The Opposition Is Essential

JAMES N. HOLM
Kent State University, Ohio Iota

In a well-planned article in the January FORENSIC, Dr. Wilbur Moore has repeated many of the criticisms which have been leveled by others against the current pattern of debating. Despite the fact that logicians and rhetoricians alike will refuse to agree wholeheartedly to all he writes (that the so-called Aristotelian logic is entirely outmoded, for instance), most of us who are active in the field of debating will enthusiastically concur with Dr. Moore in his general criticism of the logic and language found in many intercollegiate contests.

But I must take issue with him when he reaches the eight specific suggestions for improvement of debating. I must disagree because if those suggestions, especially the first (to substitute a question for the traditional proposition), were carried into practice, then debate itself would disappear. For Dr. Moore has failed to distinguish between debate and discussion as distinctive forms of speaking, and the result of the changes he suggests would mean the abolition of debating in favor of discussion.

I look with favor upon discussion. It is a valuable form of speech endeavor, and although we at Kent are a Pi Kappa Delta school, our students have participated in every one of the national progression-discussion tournaments sponsored by another forensic fraternity. But we have not abandoned our efforts in traditional debate. The values of discussion need not blind any individual to the fact that basic debate is an integral part of our social structure, and that therefore we must not abandon the teaching of its techniques in favor of another form of speaking. Although discussion and debate are complementary processes, each at the same time has its own characteristics and each should find a place in the well-balanced speech pro-
gram. Failure to distinguish these peculiar characteristics must lead only to confused thinking and unsound conclusions.

Why is debate integral to our society? Wherein does it differ from discussion? Perhaps both of these questions may be answered at once.

The nation as we know it today, and the society in which we exist, are founded upon the parliamentary system. Our Congress, our legislatures, our councils follow parliamentary rules. Labor meetings, conventions, clubs, service groups, philanthropic societies—whatever organization is guided by democratic principles must depend upon parliamentary order. Observe now two fundamentals which are basic to this order: 1, Majority opinion prevails, and 2, The motion is the basis of business. It follows, then, that parliamentary order is based entirely upon a yes-or-no division of opinion upon a given proposition. This is the essence of debate.

It may at once be seen that debate is more than argument. He who argues is an advocate, a campaigner. The old style debate characterized by Dr. Moore as "a ridiculous ritual of repeating memorized speeches" was essentially composed of one set of advocates on each side of a proposition. Still there was frequently no debate because there was no direct conflict of opinion,—no actual grappling with the ideas upheld by an opponent.

From these observations it can be seen that the essence of debate is a yes-or-no division of opinion on a given proposition, from which division those representing each viewpoint must meet, confront, and handle the arguments and criticisms of their opponents. And since this is also the essence of parliamentary order, it follows that debate in itself is integral to our entire social fabric.

In addition to this fact, however, debate is indispensably necessary to our democracy because it is the only speech form which intrinsically provides all the conditions necessary to meaningful freedom of speech. What are those conditions? First must come the privilege of speaking, speaking to those who may or may not agree with one's views. Second there is the obligation to speak, for of what avail is the privilege unless it be used? And finally, freedom of speech is virtually useless unless there is an obligation to listen to those who differ with one. Debate meets these conditions. It provides the privilege and opportunity, it obligates an opposition, and it makes mandatory that each side listen to its own critics.

And what of discussion? It provides the opportunity to speak—yes. It obligates a speaker to listen to his critics—yes. But it does not necessarily provide the critics, since in discussion it is not obligatory for any participant to take issue with, or even mildly to suggest
changes in, the stand of any other speaker. Discussion stems from a question, not a proposition. There is no necessity for division of opinion. Debate by appointment provides both spokesmen and critics, discussion does not. Because of this fact debate is one speech form which is inherently and distinctively vital to a democracy.

If the matter of the appointed opposition seems trivial, let us reflect that it is our basis for justice under law. When an individual is charged with crime the proposition (indictment) is made clear and a yes-or-no division of opinion is at once established. And if the defendant is unable to provide his own counsel the law provides one by appointment. And while there are those who will point to an increased use of discussion methods outside of court in the settlement of legal cases, there are few yet who advocate the abolition of trial by jury with opinion confronting opinion in open court—the unalterable right of free men.

So when Dr. Moore suggests that we begin changing our pattern of debate by abolishing the proposition in favor of a generalized question, he suggests at the same time that we drop the speech form which is basic to debate, basic to parliamentary law, and basic to trial by jury. In essence he would put all his eggs in the basket of discussion. He would make the opposition a matter of choice, not of necessity. To this I cannot agree.

Let us improve our debating. Let us think more keenly, temper our inference-by-Aristotelian logic with inference-by-dynamic logic, avoid semantic pitfalls, and stop trying to substitute unrestrained prediction for careful cause-and-effect relationships. Let us above all improve our debate coaching and our judging of debate contests. But let us not give up the fundamental proposition, the yes-or-no division of opinion, the obligation to provide an opponent and critic. Let's keep democracy in parliamentary law. Let's keep trial by jury.

As Walter Lippmann says: "The only reason for dwelling on all this is that if we are to preserve democracy we must understand its principles. And the principle which distinguishes it from all other forms of government is that in a democracy the opposition not only is tolerated as constitutional but must be maintained because it is in fact indispensable."

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The Cash Value of Speaking Ability

By Benj. Franklin

More money was spent in 1942 for public speeches in the United States than during any previous year in history. This was true in each of the two great fields of paid public speaking, radio and personal platform appearances.

Not only does each of the four great radio networks, National Broadcasting Company, Columbia Broadcasting Company, The Mutual Network, and the Blue Network, have its nationally known "experts" and "advisers" and commentators such as H. V. Kaltenborn, Edward Tomlinson, Upton Close, Raymond Gram Swing, and William Shirer; but every important radio station now has its own news analysts and commentators and the nationally heard commentators who are well paid. Rumor has it that Mr. Swing receives over $1,000,000 per year. Certainly several others receive from $10,000 to $20,000 per year from about 100 broadcasts (they usually speak about twice weekly) of fifteen minutes each—which figures out to a neat $100 to $200 per broadcast of fifteen minutes.

Most of the local commentators and analysts receive from $3,000 to $10,000 yearly and they usually speak at least once each week day—sometimes twice or more daily.

In addition to the rich radio field—which after all is a limited and tremendously competitive field, where only small numbers of speakers can hope to find employment—there is a much larger but less highly paid group of speakers who speak from 10 to 300 times yearly in personal appearances. While there are no exact figures available, it is probable that between 2,000 and 3,000 speakers appear for pay rather
regularly, and as many more receive an occasional "honorarium" —
the technical term for a speaker's fee.

Many of these speakers who make personal appearances arrange
their dates through lecture managers or lecture bureaus. There are
about fifty such recognized managers or bureaus—most of them small
and serving a limited area, but several doing a regular business
throughout most of the United States. Of these the largest at pres-
ent are W. Colston Leigh, Inc.; Harold Peat, Inc.; The National Con-
cert and Artists Bureau; and William B. Feakins, Inc.

In most cases speakers managed by the larger bureaus are obli-
gated to arrange all engagements through the manager. In other
words the manager has "exclusive" direction of the speaker whose
appearances can be secured only through that manager who usually
has complete discretion to set the fee at whatever figure he chooses—
and which he usually does set at the highest figure he thinks the
traffic will bear.

In many cases speakers handled by smaller bureaus give their
time to a different manager in each part of the country. In this
way some speakers divide their time between six or eight regional
managers.

Moreover many of the speakers handled by the smaller or regional
bureaus will occasionally accept an invitation directly offered by a
club or forum or convention or other group desiring to hear them.
In such cases the fee ordinarily is not less than that charged by the
managers—the entire fee, however, going to the speaker.

In addition hundreds of speakers "book direct"—they do not
have managers at all. In most cases these speakers are either on the
way up or the way down—that is they have not yet become generally
known or they have covered the country pretty thoroughly, exhausted
their publicity value, and no longer are attractive to the lecture
bureaus.

The lecture managers usually receive one half the speaker's fee
and pay the transportation charge—or they receive one third and
the speaker pays his own transportation expense. Of course, percent-
ages to the bureaus run both higher and lower than these figures in
some cases—depending on the reputation of the speaker, the number
of dates desired, whether or not the bureau offers a guarantee, etc.

In spite of the large percentage of the fee taken by lecture bureaus,
most speakers find it profitable to have a manager, if their dates are
in demand. Not only does it save them endless time and expensive
correspondence, but the larger number of dates that can be secured
by the bureaus which are in continuous touch with groups using paid
speakers and the connecting up of dates to save time and travel-
expense offset the percentages paid to the managers.
It is estimated that there are at least 15,000 clubs, schools, and other organizations in the United States which occasionally use paid guest speakers. Mostly these are women’s clubs or men’s civic clubs which use a paid speaker only at infrequent intervals—oftentimes for an annual dinner or party. Lecture managers say that not more than 300 or 400 groups are regular buyers of guest speakers using six or more each year. Women’s clubs ordinarily pay very small fees for a daytime meeting, frequently from $10.00 to $35.00. Civic clubs for the most part use free speakers (usually local) for weekly luncheons—and even the larger clubs in the larger cities which use paid speakers seldom pay over $50.00 for a thirty-minute noon speech.

Colleges and schools are notoriously close buyers—nearly always plead that they are hard up—and seldom pay over $75.00 for a daytime speech—if they pay at all.

The large fees which occasionally get into the headlines generally go to internationally known celebrities—usually as the result of some exploit not connected with public speaking. Authors and reporters get these high fees more frequently than people in other professions. Thus Cecil Brown after his expulsion from Singapore and his presence on a British warship sunk by the Japanese, was sold for fees from $1,000 to $1,500 per date and probably received $25,000 for a five-week tour (of which half went to his manager). H. G. Wells on an American tour just before the war received fees of from $1,500 to $2,500 per speech. Mrs. Roosevelt, during the height of her popularity received fees from $1,000 to $1,500 per address. William Shirer and Louis Lochner after returning from Berlin were paid from $500.00 to $1,000 per date. Eve Curie, Clair Booth Luce, Alexander P. de Seversky, Christopher Morley, Franklin P. Adams, H. R. Knickerbocker, and other “celebrities” have received similar fees for limited tours.

Widely known speakers who usually give part of each year to lecturing, such as Will Durant, Upton Close, Edward Tomlinson, Andre Maurois, Sir Hubert Wilkins, Maurice Hindus, etc., usually command an honorarium or fee of from $200 to $400 per date—more often the higher than the lower figure.

Not many public speakers are in demand unless they are personally well known, or have some unique background or an unusual story to tell. In other words there is no demand for good speakers as such. Fees are based on reputation rather than speaking ability. Consequently public speaking as a career is not financially attractive unless coupled with a flair for “showmanship” or ability to build an unique background of personal publicity. Every lecture manager is swamped with letters of application for, or recommendations of,
"local celebrities" or speakers who are heard with delight in limited areas. Such speakers are of not the slightest interest outside their own limited area—in which, to be sure, they are celebrities—and where they have a following.

Politicians, preachers, college teachers, lawyers, are almost universally avoided by the program committee of paid lecture groups. The usual feeling is that speakers from these professions (often excellent platform performers) are too commonly heard to attract a pay audience. It is practically impossible for men or women in any of these professions to get pay for speaking to clubs or forums or colleges—although an occasional convention does pay them.

In addition to the strictly professional public speaking fields mentioned above, perhaps a more lucrative opportunity is offered the ambitious public speaker in other business and professional fields. Frequently—perhaps usually—speaking ability is better paid in the law and politics or among business executives who use their talent to win cases, or carry elections, or sell goods, or inspire sales forces, or create good will in customers.

Most people are familiar with good jury lawyers whose fees commonly total five figures. Many—possibly most—of the great and well-known business executives of the country whose salaries were affected by President Roosevelt's $25,000 limit were good public speakers.

It is these men who provide in modern times the proof of the Biblical phrase "How forcible are right words." We have heard a good deal in the last few years about Hitler's powers of oratory. Few Americans enjoyed his style—even before he began to upset the world—but we recognize that it was his ability to mould public opinion in Germany through his speeches that made him a modern terror. In his Mein Kampf he says, "All epoch-making revolutionary events have been produced not by the written but by the spoken word." Bruce Barton, who is better known for his writing than his speaking, though a great success at both, once said, "My observation is that generally speaking, poverty of speech is the outward evidence of poverty of mind."

Public speaking ability does not pay generous financial dividends, but the rewards for professional platformists go to those who can add showmanship or an unique background or sought-for-knowledge to their speaking ability. Outside the field of professional public speakers probably even greater financial returns go to men or women who succeed in their chosen fields and use the power to sway an audience to add to their stature—or help develop their reputation and prestige in the field of science, business, politics, or the professions.
A Pi Kappa Delta Good Neighbor

John M. Lewis, Stetson University, Florida Beta, is one of the six American college speakers who last year were treated to a tour of Mexico and other Central American countries as regional winners in the National Extempore Speaking contest. The trip, which included a period of study at the University of Mexico, was accomplished by the sextet during the summer months prior to the current scholastic year.

Lewis, a college senior at 21, started his collegiate debating and speaking career during the first weeks of his freshman year. It was then that he attracted initial attention to himself by seeking the floor in student government meetings at Stetson University despite his frosh status. This year Lewis commands attention at such campus meetings just the same, but officially now as president of the school’s student association.

Victory in the state competition took the Stetson speaker to Atlanta for regional contests. Lewis came out on top in the Georgia rounds, and thence journeyed to New York City and Washington to join other regional winners in meeting the sponsor of the nation-wide program, Nelson Rockefeller, outstanding advocate of hemisphere unity among the Americas.

Lewis and the other five winners of the government-sponsored contest on Inter-American affairs met in San Antonio June 4 and entered Mexico through Laredo. From there the group progressed to Monterey and Mexico City which provided headquarters for three weeks of subsequent travel.

Led by special Mexican guides, they went by auto to the Pacific coast, visiting silver mining centers and other places en route, and by plane to Yucatan. Lewis considered this trip and a visit to an
experiment in rural reconstruction being conducted by the Y. M. C. A. in the village of Tepoztlan among the highlights of the summer. At Chichen Itza, the boys inspected the Mayan ruins, pyramids, and temples which are living relics of a civilization which flourished 400 or 500 years before the Spaniards came.

Two other trips were to Puebla, where the hidden convent of Santa Monica is located, and to Cholula, the “city of 365 churches.” Another jaunt was to Guadalajara, and from there to Lake Chapala whose height above sea level is the greatest in this hemisphere. They also visited the Palace of Maximilian.

Beginning July 1, the winners attended the University of Mexico for six weeks. Lewis took courses in Mexican history, history of Latin America, and Spanish.

Mexico is predominantly Catholic, and its customs are based on Spanish heritage. Siesta is still observed every day from one o’clock to three-thirty o’clock in the afternoon. Mexicans turn out in full attendance for the bull fights.

In smaller villages peasants still wear gayly colored costumes, but the upper class dress as Americans, while in larger towns all classes attire themselves in modern fashion. One of the deeply rooted customs is that a young couple must be carefully chaperoned by members of the girl’s family.

The young men were entertained several times at the American embassy. Programs of Mexican music, costume dances, and old Indian dances were presented at the school every Thursday afternoon and concerts given by the national symphony orchestra provided added entertainment for the group. The sextet came back by the Pacific coast through Nogales about August 15.

Primarily a ministerial student, Lewis has found the key to successful student ministerhood combined with general campus popularity. He is president of the state B. S. U. Council; an active member of the Mystic Krewe, men’s leadership organization; an outstanding member of Phi Alpha Theta, honorary history group; a member of Theta Alpha Phi, dramatics fraternity; member of the Phi society, honorary scholastic group; and is an active member of Pi Gamma Mu, social science organization. He was elected most outstanding freshman; was president of Pi Kappa Delta, national honorary debate fraternity; and of the International Relations Club; was second vice president of the Southeastern Conference of I. R. C.; was listed two years in Who’s Who Among American Colleges and Universities; and has been a varsity debater since his freshman year.
FIRST PKD MEMBER MISSING IN ACTION

Lieutenant H. L. Sylar, Jr., a charter member of Tennessee Chapter, has been missing in action since June 16, 1942. "H. L." or "Pete", as he was familiarly known at Tennessee Tech, entered that school in September, 1937, and remained for three full years. He majored in Business Administration. While at Tech, "H. L." was active in the business club, in sports, and in speech activities. He became interested in discussion and debating early in his sophomore year; soon made the varsity debating team and represented Tech in several intercollegiate contests. His interest, effort, loyalty, enthusiasm, and attainments led to his becoming a charter member of the Tennessee Delta Chapter.

At the end of the academic year in June, 1940, he felt the call of his country for men in aviation. Shortly after taking his examinations, he enlisted in C. P. T. at Vanderbilt University in Nashville. In September he completed his course and received his pilot’s license. He then enlisted in the Army Air Corps, and received his wings and commission in October. He was immediately sent to Wheeler Field in Hawaii, arriving about three weeks prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor. In the Pearl Harbor engagement he participated as a fighter pilot. He was at Midway during the battle there. On June 16, 1942, he was reported missing in action at sea. His assignment was a very important mission and the plane carried six others.

In the way "H. L." trained and fought and went about the business of helping to destroy the Axis, his associates at Tech feel that he certainly has made a real contribution towards helping to maintain a world where the high ideals and aims of Pi Kappa Delta can thrive and where the "art of persuasion beautiful and just" will prevail.
Southern Illinois Normal University

Illinois Upsilon

On May 21, 1942, the Illinois Upsilon chapter of Pi Kappa Delta was installed at Southern Illinois Normal University in Carbondale. The sponsor is Miss Dorothy B. Magnus, Director of Speech and Dramatics at the college. Five students and the sponsor were initiated in the presence of four members from other chapters, who are now on the S. I. N. U. faculty, and the installation officer with his delegation. Dr. Forrest H. Rose of Southeast Missouri State Teachers College conducted the installation. A delegation of students from the Missouri college accompanied him.

The ceremony was held on the stage of Little Theatre prior to the initiation banquet. After the ceremony, the group moved to the private dining room in one of the city’s downtown restaurants. There the banquet and after-dinner speaking program took place. This was a fitting close to the season’s forensic activities.

Southern Illinois Normal University was founded in 1874. It is a state supported institution devoted to teacher education with curricula leading to the degree of Bachelor of Education. The top enrollment of the college was 2,181 in the Fall of 1940. Here as in other colleges the enrollment has suffered from the effect of the war. This year (1942) the Fall Term enrollment was 1,527.

Two charter members left the campus through graduation. A small but enthusiastic nucleus remains to carry on during the current year. The following students are officers: Ida Mae Jones, a Junior from Sesser, Illinois, president; Elaine Steinheimer, a Junior from Vergennes, Illinois, vice president; and Connie Laffoon a Sophomore from DuQuoin, Illinois, secretary-treasurer. The officers are looking forward to as active a season as transportation facilities will permit.

Southern Illinois Normal University is the only four-year accredited college in the area. It serves nearly a million people living in the southern section of Illinois. Carbondale itself is located fifty miles directly north of Cairo on the Ohio river and approximately one hun-
WASHINGTON SPEAKING

As heard by Lt. E. C. Farkas, N. S. N. R.
Alumnus Ohio Alpha, Baldwin-Wallace College

"A toast to America needs must combine the physical and spiritual qualities which go to make up the land and its people, in the inscrutable wisdom of the Creator. What artist, may I humbly ask, could draft upon his canvas the pattern of all the rich sunsets which have spread their dyes over our heavens? What Raphael could portray America as we have seen it, in its millions of facets, the mightiest land of promise ever given to man? What composer could translate to musical score the movements of the soul of this vast Nation? What Beethoven must we have to envisage majestic coronachs of a hymn to our country? And what orator, may I ask, is magnificent enough to utter the settled phrases and the balanced sentences in which to truly describe our country and the love we bear for it?"—Rep. John W. McCormack Before Charitable Irish Society. 3-17-1942.

"This generation of Americans has come to realize with a present and personal realization that there is something larger and more important than the life of any individual or any individual group—something for which a man will sacrifice, and gladly sacrifice, not only his pleasures, not only his goods, not only his association with those he loves, but his life itself. In time of crisis, when the future is in the balance, we come to understand, with full recognition and devotion, what this nation is and what we owe it."—President Roosevelt Radio. 2-23-1942.

"We will muster every quality, every virtue and trait that is lofty and fine in the American inheritance. We will stand erect in the sight of God and man—fearing no one, ready in body and spirit to meet whatever challenge may come, and confident that a people of our inherent worth and with our just cause will inevitably prevail."—Frank Murphy, Associate Justice Supreme Court. Radio address. 1-23-1942.

"I beseech all of those who have any stake in freedom—industrialists, newspaper editors, columnists, radio commentators, churchmen and just plain citizens; I plead indeed to all men of good will. I ask that we rivet tight the armor of protection to our great trade-union movement and the institution of collective-bargaining. Let us now, on the threshold of an era packed with unknown peril to our Nation and our freedom, declare it to be a national policy that we will not tolerate the outstanding source of age-old tyranny in employer-employee relationships in the United States of America."—Robt. M. La Follette, on floor of Senate. 4-4-1942.
Undoubtedly many of the men and several of the women in our various local chapters will have reported for active military service before this issue of The Forensic reaches you. We salute those comrades of ours. We know that they will serve to the best of their ability and will bring honor and distinction to themselves in their new responsibilities. Their departure greatly increases the responsibilities of those of us who are still working on the home-front. But I feel confident that Pi Kappa Delta will continue to carry on a vigorous, active program on our respective local campuses despite our depleted ranks.

Perhaps many who have been active in our speech activities this year were called to active military service before they became members of Pi Kappa Delta. In that case, may I suggest that they be granted membership "in absentia", and that their membership fees be paid by the local chapters if the forensic budget for this year isn't already depleted.

During the ensuing months Pi Kappa Delta will be writing a most important chapter in its history. Certainly the contribution that our men and women are making in this great world struggle for the preservation of freedom and human rights should be accurately recorded. Therefore, I suggest that each local chapter keep a complete record of the war-time activities of all of its membership—student, faculty and alumni. It occurs to me that this historical document should include the particular branch of service—Army, Navy, Marine, Coast Guard, Air Corps, WAACS, WAVES, Nursing Corps, Medical Corps, etc.—in which each Pi Kappa Delta member has served; the particular rank each individual has achieved; any honor earned for distinguished service; name of the country in which the individual served; and a record of casualties among our membership. Too, it would be interesting to have for our permanent records a comprehensive summary of the various defense-speaking activities carried on by each of our local chapters. Thus I urge upon each chapter to select an historian now whose major responsibility will be to collect and preserve the above-mentioned data.

The matter of greatest immediate concern to Pi Kappa Delta is our Province Conventions. Secretary Finley reports that it looks now as though every Province intends to hold a Convention. Congratulations to all of you for that splendid evidence of courage and loyalty! My earnest request to each local chapter is that you put forth every possible effort to be represented at your Provincial Convention.
The Secretary's Office

DIRECTORY OF 1943 PROVINCIAL CONVENTIONS

Province of the Plains: Kearney, Nebraska Zeta, March 26-7.
Province of Missouri: No announcement.
Province of the Pacific: Linfield, Oregon Alpha, February 18-20.
Province of the Sioux: No announcement.
Province of the Lower Mississippi: East Texas, Gamma, March 26-7.
Province of the Lakes: Heidelberg, Ohio Beta, April 2-3.
Province of the Upper Mississippi: No announcement.
Province of the Southeast: Probably at Knoxville, but no dates have been announced.

These are not official announcements. They represent the latest and most reliable information that it has been possible for Secretary Finley and The Forensic to gather. But all of these provincial convention dates and plans are subject to change on short notice. Chapters are warned to verify these dates through the provincial governors.

The National Intercollegiate Debate Question for 1943-44

Here is a poser; what can the colleges debate to best advantage in 1943-44? Does it seem to be too soon to begin thinking about it now? Well, you see between now and the middle of April you will be asked to name a good debate topic for next year. I hope each chapter will send in at least one subject.

What can we discuss with profit and interest? A general Federal Sales Tax, World Free Trade after the War, A Year of Compulsory Military Training for Every Man Between the Ages of 18 and 22, A Universal Price-Fixing Program, etc. All impossible subjects, did you say? All right; you name a good one. That's just what I hope you'll do when you get the call for proposed subjects.

Below you will find a report of the work the General Debate Question Committee has already done. They are at work on the problem; let's help them all we can.

G. W. Finley, National Secretary.

Report of Christmas Meeting of Committee on National Intercollegiate Debate Question.
The meeting was held in Chicago in connection with the convention of the National Association of Teachers of Speech. It was
agreed that the same procedure which was used this year would be used next. That means that a request to all chapters for suggested topics for next year will be sent out in time for replies to be in by May 1. These will be voted upon by the chapters before July 1. The committee will work on the wording of the topic and the final wording will be determined by a vote of the committee members and announced by the middle of September. We fought for the final wording to be voted on by the schools, but the Pi Kappa Delta representatives were the only ones who wanted it that way. We finally agreed to try the present plan one more year. We felt that if there is sufficient opposition to the present plan of letting the committee select the final wording, it should be very vigorously expressed to the chairman next year. The chairman of the committee this year will be a representative of Delta Sigma Rho.

The committee was also informed that the expenses this year amounted to $90.00. That exceeds the amount allowed by the National Association of Teachers of Speech by $40.00. The committee then agreed to ask each of the four forensic fraternities represented for additional support in the future not to exceed $15.00 a year. That would have to be approved by the national council of each fraternity.

Committee: Wilbur Moore
W. V. O’Connell, (substituting for Forrest Rose.)

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL UNIVERSITY
Continued from page 97

dred miles southeast of St. Louis. A number of additions have been made recently to the S. I. N. U. campus until at the present writing the college owns 176 acres. The faculty of 160 members serves not only the college but also the affiliated laboratory schools where prospective teachers complete their internship.

A bill converting Southern Illinois Normal University to the University of Southern Illinois with the addition of a Liberal Arts college offering the Liberal Arts degrees, preprofessional curricula, and eventually the Master’s Degree, will be presented to the legislature at the next session. Preliminary plans for the new organization, in addition to the teacher education program, provide for a college of agriculture, a college of liberal arts, a college of commerce, a school of nursing, of social service, and of vocational training of all kinds. Considerable emphasis will be placed on the fine and useful arts. Thus the Illinois Upsilon chapter of Pi Kappa Delta will benefit by the proposed conversion and development of S. I. N. U. Their prospects for a strong chapter very soon are extremely bright.
BEFORE THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

"We thought it was rhetoric when the Emperor of Ethiopia cried:—
"Do the people of the world not realize that by fighting on until
the bitter end I am not only performing my sacred duty to my people,
but standing guard in the last citadel of collective security? Are
they too blind to see that I have my responsibilities to the whole of
humanity to face? I must still hold on until my tardy allies ap-
pear. And if they never come, then I say prophetically and without
bitterness: The West will perish."

Herbert Agar, A TIME FOR GREATNESS.

"Thy speech betrayeth thee." BIBLE.

"No man is an Iland, intire of it selfe; every man is a piecee of the
Continent, a part of the maine; if a Clod bee washed away by the
Sea, Europe is the lesse, as well as if a Promontorie were, as well as
if a Mannor of they friends or of thine wonne were; any mans death
diminishes me, because I am involved in Mankind; And therefore
never send to know for whom the bell tolls; It tolls for thee."

—John Donne, Dean of St. Paul’s.

Where we come in:

"The man who has won his freedom, and how much more so the
spirit that has won its freedom, tramples ruthlessly upon that con-
temptible kind of comfort which tea grocers, Christians, cows, wom-
en, Englishmen, and other democrats worship in their dreams. The
free man is a warrior."—Nietzsche.

Progress of a great man:
1. Quits shining his own shoes.
2. Quits signing his own letters.
3. Quits writing his own speeches.

"All epoch-making revolutionary events have been produced not
by the written but by the spoken word."—Adolph Hitler, Mein
Kampf.
THE FIRST FREEDOM

The German people and the people of the conquered countries are forbidden on threat of death to listen to radio broadcasts from the United Nations. But even in the darkest days following Dunkerque the British government never prohibited its citizens from listening to German propaganda broadcasts and threats. In America we can tune our radios to Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo any time we want to. No wonder Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt at their historic Atlantic conference listed freedom of speech at the head of their list of the four essential freedoms for which we are fighting.

Freedom of speech is essential to human progress. Granted freedom of speech, and the other freedoms follow or may be achieved. But freedom of speech requires those who exercise it to be informed.

Say of gods above or man below,
What can we reason but from what we know.

When freedom of speech is denied, access to information must also be denied. If what people are to say is to be controlled, what they are to think must also be controlled by limiting the information they receive. Those governments which base their security on a broad, democratic foundation need an outspoken, informed people. The exercise of his freedom of speech drives the speaker on in his search of greater and more accurate information.

Axis propaganda rattles harmlessly off the British and American citizen. As long as he can ask and express his own ideas, he cannot be too seriously misled and the government need have no fear for civilian morale. But the totalitarian states are in a dither. Suppose conditions become so bad their citizens begin to murmur and ultimately speak? Suppose they do inform themselves?
“Speak that I may know you.” Your tongue betrays what you are, what you think, the quality of you. You are judged and placed by the words you use and the voice that utters them and, like it or not, the judgment is accurate. You speak with the voice and the language of the person you are, not with that of the person you hope people think you are.

Fine clothes and good grooming serve to open doors to you, but when you speak all that is forgotten. It is your tongue that speaks the first, last and imperative word. “She is good looking but the minute she opens her mouth it is all over.” “He makes a good appearance but he talks like an ignoramus.” You have heard this many times and know it to be true, yet the evil thing persists.

In every high school there are students who, in spite of all teaching, all warnings, make a game of using crude speech. They have the mistaken idea that it is beneath their dignity to talk grammatically, to use an adequate vocabulary, to cultivate a good speaking voice and some charm of manner. All this is “sissified” to them. They believe that crudeness is an indication of a strong personality. It is nothing but the indication of crass ignorance, inexcusable ignorance.

Your speaking voice is your introduction to strangers. If it is pleasant to hear they will listen. If it is harsh, strident, misplaced, they will turn from you and close not only their ears but their minds against you. You will be bundled with the duds and the dead ones.

Stand at the entrance of any high school and listen to the students talk. Listen to the voices, the choice of words, the expression of ideas, and pick out those you would like to hear again. You will have the top students of the school. That ought to mean something to you.

Watch your tongue.

—from Youth Today.

Former president Forrest H. Rose, who at the beginning of the school year took a leave from his instructional duties at Southeast Missouri State Teachers to become Field Representative of the Victory Speakers Bureau Section, Office of Civilian Defense, has recently resumed his duties at Cape Girardeau.
River Falls. Helen Loeb says:

Plans for the Province Convention for the Upper Mississippi are, as yet, incomplete. A tournament will be held—probably in St. Paul. Replies from member schools to a preliminary questionnaire concerning date, place, and events have not all come in. We are considering including a debate tournament, oratory, extempore speaking, discussion, radio speaking, and after-dinner-speaking.

Baldwin-Wallace.

Ohio Alpha is affected by travel conditions. However, we “carry on” with a message of “rebuilding” what is left of the world, after the war. We have not traveled out of the state but will have participated in at least 6 tournaments.

Macalester College. Harriet McPhetres says:

 Debate activities at Macalester on the part of the men’s teams has been curtailed and disrupted by the army reserve program, but the women have been debating quite successfully. Grace Langley and Jane Barnhart appeared in an audience debate with men from St. Thomas before the Jefferson Club of the Twin Cities and won the audience decision. They won the finals from St. Olaf College in the Red River Valley Tournament and attended the Rocky Mountain Speech Conference in Denver.

Nebraska Wesleyan University. Gale W. McGee says:

Nebraska Wesleyan tournament plans for the immediate future include the annual University of Nebraska meet, the Northwest tourney at St. Paul, Nebraska State Meet, and the Province of the Plains Tourney. Twenty teams participated in our one-day “Farewell For Arms” tourney January 16 to give those fellows about to be inducted into the armed forces one last chance at intercollegiate debating.

Southwestern Louisiana Institute. Martha de Gravelles says:

First on the list of Southwestern Louisiana Institute’s debate trips is the Mid-West Debate Tournament at Conway, Arkansas, which will be held in the middle of February. The squad also plans to attend the Savage Forensic at Durant, Oklahoma; the Province Convention at Commerce, Texas; and the Louisiana Forensic at Natchi-
toches. Besides taking these trips, the Southwestern debaters will be hosts on February 26, to debaters from Wheaton College, Illinois Mu. We have just been notified by Howard C. Morgan, executive-secretary of the Intercollegiate Peace Association, that Leonard Bienvenu, an orator at Southwestern has been awarded an honorable mention in the 1941-42 National Intercollegiate Peace Association Oratorical Contest.

Simpson College. Elmerine Sherman says:

Simpson won’t be able to attend Province this year, but we do intend to be represented at State Contest at Penn College, (Iowa Nu,) March 11-12.

George Pepperdine College. Eunice Hepler says:

On February 15, the Pepperdine debate squad leaves for Linfield College to attend its first provincial Pi Kappa Delta tournament. Coach Albert Lovelady plans to take with him: Eunice Hepler, Jean McKenzie, Bob Armstrong, Claude Spaethe, Bob Catheart, and Emmet Long.

Nebraska State Teachers College. Robertson Strawn says:

Mr. J. D. Hansen, director of the forensic program and sponsor of Pi Kappa Delta, has been granted a leave of absence to work on an advanced degree at the University of Iowa. During his absence the forensic program is continuing under the leadership of Virginia Henline, president of the Pi Kappa Delta.

Otterbein College. J. F. Smith says:

Dr. Anderson has two debate teams that are ready to invade the Province Tournament when that date is announced. In that company will also be two orators. We expect to go to the North Manchester, Indiana, tournament, and quite a number of other places if the army does not catch up with us. All these contestants will constitute a class for initiation into Pi Kappa Delta.

McPherson College. Maurice A. Hess says:

Kansas Omicron of McPherson plans definitely to attend the Provincial Tournament of the Plains. One or two earloads will go, depending upon available transportation, with entries probable in debate, extemp., and oratory. The season to date includes participation in four tournaments by teams numbering from four to seven each.
Lieut. Donald Newkirk, a charter member of Kansas Omicron, is stationed in England in personnel work with the air force.

Dr. D. W. Bittinger, debate coach of McPherson College, has been invited to return to his alma mater, the University of Pennsylvania, to deliver two lectures during schoolmen's week late in March.

*Hamline University. Charles S. Templar says:*

Each year Hamline University conducts an oratorical contest for men and one for women. This year four men competed and first place was won by Donald Soeffker, a senior who is awaiting his call to the Army. In the women's contest there were four competitors and first place was taken by Jeanette McDonald, a sophomore member of Pi Kappa Delta.

Only two men are still active in debate at Hamline, Fred Lamp and Alden Munson. Both are members of Pi Kappa Delta. Fred is in the Marine Reserve and Alden is in the Army Reserve. They expect to be called to active service within the next few weeks. George Helling, another member of the debate squad, has already reported for duty.

*Shurtleff College. Frederic Fadner says:*

If the war does not take the rest of my debaters we are expecting to go to the Province Convention. We started the season with a fine group, but Uncle Sam and the attractive opportunities for war work in this industrial area are taking their toll of the squad. Yes, we'll be there if ............!

*St. Olaf College. Mordella Dahl says:*

Six St. Olaf debaters took part in the Red River Valley tournament at Concordia College. Of the 13 debates participated in, ten were won and three lost. The girls' team, composed of Katherine Grandy and Vivian Sandquist, placed second in the women's division of the tournament. Each of the men's teams lost one of the preliminary rounds. Clayton LeFevere tied for the highest rating as an individual speaker. St. Olaf plans to send two men's teams and two women's teams to the Stevens Point tournament February 25 and 26. On March 13 we will be the host school to the Minnesota State Oratorical Contest.

*North Texas State College. Mary Frances Harris says:*

The Texas Eta Chapter at North Texas State in Denton continues its forensic activities despite wartime curtailments, not only in trans-
portation but in manpower as well. The squad won the sweepstakes trophy at the annual Baylor Tournament, and plans to attend the Durant, Oklahoma, meet in March. We are also looking forward to the trip to Commerce for the provincial later in the spring where we will enter debate, extemporaneous speaking, and oratory.

**College of the Pacific. Edward S. Betz says:**

California Delta Chapter is proceeding with plans for a full scale offensive on all fronts at the Province and the Pacific convention at Linfield College. We plan to enter both men and women in all events and our delegation will probably number ten. This is our major tournament this spring and may culminate our contest activity for the year—during the remainder of the semester we will give our greater attention to local speaking engagements.

**Redlands University. E. R. Nichols says:**

Debate at the University of Redlands for the second semester of 1942 and '43 will be reduced greatly as the squad remaining is small. Plans are being made to attend the Province Convention at Linfield College, McMinnville, Oregon, February 18-20. Four debaters and Coach E. R. Nichols will travel north on the Southern Pacific. The debaters to make the trip are: Tom Haldorsen and Roy Poole; Elaine Freeman and Warren Christopher. The first two are juniors and Poole may be called to military service soon as he is in the Army Reserve. Haldorsen and Christopher are Navy Reserve. Poole and Elaine Freeman are two of the distinguished orators of the Pacific Coast. Miss Freeman won three firsts at the Phi Rho Pi National last spring. For two years Poole has won consistently from all coast speakers. Haldorsen is one of the coast's able debaters and extemporaneous speakers and has a consistent record of wins and high standing. Christopher is a promising freshman debater.

**Dakota Wesleyan University. Mrs. Helen Buchanan says:**

George McGovern and Matt Smith, Jr., of Mitchell won championship honors in debate for Dakota Wesleyan University at the four
state tournament held at Moorhead, Minnesota, Friday and Saturday, February 5 and 6. Besides composing the only undefeated team of the 32 which participated in men’s debate these speakers also won highest individual honors, McGovern winning top ranking as an individual speaker with 350 points and Smith following closely with 345.

Southern Illinois Normal University. Dorothy B. Magnus says:

Since the shortages of tires and gasoline plus certain other difficulties of transportation have arisen, the Illinois Upsilon Chapter of Pi Kappa Delta at Carbontale is not scheduling any intercollegiate debates this year. However, the active chapter hopes to send a delegate to the provincial meeting at Normal, Illinois, this spring.

Louisiana College. Wilmer C. Fields says:

In addition to attending some of the regular tournaments held in this area of the south, we have conducted a highly successful and very enjoyable tournament among the students of the college. Thus, a larger number of debaters are getting experience for membership in Pi Kappa Delta. We are planning to attend three more tournaments—The Savage Forensic, Durant, Oklahoma; Louisiana State Normal College, Natchitoches, Louisiana; and the Provincial Tournament in Commerce, Texas.

Southeastern State College, Oklahoma. T. A. Houston says:

We have attended three tournaments this year and have two more before the Provincial meet at Commerce, Texas. We are planning to make this meeting the climax of our year’s program.

Maryville College. Phyllis Cayn says:

Maryville is following a program this season not too greatly reduced from other years. Two girls’ teams will participate in the Women’s Smoky Mountain Tourney at Virginia Intermont to be held on February 26-27. Also tentative plans are being made to enter the Provincial Pi Kappa Delta and the Grand Eastern Tourneys later on.

Mr. A. F. Pieper, Assistant Debate coach, left the College on January 15 and is now at Parris Island, South Carolina, in the U. S. Marines.

Marietta College. Wesley P. Callender, Jr. says:

On January 13, 1943, Marietta played host to a team from Western Reserve University in a non-decision debate. David Rood and Stanley Morris composed the Marietta affirmative team.
Plans were made to attend the Pi Kappa Delta regional tourney at Heidelberg originally scheduled for February 19 and 20. However, since this was postponed the club made plans to attend the Ohio Men's Intercollegiate Debate Tournament to be held at Capital University on March 5 and 6. This was done because the club may lose several members to the armed services in the near future.

Concordia College.

Minnesota Zeta Chapter of Pi Kappa Delta, Concordia College, Moorhead, Minnesota sponsored the Tenth Annual Red River Valley Forensic Tournament on February 5 and 6. While the number of speech events was reduced and the attendance was also somewhat smaller, the tournament was regarded as definitely successful. The expression "the most earnest body of young speakers we have heard," voices the consensus of opinion of those who have observed these events. The veteran speech coach in attendance was Prof. P. J. Harkness, Teachers' College, Aberdeen, S. Dakota. He has attended nine of the ten tournaments, missing one by reason of illness, but his teams have participated in all. Prof. Peter Anderson, Concordia, was director of the tournament.

Linfield College. R. D. Mahaffey says:

The Pacific Province hereby challenges any other province in the country to equal our record for the Province Convention. Here is our registration for the tournament that will be held here on February 18, 19, 20. Washington and Oregon and Idaho, one hundred percent; the only active chapter in Montana attending; four out of five California chapters in attendance with the fifth officially excused because of administrative rulings out of their control. Neither of the Arizona chapters will be here but they have sent their official reports and when you consider the fact that they would have to travel over 3,000 miles apiece to get here we are able to excuse them. Total round-trip mileage travelled figured on a chapter basis, not individual, will amount to the tidy sum of 13,500. If we were to figure out the individual miles travelled it would be almost unbelievable—we won't do that because some of the other provincials might feel too badly. Two of our chapters are bringing at least twenty people apiece. Don't tell me Pi Kappa Delta and forensics are dead. Travel is really tough here on the coast and we all realize it, but we feel that we are doing something worthwhile and are preparing ourselves to do a better job in our home schools and communities.

There will be thirty schools all told in the tournament competing
in three styles of debate; traditional, one-man, and direct clash. Extemp with the topic “Our War Program”; oratory; after-dinner speaking with the topic of “Education”; impromptu with current editorials; and a student congress dealing with the problem of “Post War Organization”.

College of Puget Sound. W. A. Koivisto says:

The College of Puget Sound, Washington Alpha, held its tenth annual state wide high school tournament on February 13 and 14. Mary Elizabeth Morton, special distinction member and women’s debate manager was the general director of the meet. Forty seven debate teams and forty-one extemp speakers, representing twenty high schools participated.

Keeping up the usual custom at the College of Puget Sound, the full squad of twelve members and our coach, Charles T. Battin, are going to the annual invitational tournament at Linfield College. Six members are also entering the regional Pi Kappa Delta tournament held as a tournament within a tournament at the same time.

Hope College. William Schrier says:

Len Sibley, John Ayers, Calvin De Vries, and Wilbur Brandli will represent Hope College at the State Men’s Debate Tournament, Saturday, February 13. Four girls will go to Albion to debate in the State Women’s tournament Saturday, February 20. On February 26 and 27 the entire squad with exception of the freshmen will journey to the Manchester tournament.

Three upper-classmen have left our ranks this semester: Clinton Harrison, Andrew Veldhuis, and Daniel Fylstra. Harrison and Veldhuis last year had an exceptional record in Pi Kappa Delta.

In the senior division of the Whitewater, Wisconsin, tournament, February 12-3, Wheaton, with 17 wins, placed first; Augustana, with 15 wins out of 20 debates was second. In the junior division Augustana came in first. Wheaton and the University of Wisconsin were second.—Augustana Observer.

The Wheaton, Illinois Mu, and Alabama Beta women were scheduled to debate the permanent federal union question on the Alabama campus March 2.—The Alabamian.

George St. Angelo, North Central, Illinois Iota, won the discussion contest at the Whitewater, Wisconsin, tournament, February 12-3.—The College Chronicle.
Arena, a debating club organized on the campus of Central State Teachers, Oklahoma Iota, in 1909, has suspended operations because its members have gone to war. "Some of us may not come back from this mess, but wherever we are, we know Arena men will conduct themselves as Men," the final statement announced. "Arena men may die, but Arena will go on forever." — The Vista.

The University of Nebraska forensic tournament was held February 26-7. More than 150 representatives from 23 colleges in seven states participated in debate, discussion of the manpower and post war problems, Victory speaking, and radio newscasting.

The Illinois Intercollegiate Oratorical Association held its meet at Augustana, the Xi chapter, February 19-20. Hugo Pearson and Eloise Schmitz won the oratorical contests. Harold Brack the extempore contest for the host school.—Augustana Observer.

Dr. Eugene Staley, Hastings, Nebraska Delta, 1925, has recently been appointed by President Roosevelt as Chief Economic Adviser on Rehabilitation Problems in the government's office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations. He will work with Herbert H. Lehman who recently resigned as governor of New York to become head of this important branch of the government. For the past five years Dr. Staley has been teaching in the Department of International Relations of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Medford, Massachusetts.—The Hastings Collegian.

Alvin N. Rognes, who debated for Augustana, South Dakota Eta, and won the state extempore contest in 1927, appeared at the other Augustana, Illinois Xi, during February, sixteen years after his earlier honors, as inspirational leader of Religious Emphasis week. He is now regional advisor of the Lutheran Students' Association of America.—Augustana Observer.
Harold Brack and Hugo Pearson of Augustana, Illionis Xi; and Mary Francis Harris and James Warren Prothro of North Texas State Teachers, are among the 36 surviving speakers among an original 261 in the American Economic Foundation National Radio Prize debate. They are, in fact, the only Pi Kappa Delta members left in the competition. Announcement of these selections was based on briefs submitted. The Augustana boys were scheduled to speak in a run-off with two University of Iowa debaters over station WOC from 9:30 to 10:15 February 27. They will appear on opposite sides. The best speaker will receive an award of $50; the second, $25. On April 18, the four best from the nation, as selected from written arguments, will appear on the “Wake Up, America” program from New York City in a final contest. The two highest ranking debaters will receive $1,250 and $750 in war bonds and cash.—Augustana Observer.

May Rock, Northern Teachers, South Dakota Zeta, tied with Alvira Locker of Iowa Teachers for the honor of being the best individual debater in the Red River Valley Tournament, at Moorhead, Minnesota Zeta, tournament, February 5-6.—The Exponent.

A fifteen minute black out in the middle of the program the Heidelberg, Ohio Beta, students were giving before the Fremont Junior Chamber of Commerce failed to halt the discussion. This was one of several student programs on post-war reconstruction given by former president Hopkins’ students.—The Kilikilik.

Harriet McPhetres, last year student representative on the National Council, is now debate coach at her alma mater, Macalester, Minnesota Alpha. Her girls won the Red River Valley Tournament February 5-6.—The Mac Weekly.

Vincent LaBarbera, Grove City, Pennsylvania Alpha, senior, gave the first talk for the recently organized Pi Kappa Delta speakers bureau before the local Kiwanis Club. He traced the history of Boy Scout activities to an organization sponsoring such activities.—The Collegian.

Imogene Troop, Flora Mae Duncan, Dale Womble, and Philip Norman, under the direction of Prof. Pelsma, presented a debate on the permanent federal union question as the assembly program at Pittsburg Teachers, Kansas Theta, January 7.—The Collegio.

Four freshmen boys, Carl Fisher, Gene Andereck, Lloyd Collins, and Bobby Rothschild, were received into the Kirksville Teachers, Missouri Theta chapter, January 21.—The Teachers College Index.
GREETINGS FROM FORMER PRESIDENT CAPP

Former National President Glenn R. Capp and his wife are now stationed at an army camp at Sherman, Texas. He sends regards to all PKD's. "I am certainly encouraged," he writes, "that most of the chapters are carrying on even if they do have to curtail their programs. I am looking forward to the time when I can again actively participate in PKD activities. Glenn R. Capp, 2nd Lt. AC."

Prof. Edwin H. Paget, North Carolina State, who has developed the Direct Clash Debate, writes that sectional championships will be awarded at the direct clash debates at Third Annual Direct Clash Debate Tournament at the University of Toledo, November 20-21, 1942; East Central, Oklahoma Eta, Tournament, November 27-8, 1942; Appalachian Mountain Tournament, Boone, North Carolina, December 10-12, 1942; Thirteenth Annual Linfield, Oregon, Tournament, February 18-20, 1943; Manchester, Indiana, February 19-20. Fourteenth Annual Savage, Durant, Oklahoma, March 4-6; Volunteer, Jackson, Tennessee, March 4-6, 1943; and Puget Sound, Washington, March, 1943.

Pi Kappa Delta teams won major honors in the Thirteenth Annual Mid-South Debate Tournament, Conway, Arkansas, February 12-13. Southeastern Teachers, Oklahoma Theta, won the senior men's division of the tournament; Ouachita, Arkansas Beta, senior women's division; and Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Gamma, junior men's division.

Forty-five teams from twelve colleges participated in the eleventh annual invitational Debate Tournament at Normal University, Illinois Eta, January 15-6.—The Vidette.

Book Reviews


This is a very convenient pocket manual for voice drill. It presents much of the proved, common material which appears in all standard texts. Its convenient size is its chief recommendation; its chief demerits are its claims of new discoveries and inventions which suggest charlatanism.