

THE FORENSIC

OF PI KAPPA DELTA

Convention Program

March 24-29, 1940

Sunday Evening: Program at the Second Presbyterian Church
by the Maryville College A Capella Choir

Monday

- 9:00 General Assembly. High
School Auditorium.
10:30 Round I. Debate.
12:30 Drawing for Extempore
Speaking.
1:30 Round I. Extempore
Speaking.
3:00 Round II. Debate.
7:00 Round I. Oratory.
8:30 Round III. Debate.

Tuesday

- 8:00 Round IV. Debate.
9:30 Round V. Debate.
10:45 Round II. Oratory.
12:30 Drawing for Extempore
Speaking.
1:30 Round II. Extempore
Speaking.
3:00 Round VI. Debate.
7:00 Business Meeting. An-
drew Johnson Hotel.

Wednesday

- 8:00 Drawing for Extempore
Speaking.
9:00 Round III. Extempore
Speaking.
10:30 Round III. Oratory.
1:00 Big Smoky Mountain
trip.

- 6:00 Dinner in Gatlinburg,
followed by Student
Program and Conven-
tion Dance.

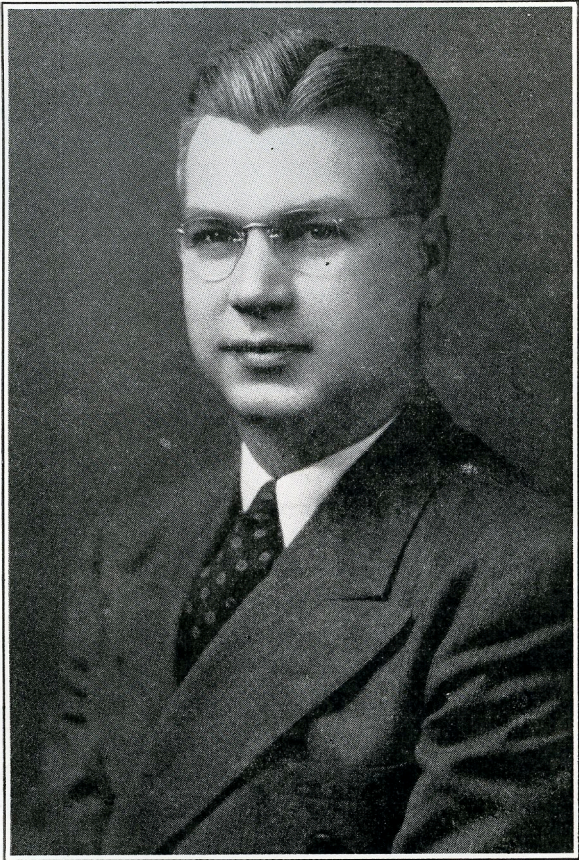
- 10:30 Return to Knoxville.

Thursday

- 9:00 Round VII. Debate.
10:45 Round VIII. Debate.
12:30 Drawing for Extempore
Speaking.
1:30 Round IV. Extempore
Speaking and
Round IV. Oratory.
(Semi-finals)
3:30 Round IX. Debate.
(Quarter-finals)
7:00 Round V. Oratory.
(Finals)
8:30 Round X. Debate.
(Semi-finals)

Friday

- 9:00 Business Meeting.
12:30 Drawing for Extempore
Speaking.
1:30 Round V. Extempore
Speaking. (Finals)
3:00 Round XI. Debate.
(Finals)
6:00 Banquet at Whittle
Springs Hotel.



DR. FORREST H. ROSE
National President Pi Kappa Delta

The President's Page



Having returned from a debate trip which included a visit to Knoxville and a series of conferences with Professor Queener, our Convention Chairman, and others, I am happy to report that arrangements are completed for our Convention. We think you will like them.

For those who arrive early enough, there will be a program Sunday evening at the Second Presbyterian Church by the Maryville College A Capella Choir, reputed to be the finest choir in that part of the country.

Wednesday afternoon and evening are given over to pure pleasure. The drive to Clingman's Dome, one of the highest points in the Big Smoky Mountains, is superb. For those who cannot provide their own transportation, we have arranged with the Tennessee Transportation Company to furnish bus facilities at a nominal cost per passenger. You will have about 140 miles of the most beautiful scenery found any place. In the evening we will stop in Gatlinburg where we will have dinner and the Student Program and Convention Dance. If you don't get some thrills out of Wednesday afternoon and evening, you better consult a psychiatrist.

The speaker of our final banquet will be Mr. Turner Catledge, Washington correspondent of the *New York Times*, star of the Gridiron Club, reputed to know more about the country than F. D. R. himself, and much in demand as an excellent speaker.

Our program for the week is quite full and will require complete cooperation from everyone if we are to get things done, but Pi Kappa Delta prides itself on having what it takes to make successful conventions.

ON TO KNOXVILLE!

FORREST H. ROSE.

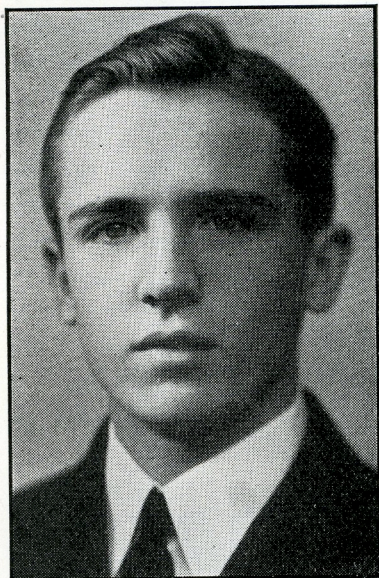
Current Forensic Practices

TUCKER IRVIN

Presbyterian College, South Carolina Beta



There has always been a great deal of discussion of what constitutes a well rounded forensic program. Frequently there is disagreement as to the relative popularity of the methods used and there has been almost complete lack of evidence to determine the current usage.



TUCKER IRVIN

In an attempt to determine some of the facts a survey was sent out to all Pi Kappa Delta schools. Replies were received from 91 institutions representing 30 states.

The results indicate that most schools do not have freshmen in P. K. D.; that critic judge debates are preferred; that most colleges do not have separate freshmen and varsity teams; that debate is the most popular intercollegiate forensic contest; that the orthodox form for debates is predominantly favored; and that the contests are about as they should be in regard to formality.

While practically all P. K. D. chapters have juniors and seniors in their membership, sophomores are not represented at one-sixth of

the schools and freshmen are not admitted in more than three-fourths of the chapters. The exact figures are as follows:

| | |
|------------------|-------|
| Freshmen | 22.8% |
| Sophomores | 82.9% |
| Juniors | 94.7% |
| Seniors | 96.5% |

The question of decisions and the methods of getting them is of prime importance to intercollegiate debating since this does much to determine the character and form of the arguments to be presented. Chapters in the same locality tended to give like answers. Notably

the South and East favored non-decision meets while the Middle West preferred critic judge and three-judge decisions. The order of preference is as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Critic judge | 42.4% |
| Non-decision | 30.2% |
| Three judges | 19.1% |
| Audience decision | 6.2% |
| Shift of opinion | 2.4% |

At the present time 57.8% of the schools do not have separate freshman and varsity teams; however, quite a number indicated that they would prefer having the two divisions, but were unable to do so now.

There has been a great deal of experimentation with new forensic contests in the various tournaments all over the country. The question covered the activity of the forensic teams for the past eighteen months. Only two schools had participants in all of the contests.

The results are as follows:

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| Debate | 95.9% |
| Oratory | 85.7% |
| Extempore | 80.5% |
| After dinner | 61.5% |
| Group or public discussion | 48.4% |
| Poetry reading | 46.3% |
| Radio announcing | 38.5% |
| Impromptu | 29.8% |
| Problem solving | 20.8% |
| Harangue | 12.1% |
| Situation oratory | 9.9% |
| Response to the occasion | 8.8% |

Many different types of debates have been tried. The most popular type, the orthodox form, is a contest between two-men teams with each side having two constructive and two rebuttal speeches. Over four-fifths of the schools preferred this form although many stated that they liked variety and employed the other forms for that purpose. The results are as follows:

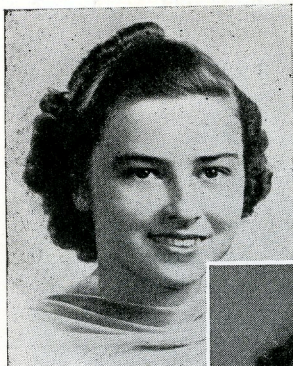
| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Orthodox | 80.5% |
| Direct clash | 9.3% |
| Oregon cross question | 5.8% |
| Other forms | 4.6% |

In regard to the degree of formality in the debates the majority were either satisfied with the present conditions or were not enough concerned to express themselves on that matter. The schools favoring

speaker, speaker pro-tem., and a leader of the opposition.

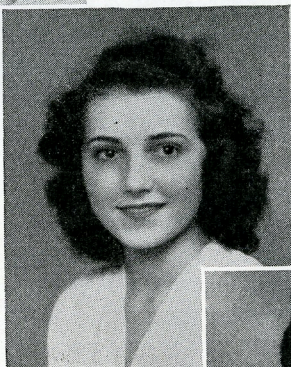
A School of the Assembly will be held Sunday night at ten-thirty to make plans for the opening, which will be Monday morning at ten-thirty. The first formal meeting will be held Tuesday morning at ten-forty-five. The Assembly will set up its own program. As members of the Assembly are eligible to compete in oratory and extempore, the program will avoid conflicts with these events.

Up to February 10, Dr. Keith had received the names of fifty-nine delegates named from the different provinces.

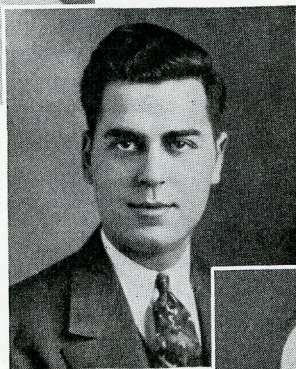


LAWRIMORE

The Unicameral Student Assembly of the National Convention will open Monday, March 25, in the courthouse at Knoxville, under the direction of Dr. Warren G. Keith, Head of the Department of History and Economics, Winthrop College, South Carolina; and of Prof. G. S. Fulbright, of Washburn College, Kansas. It will be limited to seventy-two members, six from each province.

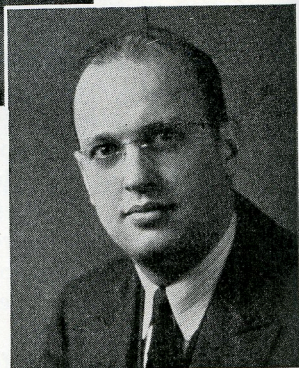


LAY



LAMONT

Temporary officers are Mildred Lawrimore, Winthrop College, Temporary President; Pauline Lay, also of Winthrop, Temporary Floor Manager; Robert James Lamont, Maryville College, Chaplain; and Howard W. Harper, Washburn College, Clerk. As soon as it is organized, the Assembly will elect a permanent president,



HARPER

Adolph Hitler As a Public Speaker

ALFRED WESTFALL
Colorado State College



At the close of the World War a discharged army sergeant returned to Munich, weak, discouraged, embittered, without friends, means, or prestige. During his four years of service he had taken part in forty-eight battles. A grenade splinter had wounded him October 5, 1916, and kept him from the front for five months. On October 14, 1918, he had been gassed near Ypres, and carried from the field unconscious. He recovered consciousness in the hospital only a few days before the Armistice ended hostilities. When he reached Munich, he was still weak and was almost voiceless from the effects of the phosgene he had inhaled. He had never been much of a leader or a speaker. Now it was uncertain whether he would ever regain the use of his voice. Such was the discouraging condition from which Adolph Hitler began his rise to power.

Today he is the Fuhrer, The Leader, of the one hundred million people of the German Reich and one of the most powerful rulers in the world. He has upset the peace of all humanity. One hundred million men are under arms, many of them already engaged in a struggle which, we pray, none too confidently, may not involve our own nation. He is more than dictator; he is the official spokesman of his subjects, self-appointed perhaps, but almost universally accepted and acknowledged. He voices their aspirations and they applaud his dicta.

Adolph Hitler rose to power as a public speaker. As his voice returned, he first won recognition as a party lecturer. His early successes were upon the platform. Equipped only with his oratorical ability and a passionate faith in the future of his race, as he should plan it, he compelled the citizens of Munich in their cafes to listen to his words and then all Germany to accept his leadership.

Today he still uses the spoken word to reach his people. He can fill any hall in Germany. The radio has extended the range of his voice. He is now heard in almost every German home. Powerful broadcasting stations have sent his words echoing across national boundaries, and trans-Atlantic hookups have brought them to American listeners. His audience has become world wide.

No world leader of today gave less promise in 1919. Without education, backing, or experience in leadership, this former Austrian painter embarked on a platform career that has led him to power

and fame. Others have risen through inventive genius, business acumen, or military exploits. Adolph Hitler climbed to his position as dictator through the power of the spoken word. The story of such a man should be of interest to the members of Pi Kappa Delta and to all students of forensics.

Today we are apt to think of Hitler's rise as meteoric. Such a view overlooks the slow, discouraging progress of his early years. He had had little speaking experience when the end of the war sent him back to Munich. He had no work and no future. One day he listened to a discussion in which he heard the Jews defended. Already violently anti-Semitic, he was aroused to reply. "The result was that a few days later I was ordered to report to one of the erstwhile Munich regiments as a so-called instruction officer."*

A short time later he listened for two hours to a lecture about the German Workers' Party. He was about to leave when the open discussion which followed caught his attention. A professor suggested the separation of Bavaria from Prussia. Again Hitler was aroused. He replied so bitterly that the learned gentlemen "left the scene like a drenched poodle even before I had finished. When I spoke they had listened with astonished faces."

Soon he joined one of the small political parties in Munich, becoming the seventh member of the National Socialist German Workers' Party. The group met every Wednesday in a cafe. Efforts to attract others failed. The members invited their friends. They typed announcements and distributed them by hand. Hitler relates that one week he distributed eighty of these invitations himself. In the evening they waited hopefully for the masses of people to gather. After an hour's delay the chairman called the meeting to order with only the original seven present. Slowly the tide turned. The party finally moved to the Munich Hofbrauhaus Keller, a small room accommodating one hundred thirty people. To Hitler the room seemed like a great hall. His voice had improved so that he could be heard by small audiences. He records triumphantly that one hundred eleven people attended.

A Munich professor made the first speech and for the first time Hitler was scheduled for the main address of the evening. He had been allowed twenty minutes; he spoke for thirty. "I could speak." He records it as a discovery. The people were electrified. They donated three hundred marks to the impoverished treasury of the society.

**Mein Kampf*. All quotations are from the Raynal & Hitchcock 1939 edition.

In October, 1919, the party held its second large meeting. "The number attending had risen to over a hundred and thirty-one." This is an increase of only twenty people. Hitler's reference to "over one hundred thirty-one," indicates how carefully attendance was counted and how he had to struggle for an audience. Two weeks later one hundred seventy attended. In another two weeks he had more than two hundred; then two hundred seventy. More than four hundred jammed their way into the next meeting. Now Hitler proposed not a meeting every two weeks, but ten every week. Opposing parties tried to break up his meetings. The intelligentsia jeered. The meeting of February 24, 1920, was attended by two thousand. Hitler had arrived. Crowds clamored to hear him. His meetings increased in number. They were scheduled, not only ten a week, but even ten and fourteen in a single evening, with Hitler driving from one to another, speaking briefly at each.

It was a rough and tumble fight that Hitler engaged in during those early days. There were fifty-four parties in Munich, each struggling to survive. Fights were common. They tried to break up each other's meetings. Sometimes one party would surround its rival's meeting place with a brass band which would drown out the speaker. A hostile party often filled the hall with its members who shouted and called questions. Hitler records that at his first big meeting, the February 24 gathering, as soon as he began to speak "interrupting shouts came down like showers of hail, violent clashes occurred in the hall." His adherents had to resort to physical means to maintain order. "After half an hour applause gradually began to drown out the shouting and calling."

Hitler and his followers resorted to the same tactics. He led a band of men armed with heavy oak sticks in a raid to break up a meeting of Ballerstedt, one of his rivals. Hitler and one of his followers leaped to the platform and bludgeoned Ballerstedt. The fighting became general. The timid police finally appealed to Hitler to stop the brawl. "Herr Hitler, you see yourself there are dead bodies here. Please bring your men to reason." "Very well," responded the triumphant Fuhrer, "the end has been achieved. Ballerstedt won't speak any more today!"*

What kind of a speaker is this Adolph Hitler? How has he been able to establish this mastery over his audiences? A large part of his appeal is emotional. He makes use of banners and lights, uniformed followers and trained clackers. It is easy to misjudge him

*Konrad Heiden, *Hitler*, pp. 116-7.

and to underrate his achievements. To win the confidence of a nation and to hold it for twenty years a man has to have more than mirrors. A serious student of the art of public speaking would do well to examine Hitler's methods, especially those of his early years.

One of the first subjects he took up was the peace treaty of Versailles. The Germans had been taught to believe that they had been betrayed by their military leaders and that the terms of the Versailles treaty were only just retribution for the even harsher terms they had earlier imposed on Roumania and Russia. When Hitler began to criticize the Treaty of Versailles, he was immediately bombarded with shouts of "What about Brest-Litovsk?" The objectors usually forced speakers to give up the attempt to criticize the Versailles treaty. Hitler said that he soon discovered that these men had never even read the treaty of Brest-Litovsk. He familiarized himself with it. He changed the title of his address to "The Peace Treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Versailles." Always daring, he set out to prove that the latter was much harsher than the Brest-Litovsk treaty Germany had imposed on Russia. Few of his audience really knew much about either. He spoke from the standpoint of the Germans who suffered under the reparations imposed on them. He soon had his listeners seething over the injustices of the Versailles treaty. He took up other subjects in the same manner. He worked and studied. His associates helped. Before long he was well prepared. Those beginning speeches were informative and well supported.

Hitler believes in the power of the spoken word. The great leader must be a speaker. All great world revolutionary events have been brought about by the spoken, not by the written word. The writer withdraws into his study and cuts himself off from the people he expects to influence. The speaker, on the other hand, must appear before them, influencing them and in turn being influenced by them.

Hitler does not repeat stereotyped speeches. He varies his address to suit his audience. The speaker must watch his audience, he says. From them he receives a continuous correction of his address. Hitler seldom repeats himself. He is so much *en rapport* with his audiences that he "senses just those words that he needs in order to speak to the hearts of his respective listeners." If he errs, he has a living correction before him. From the faces of his audience he is able to read whether they understand, whether they follow, whether they are convinced. If he sees that they do not understand, he will make himself so primitive and clear that even the least intelligent is bound to understand. If they do not follow him, he will build up his ideas so carefully and slowly, that even the weakest can no longer remain behind. As soon as he guesses they are not convinced, he will repeat

"so often and in so many new examples, he himself will bring in their objections which he feels although they have not been uttered, and he will refute them and disperse them till finally even the last group of an opposition, merely by its attitude and its expression lets him recognize its capitulation in the face of his argumentation."

From his heckling opponents, Hitler said, he soon learned to strike their weapons from their hands, by anticipating their objections and meeting them before they were expressed. This was not hard, he suggests, for most of these objections were the same thing repeated time after time. He did not try to avoid these difficulties. He marched straight up to them and took them by direct assault. After he had spoken, he invited questions. An educated German, now an American citizen, who lived in Munich during Hitler's early career and attended many of his meetings, reports that he and his friends went prepared to question the speaker. After Hitler had silenced them a time or two on their first questions, they took time to study the announced subject and to try to prepare questions that would not be anticipated and could not be easily answered. "We were never able to catch Hitler," he reports. Sometimes the Fuhrer would take one of their questions and speak on it for half an hour, presenting evidence and displaying detailed knowledge.

Hitler usually spoke for an hour or two. He customarily began in a slow, stiff, awkward manner, building up his case logically. After the first half hour he seemed to catch fire. His passion mounted. He became inspired. "Nobody can doubt his utter sincerity," writes Professor Stephen H. Roberts, who has heard him make a number of his important addresses. "He cannot help himself. He is completely absorbed in the statement or policy of the moment. That explains why he carries the crowds with him—because he believes so utterly, so appallingly, in what he is saying."*

Hitler always faces his audience. He never uses notes. He advances and retreats, but he never turns aside. Those who have listened to him, speak of the hypnotical power of his eyes. There is something of the fanatic in them. They burn, they pierce, now and then they roll upward, but they seldom leave the audience. In his early days he hit upon the idea of using a few gestures, always the same, until people associated them with him. These characteristic gestures are the clenched fist shaken before his face, the pointing finger, and a peculiar corkscrew gesture used to suggest the diabolical devices of his enemies.

*The House that Hitler Built.

His voice is hard to describe. As it comes to American listeners over the radio, it is high and hysterical. Some who have been in his audiences refer to it as harsh and irritating. Others mention its peculiar fascination. It would be easy to suggest that it has suffered from his gas poisoning, were it not for the fact that it seems to be the natural accompaniment of the state of mind his ideas suggest. It is not the voice that an American would recommend for a speaker. A German explains it as the voice that is especially pleasing to Germans, a military voice, the kind that is used in shouting commands during the excitement of military movements.

Hitler's appeal is to the common people. "For to lead means: to be able to move the masses." The "bourgeois simpletons" do not know this. They appeal to the intelligent classes, but they accomplish nothing. "He who would win the great masses must know the key which opens the door to their hearts." The key is will power and strength. The masses do not think. They have little abstract knowledge. Their characteristic reaction is emotional. The driving force behind the important changes in the world is not scientific knowledge, but rather the fanaticism and hysteria which drive the masses of common people.

There is not much variety in Hitler's speeches. They do not make good reading. There are only a few basic ideas, repeated again and again to drive them into the thinking processes of the stupid masses. Hitler's speeches are built around his hatred of the Jews, the fear of Marxism and Russian Bolshevism, the wrongs of the Treaty of Versailles, the greatness of the German race, and the richness of the promised land into which he proposes to lead his people. He repeats these ideas endlessly.

That Hitler is a shrewd judge of oratorical methods is shown in his tribute to Lloyd George, the British wartime prime minister. German students had written that Lloyd George's speeches, when carefully examined, were intellectually inferior, filled only with hackneyed and obvious products. But Hitler says they were infinitely superior to the German speeches of the same period. He found in them "those expressions which opened to him the hearts of his people and which made his people ultimately serve entirely his will. The very primitiveness of his language, the originality of his expressions and the application of easily understandable, most simple examples, contain the proof of the superior political ability of the Englishman. For I have to measure the speech of a statesman to his people not by the impression that it leaves with a university professor, but according to the effect it exercises on the people. And this alone also furnishes the measure of a speaker's genius."

Hitler is a sensitive speaker. He has learned rapidly from his experiences. He speaks of the effect that even the time of day has on the audience and the speaker. A Sunday morning meeting of his early career failed, the audience remained icy, and he was unable to establish any contact with his listeners, although he spoke as well as usual. "It seems that in the morning and even during the day men's will power revolts with highest energy against any attempt at being forced under another's will and another's opinion. In the evening, however, they succumb more easily to the dominating force of a stronger will. For truly every such meeting presents a wrestling match between two opposed forces. The superior oratorical talent of a dominating apostolic nature will now succeed more easily."

Hitler has become essentially an emotional speaker. The further he advanced, the less he reasoned and expostulated with his people. He is fired by two passions, hatred and contempt. It was his burning hatred which first led him to speak. He broods over and magnifies the wrongs which have been done him and his people. Those who believe that he suffers from some maniac-depressive form of insanity, think he is obsessed with persecution fears. It is the old Siegfried complex. He is fighting the fire-breathing dragons of the dark forests. His opponents are villains, cowards, liars, Marxist, Jews. They should be cut down and destroyed. While he never forgets the wrongs which have been inflicted upon him, he is never conscious of any wrong that he may have done others. He rants constantly about the injustices of the Versailles treaty, but he never mentions the invasion of Belgium. A wrong done a German must be washed out with blood. A wrong done a Jew, a Czech, or a Pole must pass unnoticed. It was necessary. It was done for the good of the Reich. Hitler decreed it.

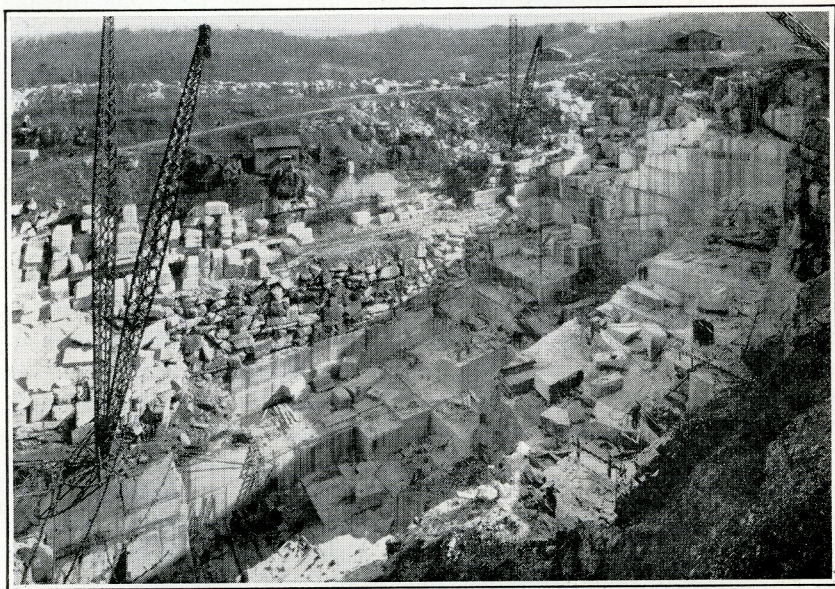
While he insists that the great leader must get his power from the masses, he has only contempt for them. *Mein Kampf* abounds in references to their stupidity, the inability to think, their laziness, their mental incompetence. They are merely plastic material waiting for the great leader to shape them and use them. His manner has become more oracular. His speech has become more self-centered. He used to say "*Wir*," we. Now it is always "*Ich*," I. Miss Pearl Maxmen of Syracuse University announced recently that by actual count Hitler uses "I" once in every fifty-three words.

In the end the student stands amazed at the inexplicable riddle of Hitler. He cannot be judged by normal standards. One does not begrudge him his early successes. He worked for them, he fought for them, he risked his life not once but many times. There is a touch

Tennessee—Convention State



Tennessee has many historical and scenic attractions to offer the convention visitors. Knoxville itself has many points of historical interest. It is the home of the University of Tennessee. Here is located the first frame dwelling built west of the Appalachian Moun-



MARBLE QUARRY, KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

Second largest marble producing area in the United States

tains, the home of Governor Blount. Within short driving distance are some of the projects of the Tennessee Valley Authority, including the Norris Dam. There are great marble quarries near Knoxville. The Great Smoky Mountains National Park has only recently been made available to the public through the building of scenic highways.



BLOUNT MANSION, KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

First frame house built west of the Appalachian Mountains



MOUNTAIN VIEW HOTEL, GATLINBURG, TENNESSEE

Entrance to Great Smoky Mountains National Park

The convention dance will be held at Gatlinburg.

Direct Clash Debating

(An Analysis)

TUCKER IRVIN

Vice President South Carolina Beta, Presbyterian College



It was my privilege to attend the direct clash debate tournament held at Winthrop College December 7, 8, 9, in which more than a dozen colleges participated. A brief summary of the rules as formulated by E. H. Paget of North Carolina State would run as follows: The question used is the same as for regular debating and in this case was the current P. K. D. question. The debate is opened by the affirmative who outlines his general method of attack, but does not attempt to give any proof. The negative answers, pointing out those issues on which there is disagreement. Then the debate is restricted to those points on which the teams clash.

The first issue or clash is presented by the affirmative. The negative then must answer in direct refutation to that issue. The critic judge can stop the clash and award the decision at any time when one side has made an ineffective reply or the clash may be allowed to run for a full seven speeches, at the end of which the judge will award the decision to the side which in his opinion has maintained the stronger case. The side winning the greater number of clashes wins the debate.

At this tournament the opening address and the initial speech in each clash were limited to four minutes and all other speeches were two minutes long. In the preliminaries two out of three clashes were necessary for a win, and in the finals three out of five.

All of the contestants seemed to agree that direct clash debating was very different from regular debating in several ways. First of all it is necessary for the debaters to have a rather complete knowledge of all the aspects of the question. No team, whether affirmative or negative, was able to win debates by building up its own case and ignoring the arguments of its opponents. The speaker had to convince the judge that he had directly answered the arguments presented by the opposition.

The primary purpose of direct clash debating is to force the speakers to meet the contention of the opposition. This helps to keep out irrelevant material and to focus the attention on the point of con-

flict. Under this system there can be no canned debates since each speech must be in refutation to those immediately preceding it. The results of the tournament indicated that the teams clashed well.

A most useful feature of this type of debating was the chance the speakers had to analyze the judge at the end of the first clash when the decision is awarded and the judge's criticism of the refutation is made. The ability of the contestants to see which types of arguments are effective with that particular judge largely determined the course of the debate. It seemed that the winning teams were those who best adapted their arguments to satisfy the individual characteristics of the men who judged them. In this way one of the highest forms in this art of persuasion is developed.

A few weaknesses inherent in direct clash debating were displayed at the tournament. Perhaps the greatest was the tendency of the debaters to clash on relatively unimportant points and to leave untouched the more vital issues. In none of the debates did either side have the opportunity to build a coordinated, constructive case. A listener who knew nothing of the question would learn little of the subject by hearing a direct clash debate and in all probability would only be confused. A critic has compared this system of debating to the judging of a fine painting by examining it inch by inch instead of looking at it as a whole. For this reason we believe that this system is not practical for debates taking place before average audiences.

Another difficulty is that of getting competent judges. The very nature of the direct clash system is such that the judge must be thoroughly familiar with the subject under discussion. This would, for all practical purposes, exclude all except debate coaches or judges. For this reason it will be difficult to arrange dual debates under this system.

An analysis of this type of debating shows it to be worthwhile at tournaments for contests between experienced teams and with competent judges, that it is of little value to an average audience, and is generally unsuitable for dual meets. The direct clash method is unique in its form and rules. Because an opportunity is given to determine the judge's viewpoint, this system is very stimulating as an exercise in logic.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Men's Debate—Chairman, Prof. P. J. Harkness, Normal and Industrial School, Aberdeen, South Dakota; Prof. Robert B. Cox, State Teachers College, Johnson City, Tennessee; Prof. P. Caspar Harvey, William Jewell College, Liberty, Missouri.

Women's Debate—Chairman, Prof. Upton Palmer, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio; Miss Maude Webster, East Texas State Teachers College, Commerce, Texas; Prof. Harold Jordan, Sioux Falls College, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Men's Extempore—Dr. F. L. D. Holmes, Illinois Normal University, Normal; Prof. J. H. Henning, Alabama College, Montevallo; Prof. Harry H. Anderson, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater.

Women's Extempore—Chairman, Prof. Orville Dahl, St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota; Prof. F. C. Gamelin, Luther College, Decorah, Iowa; Prof. Walker D. Wyman, State Teachers College, River Falls, Wisconsin.

Men's Oratory—Prof. Glenn Capp, Chairman, Baylor University, Waco, Texas; Prof. Lee B. Spencer, Oklahoma Baptist University, Shawnee; Miss Thelma Robuck, Mary Hardin-Baylor College, Belton, Texas.

Women's Oratory—Chairman, Prof. Vernon Utzinger, Carroll College, Waukesha, Wisconsin; Prof. Clifton Cornwell, Northeast Teachers College, Kirksville, Missouri.

Judging Committee—Chairman, Prof. Edward Betz, College of the Pacific, Stockton, California; Prof. A. F. Pieper, Maryville College, Maryville, Tennessee; Prof. R. D. Mahaffey, Linfield College, McMinnville, Oregon.

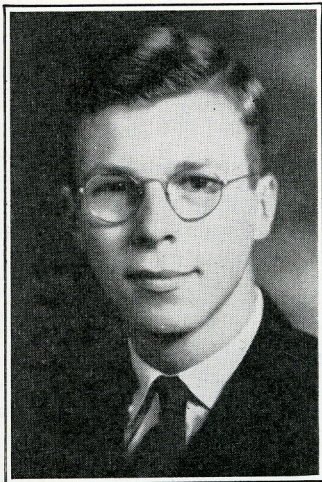
ADOLPH HITLER AS A PUBLIC SPEAKER

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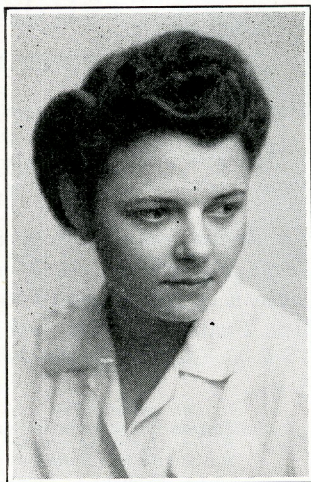
of genius in the man. He has that sixth sense which instinctively selects the psychological moment and the right course. He is fanatically sincere, so sincere that his conscience never seems to trouble him for the friends he has betrayed or for the wrongs he has committed. While we may not be able to condone some of these acts, we can understand them, in part, at least. What we cannot understand is the man who can shout to the world, "If I had been in command, we should not have lost the war." How can one attempt to evaluate by normal standards a man who can stand solemnly before a great gathering of his fellow-citizens, raise his arms, roll his eyes to heaven, and announce, "I thank God for giving me Germany, and Germans should thank God for giving them Adolph Hitler."?

Paul Crawford, who began his forensic work with the old Missouri Epsilon chapter at Missouri Wesleyan, now closed, has recently become forensic instructor at Northern Teachers, Illinois Pi. Prof. Crawford received his B.A. at Baker, Kansas Kappa, and his master's degree from the University of Wisconsin. He is now working towards his doctor's degree at Northwestern.—*The Northern Illinois.*

Joe Robbie, former president of South Dakota Zeta, now a student at the Uni-



ROBERT L. HUBBELL
Student Representative



BETTY JANE WARREN
Student Representative

versity of South Dakota, won first in oratory at the Red River Valley Tournament at Concordia, Minnesota Zeta, February 10. Last December he also won first in the National Progression tournament of Tau Kappa Alpha held in Chicago. He holds the degree of special distinction in debate and oratory.—*The Exponent.*

College of the Pacific, California Delta, held its fourth annual junior college tournament February 16-7, with more than a hundred participants.—*Pacific Weekly.*

Mary Helen Holloway and Bruce Johnston of East Central Teachers, Oklahoma Eta, ranked first in the women's division of the tournament at Tahlequah. Miss Johnston also won first in women's extempore and Miss Holloway second in women's poetry reading. At the Baylor tournament, January 12-13, Misses Johnston and Holloway ranked third. Norma Dean Emery and Paul Swinford won first in the mixed debate tournament.

EDITOR'S PERSONAL PAGE

Where inconsistencies cease from troubling and logic is at rest

Men are never so likely to settle a question rightly as when they discuss it freely.—*J. B. Macaulay.*

This may explain why she is in great demand as public speaker: Three hundred wives of congressmen, assembled in Washington to begin a course in public speaking, received some helpful hints from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, including the following: "Never make a speech unless you have something worth while to say."

Bright vocabularies are transient as rainbows.
Speech requires blood and air to make it.
Before the word comes off the end of the tongue,
While the diaphragms of flesh negotiate the word,
In the moment of doom when the word forms
It is born, alive, registering an imprint—
Afterward it is a mummy, a dry fact, done and gone,
The warning holds yet: Speak now or forever hold your peace.
Ecco Homo had meaning: Behold the man! Look at him!
Dying he lives and speaks!

—CARL SANDBURG.

The all-around liberally educated man, from Palaeolithic times to the time when the earth shall become a cold cinder, will always be the same, namely, the man who follows his standards of truth and beauty, who employs his learning and observation, his reason, his expression, for purposes of production, that is, to add something of his own to the stock of the world's ideas.

H. F. OSBORN in *The Glass Lining.*

There is something inspiring about a Pi Kappa Delta convention because:

The youth there are fresh and quick

They hold their heads high

Their minds are without fear

They are striving to give rather than to take

Their words come out from the depth of truth

They speak as though what they said had some significance

Their minds are pressing forward into ever widening thought and action

Their restless striving stretches towards perfection

They are already entering that heaven of freedom which knowledge and virtue alone can give.

After being with them for a week, one does not worry so much about the future of our country.