

THE FORENSIC

OF PI KAPPA DELTA

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SERIES 22

JANUARY, 1937

NUMBER 2

NEW P. K. D. CHAPTERS



Luther College

IOWA XI



Luther College at Decorah, Iowa, admitted to membership in Pi Kappa Delta at the national convention at Houston, was founded by pastors and laymen of the Norwegian Lutheran Synod in 1861.

The college was established by early Norwegian pioneers. Its establishment was not only the first great achievement of the Norwegians in America as a united group, but it was also their first important cultural contribution in America. Founded to provide educational opportunities for the young men of the church, it was particularly designed to prepare young men for the ministry. At that time there was a great demand for Lutheran pastors speaking the Norwegian language.

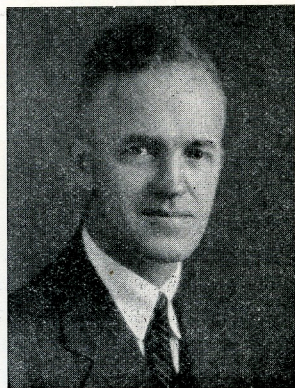
It opened its doors for the first time in temporary quarters in a small parsonage at Halfway Creek, near La Crosse, Wisconsin, with a total enrollment of five students and two teachers. After a year in its original location, the college was moved to Decorah, Iowa, a very scenic spot on the Oneota River in northeast Iowa.

Although during a large part of its existence the college offered a strictly classical course, it has gradually broadened its offerings and is today a church-supported, liberal arts school. It was a college for men until last June when the convention of the church body voted to admit women to the student body. Luther this year has the largest enrollment in its history, more than four hundred students being in attendance, of whom one hundred are women.

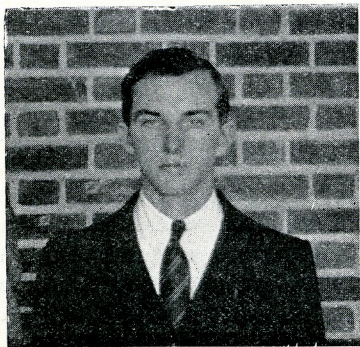
Forensic and literary interests have been prominent at Luther since its establishment. The first debating society, known as the Clio Society, was in existence before the founding of the college. The society has been succeeded by several others, but interest in debate has not waned on the campus. Luther's first intercollegiate debate was held in 1904, Luther winning from the Swedes of Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois.

Professor David T. Nelson, B.A., B. A. Oxon., present forensic coach at Luther College, during the past few years has been entering his teams in the Northwest Debate Tourney at St. Thomas College, St. Paul, Minnesota; the Red River Valley Intercollegiate Debate Tournament at Concordia College, Moorhead, Minnesota; the Iowa State Tournament; and has met several college teams from Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois annually in dual debates. Last year one of his teams consisting of Frank Miller and Harold Berg was the only undefeated team at the Red River Valley Tournament. Prof. Nelson and two of his teams visited the national convention of Pi Kappa Delta at Houston last spring.

Luther College has been a member of the Iowa Intercollegiate Peace Association since 1911 and sends a representative to its convention each year to compete in oratory. In 1934



DAVID T. NELSON
Coach, Luther College



FRANK R. MILLER
Luther College

the extemporaneous contest held in connection with it was won by a Luther representative, Frank R. Miller.

Luther is also a member of the Forensic Association of Iowa colleges, which holds a convention annually at which there is competition in debate, oratory, and extemporaneous speaking. In the extemporaneous contest Frank R. Miller of Luther won second place in 1934 and first place in 1935. Prof. Nelson has been president of this association two years.

An oratorical contest is held annually for the freshman class for

which prizes are offered. The writing of an oration is required of each first year student in his English work.

Music plays a very important part in the life of Luther College. Its band has made several extensive tours in the past, including nationwide tours in 1906 and 1911. In 1914 the band represented Luther College and Norwegian-American culture at the 100th anniversary of Norway's independence, playing 127 admission concerts in ten different countries. This past summer the Diamond Jubilee Concert Band, consisting of seventy-three members, under the direction of the veteran and noted band director Dr. Carlo A. Sperati, toured Europe in celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the college.

Extensive plans have been made for the Diamond Jubilee Celebration, October 14 to 18. A portion of the program was broadcast over a national hookup on October 11.

The Luther College chapter of the Pi Kappa Delta is called the Iowa Xi Chapter and was installed last spring by representatives from Gustavus Adolphus, headed by Prof. Evan E. Anderson. At present it consists of eight members with several candidates for admission. Two present members, Frank Miller and Harlan Moen, entered with the Degree of Special Distinction, the former in Debate and Oratory and the latter in Debate.

Winthrop College

SOUTH CAROLINA DELTA

The South Carolina Delta chapter of Pi Kappa Delta was chartered to Winthrop College, the South Carolina College for Women, by the vote of the 1936 national convention of the society at Houston.

Winthrop College has an enrollment of slightly over thirteen hundred women. It is located in Rock Hill. It was founded in Columbia, South Carolina, in 1886, by Dr. David Bancroft Johnson, Superintendent of Schools, to supply trained teachers for the city schools. The Peabody Educational Fund, through an annual grant of fifteen hundred dollars, made possible the establishment of the college. In acknowledgment of this support, the college was named after the president of the board of trustees of the fund, the Honorable Robert C. Winthrop of Boston.

In 1891 the institution was made a state college and its name changed. In 1895 it was moved from Columbia to the city of Rock Hill, and a four year curriculum was established. In 1920 it adopted its present name.

Winthrop College is a member of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the Association of American Colleges, and the American Council on Education. In cooperation with Clemson College, the institution for men, it carries on the program usually entrusted to state colleges. In cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, it features work in home economics and home economics research and extension.

Until Dr. Shelton Phelps became president three years ago, forensics were limited by a rule which prohibited Winthrop teams from leaving the campus. Competition was carried on with visiting teams. Under the direction of Dr. Warren G. Keith, faculty advisor, a well rounded program has been developed during the past few years.

For eight years Winthrop has sponsored a Model League Assembly which has drawn representatives from many of the colleges of the South.

The Debater's League is the most active organization on the campus. It has sixty members who must keep up active participation or get out. The League meets every other Wednesday afternoon. A topic of timely interest is debated. The group is divided into three parts, the government, upholding the proposition; the opposition, attacking it; and the back benches, who support the side of their convictions. Open argument is allowed and study and information is a necessity for the speaker who expects to hold the floor. The J. R. C. meets alternate Wednesdays with an extempore contest featured. The Rock Hill merchants supply prizes.

The high order of the Debate League is the Strawberry Leaf. It is an honorary organization recognizing executive and forensic ability.

The Strawberry Leaf sponsors and directs the big tournaments of the college. The guiding genius back of all these organizations is Dr. Keith.

"Winthrop College is proud to have a chapter of Pi Kappa Delta established on its campus. It has quickened interest in forensics. South Carolina Delta will try to return to the national organization some of the benefit it has received."

Arizona State Teachers College

ARIZONA BETA

By WILLA ROBERTS, Secretary

Arizona State Teachers College at Tempe is accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools as a degree-granting institution. It is also a member of the American Association of Teachers Colleges.

An act of the Legislative Assembly of Arizona under date of March 10, 1885, made provision for the establishment at Tempe of a school for the instruction and training of prospective teachers. The first class was graduated from the Tempe Normal School in 1887. At that time the entire institution was housed in a single one-story building. During the years which followed, the attendance gradually increased, until the student body now numbers over 1,000 men and women.

Tempe is in all respects an ideal location for a teachers college. One might characterize it as a town of pleasant homes, numbering about 3,000 residents, and situated in the center of Salt River Valley, the wealthiest and most productive irrigated district in the United States.

The climate at this moderate altitude of 1,100 feet is ideal during the entire school year. Snow is unknown in the valley, rain seldom mars plans for outdoor activities, and high winds are rarely experienced. Cloudless skies and bright sunshine are the rule, permitting the work of physical education and athletics to be conducted in the open air throughout the year.

The setting of the College is exceptionally attractive. The campus comprises forty acres of fine level land within convenient walking distance of the business portion of the town, and is arranged in a most attractive manner. The seventeen buildings are distributed over the grounds in two groups, between which extends the College Avenue drive, flanked by double rows of elms. In the distance one looks out toward the mountains, with their ever-changing lights and shadows and wonderful coloring. The profuse growth of date palms, olive, orange, cork, and pecan trees gives the campus a tropical appearance.

The Arizona State Teachers College at Tempe has had many years of active participation in debate and oratory, but for the past six years its activities have been a little more determined. We have been invited to many provincial and interstate meets on the coast, spon-

sored by the Western Association of Teachers of Speech and by Pi Kappa Delta. The contact with other schools has been stimulating and provocative.

Last spring at Houston our petition for a charter was accepted. September 19, 1936, the Arizona Beta Chapter of Tempe, Arizona was installed by Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Dutton, of the Colorado Beta chapter, now members of our own faculty. The following took the oaths: Willa Roberts, James Creasman, Kenneth Chatwin, Lawrence Magee, Bernard Muffley, Dr. Bernard B. Watson, Mrs. Dixie Dee Gammage, and Miss Beryl M. Simpson.

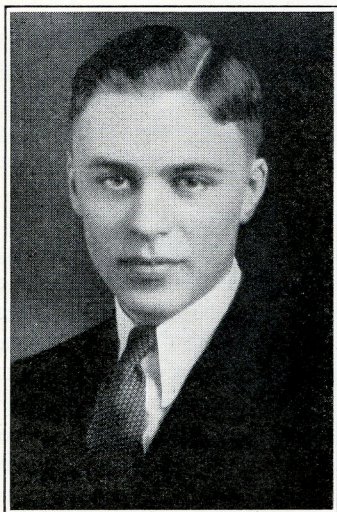
River Falls State Teachers College

WISCONSIN DELTA

The fourth chapter of Pi Kappa Delta to be granted to a Wisconsin college was installed at the River Falls State Teachers College on May 20, 1936, when Wisconsin Delta became the first Greek letter organization to appear on the River Falls campus and the first college group to affiliate with a national fraternity.

The River Falls Teachers College was established as the River Falls Normal School in 1874, the fourth school of its kind to be founded by the state of Wisconsin. The college is located in the city of River Falls, in the midst of a beautiful and fertile agricultural area. When it began to function, there were 104 students enrolled. At present, the college has 540 students. Meanwhile, the physical plant has grown to include a campus of ten acres and several buildings. The school has an athletic field, and a farm of 100 acres, operated in conjunction with the department of agriculture.

Through a legislative act of 1925, the River Falls Normal School became the River Falls State Teachers College, and in 1928 its graduates began to receive a bachelor of education degree. With the development of the institution



ROMAN J. ZORN
President Wisconsin Delta

from a normal school to a college came recognition from national accrediting agencies. In 1927 River Falls was rated a class A institution by the American Association of Teachers Colleges. Complete national recognition of scholastic attainment came in 1935, when River Falls was accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

The first record of inter-school debating competition dates from 1915, when River Falls won both of its debates with Superior and La Crosse debate teams. From that time on inter-school debates were held regularly every year.

The first definitely organized program of public speaking at River Falls was inaugurated in 1921. In 1922 an all-state debating league was formed, and River Falls debating activities took on new energy. State championships in debating and oratory were won in 1926, 1927, and 1928. During this period River Falls' representatives were coached by Mr. Rexford Mitchell. Again in 1930 and in 1932 state championships in debating were won by River Falls teams, which were then under the direction of Dr. Justin Williams. In the latter year River Falls for the first time participated as a visitor in a national Pi Kappa Delta tournament. A River Falls representative also won both the State and Inter-State extemporaneous speaking contests, while the debate team placed second in the St. Thomas tourney.

In 1933 Dr. Walker D. Wyman became the coach of the college forensic activities. Along with the new trend toward extensive debating programs, River Falls also expanded its forensic schedule. A total of 75 debates were held and five tournaments were attended in 1933-4. Outstanding among the tourneys were the national convention at Lexington, Kentucky; the Illinois Normal University meet; and the St. Thomas tournament. River Falls placed second at St. Thomas. The first international debate in the history of the school was held in 1934, when a local team debated London University at River Falls.

The 1936 forensic season was the most extensive in the history of the school. A total of 109 debates were held, River Falls emerging with a winning percentage of .632. Outstanding features of the year were the installation of the Wisconsin Delta chapter of P. K. D. and the second international debate with Oxford University.

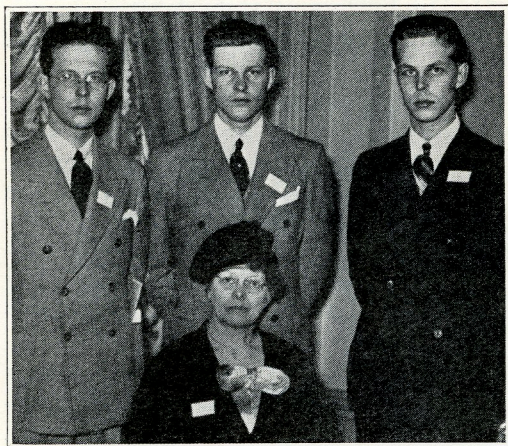
The charter of Wisconsin Delta was formally conferred, the chapter installed, and its officers inducted into office by Professor Owen P. McElmeel of St. Thomas College, Minnesota Epsilon, governor of the Province of the Upper Mississippi. Mr. McElmeel was assisted by Messrs. Quinn and Connors, also of Minnesota Epsilon. A banquet followed the installation and initiation ceremonies.

Father Coached—Mother Inspired



When Mrs. LeVander heard of the plans for the 1935 Pi Kappa Delta convention at Houston, it was only logical that she should attend in the hope of finding there her three sons, Theodor, Harold, and Bernard. Where could there be a more natural place for a reunion? All the sons had been debaters and orators in college, all

held the degree of special distinction, all had won Swedish oratorical honors, all had been president of their local chapter, one was competing and two were coaching forensics in Pi Kappa Delta colleges. The reunion was held surrounded by debate attacks, oratorical explosions, and extempore onslaughts.



The father of the three LeVanders was a clergyman in the Lutheran Church.

He was a graduate of Bethany College, Kansas Mu, one of the high ranking colleges in forensics. While a student Reverend LeVander was strongly impressed by Dr. Carl Swenson, the president of the college and one of the great middle western orators of the 1890's. Convinced of the value of forensic power, the young LeVander set out at the beginning of his course to develop his own speaking ability. Since Bethany did not at that time offer any courses in speech, he had to direct his own study and practice. He began a course of training which lasted throughout his life. At the time of his death he was one of the outstanding pulpiteers of his church. By precept and example he taught his sons some of the basic qualities for successful speech—flexible and adequate vocal utterance, direct conversational style, and adequately motivated bodily action.

Mrs. LeVander, whose college years antedate the days of women in forensics, attended two strong Pi Kappa Delta colleges, Bethany and

Augustana, Kansas Mu and Illinois Xi, majoring in music at both institutions.

Guided by their father's direct suggestions and stimulated by a desire to emulate him, the boys early in life became interested in effective speech. The father started them early, finding places for short talks and readings by his sons on church and civic programs, often offering twenty-five and fifty cents as an inducement to participate.

The oldest son, Theodor, in his high school course fortunately came under the guidance of a high school superintendent who encouraged him to participate in the extra-curricular speech activities. In his sophomore year Theodor made the debate team and also represented the school in oratory. During the high school courses of the boys they were constantly encouraged by their mother, who diligently followed them to every contest and was one of their severest critics.

Theodor entered Gustavus Adolphus, Minnesota Gamma, in 1927. There he registered for his first course in speech. He won the Freshman Oratorical Contest, the first college speech contest in which he competed. The father was so pleased by this display of speech ability that he bought the young orator a new overcoat.

As the Reverend LeVander had been born in Sweden and as the family lived in Minnesota, it was only natural that all the boys should be taught to speak Swedish. Upon the father's insistence, Theodor entered the Swedish oratorical contest and won it. He also made the college debate team and represented Gustavus Adolphus in a number of debates throughout his college career. When he qualified for Pi Kappa Delta, his father presented him with a key, a practice he followed for each of the other sons.

During his college days Theodor took every speech course offered. In his senior year he was chosen college orator and represented Gustavus Adolphus in the Minnesota State Oratorical Contest, tying for first place.

In 1928 Harold joined his brother at Gustavus. Following his example he entered and won the Freshman Oratorical Contest. His interest in athletics kept him from debate in his freshman year. In his sophomore year, through the influence of his father and elder brother, he dropped basketball in favor of debate, although he continued with football and track throughout his college career, setting the state record in the high hurdles in his senior year.

In his junior year he was chosen to represent the college as peace orator and won both the state and national contest. In his senior year he took the place his brother had held the year before as college orator and won the state contest. He also represented Gustavus

Adolphus at Tulsa in debate and oratory, placing third in oratory with his oration "Date Kernels." During his college competition he met both Cambridge and Oxford on the platform.

The year after Harold graduated, Bernard, known in college as LeVander the Third, appeared. It was a foregone conclusion that he would make himself heard in forensics. He followed the path the others had taken, winning the Freshman Oratorical Contest, making the debate team, and in his sophomore year winning the state oratorical contest and placing fourth in the interstate. In his junior year he represented Gustavus Adolphus at Houston in both oratory and debate. He also debated against Oxford.

During their college careers all three sons gained valuable experience by frequently trying their hands at their father's profession, occupying his and other pulpits. On these occasions the father always gave them critical and encouraging comments.

Aside from their father, no single man contributed so greatly to their speech development as did Professor Evan Anderson, head of the Department of Speech at Gustavus Adolphus. Professor Anderson is one of the outstanding forensic coaches in Pi Kappa Delta and in the nation. From him the boys learned the value of sound logic, clear outlines, and earnest delivery. His greatest emphasis, however, was on hard work. Oration after oration had to be written and discarded before he was satisfied with the final product. He was insistent that library work was the chief essential to success in forensics.

After graduation from Gustavus Adolphus, Theodor, intent upon following his father's profession, entered Augustana Theological Seminary and received his Bachelor of Divinity in 1934. While studying in the seminary, he had acted as instructor in speech and oratory at Augustana College. When he completed his theological course, he was made an instructor in the speech department and later promoted to an assistant professorship under Professor Martin Holcomb, head of the department.

His orator, Woodrow Magnusen, placed third in oratory at Houston. In the four years Theodor has coached oratory, his contestants have three times won the Illinois state championships. In addition to his teaching, Theodor is serving a parish near Rock Island and has completed two years work towards his doctor's degree.

Harold also started out for the ministry by serving a parish during his senior year in college, but changed to law when he graduated. He enrolled at the University of Minnesota, where he debated for three years, competing against other Big Ten universities. In his mid-year at the law school, he joined the faculty of Macalester College, Minnesota Alpha, in St. Paul, as instructor in speech and coach

of forensics. His teams competed at the Lexington and Houston conventions. His orator, Miss Gladys Simmons, won second at Houston and first in the interstate contest at Northwestern. At Houston Macalester received more achievement points than any other Minnesota college. At the present time Harold is continuing his teaching at Macalester and is also practicing law in South Saint Paul, having been appointed Assistant County Attorney in January, 1936.

Bernard at present is in the law school at the University of Minnesota and serves as assistant to his brother in the coaching duties at Macalester.

In two tournaments contestants coached by Theodor and Harold have competed against each other.

The orations of all three brothers have been published in the *Year Book of College Oratory*: "The Curse of Plenty" by Theodor, "Date Kernels" by Harold, and "Meet Your Friend" by Bernard.

All three are diamond men in Pi Kappa Delta, Theodor in instruction, Bernard in oratory and debate, and Harold in debate, oratory, and instruction.

IT HAS EARNED A REST

A news story in the College of Puget Sound paper announces the junking of Prof. Charles T. Battin's car. "It has quite a history, too, having crossed the continent seven times and having covered 20,000 miles on debate trips alone. It had been in every state west of Mississippi except Nevada and every state south of Ohio except Florida. It had made seven trips to the Linfield tournament in McMinnville, Oregon, and had brought back debaters who had won Pacific Coast championships and high honors in debate at national Pi Kappa Delta tournaments as well as having brought back innumerable trophies in oratory and extemporaneous speaking.

"Debaters can remember pushing it up more than one hill. They also recall the eventful day when it jumped off a cliff in Montana, landing right side up with no mishap except that the tires all blew out. It was fun while it lasted—and especially should the college as well as the forensic department be grateful for the trips the car made in building up forensics in College of Puget Sound to such an extent that this activity is known all over the United States. Wonder what will make the trips this year? It will seem queer having another car to take its place."



Prof. Enid Miller, Nebraska Alpha, Nebraska Wesleyan, has proven herself one of our outstanding coaches of oratory. During the past twelve years Nebraska Wesleyan orators have won the State Old Line Oratorical Championship eleven times; placed in the Divisional six times, and won in the finals of the Interstate twice. In addition they have won many other honors. Last year a Nebraska Alpha girl won the Pi Kappa Delta oratorical at Houston. Miss Miller's pupils have always been characterized by their natural, conversational delivery, their original style, and their direct sincerity. Their orations grow out of their experiences and they believe what they are saying.

Boris G. Alexander, Shurtleff, Illinois Lambda, is coaching forensics in Lemoyne College, Memphis, Tennessee. Last year he took his debaters on a trip to the Pacific coast. He writes, "I am a native of Russia teaching government and economics. I am an ultraconservative, not a pink—and coaching forensics in broken English in a Negro school. I was the first to introduce interracial debating into the South."

Willard Wilson

By WILLARD WILSON

Nebraska Wesleyan University, Nebraska Alpha
Winner of the Interstate Oratorical Contest for 1936

When this speech was first drafted it was entitled "December Thirteenth," because it was a topic of the day and was to be given on December thirteenth. Then it became "January Fifteenth," then "March Seventh." In fact it's had more dates than a sorority pledge during rush week. Now logically it should be entitled "April Third," because that's TODAY. Why then do I risk your condemnation for egotism by speaking under the title "Willard Wilson?" Because that's my name? No! Because an incident occurred which made me realize that this is not only a problem of our day but a problem of our generation, a problem so personal that the discussion might be called by your name—or yours.

You might have felt as I did when, one Saturday night four months ago, a couple of fellows walked into my room. One of them sat down on the table, swung his legs back and forth and grinned. The other walked over to my desk with a copy of the *Evening State Journal* in his hand.

"Fine fellow you are, stealing cars again!"

He pointed to the headlines of an article on the front page. "Willard Wilson Arrested!" There it stood in bold type, my name. The article told further that the Willard Wilson was a W. P. A.

worker just four years older than myself. He had robbed a student of two dollars and fifty-five cents. Freshmen at the fraternity house pasted my picture over the picture of the Willard Wilson in the paper. Then the newspaper clipping was posted on the bulletin board. "Willard Wilson sentenced to ten years in state's prison." My name, my picture.



Funny? Well, yes.

But there is nothing humorous in the fact that unemployment and the degeneracy bred of poverty make this Willard Wilson a more typical example of our day and generation than you are, or than I am. Look at some of the social and political factors involved in this youth problem.

First, Economic Facts.

There are between eleven and sixteen million young men and women, between the ages of nineteen and twenty-nine, living on relief. More unemployed young people, Willard Wilsons, in the United States than there are inhabitants in the entire Dominion of Canada. These are the only unemployment statistics I'm going to give you. Unemployment doesn't seem to mean much any more. We've taken the advice that Mephistopheles gave the student in Goethe's Faust, "Fur was drein ghet and nicht drein ghet ein Prachtig wort zu dienst in steht." Translated freely in the vernacular of the college student, "for what we do not comprehend we substitute a word and let it go at that." That's what we have done with youth, labeled them "The Lost Generation," and let them go at that.

But the maladjustments in living which have come as a direct result of these economic facts may not be so easily ignored. Richard Hellman, Ph.D. candidate in banking and finance, points out with the cold candor of the scientist that this so called lost generation constitutes a rotting population, and he concludes with a tocsin of warning, "Rot Spreads!"

No one in this audience is untouched by this problem. No man who speaks from this platform can be sure that he will not join this lost, this rotting generation.

No longer does education or industry, or both, guarantee us a place in the scheme of things.

We can't get jobs we are fitted for, we're lucky to get any jobs. Music students in filling stations.

Writers like the author of "Good Earth" contend this generation is overpampered; needs to stand on its own feet and face the world. Dean MacLean, of the General College, University of Minnesota says, on the other hand, "Grown-ups and youngsters are in ruthless competition for jobs—we oldsters are covering up the situation by being noble and humanitarian with our compulsory education and anti-child labor laws, reforestation and erosion control camps." One of these noble humanitarians is Aubrey Williams, executive director of the N. Y. A. Mr. Williams maintains with unctuous diction that we shall solve the problem the democratic way, "Rededicate ourselves to the faiths and formulas of the fathers of the republic."

Incidentally young people are definitely NOT to force older people out of jobs. The period of preparation for life is to be lengthened. We can't become normal citizens. Many of us can't establish homes. Our marriage rate was the lowest last year that it has been for a quarter of a century. Well, we don't want our period of preparation for life to be lengthened. **WE WANT TO LIVE NOW!**

Enforced Idleness inevitably brings maladjusted living conditions which in turn introduce a third social corollary; namely, crime.

Crime is becoming increasingly a youth problem.

When you and I were throwing our rattles out of our cribs the average criminal age was thirty-six; when we were boy scouts the average age of the criminal was twenty-six. Now that we are able to think about casting our first presidential ballot the average criminal age is less than twenty-three. Edgar Willis, finalist in the Interstate Oratorical last year, pointed out that our penal institutions were putting out four times as many as our colleges and universities. To quote him, "John Dillinger, killer of seven, claims Indiana as his alma mater. Ohio gave us Merton Goodrich, brutal slayer of Lillian Gallagher. From Illinois came 'Baby Face' Nelson. He's a Joliet man." What Mr. Willis did not point out is the fact that our college graduates are getting older; our penal graduates are getting younger. In 1926 Judge Childs said that not one criminal in twenty is motivated by poverty. Today nearly every young criminal either is motivated by poverty or believes that he is so motivated. District Judge Shepherd insists that these kids are hiding behind poverty as an excuse for crime. He is the judge who after hearing the Willard Wilson case sentenced the boy to ten years for taking two dollars and fifty-five cents with a gun. Here are the facts as I have gathered them from Willard Wilson, from Judge Shepherd, and from appellate docket T212.

Wilson worked his way through the freshman and sophomore years of high school, helping in Boyd's Print Shop and washing dishes in Pytries Cafe. He was married about the time the depression broke and his life became a series of odd jobs to keep himself, his wife, and baby girl off of relief rolls—farming, trucking, peddling fish, finally selling newspapers on the corner of the Terminal Drug at Tenth and O streets. But he couldn't manage!

He was working on a W. P. A. project when he was injured—ruptured. After much red tape there was a charity operation; then came a period of straight relief followed by the decree that he was well enough to work. So he was assigned to a wheel-barrow on a grading job. Three days of that and then he said he was so stove up he couldn't stand it. He took his relief check; bought a thirty-

two Remington and a half pint of whiskey to brace up his nerve; went out and got in his model T and tried to use the gun. The firing pin was pitted and it wouldn't work. He went to Goldberg's and changed the gun. Then he said, "I'd lost my nerve. So I decided to stick somebody up."

He did! Now the sovereign state is allowing him as a convict to expiate his sin at the rate of 25½ cents a year. Do you think that unemployment and consequent maladjusted living conditions had anything to do with this case?

Such social factors as idleness, maladjustment and crime, cumulate to form a political problem which cannot be overlooked. Look at the youth of other nations under hunger and oppression. Russia found herself in the grasp of a young mob shouting, "We are changing the world." Italy's Lost Generation donned black shirts and cheered IL Duce when he shouted, "You don't want liberty, you want jobs." German youth swell the ranks of the brown shirts. Schturm Abtilung; and the Schultz Staffelen chant "The Song of the Black Banner."

"Black is our bread and our misery;
Black is the flag of the peasantry;
And black is the earth the plowshare throws;
Black goes the peasant in mourning clothes."

You don't think that American youth would ever put on a shirt and take up a song deafening their ears to liberty. I hope you're right. But there are radical and discontented elements at work in society. If you doubt this statement, go to the library; pick up the "Readers Guide;" look under the heading, "Social Revolution!" From nineteen hundred to nineteen-twenty there were two articles on Social Revolution; from nineteen-twenty to nineteen-thirty, forty-eight; from nineteen-thirty to nineteen thirty-five, eighty-three.

Is it unreasonable to suppose that young people may join this radical element demanding a change from a political system which doesn't give them an even break?

The Government can't force youth to stand idle like the land the Kansas farmer failed to put to wheat. We can't plow them under as we did every third row of Georgia cotton. We can't destroy them like Nebraska cattle. We can't throw in the wash to decay as California did with the surplus oranges dumped down San Timeto Canyon.

Solution? I don't know what the solution is. You can condemn me for this. Perhaps I should figure out a pretty answer and offer it to you in terms of high sounding verbiage. Shorter working day to provide for an equal opportunity in industry! Wise use of leisure

time! Education as a means of crime prevention! But for an immature orator to administer to himself or to an audience the opiate of such an idealistic, theoretical solution would be to rob our discussion of realism and integrity. We don't ignore the findings in a study of cancer because the research scientist hasn't found the cure. We no longer demand of the novelist that he substitute sentimentality for actuality. The characters in a modern drama need not live happily ever after. Why must the orator *always* save the world? The youth problem is baffling sociologists and statesmen. I repeat, as an undergraduate, I don't know the answer. But I do know this! Before my generation can make a contribution to any other problem it must deal with this problem. We are a lost generation, on relief—jobless—homeless. We commit nearly sixty percent of your crime; nevertheless we must not put on a black shirt or a brown shirt and go out with a song of destruction. You and I are responsible for the intelligent leadership of this—our own generation.

That isn't going to be hard for me to remember, because along with my driver's license and my Y card, I used my Pi Kappa Delta membership card number 13837 as means of identification for admission to Lancaster state prison. Through three barred doors I came to stand on one side of the double screen as that other Willard Wilson was turned into the runway by a guard and came to stand on the other side. I couldn't see him very well, the light was bad, the steel mesh, very fine. But he's a little shorter than I am, slighter built, level eyed, dark where I am fair. Willard Wilson number 12486 and Willard Wilson number 13837. His number stands for maladjustment and consequent crime. My number and your number stands for privilege and consequent responsibility.

Pasadena College will hold a tournament for lower division and beginning college debaters January 15-16. The distinctive feature this year of this tournament will be that after three rounds winners will be eliminated instead of losers, the theory being that the losers need the practice and should stay in until they can win. The last college teams in the finals will get the glorified booby prize. Winners will carry on in a regular championship tournament. The tournament is announced as the latest Baccus brainstorm, there being no end to the ideas concocted in his fertile brain, according to Pacific Coast observers.

From the President's Pen



I rather promised that Mr. Rose, chairman of the convention committee, would have a full report for you in this issue. For a number of reasons that report will have to be deferred until the March number. Because many of you, however, are anxious to know when and where, we are taking this opportunity of announcing that the Silver Anniversary convention will go back to the city which first entertained a Pi Kappa Delta conclave—Topeka, Kansas—and that the probable time will be the week of April 17-22, the week following Easter. This is two weeks later than we have usually met but for many reasons, which Mr. Rose will outline for you in March, it seems to be the logical time to hold the convention.

At the Houston convention the society added to the Rules and Regulations a clause which reads as follows: "At the beginning of each biennial National Convention the National President shall appoint a parliamentarian to assist him in the business sessions."

Your president welcomes this assistance, but he really is in the dark as far as knowing who are the able parliamentarians in the society. I might conduct a contest, I suppose, and have one chosen on a popularity basis. Seriously, I ask your help. Will you drop me a note if you know of some one who qualifies especially for this important assignment. There are undoubtedly some excellent teachers of parliamentary law in our group. I want you to help me find them.

Among the various features which will attract to Topeka what I feel will be the largest number of Pi Kappa Delta folk ever to convene will be the legislative assembly to be held as a part of that convention. As chairman of that committee I have appointed Professor Harry B. Summers of Kansas State College, and to serve with him Professor George R. R. Pflaum of Emporia. One additional member remains to be named. The experience which these men and Professor Fulbright of Washburn have had in conducting this type of assembly guarantees that our first national venture of this kind will be ably managed. You will hear from them directly and through the convention committee relative to the details of the assembly. I ask for them your cooperation in making this training in citizenship and public speaking a success.

On December 31, 1936, and January 1, 1937, elected delegates of the chapters of Delta Sigma Rho met in St. Louis to discuss policies and enact legislation affecting their society. Your president was invited