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The names of new members, those elected 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 two years following their initiation if they return the record form supplied them at the time their application is approved by the Executive Secretary and certified to the sponsor. Following this time all members who wish to receive THE GAVEL may subscribe at the following rates: $1.50 per year for the standard subscription; $5.00 per year for those who wish to contribute to the work of THE GAVEL and who will be listed as sponsors in each issue; and $25.00 for a lifetime subscription.

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An Open Letter to the Members of Delta Sigma Rho and Tau Kappa Alpha

For about ten years there has been discussion on the desirability of merging Tau Kappa Alpha and Delta Sigma Rho into one larger and stronger forensic society. The Association of College Honor Societies has urged this upon the representatives of both organizations. A joint committee prepared a merger proposal for consideration in 1956, but final action was not taken at that time. The officers of Tau Kappa Alpha and Delta Sigma Rho carried on exploratory talks in St. Louis in 1960 and continued the conversations at the Tau Kappa Alpha National Conference in Louisville, Kentucky, last spring. As a result, definite proposals concerning merger were presented to the Councils of the two organizations in New York in December, 1961. In both cases approval was given to the principle of merger. Chapter members and sponsors not in New York wish to know the reasons for this action. What are the advantages of a merger of Delta Sigma Rho and Tau Kappa Alpha?

1. Both are forensic honor societies of approximately the same age; both have made many important contributions in intercollegiate forensics; both have consistently maintained the highest standards. A merger would create a society of more than one hundred and eighty chapters covering all
sections of the United States and including the leading colleges and universities which have consistently supported intercollegiate forensics for the last fifty years. The merged society would be nationally impressive and more influential in the field of education than the two smaller societies.

2. The combined budgets of the two societies would make for a sounder, more efficient financial structure. A number of economies could be effected in the operation of a single society which in turn could provide for expanded programs of activity.

3. Over the years, society publications have become increasingly expensive. For the same or less money a better journal could be published since doubling the circulation of a single journal would lower the per capita cost.

4. At the present time, our societies are not equally strong in all geographical areas. For example, Tau Kappa Alpha is unusually strong in the South; Delta Sigma Rho has only scattered chapters. Delta Sigma Rho is strong in the West-Central section; Tau Kappa Alpha has few chapters. The merged society would give equal strength to all sections.

Impressive as these advantages are, no one, of course, would deny some possible disadvantage. To some, the merged society would seem to destroy both Delta Sigma Rho and Tau Kappa Alpha. This, we believe, will be a matter of greater concern for alumni than for active members. Actually, the essential features of each society will be incorporated in the new society. The sense of identification with the one society will not be lost in the merged society.

It is our belief that the best interests of Delta Sigma Rho and Tau Kappa Alpha will be served by the proposed merger. We urge you to give this matter your serious consideration.

Herold T. Ross
President
Delta Sigma Rho

Annabel D. Hagood
President
Tau Kappa Alpha

Albion College - Michigan Beta

Golden Jubilee Banquet

The Albion College chapter of Delta Sigma Rho celebrated its fiftieth anniversary on May 11, 1961, with a Golden Jubilee Initiation and Banquet. Approximately one hundred persons were in attendance, representing alumni members of the chapter, present active members of the chapter, and several members of the college faculty and administration.

The feature of the initiation and of the banquet was the presence of one of the members of the founding group, Reverend Oscar Olson, the Emeritus Pastor of the Epworth-Euclid Methodist Church of Cleveland, Ohio, and one of the most prominent Methodist clergymen of the present generation. Dr. Olson participated in the initiation ceremony conducted for ten initiates, and he also addressed the entire group in the program following the banquet. Dr. Olson, on behalf of the ten members of the founding group which had been initiated on April 28, 1911, spoke of the circumstances attendant upon the granting of the charter to the Albion chapter and of some of the highlights of the history of Albion College forensics under the direction of such eminent professors as Charles H. Woolbert, Frank T. Carleton, Henry L. Ewbank, and Nicholas J. Weiss.

Also participating in the initiation ceremony and in the program following the banquet was Professor Kenneth G. Hance, National Treasurer of Delta Sigma Rho and
member of the Albion College faculty from 1930-1940. Dr. Hance spoke upon the theme "The Place of Speech and Forensics in a Liberal Education."

Other participants in the program were James Brown, Dennis Gawthorne, and John Wilcox, of the active chapter, and Professor Charles Hampton, the sponsor of the Albion

Dr. Oscar Olson, center, and the 10 new initiates of Albion College Chapter of Delta Sigma Rho
chapter, who was also in charge of the plans for the Golden Jubilee occasion. 

The ten initiates were: Virginia A. Baldwin, Roy W. Boyer, Dennis O. Cawthorne, Patrick D. Conner, Darlene G. Emmert, Harold A. Haddon, William C. Lauderbach, Harry J. Montgomery, Perry B. Smith, and Walter A. Urick.

The ten charter members of the Albion chapter, who were initiated in 1911, were: Robert Baldwin, Prentiss Brown (former United States Senator), Fred Clark, Stanley Howe, Fred Lampman, Oscar Olson, Ivan Packard, Leroy Robinson, Leroy Stewart, and Harry Young.

Controversial Speaking Campaigns In American History

BY PAUL A. CARMACK*

Planned instruction in effective public address first arose as a forensic system to assist individuals in holding or recovering their rights and possessions in a court of law. It was from these practical origins that oratory spread to the local and national themes of deliberative oratory. Such forms of oral argumentation expanded to usage in the legislatures of free nations. The reformers for human rights in Parliament and American legislatures made a case for their advocated reform themes. The controversial speaking campaigns in American history have furnished the occasions for a large part of its nation's oratory. In some cases these controversial speeches and rebuttals have influenced history and have thereby been accepted as a part of the national history. The success of the movements led to acceptance of the proposed "changes from the status quo." The speaking campaigns were often extensive of time and number of speakers and intensive in emotion and vigor. Such concerted movements usually resulted in changes in the legislative statutes of the states and the nation. An index of the more extensive of the speaking campaigns in America is listed in alphabetical order. (The names of certain leaders in the controversial speaking campaigns are listed where these leaders are closely identified with the controversy.)

Abolition of Slavery
(See Slavery)

Agrarianism
- Agrarian Discontent - Jefferson

Agricultural Problems
- Crop Control - Price Supports

Alabama Claims

Alaska
- Purchase and admission to statehood

Aliens
- Admission, protection and rights - suffrage and naturalization. Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions

American Party
- "The Know-Nothings"

Amnesty
- Reconstruction policy - Thaddeus Stevens - Andrew Johnson

Annapolis Convention
- Prelude to the Constitutional Convention

Annexation of U. S. Territories

Anti-Communism
- Whittaker Chambers - Alger Hiss - Senator McCarthy

Arbitration of Labor Disputes
- "Right-to-work" Laws, - Taft-Hartley Law - Arbitration Methods

* Dr. Carmack is in the Speech Department, Ohio State University.
Arbitration of International Problems

Army
- The policy of defense preparation for the nation - its use outside the nation.

Atomic Energy
- Use of Atomic Power

Bank of the United States
- Whig vs. Democrat policy

Bill of Rights
- U. S. Constitution - Virginia Bill of Rights - English origins.

Bimetallism
- Free coinage of silver - Cheaper money - Paper money

Boston Massacre
- Fort Hill and Tea Party

"Bull Moose" Party
- Progressive spirit - "Teddy" Roosevelt - Taft - Wilson -(see Progressive Party)

Canals
- Erie - State canal systems - The "Pennsylvania System" - Panama Canal - St. Lawrence Waterway

Capital Punishment

Carpetbaggers
- In U. S. History after the Civil War - Segregation rulings of the Supreme Court.

Chautauqua
- Public Forum - Lyceum

Child Labor

Interstate Commerce Connection

Chinese Relations

Church Sects

Citizenship
- Definition changes - suffrage - for Aliens

Civil Rights
- Defense for minorities

Civil Service
- Reforms

Civil War
- Debates treating of the rights of secession - North and South - Lincoln's de-

fense of his policy - Colonization of Negroes - American territories

Commerce
- State Barriers - Tariff for Revenue versus Protection of U. S. Industry - International Policy

Communism
- The American communal projects - Russian form of "Communism."

Confederacy
- Continental Congress - Articles of Confederation Congress - International Confederations - Southern Confederacy - League of Nations

Congress

Constitution

Conventions, Political
- Origin - The Conduct and Rules for the Delegates - Anti-Masonic Party

Dartmouth College Case
- Daniel Webster

Debts of the Government

Declaration of Independence
- Debates in signing - Cited in secession arguments - Cited in abolition arguments

Democracy
- Definition and meaning - Republican forms of government

Democratic Party
- Constitutionality of the Louisiana Purchase - Baltimore Convention of 1860. The on-going debate with the Republican Party
District of Columbia
- Selection of Location - Compromise - Its government - The franchise
Dred Scott Decision
- Its attendant controversies
Education
Elections
- Australian Ballot - The Primary System - The Electoral College
Emancipation
- Dilemma of the "Border" state - Relations with the British - The Treatment of the Emancipated - The Emancipation Proclamation - Ohio Democrats protest its issuance.
Embargo
- Jefferson's Embargo - The Hartford Convention
Eminent Domain
- The Doctrine - Federal vs. States Rights
Farm Problem
- Subsidies - Crop Controls - Use of surplus commodities
- "The Federalist" - Arguments for the adoption of the U. S. Constitution - Hamilton, Madison and Jay - The Federalist Party
Florida Acquisition
- Seminole War - Dispute with England
Foreign Relations
- "No foreign alliances" - Monroe Doctrine - Spanish American War - World War I and II - Truman's Aid to Greece - The Korean War - The Middle East - Asia - Latin America
Free Press and Free Speech
- Peter Zenger
- "Free Soilers" - James G. Birney - James C. Fremont
Freeport Doctrine
- Lincoln and Douglas Debate
Friends (Quakers)
- Equality of all men - Insistence on speaking in defense of Human Rights - Pacifism - Women Speakers
Fugitive Slaves
- Underground Railroad
Government
- Definition - Duties and Extent of Government - Ownership of Water Power - Mines - Railroads - Canals - Atomic Energy
Grangers
- Patrons of Husbandry - Promotion of Agricultural interests
Greece
- Debates in Ancient Greece - Aristotle's Influence on American Speech
Habeas Corpus
- Its use - Fugitive Slaves - Martial Law - The "Force Bill"
House of Representatives
Inflation
- Measures to initiate - to control
Income Tax
- Adoption and uses
Internal Improvements
- Public roads and works - Postroads and Turnpikes - TVA - Dams - Flood Control - "Pork Barrel" - Aid to early railroads
Interposition
- Usage by Southern States - by Northern States
Jury Trial
- Reforms
- Kansas – Nebraska Bill
- Repercussions
Labor
- Use of Aliens - Strikes - Arbitration - Taft-Hartley Law - Political Action - Unions - CIO and AFL Merger - COPE - FEPC
Latter-Day Saints
- Origin - "Book of Mormon" - Experiences in Ohio, Missouri, Illinois and Utah - Polygyny
Literature

Maine
Sinking of the Maine - The Cause or Blame - Declaration of War on Spain

Manifest Destiny
American "Expansionism" - Albert J. Beveridge - Island possessions.

Mexican War
James K. Polk - Tom Corwin - Abraham Lincoln - Disposition of ceded territory

Missouri Compromise
Repeal

Monroe Doctrine
Central and South American Relations - U. S. Policy in the Western Hemisphere

Music
Ballads - Hymns - Folk songs - Spirituals - Jazz - Nationalism vs. sectionalism - vs. internationalism

Negro Rights
Dred Scott Decision - Kansas territory - 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments - Non-segregation decisions of the courts - Negro troops in the Armed Forces - Integration

Neutrality
Foreign Policy Debates

"New Deal"
Relief Measures - Socialization

Northwest Territory
Pattern for Admission of New States - The Ordinance of 1787

Nullification
Jefferson Davis and Alexander Hamilton - Stephens - Webster and Hayne Debate - Interposition - Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions - President Andrew Jackson

Oregon Dispute
54' - 40' or Fight

Panics
Depressions - Recessions

Peace Conferences

Petitions
The "Petition Campaign" of the Abolitionists - John Quincy Adams

Post Office
Use of the Frank - Sunday Delivery of the Mails - Modernization - Postal rates

President
Powers - Amendments - Impeachments - Methods of Election changes

Price Controls
War Controls - Price Supports of Farm Products - Subsidies - NRA - Stock Market Controls

Progressive Party
Robert M. LaFollette, Sr. - Theodore Roosevelt - Social Legislation - Henry A. Wallace

Prohibition - 1920-1933
Anti-Saloon League of Westerville, Ohio - Women's Christian Temperance Union - Temperance Speakers and Campaigns - Repeal - Treatment of Alcoholics

Protective Tariff
Republican vs. Democrat platform planks and debates - Free Trade - Reciprocal Tariff Agreements

Public Debt
Extent - Methods of Payment - Credit - Federal Reserve and Land Banks

Public Domain
Squatter's Rights - Indian Reservations - Tidal Oil Lands - Homestead Laws - Federal Preserves - Land Grant Colleges - Reclamation vs. reduction of production of crops - Acreage Reduction - Public Power

Public Works
Pure Food and Drug Laws - Control of Advertising Claims - Use of insect spray and disease control chemicals

Quakers
Underground Railway - Attacks upon and defense of Quakers - Conscientious objectors

Railroads
Subsidies - Government granted monopoly - Land Grants - Government ownership - Political influence on legislators - Governmental regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission - Abuses - Taxes -

“Reconstruction” of Seceded States
Lincoln’s Plan - His Proclamation - Opposition - Andrew Johnson’s Plan - Thaddeus Steven’s Plan - Military Governments in Southern States - Ku Klux Klan - White Camellia - Freedmen’s Bureau

Reform

Republican Party
Ripon, Wisconsin, vs. Jackson, Michigan - Debates with the Democratic Party and Members - Freesoilers - “New Republicans” - Wendell Willkie - Conservatism

St. Lawrence River
Internationalization - Canalization - the Waterway’s Gains, Losses by competition

Secession
New England’s Hartford Convention - Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Jefferson Davis, William L. Yancey - Nullification - Confederacy

Sedition
Alien and Sedition Laws - War I - Supreme Court Decision (1956)

Shays’ Rebellion
Whiskey Rebellion

Silver Coinage
Western Senators bloc - Silver Purchase - William Jennings Bryan.

Single Tax
Land Value Tax - Henry George

Slavery

Slave Trade
Importation of Slaves - International Trade - Interstate Trade - Henry Clay

Socialism
Government Ownership - “Welfare State” - Socialized Medicine - Socialist Labor Party - Norman Thomas

Sovereignty
“Squatter” - State - States Rights

Stamp Act
Patrick Henry - Boston

Subsidies
To Business - To Farmers - Ship and Air Transport - War Production

Suffrage
Negro - Women - 18 year olds

Supreme Court
John Randolph - John Marshall - Pinckney’s Plan - Changes in Size - Interposition - Attempts to define and limit powers

Surplus
Reduction of surplus in money - Products

Tariff
For Revenue or Protection - Free Trade - Schedules

United Nations
Admissions - Free World vs. Totalitarians - Leadership

Taxation
Federal taxes - Direct versus Indirect - Income - Inheritance - City Income Taxes

Temperance
(See Prohibition)

Treaties
And Alliances

Trusts
Control - “Trust Busting” - Monopolies - Theodore Roosevelt

Wars
Power to make war - Policies - World War I - World War II - Lend Lease - Foreign Aid - The Draft - Korean War - “Cold” War Policies - Israel versus Arabs - Peacetime Defense - Control of outer space - Use of atomic missiles - Integration of Army, Navy, and Air Force.

The principal credit for reporting American and British debates before World War I should go to Dr. Marion M. Miller, author of Great Debates in American History, 14 vols., 1913 and American Debate 2 vols., 1916.
The Nazi Attitude Toward Parliamentary Procedures

BY HAIG A. BOSMAJIAN

On July 3, 1936, the tenth anniversary of the Parteitag in Weimar, Adolf Hitler stood before his German audience to denounce majority rule while extolling the merits of the various aspects of his Fuehrerprinzip. At one point in the speech the Nazi Fuehrer, who had now been for two years both Reichskanzler and Reichsprasident, told his audience: "If the principle of so-called 'public discussion' could in fact remove abuses, then we ought to be living in a Paradise, for never was there more discussion than in our parliamentary period [1919–1933]. But all this talk produced not improvement, but only an increase in confusion, insecurity, and ineffectiveness. It was on these methods that our whole bourgeois Marxist-democratic parliamentary life was built up." Minutes before this condemnation of "public discussion," the Nazi leader told his audience of the immorality of the "anonymous majority" which escapes its responsibility with the practice of dropping "sealed voting-papers . . . into the urn." Hitler's denunciations of arriving at decisions through voting, majority rule, public discussion, and other aspects of parliamentary practice had been going on by now for fifteen years.

From the outset of the National Socialist movement, there was no place in it for anything parliamentary; Hitler had written in Mein Kampf: "The young movement [National Socialist] is in its nature and inner organization anti-parliamentarian; that is, it rejects, in general and in its own inner structure, a principle of majority rule in which the leader is degraded to the level of a mere executant of other people's will and opinion. In little as well as big things, the movement advocates the principle of a German manic democracy: the leader is elected, but then enjoys unconditional authority." One Nazi writer contended that the German is a "born non-parliamentarian," and hence, "the first principle for our meetings is to do away with all parliamentary busyness, like points of business and similar things about which one does nothing but argue." Parliamentary procedure, said Nazi Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels, is "an organized 'much ado about nothing.'"

Distasteful as it was to him, Hitler recognized that to achieve power in Germany he would have to abide by the parliamentary rules under which the Weimar government was operating. After his unsuccessful putsch, while imprisoned in Landsberg am Lech in 1924, he stated: "When I resume active work, it will be necessary to pursue a new policy. Instead of working to achieve power in an armed coup, we shall have to hold our noses and enter the Reichstag against Catholic and Marxist deputies." "Sooner or later," he continued, "we shall have a majority—and after that, Germany." Hitler readily admitted in Mein Kampf that National Socialism was anti-parliamentarian and that the Nazi Party's participation in a parliamentary institution only implied that they were working within that framework to bring about the elimination of that institution which Hitler saw as "one of the gravest symptoms of mankind's decay."

Although the Nazis used the democratic-parliamentary procedures of the Weimar Constitution to attain power, there was absolutely no room within the National Socialist organization itself for any parlia-

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3 C. V. Pruschenk-Lindenhofen, "Versammlungs-Technik," Der Voolkische Sprechbund (Berlin, 1925), p. 3.
6 Hitler, Mein Kampf, p. 345.
mentary procedures, once Hitler took over the leadership. During the years 1919–1920, the Nazi movement had for its leadership "a committee which was chosen by membership meetings, which themselves in turn were prescribed by rule. The committee consisted of a first and second treasurer, a first and second secretary, and at the head, a first and second chairman. Added to these was a membership secretary, a propaganda chief, and various assisting committee-men." "Strange as it may seem," said Hitler, "this committee actually embodied exactly what the party most wanted to combat, namely, parliamentarianism. For it was obvious that we were involved with a principle which from the smallest local group... up to the Reich leadership embodied the very same system under which we all suffered and today suffer." He saw the Party committee sessions, at which minutes were kept and at which votes were taken and decisions made by the majority, as being "a parliament on a small scale." However, once Hitler became first chairman "this parliamentary nonsense" immediately came to an end: "When the acceptance of the new statutes and my appointment to the position of first chairman had meanwhile given me the necessary authority and the rights that went with it this nonsense immediately stopped. In the place of committee decisions, the principle of absolute responsibility was introduced." 8

Hitler had several objections to the concept of majority rule. First, it was his contention that majority rule was cowardly because the majority by its nature is "anonymous" and hence, no single individual can be held responsible for a vital decision. In a series of rhetorical questions in Mein Kampf, Hitler asks: "Can a fluctuating majority of people ever be made responsible in any case? Isn't the very idea of responsibility bound up with the individual?... Mustn't our principle of parliamentary majorities lead to the demolition of any idea of leadership?" He answers: "By rejecting the authority of the individual and replacing it by the numbers of some momentary mob, the parlia-

7 Ibid., p. 587.  
8 Ibid., p. 588.  
9 Ibid., pp. 79–82.
answer: "That responsibility must always be undertaken by a single man. There is no decision possible for which one man does not assume responsibility. That is the ruling principle of our movement. It is the principle of an old Germanic democracy which knows no responsibility which goes downwards while authority goes upwards, but which knows only an authority which proceeds downwards from the top and a responsibility which proceeds upwards from the bottom." Hence, Hitler's answer to majority rule was his Fuehrerprinzip in which "there were to be no majority decisions, but only responsible persons..." 12

Hitler's second objection to majority rule was that the very nature of such rule implied that all individuals had the same value. On January 27, 1932, he told an audience of German industrialists in Dusseldorf: "So it is only natural that when the capable intelligences of a nation which are always in a minority, are regarded only as of the same value as all the rest, then genius, capacity, the values of personality are slowly subjected to the majority and this process is then falsely named the rule of people." "For this is not rule of the people," continued Hitler, "but in reality the rule of stupidity, of mediocrity, of half-heartedness, of cowardice, of weakness, and of inadequacy." 13

This second objection leads directly to his third objection to majority rule which was that decisions reached by majority rule were inferior to decisions made by individuals or a minority. Hitler contended that all members of an organization are not equally qualified to decide on certain matters which are put to a vote. Writing about decisions reached in the Reichstag by voting, he said: "The decision is always made by a majority of ignoramuses and incompetents, since the composition of this institution remains unchanged while the problems under treatment extend to nearly every province of public life and would thereby presuppose a constant turn-over in the deputies who are to judge and decide on them since it is impossible to let the same persons decide matters of transportation as, let us say, a question of high foreign policy." 14 As Hitler saw it, "the progress and culture of humanity are not a product of the majority, but rest exclusively on the genius and energy of the personality." 15 "Right" decisions were not arrived at by majority rule, he said, and hence, "there must be no majority decisions, but only responsible persons, and the word, 'council' must be restored to its original meaning. Surely every man will have advisors by his side, but the decisions will be made by one man." 16

Majority rule, of course, implies discussion and voting, both of which were unnecessary in decision making, as far as the Nazis were concerned. In a speech delivered September 1, 1933 in Nuremberg, Hitler told his listeners that it was important to arouse, through the self-assurance of the leaders, in Party members and followers an "untroubled confidence." He explained that "the people will justifiably never understand it if they are suddenly asked to discuss problems which their leaders cannot cope with." The Nazi Fuehrer told his audience:

But it means capitulation of all leadership if it hands over precisely those questions to public discussion and allows the public to state its views. For the leaders thereby imply that the masses have more judgment than they themselves have. This cannot be the attitude of the National Socialist Party. The Party must be convinced that it will be able to cope with all problems, that because it has chosen its human material in living struggle, its leaders are politically the most competent men in Germany. 17

Public discussion, as far as the Nazis were concerned, "produced not improvement, but only an increase in confusion, insecurity, and ineffectiveness." 18 Since there was no need for discussion at Nazi meetings, the National Socialists organized "a house guard in the form of a monitor service" which took care of any person who wanted to discuss or argue some point at a Nazi meeting. They simply stated that they were "the masters

10 Ibid., p. 91.
12 Hitler, Mein Kampf, p. 449.
13 Hitler, Mein Kampf, p. 784.
14 Hitler, Mein Kampf, pp. 88-89.
15 Ibid., p. 345.
16 Ibid., p. 449.
18 Hitler, The Speeches of Adolf Hitler, p. 204.
of the meeting, and that anyone who should dare to utter so much as a single cry of interruption would be mercilessly thrown out where he came from." 19

As the Nazis saw it, there was nothing to argue about, there was nothing for the public attending their meetings to discuss. In fact, "on matters which are clear there is no need to vote," said Hitler. Therefore, "one needs to vote only on matters which are not clear." 20 On questions of detail, asserted Hitler, there is no need to vote; voting would be permitted "only on really large questions—on tasks which can be clearly visualized by the whole German people." But even if there is to be voting, he continued, "I will not say, 'I should like to take this step, but first I must be protected: there must be a vote and only if the voting is in my favor, then I will venture to take the step.' No! That I will never do." Instead of having the people vote on a matter so that the leader may know what action to take, "A National Socialist leader will make his decision and then afterwards, if need be, he will declare: 'People, we have made a decision conscientiously and on the best information we could get. Please, now give your judgment.'" Then Hitler told his listeners: "And we know then quite well what the judgment of the people will be." 21

On September 14, 1930, the German people gave the Nazi Party candidates six and a half million votes which raised Nazi representation in the Reichstag from 12 to 107. Two days later, speaking in Munich, Hitler told his audience: "If today our action employs among its different weapons of Parliament, that is not to say that parliamentary parties exist only for parliamentary ends. For us Parliament is not an end in itself, but merely a means to an end. . .we are not on principle a parliamentary party—that would be a contradiction of our whole outlook—we are a parliamentary party by compulsion, under constraint, and that compulsion is the Constitution." 22 In his peroration that Nazi leader concluded: "It is not for seats in Parliament that we fight, but we win seats in Parliament in order that one day we may be able to liberate the German people. . ." 23 Two and one half years later, on March 5, 1933, the Germans gave the Nazi party candidates 17,277,200 votes out of a total 39,343,000 votes cast, which meant 288 seats for the Nazis in the Reichstag. Within a few months, parliamentary government no longer existed in Germany and the Germans had made good their "escape from freedom."

Living as we do in a time when various crises such as Soviet successes in politics and science and threats of war cause many in the United States to develop strong, fearful anxieties, even persecutory anxieties, we are faced with the problem of maintaining our parliamentary procedures which would be sacrificed by those Americans who feel a need to relieve their anxieties, who feel a need to achieve some kind of "security," who would like to "escape from freedom." Those of us who see parliamentary rules as necessary in a free society must be prepared to refute the attacks on parliamentary procedures by those who would have us sacrifice all this "parliamentary nonsense which only leads to confusion, insecurity, and effectiveness." To refute those attacks we must have a knowledge of both the rational and irrational objections presented by the "anti-parliamentarians." As John S. Mill has observed: "The greatest orator, save one, of antiquity, has left it on record that he always studied his adversary's case with as great, if not with still greater, intensity than even his own." 24

19 Hitler, Mein Kampf, pp. 490-491.
20 Hitler, The Speeches of Adolf Hitler, p. 201.
21 Ibid., p. 203.
22 Hitler, Mein Kampf, pp. 490-491.
23 Ibid., p. 90.
24 Ibid., p. 91.
### DELTA SIGMA RHO

**Tenth National Congress, April 12-14, 1962**

Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana

### COMMITTEES FOR THE CONGRESS

**Eugene Chenqweth, Indiana University**

**Vice President of Delta Sigma Rho**

1. **Committee on Rules and Procedures**
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   - Mel Moorhouse
   - Leroy Laase
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   - Ed Robinson
   - Merville Larson
   - Charley Leistner

7. **Committee on Alumni Relations**
   - E. C. Buehler, Chairman
   - Brooks Quimby
   - Clayton Schug

   **Sub-committee on Citations**
   - Winston Brembeck, Chairman
   - Thorrel Fest
   - Kenneth Hance
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>No. in stock</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#500</td>
<td>Small Official Key, rolled gold plate with 10K ends.</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>#502</td>
<td>Small Official Keypin rolled gold plate / 10K ends.</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
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<td>#508</td>
<td>Small Official Key made double-faced, 10K</td>
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<tr>
<td>#510</td>
<td>Large Swivel Top Key, 10K</td>
<td>$8.75</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>#514</td>
<td>Large Swivel Top key made double-faced 10K</td>
<td>$11.50</td>
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</table>

Here is a price list of old Delta Sigma Rho keys which Balfour has in stock. The D. S. R. Secretary, Paul Carmack, has agreed to offer these for sale before the company withdraws them completely from circulation. If interested, write Prof. Paul Carmack, Secretary, Delta Sigma Rho, Dept. of Speech, 154 North Drive, Ohio State University, Columbus 10, Ohio.

This may be your last chance to secure some of these collector's items.

Delta Sigma Rho Congress Topic:

"What should be the United States' trade policy in regard to the European common market?"

Complete Rules will be published in the March GAVEREL.

Your chapter will also receive additional information from the congress committee in the near future.
Delta Sigma Rho—Secretary's Report
December, 1961

SUMMARY OF GAVEL SUBSCRIPTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sept. 1960 to Dec. 1961</th>
<th>One Year Ago</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yearly</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>105</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sponsor</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lifetime (total)</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>68</td>
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<td>Libraries (paying)</td>
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<td>1959 Members (2 yrs. free)</td>
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<td>1960 Members (2 yrs. free)</td>
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<td>Chapter Libraries (free)</td>
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<td>Chapter Sponsors (4 copies)</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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SUMMARY OF NEW MEMBERS FROM Sept. 1960 to Dec. 1961

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<tr>
<th>Schools Initiating</th>
<th>Totals</th>
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<td>1961</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Members</td>
<td>268</td>
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<tr>
<td>Schools Initiating</td>
<td>57</td>
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<td>One Year Ago</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Members</td>
<td>245</td>
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<td>Schools Initiating</td>
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Paul A. Carmack
National Secretary
Delta Sigma Rho
# Delta Sigma Rho—Treasurer’s Report
## December, 1961

### INCOME

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Initiations (incl. Members-at-Large)</strong></td>
<td>$2,460.00</td>
<td>$1,810.00</td>
<td>$2,590.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Investment Income (not incl. Capital Gains)</strong></td>
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<td>$1,718.33</td>
<td>$1,577.04</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Keys</strong></td>
<td>880.75</td>
<td>895.08</td>
<td>846.10</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Life-Subscriptions to the GAVEL</strong></td>
<td>68.75*</td>
<td>76.25*</td>
<td>86.25*</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Special Gifts</strong></td>
<td>449.00</td>
<td>654.90</td>
<td>250.50</td>
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<td><strong>Charters</strong></td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>125.00</td>
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<td><strong>Chapter Dues</strong></td>
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<td>300.00</td>
<td>45.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Balance on Congress</strong></td>
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<td>—</td>
<td>50.48</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Miscellaneous</strong></td>
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**Total Income:** $5,220.19

### DISBURSEMENTS

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<tr>
<td><strong>GAVEL and Special Mailing for May</strong></td>
<td>$1,838.01</td>
<td>$1,852.29</td>
<td>$2,076.23</td>
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<td><strong>Keys</strong></td>
<td>734.69</td>
<td>754.37</td>
<td>968.36</td>
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<td><strong>Interest on Bank Loan</strong></td>
<td>202.22</td>
<td>177.64</td>
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<td><strong>Printing and Postage</strong></td>
<td>28.55</td>
<td>53.00</td>
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<td><strong>President’s Office</strong></td>
<td>143.67</td>
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<td><strong>Secretary’s Office</strong></td>
<td>1,288.81</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Treasurer’s Office</strong></td>
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<td>125.00</td>
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<td><strong>Dues re Assn. College Honor Societies</strong></td>
<td>51.50</td>
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<td><strong>Dues re Educational Press Association</strong></td>
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<td><strong>National Congress or Tournament</strong></td>
<td>507.93</td>
<td>145.60</td>
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<td><strong>Expenses re SAA</strong></td>
<td>149.49</td>
<td>87.69</td>
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<td><strong>Comm. on Debate and Discussion</strong></td>
<td>28.32</td>
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**Total Disbursements:** $5,088.19

*Receipts placed in Trust Fund, and $1.25 credited annually from each subscription (total now 93).*
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<td>Ada M. Harrison</td>
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<td>CH</td>
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<td>Wm. Vanderpool</td>
<td>Grinnell, Iowa</td>
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<td>1922</td>
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<td>1926</td>
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<td>1906</td>
<td>Griville Hitchcock</td>
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<td>PO</td>
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<td>1928</td>
<td>Howard Martin</td>
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<td>R</td>
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<td>1953</td>
<td>P. Merville Larson</td>
<td>Lubbock, Texas</td>
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<td>1960</td>
<td>Dr. E. A. Rogge</td>
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<td>1960</td>
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<td>1922</td>
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<td>1941</td>
<td>Mel Moorhouse</td>
<td>Madison, Wisc.</td>
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<td>1906</td>
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<td>WM</td>
<td>William</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>George R. Connally</td>
<td>Wooster, Ohio</td>
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<td>WO</td>
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<td>1922</td>
<td>J. Garber Drushal</td>
<td>Cleveland, Ohio</td>
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<tr>
<td>WR</td>
<td>Western Reserve</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>L. W. Kuhl</td>
<td>Pullman, Wash.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Yale</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>Rollin G. Osterweis</td>
<td>New Haven, Conn.</td>
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</table>
DELTA SIGMA RHO
CONGRESS
Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana
April 12-13-14, 1962

DELTA SIGMA RHO
Paul A. Carmack, Secretary
Department of Speech
154 North Oval Drive
Ohio State University
Columbus 10, Ohio

Second Class Postage Paid
at Lawrence, Kansas, U.S.A.