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The *GAVEL*

of Delta Sigma Rho



May, 1949
Volume 31 Number 4

THE GAVEL

Official publication of Delta Sigma Rho, National Honorary Forensic Society

PUBLISHED AT ALBION, MICHIGAN

Editorial Office: School of Speech Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois

THE GAVEL has been entered as second-class matter at Albion, Michigan, under the Act of August 24, 1912. Issued in November, January, March, and May. The Journal carries no paid advertising.

TO SPONSORS AND MEMBERS

Please send all communications relating to initiation, certificates of membership, key orders, and names of members to the National Secretary. All requests for authority to initiate and for emblems should be sent to the National Secretary and should be accompanied by check or money order. Inasmuch as all checks and money orders are forwarded by the Secretary to the National Treasurer, please make them to: **The Treasurer of Delta Sigma Rho.**

The membership fee is \$7.50. The official key of 10K gold (size shown in cut on this page) is \$4.00. A gold-filled key is available at \$3.00. The pin attachment is \$1.00 additional. Cut diamond in key is \$5.00 additional. (Add 20% for federal tax.)

The names of new members, those elect-

ed between September of one year and September of the following year, appear in the November issue of THE GAVEL. According to present regulations of the society, new members receive THE GAVEL for life beginning with the issue in which their names appear, provided they keep the Editor informed of any changes in address. When a copy of THE GAVEL is returned by the Postal Service marked "Moved — Left No Forwarding Address", the member's cards are removed from the "active" file and placed in the "dead or missing" file. Each member will greatly assist the Secretary and Editor, as well as guarantee receipt of the journal, if he will keep the office notified of his change in address or change of name in case of marriage.



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President's Page . . . *

Mr. Chairman, delegates, and faculty sponsors attending the Fourth Delta Sigma Rho Congress:

It is only proper that at this time we gather in general assembly and pause for a moment to consider the immediate objectives, obligations, and opportunities of this Congress and to get a general perspective of our meeting here in relation to the over-all picture of forensics on your campuses and throughout our country.

This Congress is a mile-stone in a long chain of developments in the history of college forensics and the history of Delta Sigma Rho. We are today perhaps witnessing the Golden Era in college forensics—at least it is a golden era if our activities are measured in terms of quantity and diversification.

The story of forensic activity among our colleges and universities goes back to colonial times. Long before we had any intercollegiate debate contests, the early colonial chartered colleges had their literary and debating societies, their faculty sponsored seminars, and their commencement exercises with formal forensic disputations. Always these formal forensic exercises were highly regarded by both faculty and students.

Roughly we may say that college forensics are over 200 years old. Intercollegiate debating is about 60 years old, Delta Sigma Rho 45 years old, the Student Congress 22 years old, and our own Delta Sigma Rho Congress 10 years old.

Although the average person on or off the college campus perhaps knows much about college football and very little, if anything, about college debate, the average person would be surprised to know that college forensics are much older than college football. He will be more surprised to know that in this modern day the colleges and universities sponsoring and supporting intercollegiate forensics far outnumber those which support intercollegiate football. One of our largest and most famous universities with a Delta Sigma Rho chapter, the University of Chicago, of this city, has a most dynamic forensic program, but no football team.

Now a word about this Congress. Logically this Congress should be about the best of its kind ever held in this country. If we can profit by the mistakes of the past, and if past experience means anything, you have at least the advantage of a more finished product as far as mechanics are concerned. We don't claim to have a perfect plan for running this Congress, but I know we have a committee of experts in the field of student legislative procedure. Professor Thorrel Fest, chairman, and Professors J. Jeffery Auer of Oberlin, William Howell of Minnesota, and John Keltner of Oklahoma have left no stone unturned in charting and formulating the

course of this Congress. But you know and I know that no matter how good the mechanics of this venture may be, all these mechanical trappings are so much junk without the will and the spirit of you students. You are the ones who can make or break this Congress, which may be the richest and most meaningful venture of your entire College career.

Early in the last war, at a moment when England had her back to the wall, standing almost alone against the Nazi hosts, Mr. Churchill paid a tribute to the British air force. When the Nazi bombers were raining fire and destruction on British cities and London was on the point of burning down, Mr. Churchill referred to the small but gallant air force with these words, "Never has the world owed so much to so few."

As I look at this small group of students, the forensic flower of forty of the finest colleges and universities of the land, I can see how, in twenty or thirty years from now, the same might be said of this small group. Here you are some 150 delegates, only one in a million out of our entire population. Yet, based upon Professor Henry Ewbank's survey, as reported in the last issue of the *Gavel*, at least one out of every nine of you will be in *Who's Who*. In this very group there should be at least five future Governors or State Senators, and there is a 50-50 chance there will be one member of the Supreme Court of the United States.

In terms of potential leadership, in terms of a real contribution to the democratic way of life and a free society, it is seldom where we can find gathered together in one room so few in number to whom we some day may owe so much.

This Congress is particularly a challenge. You are deliberating on a great public issue, an issue almost too hot for the United States Congress, an issue which if not faced with courage and the spirit of justice may well some day cause our structure of Democracy to crack and disintegrate.

May I urge you, therefore, that each of you tackle the subject of Civil Rights frankly, fairly, and fearlessly. Face the issue realistically; and when you return to your homes and halls of learning, may you be proud of the work you did here and may your lives be enriched for having had this forensic venture with such a fine group of fellow students and fine young countrymen.

My hearty good wishes to you, one and all. May this be one of your finest forensic experiences.

E. C. BUEHLER,
University of Kansas

* The text of the President's address to the Opening Assembly.

The public question selected for consideration by the Congress was: *What Federal legislation should be enacted regarding civil rights?* Committees were organized around the four basic rights considered by the President's Committee on Civil Rights in the report, *To Secure These Rights*. The four sub-topics were:

1. The right to safety and security of the person.
2. The right to citizenship and its privileges.
3. The right to freedom of conscience and expression.
4. The right to equality of opportunity.

The Fourth Delta Sigma Rho Congress . . .

With 177 delegates from 35 chapters in attendance, the Fourth National Student Congress of Delta Sigma Rho, held at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, March 31, April 1, 2, 1949, was a most successful event.

The various events of the Congress proceeded on schedule, with the Opening Session and the party caucuses occupying the attention of the delegates on Thursday evening, March 31. The feature of the Opening Session was a keynote speech presented by Professor E. C. Beuhler, National President, the text of which constitutes the "President's Page" in this issue of the *Gavel*. At the caucuses the members of the three parties selected their nominees for the positions of Speaker and Clerk of the Congress.

The events of Friday, April 1, consisted of the Opening Assembly, Committee Meetings to formulate bills for consideration by the Joint Conference Committees, the Official Banquet, the Biennial Business Meeting, and the meetings of the Joint Conference Committees. Saturday, April 2, was devoted to the session of the General Assembly and to meetings of the Steering Committee, the Evaluations Committee, and the Legislative Committee.

The Banquet, which was attended by 180 persons, was made successful by the capable work of Professor Warren A. Guthrie, of Western Reserve University, as toastmaster. The principal feature of the program consisted of the presentation by each chapter delegation of a skit or other form of entertainment.

MINUTES OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL STUDENT CONGRESS . . .

OPENING ASSEMBLY

The Opening Assembly of the Fourth National Student Congress of Delta Sigma Rho was called to order at 8:45 a. m. on Friday, April 1, by Professor W. S. Howell of Minnesota. A roll call vote was taken; the necessary quorum was present.

Nominating speeches for Speaker of the Assembly were given. Charles W. Radcliffe of Bates nominated Evan Hultman of Iowa as the Right-center candidate for Speaker. Hal Friesen of Kansas nominated Ernest Friesen of Kansas as the Independent candidate for Speaker; Robert Duff of Wayne nominated Don Winner of Wisconsin as the Left-center candidate for Speaker. The nominating speeches were three minutes long and were followed by two-minute speeches by the candidates.

A roll call vote of the delegates was taken. The results were: Winner—44; Friesen—33; Hultman—20. Since no candidate had a majority, Mr. Winner and Mr. Friesen were voted upon in a second roll call. Mr. Friesen was elected by a vote of 55 to 48.

Nominating speeches for Clerk of the Assembly were given by George McBurney of Iowa for the Right-center nominee, Fred Krey of Virginia; by Howard Borden of Oklahoma for the Independent nominee, Carolin Rexroat of Oklahoma; and by Vicki Gustafson of Northwestern for the Left-center nominee, Eloise Paustian of Nebraska. A roll call vote was taken, with the results: Krey—28; Rexroat—

28; Paustian—45. No candidate having a majority, a second roll call vote was taken with the results: Krey—30; Rexroat—22; Paustian—50. A third roll call vote was taken on Mr. Krey and Miss Paustian to determine the majority. Miss Paustian was elected by a vote of 67 to 36.

After the elections, Prof. Thorrel B. Fest of Colorado announced that those who had not yet registered should do so upon adjournment of the Assembly. He also announced that any further reservations and payments for the banquet should be made immediately, and he also reminded the delegates that each chapter was responsible for a part of the evening's program.

Professor Fest also announced that each sub-committee would have a copy of every advance bill pertaining to that sub-committee for each member, and in addition, each sub-committee would have a copy of all advance bills submitted to the Congress; also that each main topic had been divided into two sub-committees, and that each sub-committee was to elect three delegates to a Joint Conference Committee.

The personnel and chairmen pro tem of the sub-committees were announced and assigned meeting places.

Professor Fest also stated that a mimeographing service for bills evolving from the sub-committees for the Joint Conference Committees would be available, and that Committees were to get their bills to the registration desk by 5:00 p. m. He also announced that communications from chapters not in attendance were to be read at the banquet.

There being no further business Speaker E. C. Friesen adjourned the Opening Assembly.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly of the Fourth National Student Congress of Delta Sigma Rho was called to order at 8:30 a. m. on Saturday, April 2, by Speaker Ernest Friesen of Kansas. A roll call vote was taken; the necessary quorum was present. The minutes of the Opening Assembly were read and approved.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Fred Krey of Virginia as Assistant Clerk.

The Clerk read the following joint resolution:

Be it resolved by the Fourth Biennial Congress of Delta Sigma Rho in legislative session assembled that this Congress recognize with sincere gratitude the generous and efficient efforts of Prof. Thorrel B. Fest and his Committee on Arrangements and Prof. Glen Mills and his Committee on Local Arrangements.

It was moved and seconded that the resolution be adopted. The motion was passed unanimously.

The Speaker read the report of the Steering Committee.

Act I of the report of the Joint Conference Committee on Security and Safety of Person and Freedom of Conscience and Expression was then presented by Al Goodspeed of Marquette. He moved the acceptance of Act I. Nancy Sutton of Oberlin seconded the motion.

Amendments to Act I were brought forward

and considered by the Steering Committee. The committee allotted three minutes discussion of each amendment, half of which time was to be reserved for the person proposing the amendment.

Amendments to Act I were submitted by William N. Pierce of Virginia, Charles Radcliffe of Bates, Victor Harnack of Iowa State Teachers, E. Vogel of Ohio Wesleyan, and Bill Donovan of Washington. Each amendment was discussed. All amendments to Act I were defeated.

After discussion on the main motion, a roll call vote was taken. Act I passed the assembly by a vote of 75 to 19.

Al Goodspeed of Marquette presented Act II of the report of the Joint Conference Committee on Security and Safety of Person and Freedom of Conscience and Expression. He moved the acceptance of Act II. The motion was seconded.

Amendments to Act II were brought forward and considered by the Steering Committee. Because of the shortage of time, the committee allotted two minutes for the consideration of each amendment.

Amendments to Act II submitted by William Haese of Marquette, Thomas Wolfe of Virginia, Charles Radcliffe of Bates, and William Pierce of Virginia were discussed and defeated by the assembly.

An amendment submitted by Larry Travis of Chicago to insert the words "or elsewhere" between the words "course" and "shall" in line 35 was amended to read "elsewhere or outside of the course." The amendment to the amendment was carried. The amendment as amended was also carried.

An amendment was submitted by Robert Bennett of Kansas to strike out the enacting clause. There was an objection to consideration of this amendment. The objection received the necessary 2/3 vote to pass the assembly.

A motion by Al Goodspeed of Marquette to extend debate for five minutes was seconded and passed. After further discussion, a roll call vote was taken on Act II. Act II was passed by a vote of 73 to 22.

A motion for a ten minute recess failed to pass the assembly.

Al Goodspeed read Act III of the report of the Joint Conference Committee on Security and Safety of Person and Freedom of Conscience and Expression. Roy Wingate of Colorado spoke for the acceptance of the act.

Amendments to Act III were brought forward and considered by the Steering Committee. In order to conserve time, the committee ruled that one minute for the explanation of each amendment should be allowed, after which a vote would be taken.

Amendments submitted by William Pierce of Virginia, Harvey Yasinow of Western Reserve, Paul Meaders of Virginia, Walter Mullikin of Wichita, Larry Travis of Chicago, and Jesse Wright of West Virginia were discussed and defeated by the assembly.

An amendment submitted by Charles Radcliffe of Bates and William Pierce of Virginia to strike out the words "a governmental subdivision" in Section 2, line 15, and replace them

with "the federal government" was amended to insert the words "the federal government" before the words "or of a governmental subdivision," rather than striking out the latter phrase. The amendment to the amendment carried. The amendment as amended also carried.

An amendment submitted by Bruce Love of Wooster to insert (A) after Section 2 was considered. The amendment read as follows:

A. That any governmental subdivision which shall fail to prevent a lynching which occurs within its territorial jurisdiction shall be liable to each individual who suffers injury to his person or property, to his next of kin if such injury results in death, for a sum not less than two thousand dollars as monetary compensation for such injury or death; provided, however, that the governmental subdivision may prove by a preponderance of evidence as an affirmative defense that the officers thereof used all diligence and all powers vested in them for the protection of the person lynched.

The amendment was passed by the assembly.

An amendment submitted by Alan Nichols of Oklahoma to substitute the words "resident or residents" for "citizen or citizens" in Section 1, line 7 was passed by the assembly.

The amendment submitted by Tom Wolfe of Virginia was ruled out of order by the chair. The decision of the chair was appealed and failed.

A roll call vote was taken on Act III. The bill passed by a vote of 78-15.

The Speaker declared a ten minute recess before consideration of the report from the Joint Conference Committee on Equality of Opportunity and Rights of Citizenship.

The following joint resolution was unanimously accepted by the assembly:

Be it resolved by the Fourth Biennial Congress of Delta Sigma Rho in legislative session assembled that this Congress hereby acknowledges with sincere appreciation the long period of service given to this organization by Prof. Kenneth G. Hance, who is now leaving the office of Secretary and Editor; that this resolution be published in the *Gavel*, and an appropriately signed copy to be presented to Professor Hance.

Prof. Thorrel B. Fest expressed the thanks of the Faculty Committee on Arrangements to the faculty sponsors. He made some further announcements.

The Speaker announced that because of the shortage of time, the Steering Committee had recommended that the legislature adopt one of the following alternatives:

1. The person proposing the amendment should briefly explain it.

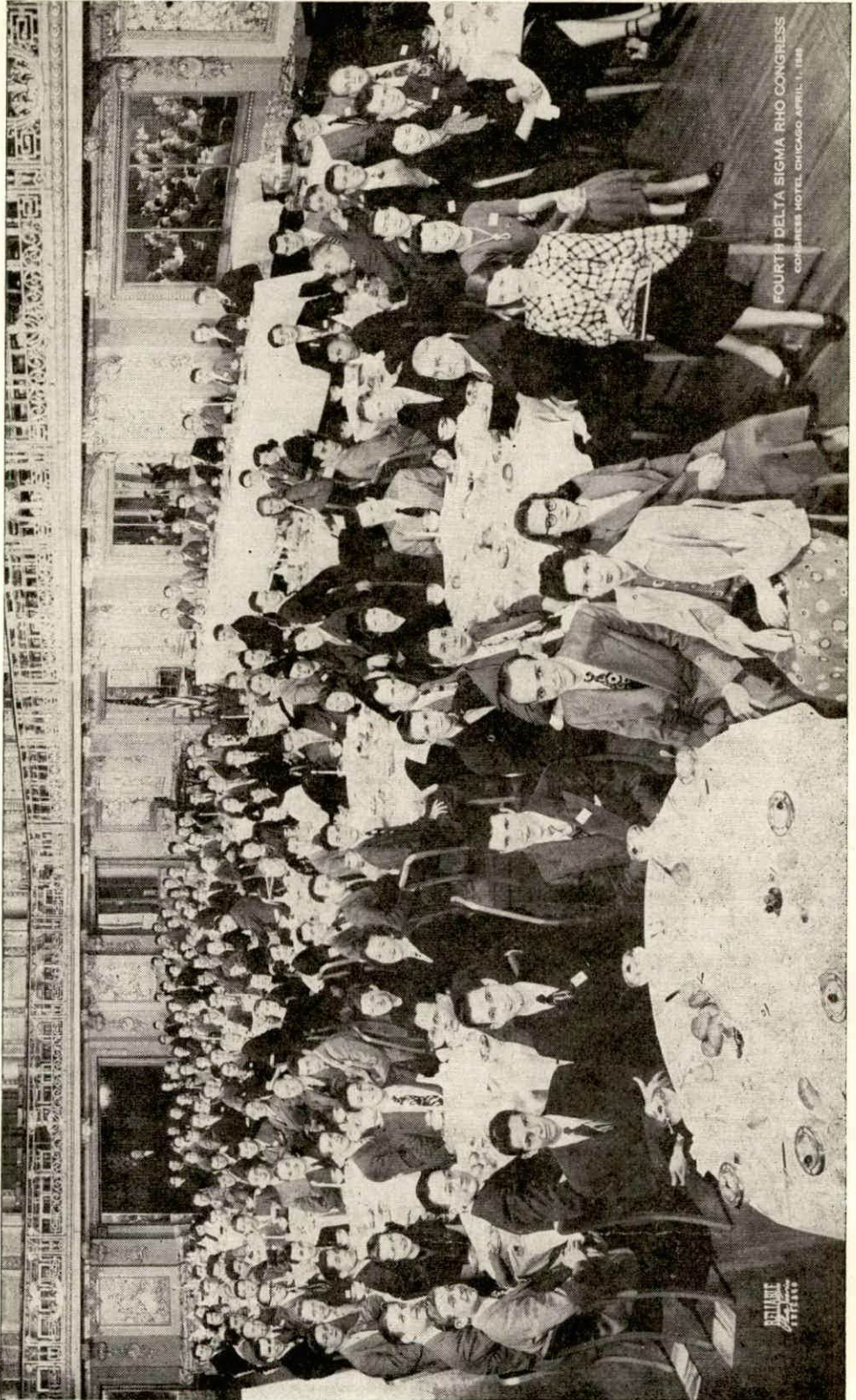
2. There should be a one-minute discussion of each amendment.

It was moved and seconded that the first alternative be adopted. The motion passed.

The Wichita University delegation withdrew from the Congress because it had been decided not to have open discussion on amendments.

Robert Dickey of Pittsburgh presented the majority report of the Joint Conference Committee on Equality of Opportunity and Rights

(Continued on Page 64)



FOURTH DELTA SIGMA RHO CONGRESS
COMPLETES HOTEL CHICAGO APRIL 1, 1948

DELTA
SIGMA
RHO



STUDENT OFFICERS OF THE FOURTH CONGRESS

TOP ROW: Aletha Bateman (*Wisconsin*); Harry Stults (*Wooster*); Anne Rourke (*Rockford*); Robert Dickey (*Pittsburgh*); Mary Boyers (*Ohio Wesleyan*)

MIDDLE ROW: George McBurney (*Iowa*); Dorothy Reitch (*Northwestern*); William Pierce (*Virginia*); Patricia Gardner (*Wisconsin*); Franklin Blackstone (*Pittsburgh*); Nancy Munn (*Oklahoma*)

BOTTOM ROW: Phyllis Silvio (*Colorado*); Evan Hultman (*Iowa*); Eloise Paustian (*Nebraska*); Ernest Friesen (*Kansas*); Vicki Gustafson (*Northwestern*); Don Winner (*Wisconsin*)

THE NEW SECRETARY AND EDITOR OF *THE GAVEL*

Professor Thorrel B. Fest (IT), sponsor of the Colorado chapter of Delta Sigma Rho, is the newly-elected National Secretary and Editor of the *Gavel*.

Professor Fest is a most active and efficient member of Delta Sigma Rho, and in recent years has rendered the organization invaluable service. As the chairman of the National Committee on the Discussion Question and the Debate Proposition, he recently served the entire field of forensics most effectively. Furthermore, as the chairman of the Faculty Congress, he performed a distinguished piece of work. Delta Sigma Rho is indeed fortunate that Professor Fest has consented to accept the positions of Secretary and Editor.

After September 1, 1949, the address of the offices of Secretary and Editor will be:

Professor Thorel B. Fest
Department of Speech
University of Colorado
Boulder, Colorado

of Citizenship. He refused to yield time to a motion to reconsider the act by which discussion had been eliminated on amendments after the Wichita delegation had withdrawn. Mr. Dickey yielded to Al Polikoff of Chicago, who explained Section I of the report. He then yielded to Beverly Starika of Colorado, who explained Section II of the report. After Miss Starika had spoken, Mr. Dickey yielded to Richard Anliot of Oberlin, who spoke on Section III of the report.

After the majority report, William Haese of Marquette presented the minority report of the Joint Conference Committee on Equality of Opportunity and Rights of Citizenship. He yielded time to Charles Radcliffe of Bates, Frank Havey of Marquette, and Robert Bennett of Kansas. Mr. Haese also spoke in favor of the minority report. The motion was made and seconded to substitute the minority report for the majority report.

Discussion of the motion to substitute followed. A motion for the previous question failed to pass. After further discussion, a vote was taken. The motion to substitute the minority report for the majority report was defeated.

Robert Dickey of Pittsburgh moved to divide the report into four separate bills, each under an enacting clause. The motion was seconded and passed.

William Pierce of Virginia rose to a point of privilege in which he stated that he wished to go on record as opposing any further consideration of the majority report.

A delegate from Western Reserve moved that the bills be further subdivided for consideration as in the report. The motion was seconded. A delegate from Oberlin moved to amend the motion to read that only the first section of the report, or Bill IV, be so subdivided. The amendment was accepted, and the motion as amended was carried.

Section (a) of Act IV was discussed. A delegate from Virginia rose on a point of privilege. He stated that Virginia wished to go on record as being opposed to the legislation. The Virginia delegation then withdrew from the Congress.

Robert Dickey of Pittsburgh moved that two minutes be allowed for discussion of each section, because of the shortage of time. The motion was seconded and passed.

Section (a) was voted on and passed.

Section (b) was discussed, voted on, and passed.

Section (c) was discussed. An amendment submitted by Gordon Parks of Missouri was explained and voted upon. The amendment was as follows:

To add to Section (c) the passage:

The immigration laws of the United States shall be amended to provide for the immigration of 500,000 displaced persons per year, effective January 1, 1950 until January 1, 1961, regardless of race, religion or occupation. This bill shall not be construed as suspending laws providing for denial of immigration to the criminal and the insane. The amendment was carried. Section (c) as amended was carried.

Section (d) was discussed, voted on, and passed.

It was moved that Section (e) be accepted by acclamation. An objection was registered by Bates College. The question was called, and Section (e) was carried.

Section (f) was discussed. An amendment submitted by William Besuden of Ohio Wesleyan to strike out part (f) was ruled out of order by the Speaker. An amendment submitted by Hugh Hawkins of De Pauw was defeated. Section (f) was voted on and passed.

Section (g) was deleted, since it had been incorporated into Act I.

Section (h) was discussed. An amendment submitted by Richard Anliot of Oberlin was passed by a vote of 20 to 16. There was a call for a division of the house. The amendment was defeated by a second vote of 35 to 27. Section (h) was voted on and passed.

Section (i) was discussed. Amendments submitted by Walter Urbigkeit of Wyoming and Hugh Hawkins of DePauw failed to pass. Section (i) was voted on and passed.

Section (j) was discussed, voted on, and passed.

It was moved and seconded that Act IV as a whole be accepted. There was a motion to adjourn. The motion was amended to adjourn at 1:00 p. m. The parliamentarian advised the assembly to vote on the motion to accept Act IV, as the time allotted for use of the auditorium had nearly expired. A roll call vote was taken on Act IV. The motion to accept Act IV passed by a vote of 66 to 24.

There being no further time, the Speaker adjourned the assembly.

Respectfully submitted,
Eloise Paustian, University of
Nebraska, Clerk

LEGISLATION PASSED BY THE
FOURTH NATIONAL STUDENT CONGRESS
OF DELTA SIGMA RHO
CONGRESS BILL I, II, III

By Joint Conference Committees on
Safety and Security of Person and
Freedom of Expression

ACT I

Whereas the Federal Government has the right to investigate the loyalty of its employees and prospective employees,

Whereas Congress has the right to investigate matters pertaining to its legislation,

Therefore, be it enacted:

Section 1. That the function to check loyalty of said employees be delegated to a Commission appointed by the President and approved by the Congress.

Section 2. That the above Commission and all Congressional Investigating Committees be bound by the following regulations:

- a. That those called upon to testify are to have the following rights:
 1. The right of counsel.
 2. The right to know the purpose of the investigation, and/or source of accusation.
 3. The right to subpoena witnesses and documents.
 4. The right to question the members of the Committee as well as those called by the government to testify.

5. The right to stenographic reports of proceedings and
 6. The right to have recorded any evidence and testimony which the witness wishes to introduce as pertinent to the investigation.
- b. The principle of guilt by association cannot be accepted as proof of disloyalty; disloyalty is to be defined as the commission or advocacy of treason or sedition.

ACT II

Be it enacted;

Section 1. That the rights of any student group to hold meetings on American college campuses for the purposes of conducting organizational business and holding open discussions shall not be restricted by Federal, State, or local legislation because of the political affiliations of these groups.

Section 2. A. That the right of any college or university instructor to express his political and economic views within the scope of his course elsewhere or outside of the course shall not be restricted.

- B. 1. That dismissal from any faculty or administrative position, or
2. from registration, or enrollment in good standing in the student body, or rejection from pursuit of any course of study because of political party affiliation or adherence to any political beliefs or ideas is hereby declared unlawful.
3. This shall not infringe upon the right of administrative boards to dismiss individuals who fail to meet the requirements of the school.

ACT III

Be it enacted;

Section 1. That any assemblage of two or more persons which shall exercise or attempt to exercise by physical violence and without authority of law any power of correction or punishment over any resident or residents of the United States or who shall destroy property of said persons, shall constitute a mob under the provisions of this Act and shall have committed an unlawful act (hereinafter referred to as "mob violence"); and those persons shall be liable for fine up to \$20,000 and imprisonment up to life or both.

Section 2. That whenever such mob violence shall occur, any officer or employee of the Federal government or of a governmental subdivision who shall have neglected, refused, or willfully failed to make all diligent efforts to protect person or persons from mob violence or property from destruction; and any officer who shall have failed to make all diligent efforts to apprehend, keep in custody, or prosecute the members of any mob, shall be guilty of a felony and shall be subject to a fine not to exceed \$10,000 or imprisonment not to exceed twenty years, or both.

A. That an governmental subdivision which shall fail to prevent a lynching which occurs within its territorial jurisdiction shall be liable to each individual who suffers injury to his person or property, to his next of kin if such injury results in death, for a sum not less than two thousand dollars as monetary compensation for such injury

or death; provided, however, that the governmental subdivision may prove by a preponderance of evidence as an affirmative defense that the officers thereof used all diligence and all powers vested in them for the protection of the person lynched.

Section 3. That in the event of the impending lynching of any individual incarcerated by state or local authorities, the U. S. District Marshall shall be authorized to afford such protection as is necessary to the individual.

CONGRESS BILL IV

By Joint Conference Committees
on Equality of Opportunity
and Rights of Citizenship

An Act to Provide and Extend Certain Rights and Privileges of Citizenship and to Provide Greater Equality of Opportunity—

Be it enacted by the Student Congress of Delta Sigma Rho,

ACT IV

That in order to provide and extend certain rights of citizenship and its privileges:

- a. The requirement of payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election for national officers shall be illegal.
 1. That payment of a poll tax or other tax as a prerequisite to voting or registering at primaries or other elections for national officers shall not be considered a qualification for voters or electors voting or registering at primaries or other elections.
 2. The previous payment of the poll tax or any other tax shall in no way determine the eligibility of a citizen to vote.
- b. There shall be no discrimination or segregation in recruiting, assigning, training, advancing, or the use of facilities in the Armed Services on the basis of race, creed, or origin.
- c. All other laws which have been passed to this time contrary to this act notwithstanding, any person who possesses all other qualifications which are, or may be, prescribed by law shall not be denied naturalization because of race, color, creed, or national origin. The immigration laws of the United States shall be amended to provide for the immigration of 500,000 displaced persons per year, effective January 1, 1950 until January 7, 1961, regardless of race, religion or occupation. This bill shall not be construed as suspending laws providing for denial of immigration to the criminal and the insane.
- d. Legislation granting citizenship to properly qualified residents of Guam and American Samoa be enacted by the U. S. Congress.
- e. The full status of statehood be granted to the territories of Hawaii and Alaska.
- f. All laws on any governmental level prohibiting or punishing interracial marriage shall be null and void as of the date of passage of this bill. No law of said nature shall be enacted in the future by any unit of government in the U. S.
- g. (Included in Act I)
- h. Qualified residents of the District of Co-

lumbia be provided suffrage and the right of self-government, which government must be responsible to the Congress of the United States.

- i. Discrimination or segregation on the basis of race, creed, or national origin be eliminated: (1) in the use of all public conveyances in interstate commerce; (2) in any organization, institution, or program receiving partial or complete federal financial assistance; and further, that such assistance be withdrawn for failure to eliminate such segregation.
- j. A federal commission on civil rights be established to disseminate information on civil rights and to recommend future civil rights legislation.

AMENDMENTS TO LEGISLATION SUBMITTED AND DEFEATED

DEFEATED AMENDMENTS

ACT I

By William N. Pierce of Virginia:

To amend by addition of Section 3: that all Catholics, Jews, Negroes, and all other minority groups be exempted from these investigations.

By Charles Radcliffe of Bates:

To amend by deleting everything after the first "disloyalty."

By Victor Harnack of Iowa State Teachers:

To amend by adding in Section 2, line 12, after the word "documents" the words "if security conditions do not forbid."

By E. Vogel of Ohio Wesleyan:

To amend Section 2 b, by substituting, after the semicolon: disloyalty is to be defined as anything constituting a clear and present danger to our country.

By Bill Donovan of Washington:

To amend by substituting in Section 1, line 2, after the word "Commission" the words "appointed by Congress."

ACT II

By William Haese of Marquette:

To amend by striking out Section 2.

By Robert F. Bennett of Kansas:

To amend by striking out the enacting clause. (Objection to consideration of this amendment passed the assembly.)

By Thomas Wolfe of Virginia:

To amend by addition to Section 2 A, line 34 "unless the professor or instructor intimidates his students."

By Charles Radcliffe of Bates:

To amend by striking out in Section 1, line 29 the words "state or local."

By William Pierce of Virginia:

To amend by adding subsection 4 to Section 2 B: 4. No school shall be affected by this bill that is not supported by federal funds.

ACT III

By William Pierce of Virginia:

To amend by striking out Section 1.

By Harvey Yasinow of Western Reserve:

To amend by replacing "two" in line 4 with "ten."

By Paul Meaders of Virginia:

To amend by striking out in Section 1, lines 7-8, "or who shall destroy property of said persons."

By Walter Mullikin of Wichita:

To amend by striking out Section 3.

By Larry Travis of Chicago:

To amend by adding to Section 1, "and in the case of mob violence resulting in loss of life, each member of said mob shall be made personally liable for the crime of murder."

By Jesse Wright of West Virginia:

To amend by adding Section 4: That further any jury that willfully neglects to convict a person accused of such crime shall be fined \$10,000.

By Tom Wolfe of Virginia:

To amend by striking out act and going on record to cite states in their efficient actions towards lynchings. (Ruled out of order; decision appealed; appeal failed.)

ACT IV

Section f:

By William Besuden of Ohio Wesleyan:

To amend by striking out Section f.

By Hugh Hawkins of DePauw:

To amend by striking out line 30 and replacing with "enacted in the future by any of the several states or their subdivisions."

Section h:

By Richard Anliot of Oberlin:

To amend by adding "and that discrimination and segregation in public accommodations or in employment in Washington, D. C., be abolished."

Section i:

By Walter Urbigkeit of Wyoming:

To amend by deletion of Section i.

By Hugh Hawkins of DePauw:

To amend by deletion of subsection 2 in Section i.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

1. Be it resolved by the Fourth Biennial Congress of Delta Sigma Rho in legislative session assembled that this Congress recognize with sincere gratitude the generous and efficient efforts of Prof. Thorrel B. Fest and his Committee on Arrangements and Prof. Glen Mills and his Committee on Local Arrangements.

2. Be it resolved by the Fourth Biennial Congress of Delta Sigma Rho in legislative session assembled that this Congress hereby acknowledges with sincere appreciation the long period of service given to this organization by Prof. Kenneth G. Hance, who is now leaving the office of Secretary and Editor; that this resolution be published in the *Gavel*, and an appropriately signed copy be presented to Professor Hance.

Delegates to the Congress . . .

ALBION

Prof. J. V. Garland
G. R. Baldwin
Joseph Earl
Hugh Harness
Peirce L. Lewis
Richard McDonald

BATES

Max Bell
Charles Radcliffe

CHICAGO

Prof. William Birenbaum
David Ladd
Al Polikoff
Larry Travis
Ted Wiley

COLORADO

Prof. Thorrel B. Fest
Anne Bail
Ed Kendig
Phyllis Silvio
Beverly Starika
Roy Wingate

CREIGHTON

Thomas Burke

DEPAUW

Prof. Herold T. Ross
James Cobb
Carol Firchau
Hugh Hawkins
Roger Ragap

HAWAII

Hideto Kono
Revocato Medina

ILLINOIS

Prof. Richard Murphy
Mr. Arno Hill
Dolores Engel
Dorothy Hawver
Al Makulec
Kirk Schramm

IOWA

Prof. A. Craig Baird
Mr. Leroy Cowperthwaite
Harlan Hockenberg
Evan Hultman
George McBurney
William Shuttleworth

IOWA STATE TEACHERS

Prof. Louise Goble
Tom Bairnson
William Cameron
Jean Harlan
Victor Harnack
Harlan Holm
Carolyn Macy
Mary Ritter
Dick Wichmeier

KANSAS

Prof. E. C. Buehler
Robert Bennett
Ernest Friesen
Harold Friesen

MARQUETTE

Prof. Hugo Hellman
James Cleary
Frank Derfus
Alvin B. Goodspeed
William J. Haese
Francis Havey
Howard A. Hill
Ray S. Ross
John M. Swietlik
Richard Zaborski

MICHIGAN

Prof. N. Edd Miller
Lew Tamblyn
Jack Wirth

MINNESOTA

Prof. William S. Howell
Orrin R. Anderson
James Heid

MISSOURI

Prof. Bower Aly
Marshall Loeb
Gordon Parks

NEBRASKA

Prof. Leroy T. Laase
Prof. Donald F. Kline
William Morris
Lewis Pierce
Eloise Paustian
Jack Solomon

NORTH DAKOTA

Prof. John S. Penn
Donald Hensel

NORTHWESTERN

Prof. Glen E. Mills
Vicki Gustafson
Richard Hetland
Dorothy Reitch
Robert A. Southern

OBERLIN

Prof. J. Jeffery Auer
Prof. Robert G. Gunderson
Richard Anliot
Eve Gorsuch
Robert Kingdon
Nancy Sutton

OHIO STATE

Prof. Harold F. Harding
Susanne Cranz
Nancy Ann Krieg
Gene Sharp

OHIO WESLEYAN

Prof. W. Roy Diem
William Besuden
Mary Boyers
Robert Huffman
Marjorie Kibler
Ezra Vogel
Isabel West

OKLAHOMA

Prof. John W. Keltner
Howard G. Borden
John L. Johnson
Nancy D. Munn

Alan Nichols
Carolyn Rexroat

OREGON
Prof. W. A. Dahlberg
J. K. Farris

OREGON STATE
Prof. E. W. Wells
William Higham
William Maxwell

PITTSBURGH
Prof. Fred S. Robie
Franklin Blackstone
Saul Davis
Robert Dickey
Fred Purdy
William Soolbach

ROCKFORD
Prof. Jeanette Anderson
Mary Cahn
Connie Johnson
Beverly Marshall
Trudy Montgomery
Anne Rourke
Marilyn Short
Martha Wilson

VIRGINIA
Fred Krey
Paul L. Meaders
William Pierce
Thomas Wolfe

WASHINGTON
Prof. Edward E. Markert
William P. Donovan
Jane E. John
Marilyn Miller

WAYNE
Prof. Georg L. Hinds
Prof. James A. McMonagle
Robert Duff
Eve Kommel
Betty Provizor
James Spaulding

WEST VIRGINIA
Otto J. Menzel

Jesse S. Wright

WESTERN RESERVE
Prof. Warren A. Guthrie
Frank Gold
Charles Merrill
Gerald Phillips
Harvey Yasinow

WICHITA
Herbert James
Walter Mullikin
William Reynolds

WISCONSIN
Prof. Henry L. Ewbank
Prof. Winston Brembeck
Aletha Bateman
Charles C. Burch
Patricia Gardiner
Don Winner

WOOSTER
Prof. J. Garber Drushal
David Byers
Raymond Falls
Bruce Love
Harry Stults

WYOMING
Basil Andrikopoulos
Robert Brown
Malcolm Levi
William F. Roesen
Walter Urbigit

OTHER DELEGATES AND OFFICIAL OBSERVERS

Barbara Biery, Northwestern University
Albert Croft, Northwestern University
Prof. Kenneth G. Hance, Northwestern University, National Secretary
Ralph Haugen, Northwestern University
James Huffman, Northwestern University
E. Winston Jones, Northwestern University
Robert Lang, Northwestern University
Howard Martin, Northwestern University
Lorraine Siemieniec, University of Illinois, '48
Liston Tatum, Northwestern University
Robert O. Weiss, Northwestern University (Albion, '48)

REQUEST FOR THE GAVEL

To the Editor:

Please send me all issues of the GAVEL each year (November, January, March, May).

Name

Address: (Street)

(City)

(State)

Chapter: Year:

Present Occupation:

.....

The Report of the Congress Observers . . .

JOHN W. KELTNER

Sponsor, University of Oklahoma Chapter

Three general tasks faced the corps of observers at the Fourth Biennial Student Congress of Delta Sigma Rho. Our first responsibility was to help the committees in their techniques of deliberation over the several matters that were assigned. Our second charge was to collect some data to help us understand how committees work. Our third objective was to describe how our committees actually worked in this Congress. We are here presenting a preliminary report of the result of our observations and study of the committee operation at our Congress. These observations and studies are largely the result of the outstanding and skilled assistance of the eight observers from Northwestern University: Messrs. Albert Croft, Ralph Haugen, James Huffman, Winston Jones, Robert Lang (WR), Howard Martin, Liston Tatum, and Robert Weiss (A). We acknowledge a debt of gratitude to these men for their conscientious and willing work with our committees.

I. THE PRELIMINARY TRAINING OF THE OBSERVERS.

Some weeks before the congress convened, a special article entitled "How an Observer Can Help a Committee" was prepared and published in the March issue of this Journal.¹ [*The Gavel* Vol. 31, No. 3, March 1949. Pp 45-46.] This article aimed to outline and to open up the procedure whereby observers could operate in our congress. Each of the observers was given a copy of this article and asked to read it carefully with an eye to implementing the procedures discussed there.

On the day previous to the opening of the Congress the eight observers and their chairman met at Northwestern to undergo a preliminary training session for their work. At this meeting copies of the "Outline for Group Observation" developed by the National Training Laboratory in Group Development were distributed to the observers and a study of its contents made.² ["Report of the Second Summer Laboratory Session" National Training Laboratory in Group Development. Bulletin No. 3. N.E.A. 1948. P. 123ff.] This outline in brief covered the following areas of committee study.

- I. Group Characteristics
 - A. Background
 - B. Participation
 - C. Communication
 - D. Cohesion and groupings
 - E. Atmosphere
 - F. Group Standards
- II. Group Progress
 - A. Setting of goals
 - B. Steps toward goal
 - C. Procedures for group progress
 - D. Feedback and group self-evaluation
- III. Member Behavior
 - A. Behavior of designated leader
 - B. Social sensitivity and characteristics
 - C. Leadership skills and techniques
 - D. Personality observation
 - E. Member roles

1. Group centered roles
2. Task centered roles
3. Individual centered roles

The observers and the chairman discussed each of the major areas in this outline and considered methods and materials that could be used in bringing these ideas to bear in analyzing and studying the committees.

The second training session for the observers was held at the Congress Hotel on Friday morning during the first general session of the Congress. At this time the group underwent what is known as the "dry run". Half the group was assigned the task of acting as observers, and the other half was given a problem to discuss. Each member of the discussion group was taken aside by the trainer and assigned a particular attitude and role to play in the discussion. The discussion was then started. After about twenty minutes we called a halt to the proceedings and made an analysis of what had been happening as an observer would do in the regular session. This process was then repeated, with the observers in the first dry-run taking the parts of the group in this second practice.

By the time we had completed these "dry-run" sessions we were up against the 10:30 convening of the regular committees of the Congress. So, armed with the information and techniques drawn from the training period and warmed up by the practice in the "dry-run", we spread out to the various sessions.

II. THE MATERIALS AND METHODS OF THE OBSERVERS.

A. The Feedback

This was the process described in the March article whereby the observer helped the group develop its procedure by feeding in questions and reviews of what had been done and how the process of the committee was operating. Each observer was carefully instructed not to volunteer any feedback unless it was requested by the committee, or unless he felt that he just could restrain himself no longer.

B. The General Report

Each observer prepared a comprehensive account of what happened in his committee session. He made a separate report for each of the morning and afternoon sessions. The general outline of this report was based on the National Training Laboratory outline given above.

C. The Summary Report

In order to expedite the handling of the raw material and to aid in identifying particular problems and trends in the committee sessions, a special summary sheet was prepared especially for these sessions. (see copy of this sheet at the end of this report.) Entitled "Observer's Report" the sheets covered the following items: 1. Number of observations made; 2. Type of material reported in the observations to the committee; 3. Evidence of the committee's use of the observations; 4. General structure of the group; 5. Personnel; and 6. A gen-

eral summary of procedures used by the committee.

At the end of each committee session the observer made out this report and handed it to the observer chairman. In several instances these reports enabled us to see and predict tendencies that were to develop in subsequent sessions of the committees.

D. The Committee Questionnaire.

A special form of questionnaire for this Congress was devised to collect the opinions of the several committee groups as to the progress and development of their committee. This questionnaire was filled out by the members of each committee at the close of each of the sessions. The observer then took these questionnaires and summarized them on a special tally sheet and incorporated them into his final report. It was through this device that we were able to note several factors of personal dissatisfaction with the groups and to predict conflicts and disturbances that appeared later.

III. THE ROLE OF THE FEEDBACK.

One of the first items that we were interested in concerned the number and nature of the feedbacks made by the observer in the general committee sessions. A summary of the number of feedbacks will be found in table I. below.

TABLE I.

| Summary of Number of Feedbacks | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------|
| Observer | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | |
| Requested by | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | A.M. |
| Chairman | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | P.M. |
| Requested by a member | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | A.M. |
| Initiated by observer | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | P.M. |
| Initiated by observer | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | A.M. |
| Initiated by observer | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | P.M. |
| Total observations requested by the chairmen: | | | | | | | | | 28 |
| Total observations requested by members: | | | | | | | | | 12 |
| Total observations initiated by the observer: | | | | | | | | | 6 |
| AM observations requested by the chairmen: | | | | | | | | | 12 |
| PM observations requested by the chairmen: | | | | | | | | | 16 |
| AM observations requested by members: | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| PM observations requested by members: | | | | | | | | | 9 |
| AM observations initiated by observers: | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| PM observations initiated by observers: | | | | | | | | | 5 |

(AM and PM are used to designate the two main sessions of each committee. AM represents the morning sessions, and PM represents the afternoon session.)

The nature of the feedbacks was also of concern to the observers. A summary of the types of feedback is found in Table II.

TABLE II.

| The Nature of the Feedbacks | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Observer | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Total |
| Parliamentary matters | 0 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 15 |
| Goal processes | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 13 |
| Group unity | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Group atmosphere | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Progress to goals | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Conflicts | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Personnel relations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Leader functions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 |

It was rather difficult for the observers to record the reactions to the feedbacks. In some cases it was impossible for them to determine how the group reacted. Certain of the cases were clearly discernible, however, and they are reported below.

Favorable reactions: 29. This means that the group took the observation and made use of it in developing its procedures.

Neutral or undecided reactions: 7. This means that the group did not give much thought to the observation nor did it use the information for procedural improvement and growth.

Negative reactions: 3. This means that the group responded in such a way as to oppose or resent the observers remarks.

From the general reports of the observers we believe that the feedback played an important part in aiding the groups to move forward. In one case there were no feedbacks at all. The observer reported in this case that the group was quite able to get along without help. In other cases groups did not use their observer as much as necessary to perform the greatest good. Probably too much dependence for advice on parliamentary procedure was placed on the observer. It is believed that the role of the observer is not that of a parliamentarian. However, this matter is one that is open for debate; and no group should be condemned for using the observer to get it out of parliamentary wrangles. In most cases, however, the observers' feedbacks were well accepted and the groups attempted to use them to advantage. From the evidence we have compiled, it would seem that the assistance of the observer definitely aided several of the groups to move to a very valuable report.

IV. THE ROLE OF THE COMMITTEE QUESTIONNAIRE.

A complete analysis of the questionnaire would be a lengthy paper of itself. We shall attempt here to summarize the data and to point out some of the major trends that are shown by this analysis.

Item 1. on the questionnaire asked, "How did you feel this meeting was today". Each person was asked to mark a scale running from one to ten. One on the scale represented *no good*; Four on the scale represented *mediocre*; Seven on the scale represented *good*; and ten on the scale represented *excellent*. The average rating for each group is reported in Table III. (Note that group 1 is absent in this report. The study is defective here because of an incomplete report from the observer of that group.)

TABLE III.

| Group | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|--------|------|-----|-----|------|------|-----|------|
| AM | 4.3 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 4.7 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 7.0 |
| PM | 6.7 | 7.3 | 8.3 | 6.5 | 8.8 | 6.3 | 8.0 |
| Change | 2.4* | .3 | .9 | 1.8* | 2.1* | -.3 | 2.0* |

* The starred items note groups that made a change of proportions large enough for us to suggest that the group made a definite improvement and that the second meeting was better than the first in the eyes of the group members.

Item 2 on the questionnaire asked, "Did you

find yourself wanting to say things during the meeting that you didn't actually say?" Again we used a scale from one to ten. Note that when a member marked the scale close to the ten end, it would indicate that he was keeping or being kept quiet *when he wanted to talk*. (See sample of the questionnaire at the end of this report). The average rating for each group is found in table IV.

TABLE IV.

| Group | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|--------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| AM | 3.7 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 2.8 |
| PM | 4.1 | 2.2 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 2.6 |
| Change | -.4 | 2.1* | -.5 | -.1 | .2 | -.6 | .2 |

*The starred items note changes of proportions large enough to indicate that there were distinct trends in the groups toward better or worse *personal orientation and participation*.

Item 5 was stated as follows: "To what extent were the things you personally hoped to get out of the meeting different from what the group was trying to accomplish?" The scale was again from one to ten. One on the scale represented completely opposed; four, somewhat opposed; seven, fairly opposed; and ten, identical. The average rating for each group is found in Table V.

TABLE V.

| Group | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|--------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|
| AM | 7.2 | 6.7 | 7.4 | 4.7 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 8.3 |
| PM | 7.3 | 6.1 | 7.3 | 5.8 | 8.1 | 6.4 | 8.2 |
| Change | .1 | -.6 | -.1 | 1.1* | 1.6* | -.4 | -.1 |

*The starred items note changes of such proportions to indicate that the members of the group were more personally satisfied with the second meeting than the first in terms of their own personal objectives for the committee work.

Item 6 on the questionnaire asked, "How fully do you think the members were in accord with what the group was trying to accomplish today?" The scale was from one to ten. One indicated a small minority in accord; four, a large minority; seven, a good majority; and ten, completely in accord. The average rating for each group will be found in Table VI.

TABLE VI.

| Group | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|--------|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-------|-----|
| AM | 7.4 | 6.0 | 7.5 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 8.4 | 7.2 |
| PM | 8.1 | 7.8 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 7.8 |
| Change | .7* | 1.8* | -.8* | .4 | -.3 | -1.7* | .6 |

*Starred items indicate shifts of opinion that seem to show that rather distinct changes were taking place in the group from one meeting to the next. A negative sign indicated that the group was getting less agreement in the second session than in the first.

Item 7 asked, "How satisfied are you with the decisions reached by this group at *this* session?" One on the scale represented very satisfied; four, satisfied; seven, dissatisfied; and ten, very dissatisfied. The average rating for each group is found in table VII.

TABLE VII.

| Group | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|--------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|-----|
| AM | 6.1 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 5.7 | 4.7 | 2.8 | 3.1 |
| PM | 3.2 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 5.7 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 2.8 |
| Change | 2.9* | .3 | .3 | 0 | 1.7* | -1.4* | .3 |

*Starred items indicate shifts of opinion that seem to indicate a change in the achievement of the group. Note particularly group 7. This group broke down completely in the final half of the final session.

A general examination of the above tables will show the following things:

1. That the majority of the groups felt that the second meeting was better than the first.
2. That groups two and seven had fewer people getting to say what they wished in the second session than in the first.
3. That group three had considerably more people getting to say what they wished in the second session than in the first.
4. That groups five and six were composed of people who in the second session found the group working more to their own objectives as a whole.
5. That groups two and three found greater accord with the work of the committee among the members in the second session than in the first.
6. That groups four and seven found less accord with the committee among the members in the second session.
7. That groups two and six indicated much greater satisfaction with the second session than the first.
8. That group seven indicated much less satisfaction with the second session than with the first.

The interesting thing about all this is that as we check these results against the general reports of the observers, we can find a high correlation of results. This indicates that what the observers saw was actually happening as far as the members themselves could report.

V. THE OBSERVER'S REPORT.

It would be impossible for us to indicate the large bulk of material collected and reported by our observers. We shall attempt, therefore, to summarize briefly the major elements in each observer's report. We are purposely trying to avoid identifying the groups throughout this whole report. Our objective is to keep our data as removed as far as possible from the personal interpretation of the people who attended the convention.

A. The Report of Observer 1.

1. A. M.

An implicit schism in the group developed in the morning session revolving around two opposing philosophies of freedom. The group as a whole did not recognize the danger of this split. In spite of this the group worked together fairly well. The chairman dominated the group and spoke most frequently. Four other persons framed the main discussion section. The rest of the group was relatively inactive. About five of the sixteen members of the committee made practically no contribution. There was one constant dissenter in the group who opposed everything. Frequent indecision and confusion resulted because of failure to clarify just what the goals of the committee were. There was some personal antagonism but it did not persist. Little actual factual material was brought into the discussion. The group often got off the main topic and became involved in minor and irrelevant matters. There was much waste of time in the use of burdensome parliamentary methods. The group failed to see goals of any kind.

2. P. M.

Definite changes and improvements were noted in the afternoon session. The lead-

er, however, still did much of the talking and made many of the decisions. There remained a basic core of persons who dominated the participation. The group made considerable progress in developing a unity. The schism of the morning was overcome; and when apparent conflicts would arise, the group would take steps to integrate the varying opinions. The group thus became more "group centered". There was less personal conflict and control. While there were still no explicit goals, a clear, implicit goal developed under the guidance of several members of the group who had met during lunch to determine procedure for the afternoon session. Upon discovery that all were working in the same direction the speed and efficiency of the group increased amazingly. Only two members of the group in this session were withdrawn from active participation.

B. The Report of Observer 2.

1. A. M.

Approximately one-third of the group dominated the discussion for the first hour. Eventually another third came into the discussion, but four or five persons were silent. The leader often over-participated but seemed fair in his remarks. Lack of goals led to division as to what procedure to follow. Everyone in the group felt frustrated by the bulk of bills to be studied and the lack of an efficient procedure. The group apparently did not know how to bring discussion to bear on the consideration of the problems at hand. There was quite a bit of the "play-acting" element present: too much of the cynical "big-time politician" atmosphere to allow for sound discussion. The group had no conception of what goals were or how to set them for the committee. It was sensitive to this, however; and a great deal of dissatisfaction was apparent. The bulk of the session was spent in trying to decide what to discuss and how to work with the materials. As the group tried to find itself, the formality of parliamentary procedure began to give way to more flexible informality. This was a good sign. The participation of the members remained unreal and individual-centered. This accounted for a great deal of the difficulty.

2. P. M.

In the afternoon the same five or six people dominated the discussion. Three persons made no contribution during the entire day. These people gave evidence of disgust with the proceedings. The remainder of the group contributed occasionally but were apathetic. The basic dissatisfaction with the work continued. Feedback late in the session called attention to the lack of clear goals, but the group felt that time was too short to start over. The implicit goal of "practicality" was the only one that was held as a constant criterion over the bill-by-bill considerations of the committee. After 3:30 evidence of fatigue and distraction became increasingly apparent.

C. The Report of Observer 3.

1. A. M.

Participation was limited during the early part of the session to the chairman and one or two members of the committee. The chairman and one other person dominated the entire procedure. Heavy reliance on parlia-

mentary procedure tended to cause division during the latter minutes of the meeting. The chairman set out the basic issues or goals of the committee, and the group implicitly seemed to accept them. Later, however, the group showed evidence of not understanding these because discussion over specific bills would bog down in minute details that were non-productive. The group failed to get at specific objectives and procedures, and consequently by the end of the first session only one-half of one bill had been accepted and details were stifling clear thinking.

2. P. M.

This session started out with a split over a minor issue of the first bill being considered by the group. A threat of a walkout and a minority report endangered the unity of the entire committee. The group finally resorted to vote, and a majority decision prevailed with no walkout. This was evidence of some group unity. Following this crisis the group moved smoothly. Probably things went too smoothly. There was evidence of lethargy and submission on the part of the group to the dominance of a small minority. More than forty per cent of the talking was done by two persons. The leader probably contributed more than his share and gave evidence that he did not sense the attitudes of the members in the group. The group tended to bog down in parliamentary procedure from time to time. After feedbacks suggesting that strict formality was not necessary, the discussion ran more smoothly. Several attempts were made to use the parliamentary techniques to obstruct discussion. Many unanimous votes were taken that could have been handled by informal agreement. There was a tendency to regard the observer as a parliamentarian. The proceedings of the committee in general were under the domination of one member. Only mild opposition ever appeared to his dominance. The non-contributing members were never brought into the discussion and were not solicited. The final decisions of the group were forced by the dominant members to unanimous decisions under the pressure of time.

D. Report of Observer 4.

1. A. M.

Matters of procedure occasioned some discussion at the outset and became involved in intricate parliamentary details. The observer was asked to help the group out of parliamentary difficulties in several cases. Basic goals were rather vaguely established. The greatest emphasis seemed to be on setting a procedure to be followed in consideration of the bills before the committee. A minority group began to make itself felt but did not come clearly into the open in this session. The group was somewhat formal. Only a few of the members got the feeling of working together. The rest maintained a wholly individualistic attitude toward the committee. Once procedure had been agreed upon the group followed it rather well. When variations appeared the chairman imposed a time limit for discussion of that issue. No basic controversies appeared in the discussion.

2. P. M.

Procedure for the current session was determined at the very outset of the meeting.

Spirited give-and-take of ideas took place as the group considered the specific bills handed to the committee. The size of the committee made it impossible to hear everyone on every measure, but for the most part everyone took active part at one time or another. Only one or two persons failed to make important contributions. The amount of evidence and information brought out by the committee was outstanding. A distinct eagerness to communicate became evident soon after the opening of the session. A very vocal minority group threatened at one point to split the committee but was persuaded to hold with the committee. Each bill was treated thoroughly according to the agreed upon procedure, yet the group felt that with more time they could have included more careful consideration. The group was very responsive to the feedbacks and would continue to question the observer as to methods and techniques of group operation. A very pleasant experience. Leadership in the group was very capable and held the respect of the committee. The biggest difficulty of the group was in cutting through the maze of parliamentary procedure.

E. Reports of Observer 5.

1. A. M.

At the outset the committee became embroiled in parliamentary procedure. Four members of the group dominated this matter. A large part of the session was spent in these problems. Feedback of the observer called attention to this and the problem was gradually eliminated. The group had difficulty in stating goals at first. Several sub-groups stubbornly held to their predetermined positions. Feedback at this point called attention to the danger of this, and the situation eased at once. The group was very formal at first, but under pressure from the observer in his feedback the formality gave way to an easier give-and-take. Once the group got to the point of setting goals, it established a sound, basic outline of objectives. The committee was very erratic in moving toward these goals during this session. The group felt strained toward the observer at first but soon accepted him as part of the group. There was no basic group unity until the last thirty minutes of the session. At that point the group seemed to get an insight and to move forward with a spurt. This group gave evidence of flexibility and intelligent adaptation to the situation once it got on the track.

2. P. M.

The participation during the second session was excellent. Four members seemed to dominate at various points, but this did not affect group unity because their discussion was pertinent to the problem. The group worked well as a team. A small minority group appeared, but the unity of the group held them in a cooperative activity. The atmosphere was very friendly and flexible. Excellent discussion procedure was apparent throughout this session. The feedbacks of the observer were accepted and acted upon quickly and efficiently. Evidence of the group's appreciation of the observer came with a vote of thanks for his work. (We like that very much.)

F. Report of Observer 6.

1. A. M.

The goals of the group were not clearly defined. Several varying points of view were evident. A two-man monopoly of the discussion occurred often in the form of an informal debate between two members of the group. The leader seemed to be very adept but probably a little too "laissez-faire". A digression near the end of the session occurred and was interrupted by a visiting faculty member's calling attention to a point that the group had missed. Six or seven members of the group seemed to dominate the discussion in alternating pairs. One member talked excessively and generally antagonized the group. The rest of the committee, however, tried to be very tolerant of him and to give him every opportunity to come through. He felt somewhat "squeezed out" several times as the vote went totally against him. He still persisted in opposition. A rugged individualist with little feeling for group unity.

2. P. M.

The observer opened the session with a report of the results of the questionnaires from the morning session showing encouraging responses from the group. Again too much dialogue between two members prevented complete discussion of one of the issues. The leader finally had to break up the pair by a question that brought observations from others in the group. The goals of the group became lost in considering a minor matter and in the difficulty of parliamentary procedure at that point. The antagonistic member of the morning presented a special substitute for consideration; and seeing that it would fail, began a filibuster. The observer was called in to help but placed the decision back in the hands of the group. The group voted against the obstructionist, who continued to attempt obstruction of the wishes of the majority of the group. The majority overruled him, and he went into silence for a short time but soon reappeared to propose a new and equally unpopular measure. It was almost lost without a second but finally was voted down by the group as a whole. The obstructionist again came back with a full bill of his own, and the group voted against its consideration. The observer at this point commended the group on its patience and consideration of the feelings and rights of the minority member. Finally he was given a chance to present another bill. Practical difficulties of the bill made it hard to handle, and the group began to fall apart and to withdraw from active participation while the protagonist held the floor by default.

In spite of the obstructionist in the group the committee moved efficiently and effectively for the most part. Feedbacks were excellently received. The leader did a particularly good job.

G. Report of Observer 7.

1. A. M.

Goals were established very soon after the meeting opened and were agreed upon without difficulty. The group had a tendency to "hew to the line" under the pressure of time. The procedure in this session ran smoothly and swiftly. Occasional healthy conflicts were ironed out without trouble. Three or four persons

played dominant roles with about half the group contributing freely. The group worked well as a team. One person, however, stood clearly in opposition to the program advanced by the committee, but he was not inclined to make an issue of the matter because of the predominance of votes against him. The chair wisely asked this man to act as a group "stabilizer". Some stiffness was evident, but for the most part the group was friendly and informal. The leader was quite capable and fair.

2. P. M.

During the first half of the session the committee worked with the excellent efficiency established in the morning session. Then a "bombshell exploded". The one-man opposition of the morning drew two or three others into his orbit and proceeded to obstruct further progress of the committee. This minority group resorted to filibuster and general obstructionist tactics. The group reacted hotly. Charge and counter-charge flew around the table, and unkind things were spoken. The chairman, who up to that point had kept things well in hand, was completely snowed under with the avalanche of tactical maneuvering. In spite of the favor of the majority for the bill under consideration, the obstruction of the minority stopped consideration of the measure. (NOTE: It was evident that this situation was a clear example of a "snowball" reaction. Note that in the morning the minority was quiet. The observer reported, however, on his questionnaire that this one-man minority had indicated a strong opposition to everything that was being done. A split was predicted in the closed session of the observers, and we all sat back to watch. During the early part of the afternoon the minority formed slowly and presented a small resistance to the first measure considered by the committee. Then as the last measure came up, the minority gathered its forces and went to work.)

H. Report of Observer 8.

1. A. M.

Under the dominance of the leader little seemed to be accomplished at this session. The group failed to clarify its goals and procedures. The leader tended to dictate the procedure. All members, however, contributed to the general discussion. While the atmosphere was informal, the parliamentary procedure seemed to obstruct clear thinking on the basic problems at hand. The group seemed well unified under the dominance of the leader. Very little actual work on the bills was accomplished at this session.

2. P. M.

As a result of the feedback at the close of the previous session the chairman asked the group to omit the formality of parliamentary procedure. He attempted to bring the goals into focus, but the group failed to understand and apply the suggestion. In contrast to the morning session, he was very weak in this meeting. The committee in turn did nothing but agree or disagree to the prepared bills presented to it. Extended discussion often occurred over minor working of bills, and members sought to maintain their own solutions at any cost. The result seemed to be a breakdown of the group. Often the group ceased to function as a unit and broke

up into small conversational groups all talking at the same time. Fatigue and boredom became evident, and participation became restricted to three or four persons toward the end of the meeting. Conflicts between several members would freeze out the rest of the group for extended periods of time. In general, this was an example of a dominant leader's too suddenly withdrawing his control. The result was general loss of unity and cohesion in the group.

VI. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

We shall let the above data speak for themselves concerning what happened in the committee sessions as seen through the eyes of the observers. We must keep in mind, however, that these observations are those of a single observer. Their validity is strengthened by the comparison with the questionnaires, but they still remain subjective.

From our experiences in this Congress with the observer technique we suggest the following conclusions:

1. That trained observers can provide a valuable assistance to the operation of committees in legislative work.
2. That in most cases where the greatest use was made of the observer as a process reporter the committee seemed to operate with increasing effectiveness.
3. That formal parliamentary procedure often inhibits clear thinking in the small committee sessions where the origin and development of legislative measures are the prime concern of the delegates.
4. That, for the most part, the members of the Congress were seriously concerned with problems at hand. In only a couple of cases was there evidence of "play acting".
5. That the members of legislative committees needed to study the methods of group procedure and discussion more thoroughly.
6. That the role of the minority in a discussion is not very well understood and that the problem of dealing with minority opinion is a serious and dangerous undertaking.
7. That the instruments used in this Congress for observing and describing the work of the committee had some value and consistency in "feeling the pulse" of the committee work.

In light of the work of the observers, the following recommendations are suggested:

1. That the observer system be used in subsequent Congresses.
2. That, when possible, a longer training period be given for the observers so that their techniques of feedback can be more effective and efficient.
3. That more adequate instruments for measuring the work of the committees be set up and tested experimentally to prove their worth.
4. That more training in group methods be given to delegates to the Congress before they are selected to attend.
5. That we continue to do everything possible to make this Congress a training ground for effective legislative work and not a weak mimicry of the faults of our local, state, and national legislatures. We believe that the use of observers and a study of our work is part of the process of reaching this objective. There is evi-

dence in this report that the Delta Sigma Rho we have done or are doing all that can be done.
 Congress is outstanding for its development of We should continue to look forward to improve-
 legislative skill. Yet we should not feel that ment.

Form No. 1
 D. S. R. Congress
 1949

Questionnaire for Members
 of the Committees

Name Date Committee

Your help by supplying this information will contribute to the improvement and evaluation of our committee meetings.

1. How did you feel this meeting was today? (Please check)

No good Mediocre Good Excellent

2. Did you find yourself wanting to say things during the meeting that you didn't actually say?

Never A few times Frequently Very Frequently

3. Were there any particular reasons why you did not contribute?
 If so, please list.

4. What do you think this group was trying to accomplish today?

5. To what extent were the things you personally hoped to get out of the meeting different from what the group was trying to accomplish?

Completely Somewhat Fairly Identical
 opposed opposed opposed

6. How fully do you think the members were in accord with what the group was trying to accomplish today?

Small minority Large Good Completely
 in accord minority Majority in accord

7. How satisfied are you with the decisions reached by this group in *this* session?

Very Satisfied Dissatisfied Very
 satisfied dissatisfied

OBSERVER'S REPORT

Observer Group

Time of Session to Topic

1. Number of observations made

- a. Requested by chairman
- b. Requested by group member
- c. Initiated by observer

2. Type of observation data reported by you.

| | | |
|------|--|--|
| Type | Number of times mentioned by observer | Reaction to observation (plus, minus, or 0) |
|------|--|--|

- A. Parliamentary matters
- B. Goal processes
- C. Participation
- D. Communication
- E. Group Unity
- F. Group atmosphere
- G. Group progress toward goal
- H. Conflict situations
- I. Personnel relationships
- J. Leader functions
- K. Member roles and functions

3. Evidence of group's use of the observer's reports.

4. General structure of the group.

- A. Divided segments in conflict
- B. Group unity and cohesion
- C. Dominating sub-group
- D. Dominating member

- E. Distintegration and confusion
- F. Passivity and disinterest
- G. Indecision and stalemate
- H. Static relationships of members
- I. Variable relationship of members
- 5. Personnel
 - A. Personal antagonism apparent
 - B. Non-participating members
 - C. Faculty intervention
 - D. Social groupings (male-female, race, creed, etc.)
 - E. Evidence of fatigue
 - F. Amount of information
- 6. General summary of procedures: _____/_____/_____

Report of the Legislative Committee . . .

The Legislative Committee consisted of five students who were assigned at the beginning of the Congress the purpose of analyzing how best to improve the machinery of the Congress. After its opening instructions, the Committee was left entirely to its own direction. The Committee set up the following agenda, which was carried out during the course of the Congress:

- Thursday evening: Held the opening discussion to decide on the objectives of the Congress. Visited the party caucuses. Visited the post-caucus sessions.
- Friday morning: Met to report on the information gathered Thursday. Attended the Assembly for the election of Speaker and Clerk. Met to decide who was to attend the different committee meetings. Visited the main committee meetings.
- Friday afternoon: Visited the afternoon sessions of the committees.
- Friday evening: Distributed questionnaires at the banquet. Visited the joint conference committee meetings.
- Saturday morning: Attended the General Assembly. Met to reach conclusions and to prepare the report.

During the course of the Congress, the Committee interviewed Professors Thorrel B. Fest, Warren A. Guthrie, J. Garber Drushal, John W. Keltner, and a number of the students.

The Committee, composed entirely of students, found it necessary to adjust to the absence of faculty direction. However, once adjusted to working on its own, the group found itself operating easily. Much of this adjustment took place Thursday evening when the group found it necessary to satisfy itself as to what the objectives of the Congress were before attempting to analyze its operation. These objectives, the group concluded, were:

1. To provide for study and participation by the delegates in discussion techniques.
2. To provide for study and participation by the delegates in legislative procedures.
3. To provide opportunities for effective public speaking.
4. To provide an opportunity for an exchange of ideas among the delegates from differ-

ent parts of the country on questions of national importance.

With these goals in mind, the Legislative Committee reached agreement on a number of specific recommendations for improvement in the machinery of the Congress.

1. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING ARRANGEMENTS:
 - A. It is unanimously recommended by this committee that future Delta Sigma Rho Congresses utilize the facilities of state legislative chambers where available. We feel that such chambers lend dignity and inspiration to student delegates and are, from the student's point of view, conducive to a higher level of accomplishment, greater feeling of responsibility, and a more realistic environment for legislative sessions.
 - B. It is recommended that a roster of experts who are available for testimony from the surrounding area be compiled for the use of the Congress in committee session.
 - C. It is recommended that an increase of one day be made in the time that Congress is in session if such a measure is practical and financially possible, and that this increase in time be apportioned to main committee meetings and joint conference meetings.
 - D. It is recommended that in order to increase the attendance of active chapters at the Congress, a system be adopted for sharing the cost in attending the Congress.
 - E. It is also recommended for future Congresses that the importance of a knowledge of Parliamentary procedure be brought forcefully to the attention of all delegates in pre-Congress literature. A representative poll taken by this committee during the Congress has indicated that over one-half of the participating delegates have had insufficient preparation on this matter. By having all delegates well acquainted with the Parliamentary rules of procedure, time spent on the acquisition of such information at this Congress could be more profitably
- (Continued on bottom of Page 77)

A Distinguished Alumnus . . .



ERWIN D. CANHAM

A brief glimpse at the accomplishments of Erwin D. Canham, editor-in-chief of the *Christian Science Monitor* shows how the motto of Delta Sigma Rho applies in the field of international journalism. The selection of Mr. Canham by President Truman as an alternate delegate of the United States to the United Nations Assembly now meeting is only one incident in the international field.

He was graduated from Bates College in 1925

with membership in both Delta Sigma Rho and Phi Beta Kappa. After three years as Rhodes Scholar in Oriol College, Oxford University, he covered the League of Nations meeting in Geneva, the Ramsey McDonald tour of the United States, and the London Naval Conference. For seven years he was head of the *Christian Science Monitor* in Washington, and then returned to Boston to be news editor, managing editor, and, since 1945 editor-in-chief of that paper.

He covered such conferences as the London Disarmament Conference, and the London Economic Conference, and was a guest of the Philippine Government at the inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth. He was a member of the group of editors taken on a Far Eastern tour by the U. S. Army in 1947. In 1948 he was a delegate to the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information. In addition to his editorial writing and much speaking, his news comments are broadcast weekly on a national network.

He has received the L.H.D. degree from Boston University and the Litt.D. degree from Bates. He is a Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor, selected as the citizen of Boston who did the most in 1947 for good will and understanding, and served as president of the American Society of Editors in 1949. Delta Sigma Rho may well be proud to number such men among its members.

used in the discussion of the contents of the bills.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE PARTY CAUCUSES:

- A. It is recommended that immediately after the nominees for Speaker of the Assembly have been selected by the caucuses, each nominee shall take over the position and duties of the chairman pro tem.
- B. It is recommended that after selecting their nominees at the preliminary caucuses, the delegates of the various party caucuses shall consider the advisability of determining their party's position on each of the questions to be considered in the committee meetings.
- C. It is recommended that for greater lucidity and in order to be consistent with Article VI, Section 3b of the Student Congress Rules, Article VI, Section 4a shall be amended by the addition of the following: "Candidates nominated from the floor shall be from schools not nominating candidates for the Speaker or Clerk of the Assembly".

3. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING ADVANCE BILLS:

It is recommended that more adequate advance information be distributed to the attending delegates concerning the technical aspects of the drafting of bills. This information shall include the following: the proper form such bills are to follow, sample pieces of legislation with an accompanying analysis of the purposes of each section, and an additional list of the essential re-

quirements which should be taken into consideration in the formulation of the advance bills.

4. RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING THE WORK OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE AND THE EVALUATIONS COMMITTEE:

It is recommended by the Legislative Committee that in future Congresses the work of the Legislative and Evaluations Committees be combined into a single committee, in view of the similarity of the fields of study of the two committees. It is felt, however, that the distinctive features of the Legislative Committee in this Congress, of working together throughout the Congress as a separate part of it, and consisting entirely of students, have definitely been of value, and should be preserved in whatever form these analysis committees are continued in future Congresses.

It is felt by the members of the Legislative Committee that the Congress on the whole has been extremely well-planned and executed, and that it has presented a valuable opportunity to all the participants. The Committee feels that it has also benefited greatly from its specialized assignment in this Congress, and sincerely hopes that its recommendation will contribute to the improvement of future Congresses.

Respectfully submitted,

The Legislative Committee:

John L. Johnson, Oklahoma, Chairman

Beberly Ann Marshall, Rockford

Jerry Baldwin, Albion

Ed Kendig, Colorado

Jack K. Wirth, Michigan

The College Oration and the Classic Tradition...

CHARLES W. LOMAS (L)

Assistant Professor of Speech, University of California at Los Angeles

Recently I had occasion, after a lapse of several years, to judge the oratorical contest in a college forensic tournament. The experience brought home to me forcibly the futility and ineptness of college oratory as currently practiced in the tournament situation. I hope it is not a sign of premature senility to observe that I do not believe college oratory is as good as it was twenty-five years ago, and that it has fallen completely from the heights it attained when it was the training ground for William Jennings Bryan and Robert M. La Follette, Sr. I do not believe that college oratory, as now conducted in most institutions, serves any useful function in our speech training program, or that any distinguished speakers of the future will attribute their success to participation in oratorical contests in college tournaments. There are no doubt exceptions—institutions in which real training in the skills of oratory is given—but they are certainly in the minority.

The writer of the treatise we know as Longinus, *On the Sublime*, protesting against the degeneracy of the oratory of the schools of the first century A. D., found excellence in oratory in five principles: (1) grandeur of thought—the power of forming great conceptions, based on nobility of character and on study of great models; (2) the power of experiencing genuine feeling; (3) the development of imagery through figurative language, appropriate to the idea and the emotion; (4) noble diction, words appropriate to the breadth of conception and feeling; (5) effective sentence movement.¹

In contrast to this elevated conception, college orations as I have heard them have consistently had one or more of these faults: they have been mere arguments, more suitable to debate or extempore speaking than to oratory; they have been indirect in both composition and delivery, ignoring even the imaginary audience characteristic of the tournament for one still more remote from reality; they have been dominated by devices of arrangement and tricks of organization; they have been stylistically inept and inappropriate, turgid and trite, Asiatic rather than Attic; their subject matter has been shallow and ill-reasoned. It would be too much to expect the college orator to meet the standard of the perfect orator, but the impossibility of attaining a standard need not deter us from trying.

It seems to me that our present method of speech training is in no way designed to equip our students for oratory. The average first course in public speaking is designed, quite properly I think, to make the individual a more effective citizen in his ordinary contacts with groups of his fellows. He ought to be a more useful member of his club or church, to be able to ask a question in a public forum, to give a book review or a committee report, or to discuss from the floor the business affairs of organizations to which he belongs. But none should expect the first course to be adequate preparation for the preacher, the lawyer, the

lecturer—or the college orator. All of these speakers need more detailed study of the elements of persuasion, critical analysis and briefing of arguments, and experience with details of oral style.

Nor is tournament debating adequate preparation for participation in oratory. The debater is absorbed in the logical relationship of ideas, and the often sterile concept of argument from authority. Furthermore he is constantly speaking in an emotional vacuum, without an audience; and the practice in many tournaments of compelling a debater to take both sides unfits him for the passionate defense of an idea which oratory demands. Whatever the merits of debate as a proving ground for logical thinking and flexibility in controversy (and I do not dispute them), it is certainly not preparation for oratory.

Students in advanced courses in persuasion, speech composition, and the history of public address are better prepared to write an oration, unless these courses are merely Speech I in disguise with a new upper division number. Yet it seems to me that if oratory is to resume a worthy place in our speech programs, certain specific training is needed to prepare the student for this distinct form of public address. Its counterparts lie in the sermon, the inspirational address, state papers on historic occasions which have set forth great concepts of government or social principles—any speech delivered on an occasion when emotions were stirred and when fundamental principles of human relationships were at stake.

Directors of forensics should abandon the idea that oratory is a mass activity. The student who aspires to this skill should first have read widely from the best models of British and American oratory and from the classics. He should, so far as possible, avoid choosing as his models orations by other students. Quintilian tells us that the mere imitator always lags behind his model²; the student who makes the orations of other students his models soon becomes a mere imitation of an imitation. The decline of college oratory must certainly be ascribed, in part at least, to the failure of our students to go back to real speeches as models, even to the fragments which used to appear in the elocution books.

If we return to the classical principles of oratory which have been the inspiration of great speakers throughout the Christian era, we can abstract four basic concepts which the college orator should follow:

- (1) The subject matter of oratory should be questions not merely of temporary expediency, but those involving significant moral and spiritual choices of lasting importance.
- (2) Real oratory should move the feelings

(1) Longinus, *On the Sublime*, Tr. by W. Rhys Roberts, University Press, Cambridge, 1935.

(2) Quintilian, *Institutio Oratoria*, Tr. by H. E. Butler, Book X, 2, G. P. Putnam Sons, New York, 1921-22.

without insulting the intelligence; oratory should be attempted only by those who are capable of deep and honest feeling on the subjects they select.

(3) The only excuse for any kind of public speaking is the presence of an audience, and college oratory is no exception.

(4) The style of oratory should be polished, but should never lose contact with the audience. The hearer should never be aware of devices of style and arrangement, the sole purpose of which is to clarify thought and intensify feeling, not to excite admiration.

The student orator should read widely not merely in the immediate subject matter of his speech, but in the historical background and philosophical concepts out of which his theme grows. If his subject is freedom of speech, it is not enough that he know the familiar Voltaire cliché; he should know the history of the long struggle for freedom; he should read Milton's *Areopagitica*, Mill's *Essay on Liberty*, and Erskine's *Defense of Tom Paine*, rather than relying exclusively on *In Fact* and *The New Republic*. Without historical perspective, he is not equipped to meet Longinus' test of "grandeur of thought," nor to make the moral judgments his theme demands. Even Frederick Douglass, who spoke from the depths of his own bitter experience with slavery, found himself unable to do justice to his theme without reference to the historic framework of man's eternal struggle for liberty. And it was the *Columbian Orator*, with speeches by the great eighteenth century British parliamentarians, that gave him his inspiration.³

Yet the orator cannot be coldly intellectual. He cannot permit himself to dwell on the historical aspects of his theme alone. No man can be an orator who is not himself capable of deep feeling, and who cannot make others feel with him. As Cicero's Antonius put it:

It is not easy to cause the judge to be angry with him with whom you desire him to be angry, if you yourself appear to take the matter coolly; . . . nor will he be moved to pity, unless you give him plain indications of your own feelings. . . ; for as no fuel is so combustible as to kindle without the application of fire, so no disposition of mind is so susceptible of the impressions of the orator as to be animated by strong feeling, unless he himself approach it full of inflammation and ardour.⁴

Neither Longinus' concept of grandeur of thought, nor Cicero's view of the importance of feeling is compatible with the attitude of the college sophomore who says: "I gotta write an oration for a tournament next weekend. Anybody got an idea?"

No principle is more important in classic rhetoric than the central role of the audience in determining the structure of the speech. Aristotle devoted more than a third of his treatise to audience analysis⁵, and other classical writers also give the audience a prominent position. The college forensic tournament, with its almost total lack of audiences, has been self-defeating in this important rhetorical concept. Nevertheless the college student who would be an orator cannot ignore even the limited audience to whom he is speaking. Those actually present are almost always connected with a col-

lege community as students or faculty. Why then should the "orator" deliver an imaginary speech to Congress, an imaginary address to a jury, or a letter to mother. How can he expect to influence his audience by treating them as eavesdroppers? The college oration, no matter what its subject matter, must develop within the framework of the attitudes, feelings, and prejudices of the college audience to which it is addressed.

To ask the orator to use the same constructions and diction one would expect of the debater or the extempore speaker is to render the whole experience of writing and memorizing a speech completely futile. But this does not justify the bombastic effects often created by college orators interested only in personal display. Every oration should be written, dissected, and rewritten with only one criterion in mind: Does this wording say, with greater clarity and cogency than any other, exactly what I want it to say? Does it compel my audience to think about the idea I advance rather than to consider the wording itself. This concept of style, which Spencer labeled the *principle of economy*,⁶ leaves ample opportunity for vivid descriptive words, for figures of speech, and for arrangements of words, phrases and sentences especially adapted to convey the mood of the orator. But it offers no room to the writer who is in love with the sound of words and the flowing rhythm of phrases for their own sake. The communicative purpose must remain paramount.

But above all, college students should be made to realize that there is no easy road to excellence in oratory. The young orator can find no better advice than that given by Quintilian to his students:

Let no man hope that he can acquire eloquence merely by the labor of others. He must burn the midnight oil, persevere to the end and grow pale with study; he must form his own powers, his own experience, his own methods; he must not require to hunt for weapons, but must have them ready for immediate use, as though they were born with him and not derived from the instruction of others. The road may be pointed out, but our speed must be our own. Art has done enough in publishing the resources of eloquence; it is for us to know how to use them.⁷

(3) Frederick Douglass, *My Bondage and My Freedom*, Miller, Orton and Mulligan, New York, 1855.

(4) Cicero, *De Oratore*, Tr. by J. S. Watson, Book II, 45, Bohn Classical Library.

(5) Aristotle, *Rhetoric*, Tr. by Lane Cooper, D. Appleton and Co., New York, 1932.

(6) Herbert Spencer, *The Philosophy of Style*, D. Appleton and Co., New York, 1924.

(7) Quintilian, *op. cit.*, Book VII, 10.

Do you know of anyone who walked off with the wrong top-coat at the 1949 Delta Sigma Rho Congress? The switch took place at the Business Meeting on Friday night, April 1, in Parlor A of the Congress Hotel. Please contact Dr. Franklyn S. Haiman, School of Speech, Northwestern University. He has the Carson, Pirie, Scott coat that was left behind.

The Principles of Poor Speaking . . . *

HAROLD F. HARDING (H)

Sponsor, Ohio State Chapter

Contrary to popular opinion, it is fairly easy to write or to speak well. But writing poorly and speaking poorly are really difficult. To give these arts their proper due requires hard study. Many accomplished practitioners of poor speaking are not aware of their methods. It is time that poor speaking be given the systematic treatment it deserves.

The serious student of poor speaking can well afford to consider these first principles:

1. Make no preparation in advance.
2. Give the speech no order; let it ramble.
3. Avoid a conclusion.
4. Mumble your words and don't look directly at the audience.
5. Never analyze an audience and never evaluate your performance.

PLANS AND STRATEGY

Preparation is irksome and time-consuming. Therefore, don't prepare until the night before you are to deliver the speech. Better still, give your speech impromptu and do your preparing on the spur of the moment. A sensible plan is to give again a ten-year-old lecture without revision.

Never make a study of the kind of people in your audience, and don't adapt your speech to their intelligence or their interests. When you begin, don't bother to define any new technical terms. Throw out three of four new words at the start and give them unusual or unheard-of pronunciations. This will distinguish you as an erudite speaker.

In planning an introduction, don't attempt to narrow down the subject of your talk. Cover the whole field, giving the early and the recent history. Don't omit a detail. Ability to dissertate on the entire background will mark you as a person thoroughly familiar with the tradition of your subject.

Read your speech, it's far more scholarly; don't try to master its ideas in outline form—that's the surest way to keep your audience awake. Whenever you read from manuscript, don't read it aloud beforehand. This will enable you to speak with your nose close to the manuscript. If you do weaken and speak extempore with the use of notes, don't go through the speech in advance; above all, pay no attention to any set time limit. If you use up your allotted time in the introduction, you can always invade the time of the rest of the program. This adroit maneuver will serve to delay the proceedings, and it will certainly cause people to remember you as the speaker who was full and flowing over.

Modesty is old-fashioned, so use "I" frequently. The word "my" at the beginning of successive sentences always attracts attention.

Personal appearance has little relation to what an audience will think of you. Be sloppy in your dress, or be flashy, as you prefer. Stand directly behind the speaker's stand. Have the light adjusted so that it restricts the audience's view of you while speaking; then begin to mum-

ble, holding your head in an attitude of reverence.

GENERAL RULES OF COURTESY

Be late in arriving for the session and make enough commotion to attract notice when you enter. Be sure to shake hands with friends on the aisle while your predecessor is talking.

If a public-address system is available, avoid it. If one is not available, complain that you cannot speak decently without one; then proceed in a slow monotone. If you speak before a microphone and to a radio audience, let the audience before you go hang. Your outside audience is greater and, naturally, far more important.

As for tempo, or speaking rate, try to cultivate extremes of either 75 or 200 words a minute. Avoid 125 words per minute—it's a dull rate, and, if you should enunciate distinctly, you gamble on having your hearers understand individual words.

If you have a specific purpose, conceal it. When you use charts or diagrams, make them small and the lettering faint. Talk to the chart rather than to the audience. If you use slides or film strips, make certain that the projector does not function. This will allow you to make small sketches on the blackboard with your back to the audience while you talk in a low, confidential voice.

Writers of textbooks on speaking always harp on "conversational quality." It's a flat failure in poor speaking. To succeed, either talk to yourself or make an oration. Conversing directly with the audience is just another one of those impractical modern theories.

A sure-fire stratagem is to ensure some-how that your hearers are physically uncomfortable. If it is a warm day, see that the windows are kept closed, for poor ventilation lulls people into thinking (but not about what you are saying). Don't forget to arrange for strong lights in the audience's eyes. This is the same device used so successfully in the third degree. Again, have the folding chairs wedged so closely together that there is no room between persons. Don't ask those in the rear of the room to come forward—it's vital to keep the audience scattered.

Insult your listeners. Either explain theories with which they are already familiar or tell them they wouldn't understand if you did explain. After all, they can always read your book if they want real enlightenment.

Do not exert your lung power. If you wish to succeed, speak so that the man in the back row wishes he were in the front row, the man in the front row wishes he were on the platform, and the man in the middle of the room wishes he were back home. This is known as complete coverage.

If you know you have only five minutes left, triple your rate and get in every word. Don't

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lose a single sentence.

When the speech is over, forget it. Don't recall audience reaction during the speech. It is nobody's concern, except possibly your own, whether you made yourself clear or whether you persuaded anyone.

THE SPEECH

Use long and involved sentences throughout. Join clauses with *and*, *but* and *however* frequently. If your sentences run about fourteen words in length, you risk becoming downright perspicuous. Shape them into rounded periods like those of Edmund Burke and William Pitt. A sentence is scarcely worth uttering if it is less than 150 words long.

Stretch out the speech. Repeat your points. Present the same idea in any number of different ways. Then backtrack and start all over. Never organize your speech—it's too confining.

Avoid humor like the plague. If you tell stories or anecdotes or capitalize on amusing incidents of the meeting, you will be marked as an unlearned and unscientific person. Try to stupefy. Look dull and act the part. (It may take less effort than you think.)

Whenever possible use anticlimactic order. For making a reputation, there is nothing like letting down your listeners. Aristotle says that a speech should have a beginning, a middle, and an end. He was right about the first two parts, but the best poor speeches really have no end. Those who unload them just go on and on. The past masters cultivate the false, or pseudo, conclusion. You, too, can temporarily arouse your audience with such phrases as "In conclusion," "To summarize," "To conclude briefly," "Let me now restate," "I want again to recapitulate."

Don't leave any time for questions or discussion at the end of the talk. But if you are caught unawares, give one or two curt, flippant replies and sit down. Sharp controversy, don't forget, becomes a speaker, and if anyone should disagree with you the weapons to use are sar-

casm, disregard of the main point, argument *ad hominem*, and some ill-natured questions of your own in return.

The best-known speakers have become personalities. Audiences seldom remember what they said. The moral for speakers on scientific subjects is: Let your audience remember you, the speaker, and not your speech.

The rules for poor speaking are simple. The inherent good character of the speaker or his education and experience have little connection with them. The classical concept of the good orator being the *good* man skilled in speaking needs to be re-examined. A 1948 version is better: The poor speaker is the *inadequate* man with nothing to say who nevertheless can painfully consume 30-60 minutes of an audience's time without profit and without the slightest qualm of conscience.

Don't begin now or later to look at any books on speech organization or delivery. You will regret it if you seek advice on how to improve your speaking. If anyone suggests that you have a recording made of your voice, shun the idea. You will be disillusioned and may even become so upset as to want to do something about improving your voice—always a dangerous symptom of incipient good speaking.

FINAL SUGGESTIONS FOR POOR SPEAKING

Do not read:

ANDERSON, V. A. *Training the Speaking Voice*. New York: Oxford, 1942.

BRYANT, D., and WALLACE, K. R. *Fundamentals of Public Speaking*. New York: Appleton-Century, 1947.

FLESCH, R. *The Art of Plain Talk*. New York: Harper, 1946.

MONROE, A. H. *Principles and Types of Speech*. (Brief ed.) Chicago: Scott, Foresman, 1945.

OVERSTREET, H. A. *Influencing Human Behavior*. New York: Norton, 1925.

SARETT, L., and FOSTER, W. T. *Basic Principles of Speech*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1946.

WINANS, J. A. *Public Speaking*. New York: Century, 1915.

With the Chapters . . .

ALLEGHENY

"Twenty-five debaters and an even greater number of student speakers have participated in the planning and carrying out of forensic activities at Allegheny this semester.

"Attending the Pennsylvania Debaters Convention at the Pennsylvania State College on March 17-19 were debaters Jeff Hopper, Barbara Bounds, Raymond McCall and Robert Blomquist. Miss Bounds was elected "Gavel Girl" of the convention following her after-dinner speech on the subject, "Woman's Emancipation: Is it a Good Thing?" The "Gavel Girl," "the young woman who makes the outstanding contribution to the convention, through a combination of intelligence, subject matter, background, and personal charm," was presented with the traditional Coal Gavel and a silver charm gavel by the convention president, Richard K. Hill of Penn State.

"Hopper served as chairman of Committee I

on Education and as floor leader for the final adoption by the assembly of his committee's bill proposing federal aid to education. At the closing session the delegates elected Hopper president of the 1950 convention.

"Debate Director Glenn W. Timmons and his assistant, Mildred Ann Ditty, accompanied the delegation and served as committee parliamentarians.

"Representatives of twenty-two colleges and universities participated in the Second Annual Pennsylvania Intercollegiate Forensic Tournament sponsored by the Debating Association of Pennsylvania Colleges at Allegheny College on March 11-12. In the finals broadcast over station WMGW the University of Pittsburgh won the Talon debate trophy for the year by defeating the Mt. Mercy teams, which had eliminated Grove City in the semi-finals. Allegheny's affirmative and negative teams were defeated by the Pitt debaters in the semi-final round. Jean Isherwood, Patricia O'Connell, Robert Blom-

quist and Jeff Hopper were members of the Allegheny semi-finalist team.

"Winners of the oratory contests were William Sample of Westminster College in the men's division and Marian Braun of Duquesne University in the women's division. They will represent the state of Pennsylvania at the Interstate Oratorical contest at Northwestern University on April 25-26. Placing in oratory for Allegheny were Jean Isherwood, third in the women's division, and Robert McCune, second in the men's division.

"John Kerensky of Westminster won the men's division of extemporaneous speaking, while Rene Menegaz of Mt. Mercy placed first in the women's division.

"Chairman of the tournament was Professor Hubert V. Cordier of Allegheny College, with Professor Margaret C. Byrne of Mt. Mercy and Professor Melvin C. Moorhouse of Westminster as members of the committee.

"Allegheny's affirmative team of Jean Isherwood and Pat O'Connell won all five of their debates at the Washington and Jefferson Elimination tournament on March 26, but were eliminated on points from participating in the final round.

"Besides debate activities, the Philo-Franklin Speech Union has sponsored two all-college assembly programs, one on parliamentary procedure and one as a mock election campaign. It has also sponsored a series of faculty-student forums on campus and world problems. Under its sponsorship the annual men's and women's extemporaneous speaking contests and the Wakefield Oration contest were held, and the freshman speaking contest is planned for May 11.

"The Allegheny chapter of Delta Sigma Rho elected two new members, Jean Isherwood and Don Wargo. Miss Isherwood, a junior, has been a varsity debater this year and an active member of Philo-Franklin Union. As a freshman she was a member of the team which won the freshman debate tournament. She is also president of her sorority—Alpha Gamma Delta, a member of Kappa Delta Epsilon, a Junior Adviser, and Town Representative of the Associated Women Students.

"Don Wargo, a senior pre-med student, has debated since his participation in the freshman tournament and is acting president of Philo-Franklin Union. He is also a member of Phi Beta Phi and of the student-faculty Student Life Committee."

AMERICAN

"During March and April members of the American squad debated Howard, Navy, Virginia, Randolph-Macon, Stetson, Georgetown, LaSalle, Rutgers, Seton Hall, Gettysburg, Western Reserve, George Washington, and New York University on the campus. In addition, they participated in three tournaments: Temple University (March 25-26); Georgetown University (April 8-10); Grand National at Fredericksburg, Virginia (April 14-16). The affirmative team won five of its seven debates at Georgetown; and one of the American debaters, Jule Sugarman, won honors in Discussion at the Grand National Tournament."

ARIZONA

"Last fall four students were chosen by competition from a squad of twenty-four to compete in the Western Forensic Tournament at Seattle, November 22-24. The four were Oliver J. N. Nibel, Jr., Henry A. Kiker, Jr., James C. Holmes, and Vernon Myers. They competed in debate, oratory, and extemporaneous speaking.

"On March 1 and March 31, two debates were held in Tucson with The Abilene Christian College and Occidental College respectively, the University of Arizona winning all four debates.

"On April 4-9 inclusive, Forrest N. Barr, John Claborne, Carolyn D. Lewis, and Kay Rosequist from the University of Arizona competed in two tournaments in Texas. The two last named won first place in debating in the women's division, Miss Lewis won first place in women's oratory, and Mr. Claborne placed third in men's oratory.

"The debate team consisting of Kiker and Myers won first place (the only team with no defeats) in the West Point regional debate tournament held at the University of Redlands March 24-26; and, with their coach, go to the national finals of the West Point tournament held at the West Point Military Academy April 21-24.

"The Forensic Tournament and Speech Festival for the five institutions of higher learning in the State of Arizona will meet at Flagstaff, April 29 and 30. Six students and George Sparks, instructor in speech, will make the 750-mile round trip.

"Dr. W. Arthur Cable is director of forensics and has been coaching the varsity debate teams during the second semester; Lionel R. Scott has been conducting weekly training in extemporaneous speaking the entire year; and Mr. Sparks has been helping in debate, oratory, and after-dinner speaking. Dr. Cable and Mr. Scott have been directing weekly radio discussion broadcasts the present semester.

"The forensic board for the academic year has consisted of the faculty members who give forensic training, and of the following students: Student Forensic Manager—Henry A. Kiker, Jr.; Administrative Advisor—Oliver J. Nibel, Jr.; Manager of Debate—Ira S. Cohen; Manager of Oratory—Carolyn D. Lewis; Manager of Extemporaneous and Impromptu speaking—Forrest N. Barr; Manager of Discussion and Radio Speaking—John Claborne."

BATES

"The first semester of the year was the busiest semester in debate in the history of Bates College with more debates and more participants than in any previous semester. The second semester did not have so many debates, but produced a very successful season.

"Bates was awarded the trophy for the winning team in the National Recorded Debate Tourney conducted by Texas Christian University, in which the sixteen leading colleges in debate of 1948 were invited to participate. Bates was the only college which remained undefeated, winning all six of its debates.

"The first string debaters of the college lost only one debate during the year, and that at home in the Maine State Tourney, which was won by Bates.

"Bates was represented at the Delta Sigma Rho Congress at Chicago by Charles Radcliffe and Max Bell, who more than upheld the reputation of Maine for conservatism!

"Bates held its 95th international debate on March 22nd in a debate with Cambridge University at Lewiston. This was a return visit since Bates was at Cambridge in 1946.

"The forensic program this season included a record debate tourney, various regular debate tourneys, two Congresses, three Intercollegiate Forums, debate clinics for high schools, exhibitions before granges, teacher's clubs and schools, and radio debates and discussions."

BOSTON

"As the season draws to a close, Boston University has recorded the busiest year in its history. The year has been highlighted by expansion of the existing program, the addition of several new and important events, and the training of a number of talented new debaters. Over one hundred and sixty debates took place by mid-April, and the total will approach the two hundred mark by the end of the season.

"The first major event of the season was the Third Annual Invitational Tournament, in which Christopher Barreca and John Meehan represented the University. A few weeks later that same team joined by Walter Fraser and David Lyons represented the University in a tournament held at M.I.T.

"Barreca and Meehan again represented the University in a tournament for teams from New England and New York held at Wesleyan University, where they amassed the highest total of team points in the first four rounds.

"Lambert Rales, Martin Pullano, Charles Adamson, and Glendon Ditmar were chosen to represent the University at the Brooklyn College tournament.

"The delegation that attended the Model Congress at Rhode Island State College included: Shirley Stanwood, Mary Tinkham, Barbara Mason, Richard Davis, Martin Levine, Martin Pullano, Vernon Martin, and Paul Huff.

"The final tournament of the season was the Georgetown Invitational Tournament, where Malcolm Arth, Walter Fraser, Leon Wroblewski, and John Meehan represented the University. Both teams made an excellent record. The affirmative team of Wroblewski and Meehan won six of their seven debates, scoring the only victory over the Florida team, which went on to win the tournament.

"University teams took part in eight tournaments this year, traveling as far West as Purdue and as far South as Georgetown to meet teams from all parts of the country. The debating Society regrettably declined invitations to twice as many more tournaments because of conflicts in scheduling and other limitations.

"In addition to tournaments, there were many home debates. The two teams coming from the most distant points this year were the University of California from Berkeley and the Cambridge University team from England. An exhibition debate with California was on the subject; "Resolved: That Belief In a Deity Is Necessary For Morality." Francis Carlson and

Leon Wroblewski upheld the Affirmative for Boston.

"One of the most interesting debates of the season was the meeting with the Cambridge team on the topic; "Resolved: That Marshall Aid Should Cease." Using the split-team methods, George Pattison, Cambridge, and John Meehan, Boston, spoke for the Affirmative while Denzil Freeth, Cambridge, and Bruce Lane, Boston, spoke for the Negative. Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, opened the debate and welcomed the Cambridge team.

"On April 30th twenty secondary schools from all parts of New England will send teams to the Boston University Invitational Inter-Scholastic Debate Tournament and Conference. Plans for this event have been greeted with enthusiasm by secondary school debate coaches, and it is hoped that the program will be an important step in further stimulating the increasing interest in debate on this level.

"This year was particularly profitable in that more students than ever before participated in debates."

BROWN

"With quality of performance rather than quantity of debates as a goal, the Brown Debating Union is nearing the conclusion of the third season of intercollegiate debate since its post-war revival. Most encouraging has been the steady increase in the size of audiences attending our home debates, which have all been well supported. Another indication of the Union's vitality has been the quality of debate shown by the freshman members this season. Topics for debate have included Federal Aid to Education, Outlawing the Communist Party, and the Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

"The Brown debating team has participated in home-and-home debates with Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Columbia, Amherst, Wesleyan, and Boston College and in single meetings with Princeton, Dartmouth, Connecticut, and M.I.T. Following the traditional debate with Harvard at the close of the season, the annual dinner meeting will be held, at which officers for next year will be chosen and the elections to Delta Sigma Rho announced by the Chapter Sponsor.

"On April 29th and 30th, Brown will be host to the second meeting of the Ivy League Debating Conference. The conference will meet to award the Ivy League Trophy to this year's winner and to prepare the schedule of Conference debates for 1949-50. Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Pennsylvania, and Brown will be represented in this group, which is seeking to stimulate interest in debate on the respective campuses and to improve the quality of debate."

COLORADO

"Over 100 participating student speakers have been active in this year's forensic program here at the University of Colorado.

"Speaker's Congress representatives began last fall with a trip over the Rockies to Logan, Utah. At this meeting of the Rocky Mountain Forensic League, Beverly Starika received first place honors in impromptu speaking.

"Cecil Jones and Bernie Shapson, meanwhile, were preparing for a demonstration debate with

the University of Nebraska. This was presented for the benefit of the Nebraska Fall Conference of high school forensic students.

"Shortly thereafter the Boulder campus was host to the University of Colorado Invitational Meet. With fifteen schools in attendance, two days were present on discussion, debate, oratory, and extemporaneous speaking.

"Bob Sievers, Art Taylor, Jim Friedlander, and Courtland Petersen next entered the speech meet at Kearney, Nebraska, where they won five of eight debates.

"One week later Anne Bail, Dick Heath, Dan Lynch, and Jim Herber traveled to Colorado Springs to debate and discuss the national question of Civil Rights and Equal Educational Opportunity. Colorado won seven of eight debates and tied for first place honors.

"The next trip was the Rocky Mountain Tournament, Denver, where debate and discussion were held on both Federal Aid to Education and Civil Liberties. Colorado won the Civil Liberties section by winning 11 of 13 debates.

"Moving out of the Rockies, Jim Herber, Dan Lynch, Jane Oeschle, Courtland Petersen, and Blanche Epstein went to the University of Nebraska meet at Lincoln. Messrs. Huber and Lynch, upholding the negative, received a Superior team rating in debate; and Courtland received a Superior in Discussion.

"Beverly Starika, Phyllis Silvio, Anne Bail, Roy Wingate, and Ed Kendig represented Colorado at the Delta Sigma Rho Congress in Chicago. While they were absent from the campus, Dick Heath and Roger Cozens met at Boulder against the debaters from Cambridge University, England. The question was resolved "That this House considers the only hope for world peace lies in the speedy development of an International Third Force."

"Within ten days Revocato Medina and Heidetono Kono of the University of Hawaii were here debating Art Taylor and Bob Sievers. The latter team supported the affirmative stand "That Extension of Communism in Asia is a Threat to American Security." These were busy days as shortly afterwards Washington State College came for debates on the national question.

"We are now preparing for the Colo-Wyo Legislative Assembly in Cheyenne. The theme "What policy should guide the behavior of the government of the United States in its relations with the nations of Western Europe?"

"In the midst of these activities, our radio division has sponsored weekly one-half hour radio panels; student speakers have held public forums on political and campus issues; radio debates have been held with four other schools; students and faculty have been busy in aiding high school speech clinics; and our Delta Sigma Rho Chapter has sponsored the DSR Extemporaneous Speaking and Klinger Oratorical Contests.

"Colorado has once again been invited to the West Point Invitational Tournament.

"Members of the chapter during the past year have been President Bill Harrison, Anne Bail, Ed Kendig, Don Davis, Bill Briscoe, Roger Cozens (President of Speaker's Congress), Bernie Shapson, Joan Willis, Virginia Kasdorf, and Steve Polkinghorn. Initiation ceremonies will

be held soon for Beverly Starika, Phyllis Silvio, Roy Wingate, Blanche Epstein, and Jim Friedlander."

DEPAUW

"For the second year in succession DePauw's varsity debate team has been selected as one of the 32 teams from across the nation to participate in the West Point National Intercollegiate Debate Tournament. DePauw ranked second among the twelve teams nominated from its four-state district. Howard Downs and Ray Payne will represent DePauw and will be accompanied to New York by Mr. Forrest L. Seal, director of forensics.

"In March the varsity team travelled to Madison for the University of Wisconsin's Delta Sigma Rho Tournament. DePauw's affirmative speakers, Hugh Hawkins and Reg Arvidson, and negative speakers, Howard and Ray Payne, swept through the tournament undefeated to bring home top honors and another group of eight victories. Also in March DePauw emerged victorious in the Mid-West's oldest triangular debate rivalry, that of Earlham-Wabash-DePauw. This brought the varsity record for the year to 42 wins as against 8 losses.

"The National Delta Sigma Rho Congress in Chicago proved to be both interesting and informative for the DePauw delegation of Carol Firchau, Hugh Hawkins, Jim Cobb, and Roger Ragan. Dr. Herold Ross, Speech Department head and chapter sponsor, was also in attendance.

"May 12th will witness DePauw's 19th Annual Forensic Banquet, under the sponsorship of Delta Sigma Rho. Honored guests will be the newly initiated members of Delta Sigma Rho."

ILLINOIS

"Illinois will conclude its forensic activity for the current year at a banquet honoring the students who have participated in our program. Dean Henning Larsen, of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, will be the speaker of the evening; and Prof. Karl R. Wallace, head of the Speech Department, will present the certificates of merit to the students.

"As the readers of *Gavel* know, Illinois has undertaken the task of finding out what happens to our Delta Sigma Rho Alums. We sent out 185 questionnaires to the known living alumni and have thus far received 72 completed forms. If you are an Illini alum and have not sent back your questionnaire, please do so.

"Here are some of the typical answers that we have received:

"D. F. Fleming, Ill. 1916, now Professor of Political Science at Vanderbilt University, says 'I am glad to testify that my debate training and my experience were among the most valuable parts of my education. I have used the technique of searching for the main issues and developing them constantly in my teaching, in all of my books, and in my radio work and other speaking.'

"William S. Fishman, Ill. 1936, now Vice President of the Automatic Merchandising Co., states: 'My intercollegiate debating experience probably contributed more to my education than any other portion of the collegiate curriculum,

including the formalized course of study. First, the training has proved invaluable in developing my powers of analysis of problems and in broadening my understanding of both sides of an issue."

"J. Lloyd LeMaster, Ill. 1923, now Professor of Business Administration, Oregon State College, says: 'I regard my debating experience as among the most pleasant, stimulating, and valuable of all my college experience, curricular and extracurricular.'

"The above are but three answers, but they are typical of those received; and they offer excellent testimony as to the worth of a debate program.

"After the Western Conference Debate Tournament, Illinois pledged four new members to Delta Sigma Rho: Al Makulec, Paul Grabill, Gordon Mock, and Marvin Ulmer.

"Can you help us to locate: George A. Fruit, formerly of Decatur; Harry M. Thresher, formerly of Springfield; Lee C. Savage, formerly of the University of Iowa; Carolyn Kimball, formerly of Decatur; Mrs. F. C. Dickey (nee Dorothy Shuman), formerly of Roodhouse. If you know the whereabouts of these persons, will you send their addresses to Arno Hill, Department of Speech, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois"

IOWA

"Forensics at the State University of Iowa reached a post-war high this spring with respect to the number of students actively participating and the varieties of speech activities involved. In addition to the usual intramural program, Iowans engaged in three intercollegiate tournaments and a national student congress.

"On February 25-26, Murray Kniffen, Henry Clark, Edward Diekmann, and Charles Thodt represented Iowa at the annual University of Nebraska tournament at Lincoln. Diekmann rated "superior" in debate and discussion and "excellent" in extempore speaking; Thodt was rated a "superior" discussor and an "excellent" debater. Clark and Kniffen were "excellent" debaters and discussors. The negative debate team, composed of Thodt and Diekmann, rated "superior", and the affirmative, "excellent."

"On March 4-5, the University sponsored its second post-war, spring Intercollegiate Conference on World Problems. Representatives from the following schools participated in four rounds of debate, four periods of discussion, extempore, after-dinner and public speaking, and a parliamentary session: Augustana College (Ill.), Augustana College (S.D.), Bradley University, Coe College, Cornell College, Denver University, Drake University, Grinnell College, University of Illinois (Navy Pier Branch), Iowa State College, Iowa State Teachers College, Knox College, Simpson College, Sioux Falls College, and Temple University.

"The University of Illinois won all eight of its debates; Iowa won seven out of eight. The four "superior" debate teams were the Knox negative, Augustana, Ill., affirmative, and the Iowa affirmative and negative. Iowans who rated "superior" in discussion were: Edward Diekmann, William Minshall, Murray Kniffen, Reid Digges, Evan Hultman, Harlan Hockenberg,

John Bressler, Natalie Hennessy, Robert Jeffrey, Don Guthrie and James Peck. "Excellent" discussors were: Darrell Feay, George McBurney, Donald Nau, Melvin Donnelly, Roy Stoddard, John Becker, Wilbur Friedman, John Kohrs, Gilbert Pearlman, Sherwin Markman, Henry Clark, Georgianna Edwards, George Pappadackis and Phillip Bigelow. University of Iowa debaters who rated "superior" were: Murray Kniffen, Edward Diekmann, Evan Hultman, William Shuttleworth and George McBurney. "Excellent" debaters were: Ardis Kresensky, Ruby Scott, Dorothy Jean Myers, Louise Bekman, Sherwin Markman, Reid Digges, Harlan Hockenberg, Gilbert Pearlman, Wilbur Friedman and Henry Clark. Gilbert Pearlman was judged "superior" in after-dinner speaking, and Sherwin Markman "excellent" in extempore speaking.

"On March 18-19, Iowa debate teams, composed of George McBurney, William Shuttleworth, Sherwin Markman, Gilbert Pearlman, Harlan Hockenberg and Charles Thodt, won five out of eight debates at the University of Wisconsin debate and discussion tournament at Madison. Markman was rated a "superior" debater; Thodt and McBurney were "excellent". Hockenberg and McBurney were among the high ranking discussors. McBurney tied for second place in radio newscasting, and Markman ranked fourth in original oratory.

"On March 25-26, Iowa men's and women's teams participated in the annual Western Conference League Debate Tournament at the University of Chicago. The women's team, composed of Ardis Kresensky, Georgianna Edwards, Dorothy Jean Myers and Louise Beckman, tied for second place in their division by winning five of eight debates. Evan Hultman was designated as one of the outstanding debaters who were awarded autographed copies of President Hutchins' book *Education for Freedom*. The other Iowa men debaters were Edward Diekmann, Henry Clark and Murray Kniffen.

"On March 31, April 1-2, Harlan Hockenberg, George McBurney, William Shuttleworth and Evan Hultman were delegates to the Fourth Biennial Student Congress of Delta Sigma Rho at the Congress Hotel in Chicago. Hultman was the "right-center" party's nominee for Speaker of the Assembly. McBurney and Hultman were elected chairmen of two of the eight main committees of the Congress. Shuttleworth was appointed to the Evaluations Committee.

"The Iowa Chapter of Delta Sigma Rho, for the second year, sponsored a reception in honor of the debaters and discussors at the Iowa High School Forensic League finals in Iowa City on March 31, April 1-2.

"On April 7, George W. McBurney won the annual oratory contest sponsored by President Virgil M. Hancher. This prize winning honor entitles McBurney to represent the University at the Northern Oratorical League contest at Western Reserve on May 6.

"On April 20, the following new members were initiated into the Iowa Chapter of Delta Sigma Rho: Evan Hultman, Georgianna Edwards, William Shuttleworth, Herman Cohen, Henry Clark, Harlan Hockenberg, Sherwin Markman, and George McBurney."

IOWA STATE

"Iowa State Debaters are winding up what was probably their busiest competitive season. During the winter speakers attended eight major speech conferences from Denver, Colorado, to Evanston, Illinois; from Austin, Texas, to Cedar Falls, Iowa, to take part in 102 debates with teams from other schools. On the purely competitive side, they won 58 out of 78 decision contests.

Several outstanding performances were turned in, including Norman Cleary's winning of top rank at the Rocky Mountain Speech Conference, where Iowa State also had the best team total and at which the team of Hermann and Cleary was undefeated. Debaters Windheim and Tschantz achieved straight superiors at the University of Nebraska tournament, and Hermann and Hansen were undefeated at the Iowa State Teachers' tournament. Tschantz and Windheim took second at the University of Texas Spring Tournament, and Charles Robbins won the oratorical championship of the Missouri Valley Forensic League. The Missouri Valley Forensic League annual tournament was held on the Ames campus this spring, and the local chapter took an active part in playing host to representatives from the league.

"On April 6 Iowa State met the debaters from the University of Hawaii on our campus. At the end of the debate season we made the interesting discovery that we had used six separate propositions for debate during the winter. The local chapter, as the result of the winter's activities, will have a long list of eligible speakers from which to draw prospects for Delta Sigma Rho membership.

"The coffee forum, in inaugurating a series of discussions on lively campus issues, held one of the hottest sessions of its history on April 15, when a group of faculty members and students considered the topic 'What Can We Expect From Our Instructors?'"

KNOX

"Student interest and participation in Knox's rejuvenated debate program have made steady progress during the current season. Sixteen debaters have participated in at least one of the seven large tournaments attended. Most active among the several freshmen debaters are Robert J. Miller, Jeneinne Anderson, Robert Hegel, Gordon Barker, Bud Nussbaum, and Frank Janes. These students will become Delta Sigma Rho pledges eligible for full membership at the end of their sophomore year.

"On the basis of this year's debating record, Knox was considered for possible participation in the Annual West Point Invitational Debate Tournament. Although not selected as one of the six schools chosen for this honor, Knox ranked eleventh in the final ratings made for the four states in this region—Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois.

"The best team records of the year were made by Roger Herlean and Lee Furrow and Bud Nussbaum and Frank Janes. Their major tournament record is as follows. In November these squads won four of seven debates at the Bradley Invitational Speech Tournament in Peoria. At Illinois State Normal University in January,

these debaters won seven of ten decisions. February saw Knox debating in two fine tournaments. Five wins of eight debates were recorded at DePauw University in Indiana. The season's best record was established at The Grand Western Tournament conducted by Northwestern University. Here the Siwash teams tied for second place by winning eight of 10 debates. In March the school competed in large contests at the Universities of Iowa and Wisconsin. Bud Nussbaum and Frank Janes were tied for first place in team competition by receiving superior ratings and no defeats in four debate rounds at Iowa City. The Delta Sigma Rho Tournament in Madison gave each of these two squads two wins and two losses.

"Last month Knox travelled to Fredericksburg, Virginia, to participate in the Grand National Forensic Tournament sponsored by Mary Washington College. Herlean and Furrow upheld the affirmative and Nussbaum and Janes argued the negative. Jeneinne Anderson, alternate, and coach W. E. Donnelly accompanied the teams. Although the official tournament results are yet to be tabulated and mailed, Knox is believed to have won five of seven contests. Included on the trip were short visits to Washington, D. C., and several historic places in Virginia and other states enroute.

"In contests where ratings were used, Herlean and Furrow were awarded the following ratings out of 23 debates: superior in 9 and excellent in 13. In 24 such contests, Nussbaum and Janes won superior ratings in 13 and excellent in 8.

"The Annual Intramural Debate Tournament was held in January under the sponsorship of the local chapter of Delta Sigma Rho. Lee Furrow, chapter president, served as tournament director. This event attracted about 20 student participants. The winning fraternity team was presented with a large travelling trophy provided by the sponsors.

"A large campus audience attended the Annual Colton Prize Debate Contest in April. Winner of the \$25.00 cash award for excellence in debate was Roger Herlean. Bud Nussbaum won second place. This prize fund was established by General Colton in 1876.

"Gene Schwilck and James R. Bowman, former officers of the Knox chapter of Delta Sigma Rho and members of the class of 1948, are both planning teaching careers coupled with debate coaching. Schwilck is completing his graduate study toward his master's degree at the University of Wisconsin. Bowman is making similar progress at Minnesota. These two alumni are also members of Phi Beta Kappa.

"Mr. W. E. Donnelly is chapter sponsor at Knox."

MINNESOTA

On April 4 the University of Minnesota met the University of Hawaii debate team on the proposition, 'Resolved: That Hawaii contributes more to the welfare of the United States than does Minnesota. Jack Burnstein and James Kamisky represented Minnesota in this non-decision debate, in which the emphasis was upon humor.

"At the Northwestern University Invitational

Tournament. Don Sikkink, Jack Moody, Jim Wackerbarth, and Milton Gamelin represented Minnesota. Sikkink was the only speaker in the tournament with a perfect rating at the end of two rounds, when he became infected with a strep throat. Mary Sanderson, Priscilla Indahl, Delores Carley, and Lucy Schwartz completed the delegation.

"At the Delta Sigma Rho Debate Tournament held at the University of Wisconsin, Jack Moody and Jack Burnstein upheld the affirmative; and Jim Wackerbarth and John Wagner, the negative.

"Orrin R. Anderson and James Heid attended the Delta Sigma Rho Congress in Chicago.

"Minnesota was host to the Northwest Tournament on March 3-5, when 68 men's teams and 38 women's teams participated. John Bystrom, coach of the Minnesota freshman squad, headed the meet, in which the emphasis was on the social side, with coffee and doughnuts being served throughout the tournament.

"At the Pillsbury Oratorical Contest, held on April 19, two Delta Sigma Rho members took top honors. Don Sikkink won first place (prize of \$100), and Orrin R. Anderson won second place (prize \$50).

"All in all, the Minnesota forensic squad participated in more than 250 intercollegiate debates during the season, as well as in discussion, oratory, extempore speaking, and radio-news casting."

MISSOURI

"The University of Missouri will soon complete an outstanding year in Forensics. Aside from the usual fine list of opposing schools, the year has been outstanding from two angles: (1) the increase of campus interest in debating, resulting in several large crowds, of 500 to 1000 attending debates, and (2) the inauguration of a system of parliamentary debates, in which the audience argues with the debaters and among themselves. In the method used this year at Missouri, each side in a proposition presents two debaters in 9 to 10 minute opening arguments. Then, the chairman of the meeting, usually sponsored by the Athenaeum Society, opens the debate to members of Athenaeum and invited guests. After a period of debate, the formal debaters are allowed to sum up their respective sides, and a vote is taken on the resolution. This lively method of debate has often produced unusual results. In one case, in a debate on the national college question on Federal Aid to Education, an affirmative and a negative were presented, plus an amendment to the motion, an extreme affirmative move for rigid government control of education, and a strong middle group which said to all sides, "here, now, you are all both right and wrong." Debates of a parliamentary nature were held this season with Washington University, the Universities of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Hawaii; and the last major debate of the year, with the University of Minnesota, will be of a parliamentary nature, the proposition for debate being, Resolved: That the Influence of Women in America Has Increased, Is Increasing, and Ought to Be Diminished." This debate, like many others this season, will be a split-team affair.

"Missouri sent two delegates to the Delta Sigma Rho Congress, Gordon Parks and Marshall Loeb, accompanied by Professor Bower Aly, chapter sponsor. In addition, the debaters participated in a forum-debate at the University of Illinois Navy Pier Division, Chicago, on the subject of Civil Rights.

"The Athenaeum Society, re-incarnated this year, has increased from a membership of 12 to near 60. This society, an all-campus one, has been in charge of most of our debates. It has also had great support from Delta Sigma Rho, whose debaters have appeared before it many times.

"Following the debate with Minnesota, Missouri will conclude its forensic year with a picnic and a banquet which will be sponsored jointly by the Forensics Department, Delta Sigma Rho, and Athenaeum."

NEBRASKA

"During the 1948-49 season, Nebraska participated in an unusually active program. The first item was a debate against a British team composed of Mr. Cox and Mr. Galer. Almost immediately after this debate we held our annual high school speech and debate clinic on the United Nations. On November 19 and 20 the Nebraska delegation was one of those "snowed-in" en route to the Colorado Conference at Boulder. Our first debate conference of the year was at Iowa City, December 3rd and 4th. The next activity of the debate squad, although not officially one of our functions, was a model Unesco Conference held here on the campus in which many of the Delta Sigma Rho members actively participated. On that same week-end a Nebraska delegation went to the Rocky Mountain Conference in Denver. Our University of Nebraska Discussion and Debate Conference on February 25th and 26th was, we think, as successful as it has been in years past. Looking into the future for just a moment, the Nebraska chapter of Delta Sigma Rho is anticipating next year's conference which will be our tenth annual conference on the University of Nebraska campus.

"The Nebraska squad traveled in the first week-end of March to St. Thomas and on the 18th and 19th of March to Wisconsin. In the Missouri Valley Forensic League, held at Ames, Iowa, our Nebraska delegation lost out by one point to the University of Texas.

"The Nebraska chapter is now making plans for the annual banquet and initiation of new members. We shall, as in the past, conduct one more forensic activity here on our campus, the extemporaneous speaking contest for all organized houses on the campus."

NORTHWESTERN

"Four men and four women, accompanied by Messrs. Borin and McBath of the forensics staff, competed in the Northwest Debate Tournament at St. Thomas College in St. Paul on March 3-5. Dorothy Reitch, Vicki Gustafson, Robin Burns, and Peggy Dix were in the women's division. Two of them were in the semi-final round. In the men's division, Dean Olds and Richard Markus reached the quarter-finals. One of our men received the highest individual

rating in the tournament. Art Davis and Jack Brown won five of eight debates.

"Four women, accompanied by Dr. Glen E. Mills, Chapter Sponsor, entered the debate event of the University of Wisconsin tournament on March 18-19. Dorothy Reitch and Vicki Gustafson were given superior ratings. The foursome won four of their eight debates.

"On March 25-26, four men and four women debated in the annual tournament of the Western Conference on the Chicago campus. The championship trophy in the women's division was won by Northwestern. Dorothy Reitch, Vicki Gustafson, and Robin Burns earned superior ratings. In the men's division, Jack Brown and Art Davis were undefeated on the affirmative side. Dean Olds received a superior rating on the negative.

"The Northwestern delegation to the Delta Sigma Rho Congress included Robert Southern, Richard Hetland, Vicki Gustafson, and Dorothy Reitch. The women were elected committee secretaries; Vicki Gustafson nominated the winning candidate for Clerk of the Congress.

"Charles Sohner, Sander Vanocur, Gordon Linkon, and Richard Markus won the men's championship of the Grand National tournament at Fredricksburg, Virginia, April 14-16. Three firsts and two seconds in individual events were also won. Vanocur rated first in informative speaking and in address reading. Sohner received one of nine superior ratings in discussion. Linkon placed second in after-dinner speaking and in poetry reading.

"Art Davis and Dean Olds will compete in the West Point tournament April 21-23 as one of the selected representatives of Region 5.

"Northwestern will entertain the Chicago Area debate tournament on April 23. Mr. Earl Cain and his junior varsity men will represent us.

"The season will close with the initiation of eight or more men and women into Delta Sigma Rho. Several graduate members will officiate in the initiation ceremony."

OREGON

"The University of Oregon engaged in an extensive program of forensic activities during 1948-49. The following is a list of some of the events:

1. Four of our lower division students participated in the College of Puget Sound Tournament—entered debate, extempore speaking, impromptu, and oratory contests.

2. Three students delegates from the University participated in a Town Meeting contest sponsored by Vanport College. These meetings were held before civic organizations in Portland, all of them being concerned with the subject of 'Communism in the U. S.'

3. Sixteen of our students participated in the Linfield Tournament, Linfield College, McMinnville, Oregon. They participated in debate, oratory, extempore speaking, impromptu, and also in the Student Congress.

4. One upper division and one lower division traveled to Redlands, California and entered their tournament during the spring vacation.

5. Two delegates, Professor W. A. Dahlberg and J. K. Farris, attended the Delta Sigma Rho Congress in Chicago.

6. Two delegates attended the Pacific Forensic League meeting at Walla Walla, Washington, entering all events.

7. Two delegates entered a tournament in Missoula, Montana."

OREGON STATE

"The first major forensic tournament of the year in which Oregon State representatives competed was that of the Western Speech Association which was held at Seattle in November. In this event William Maxwell placed first in Junior Men's Oratory and second in Junior Men's Interpretation. Ruth Ferris placed second in Women's Oratory, while William McGinn and David Swanson entered the finals in Junior Men's Debate.

"At the Northwest Junior College Tournament in Tacoma, early in February, the team composed of Norman Goetze and Delane Fry won first in Men's Debate, while two women's teams, that of June Higham and Hazel Boyd, and that of Anne Dimick and Carolyn Zimmerman, tied for second in Women's Debate. Ruth Ferris took first place in both Women's Oratory and Women's Interpretation, with Emery Hildebrandt placing first in Men's Interpretation and second in Men's Oratory.

"Shortly thereafter, at the Northwest Invitational Tournament held at Linfield College, Wallace McIntyre placed first in Senior Men's Oratory, and William Maxwell first in Junior Men's Oratory. Debate teams, one composed of Floyd Smith and Elvin Pitney, and the other of Howard Weese and Patrick Marsh, placed second in their respective sections of Junior Men's Debate. Ruth Ferris placed third in Women's Interpretation.

"Among the special events of the season was the visit to Oregon State of the English debate team composed of Anthony Cox and Reginald Galer, who were met by a home team composed of Robert Baum and William Higham.

"In the State Old Line Oratorical Contest, Bill Maxwell placed first in the Men's division and Ruth Ferris third in the Women's division. In the State Peace Oratorical Contest, Emery Hildebrandt took second. In the field of Extempore Speaking, Frank Priestler took first place in the State Experimental Contest. An interesting innovation in Oregon this year was the Northwest Town Meeting Tournament, held for the first time in February, 1949. Speakers were given a problem, to which they presented their solutions in front of audiences composed of fraternal, social, and other groups, with some presentations over the air. A question period was reserved to insure audience participation.

"William Higham and William Maxwell, together with Dr. Earl W. Wells, director of oratory and sponsor of the local chapter, attended the National Student Congress of Delta Sigma Rho in Chicago.

"This year's student delegates to the Pacific Forensic League Conference at Walla Walla, Washington were Wallace McIntyre, William Fries, and William Higham, with Professor Carolyn R. Winger, director of extempore speaking, attending as faculty representative.

"The final forensic event entered by Oregon State was the tournament sponsored by the Un-

iversity of Montana, at Missoula. Five students, accompanied by Professor Paul X. Knoll, director of debate, made the trip. Elvin Pitney and Floyd Smith, winning seven debates and losing one, took second place honors in the Debate Division.

"The chapter has followed its usual policy of sponsoring the Intersectional Speech Contest for beginning speech students held each term, to the winners of which a cash prize is awarded. The chapter also promoted the annual Forensic Mix early in the fall.

"Officers for this year are William Higham, President; Elvin Asher, Vice-President; and Bob Baum, Secretary."

PENNSYLVANIA

"The University of Pennsylvania Chapter of Delta Sigma Rho held the final meeting of the year at Houston Hall, University of Pennsylvania, Thursday, May 12, 1949. Judge Gerald Flood of the Common Pleas Court of Philadelphia was a guest and speaker.

"Eleven new members, active in debating during the current year, were initiated to membership. Among the new members were: Estelle Katz, Marvin Katz, Arlen Specter, Daniel Stern, Morton Jaffee, Lila Wolfman, Harvey Cox, Morris Dean, Alexander Wilson, Jr., Saul Duff Krovet, Stanford Shmuckler."

PENN STATE

"The Penn State women expect to close their season with sixty intercollegiate debates, seven against women's, three against mixed, and fifty against men's teams. Twenty-nine women participated in these sixty varsity debates, of which twelve were orthodox and forty-eight were cross-examination style. Although we travelled 2800 miles during the year, many of the debates were home debates and practically all of them were non-decision.

"Our opponents included Princeton, Houghton, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, St. Joseph's, LaSalle, Temple, Juniata, Pittsburgh, Duquesne, Allegheny, Westminster, Slippery Rock, Carnegie Tech, Shippensburg, Elizabethtown, Geneva, Seton Hill, Drew, Syracuse, Oswego, Cornell, American, Mt. St. Mary's Lafayette, Mulenberg, George Washington, Gettysburg, and Rutgers.

"Six of our women debaters also were delegates to the Fourteenth Annual Pennsylvania State Debaters Convention, held on our campus, serving as members of the Committee on Improvement of Education and the Committee on Maintenance of the Peace. Jean Hootman was chosen as one of the after dinner speakers for the convention banquet and as one of three contestants for "Gavel Girl," the young woman who makes the outstanding contribution to the convention, through a combination of intelligence, subject matter background, and personal charm.

"Miss Hootman also placed fourth in the State Extempore Speaking Contest, while Miss Margaret Jones placed second in the State Oratorical Contest. Our debate managership has been handled very efficiently by Miss Mary Louise Coleman.

"Thirty members of the men's debate squad

have carried on an active season. Ten tournaments were attended, as follows: University of Vermont, Old Dominion (University of Richmond), Temple Novice, University of Pittsburgh Opponent Evaluation, Mount Mercy, Pennsylvania State Tournament, Brooklyn College, Washington and Jefferson, West Point Regional, and Grand National.

"In decision events, Penn State won 58 and lost 26. Outstanding achievements were championships won at Mount Mercy and Washington and Jefferson, an undefeated affirmative at Vermont, best school record (12 wins out of 16 debates) at the Old Dominion Tournament, and placement in the Big 10 at the Grand National Tournament. At the Grand National Tournament certificates were also won by four members of the squad in individual events: John Fedako, Franklin Address Reading; David M. Barron, Charlotte Extempore Speaking; Peter M. Giesey, Blaine Response to the Occasion; Richard K. Hill, Jefferson After Dinner Speaking. Two members of the squad received high speaker placement in different Tournaments: David M. Barron in the Big 3 at the Old Dominion Tournament, and Richard C. Shultz in the Big 15 at the Brooklyn College Tournament.

"Two model student legislatures were attended, the Ohio State University Conference on Public Affairs and the Fourteenth Annual Pennsylvania State Debaters Convention. Other events included home debates or discussions with Cambridge University (England), Army, Navy, Vermont, and Mount Mercy. An extension debate was held with Lehigh University before the Temple Beth Israel Brotherhood of Hazleton, Pennsylvania."

STANFORD

"Stanford is continuing its most active forensic program since before the war. Both the varsity and freshmen have taken part in an unusually large number of debates.

"On February 12, Stanford participated in the U.C.L.A. Speech Tournament at Los Angeles. Township Brown, M. E. Harrison, John Hines, and Richard Kelton all placed high in their divisions.

"Art Herzog and Jack Marcum represented Stanford in the Rocky Mountain Speech Festival held at Denver on February 17-19. Herzog was selected as one of the top four impromptu speakers, while Marcum was chosen to take part in a demonstration debate. As a debate team, the Stanford men, both achieving "Superior" ratings, tied for fourth place.

"The debate team of Dow Carpenter and Carl Stover, representing Stanford in the Linfield meet at McMinnville, Oregon, February 24-26, tied for second place. Both speakers made the finals in impromptu and extemporaneous speaking.

"This year, for the first time since before the war, Stanford reinitiated the annual home and home debate with the University of Southern California. Stanford's Delta Sigma Rho chapter donated a cup which will go to the school winning two out of three debates. The proposition this year involved Governmental Aid to Education. Dow Carpenter and Carl Stover debated for Stanford at Palo Alto on February 28,

while Forden Athearn and Ronald Klein represented Stanford at Los Angeles on March 3. The University of Southern California was the winner of this year's debate.

"The Education subject was also the proposition for debate against the University of California on the evening of March 4. Thomas Brand and Richard Hill upheld the negative for Stanford. A number of other single debates have been held recently, including varsity debates with San Jose State and San Francisco State, and freshman debates with the University of California, College of Pacific, and San Jose State.

"Stanford took part in the Redlands College Invitational Tournament on March 24-26. The debate team of Richard Hill and John Kaiser tied for 2nd place in the senior men's division, while Mary Kilbourne and Sydney Morgan placed in the top six teams of women's division. Ronald Klein reached the semi-finals in impromptu speaking. In their special elimination division the Stanford team of Forden Athearn and Ronald Klein were picked as one of four teams to represent the Pacific-Southwest District in the National Intercollegiate Tournament at West Point. This team will fly to New York on April 18 for the West Point Tournament, and then take part in debates with various Eastern colleges, including Harvard and Princeton.

"Six Stanford teams, competing in five major tournaments so far this year, have already compiled a record of forty-four victories in sixty debates, for a season's record of more than 73%. In addition Stanford has continued its extensive program of non-decision debating and discussion forums."

SYRACUSE

"Three members of the Debate Society have been elected to membership in Delta Sigma Rho: Shirley Heckert, Leonard Glass, and Burton Citak.

"Highlights of the year's debating activities included participation in the University of Vermont Invitational Tourney, a trip into Eastern New York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, and attendance at the Annual Intercollegiate Conference on Student Affairs at Albany, N. Y.

"Home-and-home debates were scheduled with Cornell, Colgate, Hamilton, Rochester, and Utica College. Teams entertained at Syracuse included Bucknell, Buffalo University, Middlebury, Rutgers, Penn State, Pennsylvania. On the road Syracuse debaters met West Point, University of Connecticut, Boston University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. At Vermont the schedule included debates against Colby, Suffolk, Amherst, Vermont, Maine, Wesleyan, Navy, and Penn State.

"Members active in the society, in addition to the three elected to Delta Sigma Rho, were Walter Bodnar, Alexander Mrozek, Lee Freedman, Warren Rudman, Ned Whaley (president), Clayton Andrews (vice president), Malcolm deVesty, Richard Silver, Doris Olson (manager), Ed Nachbar, Irwin Entel, William Spangler, Richard King, Lee Beltzer, Muriel Lippman, Charles Lipton, and Samuel Goekjian (secretary)."

TEXAS

"In February we had three debates here with Oklahoma University on the question 'War with Russia is Inevitable.' February 11-12 we sent eight debaters to the Mid-South Debate Tournament at Conway, Arkansas. There Delta Sigma Rho members Kleber Miller and Sam Smith were eliminated in the quarter finals after winning five straight, and our girls team of Lucita Thornton and Sara McCampbell placed first in the Junior Women's Division. March 4 we had an exhibition debate with Baylor at Alice, Texas, before a High School debate tournament. Delta Sigma Rho members Pat Baskin and Don Yarbrough were in the Baylor debate. On March 18 West Point sent two debaters to Austin for a series of three debates on the subject of 'Outlawing the Communist Party.' Texas won the three debates, with Delta Sigma Rho members Sam Smith, Aury Selig, Donald Yarbrough, and Harvey Rosenberg teaming with Ronnie Dugger and Rollie Koppel to share the honors. March 18 and 19 two teams were sent to the Blue Grass Tournament at Georgetown, Kentucky. There Warren White and Robert Blumenthal won four of six debates on the affirmative side while Tom Taylor, Delta Sigma Rho member, and Aaron Schwartz won the negative side of the tournament but were defeated by Georgetown in the finals, giving them a total of five wins and 2 losses. Taylor and White were adjudged the best speakers in the tournament, while Blumenthal and Schwartz ranked in second place.

"From March 16-31, Kleber Miller, vice-president of the chapter, Hulon Brown, past president of the chapter, Pat Baskin, secretary of the chapter, and Meredith Long, a new initiate, went on a tour of the Midwest. All four men debated Southern Methodist University; Long and Miller debated Oklahoma University; all debated Wichita; Long and Miller debated Washington of St. Louis; Baskin and Brown debated Missouri; all four debated Kansas; all four debated Notre Dame and all four entered a three-school debate at Illinois, with Illinois, Southern California, and Texas participating. This group attended the Missouri Valley Forensic League Tournament March 24-26 at Ames, Iowa, where Long and Miller won 4 of 5 and Baskin and Brown won 3 of 5. Texas placed second in the tournament, but in speaker scores placed first.

"On April 4-6, Texas sent a delegation to Waco and the Southern Speech Association Tournament. There Robert Burke placed first in After Dinner Speaking. Tom Taylor and Warren White won 5 of 6 debates to place second in Debate, and the girls' team composed of Sara McCampbell and Jean Dalby placed second in the Women's Division with four won and two lost.

"On April 7-9 we had our second annual Spring Tournament at Austin. The Wichita men won in Debate; while the Arizona women placed first in Oratory and Women's Debate.

"We ended the year at Texas with a total of 138 intercollegiate debates; we won 88, lost 37, while 16 were non-decision. We had debates with some 43 colleges and universities. We also had eleven major inter-squad debates for the public in Austin in addition to producing a weekly radio program called 'On The Spot'."

WAYNE

"The forensic season for Wayne could be described in three words, "full and successful." In tryouts at the beginning of the year, over 90 candidates were reviewed by Director of Forensics James McMonagle, George Hinds, and Ray Beard. By the end of the season there were 36 active members on the squad.

"These students participated in 123 intercollegiate debates with 46 different colleges and universities. Of the decision debates, 93 were won, 56 were lost. Wayne teams participated in the following tournaments, the Purdue Invitational, the Delta Sigma Rho Debate Tournament at Greencastle, Indiana, an Ohio tournament at Bowling Green, the Michigan Novice Tournament, the Purdue Novice Tournament, The Michigan Intercollegiate Speech League Tournament (held at Wayne), the Indiana State Tournament, the Michigan Cross Question Tournament, and the Delta Sigma Rho Tournament at Madison, Wisconsin.

"Wayne students entered two extemporaneous speaking contests, the Michigan Intercollegiate Speech League contest, and the Indiana State contest. These two students both took first place.

"The year has been successful in oratory also. Seven students participated in the finals of the Annual Wayne Oratorical Contest. Two of these students entered in the Michigan State contest and won first place in the men's and women's division. The Wayne woman orator, Miss Taormina, won third place in the Interstate contest, held in April. A third Wayne orator placed fifth in the finals of the Delta Sigma Rho contest at Madison. By the middle of May, three other orators will participate in contests in the Middle-West.

"Six students attended the Ohio State Congress at Columbus this year, and four squad members attended the Delta Sigma Rho Congress in Chicago.

"On March 22, a Detroit audience of over 700 attended a debate between Wayne students and debaters from Cambridge, England.

"In addition to intercollegiate activities, the Student Speaker's bureau has been serving Detroit audiences. Perhaps the most interesting engagement was a debate on the proposed revision of the city civil service charter before an audience of city employees and members of the Civil Service Commission."

WESLEYAN

The Wesleyan debate season will officially close this year with the Dartmouth Freshman Tournament at Hanover on April 29. The intercollegiate debate program thus far has included sixty-five debates with forty-two different schools. Forty-two of these debates were tournament debates, seven were home debates, nine were debates away, and seven were exhibition debates before the high schools of Connecticut. Wesleyan debaters participated in five tournaments: Vermont, Boston, Brooklyn, West Point Regional and Dartmouth. At Boston, Bob Buckley and Sherwin Montell qualified for the quarter-finals, and for the finals of the West Point Regional.

The activities of the Wesleyan Debate Coun-

cil have been extended in several new directions this year. A newly organized Student Speakers Bureau has filled eighteen engagements which have included intercollegiate and intrasquad debates, panel-forums and individual speakers. On March 19, a Connecticut High School Debate Meeting was held at Wesleyan. The program included three rounds of debate, a banquet, a reception for visiting debaters and coaches, and an organizational meeting at which plans were formulated for a state debate league. Arrangements for this meeting were handled by freshmen debaters under the direction of their coach, Jay Savereid. On March 24-25, Wesleyan was again host to the West Point Regional Tournament in which fourteen schools from the New York-New England area participated. In addition to a banquet and a reception, the visiting debaters and coaches were given the opportunity to hear a lecture by the poet, Robert Frost. Varsity debaters and former Delta Sigma Rho students on campus assisted Mark Ward and Professor John Crawford in managing this tournament.

A number of Wesleyan debaters participated in the newly formed Wesleyan Round Table of the Air program carried by Radio Station WMMW-FM and College Station WES. Each weekly broadcast, which has been under the direction of the Oral English staff, dealt with a different aspect of the role of the liberal arts college in education. Areas of study investigated were art, science, economics, athletics, literature religion, government and humanities. Each panel consisted of three faculty members and two students.

WESTERN RESERVE

The 1948-49 intercollegiate forensic season was closed in April by a trip to the Georgetown University Tournament. After this tournament, American University, Navy, and Temple University were debated on their campuses.

The season has been featured by the continuing series of broadcasts under the title of "You Are the Jury." Twenty-six of these programs were presented during the winter, dramatizing current issues by using court-room procedure rather than traditional debate methods. Late in the season Pittsburgh and George Washington cooperated in intercollegiate court trials which were recorded for later broadcast.

The trial procedure was also used in a series of television programs over WEWS-TV. The Reserve Rostrum plans to continue both series of discussions during 1949-50.

WEST VIRGINIA

"West Virginia University debate squad has had an active season. The squad started the year by holding a practice tournament on the campus in December with schools from the West Virginia-Pennsylvania area participating.

"The squad also participated in a number of extension debates for the civic clubs of the greater Morgantown area.

"Members of the team have participated in tournaments at Mount Mercy College, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where they placed second, winning nine out of ten debates; and at Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Penn-

sylvania, where they also placed second. The West Virginia negative lost to the Penn State affirmative in the finals.

"The squad travelled to Fredricksburg, Virginia, on April 13 to participate in the Grand National Tournament held at Mary Washington College.

"Two delegates from West Virginia attended the Delta Sigma Rho Student Congress in March."

WHITMAN

"Whitman College has been very active in forensics this spring. One of the most outstanding events was the twenty-fifth annual conference of the Pacific Forensic League, which was held on this campus April 12-15. Eight colleges and universities were represented by twenty-five student competitors and eight coaches for the four day tournament.

"In extemporaneous speaking, Whitman's Gordon Jaynes won first place honors. Second place went to Ben Cashman of the University of Washington. Tom Bartlett, Willamette University won third. Bonnie Yturbide, blind student from the University of Nevada, won the oratorical championship. Second place winner was Edwin Stegman, representing the University of Southern California. Ernie Miller of Whitman placed third.

"After three days of discussion, the contestants had a series of panel debates, where they presented speeches of advocacy on the topic: "By What Means Can We Best Deal with the Problem of Monopoly?" Students in the audience served as judges.

"Another speech meet which Whitman entered this spring was at the University of Montana, April 15-16. Ten Whitmanites entered the various events which consisted of debate, oral interpretation, oratory, and extemporaneous speaking.

"On April 22-23, Whitman College, Gonzaga University, and Whitworth College gathered in Spokane for a debate meet. Fifteen debaters represented Whitman, making up seven of the sixteen teams competing."

WOOSTER

"The College of Wooster forensic activities have been as varied as numerous during the year 1948-49. Many of these were led by members of the local chapter of Delta Sigma Rho, with others providing opportunities for underclass students subsequently to qualify.

"Debating centered in three propositions: "Equalization of Educational Opportunity," "Outlawing the Communist Party," and "The Truman Civil Rights Program." A team went to Charlottesville for the University of Virginia tournament on Civil Rights Legislation. Wooster was represented at the Georgetown, Kentucky, invitational debate tournament. Both the men and women participated with teams in the state debate tournaments sponsored by the Ohio Association of College Teachers of Speech. The men's team tied for second honors here. In addition local students participated in five Ohio invitational debate meets. One group engaged in a series of triangular debates on the Com-

munist Party proposition, using the Oregon, or cross-question, style.

"Early in the year the local chapter was host to a direct-clash tournament on the Equalization of Educational Opportunity. This type of debating was enthusiastically received by the students of the twelve colleges participating.

"Members of the squad attended three legislative assemblies. The first was the Northeast Ohio Debate Conference Assembly at Oberlin College, discussing Civil Rights. The second, on Foreign Affairs, was sponsored by Ohio State University, Columbus. The third was the Delta Sigma Rho Congress at Chicago.

"In individual events, Miss Adelaide Watson represented the college in the state extemporaneous speaking contests for women. Miss Patricia Hartley was the orator in this meet. The peace orator this year was Harry B. Stults, Jr., who was also the extemporaneous speaking representative at Charlottesville. The men's orator was Don Shawver, speaking on "Our Last Fundamental Decision." The men's extemporaneous speaker was Walter Grosjean. Mr. Shawver and Mr. Grosjean placed second in state competition, and Mr. Stults third.

"David Byers, a senior from Salina, Kansas, is the president of the local chapter for this year, serving at the same time as student assistant in forensics.

"One of the climaxing events of the closing part of the debate season was the visit of the gentlemen from Cambridge University. Before an enthusiastic audience of over 400, Mr. Byers and Mr. Stults clashed with the visitors on the International Third Force as a Hope for Peace.

"Through a student speakers' bureau many groups of students have presented speeches and panel discussions to various clubs in the vicinity on the subjects growing out of the debate propositions, using in addition the subjects of Family Relations, the Truman Health Program, and Labor-Management Cooperation. These provided one of the most popular types of programs offered to the public."

YALE

During March, Yale debaters defeated Brown in a home-and-home debate on "The Outlawry of the Communist Party in the United States." In addition, Yale defeated Columbia on the negative of the question of "Prepaid Medical Insurance"; the other part of the home-and-home contest was declared a tie by a consultation of the judges.

"We enjoyed a pleasant meeting with the English team from Cambridge University, with a man from each university participating on each team; the proposition was 'Resolved, That this House is Tired of Politics and Politicians."

"Late in March we participated in the regional tournament for New England and New York, held at Wesleyan University to determine the four teams from this area which would go to the West Point National Tournament on April 21-24. The winning teams were Vermont, M. I. T., Champlain, and Yale.

"Thus far this year a squad of 35 varsity debaters has participated in 24 debates, which resulted in 19 victories and three defeats; two of the contests were non-decision."