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The FORENSIC
OF PI KAPPA DELTA

Editorial Office: Speech Department, Mississippi State College for Women, Columbus, Mississippi

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SERIES 39 MARCH, 1954 NO. 3
The two orations, The Great Price and Faith in a Floundering World, contain ideas that are worth the attention of each of us. Both orations as delivered were rated Superior at the Kalamazoo National Convention last spring.

The Great Price

STANDING high on a hill above the Rose Bowl looms an uninviting stone, steel, and wood structure, a tottering marble staircase winding its way up to the second story of the grand ballroom, a skeleton of a house, a monument to a man who didn’t count the cost.

The world has seen many such men. Jesus made it quite clear that everything has to be paid for: “What man desiring to build a tower doth not first sit down and count the cost whether he hath wherewith to build it?” But not only did Jesus imply that the highest things are costly. “Choose lawlessness and the judge will deliver thee to the officer and thou shalt be cast into prison, and thou shalt not come out until thou hast paid the last farthing.”

Napoleon chose to be Napoleon the Despot, and he paid the price of exile on St. Helena. Niemoeller chose to be Pastor Niemoeller, and he paid the price of enduring all that physical stamina and human nerve could stand. The emperor of Abyssinia chose to resist Mussolini, and Haile Selassie paid for it. Hitler chose to be Fuhrer Hitler, leader of man-made machines, and he paid the price of a fiery death. Christ stood against Pilate, and he paid for it. Toscanini chooses to be Maestro Toscanini, and self-discipline and in self-discipline he pays for it. Life is presided over by an inescapable bill collector.

Consider America’s revolutionary days: among her distinguished military leaders were two outstanding generals, George Washington and Benedict Arnold. There are historians who insist that Arnold was the more gifted strategist of the two. He led the American fleet in its first clash with the British. In the Battle of Saratoga he served brilliantly. But after Washington placed him in command of Philadelphia he began to live extravagantly and entertained lavishly. Under the charge of misconduct, and almost hopelessly in debt, he drove a bargain with Sir Henry Clinton to join the British forces, receiving the commission of Brigadier General and the sum of six thousand three hundred fifteen pounds in compensation for property loss. It must have seemed to him an excellent bargain. What realist, watching Washington finding his way through the snow-covered wilderness of Valley Forge by the bloody footprints of his shoeless, ill-fed soldiers, would not have pitied Washington for his costly decision to stay by such a hopeless cause? Yet history has reversed the decision so that Washington will be loved so long as the name of America is remembered, while Benedict Arnold has joined the infamous company of Judas Iscariot as one of the despised of the earth. It was said to Washington and Arnold alike, “Take what you want, but pay for it,” and they did.

Many lives could be profoundly changed if they were to recognize this principle, that whatever we choose must be paid for. It is our obligation to choose only those things which have lasting value.

The reason so many people make the wrong choices is that evil has an easy time-payment plan. It is about as devastating as that of many of our loan-finance companies. I sometimes wish it were necessary to pay cash for evil, but as things exist we choose wrong and pay for it later. But if we choose good, we must pay for it in advance. If we had to pay for an idle, lazy life before we got it, we wouldn’t want it.

In the colleges and universities of our land there are thousands who have secured degrees; still others are just beginning in the long pursuit of them; but before such degrees can be granted they must be paid for.
with hard work and self-discipline, without which they cannot be attained. If you desire the low ethics, the cheap morals, the debauched character, the dishonest associates, you may have them day after tomorrow and never mind that the bills will continue to come in for years. But if you desire long-term aims, great goals, high character, deep intelligence, and public usefulness, you must pay for them in advance with devotion, concentration, and self-discipline. If we are ready to recognize that all things are costly, we ought to be willing to pay the price for those things which have lasting value.

Fritz Kreisler indicates that he vacillated for many years before deciding to pay the price of musicianship, easily discouraged by the difficulty of playing the violin when a small boy. He turned to fields he thought would be easier—painting, medicine, and a military career; but after finding that each of them was exacting in its own right, he returned to his first love, this time determined to make good. He began with eight solid weeks of finger exercises and continued with the same stern disciplines which made him the master violinist.

Just as the price for individual peace of mind must be paid for in advance, thus the price for international peace demands exact payment. Even the self-styled realist who sees no other way out than recurring wars says, “Of course everyone wants peace, but the price of peace is too costly.” And it is a costly thing. Surrender of national sovereignty, cessation of power politics, ending of competitive armament, a shift of our economy from a self-centered nationalism to a cooperative internationalism, and the overcoming of racial prejudice. These and many more sacrifices are the cost of peace. But it is not the most costly thing under the sun. Set over against it twenty million dead in World War II with millions more crippled, a monetary cost of what has already been spent amounting to more than five hundred dollars for every living person, and the bills are still coming in. The pouring of the poisons of hatred into the life stream of the world from the tributaries of every continent—this is the cost of war. Peace has to be paid for in advance, but when the cost of war is fully exposed, the peoples of the earth will begin to cry out for peace until governments will not only voice sentiment for it, but will be willing to pay its price in advance.

As with individuals, so with nations. It is sheer folly to make idealistic choices about integrity of character, public usefulness, and international brotherhood without first sitting down and counting the cost.

If nothing is free, then there are those who have paid for life’s most precious gifts. Most of our heritage we inherit without price. Our cherished American freedoms have been purchased with blood, sweat, and sacrifice. Our religious heritage has been won for us out of great wrestlings and hardships. Everything which is worthwhile, which is open to us when we are young, has been paid for by parents, teachers, leaders, or their forebears. The great heritage of the race, the homes we live in, the gospel of God’s grace through Christ, great books, great art, great music, and great personalities, the vast realm of benedictions—all these we inherit without price.

Shall we leave high on the hills of time broken monuments of half finished dreams, dreams for which we have not counted the cost, or shall we build living, lasting monuments of courage to make the right choices of creative faith for a world at peace, of devotion to ideals for a youth in quandary?

“Build thee more stately mansions, oh my soul, as the swift seasons roll. Leave thy low-vaulted past... and let each temple be nobler than the last.”

 Faith in a Floundering World

GEORGE GERNER

Wisconsin State College at Eau Claire

Down through the ages, the one never-changing mark of youth has always been its enthusiasm. Ours is probably the first generation in history that hasn’t any. The outstanding characteristic of our age, according to its critics, is our overpowering inertia. Viewing life as a grim, dull, business, our days seem to be characterized by a sort of stylized, brooding cynicism. Anyone who admits a belief that the moral and spiritual institutions of centuries apply to modern life or that they can survive the future is looked upon as somewhat of a “square.” Floundering in fear of tomorrow, with no cause to espouse, no crusades to kindle our imaginations, we are a generation without banners. Young men with brief cases descend the steps
of our modern temples of learning not with the dreams of social and ethical reform and conquest of former days, but with that obsession of modern youth, merely to be left alone—to lose themselves in the acid security and bigness of a static society. Journalists who have been making studies of present-day college students have been struck by the absence among them of any ferment—religious, literary, political, or whatever.

A brief glance at the theater today well illustrates the situation, and what a posit of creative inspiration it is. Tennessee Williams seems obsessed with an urge to see life in terms of neurotic women. And it seems quite significant that last year’s Pulitzer Prize for drama, supposedly awarded on the basis of the play best representing a typical phase of American life, went to The Shrike, a play whose entire action takes place in the psychopathic ward of a city hospital. Yet, perhaps this is not so ludicrous as it might seem, for according to United States Public Health Service figures, one out of every ten of us will become mentally ill during this generation. Small wonder that when Dr. Norman Peale addressed the annual convention of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers last spring, he referred to today’s youth as “the most nervous generation of all time.” And the reason is understandable.

We live today under the same skies that frown down upon the thundering battlefields of Asia, the rising storm in Europe, and science which claims with almost insane pride that it can destroy the world in a matter of minutes. Young men, facing the certainty of military service, lack incentive to work for a career, a profession, a home, and family. And young women have the choice of marriage delayed indefinitely, or, if they marry now, of being left by husbands who may be gone for years or forever. Old men mouth hypocrisies, and the young feel trapped in a kind of “cosmic flim-flam.”

When one looks over the insecurities of the path to be traveled by this generation, he might well expect that this was not the time to be born. That those who will meet the problems of this age would better have lived at another time, and that they, contrary to the accepted saying, were born “thirty years too late.” Yes, all up through the ages, almost since the beginning of time, man has looked at himself and the world about him and wished for something that even the gods could not grant. Men have wished the idle wish that they could have been conceived at a different time. But they might well have desired not only another time, but also another, a different world. In 1903, when Theodore Roosevelt was President, he could then enjoy the fruits of the labors of the long-suffering, hard-working people of his passing generation. Thus professed Henry Adams of the fruitful year 1938. 1938, the year that Hitler trampled Czechoslovakia and Austria, the year that two million men, women, and children died in the living hell of German concentration camps, the year that men who expected to benefit by the labors of previous generations were tortured, starved, and shot in the Soviet Union. “Other generations.” Now it has a familiar ring. It has been the wish of the youthful and the aged of every generation and every land since time immemorial. Our fathers remember their wishes and the resignation with which they faced their “hopeless generation.” Theirs, they once said, offered no hope, no hope whatsoever. They were cheated of their youth by the greatest slaughter the world had ever seen, and their dream were shattered by the clatter of machine guns along the Marne, in Beale Wood—dreams from which many of them never awoke. Even those who escaped the bombs were destroyed by the war they said. They were born too late to enjoy the peace and too early to benefit by the war which they had won. And hardly had Johnny come marching home than once again he marched—in the bread lines of the Great Depression.

But what of the times that came before and the men who lived them? The years of the Civil War, fought by armies which suffered the highest casualty rates in history, and then only to return to a broken economy and the land failures in the West; the 26-year holocaust of the Napoleonic wars which killed a population several times greater than either of our two “greatest wars in history;” the times of the French and American Revolutions and an age which even Rousseau called “this great rottenness amidst which we live;” the Golden Age, which included among the masters Divinci and Michelangelo such masters of other “arts” as the infamous Black Death which killed nearly three-fourths of the people in Europe. Swedes under Charles the Great, Prussians under Frederick the Great, or Russians under Peter the Great. Were those “the good old days?” Or were they too, “lost generations?”

Youth of every generation has been tem-
porarily overwhelmed by the complexity of its problems. And yet out of every age of darkness have come the achievements that have transformed the world, and again and again the Great Source responsible for this universe is revealed to distressed people, and life takes on new meaning. More and more, the universe is being revealed to us as a cosmos which comes into being and changes in accord with specific causes. And often these causes for creativeness are the very problems which now seem to plague our times. For out of dilemmas often arise the solutions which stand as milestones in the progress of civilization. Not serene generations, but times of tumult have always been the creative epochs in human history. Without the background of ignorance, the light of inspiration would not shine so brilliantly, without filth and ugliness we could not see so clearly beauty and purity; and not without the darkness of Good Friday could the world so have felt the brilliance of the Resurrection.

Since the time of creation, darkness has always immediately preceded a dawning of creative light. Today again we find ourselves surrounded by such darkness. But it is only the darkness of our own minds, and it is up to us to launch out into it to find the light which it conceals. True, we are living in perilous times. But so have other generations, and every generation must fight the good fight anew or perish. And thus we must have courage to once again meet this ever-recurring challenge—every one of us. The courage of a nation is a collective thing, but it must be accomplished individually. Great men are like comets, sweeping now and then across the sky and startling us by the dazzling light. But the courageous everyday lives of the everyday people have the constancy of the stars that shine forever and ever.

But as a guide to the onslaughts of our courage we must have faith, for courage without faith is an empty, soulless thing. To guide the resurrection of this floundering generation, fearful of its own self-destruction, it must be a faith which realized that only the power which created this universe has the power to destroy it, and that all the mortal powers of destruction are infinitesimal compared with the Divine Power of creation. It must be a dynamic understanding that civilization is not something which is finished and which is to be preserved, but an organism that must grow and change. What our generation needs most is faith in unlimited progress, an invulnerable faith that we can meet the issues in the ebb and flow of our time. It must be a faith that will bring us out of our despondency and bring back the laughter of Lazarus into the world, for it is time for us to remember the God in ourselves.

"The roar of the world is in our ears,
Thank God for the roar of the world!
Thank God for the mighty tide of fears
Against us always hurled.

Thank God for the bitter and ceaseless strife,
And the sting of His chastening rod.
Thank God for the stress and pain of life,
And, oh! thank God for God!"

The character (ethos) of the speaker is a cause of persuasion when the speech is so uttered as to make him worthy of belief; for as a rule we trust men of probity more, and more quickly about things in general, while on points outside the realm of exact knowledge, where opinion is divided, we trust them absolutely. This trust, however, should be created by the speech itself, and not left to depend upon an antecedent impression that the speaker is this or that kind of man. It is not true, as some writers on the art maintain, that the probity of the speaker contributes nothing to his persuasiveness; on the contrary, we might almost affirm that his character (ethos) is the most potent of all the means to persuasion. .................. Aristotle
In Defense of College Debating

DAVID W. SHEPARD, Hamline University

There may be no point in belaboring the law of subjective dominance, but one must admit that it is no problem for forensic directors to congratulate one another on pursuing an honorable calling. Some difficulty is encountered when this recognition is expressed in other quarters. Some of my colleagues, who are extremely competent in their own fields, are in particular need of correction on this matter. They register distress when they learn that not only am I interested in debate, but that I admit, in broad daylight, to coaching debate. The degrees of alarm vary from shock at the alleged immorality of debate to the hint that debate is passé. This last barb is usually accompanied by a lewd grin and an exchange of fatuities about discussion and democracy.

It may be profitable to trespass on the primrose path of Theology and consider the alleged absence of morality in college debate along with some other arguments advanced against this art. This is done in the knowledge that all manner of arguments will be demolished, the rhetorical artillery will be left smoking hot, and the unbelievers will persist in error.

The argument with which forensic directors are most familiar, and most prepared to counter, is that debate is immoral for debaters not only argue against their convictions but they are unethical. This accusation of immorality is usually tossed into the middle of a polite gathering before one has had time to frame an opening sentence on the advisability of stressing character-building this year. Now this accusation is a delicate one, for unless one knows precisely what manifestations of human misconduct the accusers include in the term debate, one is not sure what the accusers are against. We must assume that by debate they do not necessarily mean all that goes on at an out-of-town tournament or at a national convention. Yet this obscure charge of immorality is accepted by some persons who should know better and by all who do not. Either category includes men of considerable majesty in some faculties of education and other administrative posts. However, the shock comes when the charge is levelled by a debater. There is some risk that his audience will assume that he knows whereof he speaks.

Last year I heard a debater deliver an oration on the evils of debate. "Debate is immoral because it forces me to argue against my convictions!" Aside from the ludicrous picture of a debater losing a debate to himself, and it is notorious that debaters never lose debates, there is the serious realization that this young man's coach had not succeeded in ambushing the argument. The refutation of the argument came, of all places, in the argument. For this debater contended that he had "read up" on F.E.P.C. and in his opinion Congress should not enact such legislation. The morality of the accusation was doubly damned by the morality of the debater's investigation. It seems a bit gratuitous for a well-scrubbed, second-year debater to announce, with a straight face, that in two months' time he has found the answer, that there is no more evidence to be heard, and that such evidence, sound or not, would be immoral for it would conflict with his shakily grounded convictions. Of course,
this was in an oration. H. L. Mencken observed that our theories that the Greek and Roman cultures were ineffably superior to ours falls flat when we realize that the Greeks and Romans admired oratory.

Yet this debater was forced to argue against his convictions. I had thought that even high school debate texts made it clear that convictions have no place in debate. A conviction debate would indeed be a travesty on debate. The first affirmative could say, "I am convinced that . . ." and the first negative could say, "I am convinced that . . ." and the eight speeches could be dispatched in something less than eight minutes. Aside from the danger of overcrowding the student union between rounds, there is something seriously wrong here. Some debaters and some coaches, along with the vast majority of honest American citizens, cannot distinguish between an argument and a conviction. A conviction hardly negates the truth or falsity of someone else's evidence and conclusions. The debater is not asked to demonstrate the depth of his convictions. He is asked to present arguments he has found for or against some highly controversial issue. Naturally this involves evaluation, but scarcely in the light of the debater's convictions. This conviction case against debate stems, interestingly enough, from some hard-shelled theological quarters where dispassionate investigation is to be shunned by all good men. The end of hanging on to a conviction for conviction's sake is neither Heaven nor Hell, but the insane asylum.

The contention that debate is immoral is usually supported by an identical proposition: debaters are unethical. Debaters suppress evidence, ignore sources, and rely on name-calling and over-simplification. True. Some debaters are unethical. That fault is with the debater and possibly with the coach, but certainly not with debate. The accusation is, in fact, a rationalization. It gives the accuser an excuse for believing as he does, and it gives him that warm inner glow that comes from having plopped himself on the right side of the aisle, on the side of that which is good. These pious pretentions are easily punctured. "Have you ever debated?" "No." "Have you ever heard a college debate?" "Er . . . well . . . I heard some high school debaters go off half-cocked once."

Had our aesthethician ever listened to a few college debates he would undoubtedly have heard some college debaters go off at half-cock in a highly artistic fashion. (Note: Up to date version—"I didn't know it was loaded!") He might also have heard some debaters employing reasonable arguments based on reasonable evidence. He might have heard some debaters who knew what they were talking about. If we were to condemn and abolish the department of theater on account of the bad acting that can be seen in a college production, and if we abolish the department of religion because of the bad sermons we hear from seminary students as well as the old hands, then there will be two more budgets to be divided among the remaining departments.

It is true that some debaters use unethical arguments, and it is true that this usage may be with or without the coach's knowledge. I have heard some wild and woolly arguments in our practice debates, and I have done my best to dislodge those arguments from the cases. Quite by accident I once discovered that one of my debaters asserted, in a tournament debate, that "all lawyers are shysters." A coach who finds that his debaters have indeed gone off at half-cock is in a position to be envied only by a man about to be hanged. Our major once discovered, when fifteen minutes out of Mund, that his gunner had just shot up their own tail assembly. It is no argument against gunnery that the major's gunner was guilty of an indiscretion. It is no argument against football that the fullback fumbled the ball. It is no argument against eating that some people become ill from the wrong diet. The gunner was disciplined, the football coach fired, and the diets corrected. The forensic director and the debate judge can handle the indiscreet debater.

What a debater does and what a debater gets away with are two different things. There is a judge whose function it is to determine who has the sound arguments and who has not. An alert judge will rarely give the decision to a team which has unsound evidence or no evidence at all. When a team fails to catch the unprincipled opposition, the judge can always mark the unethical team down on evidence and argument, and he can mark the ethical team down on refutation. This two-to-one ratio means that virtue is rewarded.

It may be that our good citizen is transferring to college debate his dislike for the unsavory practices of public debate. What will
work in public debate will not succeed in college debate. The home team cannot telephone the judges the night before the tournament to tell them the opposing teams are all communists and communist sympathizers. The unethical team cannot bribe the judges with mink coats and deep freezers—though knit sweaters have been known to work—nor can the unethical team influence the judges with dogs that are spaniels and wives that are Irish. However, out of respect to accuracy and fair play, it must be admitted that one of our more successful teams showed up for each round accompanied by a large bull dog. This dog was aimed at the judge at the start of each debate.

Another major argument fired in the debate coach's direction is the proposition that debate coaches take too much time, effort, and money for too few students. Now this comes close to being a circular argument. It is tempting to sneer at the accuser and remind him he simply wants his own budget increased, or he wants the debaters to be in a play, or something. It is also true that the blame for debate reaching too few students can be laid at the door of the admissions office. But let us have no sordid talk of scholarships.

It is true that the benefits of debate are shared by a few students, for there are not many students on the average campus who are able or willing to do the research for competent debating. Debate is training in research as well as in argument, and as such much of the work is sheer drudgery. Let us be blunt: debate is for the intelligent student. Debate is not for the student who is adverse to burning the midnight oil, or for the student who feels that a week end of Mom's home cooking is more important than the next tournament. The liberal arts college, if it is to fulfill its function, must provide outlets for the superior students. Debate is one of those outlets. If the objectors to debate will agree to putting a premium on glibness, to abolishing topics which demand research, and to stop asking, "How many debates did you win?" then we can admit everybody to the debate class. It will still cost a lot of money, and a lot of money will be wasted.

There is a final argument, and it must be a major one for it is used so often, and that is the loaded question which goes something like this: "Well, what old topic are you going to hash over again this year?" This proposition has been with us much longer than most debate topics I can think of. At one time this question undoubtedly caused some people to choke on their popcorn. I met this argument in the faculty lounge last fall. I have the honor to announce that I did not yield to temptation, that I did not retort, "I did not ask you, sir, what old topic you hashed over in your sermon last Sunday!"

The conclusion to be drawn from all this is that the objectors to debate have set up impossible goals for the college debater. If it is immoral for a debater to argue against his convictions, it follows that his convictions must be based upon definitive research, upon the ultimate truth. These perfect debaters would have no need for participating in debate, or for entering the university, or, for that matter, for remaining on earth. They could sprout wings, ascend on high, and leave this wicked world.

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Professor Robert L. Scott is director of forensics at the University of Houston. He is a PKD from Colorado State College of Education at Greeley, received the M.A. degree from Nebraska University, and served as junior varsity debate coach at Illinois for two years before moving to Houston. His article is further evidence that many speech people believe oratory can make a significant contribution toward the development of effective speaking.

Is Intercollegiate Oratory Dead?

ROBERT L. SCOTT, University of Houston

“Me enter oratory?” The undergraduate spoke in a tone of good-humored contempt, but contempt nonetheless, “Anyone can memorize a speech.” Intercollegiate oratory does not appeal to this student as it did to his father. More and more forensic tournaments are dropping oratory from their schedule of events. Each year there seem to be fewer students interested in composing and memorizing original orations; and each year judges groan more painfully at the thought of sitting through another session.

Is intercollegiate oratory dead? Many undergraduates and forensic directors are willing, privately at least, to let the event rest in peace or to consign its recognition to a program note honoring the passing of the golden age of oratory in America. But before we assign oratory to the attic with the gramophone and musty memories of the past, we should re-examine this forensic event to see what positive value it may have for our present day student and to decide if it is hopelessly outmoded.

The value of oratory is the same as it has always been. The activity provides students interested in speech to work out the best expression of significant ideas that they are capable of. An orator can spend time not only in working out his ideas on a given subject clearly but he can work to state them as exactly and as vividly as possible. He is not interested merely in a few key words or phrases but in every word. Those of us who accept the thesis that the thought cannot be separated from its expression realize that this process of careful composition will add to the understanding of the matter at hand. Writing an oration is more than the clothing of thought in language; it is the best possible development of the thought in the form of a public address. Certainly we have not outmoded the necessity for developing ideas in the clearest most vivid language possible!

But oratory as it is constituted today has its tragic fault. The activity should give the student a maximum amount of time to work out the best expression possible, but too often the student must spend a disproportionate amount of time memorizing his ten minute discourse. Since it no longer is fresh after this memorization process, he must spend more time working on planned devices of delivery until they seem natural. Last spring, I sat with a panel of judges listening to a student deliver an excellent oration. The speaker held my unwavering attention to the ideas that he was developing until at the high point of his speech he stepped backward with his left foot and put his right hand to his heart. The movement could not have been more “stagey.” Immediately the effect, the power of his speech was gone. The student seemed embarrassed. I know that I was, and I hope that his coach was.

How many situations require that a speaker compose a speech with extreme care and then memorize it? You can probably think quickly of only one common situation—intercollegiate or interscholastic original oratory. What possible utility can the memorization of an original oration have? Perhaps it allows the student to concentrate on the most exact and vivid speech delivery possible; but
the fact that such delivery is seldom either exact or vivid and the fact that a memorized delivery is not appropriate in any realistic speaking situation are not to be dismissed lightly.

The solution to this weakness of oratory is obvious. Perhaps it is already being practiced in some college circles; I certainly hope so. Let the student spend his time working out a speech as carefully as he can. Then let him deliver it from manuscript. Most carefully worked out and worded speeches in our society are delivered from manuscript. We need hardly mention that most of them are not delivered as effectively as they might be. The art of using a manuscript effectively is not easily obtained. It would offer more challenge to the student and to his coach than the memorized mode of speaking since it is a more realistic goal. Speaking from manuscript would also allow him to concentrate on the meaning of his words. Effective delivery could more easily grow out of the interpretation of the thought once the student is freed from the necessity of learning and recalling the words verbatim.

College oratory is not dead, but it is weak. Trophies, prizes, and sweepstakes points may buoy it along temporarily, but they will enable it to eke out only a meager existence. We can revive oratory by capitalizing on its solid value and forgetting about the outmoded memorized mode of delivery. Perhaps we shall see the day when the college orator takes his place at the speaker's stand with his manuscript. I am sure that he will find this situation far more natural and profitable than being thrust out into the middle of an empty stage feeling as uncomfortable as he looks.

Home of the 1955 National Pi Kappa Delta Convention.
The
President's Page

I would like to open this page with a question that you will be hearing more than once, both this year and next: Are you making plans now to attend the Pi Kappa Delta National Convention in California in 1955? Of course, there are a few chapters whose budgets are large enough that they don't have to make plans, but for most of the chapters—and my own is certainly in this group—the big trek to the West Coast, the first in the history of our fraternity, is going to require real planning, corner-cutting, and saving.

Any sacrifices that have to be made will be well worth while. Past-President "Hap" Mahaffey, who continues to be the hardest workman in the fraternity, has had conferences with Governor Dean McSloy of the province of the Pacific and with Professor Eugene Moulton, Forensic Director at Redlands, as well as with the administration of the University. "Hap" reports that both the host Province and the University are making great plans for the Convention. All the delegates can be housed, at rates comparable to those at Kalamazoo, in dormitories on the campus. Motel and hotel housing will be available for those who prefer it. Meals can be had reasonably in the Redlands commons, which accommodates 1200. One hundred contest rooms can be provided and (judging committee please note) at least 125 experienced adult judges.

And if all the above is not enough, plans are being made for a break in the business of the Convention to permit an afternoon and evening sightseeing trip to Hollywood Personal interviews with Marilyn Monroe can hardly be promised, but the entertainment committee promises a view of some of the stars. So start saving those pennies!

Westfall Memorial Fund

No man in the entire history of Pi Kappa Delta has given more freely of himself to the fraternity than Dr. Alfred Westfall, who died suddenly last April shortly after his return from the National Convention in Kalamazoo. In partial recognition of his unselfish service, your National Council has voted to contribute the sum of $200.00 to the Memorial Fund which has been established in his honor.

The Council realizes, naturally, that this sum is in no sense commensurate with the enormous contribution made by Dr. Westfall to Pi Kappa Delta. All the funds in our treasury would not repay the time and the intelligent effort he gave to his terms in office as Historian, Treasurer, Secretary, President, and Editor of the Forensic. We do hope, however, that our contribution will serve as a symbol of our acknowledgement of the tremendous debt which all of us owe to him.
Chapter Meetings

Reports from chapters indicate that a great variation exists in the number of meetings held during the year. Some chapters hold only one meeting per year, at which time membership is bestowed on those who have qualified for membership. Others hold weekly, semi-monthly or monthly meetings while still others meet only on special occasions or when there is business to transact. Conflicts with the meeting period of other organizations sometimes makes it difficult to find a regular time for chapter meetings. In some cases this problem is met by having Pi Kappa Delta meetings in connections with meetings of the forensic squad with members of the squad being elected to serve as pledge members until qualified for Pi Kappa Delta membership. Regular members meet before or after the squad meeting to transact business. Some special meetings are planned with a program of general interest for the public.

The Chapter Sponsor

As goes the sponsor so goes the chapter. Even though much of the responsibility for the local program is delegated to student members, an active sponsor is needed to provide the continuity necessary in a strong forensic program. This is especially true when most of the active members graduate at the end of the year and there are few, if any, members to carry on the program the following year. Fortunate is the chapter with a sponsor who leads in providing a vigorous forensic program.

Advance Degrees

Many Pi Kappa Delta members make application for advanced degrees as soon as they are earned while others wait until they are ready to order keys before applying for the advanced degrees. A delay may result in a key order if application for the advanced degrees has not been made. Have you brought your degree status up to date?

Spring Initiation

An initiation at the end of the forensic season is used by a large majority of chapters. The formal banquet is still the most popular type of meeting although informal meetings such as picnics and buffet suppers sometimes are used as a climax for the initiatory service. Informal initiations and joint services with other chapters occasionally are reported.

Rituals and Application Forms

Do you need rituals, order blanks or other supplies? All of the office equipment supplies and permanent records have now arrived from Greeley, and the office which has been handicapped by the delay caused by a shipping company, is now prepared to give one day service on applications for membership and the processing of key orders. All key orders are rewritten and only one copy of each order is necessary. Three to six weeks should be allowed for delivery on key orders.
Since The Forensic represents the voice of Pi Kappa Delta, your editor is happy to include articles that represent the attitudes and thinking of the student members of our fraternity. The following articles are orations which were prepared by students and present ideas regarding present day issues that should be of interest to all of us. All of these orations have received ratings of Superior in state, regional, or national tournaments.

Justice Can’t Wait

BILL BOEGE, Bradley University

“No state shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws nor shall it deny protection of the right in criminal cases to a speedy and public trial before an impartial jury.” Thus reads a United States Supreme Court decision rendered in 1951. I have emphasised the word “speedy” in this quotation for a particular reason. We proudly acclaim the status of our blind-folded “Lady of Justice” to be a symbol of one of our greatest American heritages. Truly it is, but in our fervor we fail to perceive the shackles that bind the ankles beneath her long, flowing robe. Shackles that cause our stately “Lady” to take tortuously small, hesitant steps. And which cause the balance which she holds in her left hand to swing tremorously and the sword in her right hand to hew a pitifully small radius in the weeds of our society.

I have a human interest story to tell. In 1947 Edward Dutton was struck and permanently crippled by an automobile which ran a stop sign in his home city of Los Angeles. The driver of the automobile was the son of a wealthy family. The only witness was a prominent broker of Los Angeles. Secure in the knowledge that despite his disabled condition he could still maintain his wife and two small children comfortably by virtue of the remuneration due him by the guilty party, Dutton had no forebodings concerning the future. The grim awakening came, however, when he was warned by his lawyer that his court appearance would be delayed for two years due to the congestion in the Los Angeles courts. Frantically Dutton sold his automobile and proceeded to borrow money from friends and relatives. Despite his parasitical form of living, Dutton still held fast to the belief that his financial problems would be ended upon conclusion of his trial in 1949. Twenty months later and exactly eighty days before his scheduled trial, the sole witness died of a heart attack: this unfortunate incident destroyed any of Dutton’s legal grounds for suit. Doing the only thing he could do, Dutton accepted a small fraction of the settlement from the defendant. Today he is dependent upon the charity of the state for his income.

I ask you to join with me in a bit of introspection. What would you do under similar circumstances? Would you feel the same way then towards this sacred heritage of equality before the law as you do now? I am not trying to sell you accident insurance, rather I am trying to sell you judicial assurance. Your chances are 1 to 8 of appearing before a state judicial body in 1953. The chances are even better that your suit filed today will not come to trial before 1955 or even later. Dead witnesses, rusty minds, bribers and criminal groups halt the steps of our “Lady of Justice” while hardship and suffering stalk the national scene in mockery of our courts.

In Denver, in New York, in Portland, and a dozen other great cities judges are hearing cases filed in 1951. In Portland, evidence shows that only a third of the cases ever get before a judge. The rest are settled out of
court by unfair, often cruel compromise, because desperate people can’t wait.

Big time gambling syndicates flourish on jammed court calendars. And crooked politicians apply their pressures as the wheels of the law consistently delay the hours of judgment.

What causes this slow motion action? An obvious reason is that our population has increased 20 million in numbers since 1940 while the number of courts has remained static. Denver has not had a new judicial tribunal for the last 25 years, but the community has grown 50 per cent. In 1920 Portland, had one judge for 42,000 people, now it has one judge for each 70,000 people.

The greater complexity of life is another reason. Increased litigation has burdened state dockets many fold. The number of tax cases and broken marriages has tripled since the 1920’s. Auto accident cases have mushroomed to the point where New York State opened court proceedings in 1953 with a waiting list of 30,000 auto-accident damage suits. The significance of these figures? A wait of four years is entailed with any traffic suit along with a six or seven week delay for even a pre-trial hearing in New York state. An increased crime rate, the growth of business and its legal conflicts, and the expansion of various institutions of all descriptions give new and divergent burdens to our state courts. But the same tribunals that existed 25 years ago slug their way through them all today.

Although the static number of courts in existence is a major cause of our problem, it is just as serious to have a poor apportionment of judges per capita. Two Oregon counties typify a national situation. For the past generation Clackamas County in Oregon has grown tremendously, while Baker County in Oregon has lost population. So while one judge in Baker County administers civil and criminal justice for 16,000 people, his colleague in Clackamas County does the same for 87,000 people.

The era of using judicial posts as political stepping stones and judges as chess men is far from over. The American Bar Association in 1948 passed a resolution forbidding lawyers who attained the position of judges from openly practicing a political affiliation. It is the only nation-wide regulation that attempts to keep the pressure of the ballot box out of court room decisions. But it is not enough to stop the telephone calls from a judges’ chamber to a few political cronies in the midst of a hearing. Judges must be free of outside pressures for when they openly act as representatives to national political nominating conventions, and run for other offices without resigning their judicial posts it becomes evident that the defendant must accept a delay in court proceedings while political influence is measured.

Our state governments have undergone much reorganization since the adoption of our federal system in 1787, but ironically enough, in 36 of the 48 states we find judicial bodies that have not been revamped since colonial times. Each judge, fearing the consequences of reorganization has jealously protected his autonomy by political force. Until 1947 New Jersey had 17 court levels including courts of chicanery, small cause courts and others as ridiculous in name and function, along with a Supreme Court that wasn’t supreme: and all led by a court that met twice a year called the Court of Errors and Appeals with a judging staff of so many people that a lawyer once said of it after pleading his case, it is “a little bigger than a jury and a little smaller than a mob.”

The organizational structure of courts in the majority of states constitutes the largest portion of our judicial shackles. We can learn a valuable lesson from New Jersey’s revision in 1948 and Virginia’s tribunal overhaul in 1952, but in all states we must go a lot further. We must start from the top and work down.

The establishment of a permanent Chief Justice to be appointed by the governor with legislative approval is the first step. We can follow the federal example of 1939 by establishing a central administrative body under the chief justice’s jurisdiction to handle court reports. These reports should be made compulsory. They should be daily summarizations of the cases covered, including all information influencing the decision of the court. With this information in the hands of the executive body of the court system, pressure would be severe enough upon the judge that all expedient measures would be used. Cases that formerly lasted for months would be settled in a matter of days or discharged for lack of evidence. A time limit applying to all cases should be established and if exceeded would call for an investigation by the Chief Justice. Such pressure may have serious effects on the judge’s mid-afternoon golf game, but the benefits are self-evident.
With the establishment of a permanent chief justice who would be free of outside political pressure, the familiarity of this executive to the needs of his state would be at a maximum. Proper reapportionment of judges and an increase in courts in general could be easily made within a state. A rotation system should be established whereby a judge would not undergo continued outside pressure accompanied by hesitation which such a system produces.

Simplified court rules applying to all levels must be established and enforced by the administrative office to avoid delays caused by lawyers who attempt to find loop-holes in every rule.

The judge must no longer consider himself a separate entity; but he must classify himself as part of a state-wide organization established upon the principle of “speedy” justice. He must at least realize that he must account for his actions and decisions to a superior judge.

If the success that has been achieved in New Jersey by a judicial revision can be considered to be indicative of what would happen nationally under a similar plan: then there is no question as to the necessity for following a program such as I have outlined. For in New Jersey in 1952, 110 judges accomplished twice as much as 132 judges did in 1947. The average time consumed to dispose of an ordinary law suit was reduced from one year to less than five months. All appealed cases were decided upon in an average time of 22 days in 1952, in 1947 the average time was 109 days. The backlog of seven thousand cases was disposed of and the judicial calendar of New Jersey is now up to date.

We cannot deceive ourselves into thinking that the task is an easy one; for the same pressures that have blocked judicial reform on a state basis in the past exist today. We, as people who are interested in protecting our “judicial assurance” must overcome these pressures by utilizing combative political influence within our state. We will know if we are successful for our “Lady of Justice” for the first time in generations will be able to take a full stride forward.

The Arithmetic of Survival

RON BROWN, Gustavus Adolphus

Last summer I heard a brilliant exchange student from the Far East speak at a conference on World Affairs. At the close of his speech, during the open forum, this question—the usual question—came from the audience: “What do you think of America?” I saw the speaker stiffen—I saw his lips quiver in a tremor of deep emotion. I steadied myself for a dramatic pronouncement—and it came—quietly, firmly and with measured accent—"The thing that impresses me most about your great country is the SUSTAINED CALM as the PILLARS CRUMBLE."

The sustained calm as the pillars crumble. That cultured young foreign student had made a profound observation—an observation that cut deep and clean into my thinking. Try as I might I could not dismiss that utterance as the meander of an Oriental Mind. Try as I might, I couldn’t unsnarl that nasty syllogism with a shrug of the shoulders. I was forced to rearrange my whole scheme of thinking.

There is plenty of unrest today—every one in his right mind knows that. There is too much shooting in far-away places. Russia is on a rampage—and is causing us no little concern. I, like all other average Americans, was upset and confused by the fast-moving and fast-changing events of the last five years—but behind all my thinking lay an absolute assurance that when the actual showdown came with Russia—American power and American know-how and American statesmanship would be equal to the occasion. I honestly believed that a benign destiny had written into the very stars that America—that the United States of America—was ordained to be victor and master.

Today the awful prospect that I might have been mistaken frightens me. The sustained calm and the sure confidence are gone. I am not so sure today. When we get through with this thing, I am not so sure that the control of world economics, world thinking, world organization and world patterns will be in the hands of the United States of America and the Western Democracies. Whether we like
it or not we are at this moment battling the pent-up fury of enraged people the world around—and the mathematical odds are against us.

There are today on this planet about two and one quarter billion people. Of these, ninety million are red of skin, two hundred million are black, six hundred million are brown, seven hundred million are yellow, and nine hundred million are white. In other words—for every white there are three who are non-white. By simple arithmetic we must accept the conclusion that we the white race are in the minority—under majority rule we are outvoted three to one. In any intelligent appraisal of our world situation that fact must be recognized and accepted.

Another set of facts has has mathematical implications. The whites are divided into two camps—and they are girding for battle. In the one camp we have approximately four hundred fifty million and in the other there are three hundred-fifty million people. It happens that our side—the democratic bloc—has a majority of the whites—and that is one thing to be thankful for.

Now if a showdown—a showdown on the battlefield does come—I say IF a showdown with Russia comes—measured in terms of COLD MATHEMATICS what are our chances for survival? If the issue that divides us is to be settled on the battlefield in terms of SHEER numbers—we should win. But in this formula we have neglected to include the non-whites, or about three-fourths of the human race. If the non-whites elect to join the battle then they will, all other things being equal, have the potential to shift the outcome as they please—in other words the balance of power—the overwhelming preponderance of power to control results is in the hands of non-whites.


There—and make no mistake about it—there, viewed mathematically, rests our hope for survival when this friction—this global friction—breaks into a shooting war.

And so, I pose this question: Can we count on the support of three-fourths of the human race? Carl B. Speath, Dean of the Stanford Law School, went to Asia to find the answer to that question. His first weeks in the Orient were most encouraging. He set up headquarters in a very fortunate urban center. He saw saw nothing but the comfortable surroundings of a westernized hotel.

But then Mr. Speath went out into the hinterlands—and out there—in the REAL ASIA—land of teeming millions—he found his answer. And that answer is a disturbing one. The simple fact of the matter bluntly stated is that we are HATED AND DISTRUSTRUNG DEEP.

Now I pose my second question: Why are the non-whites of Asia and Africa distrustful of our purposes in world affairs? There are many answers to this question. I shall try to summarize just a few of them for you.

The average non-white of Asia and Africa cannot understand WHY white America elected to drop an atomic bomb on Yellow Hiroshima but DID NOT drop a sister-bomb on White Berlin. Of course, the bomb that was dropped in August was not available in April. Nevertheless, this he cannot understand—and this he will not forget.

The non-white cannot understand why after each massacre of native populations by English, French, and Dutch soldiers, he finds men dressed in American made uniforms and equipped with American rifles and transported by American airplanes. Rightly or wrongly, he links us with a program designed to restore much feared and hated colonialism in the East.

Furthermore the non-whites are deeply suspicious that our immediate interest in them is not genuine. That our interest in them stems not from an honest desire to help them but rather from our need to have allies in our struggle against our enemy. With Oriental contempt they resent being made targets for what to them appears to be a CHILDISH propaganda program. They say we are underestimating their intelligence. They see nothing but hypocrisy in our position as the FRIENDS OF ALL MANKIND when at home we deny the right of certain minority races to eat in public restaurants, sleep in public hotels, attend American theatres or even WORSHIP in American churches.

That my friend, briefly, is their case.

Now my final question: What can we do to win back the respect and goodwill of the non-white world? Well, confidentially if I had a sure-fire answer to that question I wouldn't be here today. Our task can be more simply stated than achieved. Somehow we must be able to match Russia in the ART OF INFLU-
ENCING REVOLUTIONS that we cannot control. How can we do it? I make no apologies for offering as a concrete practical plan, a poem, carved in part on a statue that stands at the entrance to New York harbor. I shall take the liberty of paraphrasing that poem as an outline of remedy that I submit as an answer—an American answer to Russia's vicious falsehoods in the Orient and in Africa:

"You of the world who are tired—You who are poor—
You huddled masses who yearn to breathe free—
You wretched refugees on teeming foreign shores.
You that are homeless and tempest tossed.
We come to you—not as a brazen giant—not with cunning or design;
But as a Mother of Exile—with strong heart, with clean hands.
All man is one and we are at one with man. We shall lead when we can lead.
We shall follow you when following means brotherhood. We take our lamp—
And we go together—toward the new day.

IN MEMORIAM

The Forensic regrets to announce the death of Mrs. Ellen-Haven Gould, chairman of the department of speech and sponsor of the chapter of PKD at Alabama College. She passed away on December 19 following a heart attack.

The non-white mind is not for sale. Gone forever are the days when whole peoples can be shackled. The sooner we recognize and accept these facts, the sooner we can hope for a shifting of world opinion toward us and our cause.

At the Crossroads

GERALD KNECHT, Maryville College

TWO-THIRDS of the world today is in a great mass migration, the outcome of which will shape, more than we of the complacent West seem to realize, our destiny. The evidences and the implications of this migration stand transcendent over whatever we may argue to minimize what is happening; after the silence of the centuries, the dull roar of the masses is slowly rising in intensity, drowning out the hitherto strong voice of the opposition. The blind are beginning to see... the deaf to hear... the lame to walk. What do they see? What do they hear? Where do they walk? These are the questions that our generation must answer. These millions are just approaching the crossroads; their migration has a motivation, but no direction; it is now that they await the echo of the world to their awakening; it is now that they lie in the Valley of Decision; it is now, therefore, that the responsibility for guiding this migration in the way of world prosperity rests all the more heavily upon us who have already gone through this same transformation.

The poverty, disease and ignorance of 70% of the world's population are nothing new. The frightful conditions which exist on the continents of Africa, Asia and South America
of this movement in the ranks of a majority of its population will determine. Does our Western world lie dumb in the face of the cry that goes out? Do we have an answer to give the newly inquisitive mind, whose inquisitiveness may, unanswered, turn into revolt?

Unfortunately, the so-called civilized nations of the world have not one answer to offer these millions, but two. The clear fact of the matter is that their choice lies between Russian Communism and the democratic way of life. In reality, though, there is no choice here, because it is merely a matter of adopting the first remedy to their need, regardless of the political implications. The half-starved are not interested half so much in ideologies as they are in food; the sick care not what title they assume as long as they can find health. To the illiterate the concept of freedom versus Statism means nothing in comparison with the opportunity to open a book and understand. Idealistic talk is foolishness to those who have never known what true liberty is. With these people, the important things are the immediate, necessary things; the elimination of poverty, suffering, and ignorance.

Russian Communism is offering ever more increasingly these very things to the peoples of the world. Already about a third of the world has come under Russian control. Why? Because the people see the immediate possibilities involved and do not at all see, as we do, the ultimate tyranny and oppression that Communism brings. The basic problem facing the world is not that of Communism in itself, but is that of alleviating the generating circumstances of unrest. Ideas can be fought with words, that is true, but it is only a part of the problem—and a relatively small part right now. The Communists have been quick to recognize this important fact. Why have we been so blind?

An Asian diplomat pleaded recently with a young American colleague for better understanding between their countries. “Please,” said the sage, “Don’t let the Voice of America continually tell us in Asia how high your standard of living is in the United States or boast of how many guns, tanks, and planes you turn out for war. Most of our people haven’t got enough to eat and they won’t understand.”

The young American was dismayed “But don’t you believe your people would choose freedom to Communism?”

And the answer of the Asian was this: “What is freedom to a half-starved people sunk in poverty and disease?” And so is the answer of the world.

What then, does democracy have nothing more with which to answer the need of the world than meaningless words? The knowledge of our fine way of life will be nothing but an occasion of increased hatred for us unless we accompany that knowledge with the assistance to make the decent life the province of the world.

We have both the technical know-how and the resources to help this newly-born segment of the world onto its feet and off to a good start. Yes, it is a big job, and one that will cost us money, but the alternative is far worse. The cost of another great world war is unthinkable, both in lives and resources. We are quick to arm the world, but slow to get at the basic causes. We will spend sixty per-cent of our national budget on defense, and at the same time grudgingly appropriate a paltry thirteen per-cent to the program of foreign aid. If it is a question of affording it, how then can we afford the defense costs any more than those of the positive approach? Were men like Senator McMahon and Walter Reuther speaking only idle fancy when they made proposals to commit our nation to an all-out warfare for the minds of men? Or did they have the foresight to see what so many of us fail to see—that the future of our nation and of the world depends on our response to the cry of the dispossessed, now coming into their own. The merest reaffirmation of our respect for national independence, individual freedom, and self-reliance obligates us, more from the complete sense that building a healthy world makes than from any profound duty or burden.

Our tide is at the flood now; taken, it will lead us on to the fortunes of a bright Tomorrow. Ignored, it will bind us in the dry-rot and downfall along with every other nation in the history of the world which has risen, trusted only in its might, and fallen. We, too, stand at a crossroads. What will our answer be?
Officers of Tennessee Gamma: left to right, A. L. Addington, president; Tommie Mitchell, reporter; Charles Blevins, secretary-treasurer; Davis Jean McNabb, vice-president.
Chapter Notes

EAST TENNESSEE STATE

Tennessee Gamma, under the direction of Dr. Chase S. Winfrey, is following a very active forensic program. In the spring of 1953, representatives attended the National Convention at Kalamazoo and twelve new members were initiated in the local PKD chapter.

On January 15, members of the Tennessee Gamma presented a television program over station WSHL. Campus plans include a Christmas party, spring picnics, weekly meetings with open discussions of current subjects, and direction of the Tennessee Interscholastic League's District VII High Schol Tournament. Off campus activities for the current school year include participation in the University of South Carolina Forensic; the Appalachian Mountain Forensic, Appalachian State Teacher’s; local tour of colleges; South Atlantic Forensic, Lenoir Rhyne College; the Tennessee State Meet, Middle Tennessee State College; PKD Provincial Georgetown College; tour to Florida or Washington, D.C., and the Grand National Forensic, Mary Washington College.

IOWA CENTRAL COLLEGE

Debate teams from Central Parsons, and Iowa Wesleyan matched wits in an invitational meet at Parson College, Fairfield, Iowa, on January 9. Those attending from Central were Marilyn Berkseth, Donna Greenfield, Doris Meerdink, Beulah Roorda, and Miss Van Emmerik, who acted as one of the judges. Central’s score was two wins, two losses, and one tie.

Further debate activity took place on Central’s campus, on Saturday, February 13, when Central was host to six Iowa colleges in a second-semester tournament. Win-loss decisions were given, teams were rated, the two highest were matched in the last of the three rounds.

Schools represented were Drake, Grinnell, Iowa State, Iowa Wesleyan, Parsons, and Simpson.

Central debaters who participated were: Alvin Poppen, Larry Wendell, Berkseth, Greenfield, Mary Buwalda, Meerdink, and Roorda. The Central team of Wendell and Poppen and a team from Drake and Cornell were the only teams of 21 participating to receive a rating of excellent.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN FORENSIC TOURNAMENT

Lenoir Rhyne gained individual scoring honors among the representatives from the seven schools who participated in the 13th annual tournament sponsored by North Carolina Appalachian Teachers, December 3-5. Although all awards were presented on individual achievement, Hope Dyson and Joanne Aldridge, Appalachian State Teachers, was the only undefeated debating team in the tournament. Individual awards were as follows:


Women's Debate: first, Aldridge, Appalachian State Teachers; second, Mary Ann Wolfe, Lenoir Rhyne; Jo Ann Brooks, Maryville.

Men's Oratory: first, Johnny Byrd, Milligan; second, David Pittman, Mars Hill.

Women's Oratory: first, Roberta McBride, Mars Hill; second, Maurice Simpson, Mars Hill.

Men's After-Dinner Speaking: first, Frank Kendall, East Tennessee; second, David Pittman, Mars Hill.

Women's After-Dinner Speaking: first, Simpson, Mars Hill; second, Naomi Burgess, Maryville.


Women's Extemp: first Aldridge, ASTC; second, Ann Cline, Lenoir Rhyne.

Men's Problem Solving: first, Creech, Lenoir Rhyne; second, Pittman, Mars Hill.

Women's Problem Solving: first, Aldridge,
ASTC; second, Janie Dennis, Mars Hill.

Men's Poetry: first, David Wright, Lenoir Rhyne; second, Pittman, Mars Hill.

Women's Poetry: first, McBride, Mars Hill; second, Mary Ann Wolfe, Lenoir Rhyne.


Women's Radio: first, Janet Sue Houck, ASTC; second, Brooks, Maryville.

ASTC students who helped conduct the tournament included Sandra Wilson, student director; Jeanne Coffey, secretary; Alice Swann, time-keeper chairman; and Martha Kate Cashion, banquet chairman.

KANSAS STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE SPEECH TOURNAMENT

Twenty-two colleges and universities from five states sent participants to the Kansas State Teachers College speech tournament held Friday and Saturday, February 5 and 6, at Pittsburg, Kansas.

Miss Joanne Gallagher, president of Kansas Theta chapter of PKD was student tournament director. Other members of the chapter, instead of competing in the tournament, assisted with the duties of conducting the tournament, under the direction of Miss Mary M. Roberts, director of forensics.

Fifty-three teams competed for first-place trophies in debate. Phillips University, represented by Bob Croskery and Bill Nowland, took first place in the senior division. The team of Dick Smith and Larry Trethar of Kansas University placed second. The two other teams which survived the five preliminary rounds to enter the semi-finals were students of Nebraska Wesleyan University and Nebraska University.

First place in the junior division went to Gary Poorman and Maurice Wildin of Hutchinson Junior College, with Kay Hine and Chiquita Standefer of Southwest Missouri State College at Springfield taking second. Defeated semi-finalists were the teams from Washburn and Kansas University.

All students who participated in the finals received medals. The semi-finalists and others who made a record of four wins and one loss in the preliminary rounds received certificates.

Approximately 80 students competed in the individual events. In after-dinner speaking, Bessie Johnston of Kansas State Teachers College at Emporia and Jo Ann Lowry of
Southwestern College at Winfield won certificates of "superior" and presented their speeches at the tournament dinner.

Charles Klasek of the University of Nebraska won the first place medal in poetry reading. Duane Swihart of Phillips University also won a rating of superior in the final round. Winners of excellent rating were Carole Staley of Phillips, Erma Jones of Southwest Missouri State College at Springfield, and Bob Kennard of Northeastern Oklahoma A & M College at Miami.

John Eland of Kansas University won first place and the only superior rating in oratory. Excellent ratings went to Dick Tucker of Hutchinson, Clif Kruse of Washburn, and Maurice Wildin of Hutchinson. Good ratings went to Larry Tretbar of Kansas University, Larry Eason of Southwestern College, and Bob Croskey of Phillips University.

First place winner in impromptu speaking was Paul Ferguson of Northeastern Oklahoma State College at Tahlequah. Other superior speakers were Mel Schwenk of Nebraska Wesleyan University, Bill Nowland of Phillips University, and Gary Poorman of Hutchinson. Beverly Faulkner of Southwest Missouri State College at Springfield won an excellent rating.

Tournament social events included the tournament dinner, a dance, and a coffee hour.

MILLSAPS COLLEGE TOURNAMENT

A total of 45 teams representing 16 colleges and universities in five states participated in the Fourteenth Annual Millsaps Debate Tournament, December 4-5. Tom Hall and Stan Clark, Louisiana College averaged the highest individual ratings in Men’s Division Debate; Carolyn Regan and Dorothy Sall, University of Alabama, Women’s Division Debate; and Bobb Hamm and Richard Stiltner, Louisiana College, Junior Division. Other results were as follows: Men’s Debate—first, David Lipscomb, John Shoun, Don McWorter; second, Southeastern Louisiana, Thomas Matheny, Gilbert Wade.

WOMEN’S DEBATE—first, Louisiana State University, Marilyn Mitchell, Sara Latham; second, Vanderbilt University, Carol McQueen, Carol Jean Ishmael.

JUNIOR DEBATE—first, Mississippi College, Ann Smith, Willa May; second, Centenary College, Virgil Scott, Norman Miller.

ORATORY—first, Carol McQueen, Van-

EXTEMPORANEOUS SPEAKING—first, Tom Hall, Louisiana College; second, Stan Clark, Louisiana College.

SOUTHWESTERN LOUISIANA INSTITUTE

Louisiana Gamma sponsored its annual Southwestern Louisiana Institute High School Speech Tournament in December. Nineteen schools from throughout the State competed in the tournament. One-hundred-sixty debaters participated in 240 debates and 127 speakers engaged in 26 oratorical, interpretative reading, and radio speaking contests. Most of the judging was done by Southwestern Speech majors.

In January, SLI conducted its annual Intrasquad First Year Debate Tournament. Twenty-four first year debaters participated in six rounds of debate. Two teams won all 6 of their debates to tie for first place honors. The winning teams were composed of Betty Heard and Frances Pickering, and Janice Hebert and Sawyer White. White was declared the “Most Valuable Debater.”

The individual events contests were won as follows: Betty Heard and Sawyer White tied for first place in Radio Speaking; Frances Pickering placed first in Humorous Reading and first in Impromptu Speaking; Reginald Hanberry won the Extemporaneous Speaking Contest; Mrs. May McBride placed first in Serious Reading; and Claude Melebeck won the Oratorial contest.

Members of the varsity debate squad whose names will appear in Who’s Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities are: Rolland Morvant, Dorothy Fay Perry, and Jeannette Stark. Members who were honored for high scholarship at the Academic Honors Day Convocation were: Karl Cavanaugh, Beth Dubus, James Dugal, Morvant, Perry, Beth Roberts, Stark, and Bea Yazbeck.

BUCKEYE DEBATE TOURNAMENT

Thirty-nine teams from 31 colleges and universities participated in the 12th annual Buckeye Debate Tournament, February 13, sponsored by Kent State University. Seton Hill College and Allegheny College tied for first place with seven wins and one loss. Bowling Green University, Case Institute of Technology, Kent State University, and Western Reserve tied for second place honors with six wins and two losses.
Charlotte Nissly, president, Illinois Chi, delivers the winner’s cup of the Greenville College Debate tournament to Charles Tucker, president of Illinois Upsilon. Looking on are the other three debaters who won the trophy and their coaches. Left to right, Sue Alice Martin, George Zieglemueller (assistant coach), Gene Penland, Carolyn Reed, and Dr. A. J. Croft (coach).

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY

The Illinois Upsilon chapter of Pi Kappa Delta at Southern Illinois University is this year carrying on its most active season of forensic events with fifteen active members and twelve freshmen whom we hope to initiate at the end of this year. This is the largest group we have yet had.

Southern’s forensic program is this year divided into three areas: (1) a monthly public affairs forum, part of which is taped for radio broadcast; (2) a season of oratory and extemporaneous speaking, joined with a student speakers bureau to provide off-campus opportunities; (3) a season of seventeen debate tournaments and a number of home and home debate exchanges.

To date, Southern debaters have tied for second at the Purdue Invitational tournament, won first place at the Greenville Invitational tournament, and had two undefeated teams at the Bradley University and the Illinois at Navy Pier University tournaments. Future plans include trips to invitational tournaments at DePauw, Northern Illinois, and the College of St. Thomas in St. Paul. The season will be climax by the Illinois State Tournament at Bradley University, the West Point Regional Tournament at Augustana College, and the Pi Kappa Delta provincial tournament which is to be held at Southern.

The debate squad sponsored a stage show for the general public this year and raised more than $200 toward the fund for chartering a plane for next year’s Pi Kappa Delta national tournament in California. We hope to see you all there.

RED RIVER VALLEY DEBATE TOURNAMENT

Thirty-two teams from nineteen colleges in five states participated in the tournament, February 5-6. Again, for convenience, the Men’s and Women’s divisions were held on the campuses of Concordia College and Moorhead State Teachers College, respectively, which are located a few blocks apart. The two divisions joined for the reception held Friday night in the North Lounge of Fjelstad Hall at Concordia where the winners in oratory and impromptu speaking were announced. Results were as follows:

MEN’S DIVISIONS:


WOMEN’S DIVISION:

Debate: first, St. Olaf College, Patricia Litsheim, Lois Cooper; second, Northwestern Schools, Sara Anne Robertson, Madeline Smit; College of St. Catherine, Virginia Stau, Marlene Yost. Impromptu—8 entrants: first,

GULF STATES SPEECH FESTIVAL

Eleven colleges and universities from Louisiana, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi participated in the speech tournament sponsored by the speech department and the local chapter of PKD at Mississippi Southern College, February 5-6.


PHILLIPS UNIVERSITY

The Oklahoma Kappa Chapter recently initiated nine new members. They were Letitia Armstrong, Norman Crews, Grover Criswell, Bob Crockery, Beverly Fulkerson, Kaye Kiser, Margaret Smith, Joe Steele, and Barbara Wetzel.

Degrees held by active members of the fraternity are as follows: Special distinction


Professor James Ladd, a member of the speech department at Phillips and one of the sponsors of PKD, has recently achieved special distinction in instruction since he has coached six people who have received special distinction. Professor Ira Morrison, the other sponsor of Oklahoma Kappa, also holds the degree of special distinction.

SOUTHEAST MISSOURI STATE COLLEGE

The debaters from Missouri Iota tied for second place among 16 colleges at North East Missouri State Teacher, December 4-5. On January 8-9, they participated in the State Normal University tournament and held a campus debate with Murray, Kentucky, State College on January 12.

GREENVILLE COLLEGE

On February 12, Illinois Chi sponsored a public debate with the University of Missouri and on February 13 sponsored the first Greenville College High School Debate Tournament. Plans are to make the high school tournament an annual event. The annual Greenville College Tournament is held annually in December.

Ray Heisey received the highest rating given at the Illinois State Normal Oratory Contest. The Greenville debaters have won about 70 per cent of their debates.

ABILENE CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

SPEECH TOURNAMENT

Fifteen colleges from Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas participated in the tournament, February 13-14. Results were as follows: Women's Extemp: first, Johnnie Stone, Baylor; second, Dana Hieronymus, University of Texas; third, Marlene Phelps, Panhandle A & M. Men's Extemp: first, Myer Witt, University of Texas, second, Rollo Tinkler, ACC, and Bill Kilgarlin, University of Houston. Women's Bible Reading: first, Sydney Billingsley, Baylor; second, Barbara Smith, Tech, and Caroline Moore, University of Texas; third, Patrician McDonald, Texas Western, and Carol Lynn Lackery, University of Arkansas. Men's Bible Reading: first, Bernie Burrus,
Houston; second, Dick Edgar, ACC; third, Larry Hargrove, Baylor. Men’s After-dinner: first, Larry Hargrove, Baylor; second, Donnie Dean, Tech; third, Dwight Worley, ACC.

Women’s After-dinner: first, Caroline Moore, University of Texas; second, Marlene Phelps, Panhandle A & M; third, Barbara Smith, Texas Tech. Women’s Radio: first, Marjorie Beilke, Texas University; second, Patricia McDonald, Texas Western.

Men’s Radio: first, Knox Williams, Southwestern Texas; second, Bernie Burrus, Houston; third, Irven DeVore, Texas University.

Women’s Oratory: first, Camilla Landavazo, Texas Western; second, Jacqueline Bateman, Texas Tech; third, Caroline Moore, University of Texas.

Men’s Oratory: first, Joe Schubert, ACC; second, Don Paul Wills, Baylor; third, Ed Mainous, University of Texas.

Women’s Poetry: first, Sydney Billingsley, tourney, under the direction of Miss Mary M. Baylor; second, Virginia DeVaney, Texas Western; third, Laurie Klindworth, Texas.

Men’s Poetry: first, Bill Young, ACC; second, John Bagalay, Baylor; third, Bernie Burrus, Houston.

DEBATE RESULTS: (Based on five rounds of debate, except Junior Men in which both ACC and University of Houston were undefeated. ACC won the elimination debate to settle the tie.) Senior Debate—Men: first, Oklahoma Central, Bill Henderson, Berrill Pierce; second, Baylor, Fletcher Brown, James Slatton; third, Houston, Bill Kilgarlin, Bernie Burrus.

Senior Women Debate: first, Oklahoma Central, Helen Tanner, Carol Farr; second, Texas University, Marjorie Beilke, Dana Hieronymus; third, (tied) Texas University, Laurie Klindworth, Caroline Moore, and Baylor, Barbara Saunders, Donna Wantling.


Junior Women Debate: first, Baylor, Johnnie Stone, Sydney Billingsley; second, Texas Tech, Barbara Smith, Jacqueline Bateman; third, University of Arkansas, Carol Lynn Lackey, Noralee Phariss.

SWEEPSTAKES:
First, Baylor University—124 points, second, Central State—80 points, third, University of Texas—79½ points, fourth, ACC—73 points.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE

A three-man debate team composed of Alan Kembrel, Sherwood Richardson, and Frank Guthrie won three out of four debates at the Midwest Speech Tournament held at Kirksville, Missouri. Charles Gusewelle placed first in original poetry. Westminster debaters tied for third place with five wins and three losses at the Kent State Buckeye Debate Tournament.

WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE

Bob Willard and George Ferrer are the winners of the Harold Rock Forensic Scholarship for the year 1953-54. Both men have been outstanding in debating and promoting forensic interest on the Washington State campus.

On October 17, the “Palouse Campus” was the scene of the annual High School Debate Clinic sponsored by the local PKD. Seventy students from fourteen different Eastern Washington High Schools discussed proper debating techniques and the issues of Washington High School debate question.

Officers of Washington Gamma for the present school year are Mack Edwards, president; Betty Alexander, vice-president; Joyce Brim, secretary. The chapter advisor is Professor W. H. Veatch and the Trustee of the Forensic Endowment Fund is Attorney Frank Sanger.
RESULTS OF THE BAYLOR UNIVERSITY INVITATIONAL DEBATE TOURNAMENT

Twenty-five colleges and universities from Texas, Illinois, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Louisiana attended the Annual Invitational Debate Tournament sponsored by Baylor University, February 5-6. There were 218 students and teachers that registered. There were 86 debate teams, 64 extemporaneous speakers, and 52 orators in the competition. The tournament included separate divisions for senior men, junior men, senior women, and junior women in debate, extemporaneous speaking, and oratory. The results in the various divisions were as follows: DEBATE—Senior Women—first, Baylor University, Barbara Saunders, Donna Wantling; second, Southwest Louisiana Institute, Dorothy Fay Perry, Jeannette Stark. Junior Women—first, Central State Oklahoma, Ruth Ann Cleveland, Loy Ferguson; second, Baylor University, Jane Ferguson, Joyce Montgomery. Junior Men—first, Baylor University, James Sewell, Don Will; second, University of Houston, Charles Ledbetter, Don Alford. Senior Men—first, University of Houston, Bill Kilgarlin, Bernie Burrus; second, Texas A. & M. College, Kenneth L. Scott, John Samuels.


CHAPTER DIRECTORY

ALABAMA
Beta—Alabama College, Montevallo
Gamma—Spring Hill College, Spring Hill

ARIZONA
Beta—Arizona State College, Tempe

ARKANSAS
Beta—Ouachita College, Arkadelphia
Delta—Arkansas State College, Jonesboro

CALIFORNIA
Alpha—University of Redlands, Redlands
Gamma—California Institute of Technology, Pasadena
Delta—College of the Pacific, Stockton
Epsilon—University of California at Los Angeles
Zeta—George Pepperdine College, Los Angeles
Eta—San Diego State College, San Diego
Theta—Pasadena College, Pasadena

COLORADO
Alpha—Colorado A. & M. College, Fort Collins
Beta—Colorado State College of Education, Greeley
Gamma—Western State College of Colorado, Gunnison

FLORIDA
Beta—John B. Stetson University, Deland

GEORGIA
Beta—University of Georgia, Athens
Gamma—University of Georgia, Atlanta Division, Atlanta

IDAHO
Alpha—College of Idaho, Caldwell
Gamma—Idaho State College, Pocatello

ILLINOIS
Alpha—Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington
Beta—Eureka College, Eureka
Gamma—Carthage College, Carthage
Delta—Bradley University, Peoria
Zeta—Monmouth College, Monmouth
Eta—Illinois State Normal, Normal
Iota—North Central College, Naperville
Lambda—Shurtleff College, Alton
Mu—Wheaton College, Wheaton
Nu—Western State College, Macomb
Xi—Augustana College, Rock Island
Omicron—De Paul University, Chicago
Pi—Northern Illinois State Teachers, DeKalb
Phi—Illinois College, Jacksonville
Rho—The Principia, Elsberry
Sigma—Eastern State College, Charleston
Tau—James Millikin University, Decatur
Upsilon—Southern Illinois University, Carbondale
Chi—Greenville College, Greenville

INDIANA
Alpha—Franklin College, Franklin

IOWA
Beta—Central College, Pella
Delta—Morningide College, Sioux City
Epsilon—Simpson College, Indianola
Eta—Upper Iowa University, Fayette
Theta—Coe College, Cedar Rapids
Iota—Westmar College, Le Mars
Lambda—Dubuque University, Dubuque
Mu—Drake University, Des Moines
Nu—William Penn College, Oskaloosa
Xi—Luther College, Decorah

KANSAS
Alpha—Ottawa University, Ottawa
Beta—Washburn Municipal University, Topeka
Delta—Southwestern College, Winfield
Zeta—Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia
Eta—Kansas Wesleyan University, Salina
Theta—Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg
Kappa—Baker University, Baldwin City
Lambda—Sterling College, Sterling
Mu—Bethany College, Lindsborg
Nu—Fort Hays State College, Hays
Ridin' the Provinces

I have been neither "near nor far" since the last issue of the FORENSIC and thus have not talked with many PKD's. The "ole mail pouch," however, has contained very appreciated news and greetings from many of you. I seem to keep so busy writing letters and editing material for the next issue, I sometimes overlook sending a thank you for your assistance. Your contributions are appreciated! They make a better FORENSIC and my job easier. Let me hear from all of you. Sponsors who have written recently include: GRANT H. WESSEL, Michigan Epsilon; MARY M. ROBERTS, Kansas Theta; GEORGE T. TATE, Illinois Chi; CHASE S. WINFREY, Tennessee Gamma; MARY L. GEHRING, Mississippi Delta; ALBERT J. CROFT, Illinois Upsilon; GLENN R. CAPP, Texas Iota; REX WEIR, Texas Eta; JAMES H. HOLM, Ohio Iota; MRS. JOHN H. MELZER, Kentucky Alpha; DAVID W. SHEPPARD, Minnesota Delta; REX KIKER and FRED BARTON, Texas Xi; LEO PRITCHETT, North Carolina Epsilon; FORREST H. ROSE, Missouri Iota; ALBERT KEISER, North Carolina Delta; National President JOHN RANDOLPH; National Secretary, D. J. NABORS; National Council Members L. E. NORTON, ETHEL KAUMP, and ROY MURPHY; and Associate Editor of the FORENSIC, EMIL PFISTER.

I HEAR FROM THE ALUMNI—

DR. G. EARL GUINN, president of Louisiana College, his alma mater, holds the degree of special distinction in the orders of debate and oratory. He attended the Provincial of the Lower Mississippi in 1936. PAUL HUGHES, Oklahoma Eta, is program director of radio station KTAR, Phoenix, Arizona. His new book "Jeff" is just off the press. DR. JOHN P. NEWPORT, professor of Philosophy of Religion at Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Ft. Worth, is serving as interim pastor at the First Baptist Church, Ada, Oklahoma. Dr. Newport is a PKD from William Jewell College, attended the Topeka National Convention, and made a nation-wide debate tour with P. CASPER HARVEY. He holds the A.B. from William Jewell, the Th.M., and Th.D. from Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, and the Ph.D.
from the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. He has also studied at Basel University, Zurich University, University of Tulsa, Columbia University, Union Theological Seminary, and Tulane University. He has held pastorates in Kentucky, Mississippi, Texas, and Oklahoma. JOHN DUNN, director of radio station WNAD, Oklahoma University, holds PKD key No. 600 which he earned as a student at Texas Southwestern. DR. RALPH PHELPS, the new president of Ouachita College, Arkansas, holds the degree of special distinction in the orders of debate and oratory which he earned while a student at Baylor University. Westminster College—ROBERT L. McBEE, ’52, is now living in Kansas City, Missouri, and is engaged in advertising work; WILLIAM FRICK, ’50, is prosecuting attorney in Unionville, Missouri. Greenville College—WILLIAM B. BRENTLINGER, ’50, is director of forensics at Greenville; ERNEST BOYER is chairman of the speech department at Upland College; DR. LEROY BROWN is chairman of the speech department at Olivet College. Mississippi State College for Women—VALERIE THRELKELD, ’53, is working with a television station in Jackson, Mississippi; JOSIE SHANNON, ’53, is connected with a radio station in Nashville; MARY ALICE GOINGS LANE, ’53, is married and living in Bowling Green, Kentucky; DOROTHEA DRANE RATCLIFF, ’53, is demonstrating electrical equipment for the Light Company in Brookhaven while her husband completes a tour of duty in Korea; JUDY GARRETSON, ’53, is connected with the Texas A&M Library; LENORE LOVING, ’53, is studying law at the University of Mississippi. Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg—DOROTHY ANN CRESAP is the speech instructor at Emporia, Kansas, High School; Dean of Administration and Student EUGENE E. DAWSON is a PKD graduate, ’40, was an outstanding debater and orator, is now on a leave of absence to direct a study for the American Association of Colleges for Teachers Education concerning the problem of teaching religion in the schools.

The best of luck and success in the coming province tournaments. Remember, decisions are not the all-important results to be obtained from your speech activities! Don’t forget the May issue. Dead-line is April 15. Send me your results, plans, new members, ideas. We, too, would like to know what you are doing and thinking.

—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
Lambda—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
Beta—Seton Hill College, Greensburg

SOUTH CAROLINA
Beta—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, A'erdeen
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. C., Huntsville
Lambda—Southwestern Texas State Teachers College, San Marcos
Mu—Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College, Nacogdoches
Nu—Texas A. & L. College, College Station
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
Value of Debate

CHARLES T. BATTIN, College of Puget Sound

Twenty-five years experience judging debates, coaching debaters and watching their performance in school work, and in professional and business positions after graduation have convinced me that debaters as a group rank at the top scholastically and intellectually.

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