

# THE FORENSIC

OF PI KAPPA DELTA

---

Issued four times a year, in October, January, March and May.

Subscription price per year, \$1.00. Subscription free to all active members.

Entered as second class matter, October, 1928, at the post office at Fort Collins, Colorado, under act of August 24, 1912.

---

SERIES 19

JANUARY, 1934

NUMBER 2

---

## *Professor Anonyms, M.S., Ph.D.*

By RICHARD SMITH

Nebraska Wesleyan University

Lincoln, Nebraska

(This Oration Won the 1933 Interstate Oratorical Contest)

---

This discussion involves a paradox.

The first half of the paradox illustrates itself in a series of events which have become commonplace enough. The employees of a great commercial concern have been called to a meeting. The men are soberly entering the executive offices. They sit silently. Soon, the President comes from his private office to face them. No man is absent. Later they vote the voluntary cut. Among these men was an ex-university professor, a young chemist of national prominence in his field of research. He adjusted his budget to the ten per cent cut. But the fifteen per cent additional cut which followed was embarrassing, and his final dismissal was a financial tragedy. In less than a year, his need increased to desperation. Then from illness and poverty he brought forth his new code which said: "To Hell with society. If society will not pay me for the legitimate use of my 'scientific' skill and training, it will pay me for their illegitimate use." And he did what any good chemist could do. Professor Anonymous, Chemical Engineer, Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy, became, for the sake of food and shelter, for wife and children, the local bootlegger.

Now, let's forget the young chemist for the moment and look at the other half of the problem. The seriousness of this second phase is sharply revealed in an article which might have been called hara kiri. *Hara kiri* is the Japanese expression for hon-



orable death. The author urges that honorable death be legalized and made an available means for ending human suffering. Here is revealed the stark face of disease so hopeless that an intelligent medical man can urge death as the civilized solution. The advocate of this program is no fanatic; he is Dr. Little, past president of the University of Michigan, and now director of the American Society for the Control of Cancer.

Here, this evening, we propose not to defend or to condemn the new code of ethics involved in the illegal use of scientific training, not that involved in the legalization of voluntary death. We do wish to focus attention upon the fact that the two merge to key a crucial issue. In a society where the head of the foundation for the control of cancer can recommend only death as solution, for capable young scientists, potentially able to control disease, to be forced to illegitimate practices in order to live is a tragic paradox.

Nor is malignant cancer the only disease which defies medical science today. Certain fields for fundamental research are almost untouched; tuberculosis, arteriosclerosis, infantile paralysis, spinal meningitis, with a mortality of nearly one hundred per cent, epilepsy, pellagra, arthritis, diabetes, nephritis, amebiasis and many others. Amebiasis alone undermines the health of twelve million in the United States, and has, so far, had almost no investigation. Progress in the applied science of medicine is absolutely dependent on fundamental research. And science is out of work.

As Ortega Casset points out, the post war period has made the scientist a "social pariah." This lack of concern for the welfare of science he regards as the most terrifying development of our age. We are the beneficiaries of scientific research, vaccines, anaesthetics, cauterizing knives; we accept these applied evidences as a matter of course, but we do not hold ourselves responsible for encouraging and supporting pure science from which these miracles come. Rather have we left the control of science and its support to business and to government. Business, moreover, has been willing to accept science as his colleague because science pays. A millionaire says: "In my day fortunes were made by controlling natural resources, in your day they will be made by controlling chemical processes." Two hundred millions are spent each year on research; and it profits commercially ten to twenty times that much. And business is dissatisfied the moment investigation becomes too



fundamental to show immediate profit. Business dictates to science in terms of dollar decimals. This is particularly and peculiarly unfortunate in the field of fundamental research.

Governments have proved themselves quite as untrustworthy as business when undertaking the role of scientific Godfather. Federal patronage allows eight million dollars for investigating animal diseases, four million for the study of human ills. And the result is that the greatest piece of pioneer research credited to America is for the control of Texas Fever among cattle. Next door in Iowa the legislature has recently refused to increase the budget for the investigation of human tuberculosis from five thousand dollars to ten thousand, but at the same session passed an increase for bovine tuberculosis investigations from one hundred thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand. What are we? A government of the people, by the bureau, and for the cattle!

Governments have not only peeled budgets until valuable research has been impaired; they have in some cases positively interfered. Thirty-five years ago Roland Ross, unknown young scientist, was sweating from the terrific heat of India, as he cut, mounted and examined the gullets of mosquitoes. He was searching for malaria organisms. His first report, the English medical bureau dubbed "piffling experimentation," and transferred Ross from his work. He pleaded for a month's time in which to finish. The bureau threatened his salary. In two years Ross watched one million two hundred thousand Indians die from malaria alone. That's only about half the number of people in Chicago! When he returned to his work he completed his search in a single month. With bitterness he cries: "No, the man who can do is not allowed to do, because the man who cannot do is put in authority over him."

Governments have not only interfered where they should not; they have refused to interfere where they should. The Supreme Court has recently held that false and misleading advertising cannot be reached under the Pure Food and Drug Act. One William J. A. Bailey cleared seventy-five thousand dollars on an automobile fraud. He was caught, convicted and fined. So he turned to something with more remuneration and less risk. He now preys on the epileptic. Again have we seen Norman Baker, eighth grade graduate, inventor of the calliope, operator of radio station KTNT in Muscatine, Iowa, assuming the title of doctor and concocting ground cobs into cancer cures which have



netted him profits of seventy-five thousand dollars per month.

Contrast with this pseudo-science the spirit of real research. In 1887 four thousand people died in New Orleans from yellow fever. In the same year Hiedeyo Noguchi was "a baby learning to walk in Japan." When he died in 1928, "yellow fever was as rare as a man like" Noguchi. He himself was victim of the disease he conquered. Stricken, he insisted that samples of his fever-polluted blood be taken to inoculate monkeys. He worked till the end saying: "I can't die till I find it." His sacrifice brought the last bit of yellow fever, that on the gold coast of Africa, under control.

Because of such heroic pioneers, the public has developed great respect for science; but it has not developed understanding. Consequently fraud has cloaked itself, unmolested, in scientific robes. And unintelligent faith in pseudo-science is developing what Dr. Hertzler calls "a new bigotry" so powerful in its "truth resisting force" as to constitute a menace. At this very moment Professor Anonymous and thousands like him, certified members of the American Chemical Society, are desperate for work.

But the Baileys and the Bakers are employed. The public will not take the trouble to distinguish between real science and its counterfeit. Pseudo-science makes its products so much more attractive, so much more sure of results. Listerine is advertised as the ninety-eight per cent effective antiseptic. But the American Medical Association points out that the only way Listerine can kill germs is by drowning them. In the depressed year of 1931 a poverty stricken public bought twenty-seven million jars of Vapo-Rub in the vain attempt to kill colds. Yet real science is baffled with the solution. This information is available to the public through Consumer's Research and through the publications of the A. M. A. Yet one person reads *Hygeia* to thirty-three who prefer *True Story*. Consequently the buying public spends nearly one-half a billion a year for useless drugs, never realizing that science needs that public support as much as the public needs science.

Is it any wonder that medical research, exploited by business, unprotected by legislation and cheapened by pseudo-science, has not been able to solve these vital medical problems? Is it any wonder that the enrollment in the science departments of our colleges and universities is showing a decrease disproportionate to the falling off in other fields? In my freshman class there



were ten who planned to major in chemistry. Now in senior year I work in the laboratory alone.

I am not trying to maintain that no progress has been made under the present system; Noguchi had support from the Rockefeller Foundation. Paul Ehrlich, the scientific clown, who made a circus out of chemistry, was, none the less, a scientific genius who loved his work in spite of hydrogen sulphide. Given freedom and financial protection, he worked fourteen years to give us salvarsan—the specific for syphilis. Great as these discoveries are, they are only isolated adventures in an unexplored scientific universe.

Yet in the face of the facts someone picks up his evening paper and reads of an unfortunate blown to bits by trinitrotoluene, and says complacently: "Well, science should have slowed down." That's no uncommon argument! You've heard it.

Try being the brother or sister of someone who died within a month before the solution of malaria was discovered. It might have been under control two years sooner but for vicious governmental interference. Try being a woman who lives near us. Stand with her beside a high hospital crib and watch. Beautiful childish limbs can wither within a week from infantile paralysis. Hear her reiterate "Why can't somebody do something?" Ask "Why hasn't fundamental research been encouraged?" Then hear the doctor's prayer:

"This little one who cannot play!

Lord, put into my hands today

Some skill beyond the healing art."

Try being attacked by spinal meningitis tomorrow. There is no cure. Three years ago two basketball men were seized by spinal meningitis and died within three days. Another case was reported. My community was not alarmed; it was terrorized. Try having hypothyroid like Raymond Shipman, four feet seven, a collegian who goes to a school like this one. Go home with him to turn on your study lamp to search the medical journals for a new aid. Search knowing that scientists are unemployed; that your government is indifferent; that little fundamental research is being done and that the American people spend the support for that research on useless drugs. Search goaded by the knowledge that in a few months your bones will ossify and no help will avail. Then say: in society where the head of the foundation for the control of cancer can recommend only death as solution for dozens of diseases, for capable young scientists to be forced to illegal practices to live is a tragic paradox.



# *Rules For Couvention Contests*

NATIONAL PRESIDENT—H. DANA HOPKINS

---

Note: Each delegate attending the national convention must pay a registration fee of \$1.50. This fee admits to all meetings and contests, including the final banquet.

---

## ELIGIBILITY

Each contestant who represents a chapter shall be a bona fide undergraduate of the college he represents and shall be a member of Pi Kappa Delta or shall have filed his membership application with the national secretary, and sent in his initiation fees. This rule applies to all six contests.

## ORATORY

1. *Contestants.* Each Pi Kappa Delta chapter may enter one orator in the men's contest and one in the women's contest.
2. *Entrance Fee.* Each chapter shall pay an entrance fee of one dollar for each orator entered.
3. *Orations.* Orations shall not exceed 1500 words in length, and shall not contain more than 150 words of quotations. All quotations shall definitely appear as such in the delivery. Each contestant shall send a typewritten copy of his oration to the National Secretary together with an entrance fee of one dollar, not later than *March 1, 1934.*
4. *Preliminary Contests.* Preliminary contests shall be held simultaneously, the number of such contests being determined by the number of contestants entered, it being provided that not more than eight speakers shall appear on one program. The National Council shall determine the arrangement of schools in the preliminary contests.
5. *Semi-final Contests.* The twenty-one orators having the sum of their rankings in the first three rounds lowest shall enter the semi-finals.
6. *Final Contests.* The seven orators having the sum of their ranking in the first four rounds lowest shall enter the finals. The final winners shall be determined by taking the total of the rankings in all five rounds.



7. *Time of Contests.* The time for holding each contest shall be determined by the National Council and shall be announced in the printed program of the convention.

8. *Judges.* Each contest shall be decided by three or more disinterested judges to be chosen by the National Council.

9. *Method of Judging.* In giving ratings to the speakers each judge shall mark the speaker who, in his opinion, is the best with a grade of 95 and the poorest with a grade of 70, scaling the others between these limits. No judge shall tie two speakers for any place. Any orator ranked first by a majority of the judges shall be awarded first place. If no orator is thus ranked first, all the rankings of each orator shall be totaled and the orator having the lowest sum of ranks shall be awarded first and the orator having the next lowest sum of ranks shall be awarded second and the orator having the next lowest ranks shall be awarded third, etc. Ties shall be broken by re-ranking those concerned in the tie, disregarding the other speakers in the contest. If this fails, the tie shall be broken by using the percentage markings.

10. *Prize.* Medals shall be awarded to the winners of first, second and third places in the final contest. The college represented by the winner of first place shall be awarded a silver trophy cup.

All arrangements for the contests not covered by the above rules shall be in the hands of the National Council.

## EXTEMPORANEOUS SPEAKING

These rules shall govern both the Men's Extempore Speaking Contest and the Women's Extempore Speaking Contest.

1. *Contestants.* Each Pi Kappa Delta chapter may enter a contestant in each contest.

2. *Entrance Fee.* Each chapter shall pay an entrance fee of one dollar for each contestant entered. Notice of intention to enter the contests, together with the fees, shall be sent to the National Secretary not later than March 12, 1934.

3. *Subjects.* At least two months before the Convention the National Council shall announce a general subject for each contest.

4. *Sub-Topics.* A disinterested party chosen by the National Council shall divide each general subject into ten sub-topics. These sub-topics shall be kept sealed until the time for the con-



tests. One hour before the beginning of each contest, the contestants shall by lot select the sub-topics. Each speaker shall confine his discussion to the sub-topic chosen.

5. *Preliminary Contests.* Preliminary contests shall be held simultaneously, the number of such contests being determined by the number of contestants entered, it being provided that not more than eight speakers shall appear on one program. The National Council shall determine the arrangement of the schools in the preliminary contests. No contestant shall be permitted to hear the other speakers in any preliminary contest.

6. *Semi-Final and Final Contests.* The rules for the semi-final and final contests shall be the same as those for oratory.

7. *Time of Contests.* The time for holding each contest shall be determined by the National Council and shall be announced in the printed program of the convention.

8. *Length of Speeches.* Speeches shall not be less than six minutes nor more than eight minutes in length. Each speaker shall be given a warning by the time-keeper at the expiration of six minutes.

9. *Notes and Quoted Matter.* No speaker shall be permitted to take upon the platform more than one hundred words of notes. No speaker shall use more than two hundred words of quoted matter. Quotations may be either read or memorized.

10. *Judges.* Each contest shall be decided by three or more disinterested judges chosen by the National Council and in accordance with the rules for judging prescribed for the oratorical contests.

11. *Prizes.* Prizes similar to the ones given in the oratorical contests shall be awarded to the winners of the first three places in each extempore contest and to the schools from which the winners of first place come.

As a part of the final extempore speaking contest for men, each speaker, as the contest proceeds, shall prepare a question to ask each opponent speaker on the topic discussed by that opponent speaker. In turn, each speaker shall answer a question on his or her topic asked by some opponent. Each speaker shall ask and answer but one question. A member of the National Council shall, before the time of the contest, determine the order of asking questions and giving answers. This order is to be kept secret from the contestants. Each speaker shall be limited to three minutes in which to answer the question.

All arrangements for the contests not covered by the above rules shall be in the hands of the National Council.



## DEBATE

These rules shall govern both the Men's Debating Tournament and the Women's Debating Tournament.

1. *Contestants.* Each Pi Kappa Delta chapter may enter one team in each contest. A team may consist of either two or three persons, two of whom shall appear in each round.

2. *Entrance Fee.* Each chapter shall pay an entrance fee of one dollar for each team entered. Notice of intention to enter the contest, together with the fee, shall be sent to the National Secretary not later than March 12, 1934.

3. *Question.* The official Pi Kappa Delta question shall be used in all debates.

4. *Speeches.* Each debater shall have two speeches, one of ten minutes and one of five minutes. The affirmative shall speak first in the first speeches and the negative first in the second speeches.

5. *Elimination.* All teams will take part in the first five rounds of debate. After the fifth round all teams having two or more defeats will be eliminated. No results will be announced until time for the sixth round. The arrangement of the debates in all of the contests shall be in charge of the National Council.

6. *Sides.* Each team must debate on both sides of the question. After the first series the National Council shall attempt, as far as possible, to schedule each team in each succeeding debate for the side of the question opposite to the one it last debated.

7. *Judges.* Each debate shall be judged by a competent judge or judges selected by the National Council.

8. *Scouting.* The tournament will be open. Debaters are not prohibited from attending other debates during the tournament.

9. *Prizes.* Prizes similar to the ones given in the Oratorical Contest will be awarded to the members of the winning teams of the first two places in each debating tournament and to the schools represented by the winners of the first place in each debating tournament.

All arrangements for the tournaments not governed by the above rules shall be in the hands of the National Council.



Topics for the extempore speaking contests:

MEN: Agriculture in America.

WOMEN: Woman's place in Modern Civilization.

In the October FORENSIC appeared a report of the achievements of the chapters in the contests at the national conventions. The following corrections should be made in that report:

Central College of Missouri was omitted from the list. It should have appeared as tied with two other chapters for eleventh place. Central Missouri State Teachers College, which was listed twice, as eleventh and forty-eighth, should appear as forty-eighth.

Western State College of Colorado should rank as follows:

	1928	1930	1932	Total
74	2	2	4	8



Richard Tatman and George Bickel of Colorado Teachers College hitch-hiked the seven hundred fifty miles to Winfield to take part in the tournament. Although the forensic budget of their college could not bear the expense of their trip, they were determined to share in the benefits of the Winfield gathering. One of them left Greeley Tuesday and followed the highways. Trucks and passenger cars got him to Winfield Thursday evening and he did very little walking. The other debater caught a freight train Wednesday and dropped off at Winfield within an hour of his teammate's arrival.



Four debaters representing as many Maine colleges met in a unique forum debate at Bates College, November 27. Bowdoin upheld the dictator form of government, Bates the presidential, Colby the parliamentary, and Maine the communistic. To open the debate each speaker gave a talk explaining the principles of the form of government he was defending and setting forth its advantages. The speakers then asked each other questions and answered arguments.—*The Bowdoin Orient*.



Kansas Theta, Teachers of Pittsburg, and the Aggies, gave a demonstration debate on the question of the British radio system before the Pittsburg high school.—*The Collegio*.



## *Attractions At Lexington*

---

Seldom will Pi Kappa Delta have the privilege of meeting in a convention city which offers so many attractions of interest as does Lexington, Kentucky—focus of the thought and planning of the society from now until April. To those of us who are looking forward with eager anticipation to our biennial convention those points of attraction may, I think, be grouped in four words—beauty, history, education, and horses.

Lexington is “The Heart of the Bluegrass,” that rolling part of Kentucky which produces the royal food for the thoroughbred horses and purebred stock and the acres of Burley Tobacco which make Lexington the leading tobacco market of the world. Good “pikes” lead in every direction through beautiful country. Not far from the city are the famous Kentucky River Palisades whose grandeur is said to rival that of the Hudson. Fifteen miles south of Lexington on the Dixie trail is a spot where the river cuts a canyon that is well worth the drive to see. You will like the countryside—it is fresh and intriguing.

Our convention city is rich in historical significance. The city was named June 4, 1775, by a party of pioneer hunters camping over night who had just learned of the battle of Lexington, where was fired the shot “heard round the world” and selected this name for the future capital of the Blue Grass. Close to the south limits of the city is “Ashland,” the



HOTEL LEXINGTON



beautiful home of Henry Clay, the eminent orator and statesman. That should be a fitting shrine for the hundreds of college speakers who will be competing there in seeking to emulate his platform achievements. Here, too, will be a fitting climax for you northerners who will be following the Lincoln trail through Illinois and end your journey—as did Abe many times—at the home of Mary Todd. In the Frankfort Cemetery, right on the trail along which many of you will come to Lexington, are the grave and monument of Daniel Boone, historic pioneer whose marks have been left throughout all of that territory. Old Fort Harrod State Park and Shakertown, one of the early communistic settlements, are other points of more than usual interest.

Transylvania College, our host chapter, was founded in 1780 and is the oldest permanent institution of higher learning west of the Alleghany Mountains. George Washington and John Adams were among the earliest contributors to its endowment fund. George Rogers Clark was one of the first trustees. Henry Clay was a professor of law in Transylvania from 1805 to 1807 and was a trustee until his death in 1852. It was through his efforts that a large part of the present campus was secured. Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederacy, was educated at Transylvania. During the Civil War academic work was almost wholly disrupted by the conflict of loyalties which drew its students into the service of both North and South, and saw its campus used as a military hospital by the Federal Government.

Lexington is noted also for being the seat of the State University of Kentucky. Its excellent campus will be a source of interest and a popular attraction for the PKD delegates. The University has promised to cooperate fully in arrangements for the convention and will provide many of our judges and several audiences.

It is my guess that the several hundred students and faculty members who will assemble for the 1934 meeting will be most attracted by the show places of Lexington—the thoroughbred horse farms. They cannot be described adequately; they have to be seen to be appreciated. The Pi Kappa Deltan who goes home without seeing them will be very foolish, indeed. In mentioning some of the more familiar estates, it is fitting to start with Faraway Farms, the home of the King of Horses, Man o' War. Others of general interest will be Dixians, the beautiful park-like farm of Charles T. Fisher, the two Whitney Farms, and Idie