

THE FORENSIC

OF PI KAPPA DELTA

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

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As Others Hear Us

By DR. MERLE ANSBERRY

Arizona Beta



Forensic endeavor has probably been described many times as being both an art and a science. Our own Greek phrase *Peitho Kale Dikaia*, as we all know, signifies "The *art* of persuasion, beautiful and just." At the same time, logic, or the science of argument is of equal importance. Further, we must bear in mind that neither the art nor the science of argument can succeed unless the instruments of speech—voice and language—are adequate. How often have we seen the perfect argument fail because of a poor agent of presentation! How often have we seen the persuasive speech fail because of inadequate language or inappropriate voice!

We are not here concerned with the logic of speaking, important as that is, but our problem is that which is more particularly designated by the name of our organization—the art of speech. Must not anything claiming the title of an art be in and of itself beautiful? Would all the speakers in our organization be classed as individuals with speech which is beautiful? Obviously not! Perhaps the speech of our brethren is superior to that of the average collegian. Perhaps what is to follow does not apply to many of us. Perhaps we are somewhat above



DR. MERLE ANSBERRY

the common level of slovenly speech, poorly produced and lazily articulated. But some of us do have speech which is deficient—which is not the best that we can produce. What, in general, may we say are the chief faults, the most common ones, which occur among us?

Quite naturally we have very few Pi Kappa Deltans who suffer from major disorders of speech. In my opinion probably the most common of all faults which do occur among intercollegiate speakers is that of an excessive rate of speech. Many speakers seem to feel that quantity is far more important than quality. They feel that it is necessary to say everything that has ever been said concerning the particular point. Apparently it matters little whether or not the audience can follow this amazing speed of utterance. Occasionally it may be of interest to hear a Walter Winchell or a Floyd Gibbons on the forensic platform, but normally the average audience would rather be able to follow the trend of thought than to marvel at the articulatory dexterity of the speech exhibitionist—for such he is. Who is more likely to be successful in persuasion—the speaker who produces a super-abundance of words, half of which are unintelligible to his listeners, or the speaker who produces a mere sufficiency of words, each of which *is* intelligible? The answer is self-evident. It has been said that words make thoughts clear only up to a certain point—beyond that they confuse the issue. Certainly the members of an audience do not pay attention to a speaker for long when that listening calls for too much effort on their part.

During the last debating season we recorded the voices of all of our debaters in an attempt to show them how they appeared to others. Later, in transcribing one recorded intercollegiate debate most of us were astonished to find that one speaker used approximately twice the number of words used by his colleague in the same length of time. That in itself would have been unimportant except that in order to understand what was being said by this speaker it was necessary to stop the record and replay it at the end of every two or three minutes—and even then some words were unintelligible. These words were muffled, endings were missing, polysyllabic words were mutilated and telescoped. Yet in actually listening to the individual as he spoke, one did not realize how much was being missed—how few of the points mentioned were actually understood by the listener because of this rapidity of speech. Have not most of us been told by a judge that we should have stressed—or at least mentioned—some particular point in a debate—and *we had mentioned it*? Could it have been possible that we were speaking too rapidly for our listeners to follow?

Some of us are of a nervous temperament which tends to make us

speaking quite rapidly, but most of us do this for no reason except carelessness or thoughtlessness. We do not realize that by this amazing speed we are harming rather than aiding our cause. We do not realize that soon our audience begins to tire of the mental gymnastics which are needed to keep pace with us and no longer put forth that effort.

What shall be done about this problem? Often it is futile to ask those who are familiar with your mode of speaking to comment upon your rate. As one becomes more and more accustomed to the manner of speaking employed by an individual, it becomes easier to understand him despite his speed of utterance. Consequently your colleagues or your coach may have become accustomed to your speed and have little difficulty in following your arguments—but what of the audience or unfamiliar judge who is hearing you for the first time? Probably the best check upon your method of speaking is to have a record made as you actually engage in speaking. Then play it back and find how easily or with what difficulty you are understood by someone not too familiar with your type of speech, or even by you yourself. If this recording is impossible, count the actual number of words you use in a given period of time and compare that number with the rate of some other person whose speech is instantly intelligible. This may be accomplished by having a stenographic report made of one of your speeches. When you find that you are speaking too rapidly, consciously and deliberately decrease your rate. Do not insist that you are the exception who can continue his worship of speed. Naturally it is more difficult to say as much in fewer words—and that is what you will have to do if you decrease your rate. Yet, is mere verbosity the mark of an accomplished speaker?

A good many other faults in speaking seem to be closely allied with this excessive rate of production which characterizes the speech of so many of our debaters. One of the most common—and one which we can note in almost any intercollegiate debate—is that rise in the pitch of the voice which turns an acceptable voice into one to which it is exceedingly uncomfortable to listen. If you are one whose voice is immediately affected by excitement, if you are of those who become extremely aggressive in debate, if you are tensed by the contest, you should pay conscious attention to the pitch of voice you use in speaking. While it should be understood that all high pitched voices are not just the result of this rapid, tense speech, a good many of them among debaters can be so characterized and would react very favorably to a lessening of the rate of speech and a deliberate program of relaxation.

What may or may not be another companion of rapid speech and

high pitch is that type of nasality which often characterizes the speaker of the Southwest—but at Topeka we found that we were not alone in this fault. We have all heard the high, nasal whine of the circus barker—which may or may not be appropriate—but among intercollegiate speakers this type of speech has little place. Again, in most instances, it is nothing more than habit. As you all know, the velum must close, or as some authorities suggest, very nearly close, on all sounds except the nasals or we get an inappropriate nasal resonance on these other sounds. The first sounds to acquire this improper resonance will probably be those between correctly nasal sounds such as the vowel in the word man. Here care must be exercised to prevent a nasalized vowel. Too often in the rapid speaker this care is neglected. Then gradually this carelessness spreads to other vowels or to vowels in other positions and we have the nasal voice. Again, lessening the rate of speech will go far to eliminate this very prevalent defect. At the same time there must be conscious control of the velum and training of the ear to recognize incorrect nasal resonance.

You have all heard the type of speaker who has the so-called monotonous voice—the speaker whose inflections are either absent or follow an unvarying pattern and who speaks without any change in volume. We are all too prone to feel that these things may be true of someone else but not of us. They are, unfortunately, true not only of intercollegiate speakers but also occasionally of those who direct these champions of the forensic art. Have we not all heard the speaker who shouts at the top of his voice regardless of the place in which he is speaking? Those of us who remember that light well at Topeka High School and the booming voices of some of the debaters who in a little room twenty feet by thirty feet were striving to convince—or persuade—their imposing audience of one or two, can understand the pertinence of the advice to adapt your speaking to your audience and the place in which you are speaking. Again, a record of the speaker in action will do much to dispel his feeling of superiority. Reading aloud of prose or poetry which calls for much variation in rate, force, and pitch will do much for those who fall into this class—and too many of us do!

We have another type of speaker who is rather trying to his audience and that is the one who insists upon getting as many words per breath as is possible. His speech is divided by pauses only when it is physically impossible to vibrate the vocal bands any longer with his breath supply. Then he pauses, takes a deep breath and proceeds exactly as before. After all, there are so many places where one may pause in speech that this sort of thing is not at all necessary.

(Continued on page 12)

The Official Debate Question

Resolved, That the United States should cease to use public funds (including credits) for the purpose of stimulating business.

(Note: Official revised statement. Also selected as the national question by the National Association of Teachers of Speech.)

Here is the way the vote came out. It was a close race, especially for second and third places. The first column to the right shows the sum of all the rankings, the second column the number of times the question was placed first.

Place	Question	Total ranks	No. of Firsts
First:	The United States should cease to use public funds (including credits) for the purpose of stimulating business.....	225	47
Second:	The democratic nations of the world should form an alliance to preserve democracy	246	29
Third:	The United States should follow a policy of isolation toward all nations involved in international or civil conflict....	251	27
Fourth:	Congress should enact legislation providing for the retirement of the federal debt	357	5

It will be seen, then, that the questions which ran second and third received a goodly number of first choices. If you like them better than the question that won first place, why not have at least part of your debates on them this year? A little broadening would certainly not hurt us. There is no reason why you should not use one of them in your province convention, provided a majority of your chapters wish to do so.

Some of you have written to ask about Extempore Speaking topics for the year. We do not select any in off-convention years; that is left to each province.

Yours for a great year!

G. W. FINLEY,
National Secretary.

Treasurer's Annual Report

July 1, 1937 to June 30, 1938

RECEIPTS

Balance in treasury June 30, 1937.....		\$ 6,586.03
Certificates	1.50	
Checks written off	3.33	
Convention receipts	2,775.00	
FORENSIC	89.05	
Interest	130.18	
Keys	2,421.83	
Refund on office expenses	10.25	
Duplicate short checks	55.00	
Membership fees	4,530.38	10,016.52
		<hr/>
		\$16,602.55

DISBURSEMENTS

Bank charges	\$ 5.11	
Certificates	1.20	
Convention accounts	3,246.78	
The FORENSIC	1,805.94	
Keys	2,303.37	
Office expenses	1,641.40	
Postage, telegraph and telephone	135.00	
Printing	132.84	
Refunds	25.40	
Short checks	60.00	9,357.04
		<hr/>
Balance in treasury June 30, 1938.....		7,245.51
		<hr/>
		\$16,602.55

Distribution of Funds:

Checking account	\$1,387.15
Mortgage on real estate	1,500.00
Postal Savings	1,500.00
Savings Bank	2,858.36
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	\$7,245.51

August 5, 1938

To the Members of Pi Kappa Delta:

This is to certify that I have inspected the books and records of the National Treasurer of Pi Kappa Delta. I believe the financial statements showing the status of the organization are correct and that they represent a true picture of the affairs of the fraternity at the present time.

Respectfully,

A. O. COLVIN, Auditor.

PI KAPPA DELTA CHAPTER REPORTS

Receipts and Refunds for 1937-38

Chapter	Fees	Keys	Total	Refunds
Alabama:				
Alabama College	\$30.00	\$.....	\$30.00	\$.....
Arizona:				
Flagstaff	25.00	.....	25.00	.....
Tempe	30.00	.....	30.00	.....
Arkansas:				
Henderson .....	.....	21.00	21.00	.....
Ouachita	25.00	14.95	39.95	.....
Ozarks .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California:				
Redlands	30.00	.....	30.00	.....
Calif. Inst. of Tech.	20.00	18.00	38.00	1.00
College of the Pacific	10.00	.....	10.00	.....
Univ. of Calif. at L. A. ....	.....	23.10	23.10	.....
Colorado:				
State	45.00	23.12	68.12	.....
Greeley State	20.00	25.00	45.00	.....
Western State	30.00	8.50	38.50	.....
Connecticut:				
State	30.00	23.55	53.55	.....
Florida:				
Rollins	25.00	.....	25.00	.....
John B. Stetson Univ.	60.00	.....	60.00	.....
General Chapter: .....	.....	10.25	10.25	.....
Georgia:				
State Col. for Women	35.00	9.00	44.00	.....
Idaho:				
College of Idaho	25.00	24.00	49.00	.....
Illinois:				
Wesleyan	35.00	.....	35.00	.....
Eureka	25.00	9.25	34.25	.....

Chapter	Fees	Keys	Total	Refunds
Carthage	35.00	10.75	45.75	.....
Bradley	20.00	67.05	87.05	.....
Monmouth	25.00	33.25	58.25	.....
Normal	35.00	45.95	80.95	.....
McKendree .....	.....	7.62	7.62	.....
• North Central	35.00	4.25	39.25	.....
Shurtleff	20.00	9.37	29.37	.....
Wheaton	65.00	82.77	147.77	.....
Macomb	35.00	33.50	68.50	.....
Augustana	65.00	27.85	92.85	.....
De Paul	20.00	9.00	29.00	.....
De Kalb	30.00	37.25	67.25	.....
Indiana:				
Franklin	25.00	11.65	36.65	.....
Iowa:				
Wesleyan	50.00	39.95	89.95	.....
Central	65.00	38.20	103.20	.....
Morningside	20.00	25.08	45.08	.....
Simpson	25.00	37.15	62.15	.....
Parsons .....	.....	3.50	3.50	.....
Upper Iowa	5.00	.....	5.00	.....
Coe .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Union	25.00	.....	25.00	.....
Dubuque	20.00	.....	20.00	.....
Drake	25.00	.....	25.00	.....
William Penn	30.00	.....	30.00	.....
Luther	30.00	.....	30.00	.....
Kansas:				
Ottawa	45.00	22.00	67.00	.....
Washburn	25.00	18.50	43.50	.....
State .....	.....	3.80	3.80	.....
Southwestern	5.00	28.00	33.00	1.25
Emporia	50.00	40.75	90.75	.....
Wesleyan	40.00	3.50	43.50	5.00
Pittsburg	20.00	.....	20.00	.....
College of Emporia	65.00	66.70	131.70	2.00
Baker	5.00	14.62	19.62	.....
Sterling	65.00	3.50	68.50	.....
Bethany	40.00	24.86	64.86	.....
Hays	20.00	16.00	36.00	.....
Bethel	75.00	11.50	86.50	.....
Kentucky:				
Georgetown	20.00	7.85	27.85	.....
Wesleyan	5.00	5.00	10.00	.....
Centre	10.00	.....	10.00	.....
Transylvania	5.38	.....	5.38	.....

Chapter	Fees	Keys	Total	Refunds
Louisiana:				
Louisiana	35.00	5.75	40.75	.....
Centenary	5.00	.....	5.00	.....
Southwestern Louisiana Inst...	30.00	.....	30.00	.....
Maine:				
Colby	20.00	14.50	34.50	.....
Michigan:				
Kalamazoo .....	.....	8.12	8.12	.....
Olivet	5.00	.....	5.00	.....
Hope	55.00	45.00	100.00	.....
State	50.00	48.77	98.77	.....
Ypsilanti	90.00	94.80	184.80	.....
University of Detroit	35.00	31.15	66.15	.....
Battle Creek	20.00	17.65	37.65	.....
Minnesota:				
Macalester	55.00	43.45	98.45	.....
St. Olaf	15.00	.....	15.00	.....
Gustavus Adolphus	30.00	11.00	41.00	.....
Hamline	10.00	9.80	19.80	.....
St. Thomas	35.00	6.50	41.50	.....
Concordia	45.00	50.99	95.99	.....
Mississippi:				
Millsaps	25.00	19.50	44.50	4.25
State	15.00	.....	15.00	.....
Missouri:				
Westminster	55.00	9.12	64.12	.....
Park	40.00	18.50	58.50	.....
Central	40.00	18.10	58.10	.....
William Jewell	25.00	18.20	43.20	.....
Culver Stockton	30.00	28.75	58.75	.....
Warrensburg	20.00	.....	20.00	.....
Kirksville	30.00	.....	30.00	.....
Cape Girardeau	65.00	18.50	83.50	.....
Maryville	45.00	.....	45.00	.....
Missouri Valley	25.00	8.00	33.00	.....
Montana:				
Polytechnic-Intermountain				
Union	15.00	18.36	33.36	.....
State	30.00	8.72	38.72	.....
Nebraska:				
Wesleyan	20.00	17.47	37.47	.....
Doane	10.00	.....	10.00	.....
Hastings	35.00	20.50	55.50	.....
Kearney	15.00	5.35	20.35	.....
Chadron	130.00	5.25	135.25	.....
North Carolina:				
State	30.00	27.95	57.95	.....

Chapter	Fees	Keys	Total	Refunds
Wake Forrest	10.00	.....	10.00	.....
Asheville	5.00	6.00	11.00	2.00
Lenoir Rhyne	50.00	.....	50.00	.....
North Dakota:				
Jamestown	25.00	6.12	31.12	.....
Ohio:				
Baldwin Wallace	5.00	26.64	31.64	2.60
Heidelberg .....	.....	15.22	15.22	.....
Hiram	15.00	7.10	22.10	.....
University of Akron	40.00	18.27	58.27	.....
Otterbein	25.00	.....	25.00	.....
Marietta	10.00	.....	10.00	.....
Bowling Green	65.00	42.00	107.00	.....
University of Toledo	15.00	21.12	36.12	.....
Kent State	30.00	11.55	41.55	.....
Oklahoma:				
A. and M.	10.00	.....	10.00	.....
Tulsa	55.00	5.00	60.00	.....
Baptist	35.00	10.00	45.00	.....
Alva	25.00	22.25	47.25	1.00
Oklahoma City	20.00	.....	20.00	.....
College for Women	40.00	.....	40.00	.....
Ada	35.00	19.50	54.50	.....
Durant	95.00	16.37	111.37	.....
Edmond	20.00	31.75	51.75	3.00
Oregon:				
Linfield	30.00	32.35	62.35	.....
Pennsylvania:				
Grove City	10.00	15.60	25.60	.....
St. Vincent	65.00	8.00	76.00	.....
Puerto Rico: University .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina:				
Presbyterian	25.00	.....	25.00	.....
Winthrop	55.00	48.10	103.10	.....
South Dakota:				
Wesleyan	10.00	7.12	17.12	.....
Huron	5.00	.....	5.00	.....
Yankton	15.00	8.00	23.00	.....
State	70.00	23.95	93.95	.....
Sioux Falls	35.00	18.15	53.15	.....
Aberdeen	25.00	.....	25.00	.....
Augustana	50.00	.....	50.00	.....
Madison	20.00	6.80	26.80	.....
Tennessee:				
Maryville	40.00	52.30	92.30	.....
Tusculum	20.00	14.15	34.15	.....

Chapter	Fees	Keys	Total	Refunds
Johnson City .....	....	5.00	5.00	....
Texas:				
Southwestern	30.00	30.00	60.00	....
Trinity .....	....	....	....	....
East Texas	25.00	35.60	60.60	3.30
Howard Payne	25.00	9.60	34.60	....
Baylor College	10.00	9.00	19.00	....
Texas Christian	10.00	....	10.00	....
Denton	60.00	64.50	124.50	....
Baylor University	25.00	20.85	45.85	....
Simmons	35.00	30.62	65.62	....
Sam Houston	30.00	11.31	41.31	....
Stephen F. Austin	10.00	5.25	15.25	....
San Marcos	45.00	....	45.00	....
Virginia:				
Farmville	25.00	7.25	32.25	....
Washington:				
Puget Sound	60.00	8.50	68.50	....
West Virginia:				
Wesleyan	5.00	5.00	10.00	....
Wisconsin:				
Ripon	20.00	27.00	47.00	....
Carroll	15.00	12.75	27.75	....
Oshkosh	35.00	....	35.00	....
River Falls	25.00	16.00	41.00	....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$4,530.38	\$2,421.83	\$6,952.21	\$25.40

Comments on the Financial Statement

The first thing you will notice about the statement is that according to these figures we seem to have increased our reserve fund during the year by \$659.48. Unfortunately this is not quite the actual situation. We still have two items of expense connected with last spring's convention, the expense of publishing Volume VII of Winning Debates, Orations and Speeches, and the printing of the new constitutions. When these two items are paid that figure will be cut down to about \$200. But even that is much better than a deficit would be.

As to the amount of money sent in for fees the chapters rank as follows: 1. Chadron, \$130; 2. Durant, \$95; 3. Ypsilanti, \$90; 4. South Dakota State, \$70; 5. Central of Iowa, College of Emporia, Sterling, Cape Girardeau, Bowling Green, St. Vincent, \$65 each. As to the amounts sent in for keys the rank is: 1. Ypsilanti, \$94.80;

2. Wheaton, \$82.77; 3. Bradley, \$67.05; 4. College of Emporia, \$66.70; 5. North Texas Teachers, \$64.50.

Of the \$130 that Chadron sent \$10 was charter fee. That means that Nebraska Eta chapter came in with 24 charter members, the largest charter roll of any chapter ever installed in Pi Kappa Delta.

Notice that there are only three chapters with blanks in all three columns. While we wish this figure could have been a zero, still this is the best record we have had for many a year.

Suggestions for improvement? Here's one: increase the number of keys purchased. Our slogan should be, "A key for every new member!" We can't do quite that well, but the closer we come to it the better.

The National Treasurer.



AS OTHERS HEAR US

(Continued from page 4)

We could probably point out a good many other defects in the speech of our fellow Pi Kappa Deltans—including a tendency toward slovenly articulation by many and the rather decided lisp of the young lady from one of our chapters in the Middle West. She may have considered this childish fault charming. These few examples will certainly go to show that our speaking is not yet perfect, and, I hope, make us less satisfied with our own speech.

One further word should be added which does not have to do with defective speech as such but with something quite important in this thing called persuasion. This word concerns the language used in intercollegiate contests—more particularly debating and extempore speaking. Ordinarily the speech of intercollegiate speakers is remarkably free from the more common errors in grammar which characterize so much of our American speech. However, it might be well for some of us to mark well the fact that too many errors in grammatical construction, or too obvious ones, will do much to turn the decision of both the audience and the judge against us. At the same time some of us need to have called to our attention the fact that the vocabulary of a speaker should be extensive but precise—the exact word for the particular occasion is extremely important.

If we but become conscious of our own speech, if we deliberately consider its effect upon our audiences, then most of our faults will suggest their own remedies. The speed of our speaking will decrease, the pitch of our voice will in all probability fall, we can with conscious effort eliminate a great deal of the incorrect nasality now prevalent in our speech, our enunciation will be more precise, our language will improve, and the beauty, the art of speaking will become more than just a phrase.

Chapter Achievements In Convention Contests—1934-1936-1938

(Key)

The ratings for the 1934 contests were computed as follows: In debate each chapter received one point for each debate won; in oratory and extempore speaking one point for each contestant who placed in the upper half of a contest. In 1936 and 1938 each chapter received, in addition to the above two points for each debate team entered, one point for each person entered in oratory or extempore speaking, one point for placing in semi-finals and one point for placing in finals. In 1938 debate teams that made a rating of "excellent" received one point and those that made "superior" received two points. In contests containing an odd number of speakers the person who placed in the middle was counted in the upper half.

The figures indicate the number of points made by each chapter. A zero, in the 1934 column, shows that the chapter was entered in at least one contest, but did not win a debate or place in the upper half of one of the other events. A dash (—) indicates that the chapter was not entered in the contests at that convention. The double asterisk (**) indicates that the chapter had not yet been established at the time of that convention.

Chapters with the same totals were regarded as tied and given the same rating number.

The compiler of this report will appreciate it if individual chapters will write him concerning errors which they believe to exist.

G. W. FINLEY, National Secretary.

Rating	Chapters	1934	1936	1938	Total
1.	Augustana (South Dakota)	19	40	37	96
2.	Hastings	26	31	39	96
3.	Nebraska Wesleyan	21	32	37	90
4.	Baylor University	2	48	33	83
5.	Redlands	16	38	28	82
6.	Sioux Falls	8	35	37	80
7.	Aberdeen Teachers	17	33	28	78
8.	Gustavus Adolphus	20	17	36	73
9.	William Jewell	13	17	35	65
10.	Maryville (Tennessee)	13	21	30	64
10.	Macalester	12	32	20	64
12.	Simpson	17	19	27	63

Rating	Chapters	1934	1936	1938	Total
13.	Yankton	12	30	20	62
14.	Wheaton	10	17	34	61
15.	Illinois State Normal University	10	19	31	60
15.	Concordia	8	20	24	60
17.	Augustana (Illinois)	8	25	25	58
18.	St. Olaf	9	16	32	57
18.	Pittsburg	15	18	24	57
20.	Heidelberg	11	11	33	55
21.	DeKalb	10	17	27	54
22.	Franklin	7	24	22	53
23.	Southwestern (Kansas)	11	21	19	51
23.	Park	12	11	28	51
23.	Madison	16	26	9	51
23.	College of the Pacific	9	11	31	51
27.	Edmond	8	25	16	49
27.	Ada	8	25	16	49
29.	Puget Sound	13	11	24	48
30.	South Dakota State	5	19	23	47
31.	Tulsa	6	16	23	45
31.	Illinois Wesleyan	7	16	22	45
31.	Louisiana	2	19	24	45
34.	Parsons	14	29	—	43
34.	Alva	9	22	12	43
34.	Monmouth	9	18	16	43
34.	Michigan State	3	17	23	43
34.	St. Thomas	8	17	18	43
34.	Fort Hays	4	15	24	43
40.	San Marcos	3	8	31	42
40.	Dakota Wesleyan	7	13	22	42
42.	Bethany	6	11	24	41
43.	Drake	7	15	18	40
44.	Cape Girardeau	5	12	22	39
45.	Rollins	3	21	14	38
46.	Emporia Teachers	13	24	—	37
46.	Morningside	14	8	15	37
46.	Battle Creek	**	22	15	37
46.	Hardin-Simmons	5	16	16	37
46.	Durant	2	13	22	37
51.	Washburn	5	11	20	36
51.	Oklahoma Baptist	6	11	19	36
53.	Central (Iowa)	7	13	15	35
53.	Greeley State	11	11	13	35
53.	Linfield	6	14	15	35
53.	Kearney	5	12	18	35
53.	Doane	4	14	17	35
53.	Kent State	5	11	19	35

Rating	Chapters	1934	1936	1938	Total
59.	Central (Missouri)	5	9	20	34
60.	Colorado State	9	10	12	31
60.	Wake Forest	7	12	12	31
60.	Mary Hardin-Baylor	2	15	14	31
60.	Jamestown	12	—	19	31
60.	Ouachita	**	4	27	31
65.	College of Emporia	6	12	12	30
65.	North Texas Teachers	3	18	13	30
65.	Akron	1	11	18	30
65.	Macomb	4	11	15	30
65.	Ozarks	5	8	17	30
70.	Hamline	7	12	10	29
71.	North Carolina State	8	10	19	27
71.	Ottawa	3	10	14	27
71.	Otterbein	—	12	15	27
74.	Western State	8	9	9	26
75.	Kansas Wesleyan	4	8	13	25
76.	Ripon	7	13	4	24
76.	Millsaps	9	5	10	24
78.	Eureka	0	6	17	23
78.	Transylvania	5	5	13	23
78.	Kirksville	4	8	11	23
81.	Western Union	—	3	19	22
81.	Culver Stockton	6	8	8	22
83.	Westminster	8	12	1	21
83.	East Texas Teachers	—	9	12	21
83.	Colby	7	—	14	21
83.	College of Idaho	5	4	12	21
87.	Southwestern Louisiana Institute	2	12	6	20
87.	Alabama College	**	5	15	20
87.	Hope	2	—	18	20
90.	Dubuque	6	—	13	19
90.	Toledo	6	7	6	19
92.	Bowling Green	5	6	7	18
92.	William Penn	8	10	—	18
94.	Kalamazoo	5	9	3	17
94.	Carroll	6	5	6	17
94.	Missouri Valley	3	5	9	17
94.	Upper Iowa	4	—	13	17
98.	Sterling	8	8	—	16
98.	Centre	6	—	10	16
98.	Tusculum	—	10	6	16
98.	Stephen F. Austin	2	7	7	16
98.	Flagstaff	**	9	7	16
103.	Detroit	1	—	14	15
103.	Warrensburg	2	13	—	15

Rating	Chapters	1934	1936	1938	Total
103.	Winthrop	**	**	15	15
106.	Intermountain Union	6	8	—	14
106.	Marietta	1	9	4	14
106.	Georgetown	0	7	7	14
106.	Sam Houston	0	5	9	14
110.	North Central (Illinois)	6	5	2	13
110.	Oklahoma City	3	8	2	13
110.	Baldwin Wallace	5	3	5	13
110.	Howard Payne	2	8	3	13
110.	McKendree	1	—	12	13
115.	Maryville (Missouri)	3	9	—	12
115.	Oklahoma A. & M.	5	—	7	12
117.	Trinity	1	10	—	11
117.	Johnson City	5	—	6	11
119.	Presbyterian	—	7	3	10
119.	Grove City	4	—	6	10
119.	West Virginia Wesleyan	4	—	6	10
119.	Huron	—	2	8	10
119.	De Paul	**	10	—	10
124.	University of California at L. A.	9	—	—	9
125.	Oshkosh	2	—	6	8
125.	Luther	**	**	8	8
125.	California Institute of Tech.	2	6	—	8
128.	Coe	1	6	—	7
128.	Oklahoma College for Women	1	—	6	7
128.	Hiram	0	—	7	7
131.	Farmville	0	6	—	6
131.	Shurtleff	—	—	6	6
131.	River Falls	**	**	6	6
131.	Kentucky Wesleyan	1	5	—	6
131.	Baker	0	5	1	6
131.	Texas Christian	—	6	—	6
137.	Montana State	—	—	4	4
137.	Henderson Teachers	—	4	—	4
137.	Puerto Rico	—	4	—	4
137.	Mississippi State	**	4	—	4
137.	Tempe	**	**	4	4
142.	Centenary	—	3	—	3
142.	Asheville	3	—	—	3
144.	Iowa Wesleyan	2	—	—	2
144.	Carthage	0	—	2	2
146.	Bradley	1	—	—	1
147.	Connecticut State	0	—	—	0
148.	Kansas State	—	—	—	—
148.	Michigan State Normal	—	—	—	—
148.	Olivet	—	—	—	—

Comments on the Convention Contest Achievement List

This list should be taken for what it is, a measure of chapter achievement in one special type of activity, convention contests. It makes no pretense of measuring activities along other lines.

Augustana, South Dakota, moves up from third place in 1936 to first place while Hastings takes second and Nebraska Wesleyan third. Baylor University moves up from seventh to fourth place while Redlands and Aberdeen still hold places among the upper-teners. New faces in this upper group are Sioux Falls, Gustavus Adolphus, William Jewell, Macalester and Maryville, Tennessee. There are eleven in the group this time because there is a tie for tenth place.

Considering the 1938 contests only the first ten places run as follows: 1. Hastings, 39 points; 2. Augustana, (S. D.), Nebraska Wesleyan, Sioux Falls, tied, 37 each; 5. Gustavus Adolphus, 36; 6. William Jewell, 35; 7. Wheaton, 34; 8. Baylor University and Heidelberg, tied, 33 each; 10. St. Olaf, 32.

Among the four "baby" chapters Winthrop was first with 15 points and Luther second with 8.

In distance moved up the line this time Ouachita holds the record; she moved from 128 in 1936 to 60 in 1938, a distance of 68 places. San Marcos was second with a gain of 51 places; Hope gained 48 places; Western Union, 43; Alabama and Detroit, 37 each; Eureka, 35; Upper Iowa, 34; Louisiana College, 31; Ozarks, 29; Durant, 28; and Kent State, 27.

As to the number of chapters placed in the upper group the provinces rate as follows: Province of the Sioux, 3; Province of the Platte and Province of the Upper Mississippi, 2 each; Province of the Lower Mississippi, Province of the Pacific, Province of Missouri, and Province of Kentucky, 1 each.

It will be noticed that the new activity, the National Student Congress, was not included in the above ratings, as it was not included in the report of the convention committee on chapter ratings.

Record Group Installed at Chadron

Nebraska Eta Becomes Chapter 168



Nebraska Eta at State Teachers College, Chadron, Nebraska, was installed on May 18, 1938, by President S. R. Toussaint, as one of his last official acts. He was assisted in the installation ceremony by two local Pi Kappa Delta members, one of whom, Rev. E. C. Mitchell, is the father of Lawrence Mitchell, the first local president, installed at that time. It was an interesting fact that each of the three members of the installing team was a member of one of the first chapters of the Pi Kappa Delta Fraternity. Rev. C. C. Norlin was a member at Nebraska Wesleyan, as was Rev. E. C. Mitchell.

Chadron State Normal School was established in 1911 for the purpose of providing trained teachers for the schools of the state. In 1921, together with the other normals of the state, it was made a state teachers college with authority to grant the A.B. degree; and in 1927 the B.S. degree was also made available. The College has continued its growth during the depression.

The campus of Chadron State Teachers College, covering two hundred thirteen acres, consists of cultivated stretches, pasture, gardens, athletic field, golf course, tennis courts and campus proper, with the pine-wooded buttes of the Pine Ridge rising at the southern edge. There are eight buildings, including a new Men's hall, just completed, which corresponds to the Women's hall recently erected at the opposite end of the campus. The grounds around the residence halls, administration building, library, training school and gymnasium have recently been landscaped, and the wide lawns, the trees and shrubbery and the well-kept buildings harmonize perfectly with the beautiful pine-clad Pine Ridge Escarpment with a 4000 foot altitude which serves as a background for the campus.

The forerunner of the Nebraska Eta chapter of Pi Kappa Delta was Gamma Delta Omicron, a local fraternity first established in 1926 to promote debating, oratory, and extempore speaking. For the past four years, debating teams and oratorical contestants from Chadron have entered the following tournaments: the Rocky Mountain Conference, Denver; Southwestern Tournament, Winfield; Hutchinson (Kansas) Tournament; Northwestern Tournament, St. Paul; Red River Valley Tournament, Moorhead; and Nebraska Intercollegiate Forensic Association Tournament.

Dr. Albert H. Burrows, who has been head of the Economics De-