Meet Me In Texas!

By VERNON LYNCH
President Texas Kappa
Sam Houston State Teachers College

Yes, meet me in Texas, Pi Kappa Deltans on a one way ticket.
You will like Texas—what you see of her. Perhaps you will change
your address and stay in the pines of the east, among the Davis
Mountains of the west, or in the throbbing spirit of the plains. Only
come!

Enter where you will; you cannot forget or regret it. Potentially rich
beyond speculation, robed with the forests and meadows of an empire,
Texas is justly proud of her heritage. Multiplied thousands of acres in
sprawling receptiveness are a challenge to the strong; the weak have not come.

Here is the margin on which met
and deadlocked the cultures of Old
Spain and New England in the strug-
gle known to the world as the Texas
Revolution in 1836. Dear to Texans
are the Alamo, mission tomb of heroes,
and La Bahia mission at Goliad. From
La Bahia’s walls the first flag of the
Texas Republic was unfurled. Hal-
lowed is the soil of San Jacinto battle-
field, where Sam Houston rang the
death knell of Mexican dominance in
the Southwest.

In all the holiday grandeur of the
Centennial celebration you will see the jewelled cities of the Blue-
bonnet State. Following U. S. Highway 75 into Denison from the
THE ALAMO

Founded by the Spaniards as Mission San Antonio de Valero in 1718. Afterwards it became Alamo (cottonwood, from a tree nearby). Later it was used as a military garrison and was occupied by the Mexicans after they defeated the Spaniards in 1826. It was taken from the Mexicans by Texans under Col. Ben Milam in 1835. Early in 1836 the Mexicans, 4000 strong, attacked the fort. The Texans held until March 6, on which date the victors entered to find only dead men.
north, slipping past Sherman into Dallas and the wake of S. M. U.'s famed Mustangs, a halt is needed for reconnoitering. Inextricably joining with growing bonds, urban and industrious, Dallas and Fort Worth lie side by side. Here the bellow and shuffle of stockyards are echoing and reechoing in the grind and clash of rising factories. Here it is that the gala Exposition reaches its peak.

For those who enter from the West, sedate Austin awaits. State capitol, and warm as the heart of a Southern queen should be, she stands in quiet beauty on the brink of a jungle of hills on one hand, while on the other lies the rich black soil that drew the staunchest manhood in the nation. Sheltered in silence reminiscent of bygone days reposes the old French Embassy, harking back to the hour of the Republic. Not far away is the great educational institution that is the University of Texas.

And thirty miles from Austin is beautiful San Marcos, with her aroma of Mexico and artery of highways serving San Antonio, Dallas and that region.

If you are a far-westerner, you may want to enter Texas at El Paso on Highway 80 and traverse the delightful Davis Mountains on U. S. Highway 290, quitting that at San Antonio and following U. S. 90 into Houston.

San Antonio will enchant you. Half Spanish, half paradise of wonders, nowhere will urbanity overwhelm. Time moves slowly where siestas invite you.

Those coming from Arkansas and above may wish to enter at Texarkana on Highway 67, thence to touch Kil-

**SPANISH GOVERNOR'S PALACE**

Built in 1722 and recently restored to its original state. In heart of San Antonio and near San Fernando Cathedral.
gore, magic seat of the world’s greatest crude oil field. Here flows a
liquid stream of wealth that was the genii and the Aladdin that
sired the city.

The Southeasterner will see scenic Nacogdoches, brimful with pleas-
ant Spanish recollections. She stands hidden in pines that defy de-
scription, and the words of Stark Young, as he looked into a Texas
night and harkened to the voice of “those near, bright stars of the
southern land,” are peculiarly fitting here.

Then there is erudite Huntsville, on U. S. Highway 75. She shel-
ters pridefully the home of the great Sam Houston, soldier and first
president of the Republic. Entombed beneath the hills in the cem-
tery there lie the earthly remains of this first Texan. Here, too,
is the site of Sam Houston State Teachers College, oldest teacher
training institution west of the Mississippi and home of the Kappa
Chapter, your host.

Seventy miles southward rests metropolitan Houston, convention
City of Pi Kappa Delta and Texas’ largest city. Her unique ship
channel is an outlet to the world into which pours the produce of a
major part of six millions of people. Nineteen railroads converge
in her union station, and over all flits the famed Owl of Rice Institute.

Galveston, “Playground of the Southwest,” may receive you if
you arrive by ship. Second cotton port in the world, hers is a pic-
turesque history. Once her island shore was the retreat of pirate
Jean Lafette, “Lord of Campeachy.” But you’ll forget the day of
the corsairs on the refreshing sands of the beach. An entire day of
the convention will be devoted to fun in Galveston. Bring your bath-
ing suits, buddies!

And after the convention is over, take two days more to visit the
magic valley of the Rio Grande. Here one finds the greatest citrus
fruit orchards in the world. Then “step” across the river to Old
Mexico and see another civilization—the ancient strangely mixed
with the modern.

You cannot afford to miss the opportunity of coming to Texas to
Pi Kappa Delta’s greatest convention city!

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NOTICE THAT RULE ABOUT THE DEAD LINE FOR SEND-
ING IN ENTRIES FOR THE CONVENTION CONTESTS. THEY
MUST BE MAILED SO AS TO SHOW A POST-MARK NOT LAT-
ER THAN MARCH 15!
Professor Boody Pointed My Nose Toward the Stage

SPENCER TRACY

Professor Boody pointed my nose in the direction of the stage by making me join his debating club. It didn’t take me long to find out that debating was not a thing to be dreaded, but an activity to be enjoyed. I became a member of Pi Kappa Delta at Ripon College. My enthusiasm for debating increased until, prompted by Professor Boody, I formed a dramatic club known as the Campus Players.

Here my real interest in acting as a profession began. We put on several successful plays, and through them I found that acting was good hard work as well as play. However, I talked it over with Professor Boody and my none-to-approving father, and decided to go to the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in New York.

I was born in Milwaukee. When I was sixteen, we moved to Kansas City. Then we moved back to Milwaukee and I finished up at West Side High School. The war came, and I tried to enlist in the Marine Corps. But they found out I was only seventeen. Then I learned they would take me in the navy, so I enlisted there.

After the war I attended two military academies. Then came two years at Ripon College. That was where I met Professor Boody, who really started me in the direction of a career. He made me like debating. That developed the urge to act.

One day when I was short of funds during my study at the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, I went to the Theatre Guild and applied for a job. I don’t know just why they gave it to me. My first appearance was in ‘R. U. R.’ at a salary of fifteen dollars a week—of which I had drawn eating money in advance. I took to it apparently. Soon I was drawing forty dollars a week and feeling

Continued on page 39
Spencer Tracy was at Ripon College during the years 1919-21. He early manifested an interest in Speech and during the two years he was here took all the speech courses we were offering including public speaking, debate, and dramatics. I think he is perfectly right in saying that he really found himself in these courses and before he left Ripon it became perfectly clear in his mind what he wanted to accomplish in life.

First, I think, in the public speaking class he learned that he could control the minds and emotions of a group. I remember very vividly the occasions when we were working on problems of impression his speeches would actually leave the class in tears. His dramatic instinct was shown in his surpassing ability in telling a story. There was always the proper sequence of events, the gradual rise to a climax, the carefully chosen ending.

In his second year at Ripon I urged Tracy to come out for debate. He was one of a group of unusual ability. In that forensic group were: Sylvester Toussaint, now Professor of Speech at Monmouth College and first vice-president of Pi Kappa Delta; Curtis Maedougall, now a Ph.D., and author of Reporting for Beginners; Harold Bumby, successful business man and mayor of the city of Ripon; and Bruno Jacob, organizer and secretary of the National Forensic League.

During that season Spencer Tracy was teamed with Curtis Maedougall and Harold Bumby and debated against Northland and Carroll in Wisconsin; North-Central, Illinois Wesleyan, and Lake Forest in Illinois; Hamline in Minnesota; and Colby and Bowdoin in Maine. This was a strong team as everyone who heard them debate testified and as judges’ decisions indicated. Everywhere the team went Spen-
cer Tracy made a favorable impression. His personality was strong; his speaking was persuasive.

In dramatics Tracy first distinguished himself in the one-act play "The Valiant;" it was the play he used for a tryout when he sought admission to The American Academy of Dramatic Arts, and peculiarly it foreshadowed the general type of character in which he has been cast throughout his stage career. Later in his college course he played leading roles in "Sweet Lavender" and "The Truth." Because possibly of his military training, perhaps through natural instinct, Tracy always manifested unusual poise. He could stand still, remain in character, and do nothing but act. He was quick to memorize lines and was punctual at rehearsals.

As Spencer himself says, he didn't always see the sense in "education," and in some courses he was more or less of a problem. The Dean frequently had to jack him up on attendance. But when it came to anything on the stage he was right there. In speech classes he found his element and through them evidently got his chart and compass for a career.

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**PROFESSOR BOODY POINTED MY NOSE TOWARDS THE STAGE**

Continued from page 37

like a star. After some experience in stock, I got a job in Ethel Barrymore's "Royal Fandango" company.

After this and a few stock engagements, I went back to the Theatre Guild, no longer an apprentice. We put on "Baby Cyclone," "Whispering Friends," "Dread," "Conflict," and "The Last Mile." I played Killer Mears in the latter and that really started me off. It was a great part.

In fact, that's how I got on the screen. I played my first screen role in "Down the River." There have been a lot since—"Quick Millions," "Disorderly Conduct," "The Power and the Glory," "Sky Devils," "Shanghai Madness"—plenty of them.

Then Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer signed me on a long-term contract. My first picture was "Murder Man," and now I'm to do "Riff Raff" with Jean Harlow.

I play polo rather well, I have a San Fernando Valley ranch, and raise chickens, turkeys, and children. I find a lot of joy in family life, and a lot of joy in my work and in Hollywood.

I am very much interested in the Forensic of Pi Kappa Delta and feel honored to have it take an interest in my career. I hope my story will encourage future students in forensics.
Convention Contest Rules

HIGH LIGHTS OF THE CONTEST RULES

1. Eligibility rule: Contestants must be undergraduates with not more than four years of participation in forensics, and must be members of Pi Kappa Delta or must have sent in a tentative application for membership accompanied by the initiation fee.

2. An official copy of each oration, not over 1500 words, must be in the hands of the secretary by March 1st.

3. Entry blanks must be mailed so as to show a post-mark not later than March 15.

4. Free substitution of debaters is to be allowed from round to round. That means that a chapter may use one team on the affirmative and another on the negative if it wishes to do so.

5. There will be six preliminary rounds of debate instead of five.

6. The women’s extempore topic, “The American Stage,” will also include the legitimate stage, the movies, and radio plays.

RULES FOR CONVENTION CONTESTS

Note 1. Each delegate attending the convention must pay a registration fee of $2.00. This covers the banquet ticket, all meetings and contests, and an official copy of Winning Debates and speeches for each chapter in attendance.

Note 2. All competing chapters are obligated to provide at least one coach, or qualified judge, for assigned service in running the tournament. Permission to participate without bringing a judge must be obtained from the National President and shall require the payment of a $10 fee to aid in the expense of providing judges.

Note 3. All entries must be sent to the National Secretary so as to show a postmark not later than March 15. Entries mailed later than that date will not be placed in the contests. The entry fee shall be $1.00 for each event entered, $6.00 if a chapter enters all the events. The fees shall be sent in with the entry blank.

Note 4. All arrangements for individual contests not covered by the rules shall be in the hands of the individual contest committees and the Director of Tournaments.

ELIGIBILITY

Each contestant who represents a chapter shall be a bona fide undergraduate who has not already had four years of participation
previous to 1935-36, 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 contests.

ORATORY

1. **Contestants.** Each Pi Kappa Delta chapter may enter one orator in the men’s and one in the women’s contest.

2. **Orations.** Orations shall not exceed 1500 words in length and shall contain not more than 150 words of quotations. All quotations shall appear definitely as such in the delivery. Each contestant shall send a typewritten copy of his oration to the National Secretary, together with his entrance fee, not later than **March 1, 1936**.

3. **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.

4. **Semi-final Contests.** The twenty-one orators having the sum of their rankings in the first three preliminary rounds lowest shall enter the semi-finals.

5. **Final Contests.** The seven orators having the sum of their rankings 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.

6. **Method of Judging.** Each judge shall mark the speakers first, second, third, etc., giving the first place speaker a percentage grade of 100 and the lowest speaker a percentage grade of 70 scaling the other speakers 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, the rankings of each orator shall be totalled, and the orator having the lowest sum of ranks shall be awarded first place, the orator having the next lowest sum shall be ranked second, etc. Ties shall be broken by re-ranking those concerned in the tie without regard to the other speakers in the contest. If this fails, the tie shall be broken by using the percentage markings.

7. **Prizes.** Suitable prizes shall be awarded to the winners of first, second, and third places in the final contest.

EXTEMPORANEOUS SPEAKING

1. **Contestants.** Each Pi Kappa Delta chapter may enter one speaker in the men’s and one in the women’s contest.

2. **Subjects.** At least two months before the Convention, the National Council shall announce a general subject for each contest.
3. Preliminary, Semi-final, and Final Contests. The rules for these contests shall be the same as those for oratory.

4. Length of Speeches. Speeches shall not be less than six minutes nor more than eight minutes for main speeches and two minutes for the answer to the question.

5. Questioning. In all contests, the question and answer method shall be used. While the speaker is delivering his speech, all other contestants will prepare a question on the former's topic. When the speaker concludes his main speech, one of the contestants will be asked to propound his question. The speaker will then be given two minutes to answer the question. Each contestant shall ask and each speaker shall answer but one question. The order of questioning shall be arranged by the contest committee and shall be kept secret from the contestants.

6. Notes and Quoted Matter. No speaker shall be permitted more than 100 words of notes. No speaker shall use more than 200 words of quoted matter. Quotations may be either read or memorized.

7. Prizes. Suitable awards will be given winners of first, second, and third places in the final contests.

DEBATE

1. Contestants. Each chapter may enter one team in each contest. A team may consist of two or more persons.

2. Question. The official Pi Kappa Delta question shall be used in all contests.

3. Substitutions. There shall be free substitution of debaters from round to round providing the names of those to be used are included on the entry lists.

4. Speeches. Each debater shall have two speeches, one of ten minutes and one of five. The affirmative shall introduce the constructive and the negative shall introduce the refutation speeches.

5. Eliminations. All teams will take part in the first six rounds of debate, after which all teams having two or more defeats will be eliminated. No results will be announced until after the sixth round.

6. Sides. Each team must debate both sides of the question. Whenever possible, teams will be required to alternate sides in succeeding rounds.

7. Prizes. Suitable prizes will be awarded winners of first and second places in each tournament.

The General Topics for the National Contests in Extempore Speaking.

For men: The International Relations of the United States
For women: The American Stage
The topics were selected by the National Council. Each member proposed one or more topics; these were tabulated and then ranked by the members of the Council. This is the way they voted:

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<th>Topic</th>
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<th>Finley</th>
<th>Toussaint</th>
<th>O'Connell</th>
<th>Ewing</th>
<th>Rose</th>
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G. W. FINLEY,
Nat’l Secretary.
BOB SATTERLEE WINS MICHIGAN EXTEMPORNE

Robert Satterlee, Michigan Theta, Battle Creek, won the men's extempore state contest held at Michigan State College November 26. Thirteen colleges were represented. Two topics were used in the men's contest, The Italo-Ethiopian Situation and the 1936 presidential campaign. Western State, Michigan State Normal and Albion were awarded the other places in the order given.

Miss Esther Etkin of Wayne won the women's contest. The women spoke on new trends in education and social security. Western State Teachers, Albion, and Michigan State Normal, again won the next three places.

Mr. Satterlee, the winner of the men's contest, is a senior of four years forensic experience. He holds the degree of special distinction in both oratory and debate. He is also president of the Student Government Association at Battle Creek. Mr. Satterlee expects to speak in the national contests at Houston.

SPECIAL RAILROAD RATES TO THE CONVENTION

Once again the railroads are doing the right thing by us in the matter of special rates for the Houston convention. We are assured FARE AND ONE-THIRD on the certificate-identification plan. That means that every one who has a certificate, delegates and dependent members of their families, and invited guests, will be entitled to buy a round trip ticket for one and one-third fare. Stop-overs will be allowed along the way and you may go by one route and return by another, and so you will be able to arrange for debates on the way. Certificates will be sent to all the chapters some time between now and the first of March.

G. W. FINLEY.
The English Debaters Again

Two debating teams representing English universities have been touring the United States this past fall again meeting our students upon the platform. The program of international debates, begun when Bates College of Maine crossed the Atlantic in 1921 and Oxford returned the visit the next year, has continued to date in an unbroken series. The interest in these debates with our English cousins has encouraged debaters from other nations to visit our shores. We have had teams from Australia, Mexico, Canada, and other countries. This year a team from our own University of Hawaii, boasting of representatives of the various races most prominent in the Islands, is making a tour.

The Oxford team scheduled twenty-six debates. Its itinerary called for debates in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Oklahoma, and the South. It meets six Pi Kappa Delta institutions, Minnesota Gamma and Epsilon at Gustavus Adolphus and St. Thomas; Missouri Alpha and Theta at Westminster and Kirksville Teachers; Illinois Eta at Normal University; and Oklahoma Beta at Tulsa. The Cambridge teams toured the Atlantic Coast and the middle west, meeting the Michigan Delta debaters at Michigan State. These debates attracted much interest and drew good crowds. They have built up a reputation for being lively and animated discussions. People turn out to hear the authentic Oxford accent or to listen to the English wisecracks.

Much has been written about the influence of the English debating system. The writer has listened to a number of these international debates, has followed the comment on these contests in the college and professional press, and has discussed them with those who have participated in them. While the appraisal which follows is necessarily personal, the opinion reflected is not his alone.

The first impression which affects the American observer is the outstanding quality of the English representatives. They have uniformly been men and women of character and personality, including the son of the premier and a descendant of Sir Walter Scott. They frequently are the outstanding university representatives of the nation. They have usually been graduates, men who have already established themselves as leaders, often young writers who have published in English magazines. Ramsay Macdonald’s son was elected to Parliament while he was touring this country. As they have been chiefly men who have finished their education, they have been slight-
ly older than our own representatives. Many of them come with a background gained from European travel.

Most of them have welcomed their American trip as an opportunity to visit the United States. In order to make their trip possible they have been willing to meet a number of American colleges and universities. This has required them to discuss several questions. The subjects debated have ranged from the serious to the ridiculous, from our relations with the league of nations to the question of whether or not we should pity our grandchildren. One inevitable result of this broad discussion program has been that the English debaters have frequently talked on topics which they had studied but little and concerning which they did not pretend to know much.

These discussions of topics to which intent study had not been given has had its effect upon the nature of the debate. The English debaters have emphasized personality more than information. They talk in an intelligent, easy, individual manner emphasizing personal opinion more than a logical analysis of the available evidence. There is a greater attempt to entertain than to inform. Wise-cracking is frequent and now eagerly looked forward to by the average American audience. "The Lord created monkeys with tails, but left man to draw his own conclusions," one Britisher remarked. John Royle of the recent Cambridge team suggested of one of the Michigan State debaters that he "would have been better had he put less fire in his speech and more of his speech in the fire."

We have been told that this lively, personal, witty type of discussion is characteristic of the English debate and marks the difference between the American and British style in forensics. Undoubtedly it does. In part, however, it grows necessarily out of the fact that the English debater does not take the platform with the mass of information at his command which is characteristic of the better American college speaker. He could of course make the same type of preparation. That he does not results as much from the fact that for him his American trip is largely a vacation and a sight seeing tour and that to make it possible he has to discuss a number of questions as from a difference in forensic style.

While the English debates have more audience appeal and usually demonstrate that the British students are better speakers as far as audience appeal is concerned, the American students have not infrequently met them at their own style and more than held their own. The American student, often characterized by a flippant air, does not have to yield ground in a contest of sarcasm, wit, and wise-cracking. He generally feels, however, that while such exchanges are all right for entertainment, they do not help much towards an in-
intelligent settlement of the question before the house. The general impression is that the American style of debating, with all its tiresome recital of evidence and close application of logic, is more effective.

The following editorial comment from The Aquin of the College of St. Thomas apropos of the recent debate there with the Oxford team, has been the characteristic American estimate through the fourteen years of English forensic invasions:

"The debate proved one thing definitely, and that was that the American style of debating is far superior to the English style. The style of this country, of course, is to confine one's arguments to specific issues, while the European manner is to sidestep the opponents' issues and bring up several minor points along with a bit of humor. The last point, that is the humor idea, really brought out the difference in the two systems more than any other one thing. The American debate is generally a serious thing meant for educating the audience while the English idea is to entertain."

The British visitors have usually been willing to schedule debates with any institution which can meet their financial requirements. For example, the recent Oxford team met the alumni association of a junior college. A contest with an eight hundred years old institution from across the seas has an appeal, especially to many of our young American institutions which have in many cases less than a half a century behind them. The prestige of Oxford and Cambridge and the novelty of an international debate have made these visiting teams very popular opponents. While they require a financial guarantee to cover their expenses, many institutions have found the investment a profitable one. Two thousand attended the Cambridge debate at Wayne University. Besides the financial gain, these debates have often furthered forensics and increased student interest.

The first enthusiasm over them has died down somewhat. American forensic leaders are not taking them too seriously any more. At first it was suggested that the American style would be reformed along English lines. While they have undoubtedly helped to make the American student more conscious of his obligations to his audience and to relieve the deadly seriousness and rapid fire of statistical information characteristic of our debates, they have left the essential nature of the native intercollegiate contest unaltered. Perhaps, in part, this is due to the great emphasis on contest debates in tournaments now the chief feature of our forensic programs. The humorous, personal English style of discussion just does not hold its own against the more deadly American seriousness in a tournament. While the Eng-
lish style has helped us to improve our own, it has not caused us to abandon it.

Many improvements have been made in the international program. The guarantees asked were too heavy originally. Three hundred dollars were demanded and received in some cases. It has been figured that one popular team of a few years ago took in enough to make possible its trip on around the world. The American visit was a profitable speaking tour for some of these early visitors. That has been changed now. The financial inducements now expected are more reasonable.

The basis on which these international trips are maintained is distasteful to the sense of justice of many Americans. The colleges and the public of the United States are asked to pay the freight both ways. We finance the visits of our English cousins to this country and also the return trips our own debaters make. As the English debaters usually represent families from the high economic levels, while our own have not infrequently been men who are working their own way through college, there is no reason why the debaters of each nation should not pay their own expenses, except perhaps that the American public is willing to pay to hear a speaker from one of the world famous old English universities, while the British public has no interest in many of the small colleges their speakers debate and have never heard of them.

Perhaps, also, it is time to drop the clowning and give the debates a more serious turn. In fact, during the past few years the trend has been that way. It was suggested originally that the contests should promote international good will and understanding. Perhaps they have. Such serious discussions as the recent ones concerning the advantages of an unwritten constitution, such as the English, over a written one, such as the American, lead to a better understanding of the differences in governments.

The idea might be extended to other nations and more timely questions discussed. If the language difficulties could be overcome, and they can, it might be very interesting to have Italian students defend Mussolini’s African policy before American student audiences. Many of us would be glad to hear a Japanese team justify its nation’s policy in the Orient. If Hitler cared to send representatives from German universities to discuss his treatment of the Jews, there are a number of American colleges who could put able debaters of He- brew ancestry on the platform against them. Such a debate would certainly not be dull.
National Officers Attend Speech Meeting In Chicago

President George McCarty and four of our national vice-presidents held a meeting to plan the program for the National Convention in Houston while they were attending the meeting of the National Association of Teachers of Speech at the Hotel Stevens in Chicago, December 30 to January 1 inclusive.

The nine hundred who attended this meeting made it the largest meeting of the teachers of speech ever held. The attendance was increased by meetings at the same time of the American Speech Correction Association and the National Theatre Conference. Approximately one hundred twenty-five speakers took part in the program. Forensic tournaments received attention, both in the formal discussion groups and in the informal hall-way comment.

The program presented at the gathering was an interesting and varied one. Its major divisions were: Graduate Study; Oral Interpretation; Rhetoric and Public Speaking; Coordinated Program of School Groups; Theatre and Dramatic Art; Speech Correction; Speech Science and Phonetics; Tests and Measurements; Curriculum Changes; Extra-Curricular Activities; College Fundamentals Courses; and Forensic Contests, Methods and Values.

A partial list of Pi Kappa Delta coaches present follows:

President George McCarty, South Dakota State; S. R. Toussaint, Monmouth; W. V. O’Connell, Battle Creek; Forest Rose, Southeast Missouri State Teachers; George V. Bohman, Dakota Wesleyan; Former National President George R. R. Pflaum, Kansas State Teachers of Emporia; Former National Vice-President J. D. Menchhofer, Michigan State; Chas. S. Templer, Hamline; Karl Mundt, Eastern State Teachers; Herbert Curry, Yankton; Dana T. Burns, Baldwin-Wallace; F. Byers Miller, Berea High School; Guy Eugene Oliver, North Central; J. W. Carmichael, Bowling Green; Theodore Hatlin, Franklin; Harry Thomas Wood, Michigan State Normal; D. W. Morris, University of Maine; Leroy T. Laase, Hastings; Vernon A. Utzinger, Carroll; C. C. Cunningham, Northwestern; Le Roy Lewis, Duke; and Everett Brown, Eureka, Kansas.
FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC

From the Four Corners of the Nation

SEVENTEEN STRONG

LORA BRYNING
Puget Sound, Washington Alpha, second in debate at the Linfield tournament (1934); extempore speaker (1935).

HAAROLD W. HICKEY
Colby, Maine Alpha. State champion high school debater (1931); debated at Lexington (1934); second in provincial oratory (1930).

FROM CANADA TO MEXICO

EGBERT RAY NICHOLS, JR.

FROM THE GREAT LAKES TO THE GULF

BETTY TEST
Rollins, Florida Alpha. This will be her first trip to a National Convention.

To the Pi Kappa Delegation convention at Houston

FROM MEXICALI, CALIFORNIA
DON SMITH

Senior. Former editor and present business manager of the college paper. Four year debater. Has participated in two provincial contests and the last national at Lexington.

GEORGE HENIGAN

Senior. Former business manager and present editor of the college paper. Three years of debating. Extempore speaker at the last national convention at Lexington.

CARRYING DEBATE TO THE PEOPLE

The forensic department of Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville, Missouri, is one of the largest in quantity and quality in the history of the college.

Of the 659 students enrolled in the fall quarter, 58 are new members of the debate squad, 10 are veteran debaters who are members of Pi Kappa Delta, and 25 are participating in extempore speaking and oratory. A conservative estimate places from 15 to 20 percent of the entire student body engaged in oratory, debate and extempore speaking.

Following is a pamphlet sent to schools, clubs, churches, etc., in Northeast Missouri which states the position taken by the Teachers College in regard to serving surrounding communities:

"Someone has said that the reason for hope in America in our present state of world affairs is that America wants

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THE WINFIELD TOURNAMENT

Messrs. George Henigan and Don Smith of Kearney State Teachers College, Nebraska Zeta, won the men's championship in the debate tournament at Southwestern College, Kansas Delta, December 6-7. The Nebraska team defeated Texas Technological College of Lubbock in the final contest.

Two Pi Kappa Delta teams spoke in the finals of the women's tournament, where Oklahoma Iota, Central State Teachers of Edmond, defeated Oklahoma Eta, East Central Teachers of Ada. Oklahoma Eta also won second in the junior college tournament, which was won by Seminole, Oklahoma.

Miss Irene Buhler of Southwestern won the women's oratorical contest and Paul Geren of Baylor, Texas Iota, won the men's oratorical.

Seven states were represented by speakers from fifty colleges. There were one hundred seventy-eight debate teams competing. The six hundred seventy-four debates handled in two days constitutes something of a record.

Prof. Martin J. Holecomb, Illinois Xi of Augustana, brought a squad of fourteen eight hundred miles to compete.

DEBATE SUBJECTS

The annual survey of debate subjects taken by "Inter-collegiate Debates" reveals some interesting facts about the variety and popularity of debate subjects for this debate season.

Of 105 colleges and universities reporting out of about 500 the Supreme Court is receiving attention from 101. The Socialized Medicine subject, chosen as the national high school subject, is being debated by 28 colleges and universities. League Sanctions stands third with 12. The others stand as follows:

6. The campaign of 1936.
5. Control of industry; the Neutrality Policy.
4. The Constitution, written or unwritten.
3. Coeducation; the Agricultural Adjustment Act; Cotton Control Program; Right of Expanding States to Control Weaker Nations; Nationalization of Munitions; the Relief or Government Spending Program.

2. Compulsory R. O. T. C.; Economic Nationalism; Statehood for Hawaii; Italian Policy in Ethiopia; Limitation of Wealth by Taxation; The New Deal; Old Age Pensions; Public Utilities; Socialism; Social Security Legislation.

1. Advertising; Canadian Wheat Control; Professional Athletics for Colleges; Reform of Constitution; Credit; Specialized vs. General Education; Effective Use of Leisure; Emergency Powers; Fraternity System; Jury System; Married Women in Industry; Styles; Olympic Games; Parole System; Federal Police Power, Extension of; Profit System; Propaganda; Sales Tax; Thirty Hour Week.

The predominant position of the Pi Kappa Delta subject is quite apparent from this survey. Also the wide variety of subjects possible for debate at this time is manifest. It is noticeable also, that outside of the two national subjects chosen by organizations, the trend is to take subjects of current interest—subjects in the daily news.

If the other four hundred colleges were heard from there might be an increase of interest in many of these subjects, but it is quite probable that the comparative popularity of the subjects would remain the same.

PRACTICE TOURNAMENT IN SAN FRANCISCO

The Practice Tournament sponsored by the Western Association of Teachers of Speech and conducted by Professors Joseph Baccus of the University of Redlands and Kenneth M. King of San Francisco State Teachers’ College was held in San Francisco Nov. 25-27. The convention was a very successful one and several of the teachers and students taking part remained for the sessions of the Western Association of Teachers of Speech at the William Taylor Hotel held during the latter part of the same week.

The contest results were as follows:

Men’s Debate: 1st, University of Southern California; 2nd, Willamette.

Women’s Debate: 1st, Linfield; 2nd, College of Pacific.

Junior College Debate: 1st, Bakersfield; 2nd, Glendale.

Men’s Oratory: E. R. Nichols, Jr., University of Redlands; Mr. Brown, University of Denver; Mr. Fuller, University of Denver, tied
for first in two preliminary and final rounds, Mr. Nichols leading in the final round.

Women’s Oratory: Gertrude Wachob, Bakersfield; Miss Whorley, Puget Sound, tied for first place. 3rd, Miss Marie Nichols, Bakersfield.

Men’s Extempore Speaking: 1st, Paul Hammond, California Institute of Technology; 2nd, Weston McIntosh, University of Redlands.

Women’s Extempore Speaking: 1st, Miss Railsback, Linfield; 2nd, Miss Bryning, Puget Sound.

Interpretive Reading (Women): Miss Beth Botkin of University of Redlands and Miss Bard, San Francisco State College, tied for first. Miss Collins, San Francisco State, third.

The following states were represented in the contests: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Oregon, Utah, and Washington. Thirty-three different colleges, universities and junior colleges sent representatives and contestants. There were 50 teams in the men’s varsity, 21 women’s teams, and 30 lower division and junior college teams. Sixty-four men took part in the extempore contest and about 35 men in oratory. The Pi Kappa Delta or Supreme Court subject was used in the debates and the decisions were 152 affirmative and 146 negative.

Charges that debaters are “sissies,” and no good for other activities are amply refuted by the scholastic records and activities of ten men on the Trinity, Texas Beta, squad. William Everheart is an all-conference guard on the football team, and number three man on the varsity tennis team. Stuart Lumpkins is number one man on the varsity tennis team, and four others are either squad men or reserves in tennis. Everheart is vice president of the student body and president of the Y. M. C. A. George Collins is editor of the college weekly, and Ronald Hubbard is assistant business manager of the same organ. Collins and Neil Kirkpatrick are members of the student council. Joseph Copeland is president of the Players’ Club. William McCurdy is secretary to President Leach of the University, and a member of the University male quartette. Howard Rutherford is assistant cheer leader, and secretary to the Dean. Several members of the squad are regularly on the University Honor Roll. Under leadership of President Wm. McCurdy, Texas Beta chapter is planning an active year, and a large delegation to the Houston convention.
EDITOR'S PERSONAL PAGE

Where inconsistencies cease from troubling and logic is at rest

What boots it thy pleasure?
What profit thy parts?
If one thing thou lackest,
The art of all arts?

The only credentials,
Passport to success,
Opens castle and parlor,
Address, man, address.

Ralph Waldo Emerson.

The reader of this issue will probably agree with the Editor that Southwestern and Kirksville Teachers got more than their share of space and publicity. They got it because they did some interesting things and sent accounts of them to the FORENSIC. One reader recently wrote that he noticed the FORENSIC tried to feature news of unusual forensic achievements. He sent in with his letter an account of some of the interesting things his own chapter was doing. More than one chapter has profited through information gained from the pages of the FORENSIC. It has learned of profitable debate questions and new forensic methods. It should respond by sending the FORENSIC news of some of its own achievements. If you think your chapter is being discriminated against in the pages of the FORENSIC, won't you see that your national magazine is supplied news and pictures about your members? Be sure that your college paper is being sent to the Editor. It is the best and most constant source of information he has. Not half of the chapters are sending their papers.

Be calm in arguing; for fierceness makes
Error a fault, and truth discourtesy.—Herbert—"Temple".

No pen can anything eternal write
That is not steeped in shadows of the night.—Chapman.

He who speaks well is a man.—President U. S. Grant.

A fool is known by the multitude of his words.—Bible.