may be said of the province conventions held on the odd-numbered years in some of our provinces. Other provinces still have room for improvement. Here is a worthy task for the provincial officers in these areas: make your province convention for 1941 the best forensic meet in your section of the country; don't let it take second or third place.

And now to the "Local Chapter Sermonettes." Like most other preachments they do not have much effect upon the "preachee", but what a wonderful relief they are to the preacher!

1. Elect chapter officers who will attend to chapter business, rather than the best looking girl on the campus or the most popular fellow. Then ask your chapter officers what they have heard from national officers recently. It may help them to attend to correspondence from such officers.

2. Make a loud noise if you do not get your copy of the FORENSIC each quarter. Every active member is entitled to a copy of our official magazine and he should insist on getting it. The numbers are published in October, January, March and May.

3. Follow the example of many of our most active chapters and make a real event of your annual initiation ceremony. Put on a program of which both old and new members can be proud.

4. Keep the records of your members up to date in the national secretary's office. When you order a Special Distinction key for a member whose standing in the office is Fraternity, there is a lot of trouble and delay, if nothing worse.

5. "And finally, brethren," could you get your new memberships and key orders in early this year? If you can get them to me by the first of May, I can get them back in time to be distributed to the owners before commencement. It's a hard job to locate a college student during the summer vacation. The boy or girl friend may know the summer address, but that does not help the national office much.

And now once more I want to express a very real appreciation of the splendid cooperation we have had from most of the chapter officers and sponsors during the past two years. It has been a joy to know you and work with you.

G. W. FINLEY,

National Secretary-Treasurer.

The report was received and placed on file.

REPORT OF CHARTER COMMITTEE

The Charter Committee wishes to take this opportunity to express its appreciation to members of the National Council, Provincial Governors, and all others who have been kind enough to furnish it with the essential information it needs relative to applying institutions.

For your information, you should know that the Committee, during the past two years, has received eighteen applications. These applications came from twelve different states. We respectfully call your attention to the fact that each and every applying institution stressed the fact that it recognized the high standards and worthwhileness of membership in our organization, and pledged allegiance to the standards, if admitted. The attitude reflected by these applying institutions should be a challenge to those of us within the organization to do everything possible to maintain the high ideals of Pi Kappa Delta.

Since the personnel of the National Convention changes every two years, may we remind you that institutions applying for membership in Pi Kappa Delta must meet certain standards. Among these are membership in the North Central Association, or its equivalent; an indication that several courses in the field of speech are offered in the curriculum, that the college had a well-developed five-year program previous to its application, that at least five students have participated in this program during the year, and that the program itself indicates contacts with institutions of recognized merit. In addition to these standards, we ask for a letter from the president of the institution, indicating a desire for the establishment of a chapter on the campus, a letter from the business manager of the institution, indicating the forensic budget, which should be at least \$300.00 a year, and finally the Committee takes the responsibility of securing the reaction of the chapters within the province from which

the applying college comes, to see that the petitioning college receives at least a 75% endorsement from members of the province. It should also be understood that the Charter Committee's recommendations must receive the endorsement of the National Council.

Therefore, at this time, the Charter Committee recommends the granting of chapters in Pi Kappa Delta to the following institutions:

- Charter 173 Washington Beta, Seattle Pacific College, Seattle.
- Charter 174 Illinois Rho, The Principia College of Liberal Arts, Elsau.
- Charter 175 Nebraska Theta, The University of Omaha, Omaha.
- Charter 176 Tennessee Delta, Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville.
- Charter 177 Michigan Theta, Central State Teachers College, Mount Pleasant.
- Charter 178 Illinois Sigma, Eastern State Teachers College, Charleston.
- Charter 179 Tennessee Epsilon, Carson-Newman College, Jefferson City.
- Charter 180 South Carolina Epsilon, The Citadel, Charleston.
- Charter 181 Missouri Mu, Tarkio College, Tarkio.

May I express my personal appreciation to the members of my Committee, who have so faithfully given of their services during this Convention.

ENID MILLER,

Nebraska Wesleyan

THOMAS BRACKIN,

Mississippi State

D. J. NABORS,

East Central State Teachers, Oklahoma

FRANK McANEAR,

College of the Ozarks, Clarksville, Arkansas

DANA BURNS,

Baldwin Wallace, Berea, Ohio

W. V. O'CONNELL,

Northern Illinois State Teachers College,

DeKalb, Illinois,

Chairman.

Moved that the report be accepted. Carried.

PARTIAL REPORT OF CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE

On page 9, Article V, Section 3, add a period after the word "five," and begin "graduates" with a capital letter.

On page 18, Article V, Division C, Section 4 (d), change the heading to "Suspension of Chapters."

On page 18, Article V, Division C, Section 5, make the heading of (a) "The Charter." Make the heading of (b) "Publicity." Make the heading of (c) "Inter-Chapter Relations and Standards." Make the heading of (d) "Convention Arrangements and Program." Make the heading of (e) "Convention Contests."

On page 17, Article V, Division C, Section 3 (d) change the word "Vice President" to "Designated National Council Member."

On page 16, Article V, Division C, Section 2 (d), name the section "Student Representatives."

On page 16, Article V, Division C, Section 3 (c), omit the heading "Legal Adviser," and (d) omit the heading "Convention Officer."

Page 6, Article IV, Division C-1, delete the following sentence:

"Members of teams winning debates by forfeit shall be admitted to Pi Kappa Delta under the following conditions only: the team must actually have been on the platform, ready to debate, and the Judges must have written a decision in its favor."

Page 16, Article V, Division C, Section 3 (c) substitute for the present Section the following:

"When making contracts, agreements, and transacting other legal business, the National Council may, if a majority of the members deem it advisable, retain an attorney to act as legal advisor in such matters, who shall be selected by the National President, with the approval of the National Council."

Page 17, Article V, Division C, Section 4 (b), delete the sentence "The National Council shall have the power of final action in admitting local Chapters upon petition, except when such petitions are received within a period of six weeks before the time set for the National Convention."

Page 19, Article V, Division C, Section 5 (e) substitute for that section the following:

"The National President shall appoint the Chairman of the Contest Committee from the members of the National Council. The chairman of the Contest Committee, with the approval of the National President, shall appoint such additional members of this Committee as are necessary to handle the contests at the National Convention. This Committee shall have complete charge of all matters pertaining to the Convention Contests."

These changes were recommended by the Committee, and were adopted.

Moved that the constitution be amended to provide recognition toward eligibility for membership for participation in student legislatures and other forms of new-type forensics. Moved that the question be laid on the table. Carried.

REPORT OF INTERCHAPTER RELATIONS AND STANDARDS COMMITTEE

The report of this committee is brief. (I think you will appreciate that). Most of our time was spent in the development of a simplified workable form to be used by the National Secretary for the gathering of information, which by the action of previous conventions, Pi Kappa Delta voted to use in the evaluation of chapters. That form has been turned over to the National Secretary.

A second problem was that of realignment and consolidation of certain provinces. The suggestions which we received were taken up with the Governors of the provinces involved, who in turn are taking them up with their respective chapters. We are awaiting their recommendations.

GLENN CAPP, Baylor

OWEN P. McELMEEL, St. Thomas

LEROY T. LAASE, Hastings, Chairman.

The report was adopted.

Dr. Laase continued:

That was our report. The committee now brings a recommendation for convention action.

The committee believes that because the society has indicated through the reports of the four previous committees on Inter-Chapter Relations and Standards that it wanted a basis for chapter evaluation other than achievement in competition in National Pi Kappa Delta contests alone, the chapter achievement ratings published in the FORENSIC give an erroneous impression of true chapter evaluations. By action of the Inter-Chapter Relations and Standards Committee, the National Council and previous national conventions, chapter evaluation is now based upon:

1. Compliance with charter requirements.
2. Chapter forensic program.
3. Achievement in national and provincial Pi Kappa Delta contests, and
4. Cooperation with the National Secretary and Editor of the FORENSIC.

Since the publication of all this data might be unwieldy, since some of the data seems better treated as confidential between the chapter and the Inter-Chapter Relations and Standards Committee in order to save some chapters unnecessary embarrassment, since the primary purpose of gathering this data is to help the individual chapter discover their weaknesses and assist in correcting them, and since the record of achievement in national contests is carried in full for each contest in the convention issue of the FORENSIC, the committee recommends that publication in the FORENSIC of the achievement ratings in national contests be discontinued. I so move.

Moved to amend the motion to the effect that we publish all parts of the report collected by the secretary. After some lively discussion the previous question was moved. Carried. The amendment was lost. The original motion carried.

The President appointed the following Resolutions Committee: E. R. Nichols, Redlands; H. R. Pierce, Rollins; Albert Burrowes, Chadron.

The next in order was the election of a President and Vice-President. The nominees were the present members of the Council, Martin J. Holcomb, Leroy Laase, W. V. O'Connell, and Verton M. Queener. W. V. O'Connell was elected President and Leroy Laase Vice-President.

The Constitution Committee was requested to consider the advisability of raising the requirements for eligibility for membership in Pi Kappa Delta.

Adjournment.

THIRD BUSINESS SESSION

Friday, March 29, 1940, 9:00 a. m.

The meeting was called to order by President Rose.

REPORT OF THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Be it resolved, that the Pi Kappa Delta National Forensic Honorary society, assembled at its Thirteenth biennial convention, express its appreciation to all those who have made this convention possible and successful, and who have carried on the work of the society during the past two years efficiently and satisfactorily to all members of the organization. We wish especially to express our thanks to the following:

Verton M. Queener, Robert Cox, and the members of their Pi Kappa Delta chapters whose loyal and thoughtful service has made the convention a notable success and a great pleasure to all of us fortunate enough to participate.

To the contest committees as listed in the March FORENSIC.

To Supt. Harry E. Clark and the school authorities of Knoxville, and to the Mayor, Fred Allen and President, Ralph W. Lloyd of Maryville College for their words of welcome and encouragement, and their cooperation in the arrangements for our convention and tournament.

To the Chamber of Commerce of Knoxville and all citizens who aided in judging and in other arrangements for the convention, and to those who made possible the accommodation for the legislative assembly at the court house.

To the managers of the various hotels for their excellent entertainment and hospitality and for the many helpful courtesies extended to the members of the order.

To the Maryville A Capella Choir for its beautiful program Sunday evening at the Second Presbyterian Church.

To radio stations WROL and WNOX for their cooperation in broadcasting our programs, and to the press of Knoxville for its excellent publicity for our various activities during the convention week.

To J. Fred Essary for his excellent address at our closing banquet of the convention.

Be it further resolved that we recognize with appreciation and thanks the fine work of Forrest H. Rose, our retiring National President; the good work of the other national officers; and the excellent services of all the convention committees, especially those in charge of all the contests.

And be it resolved further that we express our thanks to those in charge of the Student Night and recreation program, Betty Warren, Washburn College, and Jack

Zerevas, Maryville College; and to the Highway Department for their assistance to the motorcade through the Smoky Mountains National Park.

H. McCLURE BURROWS

HARRY RAYMOND PIERCE

EGBERT RAY NICHOLS, Chairman.

Moved that the report be adopted. Carried.

Moved that a committee be appointed to investigate the advisability of broadening the basis for eligibility for membership, and report at the 1942 convention. Moved to amend by making the National Council the committee. Amendment lost. Moved to amend the original motion by making the committee a committee of three. Amendment carried. Original motion, as amended, carried.

The chairman of the Inter-Chapter Relations Committee made a supplementary report. He stated that the provinces had recommended the following changes in boundary lines: the Provinces of Kentucky and the South Atlantic combined into the Province of the Southeast, with the exception that the Mississippi chapters would join with the Province of the Lower Mississippi and Franklin College would join the Province of the Lakes; the Province of Oklahoma would join with the Province of the Lower Mississippi; the Province of Kansas and The Platte would join to form the Province of the Plains.

Moved that these changes be approved. Carried.

The chairman of the committee then reported that the proposed chapter rating sheet had been mimeographed so that the members of the convention might see exactly what revisions were made. The mimeographed copies were handed out to the delegates. This rating sheet was to be filled out each spring and sent to the secretary who in turn would send it to the chairman of the Inter-Chapter Relations Committee.

Moved that the report be adopted. Carried.

In a supplementary report the Constitution Committee recommended the following amendments to the constitution:

Article V, page 16, Division C, Section 3 (a) change that Section to read as follows:

"The editor of the FORENSIC shall be nominated by the National Council and approved by the National Convention. The Editor with the approval of the National Council shall appoint an associate editor or editors. The editor shall have direct charge of the publication of the FORENSIC subject to the general supervision of the National Council and National Convention. The duties of the associate editor or editors shall be such as assigned by the Editor."

Place Section on Editor under Article V, Division C, Section 2 (d) and make (d) (e), and re-number sub-section 3, Div. C, Article V.

Page 6, Article V, Division C, Section 1, change two decision debates to three, and three no-decision debates to five.

In Section 2, change five decision debates to eight and ten to fifteen.

In Section 3, change seven decision debates to twelve and change a total of fifteen to a total of twenty.

In Section 4, change ten decision debates to eighteen, and change a total of twenty-five debates to read as follows: "A total of thirty-five debates of which at least ten shall have been decision debates, with the candidates winning half of them."

Page 14, Division C, Section D, delete "except as otherwise provided in this constitution."

The amendments were adopted.

In a report from the Contest Committee, Martin Holcomb made the following recommendation and moved its adoption:

The Contest Committee recommends that for the 1942 Convention there shall be eight rounds of debate and five rounds of extempore and oratory; that all undefeated debate teams and those with one defeat be rated as Superior, and all teams having only two defeats be rated as Excellent; that the six highest ranking speakers in extempore and oratory be rated as Superior, and the next highest twelve be rated as Excellent.

Moved to amend by inserting the statement that the championship rounds after the first eight shall be continued. Moved to amend the amendment so as to limit the preliminary rounds to six. Prof. Edward Betz raised the point of order that the amendment to the amendment was not in order since it amended the original motion and not the amendment to that motion. The chair ruled that the amendment to the amendment was in order. Mr. Betz appealed from the decision of the chair. On vote the decision of the chair was not sustained and the amendment to the amendment was out of order. After an interesting discussion the previous question was voted. The amendment to the original motion lost. The original motion then carried, thus providing eight rounds of debate without championship rounds and five rounds of extempore speaking and oratory without semi-finals or finals.

Moved that at the next convention each chapter that brings a judge shall deposit with the Secretary \$15 as a guarantee that the judge will fill all his assignments; and that for each failure to do so the chapter shall forfeit \$5 of the \$15. Moved that this matter be referred to the contest committee. Carried.

The committee on the selection of the national Pi Kappa Delta debate question made the following report:

REPORT OF QUESTIONS COMMITTEE

The Questions Committee recommends the following plan for selecting the National Pi Kappa Delta debate propositions:

The President of Pi Kappa Delta shall appoint the Questions Committee bi-annually at the first business session of the National Convention. The committee shall start functioning immediately and shall welcome suggestions from any individual, chapter, or province for debate propositions for the following year. By the last business session of the National Convention the committee shall announce three general debate topics from which specific debate propositions will be framed by October 1.

The Questions Committee will also be permitted to add at least one additional proposition during the summer as the circumstances of timeliness and interest may dictate. The four specific propositions shall then be submitted to the chapters for their preferential rankings by October 1.

The same procedure will be used on off National Convention years except that suggestions will be made to the committee and the committee will announce the three general topics by correspondence.

The committee further recommends that the Questions Committee shall sit as a permanent committee to consider the phraseology of the question after it is announced in the fall and shall have the right to change the phraseology of the proposition by January 1. Any change in phraseology must not change the general field of the proposition nor the original intent of the question. Changes may be made only for improvement in phraseology as dictated by experience gained from working with the question.

LeROY T. LAASE, Hastings
WARREN KEITH, Winthrop

UPTON PALMER, Bowling Green State
 ROY D. MAHAFFEY, Linfield
 FORREST H. ROSE,
 Southwest Missouri State Teachers
 GLENN R. CAPP, Baylor, Chairman.

Moved that the report be adopted. Carried.

SUGGESTION WITHOUT RECOMMENDATION

The following suggestion merits attention in the opinion of the committee and is made without recommendation: The Questions Committee shall decide upon a new proposition approximately one month before the National Convention on convention years to be used in the national tournament only. Moved that the recommendation be adopted. Moved to amend to provide that the new question be announced by January 1. Moved that the matter be laid on the table. Carried.

Invitations for the 1942 convention were presented as follows:

For Springfield, Illinois; for Hollywood, California; for Minneapolis, Minnesota; for Houston, Texas; for Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

The convention voted its preference as follows: Springfield, 8; Hollywood, 9; Minneapolis, 40; Houston, 10; Oklahoma City, 4. The matter was referred for final decision to the National Council.

The Nominating Committee submitted the following list of nominees for officers in Pi Kappa Delta to be voted upon by the convention:
 For Council—

- a. Candidates who have previously served on the council—
 1. Martin J. Holcomb, Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois.
 2. Earl Huffor, Sam Houston State Teachers' College, Huntsville, Texas.
 3. Verton M. Queener, Maryville College, Maryville, Tennessee.
 - b. Candidates who have not previously served on the council—
 1. Edward Betz, College of the Pacific, Stockton, California.
 2. Glenn Capp, Baylor University, Waco, Texas.
 3. P. J. Harkness, Northern State Teachers' College, Aberdeen, South Dakota.
 4. E. L. Harshbarger, Bethel College, Newton, Kansas.
 - c. Student Candidates—Men.
 1. Tucker Irvin, Presbyterian College, Clinton, South Carolina.
 2. William McFarlane, Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio.
 - d. Student candidates—Women.
 1. Barbara Dailey, Macalester College, St. Paul, Minnesota.
 2. Janette Unruh, South Dakota State College, Brookings, South Dakota.
- G. HARRY WRIGHT, Chairman.

The following were elected: Councilmen, Martin J. Holcomb, Edward Betz, Glenn Capp; Student Representatives, Tucker Irvin, Barbara Dailey. The Council nominated for Secretary-Treasurer the present incumbent, G. W. Finley. He was elected by a standing vote of the convention.

Moved that we extend a vote of thanks to Mr. C. L. Reis of WLW for the fine courtesy of the broadcast of the final contest in extempore speaking. Carried.

Adjournment.

G. W. FINLEY, Secretary.

"After having attended my first convention, the thing that appealed most to me was the fine spirit of cooperation among Pi Kappa Delta officials and members. It will be a pleasure for me, in cooperation with the other student member of the council, Tucker Irvin, to serve in the interest of the students, and to have the opportunity of working with our fine new president, William O'Connell.



BARBARA DAILEY

"At the last meeting of the convention Friday morning, March twenty-ninth, a provision was enacted that is likely to change the entire set up of the Pi Kappa Delta convention. In the hotel lobbies and at the banquet I heard many students voice the fear that this provision of ratings, rather than winnings, was likely to mean the loss of the competitive spirit. No doubt competition has many disadvantages, but it also has many advantages which were quite in evidence at Knoxville. In representing the students, I should like to know if this is only the opinion of a minority or if many students feel the advantages outweigh the disadvantages in a system of pure competition.

"I do wish to thank the students for electing me to the Council, which position I realize entails a great deal of responsibility."

BARBARA DAILEY,

Macalester, Minnesota Alpha,

Student Representative on the National Council.

Men's Oratory



ROUND I

The numbers indicate the order in which the speakers placed, not that in which they spoke.

Group A. 1, Glen Augspurger, Illinois Wesleyan and Grover C. Cobb, Kansas Wesleyan, (tied); 3, Wayne Stewart, Nebraska Wesleyan; 4, David Moore, Ouachita; 5, J. W. Thomas, Louisiana College; 6, Reynold Johnson, Jamestown; 7, Fred Shandorf, Dakota Wesleyan.

Group B. 1, Don Schrader, Yankton; 2, Russell VanDyke, Hastings; 3, William Roskam, Redlands; 4, James Tomb, Eureka; 5, Emile St. Julien, S. W. Louisiana; 6, Eugene Dawson, Pittsburg; 7, Hiram Goad, East Texas.

Group C. 1, John Fanucchi, College of the Pacific; 2, Jack Robbins, North Texas; 3, Robert Bowman, Monmouth; 4, Ernest Mariner, Colby; 5, Bruce Ratchford, North Carolina State; 6, Gordon Carlson, South Dakota State; 7, Lloyd Ryan, Baker.

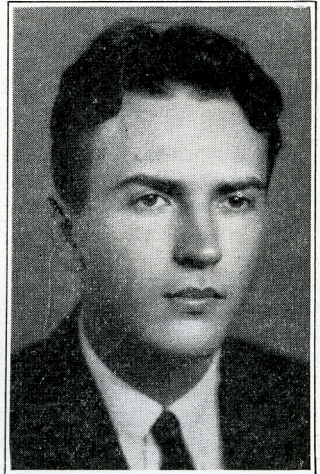
Group D. Eugene Worrel, Wake Forest; 2, Lester Kaminsky, Baylor; 3, Lawrence Ball, Michigan State; 4, Edward Grenough, Sioux Falls; 5, Robert Hall, Colorado State; 6, Paul Engstrand, Bethany; 7, Dane Harris, ISNU.

Group E. 1, Glenn Kelly, Aberdeen; 2, Maynard Iverson, St. Olaf; 3, Allan Mitchem, Fort Hays; 4, John Eichorn, Wheaton; 5, Philip Byers, Baldwin-Wallace; 6, W. L. Rucker, San Marcos; 7, Bake Young, College of Idaho.

Group F. 1, W. Wyman Wumkes, Augustana, S. D.; 2, Edmund Linn, Iowa Wesleyan; 3, John Shinn, Heidelberg; 4, Arnold Kramer, Maryville; 5, Dwayne Lamka, Puget Sound; 6, Paul Hunsinger, North Central; 7, James Shannon, St. Thomas.

Group G. 1, Gilbert Thomas, Akron; 2, Harris Christiansen, Concordia; 3, Ray Weindel, Georgetown; 4, Dalton Smith, Iowa Central; 5, Estill Jones, Oklahoma Baptist; 6, Lawrence Beebe, Macomb.

Group H. 1, Forrest Hainline, Augustana, Ill.; 2, Hugh Shuster, Park;



GENE WORRELL

Wake Forest, North Carolina
Beta
First in oratory
President of the Legislative
Assembly

Home, Bristol, Virginia. First year law student, which makes him a senior in college. Economics major. Plans to practice law in his home town when he finishes his course. Ranked fourth in extemp in the 1938 convention. Has won many honors in debate, extemp, and oratory.

3, Earl Hunt, Johnson City; 4, Harold Hight, Linfield; 5, Paxton Price, Centre; 6, Michael D'Saro, Bowling Green.

Group I. 1, Frank Bauder, Coe; 2, Richard McGinnis, Kent; 3, Winton McKibben, DeKalb; 4, Joe Thompson, Missouri Valley; 5, Gordon Jackman, River Falls; 6, Peter Hartung, St. Vincent; 7, Jo Riley, Transylvania.

ROUND II

(The names of the speakers are given under Round I)

Group A. 1, Heidelberg; 2, Sioux Falls; 3, Concordia; 4, San Marcos; 5, Coe; 6, Illinois Wesleyan; 7, Centre.

Group B. 1, Eureka; 2, Maryville; 3, Akron; 4, Park; 5, Aberdeen; 6, Ouachita; 7, Transylvania.

Group C. 1, Redlands; 2, Bowling Green; 3, Augustana, S. D.; 4, Kansas Wesleyan; 5, Missouri Valley; 6, Monmouth.

Group D. 1, College of the Pacific; 2, Johnson City; 3, Kent; 4, Pittsburg; 5, ISNU; 6, Louisiana College; 7, Oklahoma Baptist.

Group E. 1, Nebraska Wesleyan; 2, Colorado State; 3, Wheaton; 4, River Falls; 5, Linfield; 6, S. W. Louisiana; 7, Baker.

Group F. 1, Jamestown; 2, Bethany; 3, Hastings; 4, Colby; 5, St. Vincent; 6, College of Idaho; 7, North Central.

Group G. 1, Iowa Wesleyan; 2, Dakota Wesleyan; 3, Michigan State; 4, Macomb; 5, North Carolina State; 6, Fort Hays; 7, East Texas.

Group H. 1, Wake Forest; 2, Yankton; 3, Augustana, Ill.; 4, St. Olaf; 5, North Texas; 6, Puget Sound; 7, Central Iowa.

Group I. 1, Baylor; 2, DeKalb; 3, South Dakota State; 4, Baldwin-Wallace; 5, Georgetown; 6, St. Thomas.



WAYNE STEWART
Nebraska Wesleyan
Second in Oratory

Wayne Stewart is illustrating the task of upholding the traditions of his coach, Prof. Enid Miller. These are some of the cups her orators have won in other years. Stewart won third in the Interstate Oratorical April 25. He is a speech major. He plans to teach next year.

ROUND III

(Names of speakers given under Round I)

Group A. 1, Redlands; 2, Maryville; 3, Baldwin-Wallace; 4, Michigan State; 5, Illinois Wesleyan; 6, Oklahoma Baptist; 7, Baker.