

THE FORENSIC

OF PI KAPPA DELTA

ALFRED WESTFALL, Editor

G. W. FINLEY, Business Manager

SERIES 23

JANUARY, 1938

NUMBER 2

Candidates for President of the Senate

H. B. SUMMERS

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Thanks to the fine cooperation of Pi Kappa Delta's province governors, the list of Senators for the first National Student Congress is now practically complete. Before the beginning of the Christmas holidays, thirty-seven of the thirty-nine province representatives had been definitely named, and chapters selected from which were to come the remaining two Senators-elect. Senators will come from twenty-three states from Washington to Florida, and from Minnesota to Texas; every section of the United States will be represented with the exception of New England.

And, judging from the information so far received, the Senators will be an exceptionally able group of young men and women. Practically all of the members will be seniors in their respective colleges; nearly all are members of Pi Kappa Delta with the degree of Special Distinction; and the great majority hold membership in two orders. More than half of them have been first-place winners in various state or province oratorical or extempore speaking contests, which should assure extensive and intelligent discussion of measures on the floor.

And bills—there'll be plenty introduced; good bills, too. Senators have written in to indicate that they will present measures to expand the T. V. A., to require registration of all inhabitants of American states, to expand the federal housing program, to limit the power of the Supreme Court to nullify Congressional legislation, to improve the condition of tenant farmers in the South, to require medical examination for all applicants for marriage licenses, to improve foreign

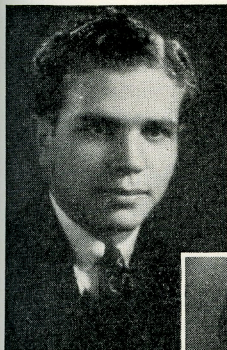
relations, to join the League of Nations, to reduce federal taxes, to amend the constitution to clarify the "due process" clause—these and twenty or thirty others have been suggested so far, and the Congress will not convene until April! If members of the House equal members of the Senate in their ability to propose bills, the Congress will have plenty of work on its hands in its five-day session next spring.

Political activity will claim the attention of the elected members, too. Candidates for office will be almost as numerous in the student Congress as are lobbyists in Washington. Already, seven Senators have announced candidacy for the office of President of the Senate; three others indicate that they probably will announce later; and even three of the alternates state that, if seated in the Senate, they will seek election to the Senate's highest office.

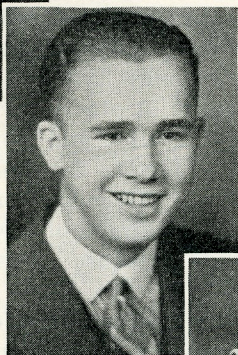
The seven avowed candidates are Senator Elmer E. Bennett, Colorado State College of Education, no party affiliation; Senator Davitt A. Felder, Rollins College, Independent; Senator James D. Gilliland, Wake Forest College, Democrat; Senator Paul Hawkins, Doane College, Republican; Senator Elwood Jones, Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia, Democrat; Senator Harold Lindsell, Wheaton College, Independent; and Senator Roland M. Swartz, Dakota Wesleyan, Independent. Aspirants for the office of President pro-tem are Senator Darrell Randall, Nebraska Wesleyan, Independent; Senator Tom Shields, University of Redlands, no party affiliation indicated; and Senator Jessie Maud Turner of Mary Hardin Baylor College, Democrat.

Without question, the mails will soon be loaded with campaign photographs, letters requesting support from other party members, campaign souvenirs, and possibly even campaign cigars—although it is to be hoped that the last possibility will be eliminated in the interests of a clean campaign. The only regret of the committee in charge of arrangements for the Congress is that Senator Shields has not announced for the office of President of the Senate—it would be interesting to see the old California-Florida feud renewed between him and Senator Felder.

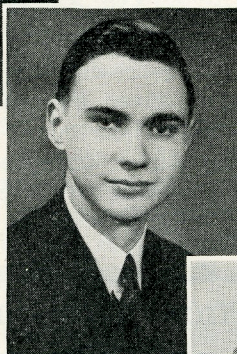
Up to the present time, of course, pre-session activity has been limited to members of the Senate. But by the middle of February, when the first list of members of the lower house is released by the committee, prospective Congressmen will probably be no less active than are members of the Senate in arranging slates for the various offices and in urging support for favored bills. While the number of Senators is limited to 39—three from each Pi Kappa Delta province—every chapter in the organization is entitled to a seat in the House; and from the interest shown so far, it is probable that the



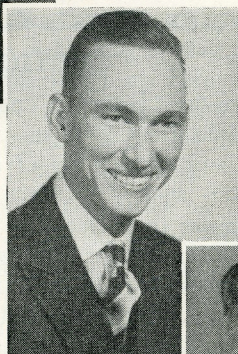
ELMER E. BENNETT, senior,
Colorado State College of Education.
Degree of special distinction in debate and oratory. First in 1937
provincial extempore contest.
Representative at legislative assembly, Denver, 1936.
Independent.



JAMES D. GILLILAND
Wake Forest College
Democrat.



PAUL M. HAWKINS, senior,
Doane College.
Special distinction in oratory
and debate.
Second in provincial oratory,
1937.
Independent Republican.



ELWOOD JONES, senior,
Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia.
Special distinction in oratory and debate.
Mid-west Student Legislative Assembly, Topeka,
1935, 1936, 1937.
Oklahoma assembly, Oklahoma City, 1937.
Independent.

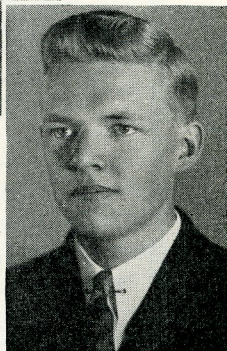
CANDIDATES NOT PICTURED

DAVITT A. FELDER, senior,
Rollins College.
Debate, oratory, and extempore.
First in provincial after dinner
speaking, 1937.
Independent.

HAROLD LINDSELL, senior,
Wheaton College.
Special distinction in oratory, de-
bate, and extempore.
Member Illinois Intercollegiate
champion debate team, 1937.
Independent.

ROLAND M. SWARTZ
Dakota Wesleyan University.
Independent.

JOHN NEWPORT, senior
William Jewell College.
Special distinction in de-
bate and oratory.
Mid-west Student Legisla-
tive Assembly, Topeka,
1937.



committee will have difficulty in finding places for the various chapter nominees.

All in all, it promises to be a fine session. Pi Kappa Delta may well be proud of being the first organization to sponsor the Congressional idea on a national scale and members of the Congress, whether they hold seats in the Senate or in the House, will have the unique distinction of sitting in the first really national student legislative body ever attempted. Recommended rules have been prepared following the actual Congressional procedure in practically every detail; printed copies will be sent to every Senator and Congressman within the next few days, to allow them to become familiar with the details of organization. A number of our national Senators and Congressmen have been invited to attend; Governors of several states will be present; and efforts are being made to secure a message from the President of the United States.

But most important of all, representative students from every part of the United States will be given an opportunity to express their views on the problems of the nation today—and an expression of the attitudes of 165 outstanding students, representing more than 100 different colleges and universities in 40 different states, is something of national significance.

NOTICE TO CHAPTERS

The dead-line for entries of Representatives for the National Student Congress is February 1st. Entry blanks have been sent to coaches of all Pi Kappa Delta schools; if your chapter wishes to have a Representative in the Congress, please see to it that the blank is filled in with the names of your nominee for Representative, and of your nominees for alternates, and is sent, not later than February 1st, to the chairman of the committee—H. B. Summers, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas.

This is not the same thing as the final registration of debaters, orators, and members of the Congress which is to be sent to National Secretary Finley March 25th, with entry fees enclosed. It is a preliminary entry of Senators and Congressmen only, made necessary to secure a list of prospective members of the Congress in time to fill vacancies which may arise, from the list of alternates nominated.

If you wish to sit in the Congress, be sure that your entry is sent in before February 1st.

What to See In Kansas

GEORGE R. R. PFLAUM



Anyone traveling into or out of the state of Kansas will be interested in some of the points of historical interest located on or near the main highways. By following the road maps, it will be a simple matter to take in some of the places of interest.

I would like to suggest that, some evening a week prior to leaving for the trip to Topeka, the members of the party meet together at a nice large dinner; and following the dinner, they take a map of Kansas, mark their route into and through the state, and then take the following material and mark on the map points that they will be interested in seeing on their trip.

Taking the U. S. Highway 77 from the south—After leaving Ponca City, Oklahoma, one may see Lake Ponca eight miles north of Ponca City. The next point of interest is Arkansas City and on north, Winfield, which has the state home for the feeble-minded and Southwestern College. Still further north is Eldorado, a rich oil center. An interesting trip from there will be route No. 13 through the famous flint hill pastures. This is quite a scenic road and is well graveled. Highway 50S is met at Strong City and leads on into Emporia, where is located the Kansas State Teachers College, the home of William Allen White, and his famous *Emporia Gazette*, the College of Emporia, and the Pflaum Museum of Indian Artifacts.

Coming in on 77 from the north through the cities of Maryville, Randolph, Highway 13 can be followed along the scenic Blue River Valley to Manhattan, and then No. 40 into Topeka. On 77 south of Junction City is the Quivira cabin and Logan grave. These are on the Quivirian village site where Coronado is believed to have conferred with Chief Tatarrax.

Highway 83 from the southwest at Liberal, Kansas, is virtually in the heart of the dust bowl. Interesting sand hills and dunes are found along here. Further along is Garden City, in which is located Buffalo Park. Then comes Scott City with its state park containing the scenic old Jerusalem pyramids. In this area many fossils are still to be found. From there No. 40 can be taken on into Topeka.

Highway 69 coming in from the southeast runs through the Pitcher-Chat mountains where are located the lead and zinc mines. One of the first towns of interest in Kansas on this highway is Pittsburg,

the home of the Kansas State Teachers College of Pittsburg. The area surrounding is rich in coal mines. North from there is Fort Scott, where are located many pioneer buildings and the Plaza National Cemetery. North of there is Trading Post, an old pioneer and Indian trading place still in existence. Highways 54 and 75 can be taken from Fort Scott to Topeka. At Fort Scott is also the block-house used during the Civil War to protect Fort Scott and also to house military supplies. North on 69 is Kansas City, Kansas, right across the river from Kansas City, Missouri, famous for its large stockyards.

Highway 36 enters Kansas in the northwest part of the state. At the town of Norton is located the state tuberculosis sanatorium. Farther along is Smith Center, the geographical center of the United States. It is also on Highway 36 between St. Francis, Kansas, and Wray, Colorado, that the famous Arikaree battle grounds are located. Take Highway 36 from St. Francis west to where it crosses Beecher Island on Highway 53, about 20 miles west of St. Francis. Beecher Island is a few miles north on this road.

Highway 24, coming in from Colorado, passes through Colby, where Marion Talley, the operatic star, owns and operates a large wheat ranch. Farther along is the city of Stockton, where one of the state parks is located; next is Cawker City, where the famous Waconda Springs are located. Then the city of Beloit, with the state girls' reformatory; and Manhattan in the heart of the Blue River Valley, where Highway 24 joins Highway 40, leading into Topeka. On this highway I would call attention to the town of St. Marys, where is located the St. Mary's Academy, where can be seen the original paintings in the chapel and a hand-carved window brought over by the monks from Italian monasteries in Rome. A little farther on is Silver Lake, which was a former trading post and the last point on the western trail where supplies could be had, in the early pioneer days.

Highway No. 40, coming in from the west, passes through the little town of Weskan, which is the highest point in Kansas, having an elevation of 4,135 feet. East of Weskan is the town of Hays, where is located the Fort Hays State College, and the famous Fort Hays State monument. Part of the fort, made famous in *The Plainsman*, is still standing. The little town of Russell, is Kansas' newest oil town. Ellsworth is one of the early cow towns of Kansas, famous for its wild life and gun battles in the early cow trail days. Some of the original buildings and saloons are still standing (but not operating). It is along here that you can also see the Dakota red sandstone

hills and various caves and canyons. The next town is Abilene with its famous look-out building, an old safety tower in pioneer days. Abilene is also famous for its early cowboy raids and Bill Hickok episodes. At Junction City is Fort Riley, military reservation, the largest military reservation of its kind in the world. A short distance north of Fort Riley is the old Pawnee capital erected in 1855. Next is Manhattan, where No. 40 is taken on into Topeka.

Highway No. 40 from the east out of Kansas City. An interesting little town is Tonganoxie, where is located one of the state lakes. The next town is LeCompton, where the first capital of Kansas was located. I might mention that on Highway No. 40 from the west is the small town of Wamego. Two miles south of this town one may see the old Beecher Bible and Rifle church and an old trading post.

On Highway 50 from the west into Kansas, one of the first towns of great interest is Dodge City, where is located old Fort Dodge. A cowboy monument has been erected in Dodge City and stands on the famous Boot Hill. It was in this hill that unfortunate rustlers were planted still wearing their boots. The next city of interest is St. John where one of the military schools is located. Next is the city of Hutchinson, famous for its large salt mines, salt basins, and marshes; also the state boys' reform school. Next is Newton, Kansas, the home of Bethel College.

Highway 50N from the west strikes the town of Great Bend. Eleven miles north of Great Bend are the famous Cheyenne bottoms, salt marshes. In the courthouse at the little town of Chase may be seen some of the Quivirian relics. Next is the town of McPherson, a famous oil center and the home of McPherson College. Then comes Council Grove, one of the most historic spots of Kansas relative to the early pioneer days. Here may be seen the postoffice oak, the Madonna of the Trail, the famous Indian Council Oak, remnants of the old Santa Fe Trail, and the old Kaw Indian mission. On a high hill southwest of Council Grove may be seen the Pidalla monument. Tradition says that it marks the place of the martyrdom of Father Pidalla, who stayed in this territory to convert the Indians after Coronado and his expedition returned south. In Council Grove is also located the Last Chance Store. In 1857 this was the last store on the route from Council Grove to Santa Fe.

Points of interest along route 59 from St. Joseph toward Topeka are the Missouri River bluffs; Atchison, the home of St. Benedict's College; and the underground rock quarries.

I would like to call attention to Highway 81, coming in from the north, going through Belleville and Minneapolis, Kansas. A few miles

out of the city of Minneapolis is located the famous Rock City, soon to be made a national park. These rocks that make the famous Rock City are Dakota sandstone concretions and are a sight that is well worth seeing. Salina, another famous cattle town, is also on this highway. From there, No. 40 leads into Topeka.

On Highway 81 from the south, Wichita is undoubtedly the outstanding point of interest with its famous airports and oil fields.



REINISCH ROSE AND ROCK GARDEN, GAGE PARK
Topeka, Kansas

These gardens were named for Mr. E. F. A. Reinisch, who created a beautiful park system for Topeka. About nine acres of ground is devoted to the Rose and Rock Gardens.


On Highway 73 at Atchison, coming in from the northeast, is also located the Lewis and Clarke monument. On July 4, 1804, the Lewis and Clarke expedition landed near the present site of Atchison. At Leavenworth is located the federal penitentiary, with the nearby state penitentiary at Lansing. The John Brown Park is located at Osawatomie, on Highway 55. The state insane asylum is also located at Osawatomie. Lawrence, Kansas, on Highway 50, is the home of Kansas University; and here is also located the monument commemorating the Quantro raid.

These are a few of the outstanding spots of historical interest in the state of Kansas, which we hope will make your trip to Topeka more interesting.

On Highway 54 coming from the southwest toward Topeka are the towns of Liberal, already mentioned; Meade, where is located one of the state parks; Pratt, home of the state fish hatchery and museum. Both of these points are well worth visiting. Twenty miles south of Pratt are the Red Beds of Permian, a natural bridge, and Hell's Half Acre.

Fourth Annual Student Legislative Assembly

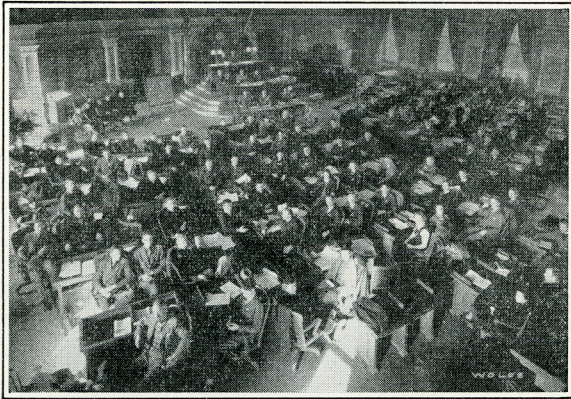
G. S. FULBRIGHT



Members of Pi Kappa Delta who are planning to attend the National Convention next April as delegates to the Student Congress will doubtless be interested in some kind of a report on the recent Legislative Assembly which met in Topeka, Kansas, December 9-11. Students came from thirty colleges and universities of eight states. Some forty or fifty of these students expect to be candidates for the lower house in the Student Congress; six others have been designated as senators from their provinces.

The following officers were elected at the opening meeting of the Assembly: John Wilcoxon of Fort Hays State College, speaker; Earl Fuss of Oklahoma A. & M., speaker pro tempore; Lloyd Huitt of Washburn, chief clerk; Bob Allen of Washburn, sergeant-at-arms; Otho Wood of Wichita University, head door-keeper; the Rev. Alvin J. Lee of Topeka, chaplain.

The actual business of the Assembly is conducted by the students. After the House was called to order on the first day, Thursday, December 9, and the members were certified by the Secretary of the State of Kansas, the Honorable Frank J. Ryan, followed by the administering of the oath of office to the members by Chief Justice John S. Dawson of the Kansas Supreme Court, the students took over the business of running the Assembly, and they did a good job. Before adjourning on the following Saturday, fourteen resolutions relating to national policies of government had been passed following a spirited discussion on most of them. More than twice this number had been killed in committee or on the floor. The speech making is done by the students. Only one speech was made by an out-sider at this Assembly and that was a short, pointed address by Governor Walter A. Huxman of Kansas in response to an invitation extended him by the representatives in session. Though the debate coaches are present on the floor of the House, closely watching the proceedings, they seldom needed to interfere. There is little or no occasion for "laying down the law" or dictating a course of action to these students. A great deal of freedom is allowed—subject to the rules of the House—in what the students may or may not do relative to the business of the Assembly.

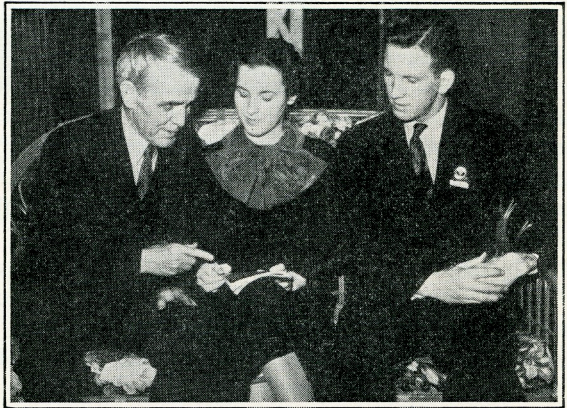


The Student Legislative Assembly in session. Governor Walter A. Huxman of Kansas, who has just addressed the House, sits facing the audience to the extreme left just below the (upper) Speaker's stand.

Debate coaches and students who have attended every Assembly to date, say that there is on the part of the students an increasing interest in the business of government and in national social and economic problems. Also student representatives are showing better organizing ability from year to year, more knowledge of

legislative procedure, more familiarity with parliamentary practice.

The debating on the floor was—as it has been in other years—of a surprisingly high order. Much of it was forceful and spontaneous. Here the student is thrust into a real situation with a very alert group before and around him. He is definitely concerned about the measure he is sponsoring or opposing. He is doing his best to gain his point. In many cases, he sees immediate evidences of the effectiveness or non-effectiveness of his speaking. He learns to correct many of his own mistakes. If he lacks confidence in the beginning, the chances are that he will develop a fair



Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas clears up a difficult parliamentary question for two students—Ruth Ramskill and Arthur White.

amount before the end of the Assembly. If he is overly-confident, there is a strong possibility that some one will "tackle him for a loss." He learns to respect the other fellow.

There is, to be sure, some speaking that is poor; but at least the speaker is trying and learning. The young representative attending his first session may sit back for a time and let his more experienced fellow-legislator do most of the talking, but before long his eagerness to get into the thick of the fray, causes him to forget his timidity. Furthermore, there is a rule of the House intended to help those who are not so aggressive or so vocal as others. This is the rule limiting the time that any representative may speak on any measure. If the experienced speaker is alert, his chance will come. Whether good or bad, there is a great deal of speaking and most of it is in good faith and is purposeful.

Politics has its place in the Assembly. Party organization is important. Each representative definitely declares his party affiliation. Party caucuses are held. Political scraps are plentiful. There is lobbying, political wire-pulling, the question of party regularity. All of this is stimulating and educational. It is what goes on in "sure-enough" legislatures and elsewhere. Of course there is the danger of too much party spirit. Politics is an absorbing game; it stirs us deeply. The youthful politician is warm-blooded. Right here the lesson to be learned is—don't over-play the game. It is not an end within itself. Issues may be worth while irrespective of political origin.

Do the students have enough to keep them busy? Well, after several caucuses on Wednesday night, the Assembly was called to order at 10:00 a. m. Thursday morning, recessed at noon after organization had been completed, committee assignments made, and measures introduced. Two hours later, committee hearings began and lasted between three and four hours. At 7:00 p. m. an Assembly banquet was held at the hotel. Friday morning the Assembly was called to order at 8:30, recessed at noon, reassembled at 1:30 p. m. for two and one-half hours, then went back into committee hearings at 4:30 p. m. Friday night was left open. Some relaxed by going to a show, others held caucuses. One group met for a discussion of the P. K. D. question. The Assembly went back into session at 8:30 Saturday morning to clear up remaining business. Adjournment at noon.

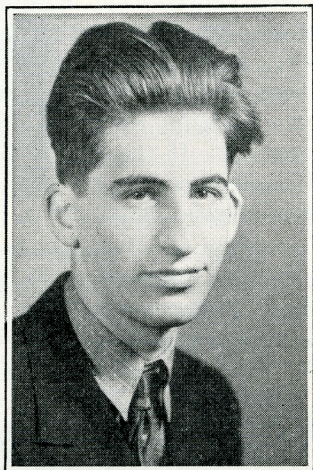
It was a tired crowd that pulled out of Topeka Saturday afternoon, but an enthusiastic one. "See you in Topeka next April," called one group in chorus. Across the lobby came the response, "I'll say you will. Everybody's coming. Twenty-fifth anniversary, you know."

McKENDREE DEBATES BRITISH ISLES

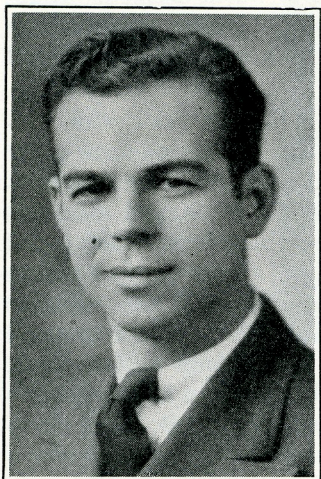
Tiny McKendree College, one of the oldest institutions of higher learning in the midwest, wrote a new page in its colorful history when two of its representatives met the touring Anglo-Scottish forensic men in the first international debate ever staged at the Lebanon, Illinois, school. Clayon Campbell and John Oppitz of Illinois Theta upheld the negative side of the question, Resolved: that war is the midwife of progress, against David Sealand-Jones of the University of Wales and Harold Munro of Glasgow University on the evening of December 3.

The affair was probably the most popular debate ever held at McKendree. Neither team allowed logical argument to interfere with its fun. A large crowd enjoyed the foreigners' anecdotes and gentle sarcasm.

One of the more valuable results of



JOHN OPPITZ
McKendree College



CLAYTON CAMPBELL
McKendree College

the contest was its presentation of an opportunity for American students to include a pair of brilliant Britishers in their "bull sessions." Had the English invasion been simply a tour in the interest of international good fellowship and understanding it would have been a magnificent success. The foreigners characterized the American student as a "political ignoramus," but Yankee and Englishman talked together and seemed to enjoy each other's company.

The invaders met twenty-three college debate teams on their five weeks' tour through Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky, Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana, Alabama,

Good Manners In Debate

MARY A. HILL, Debate Coach, Arizona Alpha



Those of us who are genuinely interested in debate are yet sometimes forced to recognize certain evils bred by it. One of these evils is bad manners. Perhaps this evil arises because in contest debating bad manners and a certain shrewdness may combine to deceive the unwary judge. Both are used, consciously or unconsciously, as a means to victory.

Certain attitudes are obviously at variance with the thoughtful consideration dignified debating implies. But it is not amiss to call attention to these obvious breaches of etiquette.

Why do we come to the platform chewing gum? We certainly wouldn't think of going to a reception with jaws moving up and down like pistons. Is debate so wearing that we must slouch in our chairs and lean on the tables? Must we look off into space with a vacant expression when a colleague is speaking and fail to come to attention even when an opponent rises? A covert yawn may be as rude as an open one. Why should colleagues laugh and talk even quietly while the other side is presenting its case? Naturally the audience may become more interested in the debaters' antics than in the question.

Even worse than such childish behavior are thrusts debaters often permit their tongues to make:

"Now that the rafters have ceased to ring with the last speaker's burst of oratory—"

"My worthy opponent's figures must have been computed in the time of Adam and Eve, for here I have—"

"I hope, ladies and gentlemen, that you realize our opponents do not understand the question, and therefore, do not know what they are talking about—"

"All my opponent, Mr. Brown, forgot to do was to say 'Amen,' and to pass around the collection plate—"

All these bits of supposed repartee were used on the platform in the hearing of the writers and by debaters of experience. Some of them fell from the lips even of teams victorious in national contests. If victory depends on skill in such usage, why should any college, especially a small college, strain every nerve of both brain and purse to enter contests? Perhaps better analysis, better thinking, more

convincing and more courteous speech would result from debating within the walls of Alma Mater.

A still more serious failure in both etiquette and thought occurs from the not infrequent misconstruction of what the opponent has said whether by way of evidence or of reasoning. It is difficult, of course, in the heat of rapid speaking and its necessary counterpart, rapid hearing, to get exactly the words used by the opponent. But intentionally to garble those words, to refuse an opponent the benefit of one's own doubt, is certainly to take an unfair advantage. And alas! too often the judge mistakes smoke and fury for the clear flame of understanding.

If debate is the pursuit of truth and if the pursuit of truth is by the path of knowledge and logic, then surely there is in the discussion of any resolution no room for a display of wit arising from personalities and intentional misconstruction. We pay all honor to the value of debate as a stimulus to thoughtful interest in questions of the time and as a means of training young men and women to take the responsibility of effective citizenship, and because of this potential value we deplore, especially, on the debate platform, bad manners.

McKENDREE DEBATES BRITISH ISLES

Continued from page 44

and Mississippi. Eight Pi Kappa Delta schools—Minnesota Beta at St. Olaf, Minnesota Epsilon at St. Thomas, Minnesota Gamma at Gustavus Adolphus, Illinois Nu at Macomb Normal, Illinois Eta at State Normal University, Illinois Theta at McKendree, Missouri Alpha at Westminster and Missouri Delta at William Jewell—were on the schedule.

The English gentlemen believe that the merciless logic and factual proof required in American tournament debating entirely submerge the personalities of the speakers. They opined, however, that the average collegiate forensic man has become less serious and more humorous since the first foreign team invaded the United States.

Probably each participant in the international debates has affected the other. While the Americans have become less matter of fact about the whole affair, the British have become more serious in their speaking. Once in a while the Englishman forgets that he is a buffoon and really says something.

SUGGESTS A CHANGE OF DEBATE TOPIC

Washington, D. C., October 26, 1937.

Mr. Alfred Westfall,
c/o College,
Fort Collins, Colorado.

Dear Sir:

The American Federation of Labor has received requests from nearly 100 students for material in debates on the following question: "Resolved, That the National Labor Relations Board should be empowered to enforce arbitration of all industrial disputes."

I regret very much that the Pi Kappa Delta Forensic Fraternity has suggested this subject for debate because, according to the Supreme Court, Congress cannot enact compulsory arbitration. Neither can the states do so. This is set forth in the enclosed document on compulsory arbitration which contains decisions of the Supreme Court declaring compulsory arbitration unconstitutional.

Neither Labor nor the employers of labor are in favor of compulsory arbitration. The American Federation of Labor believes in collective bargaining. If employers and employees are compelled to arbitrate, neither side is satisfied but are forced to work under conditions to which they object.

Enclosed is copy of a pamphlet entitled "Collective Bargaining." If engaged in and the contending parties reach an agreement it will be faithfully lived up to and remove dissension. The National Labor Relations Board has not up to this time complied with the law and if it were possible to give it further power, it would result in the entire destruction of the Act.

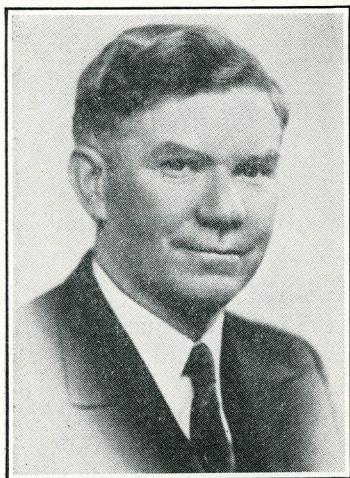
Under separate cover I am sending you copy of the Executive Council's Report to the American Federation of Labor convention, which met in Denver beginning October 4. On page 60 you will find the report which shows that the National Labor Relations Board has refused repeatedly to carry out the intent of the law.

A proper subject for debate would be: "Resolved, That the National Labor Relations Board has violated the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act and thereby grievously defeated Labor's efforts to organize and bargain collectively."

Very truly yours,

WM. GREEN, *President*,
American Federation of Labor.

DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF KANSAS



EDWARD H. REES

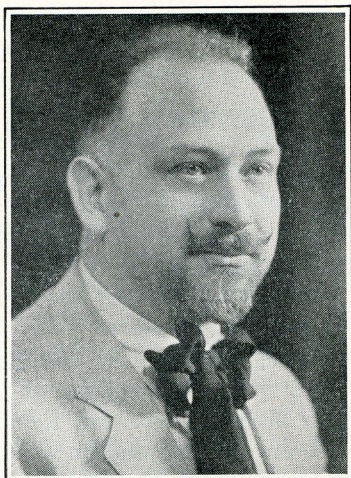
Edward H. Rees, Congressman.
Alumnus and charter member.
1917.

George R. R. Pflaum. Professor of
Speech. Former national president.
With Kansas Zeta since 1924.

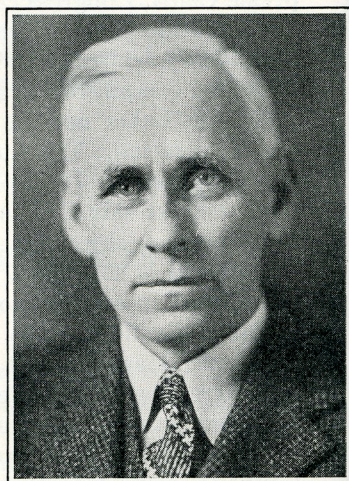
Walter A. Huxman. Governor of
Kansas. Lawyer. Initiated in 1937.

Charles Moreau Harger. President
State Board of Regents. Author,
editor, lecturer. Initiated in 1934.

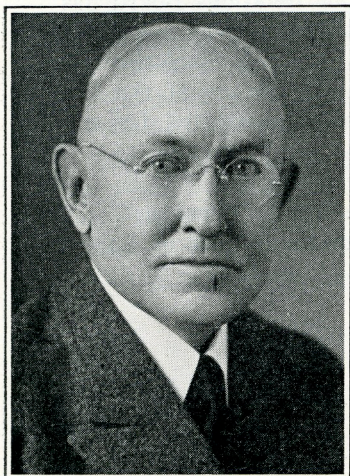
Wilbert Davidson Ross. Educator
and author. Registrar. Initiated
in 1934.



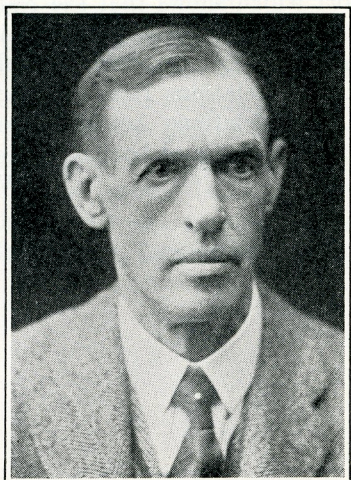
GEORGE R. R. PFLAUM



WALTER A. HUXMAN



CHARLES M. HARGER

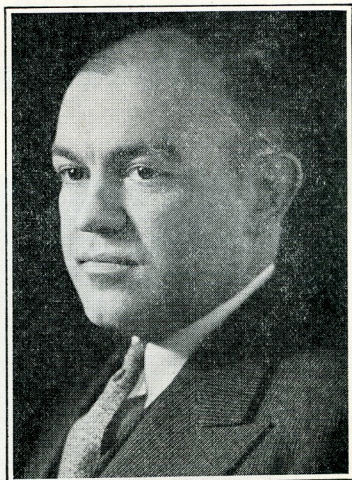


WILBERT D. ROSS

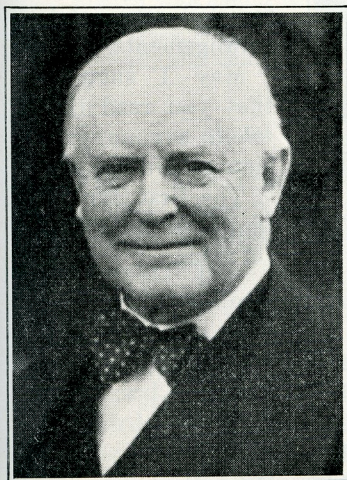
ZETA, STATE TEACHERS OF EMPORIA



THOMAS W. BUTCHER



HARRY W. WOODRING



WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE

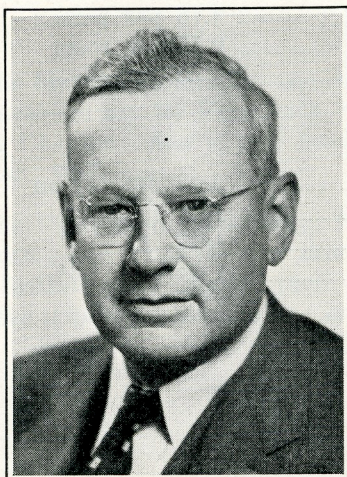
Thomas Walter Butcher, President
Kansas State Teachers College.
Initiated in 1930.

Harry Hines Woodring, Secretary of
War. Initiated in 1932.

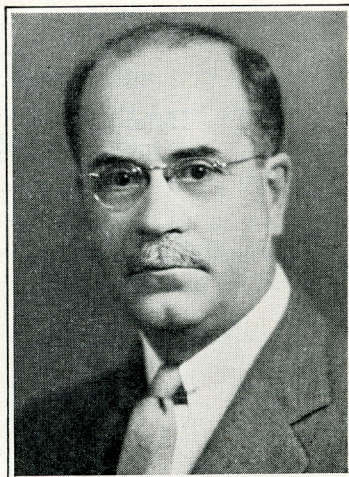
William Allen White. Novelist and
newspaper editor. Republican lead-
er. Joined Pi Kappa Delta in 1930.

Alfred Mossman Landon, Republican
leader and Presidential Candidate.
Joined Kansas Zeta in 1935.

Walter Tipton Markham. State Sup-
erintendent of Public Instruction.
Initiated in 1936.



ALFRED M. LANDON



WALTER T. MARKHAM

Hotel Arrangements at Topeka



Hotel Kansan chef will take care of P. K. D. epicures.

A Letter From the Convention Chairman

This communication concerns a matter in which all you Topeka-bound people will be interested—the hotel arrangements.

May I suggest that you read the *whole* communication carefully.

The first important item is the hotel rates.

Hotel Jayhawk.

Rooms with bath.

Single	\$2.25	per person
Double	1.75	" "
Twin beds	2.00	" "
3 or 4 in room	1.50	" "
6 in room	1.25	" "

Rooms without bath.

Single	1.75	per person
Double	2.75	per room
4 in room	1.00	per person

Hotel Kansan.

Rooms with bath.

Single	2.00	per person
Double	1.50	" "
3 in room	1.25	" "
4 in room	1.00	" "