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The Forensic
Of Pi Kappa Delta

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10. Province of the Northwest
Professor J. R. Pelsma, former head of the department of speech at Kansas State Teachers College at Pittsburg, retired from active teaching in 1947. He was an active member of Pi Kappa Delta from 1916 to 1947, during which time he organized Oklahoma Alpha and Kansas Theta. Since his retirement, he has been traveling. His trips have included a cruise of the Mediterranean and the Caribbean Seas and a trip to England and Europe during the past summer. Professor Pelsma's views on Contest Orations reflect a wide experience and should be beneficial to all PKD's.

Contest Orations

J. R. Pelsma, Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg

The final word in any department of Public Speaking will never be written. This article merely desires to give the ball a kick. Whether it will touch the ground within bounds we know not; still, it would be a pleasure either to have the ball returned or advanced.

A contest oration is one manufactured and presented for exhibition purposes; usually, before a dozen citizens, one-half relatives, and a few drafted students representing the rival institutions.

The chief aim in most of the contest orations is to win the decision of the judges. And who are the judges? Usually the department of English passes upon the composition and members of the bar, pulpit or chair on delivery. The contest aiming at a high percent on composition, fashions his production after a literary style gleaned from criticisms of his weekly themes in English. The product is a pretty little essay, polished and decorated. Examples may be found in any collection of winning college orations. They are in the field of the intellectual not the emotional, convincing rather than persuading. Like many intellectual sermons, without plan or purpose, beginning with an exposition of the text and continuing in an expository style until the half-hour is up and then stopping, sometimes. The congregation says, "How lovely!" "How charmingly he says those nice things." Or the men say, "That was a — — fine talk," and drop into the first saloon on their way home.

But the many marks of distinction between the oration, essay, lecture, etc. are left to a number of excellent texts on Oratory.

Now, what should be the characteristics of a contest oration?

First, it must be an oration. Second, it must be a model oration. Third, it must be a psychological, practical, logical, typical, and expedient model.

The oration operates in the domain of the Volition. To reach this realm it must enter at the intellect and march thru the well worn popular paths of the Emotions. It functions in stimulating the Will to physical activity or to make a choice. The subject must be oratorical, universal, fundamental, apposite; relative to duty, virtue, or happiness. You cannot write an oration on "Potato Bugs."

The model oration must have an appropriate Introduction. In length about one-tenth of the entire production. It may be a general statement bearing directly on the theme, or it may present an interesting graphic picture germane to the subject. In this the oration and essay differ little.

The body of the oration, about eight times the length of the Introduction, should be divided into two parts, (1) The Problem, (2) The Solution. (Here is where we cinch the
saddle of our hobby.) The Problem deals with some past or present need. Something which was or should be changed. Some wrong that should be righted. It presents a dark picture. The blacker this can be painted the better.

The Solution solves the Problem; explains the remedy for the past or present ills. It portrays a bright picture, the whiter the better.

The Conclusion is an appeal to the audience to accept the orator’s solution to the problem.

To illustrate: Suppose the subject is “George Washington.” The Introduction will dwell on heroes in general, the value of great men, etc., or, perhaps, a picture of a young surveyor, or a description of a vine-clad mansion on a Virginia plantation. Since the purpose of an Introduction is to gain the good will of the audience and arouse interest, the particular type is not essential. The Problem might narrate the critical political situation of the Colonists at the beginning of the American Revolution, and the dangers threatening the new Federation. The Solution would explain how Washington solved this problem, overcame the existing evils, and was a mighty factor in establishing the United States. Especially what traits of Washington were exercised in solving the problems before him. The Conclusion would be an appeal to the audience to accept the judgment of the orator in his selection of those characteristics, and an encouragement to cultivate similar virtues in solving their own problems.

Again, “An Unknown Hero.” Problem: The awful condition of the lepers on Molokai Island, and their need of a friend. Solution: Father Dadein’s sacrifice in going to their assistance and ameliorating their condition. Conclusion: “Go thou and do likewise” to fellow beings in distress and exercise the virtues of the Unknown Hero.

Again, take some social, economical or political subject, as: “Modern Moloch.” Problem: Frightful condition of child labor. Solution: Equal suffrage, or Socialism, or any other reparation which may seem adequate. Conclusion: Vote right, or apply the remedy suggested.

Time usually permits of but one big problem and one appropriate solution. There can be no fixed ratio relative to the problem and solution. Sometimes the problem is by far the more important; sometimes the problem may almost be conceded; it may be an evil so prominent that it is universally recognized and admitted, hence should be touched on lightly. Again, often the solution may be granted if the problem is manifest. However, an appropriate problem and adequate solution must always be in evidence in some degree.

The above outline is defended: (1) because it is psychological. An oration is designed to persuade the hearer to perform some act; there must necessarily be something to be changed. The will is not stimulated to activity without an incentive. The audience must be made conscious that present conditions are not satisfactory. But this is not sufficient. A reasonable remedy must be advanced or the will still refuses to act. The appeal must strike home, it must be made as personal as possible to be effective.

(2) It is practical because it is psychological. Also, the demand for oratory, past and present, was and is occasioned by some problem needing solution. The lawyer in his plea to the jury shows that an injustice has been done his client, and explains why he should be freed. The solution is simple. Or he may state why the prisoner is a menace to society and argue at some length why the death penalty is the only safe solution, and then appeals to the jury to accept his solution to the problem and vote as he directs. In the other present great field of oratory, the pulpit, the minister when he preaches a sermon, not merely reads a flowery exposition of some tempting text, has for his subject, “Christ.” He shows the great need of the world; portrays the blackness of some form of sin. Then explains how Christ came to redeem mankind from this sin. And concludes by appealing to his congregation to accept his solution—Christ—as a savior for their own sins. Now this plan may not harmonize with the latest treatise on homiletics, but we aver that it agrees with the oldest, and declare that more sermons have assumed this form than any other. The legislator will point out the necessity of the present bill and show that this particular bill proves a reparation. The platform orator, also, pronounces the present party in power corruptors; paints the ruling politicians with a brush dipped in Stygian blackness; then proves with pretty phrases that the election of the other party would be the only practical solution to the problem of restoring the nation’s prosperity. The eulogy is usually biographical and dwells on the virtues of the hero, and how he overcame the difficulties in his path. The occasional speech at a town meeting, commercial club, or religious society, emphasizes a pressing need, and presents a plausible cure; outlined respectively in somber and lucid colors.
(3) In proving the plan practical it was shown to be typical of the four great types of Oratory—Forensic, Deliberative, Pulpit, and Demonstrative. Again, it is typical because any oratorical matter can be moulded into this form, and in spite of the seeming *circulus in probando* any subject that will not conform to the plan suggested is not general, not cosmic, not persuasive, hence not oratorical.

(4) It is logical because it is both psychological and typical; also, because the contest oration should present a unity, a completeness, a finality. Like a group of speakers on one side of a question for debate, they must prove all three of the main issues usually prominent in every debatable question, i.e., the affirmative will prove (a) that a change is desirable, (b) that the plan proposed is adequate, (c) that it is practicable. Now, the orator must debate one side alone, so he outlines (a) as Problem and Unites (b) and (c) for his Solution.

(5) It is expedient because it is practical and typical. The contest oration is frequently the only oration high school or college students will write. They should be encouraged to work on a model type. If competent judges are secured it should enhance their chance of winning, if not, they would be Clayish enough to rather be right than rule.

From winning college orations at least one-fourth are written on historical characters or on some dominant phase of their personality. And about one-half of winning high school orations have some hero for their subject. Why? It is easier to write an oration with some strong character as a background, besides it is easily moulded into the typical shape. Every man who becomes famous solves some difficult problem, in truth, he became renowned because he was master. The qualities of his personality which permitted him to overcome difficulties are virtues universally admired. However, care should be taken and not detail more biography than which directly reflects on the solution of the problem.

So many orations are weak in the Conclusion. Oh, so very weak! Some just quit; some summarize, essay like; some wind up with a pretty bit of poor poetry. When they conclude the audience heave a sigh of relief, or say, “How sweet.” Not, “We will march against Philip.”

The model suggested may seem staid and formal. Granted. Contest orations are so because of “The nature of the brute.” Every one knows they are for exhibition purposes. There is no intention of fighting a real battle. They are merely playing at the game of oratory. It is a “cut and dried” affair. They are delivered to win the votes of the judges and the applause of their friends, relatives, and prospective relatives. Contestants do not attempt to persuade the audience to their way of thinking. It is at best only a training for the real conflicts with evils, wrongs, and oppressions which challenge their efforts after college days are past,—hence should be typical and practical.

In conclusion, permit a few observations to contestants not found in every chapter on Oratory.

1. The first sentence of an oration should be short and of universal acceptance.

2. Eliminate absolutely the egotistical, “I think so,” “We,” “Our,” etc. Unless the author is an expert, his opinion is worth very little. State facts and proofs.

3. Be sure to make the appeal personal, not broad and general. Hit ’em in the eye.

4. Don’t be afraid to choose an unpopular subject. You may have some “small” judges who will let their prejudice overcome their judgement; but if your bosom burns to champion a just and expedient cause, go to it.

5. If the limit is 2000 words write 1990. Never over run the limit.

6. Have one big problem and one adequate solution, not a conglomerate of little problems and many unconvincing solutions.

7. Unless the negative side is consuming your conscience, choose the affirmative. It will catch the vote. It is the popular side. The world has a grouch at things as they are and will look with favor on any feasible reform. This is more generally true when the judges come from the pulpit or the chair. Their heads are full of chimerical schemes of reform. Reason: Any change would improve their condition.

8. If you haven’t an oratorical production upon an oratorical subject don’t expect to deliver it oratorically.

9. Insist on being graded by rank, 1, 2, 3, etc. not by the respective sums obtained by adding the percents of the different judges. Such grading is unfair.

10. Use your influence in securing competent judges. The fact that a man holds a professorship in a college does not qualify him for a judgeship on an oratorical contest. He is no more competent to judge the merits of an oration or debate than a classical musical composition. His usual monotonous, uninteresting lectures, and drowsy, droning hymning are at par. And it is generally conceded that many cannot tell a musical note from a bank note; but no wonder, both are equally unfamiliar.
The articles, My Forensic Career, Nostalgia, and Mesopotamia were written by student members of Pi Kappa Delta. Since The Forensic is the voice of our organization, the editor is happy to present them and would welcome other student articles based on forensic experiences, values, or suggestions.

My Forensic Career

Teresa Serio, South Dakota State College

In 1945 when I began high school, the popular policy of developing a ‘well rounded’ student personality through emphasis on extra-curricular activities had just come into vogue.

I went through four years of musical, journalistic, athletic, dramatic and forensic activities competing rather anxiously with a hundred other students in my class to see who would have the longest list of activities besides their name in the senior yearbook.

When I began college I found that the same situation existed. Anyone who wanted to be recognized as a leader had to be a ‘joiner’ and ‘belonger.’

Now, as I finish my senior year in college and look back on four years of frenzied high school activity and four more years of only slightly less frenzied college life, it is easy for me to see that the hours I have spent on forensic work are the only ones that have repaid in full for the effort put forth.

I believe that the fact that one of my girl friends, herself an avid debater, talked me into going out for debate when I was a sophomore in high school has had more to do with determining my career choice than any other single incident. Because of that beginning as an inexperienced and thoroughly frightened young debater I have followed the trail of speech activities until now I’m nearly ready to embark on a career in radio.

Through three years of high school speech work I managed to progress to a point where I could stand up and speak in front of an audience without becoming completely terrified, I could speak, rather briefly to be sure but fairly logically, with no preparation, and I had become a fanatic about radio.

When I began my college work, I was practically living in the campus radio station. I went out for debate and extempe but radio speech was the thing that interested me most. I’m sure I must have given the station staff many qualms with my eagerness to do anything and everything and my almost complete lack of knowledge as to how anything and everything should be done. But they were patient and let me try everything. In two years I found I could write and read almost professional sounding scripts and commercials, I was running as many as four programs a week, acting as program director, learning a lot and having fun. My third year at the station was spent as manager and then I realized more fully what problems the previous staff had suffered with me—all eagerness and no experience.

My experience in debate and extempe have been invaluable to my progress in the field of radio. Radio writers have to learn to write as briefly and concisely as possible, and they must be able to cram all the vital facts into a brief time. I think the same definition fits a debaters technique, and the years I spent organizing, thinking out and giving ten minute constructives and five minute rebuttals helped form my thinking patterns to follow the radio writers rule of “Say it all but keep it simple.”

Actually, it would be impossible to list all the things I’ve learned and gained from eight years of debate and extempe work. I’ve learned to read and keep abreast of current affairs, to think logically, to express myself, to judge between hearsay, opinions and facts. I’ve gained poise and much needed temper control. These are only a few of the more evident advantages of my forensic career. There are many more, possibly some that I’m not even aware of but which have changed my personality and helped me build my life.

As a closing thought I’d like to say that I think all people who have been lucky enough to have been guided into forensic work should
feel it their responsibility to guide others into the field. The ability to express oneself is essential in all walks of life and I think everyone should have the opportunity to develop this talent through an active forensic program.

Nostalgia

PHYLIS BURGESS, Concordia College

Through the deep wet snow of a spring blizzard such as only Minnesota can provide, through torrents of rain and across Lake Michigan on a rolling boat, the Minnesota Zeta chapter members representing Concordia College, Moorhead, Minnesota, trekked to the national convention. The first impression—"Well, what do you know, the Kalamazoo campus looks just like the picture."

Then other debaters began to fill the empty halls. Old rivals seemed like good pals in the sea of strange faces and "foreign" accents. Debaters became acquainted as they never could in many hours of competition. Contests are for learning as well as for winning. Some other section of the country seems to use a different type of debating, or puts emphasis on some segment of the question which was less important in your province. In the individual events you meet more people—and wonder how you are rating. Suddenly it’s all over. Either you’re happy or you wished you had worked harder. “We wouldn’t have lost that debate if only . . .” And so it goes.

You leave for home in an outburst of fury by mother nature which makes insignificant the contests of man which are just concluded. And then, when you finally get around to throwing away those old debate notes you’ve been saving all season—you don’t know why—each scrap brings back memories of battles, lost and won, nostalgia sets in. You wish fervently you had more years of debate ahead and another national convention to look forward to. But I don’t need to tell you this, for when Dr. Toussaint spoke, when you stop and remember, you’ve felt it too—haven’t you?

Mesopotamia

PHILIP JACKMAN, Nebraska Wesleyan

Eleven men sat in eleven cells. Eleven men watched the shadows of eleven nooses sway back and forth on the bars of their cells. In the morning they would all be dead. Because of the eleven nooses? Why, a knotted piece of rope has no power of its own. It couldn’t put handcuffs on a man and lock him in a prison cell.

Listen to this: “The accused are creatures who long ago lost the right to be called men. When looking at them one is reminded of the pictures from Korea of the spiders, bugs, and rats carrying with them the plague, typhoid, and cholera.”

Words. The words of the official Communist newspaper in Prague concerning the purge of eleven former top Czechoslovakian Communists. It was these words, and others like them, that turned the Czech public against their one-time leaders. It was these words which had the power to kill eleven men.

How did they get this strange power which causes men to rise up and strike down their brothers? How are we also the victims of them? To answer these questions we must first lay bare two roots—words that CUT and words that CLOUD—which nourish this tree of power—the power to KILL. And we must answer them as they are at the very heart of this pointless misery and suicide which grips the world today.

First: words that CUT. An old proverb says that “an acute word cuts deeper than a sharp weapon.” This is just another way of saying that words can stir us emotionally. And when we connect them with deep-felt things or experiences, they CUT us.

Oh, we say: “Sticks and stone may break my bones, but words can never hurt me.” But we still pout in a corner when people call us “cripple,” “homely,” “poor,” “from-the-other-side-of-the-tracks,” “a farm kid.” That the paraplegic down the street doesn’t let the word “cripple” bother him or the plain-featured girl next door doesn’t cry over the word “homely” makes little difference to us. For we label these words: “Poison—Do Not Touch.”

Well, so what if a few words hurt our feelings now and then? They just make us uncomfortable. “Just uncomfortable?” Or can’t they influence the whole course of a person’s life. They helped turn John from a happy, well-adjusted individual into one of those miserable derelicts of society—a bum. While I was working at a road-side inn last summer, he drifted in—hungry, unhappy, bitter. A sad example of what words can do to a person. For years he had labored in hard-rock mines, so he spoke slightly of himself as a “laborer.” He had crushed an arm in the mines, so he was just a “4-F.” A young, intel-
ligent fellow—but a "laborer" and a "4-F," so he was a bum.

Deep within John, and deep within us, lies the root of words that CUT — these words which we connect with deep-felt experience. Out of us it can sap the power to KILL, as can the second and equally powerful root: words that CLOUD.

The Chinese have a saying: "A word too little is better than a word too much." That is to say, a word that has a simple, definite meaning is better than a word with a broad, vague meaning. These "words too much" or "broad, vague words" are the ones that CLOUD. They cause a lot of trouble because they don't have their feet on the good, hard pavement of facts. They are abstract words which stand for ideas—but nobody is quite sure just what the ideas are.

I once knew a fellow who would actually sit down and read the dictionary! You know, one of these kind who say "kindly convey the fatty constituent of milk" instead of "please pass the butter." He loved "big words," even when he didn't know what the idea was behind them. Just so they were big. But big words are a little less humorous when they are used to decide the fate of a person, an institution, a nation.

"Big words" weren't funny to Mack Ingram, a Negro farmer in North Carolina, who was sentenced to two years in jail for assault upon a 17-year-old girl. Assault? Well, supposedly he "leered" at the girl from fifty feet away. Big words weren't funny to the state government of Oklahoma when a hundred employees resigned because they were required to sign an oath stating that they were not Communists. Big words weren't funny to the German people who were told by Hitler to find "Lebensraum" or "living space." Will someone please tell me just what "assault," "Communist," and "living space" mean?

Are there two people here who could completely agree on their meaning? Take it from me, there aren't. Or they wouldn't have caused so much misunderstanding and hardship. Is it any wonder that words can CLOUD our thinking when they can mean different things to different people?

Is it any wonder that clever people use these words that CLOUD our thinking as well as words that CUT into our emotions to lead us around by the nose? It's quite a temptation. When Warren G. Harding was asked what "Americanism" meant, he replied: "I don't know, but it's a damn good word to win an election." It can be carried to ridiculous extremes. The eighteenth century actor, David Garrick, once remarked that the eloquent preacher, George Whitefield, "could make men laugh or weep by pronouncing the word Mesopotamia." A moving, sonorous word — which meant nothing.

It is from countless words equally as ridiculous as "Mesopotamia" that the "strange power" we spoke of earlier comes. At best, it will merely make us uncomfortable and confused. At worst—it can KILL us.

Words that CUT can KILL. When I was ten I became acquainted with a boy about my age who had a peculiar mild form of epilepsy which caused tantrums rather than convulsions. Occasionally the boy—whom we'll call Tom—would overhear one of his parents saying: "I guess there isn't much we can do with
him. We certainly put up with a lot of naughtiness on account of his condition.” His teachers in school told him: “Tom, you’re flunking most of your studies.” He brooded over these words—“naughty,” “condition,” “flunking”—for they cut him deeply. One spring afternoon he hung himself.

Words that CLOUD can KILL. Hundreds of rows of American crosses a thousand crosses long bear mute testimony to this fact. They cover the fields of Flanders. We had to wage a war to “make the world safe for Democracy.” They cover the beaches of Normandy. Lebesraum. They cover the battered ridges of Korea—some top brass don’t see eye to eye on “equal repatriation of prisoners.”

The same pattern runs through all this death and destruction that started way back there with “cripple” and “assault.” The growth of the tree—from the tips of the two sturdy roots, words that CUT and CLOUD, to the top of the tree, words that KILL—is complete. And we sit back and let it happen.

Can we do anything about it? Yes—and not just through influential people. It’s a job for each of us, for each person affects others by the way he hears words and the way he uses them. Each of us should take it upon himself to be the master of dangerous, powerful words.

First, we could master the idea that words can CUT, CLOUD, and KILL.

Second, we could master the ability to recognize words that CUT, CLOUD, and KILL.

Third, we could master the technique of avoiding them whenever possible and substituting clear, concrete, uncolored words.

Only people united in a common cause of wiping and cutting cloudy Mesopotamias out of widespread usage can hope to topple the tree of words that KILL. But it would be a fight worth twice the struggle if we could achieve a tenth of what one man did in his fight against words that CUT, CLOUD, and KILL. Above those who cried “blasphemers,” “magician,” “rabble-rouser,” and “devil” to mislead the people, rose the clear and simple words of a man who wanted no one to mistake what he was trying to say. Some were forceful enough to echo from the rocky hills of a sun-bleached land down through two millennia of time. Some speak of love, others of forgiveness, and a few—of words: “Hear and understand; not that which goeth into the mouth defileth a man; but that which cometh out of the mouth, this defileth a man.”

### Speech Tournaments, 1953-1954

Kansas State Teachers College debate tournament, February 5-6, Junior and Senior divisions in debate, oratory, after-dinner speaking, poetry reading. Professor Mary M. Roberts is director of the tournament.

Nineteenth Annual Louisiana Speech Tournament, Northwestern State College, Natchitoches, March 19-20. Dr. Donald L. Graham is director.

Magnolia Speech Tournament, Mississippi State College for Women, Columbus, March 5-6. Men and women’s divisions in debate, extemporaneous speaking, oratory, reading, and after-dinner speaking. Dr. Harvey Cromwell is director.

Third Annual Contest in Public Discussion conducted by Dr. Wayne Thompson, Speech Department, University of Illinois, Navy Pier, Chicago 11, Illinois.

1. Any College in the United States may enter a team of five members, all of whom must be full-time undergraduates.
2. The discussion team will prepare a twenty-five minute presentation recorded on single track tape at 7 1/2 inches per second.
3. The topic will be the national discussion question. The “team” may consider the whole topic or a phase of it.
4. Tapes should be clearly labeled, but the recording should not reveal the identity of the school. Students may call each other by name, however.
5. The intention of entering is to be mailed by October 24, 1953, to Dr. Wayne N. Thompson, University of Illinois, Navy Pier, Chicago 11, Illinois. Recordings are to be shipped by the competing institutions between November 2 and 6 to the sectional judging center assigned by the tournament manager.
6. A fee of two dollars to cover postage, secretarial help, and administrative costs should accompany the intent to enter.
7. The contest is one in Public discussion, not group discussion. It is the presentation of a thoughtful, interesting program to an audience. The criteria for judging are (1) amount, quality, and relevancy of the information; (2) originality and accuracy of thought; (3) progression of thought; (4) interestingness; and (5) delivery.
CHARLES T. BATTIN

Dr. Charles T. Battin, head of the department of economics and business administration, College of Puget Sound, charter member of Kansas Alpha (first chapter of Pi Kappa Delta) and owner of key number 8, exemplifies those characteristics that have made Pi Kappa Delta the outstanding force for democratic living it occupies in college and universities of the United States today. A graduate of Ottawa University in 1913, he, as he phrased it, "an academic bum" having studied at the University of Kansas, Rochester University and Theological Seminary, Université de Montpellier (France), the University of Washington, and the University of Chicago from which he holds the Ph.D. degree.

Dr. Battin has held many offices in PKD and has not missed a national convention since 1934. He is at present acting mayor of Tacoma, Washington, and was recently elected member of the City Council.

Friendly, scholarly, sincere—Peitho Kal Dikia, the art of persuasion beautiful and just—all come to mind as you listen to Dr. Battin reminisce on the founders and the early days of Pi Kappa Delta.

EARL HUFFOR

When the Sam Houston State Teachers College debaters were returning from a trip to the West in 1928, they named their organization "The Huffor Club" to show appreciation of their coach, Earl Huffor. Later that Spring, a chapter of Pi Kappa Delta was awarded the college. Some of those same young men came back to the campus in July, 1952, and joined more recent debaters in promoting a celebration honoring their old coach and friend. As a result of this gathering the current catalog of the college carries the following:

A group of ex-students led by former members of the debating club, in appreciation of the services of their coach for thirty-five years, established a fund to be known as the "Earl Huffor Award Fund" . . . to be given each year at commencement to a student who has a good record in English and/or Speech . . .

In the summer of 1952, the faculty held a reception honoring Dr. and Mrs. Huffor for their 35 years' service in the college community. A colleague said, "When a person is as versatile as he, one is at a loss to know where to begin to tell about him. Of course
there is no place to end. One just stops ... the college can ill afford to lose a faculty member as active and alert as he is.”

Earl Huffor, after coaching debate in high school, came to Sam Houston in 1917 and took over the coaching duties which he directed for 35 years. It was in his blood, however, so when the debaters needed help in 1953 he came along and took them to two tournaments. During the 35 years, he served as governor and lieutenant-governor of the Lower Mississippi Province, and host to the provincial convention in 1934 and again in 1945. It was, however, in 1936 that he reached his height in PKD as Host to the National Convention with the Rice Hotel, Houston, Texas, the place of meeting. At this convention he was elected a vice-president of the National Council, and served as publicity man at the Topeka and Knoxville Conventions.

Besides his regular teaching assignments, Dr. Huffor organized the first band at Sam Houston and put in the print shop, both of which have grown to huge proportions; organized and directed the public service department; was a charter member and sponsor of the scholarship society, Alpha Chi and member of the National Council; sponsored a Ministerial Club; and at different times directed the weekly publication. It was through these organizations as well as the debating teams that he came to know many students who devotedly called him “Professor Earl.”

During World War II he published a paper “The Professor’s BULL-etin” which had a large circulation among “his boys” and one Wac.

In addition to his college work, he served thirty years as director of the Methodist choir. For several years, he wrote a Sunday sermon for the Houston Post. In 1945, his alma mater, Southwestern University (Texas), conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature. He has worked in the church throughout the years and his church has honored him by sending him to four general conferences, and recently to the World Convocation of Methodists in Philadelphia.

Dr. Huffor believes that debating is one of the necessary experiences for a well-rounded education. But let his students speak. One of his first debaters: “His personal interest in me as one of “His Boys” helped me to find myself. His command of language stimulated my knowledge of the meaning of words and use for effective impression on our debate audiences. His dry wit and appropriate stories made the college world a happier and more interesting place to be. His high sense of moral values along with his culture made us strive to be gentlemen like Professor Earl.” One of his last debaters: “It was when I wasn’t sure about anything that Dr. Huffor took the time to be my friend first, then my teacher and guide ... his mind is active and alert, and sensitive to the problems of the younger generation ... just ask any college student who has been in one of his classes or has asked for guidance and has received the best.” (Quotations from The Alumnus, ex-student magazine, the October number being dedicated to Dr. Huffor.)

Dr. Huffor says: “I am not retired, but retreat” and is proving it by being a successful life insurance salesman with Jesse Jones of Houston, and associate editor of his church paper.


ROBERT A. FORSYTHE

Robert A. Forsythe, retiring governor of the Upper Mississippi Province of Pi Kappa Delta, was recently appointed Legal Counsel for the Select Committee on Small Business of the United States Senate.
Forsythe retires from the active ranks of Pi Kappa Delta with 14 years of Pi Kappa Delta Activity to his credit. He attended the Knoxville Convention in 1940, the St. Paul Convention in 1942, and the Bowling Green Convention in 1947 as a student representing the Minnesota Beta Chapter at St. Olaf College. At the St. Paul Convention he received a Superior rating in extempore speaking and at the Bowling Green Convention he rated Superior in extempore and Excellent in Oratory. He holds the degree of Special Distinction in the orders of Debate, Oratory, and Instruction.

In 1947 after graduating from St. Olaf, Forsythe assumed a dual personality in academic endeavor. He enrolled at the University of Minnesota Law School and took over the post of Forensic Director at the College of St. Catherine in St. Paul. In 1948 he was successful in adding St. Catherine to the rolls of PKD as the Minnesota Eta Chapter. In April of 1949, St. Catherine won a sweepstakes trophy at the Peoria Convention and three months later he received his Bachelor of Laws Degree from the University of Minnesota.

In 1951 his St. Catherine squad received an Excellent sweepstakes rating at the Stillwater, Oklahoma Convention.

At the 1951 convention Forsythe served as Chairman of the Women’s Debate Committee and was elected by the members of the Upper Mississippi Province to the position as Governor of the Province. He was chairman of the Constitution Committee at Kalamazoo.

Between his junior and senior years at St. Olaf Forsythe served four years in the Armed Forces during World War II. At the end of the war in Europe he attended the Law School at the University of Cambridge, Cambridge England for six months.

During the past year he has served as Forensic Director at both St. Catherine and St. Thomas Colleges in St. Paul in addition to engaging in the active practice of law in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Mr. Forsythe is married and has a son, age 6 and a daughter, age 4. He has been active in community affairs in Minneapolis and has devoted a good share of his time to Bethlehem Lutheran Church activities in Minneapolis. Golf and fishing are two hobbies he would like to find time for in the future.
Mr. Forsythe assumed his new post in Washington, D.C. May 1, 1953. His new address is 3111 N. Rochester St., Arlington, Virginia. He has stated that PKD members will always be welcome at his new residence.

GUY VANDER JAGT

Guy Vander Jagt, Hope College, '53, established an outstanding record as a forensic speaker during his four years as a member of the Michigan Gamma Chapter of Pi Kappa Delta.

As a freshman, he placed first in extemporaneous speaking at the Province of the Lakes tournament, and first in the Peace Extemporaneous Speaking Contest sponsored by the Michigan Intercollegiate Speech League (MISL). As a sophomore, he was the triple crown winner of the MISL when he placed first in the State Debate Tournament, the Old-line Extemporaneous Speaking Contest, and the Old-line Oratorical Contest; at the National PKD Convention at Stillwater, '51, he received a superior rating in Oratory and Extemporaneous speaking. During the 1951-52 session he again placed first in the MISL State Debate Tournament and first in the PKD Province of the Lakes tournament in extemporaneous speaking. During his senior year, he served as President of the Student Council and of the Michigan Lambda Chapter of PKD; delivered nearly 100 speeches to community groups reporting on his experiences as community ambassador from Holland, Michigan, to Germany under the plan known as Experiment in International Living; placed first in the MISL State Debate and Peace Oratorical Contest; rated superior in extemporaneous speaking, PKD National Convention; and first in the National finals of the Eleventh Annual Hearst Newspapers’ Tournament of Orators held at Milwaukee, May 19. Guy reached the finals by placing first in each of the following contests: Senior Contest, held at Detroit, April 30, seven colleges from Michigan competing; Michigan Area Contest, May 7 at Detroit against winners of the Junior Division; May 15, defeated representatives from the Universities of Notre Dame and Pittsburgh in the Mid-Zone finals held at Chicago. In the national finals he won over the representative from the East (Amherst), the

JOAN REIDY

West (Southern California) and Marquette University, the local sponsoring newspaper representative.

JOAN REIDY

Miss Joan Reidy, Wisconsin Zeta, '53, has been appointed graduate assistant in debate at the University of Alabama. During the 1952-1953 season, she established an outstanding record as an orator, debater, discussor, and extemporaneous speaker. In oratory, she won first in the Interstate Contest at Northwestern University, the Red River Valley tournament at Fargo, N.D., the first woman to win first in the University of Wisconsin Delta Sigma Rho tournament, superior rating in the national PKD Convention at Kalamazoo, and defeated 3 of the 4 other superior winners in the Interstate Contest held in Chicago. As an extemporaneous speaker, she received a rating of superior at the Kalamazoo PKD Convention, and first place in the Eau Claire tournament. She was also a member of the Eau Claire team that won first in the 1953 National Discussion Tournament. She placed first in women’s debate at the Northwestern Debate tournament and was the first woman to receive a wrist watch from the Elgin Company for being named one of the two top speakers in the West Point National Invitational Debate Tournament.
The results of the vote on the National Discussion and Debate Topics for 1953-54 are listed below as announced on August 15, 1953. Each first-place vote counted as four points, each second-place as three points; each third-place as two points, and each fourth-place as one point; thus the topic in each list receiving the highest total vote was chosen as the official question.

DEBATE

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<td>Resolved, That the United States should promote a Pacific Treaty Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>Resolved, That the Congress of the United States should enact a federal sales tax</td>
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<tr>
<td>4th</td>
<td>Resolved, That the Federal Government should support farm prices at 100% of parity</td>
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DISCUSSION

1st How can present procedures and practices of congressional investigation be improved? .................................. 852
2nd What should be the policy of the Federal Government in support of education? .................................. 755
3rd What can we do to improve world understanding? ................................................................................. 577
4th How can the purchasing power of the consumer be protected? ................................................................. 574

The basic procedures which govern the work of the national questions committee are as follows:

(1) The SAA Committee on Intercollegiate Debate and Discussion Activities is composed of one member from each of the four cooperating forensic societies—Delta Sigma Rho, Phi Rho Pi, Pi Kappa Delta, and Tau Kappa Alpha—one member appointed by the Speech Association of America and one member appointed by president of the American Forensic Association. The chairmanship of the committee rotates among the four forensic societies and the SAA and APA appointees.

(2) Each committee member is responsible for polling the chapters of the organization which he represents. All suggestions for topics must be submitted to committee members not later than the May date set by the committee. (May 15th this year).

(3) The committee members must meet during the months of May or June to decide on topics and phrase the questions for discussion and the propositions for debate.

(4) The debate propositions and discussion questions are submitted for preferential vote not later than August first to all chapters of the four forensic organizations and to a representative number of the nonaffiliated schools.

(5) If circumstances require a change during the season, the committee may, by a two-thirds vote, alter the wording or move to a second choice proposition or question. Individual chapters or schools are encouraged to write their reactions to the propositions or questions to members of the committee as the forensic year progresses.

(6) The four cooperating forensic societies agree to use the SAA questions as their official propositions for debate and discussion for the college year. This does not prevent individual schools or groups of schools from debating or discussing more than one question during the school year; but it does mean that none of the four societies would select a different question.

(7) The topics must be announced by September 10th.

Working under these regulations, the following committee members met in St. Louis, Missouri, on June 19 and 20, 1953, and phrased the topics listed above: Glenn Jones, Pueblo Junior College; Phi Rho Pi; Larry Norton, Bradley University, Pi Kappa Delta; E. C. Buehler, Kansas University, representing Speech Association of America; Wayne Eubank, University of New Mexico, representing the American Forensic Association; and William Howell, Chairman, University of Minnesota, Delta Sigma Rho. The sixth member of the committee, T. Earle Johnson, University of Alabama, Tau Kappa Alpha, was unable to be present because of illness.

The regulations under which the committee operates prevent issuing any official interpretation by the committee, nor is any organization or individual so authorized. The right of interpretation rests with those who debate the question. The committee has attempted to phrase questions broad in scope in order to encourage thorough analysis and investigation and to give the advantage to those students doing the more extensive and intelligent work. The committee members hope that the topics chosen, by rather substantial margins, will provide a stimulating and profitable forensic experience for all participants.
PKD’s at the West Point Tournament

Fourteen of the teams attending were from PKD schools. Miami University placed first (both speakers were members of PKD). Wisconsin State at Eau Claire, Augustana College, and Kansas State Teachers College at Emporia advanced to the quarter finals. Louisiana College, Wake Forest, St. Martin’s, George Pepperdine, and Oklahoma Central were eliminated in the first final round. Robert Anderson, Augustana College was the highest rated debater in the tournament; Joan Reidy, Wisconsin State at Eau Claire was second. Both were awarded watches.

FIRST ROW, seated, Bob Cornwell, Central Oklahoma; James Slatter, Fletcher Brown, Baylor; Bill Henderson, Central Oklahoma; Paul Scherer, Phil Hefner, Midland; SECOND ROW, on chairs, Dr. T. F. Nelson, Ruth Michelsen, Anita Erickson (girls present but not debating), St. Olaf; Miss Grace Walsh, Joan Reidy, Wisconsin State at Eau Claire; Mrs. Sara Hawkinson, Midland College; Virgil Moorefield, Mr. Franklin Shirley, Joe Mauney, Wake Forest; THIRD ROW, standing, David Hardy, Lowell Erdahl, St. Olaf; David Matheny, Mr. Charles Masten, KSTC, Emporia; George Gerner, Wisconsin State at Eau Claire; Dick Donaldson, St. Martin’s; Robert L. Anderson, Dr. Martin J. Holcomb, Augustana, Rock Island; Mr. Glenn R. Capp, Baylor; Stan Clark, Mr. Jack Carter, Louisiana College; John Judd, Mr. Carl Isaacson, Idaho State; SHORT ROW, starts by Anderson, David Swanson, Augustana, Rock Island; Art Snyder, Mr. Ronald Reid, Lyndell Cheeves, Pepperdine; BACK ROW, Robert Steele, Mr. Hugo David, David Hyman, Michigan State; Jerry Demo, KSTC, Emporia; Hugo Hafner, St. Martin’s; Dan Weston, San Diego State; Mr. Ray Ford, Pepperdine; William Petersen, Idaho State; Dr. Wayne N. Thompson, PKD Member from Western Illinois coach at Univ. of Illinois at Chicago.
COLLEGE OF ST. CATHERINE
Left to right, Virginia Stav, Nancy Adams, Barbara Seng.

AUGUSTANA COLLEGE
Left to right, Robert L. Anderson, John B. Fryxell, David W. Swanson.
BAYLOR UNIVERSITY

Left to right, Bradford Carrigan, John Bagalay.

Additional Sweepstakes Winners

In National PKD Contest
The President's Page

Your new president feels decidedly humble and not a little frightened as he faces the responsibilities that come with the start of his term of office. Pi Kappa Delta is the largest speech fraternity in the world, and the task of serving it well for the next two years produces sobering thoughts. Fortunately, the chief factor in Pi Kappa Delta's greatness is the people who compose the order. Loyalty and the spirit of sacrifice have always distinguished its membership. And I feel very fortunate to have helping me during my administration one of the strongest groups of officers in many years. With their aid I hope that the fraternity can go forward in the future as it has in the past.

Those of you who attended the national convention last spring in Kalamazoo should have brought home with you two kinds of thoughts: first, a large fund of pleasant memories; and, second, a sense of the difficulties the organization faces in these troubled times. The speech of retiring Secretary-Treasurer Toussaint was particularly provocative in the questions which it raised. Some of our problems the convention strove to settle by action taken at Kalamazoo; permanent committees are to be set up to study other problems and to report either to the national council or to the next convention. The chairmen of these committees have been named, and in the next issue of the Forensic I hope their full membership can be announced. Reports of the work of these groups will appear from time to time in our magazine.

There is, however, one problem upon which every member of the fraternity can begin work without waiting for any committee action; and that is our next convention, one which will present most of our chapters with a real challenge.

Ever since I joined Pi Kappa Delta as a student debater in 1930, there has been talk about a convention on the west coast. Now, in 1955, that dream is to become a reality. But to make it a successful reality there must be full chapter representation. Actually, if the country as a whole will make as good a record in going to California as the coast chapters have in attending conventions in the midwest, we will have a participation record of which no one need be ashamed. But for many of our chapters the expense will be unusual. Now, therefore, is the time to make plans to attend. In two years everyone should be able to scrape together enough nickels and dimes to pay the train fare to Redlands. Let's make our first California convention the biggest and the best in the history of Pi Kappa Delta!
In its forty years of existence Pi Kappa Delta has been served by seven men as secretary. John A. Shields, one of the original founders of Pi Kappa Delta, from Ottawa University became the first national secretary-treasurer of the organization. He served from 1913 to 1916. Roy Painter from Kansas State became acting secretary-treasurer in 1916. He took over the office of national treasurer in 1917 and served in that office until 1920. Then Dr. J. R. Macarthur of Kansas State College served as national secretary in 1917. Charles A. Marsh, Morning-side, served as national secretary from 1918 to 1922. Alfred Westfall, Colorado A&M College, became treasurer in 1920. He was elected to the office of secretary in 1922. He then held both of these offices until 1924. George Finley of Colorado State College became secretary-treasurer in 1924 and held that office until 1948. Syl Toussaint also of Colorado State College served from 1948 to 1953.

These men became members when the organization was young and made worthwhile contributions by helping to formulate the philosophies and policies of Pi Kappa Delta. We are also indebted to them for establishing the routine of the secretary's office which includes processing membership applications, key orders, and maintaining the records of the organization. Unless you have visited the secretary's office and seen the permanent records of its 28,000 members, the equipment and supplies that Pi Kappa Delta has accumulated, one might not realize the difficulties involved in making a major change in the location of the office.

The office of the secretary was closed during August while the records and equipment were being transferred from Greeley to Ada. Your new Secretary spent three days in Greeley for a period of orientation in the routine of the office. We are especially obligated to Syl Toussaint for the fine work that he did in organizing the work on an efficient basis during his five years of service. The office is now located at East Central State College, Ada, Oklahoma after the first major change in location in over thirty years. We hope to give you the same fine service to which you have become accustomed. Although the permanent membership files and part of the office equipment have not arrived at this time, we are now prepared to process membership applications, orders for keys, and provide all the services required of the secretary.

An organization that can bring 560 delegates and visitors from 123 chapters in 29 states to a national convention, who go through four strenuous days of contests, business meetings, and special events and can still generate as much enthusiasm as manifested in the final business meeting and the banquet demonstrates that it is still a vigorous organization with a great future in the field of forensic activities.

When Oklahoma Eta Chapter was installed in 1930 and Professor Bill O'Connell invited me to become a charter member three years after my college career was completed, I considered it a great honor. Little did I realize that I would ever have an opportunity to be active in Pi Kappa Delta. I appreciate the honors that I have received and will endeavor to serve you in this new position to the best of my ability and will continue the traditions of the office as established by those pioneers of Pi Kappa Delta who preceded me.
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER
July 1, 1952—July 31, 1953

Receipts

Balance, July 1, 1952 ........................................... $1,815.20
Fees—charter and membership .................................. 4,270.00
Keys .................................................................. 3,193.83
Certificates ................................................................ 11.50
The Forensic ...................................................... 9.00
Convention .......................................................... 3,943.59
Interest on Investments ........................................... 120.00
Sale of Series F United States Treasury Bonds ............ 1,393.50
Re-deposit of Check No. 310 (uncashed) .................... 2.44

Total Receipts ...................................................... $14,759.06

Disbursements

Keys .................................................................. 3,108.47
The Forensic ...................................................... 2,550.11
National Council Meeting, August 1952 ................. 608.04
Offices—secretarial assistance and supplies ........... 1,951.82
National Convention ........................................... 3,875.39
Printing and mimeographing ................................ 55.66
Postage, telegrams, telephone ............................... 135.17
Expenses of National Question Committee ............. 50.67
Refunds on membership fees paid in error ............... 45.00
Short checks ..................................................... 67.94
Bank charges ..................................................... 75
Balance, July 31, 1953 ........................................... 2,310.04

Total Disbursements ............................................ $14,759.06

Statement of Assets Owned

Checking Account ................................................ $2,310.04
Colorado State Normal School Bonds .................... 3,000.00
United States Savings Bonds, Series F ................. 740.00

Total Assets ...................................................... $6,050.04

To the members of Pi Kappa Delta:

This is to certify that I have examined the books and records of Pi Kappa Delta for the period beginning July 1, 1952 and ending July 31, 1953, and have found them to be in order. The attached statement represents what I believe to be an accurate report of the financial status of the organization as of July 31, 1953.

Respectfully yours,

W. L. KNIES,
Auditor

CHAPTER REPORTS

Fees paid and keys ordered July 1, 1952, to July 31, 1953

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**Totals:**

$4,270.00  $3,193.83  $7,463.83
MIDDLE TENNESSEE STATE COLLEGE

The Volunteer State of Tennessee extends from the Great Smokey Mountains in the East to the bottomlands along the Mississippi River, but the inhabitants are never called just Tennesseans. One is either an East Tennessean, West Tennessean, or Middle Tennessean, according to the geographic area in which he has lived. Each area has its customs, history, its laws and its political party affiliations that leave their mark on the people.

It is not unusual then, that the General Assembly should provide for three separate state normals to serve the three regions. Thus it was that in 1911, the doors of Middle Tennessee Normal opened to provide the best possible programs for the training of elementary and secondary teachers. Here, also, other students were to receive general cultural, pre-professional and vocational training.

The city of Murfreesboro was chosen as the location of the Normal, later to be called Middle Tennessee State College. A more centrally located site could not have been found, for Murfreesboro is situated within two miles of the exact geographic center of the state. It is a city of over 15,000 inhabitants and the many citizens proudly point to white columned homes that shook to the vibration of cannon fire in the Battle of Murfreesboro in the Civil War. A fifty minute drive will take one to the Hermitage, home of Andrew Jackson, or to Nashville, the state capital.

Middle Tennessee State College has an enrollment of about 1200 students. A campus of 375 acres provides a spacious setting for five dormitories, a student union building, nata- torium, and a memorial gymnasium. There are other buildings that house the departments of music, science, agriculture, and industrial arts. Standing in the center of the campus is the Administration Building with athletics fields and stadium nearby.

A faculty of 92 members and a well balanced curriculum make possible the Bachelor of Science or Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts degrees. The college is associated with the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the American Council on Education, the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, and the National Association of Business Teacher Training Institutions.

All students are offered every opportunity to find an extracurricula activity that appeals to their interest. They may be a part of the chorus of ninety voices which tours the state each Spring, or march with a hundred piece band. The Buchanan Players encourage those interested in the theatre to take part in the production of plays ranging from the Greek classics to modern comedy. In addition to these activities, there are many other organizations, both scholastic and social, offering outlets for interests in religion, student government, industrial arts, science, teaching, agriculture, etc. The Speech Arts Club is one of the newer organizations to help fill out a well-rounded program of campus activities.

In 1946, the newly formed Speech Arts Club announced to the student body that membership was open to all who were interested in gaining experience in the various fields of public speaking by direct application. The steadily growing club is proud of its record during its brief history. It has had representatives in major speech tournaments throughout the Southeastern United States. In the 1947-48 season, a Speech Arts orator was runner-up in the Grand National Forensic Tournament at Fredericksburg, Virginia; and the 1948-49 season saw a second student declare the Grand Champion in Oratory in the Southern Forensic Tournament, Waco, Texas. In that same year the club's After-Dinner speaker placed second in the Smokey Mountain Tournament and first in the Tennessee Speech Association Tournament held in Nashville. In 1950-51, a Junior Debate team was ranked among the top twenty of the 100 teams participating in the Fredericksburg tourney while another squad member placed second in After-Dinner speaking.

The crowning achievement of the Club did not come in the field of forensic competition, but in a candle lighted room last December.

[24]
6th, when the Delta Chapter from Tennessee Polytechnic Institute installed the Zeta Chapter on the Middle Tennessee campus. The Speech Arts Club is indeed pleased and honored to belong to Pi Kappa Delta and to be a part of all that it represents. The goal of the Middle Tennessee State College Zeta Chapter will continue to be, not to win awards and trophies, but to contribute to the growth and development of those students who take advantage of the opportunities that can come only through participation in the forensic program and in association with Pi Kappa Delta.

**CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**

Although students at California Institute of Technology undergo intensive training for development into top-flight scientists and engineers, forensics has long enjoyed steady popularity among the Humanities electives. California Gamma has been continuously active since its charter was granted May 25, 1921.

During the past school year, California Gamma added 14 new members, including the Institute’s president, Dr. Lee A. DuBridge, who has consistently been a friend of forensics at the school. Members participated in more than sixteen competitive performances which included the Western Speech Association tournament at Denver, the national Pi Kappa Delta convention at Kalamazoo, radio and television debates with West Point, and a number of regional meets.

Some of the successes scored during the season were: first place cup in men's lower division debate at the Caltech annual championship tournament, won by Bob Ryle and Martin Roth; first place cup in Oral Interpretation won by Martin Roth at the Speech Events tournament at the University of California at Los Angeles; second place cup in After Dinner Speaking won by Jim Enright at the Long Beach City College tournament; eight medals for no defeats in debate at the Los Angeles City College fall practice tournament won by Jim Short, Tom Bergeman, Enright, Kim Malville, Miles Nesman, Ray Orbach, Roth and Ryle; six certificates of special distinction won at the Santa Barbara fall Speech Events practice tournament won in Oral Interpretation by Short, Enright, Roth and Ryle, and in Discussion by Bill Lindley and Short; third place certificates in After Dinner Speaking won by Ryle and Roth at the Western Speech Association tournament at Denver; and third place ties at the Caltech tournament by Enright, Price, Short, and Bergeman.

Other speaking activities of the Gamma chapter members include the winning of first prize of $75 by Irwin Rubenstein, second prize of $50 by William Dibble in the annual McKinney manuscript reading contest; the winning of first prize of $50 by Ryle and of second prize of $25 by John Young in the Institute’s annual Conger Peace Prize Oratorical Contest; and the winning of a $25 bond by Young in the Hearst oratorical.

In addition to taking part in a considerable number of speech tournaments and activities held at other schools, California Gamma sponsors an annual championship invitational debate tournament at the California Institute of Technology campus in Pasadena featuring a Class “A” division for experienced and skilled debaters and a Class “B” division for inexperienced and unskilled debaters.

**BUENA VISTA COLLEGE**

Formal installation ceremony of the Iowa Kappa chapter of Pi Kappa, was held at Cobblestone Saturday evening, February 14,

Members of California Gamma: Left to right, Eugene Engels, Myron Black, Alan Joniec, Bill Lindley, Ray Orbach, Howard Berg, Bob Ryle, Mike Nesman (chapter president), Martin Roth, Gary Boyd, Ray Price, Jim Enright, William Dibble, Jim Short, Tom Bergeman, John Young, and Dr. Lester McCreary, forensics director.
following a banquet and program of after dinner speaking.

Warren Gaesink and Bruce Meyer of the Morningside College chapter, were installing officers for the Buena Vista college chapter. Officers installed in the new Kappa chapter were: Dix Lohman, president; Carroll Sawin, vice president; Roger Anderson, secretary and treasurer; Jean Moe, corresponding secretary.

Degrees of special distinction were conferred upon Professor Gladys Kuehl, as forensic coach, and Dix Lohman, Bill Richards and Fred Wessendorf. Degrees of honor were awarded to Roger Anderson, Carroll Sawin and Clair Abbott. Degrees of fraternity to Joanne Baumann, Bill Fahan, Donna Fraser, Doyle Hansen, John Hanson, Kay Kischer, Jo Mill, and Jean Moe. The following were given honorary memberships in the local chapter: Dr. Henry Olson, Professor T. B. Gregory and Professor Phoebe LaFoy.

Pi Kappa Delta fraternity was first established at Buena Vista College in 1924, and is being reactivated after a lapse of 18 years. The renewal of the chapter marks the climax of a steady growth in interest and participation in forensics on the campus. The outstanding records of achievements and their competition with other colleges and universities in the country in forensic meetings led to its renewal.

KANSAS SOUTHWESTERN COLLEGE

The Kansas Delta Chapter was represented at the National PKD Convention and Tournament at Kalamazoo by five delegates. The Southwestern chapter raised a great deal of the expense money for the Kalamazoo Convention by using profits from the tournaments it sponsored, the sale of tickets to operatic productions, contributions of prize money, and proceeds from a chapter-run speaker bureau.

The speakers bureau is an innovation at Southwestern this year. The Southwestern Speech team furnished programs of debates, discussions, poetry, readings, orations, and contest judges to schools and groups throughout Southern Kansas. The organizations were allowed to contribute whatever amount they wished, and if they couldn't pay but wanted the program, the Southwesterners gave the program as their contribution to a speech conscious public.

The climax of the season was the initiation of the following members at a formal banquet held April 25: Dr. C. J. Simpson, Robert Haywood, Jerry Roberts, Robert Puckett, Dorothea Drennan, Darlene Keely, Jo Ann Robinson, Gene Lowry, D. J. Stoops and Don Hanks.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES

The California Epsilon Chapter under its new president, John Antignas, is making various plans to build up both itself and the UCLA speech squad. To recruit and train a winning speech squad, the chapter set up a booth at the university's orientation day and will sponsor an intramural debate tournament. By contacting high schools in the area, the chapter hopes to locate fresh talent entering the university. Chapter members will also help, when possible, in preparing the debate squad for a tournament by practice debates and discussions on the collegiate topics. Another PKD activity at UCLA will be the sponsoring of forums on campus. Several PKD's will also take part in next spring's Model United Nations Assembly, of which Aly Wassil, a PKD, is chairman. The California Epsilon chapter is looking forward to seeing the PKD National Convention on the West Coast in 1955.

NORTH TEXAS STATE COLLEGE

All of the active student members of Eta Chapter, PKD, attended the National PKD meeting, which climaxed a 4,000 mile tour. Mary Sparks, Delores Phife, Mrs. Peggy Huse Denton, Wanda Durst, Dean Davis, Ray Hill, Calvin Adkins, and J. R. Wier, coach, made the trip.

The group left Denton, Texas, March 28, and attended the Southern Speech Association Tournament in Greenville, S. C., where they won eight superior awards. Davis and Hill, Senior Men; Sparks and Phife, Senior Women; received superior awards in debate. Mrs. Peggy Huse Denton received superior awards in Extempore Speaking, Oratory, and After-Dinner Speaking. Mary Sparks won a superior rating in Extempore Speaking. Dean Davis and Calvin Adkins were awarded superior ratings in Poetry Reading.

Eta chapter next visited Washington, D. C. While there, they visited the advisor of the Senate Democratic Policy Committee, through the courtesy of Senator Lyndon Johnson.

After spending a few hours in Windsor, Canada, the delegation arrived in Kalamazoo. There both debate teams, men and
women, received superior awards. (Davis-Hill; Sparks-Phife.) The men, Davis, Hill, and Adkins received a sweepstakes award.

They returned to Denton April 12.

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE COLLEGE

For thirty-three years the Delta chapter of Pi Kappa Delta has been serving the students of South Dakota State College through the promotion of forensic and social activities. Faculty opposition to Greek letter organizations stymied efforts in 1914 for the formation of a local chapter but on May 19, 1920, the Delta chapter received its charter. By this action, Pi Kappa Delta became the first national organization to be represented on the SDSC campus.

Membership of thirteen in a college of 1400 characterizes Pi Kappa Delta at State College as a small organization, but smallness in membership is compensated for by an effective program of activities. Also, the strict requirements for eligibility in Pi Kappa Delta assure capable members.

Intercollegiate competition to improve speaking ability and create interest in speech work is of primary concern. During the past debate season, members of the Delta chapter participated in eleven speech tournaments, which included the Denver University tournament, the Red River Valley meet at Moorhead, Minnesota, Wisconsin State College tournament, the Northwest tourney, and the National Pi Kappa Delta convention in Kalamazoo. Since 1946, eight Delta chapter members have been awarded the degree of Special Distinction.

In addition to intercollegiate speech activities, an effort is made to stimulate speech activity in the high schools of South Dakota. Because South Dakota is predominately an agricultural state and therefore has many small high schools, it was decided three years ago to sponsor a small school speech tournament. The idea was to have competition on as near an even level as possible. Last year, over fifty high school pupils and speech coaches
attended the tourney. The tournament is organized and judged by Pi Kappa Delta members and financial matters are covered by a small entry fee and chapter funds.

Campus social life is also promoted by Pi Kappa Delta at SDSC. With no social fraternities or sororities, each campus organization has just a little more to do to provide social life on campus. Every year Pi Kappa Delta sponsors an all-college dance. This project also helps boost the chapter treasury. At the annual chapter banquet new members are officially welcomed into the organization. Two years ago the versatility of the organization was shown when members presented an act in “Rabbit Rarities,” the all-college variety show.

A distinctive feature of the Delta chapter is that students majoring in subjects other than speech are members. Plans have been completed for a speech major at State College but as yet, only a speech minor is offered. As a result, every member is majoring in something other than speech. Engineering, agriculture, home economics and journalism and just a few of the major fields of Delta chapter members.

Pi Kappa Delta at South Dakota State College has found its place. It’s an organization serving the students by promoting and awarding speech activity, as well as an organization supplying social aspects desirable for a well-rounded college education.

LEWIS AND CLARK COLLEGE

Oregon Beta initiated a new plan during 1952-53 by sponsoring a fall “Pioneer Tournament” for students at the college without previous intercollegiate forensic experience. The tournament will continue as an annual PKD project to arouse campus interest in forensics.

Other activities sponsored by Lewis and Clark included an invitational tournament with Pacific University, Portland State, and Portland University; and Willamette Valley Invitational Pioneer tournament which is held in the fall for students without previous intercollegiate experience; the Portland District Forensic League High School tournament; and the presentation of an annual outstanding-speaker-of-the-year award.
RIDIN’ THE PROVINCES

Well, we finally arrived in Columbus after two and one-half months and 5200 miles teaching, fishing, picnicking and sightseeing in upper Michigan, fishing in Minnesota, admiring the beautiful cities of Nashville, Indianapolis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln, Wichita, Oklahoma City, and Dallas. In route, we enjoyed seeing many PKD schools (Indiana Alpha; Iowa Mu; Kansas XI; Minnesota Beta, Delta, Epsilon, Zeta and Eta; Oklahoma Alpha, Gamma, Epsilon, Eta, Iota; and Texas Eta). We enjoyed a very pleasant visit with National Vice-President and Mrs. TED F. NELSON in Northfield, Minnesota. Also had a profitable pleasant meeting with our new National Secretary-Treasurer D. J. NABORS at Ada, Oklahoma. He had just returned from Greeley, where he had spent several days with S. R. TOUSSAINT getting acquainted with the many facets of his new position. It is really quite a task to move all the records of our organization. You can’t see all the files of the records of present and past members without stopping to think of the great impact PKD must have had on the development of speech training and democratic living in these United States since it was organized in 1913.

I HEAR FROM THE ALUMNI—

William Jewell: Among those who have been initiated into PKD at William Jewell College five are listed in Who’s Who in America. They are DR. HARRY N. HOWARD, now chief Near East Research Branch Office Near Eastern and African Affairs of the Department of State since 1946, adviser Division Greek, Turkish, and Iranian Affairs since 1947, and adviser for many divisions and committees of the United Nations; TED MALONE, war correspondent, radio personality, author, with a coast-to-coast network program since 1929; ALBERT L. REEVES, JR., former Congressman and now lawyer in Washington, D. C.; R. W. SETTLE, author, historian, minister, and Chamber of Commerce professional secretary; and DR. ADOLF H. KUNZ, head of the department of chemistry, University of Oregon, since 1942.

DR. LOWELL DITZEN, who won the “Old-line, 14-state” oratorical contest in 1932, is pastor of the Reformed Church, Bronxville, N. Y. His sermons have frequently been chosen among the “sermons of the year.”

MAURICE WINGER and JOHN B. BRECKENRIDGE, who as PKD members at William Jewell, represented American colleges and universities in the annual 1939 debates held in England with British universities. Both are graduates from the Duke University law school. Winger is general counsel and secretary of a large rayon firm in Asheville, N. C.; Breckenridge is with a major law firm in New York City and has been chairman of the board of the junior chamber of commerce of New York City.

DR. JAMES J. JENKINS, who won top honors in debate at the Minneapolis PKD tournament, is teaching psychology at the University of Minnesota.

Professor P. CASPAR HARVEY, for twenty-five years director of forensics at William Jewell, is now director of public relations.

Concordia College: The Reverend SIDNEY A. RAND, ’38, has been president of Waldorf College, Forest City, Iowa since 1951. Prior to his present position he served as assistant professor of Religion at Concordia College for eight years. While a student at Concordia, he was listed in Who’s Who In American Colleges and Universities. He attended Luther Theological Seminary, St. Paul, receiving his C.T. degree in 1943. During his last year at the seminary Mr. Rand was president of the student body. The Reverend Rand has served as pastor of the Nashwauk and Trout Lake Lutheran Churches at Nashwauk, Minnesota before joining the faculty at Concordia College. President Rand is married to the former Dorothy Holm, also a member of Pi Kappa Delta.
and a Concordia graduate of '38. They have two children.

DR. GABRIEL S. HAUGE, ’35, was recently appointed administrative assistant to President Eisenhower in the field of domestic and foreign economic affairs. During the campaign, when on leave from his post as editorial-page editor of Business Week, Dr. Hauge was head of the General’s research staff. He traveled with Eisenhower throughout the entire campaign.

A native of Hawley, Minnesota, Hauge received his M.A. in Economics from Harvard University in 1938 and was a Harvard instructor from ’38 to ’40. He worked as senior statistician in the Federal Reserve Bank, New York, in the summer of 1939 and as research associate, National Bureau of Economic Research, NYC in the summer of ’41. From 1940 until entering the armed forces in 1942, he was on the staff of Princeton University.

Following his release from the armed forces as Lieutenant-Commander in 1946, Hauge was selected for the demobilization award of the Social Science Research Council of New York City for one year of graduate study at Harvard. He spent the year writing his dissertation on the management of the public debt and its relation to the banking system for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Economics, which was received in 1947.

Dr. Hauge has also served as director of research and statistics in the state banking department of New York and as economic advisor to the state commissioner of banking.

Bowling Green State University: Sgt. LOUIS C. FERNANDEZ, JR., ’51 has been released from active Army duty. Stationed in Germany since August, 1951, he served as a courts clerk with the 1st Infantry Division’s Judge Advocate General section. He entered the Army in March, 1951.

College of St. Thomas: THOMAS KENNELLEY, ’51, is a student at the Santa Clara Law School on the West Coast. Tom holds the degree of Special Distinction in Debate and Oratory. He received a Superior in Extempore at the Stillwater Convention and teamed with JAMES ROONEY to win Superior in debate at Stillwater. Rooney, ’52, is now in the Armed Forces. He holds the degree of Special Distinction in debate.

College of St. Catherine: ROSEMARY MANION, ’51, has been teaching speech and directing the forensic program at Willmar High School in Willmar, Minnesota. This year
her debaters won their way to a trip to the National High School Forensic League Tournament in Denver, Colorado. This is the first time Willmar High School has won such honors. At the Peoria Convention in 1949, Miss Manion received Superior in Oratory. In 1951 at Stillwater, she received a Superior in extemporaneous speaking. She holds the degree of Special Distinction in Oratory and Debate.

Baker University: PAUL KOCHAN is professor and head of the Sociology Department. He is a diamond key debater from his student days at Baker. After graduating in 1929, Professor Kochan completed his master's degree at the University of Michigan. He is listed in Who's Who in Colleges of America, and was assistant Field Director of the American Red Cross at Ft. Leonard Wood during World War II.

Augustana College: DAVID A. SWANSON, '53, has entered Law School at the University of Illinois and JOHN B. FRYXELL, '53, has enrolled in the graduate school of Political Science.

Wisconsin State at River Falls: Pvt. NORMAN C. NOAH, '52, is in Korea on duty with the 45th Infantry Division. He is a radio operator in Headquarters Company of the 180th Regiment's 2d Battalion.

Linfield College: Pvt. ALLEN W. PARKER, received first hand combat training in atomic warfare at Camp Desert Rock, Nevada, proving ground of the atom bomb. Crouched in a trench, relatively close to "ground zero," he witnessed the seventh blast of a nuclear device in the spring series and shortly after the explosion, clambered out to take part in a mock attack on the devastated area. He serves as a project engineer with the 9203 Technical Service Unit at Fort Eustis, Virginia.

There are two important changes all chapter sponsors and members should remember: (1) all correspondence directed to the office of the National Secretary-Treasurer should be addressed to Mr. D. J. Nabors, East Central College, Ada, Oklahoma, and (2) national membership fees were increased at the Kalamazoo Convention from $5.00 to $7.00.

Don't forget to send me news of your active members, alumni, and forensic schedules and results. I can also use some articles by students and group pictures.

The best of success to all of you during 1953-54.

Sincerely,

Your Editor

CHAPTER DIRECTORY

Ohio—Continued
Eta—Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green
Iota—Kent State University, Kent

OKLAHOMA
Alpha—Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater
Beta—University of Tulsa, Tulsa
Gamma—Oklahoma Baptist University, Shawnee
Epsilon—Oklahoma City University, Oklahoma City
Eta—East Central State College, Ada
Theta—Southeastern State College, Durant
Iota—Central State College, Edmond
Kappa—Phillips University, Enid
Lambda—Northeastern State College, Tahlequah
Mu—Southwestern State College, Weatherford

OREGON
Alpha—Linfield College, McMinnville
Beta—Lewis and Clark College, Portland

Pennsylvania
Alpha—Grove City College, Grove City
Gamma—Seton Hill College, Greensburg

South Carolina
Zeta—University of South Carolina, Columbia

South Dakota
Alpha—Dakota Wesleyan University, Mitchell
Beta—Huron College, Huron
Gamma—Yankton College, Yankton
Delta—S. D. State College, Brookings
Epsilon—Sioux Falls College, Sioux Falls
Zeta—S. T. C., Northern, Aberdeen
Eta—Augustana College, Sioux Falls

Tennessee
Alpha—Maryville College, Maryville
Gamma—State Teachers College, Johnson City
Delta—Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville
Epsilon—Carson-Newman College, Jefferson City
Zeta—Middle Tennessee State College, Murfreesboro

Texas
Beta—Trinity University, San Antonio
Delta—Howard-Payne College, Brownwood
Epsilon—Mary Hardin-Baylor College, Belton
Zeta—Texas Christian University, Fort Worth
Eta—North Texas State College, Denton
Theta—Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene
Iota—Baylor University, Waco
Kappa—Sam Houston S. T. C., Huntsville
Lambda—Southwestern Texas State Teachers College, San Marcos
Mu—Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College, Nacogdoches
Nu—Texas A. & L. Kingsville
Xi—Abilene Christian College, Abilene

Washington
Alpha—College of Puget Sound, Tacoma
Beta—Seattle Pacific College, Seattle
Gamma—State College of Washington, Pullman
Delta—Whitworth College, Spokane
Epsilon—Pacific Lutheran, Parkland
Zeta—Western Washington College of Education, Bellingham
Eta—St. Martin's College, Olympia

West Virginia
Alpha—W. Va. Wesleyan College, Buckhannon
Beta—Marshall College, Huntington

Wisconsin
Alpha—Ripon College, Ripon
Beta—Carroll College, Waukesha
Delta—State College, River Falls
Epsilon—State College, Whitewater
Zeta—State College, Eau Claire

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PRICE LIST

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