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Tau Kappa Alpha, 1958.

The
NATIONAL BOARD OF AWARD
of
TAU KAPPA ALPHA
(Speech Honor Society)

April 11, 1958

From its National Conference, meeting at the University of Kentucky, in Lexington, Tau Kappa Alpha announced the following citations as "Speakers-of-the-Year" for 1957. This is the ninth year that these Awards have been made.

1. In the field of "National Affairs":

The Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., U. S. Delegate,
United Nations, New York.

2. In the field of "Business and Commerce":

Mr. George Romney, President, American Motors
Corporation, Detroit, Michigan.

3. In the field of "Religion":

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, The Temple, Cleveland, Ohio.

4. In the field of "Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Activities":

Mr. Norman Cousins, Editor, The Saturday Review,
New York.

For further details concerning the Awards, the manner of selection, and the Tau Kappa Alpha Society, see the attached brochure.

— W. Charles Redding, Chairman
National Board of Award
(Department of Speech
Purdue University
Lafayette, Indiana)

Previous Winners of Speaker-of-the-Year Awards (1949-1956)

In the field of National Affairs

1949 - Harry S. Truman
1950 - Paul Douglas
1951 - Dean Acheson
1952 - Adlai Stevenson

1953 - Dwight D. Eisenhower
1954 - Clifford P. Case
1955 - Adlai Stevenson
1956 - John F. Kennedy

In the field of Business and Commerce

1949 - Eric Johnston
1950 - Paul G. Hoffman
1951 - Michael V. DiSalle
1952 - Clarence B. Randall

1953 - Henry Ford II
1954 - Merle Thorpe
1955 - Harlow H. Curtice
1956 - Erwin D. Canham

In the field of Labor

1949 - James B. Carey
1950 - Walter Reuther
1951 - (No award made)
1952 - John L. Lewis

1953 - George Meany
1954 - (No award made)
1955 - George Meany
1956 - James F. Mitchell

In the field of Religion

1949 - Ralph W. Sockman
1950 - Fulton J. Sheen
1951 - Louis H. Evans
1952 - Fulton J. Sheen

1953 - G. Bromley Oxnam
1954 - Norman Vincent Peale
1955 - George Buttrick
1956 - James A. Pike

In the field of Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Activities

1949 - Robert Maynard Hutchins
1950 - Ralph Bunche
1951 - W. Norwood Brigance
1952 - James B. Corant

1953 - Edward R. Murrow
1954 - Frank C. Baxter
1955 - Eleanor Roosevelt
1956 - Eric Sevareid

Cleveland May 28 1958
1/ Never - "Orator" - Reverence - Antients

pub. Speaking in higher regard Rhetoric
- essential element - pre-eminent - education
- esteemed & difficult art - "influencing the thought and conduct of ~~our~~ our lives"

2/ They knew the power of the weighted and winged word - "in a p x g" ^{all} causes

Psalm - "Day unto day uttereth speech -
The whole of Nature speaks - to the
listening ear that hears - in ^{sound} trials,
in sorrow - Even in its silent pauses.

3/ - Religion has always expressed itself in
can ~~not~~ hardly be dissociated
from the spoken words of their Founders.

- The (K12) - on the spoken word

- The 18 Cen - Xb23, 1818

- Lord Moore spoke - and Jesus ^{seeing the} inverted ^{the} opened ^{the} the

- Chaucer, Revelation - Constitution

4/ One Danger - intoxicated - phogues
Form - substance -

"And, lo, you are to them like one⁽²⁾
who sings to them with a beaut-
ful voice - and plays well on an
instrument.

They hear what you say - but they
will not do it."

5/ The greatest preachers - are not those
- greatest wonder god men - disciples

6/ - I am humbled by this mark of distinction
when I see ~~that~~ ^{that} is testimony -
- From the heights of eloquence, ~~is~~
"Falter & Arise" -

"The speaking ceased - and they
proceeded to enjoy themselves."

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THE SPEAKER

Of Tau Kappa Alpha

THE GOLDEN



ANNIVERSARY YEAR 1908 - 1958

VOL. XL

May, 1958

NO. 4

THE SPEAKER

Of Tau Kappa Alpha

THE GOLDEN



ANNIVERSARY YEAR

1908 - 1958

THE SPEAKER

Editorial Office: Dept. of Speech, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

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EDITOR—Keith S. Montgomery, Purdue University; ASSOCIATE EDITOR—Charles Helgesen, Western Michigan University.

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THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF TKA

FOUNDER: Oswald Ryan	Washington, D.C.
PRESIDENT: Dr. Earl Bradley	University of Denver
FIRST VICE PRES.: Annabel Hagood	University of Alabama
2ND VICE PRES.: Victor Powell	Wabash College
3RD VICE PRES.: Robert Huber	University of Vermont
SEC.-TREAS.: Ralph Y. McGinnis	Montana State University
EDITOR: Keith S. Montgomery	Purdue University
HISTORIAN: Charles Layton	Muskingum College

REGIONAL GOVERNORS:

I. Northeastern: Raymond S. Beard	New York University-Heights
II. Mideastern: Karl Moll	Rutgers University
III. Virginia: Bert E. Bradley, Jr.	University of Richmond
IV. Southern: Joe C. Wetherby	Duke University
V. Ohio-Kentucky: James McIntyre	Case Institute of Technology
VI. Midwestern: Nicholas M. Cripe	Butler University
VII. Western: Norman Freestone	Occidental College

MEMBERS AT LARGE:

Merrill Baker	University of South Dakota
Paul Keller	Manchester College
Gifford Blyton	University of Kentucky

CHAIRMEN OF STANDING COMMITTEES:

I. Standards: Wayne C. Eubank	University of New Mexico
II. Finance: Victor M. Powell	Wabash College
III. Expansion: Annabel Hagood	University of Alabama
IV. Research: Julius Prufer	Roanoke College
COUNSEL: George Lamb	Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
PRES. OF STUDENT COUNCIL: Richard Roberts	University of Kentucky

PRESIDENT'S PAGE

I hope that all of you who were present at Lexington look back upon the occasion as both valuable and memorable. The opportunity to assemble in the interest of a common cause is an inherent right and opportunity of free men. As long as our goals are clear and our purposes worthy such occasions will prove to be of great profit.

We live in a world fraught with confusion and muddled thinking. In such a world our problems become greater and our responsibilities more demanding. We must be ever alert to the challenge that is constant in the lives of free men. That challenge is that freedom rests with men and not with laws. We have seen law become a mockery in the hands of corrupt men. We have seen justice become a symbol of selfish interest when administered by those who thought only of expediency and self advancement. The great scandals in government—state and national, in labor and in business, all teach us the unforgettable lesson that freedom cannot depend upon men who are only willing to live "Within the law."

In government, business, labor, and in all walks of life, we must have men dedicated to the principles of freedom; both leaders and followers must realize and recognize not only the duties and responsibilities of their current tasks but must see clearly the future implications of their acts. Men must "be good" and perform their works not merely "Within the law," but in terms of the most fundamental and broadest concepts of "Free men in a free society."

It is this faith and this functioning that is basic to our way of life. That



Dr. Earl Bradley

we will never achieve perfection is obvious, because men are imperfect. We must recognize that demagogues, charlatans and shysters we will have with us always. However, we must have faith. A free society of free men must rest on the faith that over the long haul, given equally effective presentation, truth and justice and right will triumph. Without this faith and the will to make it work, we are lost.

Those of us associated with Tau Kappa Alpha are dedicated to the noblest concepts of free men. We hold that it is not enough that we be *effective* speakers. We must also be *intelligent* and *responsible* in all we *do* and *say*.

To lose freedom because of ignorance of its meaning and function is just as infamous as to lose it through malicious intent. The foundation stones of your heritage are of granite and only

the blasts of ignorance and indifference can destroy them.

Our goal on our Golden Anniversary is to rededicate ourselves to the great tasks before us.

DEAN CHARLES M. LAYTON

In 1915 a Tau Kappa Alpha chapter was established at Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio. Since that time Dean Charles Layton has been associated with the Muskingum chapter and with Tau Kappa Alpha. This spring, after 44 years of teaching, he will retire from active service at the college. Mrs. Layton retired last spring after 43 years of teaching.

Most of Tau Kappa Alpha's undergraduate members know of Dean Layton's many contributions to the society since 1945 as Historian. His messages in *The Speaker* have reflected his deep respect for the meaning and tradition of TKA and he has constantly urged others to study and learn from the history of their local chapter. The results of his contacts with some of the founders and early leaders have been interesting and informative articles that have enriched our understanding of Tau Kappa Alpha.

Dean Layton served as TKA's seventh president from 1940 to 1945. He and Secretary-Treasurer Licel Crocker of Denison maintained the society upon a solid foundation during those war years when many of the members were in the armed services and financial resources were few.



Dean Charles M. Layton

Tau Kappa Alpha's faculty and student members wish to express their deep appreciation for the work of Dean Layton with the hope that his retirement from teaching does not mean the end of his service as Historian nor the end of his active association with the society.

SECRETARY'S PAGE

Contributions to the Golden Jubilee Fund surpassed \$1,000.00 by the first day of the conference at Lexington, Kentucky. As of April 15 enough additional contributions had been made to boost the total above \$1,100.00. Several chapters have pledged donations which will be paid before the end of the present school year. A final tabulation of donations should show a total in excess of \$1,250.00.

Two additional charters have been granted by the National Council during March and April, bringing to four the number of new TKA chapters in 1958. In March a charter was granted to the University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland. Correspondence regarding forensics at the University of Maryland should be sent to Prof. Malton M. Anapol.

In April a charter was granted to Mississippi Southern College of Hattiesburg, Mississippi. The director of forensics at Mississippi Southern is Prof. Don George.

Completed applications for TKA charters have been received from five additional colleges and universities. They will be examined by the Standards Committee which will give its next report at the National Council meeting in Chicago, December 27-28. Also, incompleting applications from more than twenty-five colleges have been received.

Student membership applications for the first six months of the present school year have exceeded 100. An additional 47 members were initiated at the national conference in Lexington, April 10-12. A goal of 300 new TKA mem-



Dr. Ralph Y. McGinnis

bers for 1957-58 should be reached easily when the membership applications for May are processed.

Almost a month is needed to process a membership application, make up the certificate authorization, order the certificate and key from Balfour, and deliver the certificate and key to the new member. Chapter sponsors are urged to send student membership applications to the national office before May 1. Students who graduate in June run the risk of not receiving their certificates and keys before graduation if their membership applications are submitted after May 1.

Summary of THE GOLDEN JUBILEE CONFERENCE OF TAU KAPPA ALPHA

DR. GIFFORD M. BLYTON, DIRECTOR

The National Conference of Tau Kappa Alpha, beginning the activities of the Golden Anniversary Year, was held on the campus of the University of Kentucky, April 10-12, 1958. Fifty-eight schools from twenty-five states participated in the various events.

The conference was highlighted by the Golden Jubilee Banquet where a special tribute was given to Founder Oswald Ryan. President Bradley presented Mr. Ryan with a large plaque in honor of fifty years of devotion to the ideals of Tau Kappa Alpha. Recognition was also accorded Claris Adams, one of the founders; Morris Edwards, a former secretary-treasurer of the society; and Henry Fowler, one of the ten distinguished alumni selected for special mention at this conference. Robert Salvers, Deputy Assistant to the Secretary of Labor in the United States Department of Labor, was the main speaker of the evening.

Another important feature of the conference was the President's Luncheon during which President Bradley reminded us of the important role TKA has played and is now playing in the cultural life of America. Honored at this meeting were three of Tau Kappa Alpha's past presidents: Charles Layton, Wilson Paul, and Wayne Eubank.

This conference was a significant milestone in the history and development of Tau Kappa Alpha. With students and faculty from every section of the United States, with leading personalities who have made TKA great, and with such a large group of the finest people in our country success was assured from the beginning. The University of Kentucky is indeed proud to have had a role in this venture. The conference director extends warm thanks to all persons who helped to begin this eventful year in TKA history. Special appreciation is given to the chairman of the various activities: Leonard Sommer in 2-man debate, James McIntyre in 4-man debate, Orville Johnson in discussion, Helen Thornton in public speaking, Henry L. Eubank, Jr., in the student congress, Deldee Herman for the initiation, Annabel Hagood for the banquet arrangements, and to the administration of the University of Kentucky for its cooperation in providing facilities for the conference.

A summation of the various events follows:

NATIONAL STUDENT COUNCIL OFFICERS, 1958-1959

President, RICHARD ROBERTS—University of Kentucky

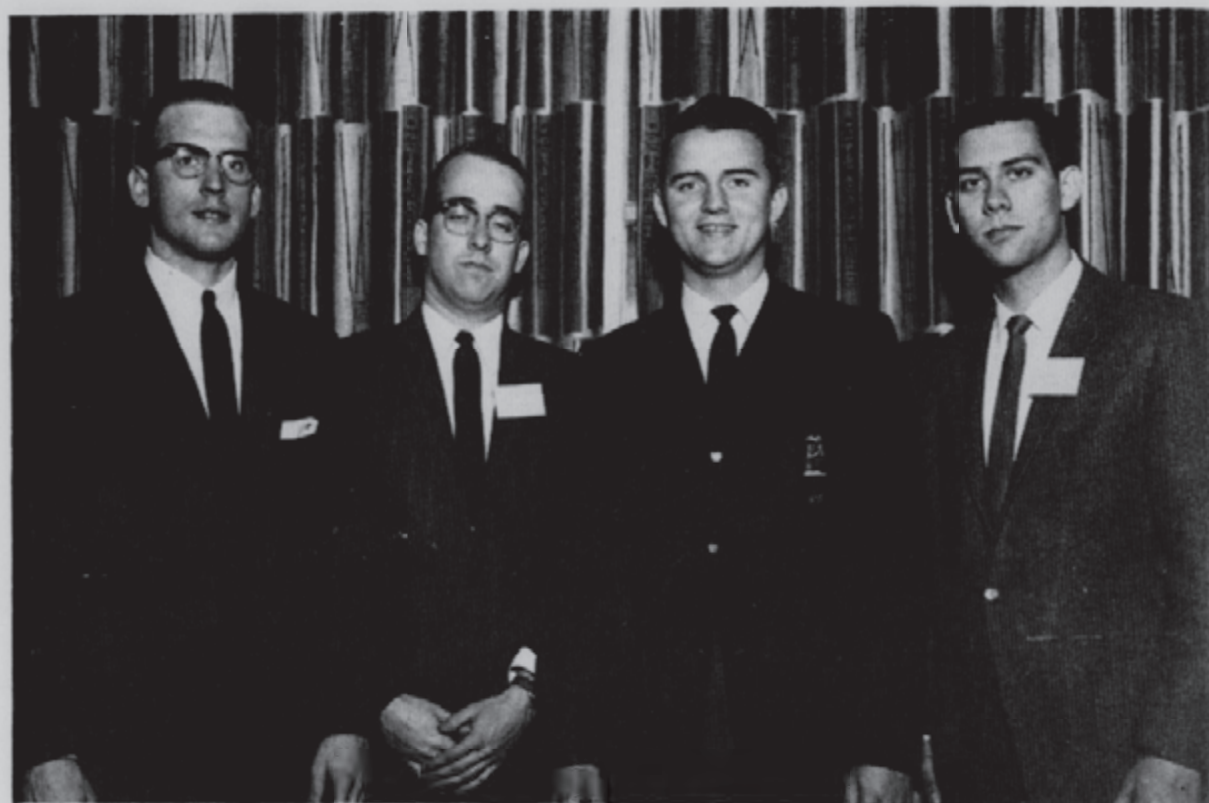
First Vice President, WILLIAM ZINN—Denison University

Second Vice President, FRED LECLERCQ—University of South Carolina

Secretary-Treasurer, CHARLES SHADDOX—University of Arkansas



MR. OSWALD RYAN receives a special plaque honoring his fifty years of active service in Tau Kappa Alpha. Dr. Earl Bradley presented the award at the Golden Jubilee Banquet at Lexington, Kentucky, on April 11, 1958.



NATIONAL STUDENT COUNCIL OF TAU KAPPA ALPHA, 1958-59

Left to right—President, Richard Roberts, University of Kentucky; First Vice President, William Zinn, Denison University; Second Vice President, Fred LeClercq, University of South Carolina; Secretary-Treasurer, Charles Shaddox, University of Arkansas

TWO MAN DEBATE

LEONARD SOMMER, Notre Dame, *Director*

Twenty-six schools participated in this event. The three plaque winners were:

1. Butler University (6-0)
2. University of South Carolina (5-1)
3. University of New Mexico (5-1)

Kentucky, Montana State, and Wittenberg also had 5-1 records.

FOUR MAN DEBATE

JAMES MCINTYRE, Case Institute, *Director*

Thirty-one schools participated in this event. The three plaque winners were:

1. University of Utah (11-1)
2. University of Arkansas (9-3)
3. University of Kentucky (9-3)

Earlham and Western Michigan also had 9-3 records.



TWO MAN DEBATE—Left to right: Ted Walwik and Ruth Anne Clark of Butler University; Mike Osborn and Fred LeClerc of the University of South Carolina



FOUR MAN DEBATE—Front row, left to right: Kent Linbaugh, Nancy Larsen, Carol Jackson, Frank Johnson—University of Utah. Back row, left to right: Charles Shaddox, Arthur Raff, Joe Max Smith, Charles D. Hughes, Jr.—University of Arkansas; Geri Denbo, Michael Brown, Marietta Fraker, Ronald Polly—University of Kentucky



DEBATE INDIVIDUAL AWARD WINNERS—Left to right: John Fraser, University of Southern California; Fred LeClercq, University of South Carolina; Joe Sills, Vanderbilt University; Frank Johnson, University of Utah; Mike Osborn, University of South Carolina; Richard Frieberg, University of South Dakota; Nancy Larsen, University of Utah; Kent Linbaugh, University of Utah; David Youel, Mankato State College; Ruth Ann Clark, Butler University

Individual award winners in debate were:

1. John Fraser—University of Southern California
2. Fred LeClercq—University of South Carolina
3. Joe Sills—Vanderbilt University
4. Frank Johnson—University of Utah
5. Mike Osborn—University of South Carolina
6. Richard Frieberg—University of South Dakota
7. Nancy Larsen—University of Utah
7. Kent Linbaugh—University of Utah
9. Ruth Anne Clark—Butler University
9. David Youel—Mankato State College

INITIATION

DELDEE HERMAN, Western Michigan, *Director*

An impressive ceremony was held before the Golden Jubilee Banquet to induct forty-seven persons into Tau Kappa Alpha. Two of Tau Kappa Alpha's founders were present and spoke to the new members following the initiation.



DISCUSSION AWARD WINNERS—Left to right: Tom Templin and Joe L. Roby, Vanderbilt University; Dan McSweeney, Case Institute; Bud Smith, Purdue University; Hal Hovey, Wabash College; Stan Kelley, Western Michigan University; Jim Arneson, Purdue University; Donald Sinclair, Alma College; Joyce Brown, St. Cloud State Teachers College; Karen Frieberg, University of South Dakota

DISCUSSION

ORVILLE JOHNSON, Earlham, *Director*

Thirty-six students from seventeen schools participated in this event. The five plaque winners were:

1. Vanderbilt University
2. Case Institute of Technology
3. Purdue University
4. Wabash College
5. Western Michigan University

Individual award winners in discussion were:

1. Tom Templin—Vanderbilt University
2. Joe Roby—Vanderbilt University
3. Dan McSweeney—Case Institute of Technology
4. Bud Smith—Purdue University
5. Hal Hovey—Wabash College
6. Jim Arneson—Purdue University
6. Stan Kelley—Western Michigan University
8. Donald Sinclair—Alma College
9. Joyce Brown—St. Cloud State Teachers College
10. Karen Frieberg—University of South Dakota



PUBLIC SPEAKING AWARD WINNERS—Left to right: Chester Burns, Vanderbilt University; Richard Roberts, University of Kentucky; Ted Walwik, Butler University; David McCants, University of Richmond; William Wilson, Louisiana State University

PUBLIC SPEAKING

HELEN THORNTON, Mercer, *Director*

Fifty students participated in this event. The three plaque winners were:

1. Ted Walwik—Butler University
2. David McCants—University of Richmond
3. Richard Roberts—University of Kentucky

STUDENT CONGRESS

HENRY L. EWBANK, JR., Purdue, *Director*

One hundred fifty students participated in the congress which dealt with two questions: "What action should the Federal Government take respecting the requirement of membership in a labor organization as a condition of employment?" and "What action should the Federal Government take to meet the increasing demand for higher education?" Bert Bradley of Richmond and A. Albrecht of Vermont assisted with the organization and direction of the congress. John McDonald, Student Council President for 1957-58 presided at the plenary sessions.

DISTINGUISHED ALUMNI AWARDS

NICHOLAS M. CRIFE, *Butler, Director*

From the many outstanding citizens in TKA's membership of over 12,000 persons, the society honored ten this year with special awards for their contributions in various areas. Other distinguished alumni will be honored in coming years.

MEL ALLEN, *Sportscaster—University of Alabama*GEORGE VENABLE ALLEN, *Director of the U.S. Information Agency—Duke University*EARL L. BUTZ, *Dean of Agriculture at Purdue University—Purdue University*ANDREW WELLINGTON CORDIER, *Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General of the United Nations—Manchester College*HENRY H. FOWLER, *Former head of the Office of Defense Mobilization—Roanoke College*PAUL G. KAUPER, *Professor of Law, University of Michigan—Earlham College*AUGUST E. JOHANSEN, *Member of Congress—Michigan*EDWARD G. McGAVRAN, *Dean of the School of Public Health, University of North Carolina—Butler University*BYRON PRICE, *Former Assistant Secretary General, United Nations—Wabash College*LOWELL THOMAS, *Author and radio newscaster—University of Denver*

— ANNOUNCING —

THE NINETEENTH NATIONAL CONFERENCE
OF TAU KAPPA ALPHA

HUTGERS UNIVERSITY

New Brunswick, New Jersey

March 23, 24, 25, 1959

PROFESSOR KARL R. MOLL, *Director*

MINUTES OF THE NATIONAL TAU KAPPA ALPHA STUDENT COUNCIL MEETINGS

University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky

April 11, 1958

An informal meeting was held at noon in the committee room off the ballroom of the student union. Thirteen members were present; John McDonald, Student Council President, presided.

Discussion was held concerning Article V of the Student Council Constitution. Suggestions were made for changing this article to accomodate:

- 1.) having a student governor or representative from each region whom the national officers can contact during the year;
- 2.) a page or section of *The Speaker* to be used as a Regional Bulletin Board.

In this section the news would be printed region by region, not school by school, thus hoping to bring about stronger regional units.

This group deemed it advisable that there should be at least one national officer at each regional meeting. To facilitate this, it would be necessary to provide funds to pay travel expenses. It was decided that this group go on record as recommending the above to the Executive Council.

Discussion was held concerning the Student Congress as it is now organized and suggestions were made for its improvement. Awards were considered in the discussion. Definite action on these matters was postponed until later in the day.

John McDonald called the Student Council meeting to order at 10:20 P.M. in the Methodist Student Center at Lexington, Kentucky. Ten persons were present, 7 of whom were outgoing or incoming officers, the other 3 were regional representatives.

Discussion began on regional organizations and their types of government. Ted Walwik explained the organization of the Midwest Region. It was the general consensus of the group that each region should have a faculty governor and a student president. The following was adopted regarding student regional officers:

- 1.) They should be elected by the student body at the regional conference, not appointed by the governor unless there is no regional conference.
- 2.) They should be juniors or below in class standing so that their tenure in office will be complete.
- 3.) There should be a president and one other officer (or official delegate) who will both be delegates at the national conference of Tau Kappa Alpha.
- 4.) They should be elected from active chapters and should indicate their willingness and ability to attend the national conference.

The following motion was adopted: Article V of the Constitution, instead of listing four alternatives for representatives to the national conference, should list only two:

- 1.) Elect at the regional conference a president and one delegate or two delegates;
- 2.) If there are no elections at the regional conference, the student representatives may be appointed by the governor or other authorities.

What officers are elected in addition to these and how they are elected should be left to the discretion of the regional authorities, providing there is student voice in the elections and meeting. The above recommendations are subject to the approval of the Executive Council.

It was moved that funds should be provided for national officers so they might attend the regional meetings. This motion was passed and should be considered by the Executive Council.

The council next discussed Speaker of the Year Awards. Of the changes proposed, the one most favorable to this council was the election of one speaker for each year. This individual would be invited to come to the national conference to speak. This would make the award more significant to the student members of Tau Kappa Alpha.

Congress sessions were considered and the following votes recorded:

	Yes	No
1.) There should be only one topic.	8	1
2.) There should be a limit of two participants per chapter.	4	5
3.) The Congress should be judged and awards presented for outstanding participation.	3	6

In general the Congress has a valuable place in such a conference as this and so should be given just consideration and not slighted in time.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:25 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Audrey Mostoller

Secretary, National Student Council

THE NATIONAL STUDENT COUNCIL

JOHN McDONALD, *Denison University*

The National Council of Tau Kappa Alpha, meeting in New York City in December 1950, adopted Amendment XI to the Constitution of Tau Kappa Alpha. This amendment provided for the election of "a national Student Council, and student representation on the National Council of Tau Kappa Alpha." Two student representatives from two different colleges of each region (currently there are seven geographical regions), and two alternates from the same schools along with the faculty advisor (appointed by the pres-

ident of the National Council) and the director of the national conference constitute the membership of the Student Council. Meetings are set up for the time of the National Conference, with election of Student Council officers by majority vote of all Tau Kappa Alpha student members present at the conference. The purpose of the Student Council is to "provide active participation of students in the affairs of Tau Kappa Alpha at the national level." To this end the president of the Student Council is a representative to the National Council.

In the eight years of its existence the Student Council has *never* held a meeting at full membership strength. This has not been the result of a deliberate attempt to weaken the effectiveness of the Student Council. It has been the result of *neglect*. This neglect has in large part stemmed from confusion and even ignorance as to the nature and function of the Student Council. The internal weakness in the student organization of Tau Kappa Alpha as reflected in the poor attendance at National Student Council meetings, has prevented the accomplishment of any major achievements by that Student Council.

At the Student Council meeting on April 11, 1958, it was decided that reorganization of the method of selecting representatives was essential to better attendance and consequently a more meaningful organization. The faculty governor of each region has been asked to conduct an election among the student members of his region in the fall of this year for the office of Student President of his region. This Student President, whose term of office shall run from fall to fall, will serve as one of the two representatives to the National Student Council at the time of the national conference in the spring. The other official delegate will also be elected at the same time as the Student President. In addition to serving as a continuing liaison officer from his region to the National Student Council officers, this Student President will be responsible for notifying schools in his region of regional activities by personal contact as well as through the pages of *The Speaker*. The regional Student

President will also assist the host of his respective regional tournament. To put this program into effect the National Student Council officers will attend as many of the regional conferences as is possible in the coming year.

The student body of Tau Kappa Alpha is indeed fortunate in having as its president for the coming year Dick Roberts of the University of Kentucky. Having worked with me in the past year as First Vice President of the Student Council, Dick is fully cognizant of many of the inadequacies of the existing system, and is dedicated to the correction of these weaknesses. Dick and his fellow officers on the National Student Council will be working hard in the next few months to improve the organization of Tau Kappa Alpha's Student Council. If, as is hoped, this reorganization can be completed by early next fall, the Tau Kappa Alpha Student Council can then move ahead to the consideration of specific action which will assist in the maintenance of a strong program for undergraduate members. To assist in this forward step the cooperation of every member of TKA from the individual on the local campus to the National Council itself is needed. Programs of the nature envisioned by the present Student Council officers will truly guide Tau Kappa Alpha toward its goal of "intelligent, responsible, and effective speech in a free society." When such action is made possible by the accomplishment of this reorganization, the Student Council will truly become a meaningful part of this society.

MINUTES OF TAU KAPPA ALPHA NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETINGS

Lexington, Kentucky, April 10-11, 1958

1. The National Executive Council of Tau Kappa Alpha met for dinner, followed by an executive meeting, at the home of Dr. Gifford Blyton, 625 Blue Ash Drive, Lexington, Kentucky, Thursday, April 10. Present at the dinner and executive meeting were:

FOUNDER: Oswald Ryan ----- Washington, D. C.
 PRESIDENT: Dr. Earl E. Bradley ----- University of Denver
 SEC.-TREAS: Dr. Ralph Y. McGinnis ----- Montana State University
 EDITOR: Dr. Keith Montgomery ----- Purdue University
 HISTORIAN: Dr. Charles Layton ----- Muskingum College

REGIONAL GOVERNORS:

I. *Northeastern*: Dr. Merritt B. Jones ----- New York U. (Wash. Sq.)
 II. *Mideastern*: Dr. Karl Moll ----- Rutgers University
 III. *Virginia*: Dr. Bert E. Bradley ----- University of Richmond
 IV. *Southern*: Dr. Joe C. Wetherby ----- Duke University
 V. *Ohio Kentucky*: Dr. James McIntyre ----- Case Institute
 VI. *Midwestern*: Dr. Nicholas M. Cripe ----- Butler University

MEMBERS AT LARGE:

Dr. Merrill Baker -----  ----- University of South Dakota
 Dr. Paul Keller -----  ----- Manchester College
 Dr. Gifford Blyton ----- ----- University of Kentucky

CHAIRMEN OF STANDING COMMITTEES:

I. *Standards*: Dr. Wayne C. Eubank ----- University of New Mexico
Representative to A.C.H.S.: Henry L. Ewbank, Jr. ----- Purdue University
President of Student Council: John McDonald ----- Denison University

2. President Bradley reviewed briefly the events leading up to the selection of the University of Kentucky as the host for the Golden Anniversary Conference. He expressed his gratitude to Dr. Blyton as tournament director and suggested that the location of the 1959 Conference should be determined before the Awards Luncheon on April 12. Moved by Cripe, seconded by McIntyre to create a temporary National Conference Time and Place Committee to select the time and place for the 1959 Conference. PASSED.

President Bradley appointed Nicholas Cripe, Chairman, Merrill Baker and Joe Wetherby as members of a temporary National Conference Time and Place Committee, with instructions to report to the Council on April 11.

3. Plans for the Golden Anniversary Year, to be concluded at the 1959 Conference, were discussed by President Bradley and all members present.

President Bradley suggested:

- A. TKA Chapter celebrations with all present and former members;
- B. More emphasis and importance to the Speaker-of-the-Year Awards;
- C. Chapter projects to make TKA more important on the local chapter level.

Considerable discussion centered around these three proposals. Most of the members present reported on the active plans and programs of their local chapters. The annual "Chapter Report," to be sent to member schools in September, 1958, will contain a space for reporting on local chapter programs.

4. Dr. Charles Redding reported as Chairman of the "Speaker-of-the-Year Awards." He reviewed the purposes of the project as: Giving TKA a worthy activity; and, giving worthy publicity to the ideals of TKA. He reported possible future actions with regard to the work of the Committee.

- A. Terminate the annual awards. (General discussion indicated no willingness to do so.)
- B. Maintain the present minimal program (costing about \$140 to \$200 per year).
- C. Adopt an "expanded program" (\$800 to \$900 per year) including the following possible expenses:

1. Research on speakers and speeches	\$650.00
2. Citation statements	25.00
3. Publicity Committee	75.00
4. General Committee expenses, postage, etc.	75.00
5. Framing certificates	50.00
Total	\$875.00

- D. "Major program" which would include the "expanded program" plus bringing the award winners to the annual National Conference at TKA expense.

Considerable discussion followed the report. President Bradley suggested the possibility of "foundation support" for C and D programs if adopted. Any decision on expanding the present functions of the committee was postponed. (The meeting adjourned until 9:00 AM April 11 in the Student Union.)

5. The Secretary-Treasurer's Report for 1957 was read and accepted. During March of 1957 the National Office was moved from Tallahassee, Florida, to Missoula, Montana. Two hundred forty-one new members were initiated into TKA between September 30, 1956, and August 31, 1957. As of September 30, 1957, the financial statement of Tau Kappa Alpha was as follows:

Open Account	\$2,915.89
(with Business office at Montana State Univ.)	
Savings Account	\$6,463.51
(at Tallahassee, Florida)	

The Secretary-Treasurer also reported on the purchase of new filing cabinets for the national office and the employment of extra stenographic help for the preparation of the complete lists of all chapters of TKA. The completed lists contained over 12,000 names.

6. The District Governors' reports, as contained in *The T. K. A. Yearbook for 1957*, were read and discussed. Each governor in reporting orally on his district, indicated increased interest and activity in the local chapters. President Bradley commended the efforts of all district governors and the splendid results that they were achieving.
7. Dr. Wayne C. Eubank, Chairman of the Standards Committee, reported that no chapters of TKA were being recommended for revocation of charters. Several chapters which had shown only slight activity during 1957 were identified for more vigorous encouragement by their district governors.
8. In the absence of the Chairman of the Expansion Committee, Dr. Wayne C. Eubank reported that of seven colleges and universities which had completed applications for charters of TKA, four were granted charters, namely: Howard College, University of Miami, University of Maryland, and Mississippi Southern College.
9. Considerable discussion evolved around the question of how long a petitioning college for a TKA charter should have engaged in college forensics. Moved by Moll, seconded by Jones, "that all petitioning schools must have had at least five continuous years of active intercollegiate forensics prior to petitioning for a charter of TKA." The motion was *DEFEATED*.
10. The application of Bellarmine College was discussed. Moved by Jones, seconded by Layton "that the National Executive Council urge the Standards Committee to act favorably on the petition of Bellarmine College for a chapter of Tau Kappa Alpha for the school year 1958-59." Considerable discussion ensued during which a reference to the Constitution of TKA revealed that any petitioning school must have a continuing and active intercollegiate forensic program before being considered eligible for a chartered chapter of TKA. Although the various Council members spoke very favorably regarding the Bellarmine application, it was pointed out that granting a charter to Bellarmine at this time would violate the Constitution. It was moved by Weatherby, seconded by Baker "to postpone indefinitely any final action on the previous motion." The motion *PASSED*.

Dr. Eubank volunteered to explain the situation to Professor Alleman of Bellarmine College, and he announced that Bellarmine would be given first consideration by the Standards Committee in preparation for the report to the December meeting of the Council.

11. Dr. Montgomery reported as Editor of *The Speaker*. Many members of the Council expressed individual praise for the work and achievements of the editor. Moved by Cripe and seconded by Layton "that the editor of *The Speaker*, Dr. Keith Montgomery, and his staff should be commended for the high calibre of the 1957-1958 issues of *The Speaker*." Motion *PASSED*.
12. Dr. H. L. Eubank reported as the TKA representative to the Association of College Honor Societies. Mutual problems of all college honoraries were

- reported. Beginning with the next school year, annual dues will increase from \$25.00 to \$35.00 per year. Dr. Ewbank was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Association at its recent meeting.
13. The report by Dr. Julius Prufer, Chairman of the Research Committee, was read by President Bradley.
 14. Dr. Layton, Historian of TKA, reported on his contributions to the Historian's Page in *The Speaker*. Of special interest were his remarks regarding correspondence with Mr. Roger Wallace, former Secretary-Treasurer of TKA. Dr. Layton announced his retirement from Muskingum College following almost fifty years as a teacher in Speech and the Humanities. Moved by Montgomery, seconded by Baker "to commend the many years of service to TKA by Dr. Charles R. Layton." Motion *PASSED*. President Bradley expressed the hope that Dr. Layton would continue to serve TKA as Historian. (At 3:00 p.m. the Council adjourned until 9:30 p.m.)
 15. President Bradley discussed the Distinguished Alumni Awards. Moved by Eubank, and seconded by Weatherby, "that TKA honor not more than ten TKA distinguished alumni at the 1959 Conference." Motion *PASSED*.
 16. President Bradley announced that, as a result of consultations among members of the Speaker-of-the-Year Committee, awards by that Committee would continue for 1959 on the same basis as for 1958.
 17. Dr. Nicholas Cripe reported as chairman of the temporary Time and Place Committee for the 1959 Conference. The committee recommended that the council accept an invitation from Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey. Moved by Cripe, seconded by Bert Bradley "to accept the invitation of Rutgers University for holding the 1959 National TKA Conference at Rutgers University, March 23-25, 1959." Motion *PASSED*.
 18. Honorary memberships were discussed. Moved by Bert Bradley and seconded by Eubank that "the regular membership fee of \$8.00 should apply to all honorary memberships in TKA." Motion *PASSED*.
 19. A listing of 55 colleges and universities, which had shown an interest in obtaining a chartered chapter of TKA, was discussed. In the cases of 22 of the schools, the Secretary-Treasurer was authorized to gather preliminary information relative to their qualifications for a charter of TKA.
 20. President Bradley and all members of the Executive Council expressed their appreciation to Dr. Gifford Blyton and the University of Kentucky for making the 1958 National Conference an outstanding success.

Respectfully submitted,
Ralph Y. McGinnis
Executive Secretary-Treasurer
Tau Kappa Alpha
April 16, 1958

SPEAKER OF THE YEAR AWARDS: THE NINTH YEAR

From its National Conference, meeting at the University of Kentucky, in Lexington, Prof. Charles Redding, Chairman of the National Board of Award of Tau Kappa Alpha, announced the "Speakers-of-the-Year" for 1957. This is the ninth year that these Awards have been made.



HENRY CABOT LODGE, JR.
In the field of National Affairs

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., was born July 5, 1902, at Nahant, Mass. He graduated with honors from Harvard University in 1924. During his last year there he was employed by the Boston *Evening Transcript*. After graduation he joined the staff of the New York *Herald Tribune*. He left the *Tribune* in 1932 upon being elected to the Massa-

chusetts General Court. That same year he published the *Cult of Weakness*, an attack upon the pacifist groups in America. In 1936 he was elected U. S. Senator from Massachusetts. While still a Senator, in 1942, he served as a major with the 1st American Tank Detachment in the British 8th Army in Libya. He left the Army that same year and won reelection to the Senate. In February, 1944, he resigned from the Senate to reenter active military service. He saw active duty in France and Germany and was awarded the Bronze Star, the Legion of Merit, the French Legion of Honor, six battle stars and the Croix de Guerre (with palm). In 1946 he was reelected to the Senate and in 1950 was appointed by President Truman as alternate delegate to the United Nations. During the 1952 Republican National Convention he directed Dwight D. Eisenhower's candidacy for the presidential nomination. In January, 1953, he assumed his present position as U. S. Representative to the United Nations and the Security Council. Mr. Lodge has received honorary degrees from Northeastern University, Laval University, Clark University, Norwich University, Franklin and Marshall College, Boston University, and Harvard University.



GEORGE ROMNEY

In the field of Business and Commerce

George Romney was born July 8, 1907, in Chihuahua, Mexico. He attended the Latter-Day-Saints University from 1922 to 1926. After two years as a missionary in Scotland and England he spent a year at the University of Utah. From 1929 to 1930 he was employed as a tariff specialist for Senator David I. Walsh and attended night school at George Washington University. In 1930 he joined the Aluminum Company of America as a salesman and from 1932 until 1938 was Washington Representative for the Aluminum Company of America and the Aluminum Wares Association. In 1939 he was appointed Detroit Manager of the Automobile Manufacturers Association, becoming General Manager of the association in 1942. He moved to the Nash-Kelvinator Corporation in 1948 as assistant to the president, becoming vice-president in 1950, and a director and executive vice president in 1953. In 1954 he was elected president and chairman of the American Motors Cor-

poration. He has served as President of the Washington Trade Association Executives (1937-1938); President, Detroit Trade Association Executives (1941); and Director, American Trade Association Executives (1944 and 1947). Mr. Romney is President of the Detroit Branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Detroit Round Table of Catholics, Jews, and Protestants.



RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER

In the field of Religion

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver was born January 28, 1893, in Neinstadt, Schirwindt, Lithuania. In 1915, after receiving his B.A. from the University of Cincinnati, he was ordained Rabbi at Hebrew Union College. In 1925 he received his Doctor of Divinity from the same college. For two years he was Rabbi of the Congregation L'Shem Shamayim, in Wheeling, leaving in 1917 to take up his present position at The Temple in Cleveland. He was President of the Central Conference of

Rabbis from 1945 to 1947. Rabbi Silver has earned an international reputation as a leading Zionist, author, humanitarian, and speaker. He has served as university preacher at Harvard, Cornell, Syracuse, Purdue, and the University of Chicago; and in 1940 was Duddleian Lecturer at Harvard University. Western Reserve, Hebrew Union College, the University of Tampa, and Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning have awarded him honorary degrees and he has received many awards, including the *Officer de*

l'Instruction publique from the French Government (1919), the Cordozo Memorial Award from Tau Epsilon Rho (1949), the National Service Award from Phi Epsilon Pi (1948), and the Zeta Beta Tau Award of Merit (1953). Rabbi Silver's published works include: *Messianic Speculations in Israel* (1927), *The Democratic Impulse in Jewish History* (1928), *Religion in a Changing World* (1930), *World Crisis and Jewish Survival* (1941), *Vision and Victory* (1949), and *Where Judaism Differed* (1957).



NORMAN COUSINS

In the field of Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Activities

Norman Cousins was born June 24, 1912, in Union, New Jersey. After receiving a B.A. from Teachers College, Columbia University, in 1933, he accepted a post as educational editor of the *New York Post*. In 1935 he moved

to the *Current History Magazine* as book reviewer, rapidly advancing to the positions of Literary Editor and Managing Editor. In 1940 he was named Executive Editor of the *Saturday Review of Literature*, and in 1942 became Editor, the position he now holds. During World War II, Mr. Cousins served as Editor of *U.S.A.* and chairman of the Educational Board for the Overseas Bureau of O.W.I. (1943-1945). In 1951 he traveled as a government lecturer in India, Pakistan and Ceylon, and in 1953 was Japan-American Exchange Lecturer in Japan. Mr. Cousins is noted as an outspoken commentator on educational, cultural, and political affairs. He is active in many educational and philanthropic organizations and has taken an active role in organizations devoted to world peace. In 1948 he received the Thomas Jefferson Award for the Advancement of Democracy in Journalism and in 1951 the Tuition Plan Award for Outstanding Service to American Education. He has received honorary degrees from American University, Boston University, Colby College, Denison University, Elmira College, and Ripon College. Mr. Cousins is the author of *The Good Inheritance*.

the Democratic Chance (1942), *Talks with Nehru* (1951), *Who Speaks for Man* (1952) and *Modern Man is Obsolete* (1945). He also edited *A Treasury of Democracy* (1941), *Writing for Love or Money* (1949), and *The Poetry of Liberty*, with William Rose Benet (1943).

1958 CHARTERED CHAPTERS OF TAU KAPPA ALPHA

BALL STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

Ball State Teachers College was presented its Tau Kappa Alpha charter on Wednesday evening, April 23. The charter includes the names of fifteen charter members: Phyllis Barnett, Richard Dellinger, Phil Douglas, Charles Epler, Sharon Kelley, Jim Kirkman, Sally Ann McKinney, Morry Mannies, Leigh Morris, John Poorbaugh, Mike Prosser, Brad Thomas, Marilyn Thornburg, Sara Wasson, and Carl Wright.

Ball State has been active in debate since 1946. In 1954, Dr. David W. Shepard came to Ball State and assumed full responsibility as director of forensics. Since that time the Ball State debate schedule has included the tournaments at Bradley University, Navy Pier, the Purdue Novice Tournament, the Ohio State tournaments, the Delta Sigma Rho tournament at DePauw, Eastern Illinois, University of Indiana, and for the past two years, the TKA National Conference and the Midwest Region Conferences.

In January, Ball State inaugurated its first debate tournament. This will become an annual event for either the last weekend in January or the first week end in February. The college also sponsored a small tournament in March for schools not involved in the West Point Elimination Tournaments.

This year the debate team has debated before Rotary and the Optimists. A number of on-campus debates have been scheduled for late April and May. The Ball State chapter is also sponsoring an inter-fraternity oratorical contest on May 8. The chapter also plans to sponsor an inter-fraternity debate league beginning in 1958-59. Two fraternities—Lambda Chi Alpha and Delta Chi—are currently represented in Tau Kappa Alpha at full team strength.

The Ball State debaters are indeed pleased by their acceptance into Tau Kappa Alpha. The installation of the local chapter will strengthen the forensic activities at Ball State and it is hoped that through such measures Ball State will in turn be able to contribute to TKA.

HOWARD COLLEGE

The new Howard College chapter was installed on March 26 by TKA national Vice President Annabel Hagood, University of Alabama. Charter members include Sponsor and Director of Debate G. Allan Yeomans, Ramona Allison, Roderick Davis, James Moncrief, Albert Lipscomb, and Charles Stroud.

The chapter sent Yeomans, Allison, Davis, and Lipscomb to the National Conference in Lexington. Forensics activities at Howard, this year, have included audience debates and forum discussions with the West Point Military Academy and the touring Scottish University Debaters. Howard debaters have also attended the following tournaments: Alabama Discussion Tournament at University of Alabama; All-Southern Debate Meet, Agnes Scott College; West Georgia College Invitational, Carrollton, Georgia; the Florida State University Tournament, Tallahassee, Florida; and the National TKA Meet.

The Howard TKA chapter sponsored, along with the Department of Speech, an intramural Speech Festival which included competitive events in Original Oratory and Oral Interpretation. Approximately forty students participated in the two events.

Members of the Howard TKA chapter who have participated in the Speech Department's Speaker Bureau this year include Ramona Allison, Roderick Davis, and Mr. Yeomans.

Questions discussed or debated by the Howard chapter members include the National Debate Question, "U. S. Foreign Policy with the Soviet Union," and "Fear of Sputniks."

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

The University of Maryland is located in suburban College Park which is just off Route 1, about nine miles from Washington, D. C., and thirty miles from Baltimore. The College Park campus contains most of the undergraduate divisions of the University and has about 10,000 students. The schools of Law, Medicine, Pharmacy, and an extension division are located in Baltimore.

The Calvert Debate Society is one of the University's oldest student activities going back to the early 19th century. After a period of inactivity the society was revived after World War II. This year the society has fifteen members all of whom have taken part in two or more intercollegiate tournaments. The tournament schedule has included Maryland-Washington Forensic Conference events here at Maryland, at American U., and at Howard University. In addition we attended the University of Delaware Tournament where we took first place; the Temple Novice Tournament where we took 12 out of 16 debates; and the N. Y. U. Hall of Fame Tournament; all during the first semester.

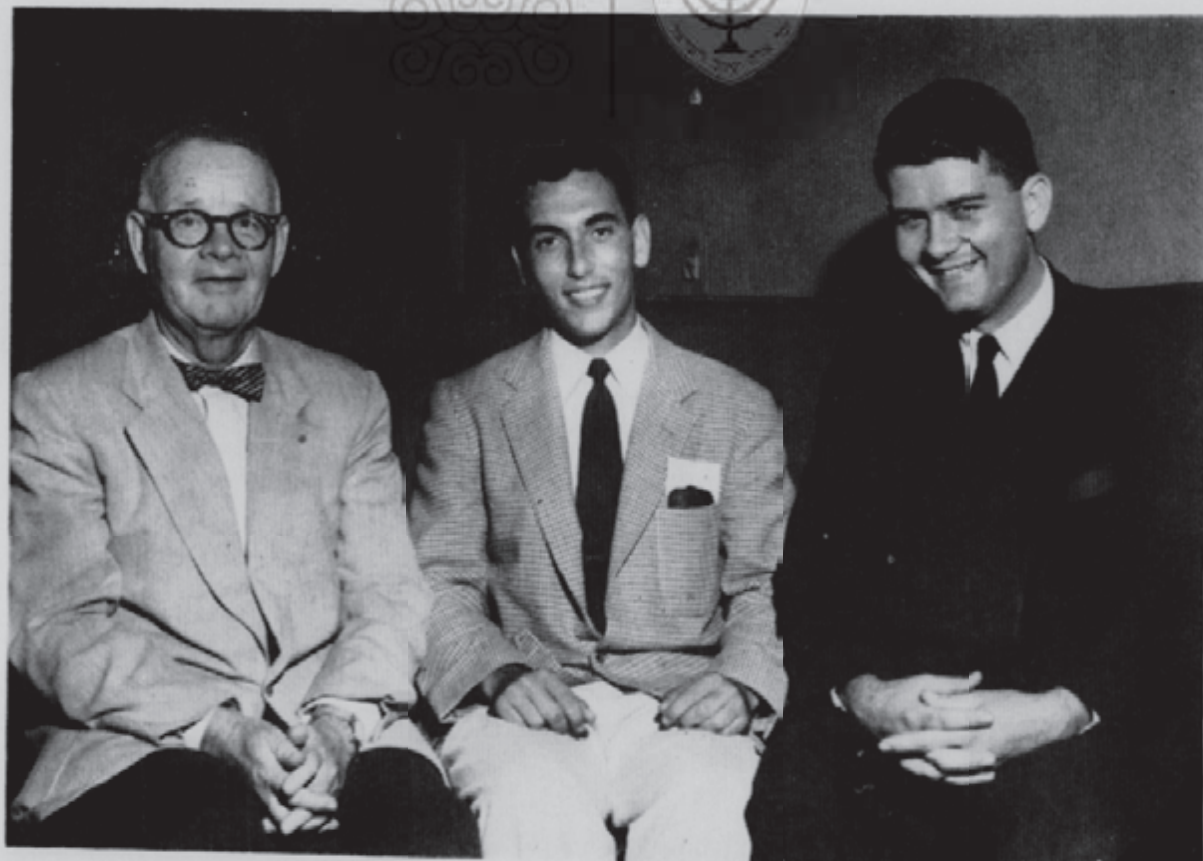
During the second term we participated in the Johns Hopkins Tournament, The Marshall-Wythe Tournament at William and Mary College, our own Capitol Hill Tournament here at Maryland, the Georgetown Cherry Blossom Tournament, the District VII tournament, and we will wind up our season at the Atlantic Coast Conference meet at Duke University in May. We also held a series of public debates on campus with such schools as Western Reserve, American U., Harvard, Cornell, Rutgers, Yeshiva, and the University of Louisville. We hope to add one with English Universities next year.

Perhaps the highlight of our debate year was our Capitol Hill Tournament which involved thirty-two schools from all parts of the country. Five preliminary rounds and prelims in public speaking were held on our campus on February 28

and March 1, 1958. The three final speakers and the top affirmative and negative debate teams met in the Senate Caucus Room after the tournament luncheon.

The luncheon was addressed by Vice-President Richard M. Nixon who talked of his experiences as an undergraduate debater in the 1930's; his reminiscences of debating such topics as "Free Trade" drew considerable response from the audience. Mr. Robert F. Kennedy, chief counsel of the McClellan Committee investigating labor practices told the debaters about the committee's findings; this was several weeks prior to the release of the committee's official report. The judges for the final events included three members of the McClellan Committee: Senators Mundt, Goldwater, and Ervin. Northwestern defeated Dartmouth to win the Freidel cup. The winning public speaker was Ella Mizzel of Howard. Northwestern was second and Pittsburgh third. Navy received the Calvert cup for third place in debate.

Our charter members of TKA include Morris Rogers, Tom Murray, Alok Guha, Ben Dorman, Frank Hunt, and Dorothy West. Staff members to be inducted include Mr. John Mendiola, debate coach, and Janet Smith, women's debate. We hope to have founder Oswald Ryan as our honored guest at our chapter installation on May 22, 1958. We are happy to be in TKA and hope to take an active part in its activities. Malthon M. Anapol, Director of Forensics, will serve as chapter sponsor.



Professor Donald Sprague, Chapter Sponsor, and Stephen M. Slepian and Leroy T. Howe, two of Miami's charter members

The University of Miami, the nation's southernmost university, is in its thirty-second year. It has a student body of 13,000 from every state in the union and from fifty-two foreign countries. The faculty numbers more than 900.

The University has schools in arts and sciences, business administration, education, music, engineering, medicine, and graduate studies, as well as law.

The University has rapidly expanded its activities in research and has won recognition for outstanding results in the fields of tropical agriculture, tropical medicine, and marine biology.

The forensic program was reactivated in 1946 after a period of wartime inactivity. Since then it has become increasingly well-known in intercollegiate debate. Its debate team won the West Point National Tournament in 1953 and has placed well up in other national tourneys. The debate teams have competed this year in the Carolina Forensics, the Dixie Classic Tournament, the University of Florida Tournament, the annual Miami tournament, the Florida State Sweepstakes, the Notre Dame Tournament and the annual district eliminations for the West Point bids. Miami placed first in the latter with an undefeated record.

Each year at the end of January the University plays host to a selected group of debate teams at the annual Miami tournament which was won this year by Notre Dame.

We also sponsor a university-wide intramural forensic program each year with contests in debate, oratory, extempore speaking and interpretative reading. Fraternities, sororities and independent groups compete. Places in these events count for points in the intramural competition for the President's Cup.

Charter TKA members are: Donald Sprague, Sponsor; Leroy Howe; Stephen Slepín; Eric Raepple; Blas Herrero; William Woodin; Malcolm Ellis; Joan Merritt; Richard Essen; Gerald Kogan, Honorary; Lawrence Porter, Honorary; Francis McGee, Honorary; Harvey Klein, Honorary; Ray Adkins, Honorary; Thomas Spencer, Honorary.

THE 1959 NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF TAU KAPPA ALPHA

March 23-25, 1959

HUTGERS UNIVERSITY

New Brunswick, New Jersey

ASSOCIATE EDITOR'S SECTION

CHARLES HELGESEN,

Western Michigan University

ABOUT THE SILENT PARTNER

CHARLES T. BROWN*

Out of the black of the past comes a story that goes something like this. The god Zeus persuaded Echo to occupy Hera with her own chatter. Apparently female gods—no comparison with their human counterpart intended—are easily transfixed by the music of their own words. While Hera was amused by her own voice Zeus slipped away to a rendezvous with the Nymphs. When Hera discovered the deception she took out her vengeance on Echo, condemning her to a speech of repetition of the last words of those who spoke to her. Of course this had a profound effect on Echo's personality and it is not strange that eventually she fell in love with Narcissus, who as you may remember could love but himself. Obviously Echo's love was not returned and so she faded away to voice and bones, the bones eventually turning to stone.

Today a few top flight scientists from a cross section of the disciplines meet periodically for the purpose of trying to evolve a science of human behavior. At least some of the group are convinced that all organisms are circulatory systems that nourish and grow from a continuous flow of new messages. When the supply of new messages is cut off, an organism becomes a closed loop, feeding on its own echo, eventually dying of inadequate nourish-

ment. These scientists explain the rise and fall of a man, of an institution, and of civilization itself in this way.

General education is one of modern education's efforts to teach students how to grasp this kind of perspective, to sense the undercurrents of their lives and of their civilization, to sense when they are drifting out to sea or toward craggy shoals.

Civilizations came and died long before the advent of radio and television, but it is now easier for us—individually and collectively—to grow old and die. Too few voices dominate man's listening. Fortunately, there are some who are concerned for our drift. David Riesman's explanation of the development of the other-directed man, the conformist, is heard by at least a few people. Some months ago Albert Schweitzer phrased an eloquent warning to all nations of the world that further hydrogen bomb testing threatens the existence of our children's children. Norman Cousins is constantly gathering data concerning the drift of modern civilization, and he speaks and writes in simple forceful language. A few people hear. In 1955 ex-Senator Benton of Connecticut made a first-hand study of Russian education. Returning to America he wrote a

* Mr. Brown is Professor of Speech at Western Michigan University. In addition to his many articles he is author of a recent textbook *Introduction to Speech*.

supplement for the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, and spoke in striking terms to many influential groups, including the United States Congress. Few people heard, and his information made the back pages of some newspapers.

These men are good enough speakers. These men are clear enough; indeed their rhetoric excels that of the real leaders of our day, but they do not verbalize the stereotypes and clichés of our day. The arrangements of their thoughts and words do not belong to the echo chamber of our verbal environment.

We do not even listen to voices much closer to the reasoning of the day than those of Schweitzer or Cousins or Benton. In 1955 Wernher van Braunn pleaded to put a five pound piece of metal into orbit. When overruled he exclaimed, "But this is a cold-war tool. How dignified would our position really be if a man-made star of un-

known origin suddenly appeared in our skies?"¹

It seems to me that the educational system, indeed our society itself, has been unduly absorbed with the sending of the message. Listeners crucified Christ and listeners followed Hitler to their destruction. There is no rhetoric that can save a nation of bad listeners.

Hera's humility was caused by obsession with her own patter. Echo and Narcissus had different kinds of closed communication systems. Both were doomed because they could not respond to new messages.

In a democracy we have to have a population that can talk, but you may have observed that mutes are mutes not because they cannot talk, but because they cannot hear. . . I wonder how many debates are won or lost by the occupation of the debater during those forty-five minutes when he is silent.

¹ *Time*, LXXI (February 11, 1958), 24.

The statement on debate and debaters by Alexander Meiklejohn in Professor Lionel Crocker's article "Debate and General Education" in the *March Speaker* can be found in Meiklejohn's book *The Liberal College* (Boston: Marshall Jones Co., 1920), p. 102. A number of persons have expressed interest in the quote and the exact source.—Ed.

WILLIAM WIRT: THE LITERARY LAWYER

RICHARD B. LILLICH*

Among the many men who helped John Marshall hammer out the meaning of the Constitution during the first third of the nineteenth century, few were of greater service than William Wirt.¹ A "profound lawyer"² whose forensic abilities placed him "among the first of American orators,"³ he epitomized "the very *beau ideal* of a great American constitutional lawyer."⁴ Yet Wirt was no mere legal machine; his literary efforts have resulted in his being ranked as "one of the most prominent literary figures of early nineteenth-century America."⁵ In summarizing the character of this versatile early American attorney, one historian concluded: "Perhaps there was no individual in our country more highly endowed with intellectual gifts than the late William Wirt."⁶ But three score years ago another observer noted:

Sixty years ago the name of William Wirt was familiar to the American public as that of a cultured gentleman, a thorough scholar, an effective orator, and a brilliant and successful lawyer. Today his fame is confined to the few . . . whose knowledge of his ability is derived from the meager reports of those important cases in which he once participated. The brief reputation of this man, who was intensely ambitious to live in the minds and hearts of his countrymen, proves the ephemeral character of much of the renown acquired at the bar.⁷

I. Early Years

If Wirt's flight to obscurity was fast, his rise to fame was equally mercurial. Born of a Swiss tavernkeeper and a German barmaid in Bladensburg, Maryland, on November 8, 1772, he was the youngest of six children whose parents died before he reached eight. After spending the years 1779-1787 in various boarding schools, he was hired to tutor the children of Benjamin Edwards, a wealthy and cultivated Maryland gentleman. In 1790 Wirt moved to Montgomery Court House, Maryland, where he began the study of law under the supervision of William P. Hunt, and the following year he traveled to Leesburg, Virginia, where he completed his studies in the office of Thomas Swann. Sixteen months after he had sampled his first law book and a few days before his twentieth birthday, he passed a three judge examination and was admitted to the Virginia bar. With

* This is the second of three articles on early American lawyers by Mr. Lillich, a member of the New York bar. The first article, "Luther Martin: The Federal Bulldog," appeared in the January issue, and the concluding article of the series will be published in November of this year.

¹ The only biography of Wirt is John P. Kennedy's *Memoirs of the Life of William Wirt* (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1849). This work contains valuable letters and anecdotes, but on the whole it presents a superficial analysis of the man. Several monographs dealing with Wirt, cited in the notes to this article, have been written; all are of relatively ancient vintage.

² Henry W. Scott, *Distinguished American Lawyers* (New York: Charles L. Webster & Co., 1891), p. 709.

³ William H. Safford, *The Life of Harman Blennerhassett* (Cincinnati: Moore, Anderson, Wiltach & Keys, 1853), p. 153.

⁴ Samuel L. Southard, *A Discourse on the Professional Characters and Virtues of the late William Wirt* (Washington: Gales and Seaton, 1834), p. 47.

⁵ *Maryland, Writers' Program*, W.P.A. (New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1940), p. 133.

⁶ Frederick W. Thomas, *John Randolph* (Philadelphia: A. Hart, 1853), p. 33.

⁷ Henry M. Dowling, "William Wirt," *The Green Bag*, November, 1898, p. 453.

a law library which "consisted of Blackstone's Commentaries and Tom Jones,"⁸ he commenced his profession with a practice even smaller than his knowledge of law.

Wirt's first ten years before the bar were far from spectacular. He spent much of the time supplementing his meager fund of legal knowledge and cultivating friendships which were to prove beneficial in future years. Starting his practice in Culpeper, Orange and Albemarle counties, he found the surrounding countryside rich with great statesmen. After his marriage in 1795 to Mildred Gilmer, the daughter of a well-to-do Scotch physician, he was soon on a first name basis with Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, and when his father-in-law died two years later he inherited a comfortable estate. The death of his wife in 1798 caused him to move to Richmond, where he was elected Clerk of the Virginia House of Delegates for three successive sessions of the Legislature. While "Wirt . . . was not the most sedate of all who rode the circuits"⁹ during the last decade of the eighteenth century, his reputation as a heavy drinker among a bar not noted for its abstinence grew immediately after the century's turn. "He practically abandoned the practice of law and as he himself said afterwards, he was dissipating his health, his time, his money and his reputation."¹⁰

The year 1802 marked the turning point in Wirt's career. During that winter the chancery jurisdiction of Virginia was split into three districts, and shortly before his thirtieth birthday he was elected to one of these posts by a unanimous vote of the Legislature. As Chancellor he resided at Williamsburg and had jurisdiction over most of eastern Virginia. In addition to this judicial plum, Wirt was also honored with the hand of Colonel Robert Gamble's daughter, Elizabeth, whom he took as wife on September 7, 1802. Evidently his new responsibilities had a salutary effect, for from this date "(h)e steadily mounted the ladder of success and sobriety."¹¹ His tenure as Chancellor was brief, as he resigned the post some six or seven months after his marriage. "The duties attached to it were onerous, exacting nearly all his time, whilst they excluded him from that various practice upon which he had built his hopes of eminence."¹²

Resuming the practice of law at Norfolk, Wirt's credentials consisted of a reputation as a fair lawyer and as a good public speaker. Coming to the bar at a time when a counsellor's success was almost directly proportionate to his verbal fluency, he had quickly overcome a tendency toward timidity¹³ and an indistinctness of utterance;¹⁴ indeed, so well did he cure his early flaws that he was soon guilty of opposite extremes, and in later years he "often regretted that his fancy had been too exuberant and unrestrained in his youth."¹⁵ There can be little doubt that during the first fifteen years of his career Wirt did over-indulge

⁸ Benjamin F. Perry, *Eminent American Statesmen* (Philadelphia: The Ferree Press, 1887), p. 529.

⁹ Kennedy, *op. cit.*, I, 69.

¹⁰ Horace H. Hagan, *Eight Great American Lawyers* (Oklahoma City: Harlow Publishing Co., 1923), p. 61.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 64.

¹² Kennedy, *op. cit.*, I, 92.

¹³ *Ibid.*, p. 52; Southard, *op. cit.*, p. 11.

¹⁴ Hagan, *op. cit.*, p. 59; William Wirt, *The Letters of the British Spy* (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1841), p. 36.

¹⁵ Dowling, *op. cit.*, p. 459.

in oratorical frills. Even he admitted: "After I have gotten the facts accurately they are then to be narrated happily; and the style of narrative, fettered by a scrupulous regard to real facts, is to me the most difficult in the world. It is like attempting to run, tied up in a bag."¹⁶

Certainly Wirt's record during the years 1792-1807 does little to dispel the conclusion that he often attempted to substitute fluency for legal learning. Tall, well-built and erect, with a large head and a square chin, he cut a commanding figure in any court of law. "His manners," one commentator stated succinctly, "were well adapted to make friends."¹⁷ His arguments on the law, however, were sometimes less acceptable, and it was the prevalent impression "that he possessed rather showy than solid talent and acquirement."¹⁸ This estimate of his abilities was unfortunately further fostered by his forensic efforts during the Burr treason trial of 1807, in which he served on the Government's team of prosecutors and which catapulted him into the national spotlight.

II. The Burr Treason Trial

The trial of Aaron Burr and Harman Blennerhassett for treason, which dragged on from March until October, 1807, needs no further discussion here.¹⁹ At the opening of the trial, seated alongside the United States Attorney

(a)t the bar was Wirt, whose fervid and soul-thrilling eloquence, even in this very trial, placed him at once amongst the foremost of American orators. With a brilliancy of imagination which startled his auditors he swayed the minds of the jury with wonderful effect.²⁰

Unfortunately for the prosecution, his arguments had less effect upon Chief Justice Marshall, who ruled against Wirt as a matter of law on each of the three key questions raised during the trial: (1) The extent to and conditions upon which a *subpoena duces tecum* will issue requiring the Government to produce papers allegedly needed by the defense; (2) When may a witness refuse to answer on the ground of self-incrimination; and (3) What constitutes treason under the federal Constitution.

On the question of the *subpoena*, the young lawyer "argued long and brilliantly"²¹ against its issuance. It lay, he reasoned, in the discretion of the court; that discretion was governed by the materiality of the papers demanded; and since Burr had not shown them to be so the process should be withheld. "I know of no other rule," he concluded, "which, while it will protect the rights of the prisoner, will also save the offices from needless, wanton and wicked violations."²² The Chief Justice, leaning toward the argument by Burr's counsel that it was sufficient to show that the papers demanded *might* be material, issued the *subpoena*.

¹⁶ Hagan, *op. cit.*, p. 68.

¹⁷ Kennedy, *op. cit.*, I, 58.

¹⁸ Southard, *op. cit.*, p. 27.

¹⁹ See Richard B. Lillich, "Luther Martin: The Federal Bulldog," *The Speaker*, January, 1958.

²⁰ *Reports of the Trials of Colonel Aaron Burr* (Philadelphia: Hopkins and Earle, 1808), I, xv.

²¹ Albert J. Beveridge, *The Life of John Marshall* (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1916-19), III, 438.

²² Trial, *op. cit.*, p. 143.

On the point of self-incrimination, Wirt supported the Government's contention that a witness must answer a question unless it directly implicate him in a crime; the fact that the answer might tend to do this was no excuse for silence.

This, sir, is a narrow rule, which they (Burr's counsel) have blown up into immense magnitude. If the answer of the witness include guilt, he is not bound to speak. Unless it oblige him to accuse himself of a crime, he must make answer to any question propounded to him; but what are the limits to the rule they contend for? What are the limits of 'a tendency to criminate?' Any question may *indirectly* or *remotely* have a tendency to criminate or produce any other effect. The rule they insist on, is almighty and boundless.²³

Once again Marshall ruled against Wirt.

On the major issue of whether the assembling of armed men on Blennerhassett's island constituted the levying of war against the United States, and hence treason under the federal Constitution,²⁴ Wirt produced a major four hour summation which stamped him as one of the country's leading barristers. Ridiculing the notion that only actual gunfire constituted "levying war," he contended that the meeting on Blennerhassett's island, the intention of which is proven to be traitorous, was an act of treason; that the assemblage with such intention was sufficient for that purpose.²⁵

Although Wirt's position was not adopted by the court, his brilliant speech contained one vivid passage which marked his effort as a classic and made it superb fodder for a century of schoolboy declamation contests. Mocking the attempts of Burr's counsel to picture the former vice-president as Blennerhassett's accessory, he turned on them savagely:

Who Aaron Burr is we have seen in part already. . . . Who is Blennerhassett? A native of Ireland, a man of letters, who fled from the storms of his own country to find quiet in ours.²⁶

Painting with purple passages the picture of Blennerhassett's island paradise before Burr's intrusion, he "made the rhetorical display which became familiar to every American, and which introduced a sort of appeal to Blennerhassett to turn against the more guilty crew who were trying to sacrifice him to save themselves."²⁷

(T)his man, thus ruined and undone and made to play a subordinate part in this grand drama of guilt and treason, this man is to be called the principal offender, while *he*, by whom he was thus plunged in misery, is comparatively innocent, a mere accessory! Is this reason? Is it law? Is it humanity? Sir, neither the human heart nor the human understanding will bear a perversion so monstrous and absurd! so shocking to the soul! so revolting to reason! Let Aaron Burr then not shrink from the high destination which he has courted, and having already ruined Blennerhassett in fortune, character and happiness forever, let him not attempt to finish the tragedy by thrusting that illfated man between himself and punishment.²⁸

While this, and other more picturesque parts of his plea, "was often quoted

²³ *Ibid.*, p. 224.

²⁴ Constitution, Art. III, sec. 3.

²⁵ *Reports of the Trials of Colonel Aaron Burr* (Philadelphia: Hopkins and Earle, 1808), II, 123.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 96.

²⁷ Henry Adams, *History of the United States* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1909), III, 465.

²⁸ *Trial*, *op. cit.*, p. 98.

as one of the most splendid displays of oratory of the time,"²⁹ one must agree with Albert Beveridge that from a legal viewpoint Wirt "had defaced his otherwise well-nigh perfect address by the occasioned use of extravagant rhetoric."³⁰ Blennerhassett mirrored popular reaction when he noted in his diary:

Wirt spoke very much to engage the fancy of his hearers, to-day, without affecting their understanding. For he cannot reason upon the facts before him, and can no more conduct a law argument than I could raise a temple; as Junius says of the king: "The feather that adorns him supports his flight; strip him of his plumage, and you fix him to earth."³¹

Such an analysis is grossly unfair in that it overlooks the meat of Wirt's legal argument; "no advocate on either side, except John Wickham and Luther Martin, approached him in analysis of authorities and closeness of reasoning."³² Nevertheless, while the trial added more to the professional stature of Wirt than any other of the participants,³³ it did foster the feeling that he possessed more oratorical flamboyance than legal sagacity. Fortunately for Wirt, "(h)e lived long enough to correct the false opinion which the public had formed of his intellect and acquirements."³⁴

III. Literary Career

Although the Burr trial brought Wirt's name before the public as a lawyer, he had already achieved a substantial reputation as a man of letters by 1807. While the law was an agreeable method of livelihood to Wirt, the period from 1803-1817 "witnessed the partial fulfillment of Wirt's most cherished personal ambition, the achievement of a literary reputation."³⁵ Constantly feeling fettered by the particular facts of each individual lawsuit, he had a deep desire both to express himself more freely and to leave a written record of his talents for posterity. In an 1813 letter to St. George Tucker, he reviewed a list of forgotten Virginians.

I think it much to be regretted, that such men as I have mentioned above, should descend to the grave and be forgotten, as soon as the earth is thrown upon their coffins. But so it is, my friend . . . The truth is, that Socrates himself, would pass unnoticed and forgotten in Virginia, if he were not a *public* character, and some of his speeches preserved in a newspaper; the latter might keep his memory alive for a year or two, but not much longer.³⁶

Wirt's own efforts to preserve his memory for posterity began in the summer of 1803 with the publication of a series of essays under the title of "The British Spy." Written from the viewpoint of a cultured Englishman, the pieces were an instantaneous success.

²⁹ Dowling, *op. cit.*, p. 455.

³⁰ Beveridge, *op. cit.*, p. 497.

³¹ William H. Safford, *The Blennerhassett Papers* (Cincinnati: Moore, Wiltach & Baldwin, 1864), p. 456. For another feathery analogy see Kennedy, *op. cit.*, I, 202-203.

³² Beveridge, *op. cit.*, p. 497.

³³ "However much opinions may differ as to the result and details of the trial, it must be conceded by all that the individual triumph of the occasion belonged to Wirt." Hagan, *op. cit.*, p. 69. See also Kennedy, *op. cit.*, I, 266; Southard, *op. cit.*, pp. 23-24.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 28.

³⁵ Hagan, *op. cit.*, p. 66.

³⁶ Kennedy, *op. cit.*, I, 354-355.

The popularity of the *British Spy*, had scarcely a parallel in any work, in the same department of letters, which had, at that date, been contributed to American literature. It may be regarded as having conferred upon its author a distinct and prominent literary reputation.³⁷

While the essays were rambling and desultory in style, they contained some incisive comments on Virginia society and on the low level of the art of oratory. Twenty-five years had rolled over the Revolution, and the speakers who had sparked the people in '76 were gone, leaving a field barren of forensic excellence. Wrote Wirt:

In the national and state legislature, as well as at the various bars in the United States, I have heard great volubility, much good sense, and some random touches of the pathetic; but in the same bodies, I have heard a far greater proportion of puerile rant, or tedious and disgusting inanity. Three remarks are true as to almost all their orators. First, they have not a sufficient fund of general knowledge. Secondly, they have not the habit of close and solid thinking. Thirdly, they do not aspire at original ornaments.³⁸

But to soothe his fellow members of the bar he quickly added: "(T)his scarcity of genuine and sublime eloquence, is not confined to the United States: instances of it in any civilized country have always been rare indeed."³⁹

To prove this thesis, Wirt demolishes the classical rhetoricians in a half-dozen pages. While Tully and Pliny the Younger represented Rome as swarming with first rate orators, he observes, "from the specimens which they themselves have left us, I am led to entertain a very humble opinion of ancient eloquence . . . Demosthenes we know has pronounced, not the chief, but the sole merit of an orator to consist in *delivery* . . . and . . . I cannot help but believing Tully's merit to have been principally of that kind."⁴⁰ To Wirt, Tully was style and nothing else. "In reading an oration, it is the mind to which I look. It is the expanse and richness of the conception itself, which I regard, and not the glittering tinsel wherein it may be attired."⁴¹ As for Cicero, the Roman had no

sublimity of conception . . . To me he seemed cold and vapid, and uninteresting and tiresome . . . His masterpiece of composition, his work, *De Oratore*, is, in my judgment, extremely light and unsubstantial; and in truth is little more than a tissue of rhapsodies, assailing the ear indeed with pleasant sounds, but leaving few clear and useful traces on the mind.⁴²

Demosthenes was dismissed with an aside: "Many of these remarks are, in my opinion, equally applicable to Demosthenes."⁴³

While one might quarrel with Wirt's flippant treatment of the ancients, no fault can be found with his familiarity with their works. His own contribution to rhetorical criticism consisted of listing sincerity as the prime virtue of a good speaker, a truism almost forgotten in the Virginia of his time. An orator, he concluded

³⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 109.

³⁸ Wirt, *op. cit.*, pp. 132-133.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 133.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 134.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, p. 135.

⁴² *Ibid.*, pp. 135-136.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, p. 136.

can no more impart (or to use Bacon's word, transmit) convictions and sensations which he himself has not, at the time, sincerely felt, than he can convey a clear title to property, in which he himself has no title.⁴⁴

Following "The British Spy," Wirt contributed a few sketches to a newspaper series⁴⁵ and began research on a projected series of profiles on great Virginians, but his next lengthy literary effort was not set in type until 1811, when another series of essays titled "The Old Bachelor" was published. While this work was well received,⁴⁶ it did not achieve the acclaim of his earlier essays.⁴⁷ Like his courtroom efforts, his writings were criticized for their overly-ornate style. When it was reported that President Madison had praised "The Old Bachelor," Wirt was skeptical.

What makes me most dubious of it is, that, if there be anything bearable in my style, the points of compliment which R. imputes to Mr. M. are not exactly those I should have expected. Chastity is the character of Mr. M.'s own style; as to mine, I have thought it about as chaste as Cleopatra, in her attire.⁴⁸

The substance of the pieces, insofar as they touch on public address, is of interest from a historical viewpoint; once again we hear Wirt wailing about the lack of great men in office.

Where are your poets, your orators; where are your statesmen?—I ask again where are they?—Your eyes are cast to Congress:—alas! what do you behold?—see you among them a Franklin, a Jefferson, a Madison, a Jay, a Hamilton?—What can be more humiliating than such a contrast?⁴⁹

After taking the current crop of orators over further critical coals,⁵⁰ he adds a plea for earnestness of declamation,⁵¹ stating that it lies at the root of all eloquence and

instinctively prompts and supports all those intonations of voice, expressions of countenance, gestures and attitudes, which constitute the whole external powers of the orator.⁵²

Wirt's final venture into the literary world came in 1817 with the publication of his most ambitious work, a full-length biography of Patrick Henry. The volume, research for which was begun in 1805, was to have been the first of a series on great Virginians, but Wirt found sustained writing such a chore that he abandoned the idea. "Many a weary league have I travelled with old Patrick"⁵³ was his only comment upon completing the work. Jefferson, who supplied the author with many anecdotes and read the manuscript, thought the work excellent. "Those who take up your book," he wrote the author, "will find they cannot lay it down; and this will be its best criticism."⁵⁴ Professional criti-

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 142.

⁴⁵ William Wirt, *The Rainbow* (Richmond: Ritchie & Worsley, 1804).

⁴⁶ Thomas, *op. cit.*, p. 44.

⁴⁷ Perry, *op. cit.*, p. 531.

⁴⁸ Kennedy, *op. cit.*, I, 308.

⁴⁹ William Wirt, *The Old Bachelor* (Baltimore: F. Lucas, Jun., 1814), p. 36.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 200-209.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, p. 211.

⁵² *Ibid.*, p. 215.

⁵³ Kennedy, *op. cit.*, I, 414.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 413.

cism was generally of the rave variety,⁵⁵ with a few scattered dissents.⁵⁶ Even today "(t)his work still maintains its place as an outstanding biography in southern literature."⁵⁷

Besides its treatment of Henry and his speaking ability, the biography by Wirt is of interest for its thesis that the upper classes, pushed by Henry, were responsible for the Revolution,⁵⁸ plus the interesting comment that a substantial majority of plain citizens favored the Constitution's adoption.⁵⁹ Neither of these opinions apparently caused a ruffle in 1817.

IV. Attorney General

While Wirt's reputation as a literary figure was growing, his legal reputation underwent a similar expansion. His fame as a lawyer, for the first decade of the nineteenth century, rested primarily on his success in criminal cases, a branch of law for which he had no particular affection. "His ambition was directed toward employment in causes involving the investigation of important legal questions in which the great analytic and logical powers of his mind might enjoy free play."⁶⁰ As he reached maturity the style of his addresses grew more rigid and logical, leaving him less room for flights of fancy. Simultaneously, his reputation as a lawyer conversant with the black letter grew.

In 1816 he was appointed District Attorney of Virginia; in the same year he argued his first case before the United States Supreme Court, opposing Pinkney. "He who would triumph greatly," wrote the forty-four year old attorney, "must not seek inferiority with which to contend."⁶¹ On November 13, 1817, he was appointed the tenth Attorney General of the United States by President Monroe, an office which he held through three administrations and two presidents until January 17, 1829. Finding the office had little status—the Attorney General had not even been required to reside in Washington—he infused into it the dignity and importance of a cabinet post.⁶² Finding no written records left by previous incumbents, he instigated the keeping of all documents, leaving behind him a valuable collection of writings for students of constitutional history.⁶³

As Attorney General, Wirt was required each term to prepare approximately forty cases, twenty-five of which were usually argued. During his twelve year tenure, he had the good fortune to appear in each of the three cases which, with the exception of *Marbury v. Madison*,⁶⁴ are commonly regarded as the most

⁵⁵ Kennedy, *op. cit.*, II, Perry, *op. cit.*, p. 531.

⁵⁶ Hagan, *op. cit.*, p. 68; see also Thomas P. Abernathy, *William Wirt*, in *Dictionary of American Biography*, ed. Dumas Malone (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1936), XX, 420.

⁵⁷ *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (Chicago, London, Toronto: 1952). The latest Henry biography devotes an entire chapter to Wirt's endeavor, concluding that it contains much original material but paints only a giant shadow of the man. Robert D. Meade, *Patrick Henry* (Philadelphia and New York: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1957). This is due, perhaps, to the fact that the shadow was indeed greater than the man.

⁵⁸ William Wirt, *Sketches of the Life and Character of Patrick Henry* (Philadelphia: H. T. Coates & Co., 1892), p. 432.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 435.

⁶⁰ Dowling, *op. cit.*, p. 454.

⁶¹ Southard, *op. cit.*, p. 22.

⁶² Hagan, *op. cit.*, p. 57.

⁶³ Southard, *op. cit.*, p. 36.

⁶⁴ 1 Cranch 137 (1803).

momentous of Marshall's decisions. These cases were: *McCulloch v. Maryland*,⁶⁵ *Trustees of Dartmouth College v. Woodward*,⁶⁶ and *Gibbons v. Ogden*.⁶⁷ In this trio of cases, Wirt either argued with or opposed such fine constitutional lawyers as Webster, Pinkney, Martin, Jones, Hopkinson, Holmes, Oakley and Emmett. His arguments were uniformly fine; even the Chief Justice was wont to follow Wirt's reasoning closely in his opinions.⁶⁸

He held the office of Attorney General for twelve years, longer than any man in our nation's history. So much did his stature grow during this period that today "(h)is legal fame must rest primarily upon his conduct as chief counsel for the United States during the formative and crucial period of the country's history."⁶⁹

V. Final Five Years

The last five years of Wirt's life, from his resignation as Attorney General on January 17, 1829, to his death from erysipelas on February 18, 1834,⁷⁰ were among his most productive. Professionally, he could pick his cases, and he participated in some notable ones, including the impeachment of Judge Peck⁷¹ and the Cherokee Indian affair.⁷² Forensically, he escaped the confines of the courtroom to deliver several famous orations. Politically, he made a late-inning debut, standing for the presidency in the 1832 campaign.

Among his oratorical efforts, the Adams-Jefferson eulogy of 1826, the speech on the Triumph of Liberty in France in 1830 and his Rutgers speech on education of the same year rank high. In his speech about France, he expressed the hope that the country would remain free of the fetters of another dictator. "Let us not fear that the light which has already gone forth will be extinguished," he exclaimed. "Tyrants might as well attempt to blot the sun from the firmament. They may attempt it; but he that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh them to scorn."⁷³ This country, he wisely observed, must serve as a model for freedom-loving peoples everywhere.

⁶⁵ 4 Wheat. 316, 4 L.Ed. 579 (1819).

⁶⁶ 4 Wheat. 518, 4 L.Ed. 629 (1819).

⁶⁷ 9 Wheat. 1, 6 L.Ed. 23 (1824).

⁶⁸ Hagan, *op. cit.*, p. 74.

⁶⁹ John H. Hall, *William Wirt*, in *Great American Lawyers*, ed. William Draper Lewis (Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co., 1907), II, 263.

⁷⁰ His death is described by his daughter in Catharine G. Wirt, *An Account of the Last Illness and Death of the Hon. William Wirt* (Boston: 1834). One wonders, from reading of the "severe remedies" used on the patient, whether they did not hasten his demise.

⁷¹ Peck, a federal judge, had brought contempt proceedings against a lawyer when the latter had attacked a ruling of the judge in the press. The disgruntled attorney sought the judge's impeachment for several years before the House of Representatives, under Jackson's urging, reported a resolution of impeachment. Wirt defended the judge in a brilliant address, pleading for the independence of the federal judiciary in a manner reminiscent of Luther Martin in the Chase impeachment.

⁷² The Cherokee Indians, by treaty with the federal government, were given certain territory in Georgia. After several years, that state attempted to legislate over the tribe. Wirt defended the hapless Indians, arguing that Georgia could only legislate over people in her own territory; that the Cherokees by treaty had their own territory; and that hence under the Constitution the Georgia law was unconstitutional. Although in the course of his argument he cited Marshall's *Life of Washington* for the proposition that the Indians owned the land, the Supreme Court refused to take jurisdiction over the case.

⁷³ *Address of William Wirt on the Triumph of Liberty in France: October 25, 1830* (Baltimore: John D. Toy, 1830), p. 36.

Fellow citizens, this light was first struck in our land. The sacred trust is still among us. Let us take care how we guard the holy fire. We stand under a fearful responsibility to our Creator and our fellow creatures. It has been his divine pleasure that we should be sent forth as the harbingers of free government on the earth, and in this attitude we are now before the world. The eyes of the world are upon us; and our example will probably be decisive of the cause of human liberty.⁷⁴

In his Rutgers address, a speech which "has been considered his masterpiece of eloquence,"⁷⁵ he made a plea starkly contemporary in its sound.

I consider the cause of education as the cause of my country; for the youth, who are now at their studies, will soon compose that country. On them, in a very few years, must rest the whole burthen of sustaining the political institutions, the liberty and happiness of the United States. I consider the learned men, who are directing the studies and forming the character of our youth, as engaged in the noblest employment that can task the powers of man . . . I hold it to be the duty of every American who can aid them in this process, to furnish the aid: if it be only by those demonstrations of respect which are calculated to cheer them and their pupils onward, in their arduous and honorable task, this tribute should be promptly and willingly rendered.⁷⁶

On the political front, Wirt, with the background of an independent⁷⁷ Republican.⁷⁸ entered the presidential lists in 1832 as a candidate of the Anti-Masonic Party. His willingness to stand for office, after a lifetime of scorn for partisan politics, was caused by his strong aversion to Jackson, with whom he had clashed over the Cherokee Indian case. Early in his career, when elective office was proposed to him, he had written:

I remember how Miltiades, Aristides, Cicero, Demosthenes and many others were once idolized by their countrymen; and I remember the disastrous proof which their examples afforded of the fickleness of popular favor, and the dangers of aspiring to political distinctions even by the exercise of virtues.⁷⁹

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 36-37.

⁷⁵ Scott, *op. cit.*, p. 715.

⁷⁶ *Address Delivered Before the Peithessophian and Philoclean Societies of Rutgers College* (New Brunswick: Rutgers Press, 1830), pp. 5-6.

⁷⁷ In his Rutgers address he stated: "I am not a party-man. I belong to no party but that of my country: to that alone do I wish you to belong." *Ibid.*, p. 11. Although his views were sufficiently Republican to secure for him the Attorney Generalship under Monroe, he was not above censuring what he considered false Republican dogmas. William Wirt, *The Letters of the British Spy*, *op. cit.*, p. 216. In addition, he unsuccessfully urged the appointment of the distinguished Federalist jurist Chancellor Kent to the Supreme Court. "Federal politics are no ways dangerous on the bench of the Supreme Court while the federalists who may fill that bench are in their characters mild, virtuous, patriotic, and enlightened," Kennedy, *op. cit.*, II, 155-156. On the subject of politics and the court, he added: "If there are a few exasperated portions of our people who would be for narrowing the sphere of action of that court and subduing its energies to gratify popular clamor, there is a far greater number of our countrymen who would wish to see it in the free and independent exercise of its constitutional powers, as the best means of preserving the Constitution itself." *Ibid.*, p. 153.

⁷⁸ In 1808 Jefferson urged him to enter politics. "With your reputation, talents and correct views, used with the necessary prudence, you will, at once, be placed at the head of the republican body in the House of Representatives." Kennedy, *op. cit.*, I, 227. He declined the invitation. Subsequently, he was unexpectedly elected to represent Richmond in the Virginia House of Delegates, where he served for a term. This experience marked the beginning and end of his connection with public life through the medium of elective office. "It is true I love distinction," he admitted, "but I can only enjoy it in tranquillity and innocence. My soul sickens at the idea of political intrigue and faction." *Ibid.*, p. 264.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 147-148.

And later he added emphatically:

"I hate politics, and can never be a party man—much less a party leader—for 'I trust I have a good conscience;' and, in these times doubt the practicality of a politician possessing such a blessing. Besides, I have not the nerve to bear the vulgar abuse which is the politician's standing dish."⁸⁰

Refusing to take an active part in his campaign⁸¹ and eventually switching his support to Clay after the latter successfully obtained the National Republican nomination, he garnered only Vermont's seven votes.

While Wirt's dislike of elective office weakens his claim to statesmanship, he left some telling advice to political leaders of future generations.

In the casual differences of opinion that must, from time to time, be expected to arise among us, it is natural that each should think himself right. But let us be content to make that right appear by calm and respectful reasoning. Truth does not require the torch of discord to light her steps . . . Measures never lose any of their firmness by their moderation.⁸²

VI. Summation

As a lawyer and a public speaker, William Wirt closely adhered to his own prescription of forensic success:

To be able to speak to the purpose, you must understand your subject and all that belongs to it;—and then your thoughts and method must be clear in themselves and clearly and distinctly enunciated;—and lastly, your voice, style, delivery and gesture, must be graceful and impressive.⁸³

With few exceptions he followed this advice, being thoroughly on top of each case he argued. Not a black letter lawyer, he used cases sparingly, preferring to rely on reason and his forensic talents rather than on obscure judicial authority. His arguments were arranged syllogistically.⁸⁴

His premises are always broad and distinctly laid down, his deductions faultless, and his conclusions of course, irresistible from the predicate. In this he resembles what he has observed of Mr. Marshall, admit his first proposition and the conclusion is inevitable.⁸⁵

Having a great aversion to extemporaneous address, he followed a course of thorough preparation, but he never went to the extreme of writing out a speech before its delivery.

When he arose to address a court, jury or audience, the structure of his effort rested in his strikingly-shaped head, with its large nose, broad forehead, blue

⁸⁰ Kennedy, *op. cit.*, II, 346.

⁸¹ In this he was following his own advice, contained in his Rutgers effort. "Real merit is always modest and retiring. Such was Washington's. But this is, no longer, sought after. It is only those who impudently obtrude themselves on the public notice, and clamor for their own elections, that are deemed worthy of the suffrage of the People. And at the recurrence of these elections, and the canvass which precedes them, what disgraceful scenes do we continually witness." Wirt, *op. cit.*, p. 12. One wonders what his comment would have been on a current political figure who sports a coonskin cap.

⁸² *Address of William Wirt on the Triumph of Liberty in France: October 25, 1830, op. cit.*, p. 39.

⁸³ Kennedy, *op. cit.*, II, 419.

⁸⁴ See text at notes 22-23. *supra*.

⁸⁵ Francis W. Gilmer, *Sketches, Essays and Translations* (Baltimore: Fielding Lucas, Jun. 1828), p. 38.

eyes and sandy hair. Passing a hand over his hair to keep a bald spot from showing, or taking a pinch of snuff gracefully, he proceeded unhurriedly through his argument in a clear, full and flexible voice.

He was calm, deliberate and distinct in his enunciation, not often rising into any high exhibition of passion, and never sinking into tameness. His key was that of earnest and animated argument, frequently alternated with that of a playful and sprightly humor. His language was neat, well chosen, and uttered without impediment or slovenly repetition.⁸⁶

His gestures were natural, easy and forcible,⁸⁷ and his diction was equally smooth, pure and forceful.⁸⁸ A frequent user of quotes, he also harbored a keen sense of humor. "Mr. Wirt," commented one observer, "studied oratory with Ciceronian care, and, in the recklessness with which he let fly the arrows of his wit, he much resembled the Roman. The power of ridiculing his adversary was Mr. Wirt's forte."⁸⁹ He often anticipated his opponent's points in his own argument answering them so thoroughly in advance of their presentation that opposing counsel was left gaping.⁹⁰

Wirt's career represents a rapid climb from poorly-trained practitioner to highly polished advocate. If his speech did tend toward the ornate, especially in the years prior to 1807, that should not detract from his solid acquirements as a legal scholar.⁹¹ One could do worse than conclude:

In presenting his case in its strongest and most pleasing form he was not deemed inferior to any advocate of his day. As an orator he is entitled to full as high rank as lawyer. In the judgment of many of his contemporaries he excelled either Pinkney or Webster in the art of elocution.⁹²

Couple this estimate with William Wirt's attainments in the field of letters, and he can be called with no small justification, "The Literary Lawyer."

⁸⁶ Kennedy, *op. cit.*, II, 442-443.

⁸⁷ Southard, *op. cit.*, p. 48. "Mr. Wirt's gestures, too, . . . were in keeping with his other excellences. The fault was that they were studied—and yet the art with which he concealed his art was consummate. It was only by the closest observation that it could be detected." Thomas, *op. cit.*, p. 41.

⁸⁸ Gilmer, *op. cit.*, p. 38.

⁸⁹ Thomas, *op. cit.*, p. 39.

⁹⁰ Gilmer, *op. cit.*, p. 39.

⁹¹ Anyone doubting his abilities as a close-thinking lawyer should examine his brilliant opinion as counsel for the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company. It is thoroughly documented, well presented and deathly dry. William Wirt, *Argument Delivered at Annapolis: Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. v. Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Co.* (Washington: Gales & Seaton, 1830).

⁹² Hagan, *op. cit.*, p. 84.

REGIONAL AND CHAPTER NEWS

Northeastern Region Massachusetts Institute of Technology

The debate society has held its annual elections for officers and new members to TKA. The retiring President, Allen Tucker, recent winner of a Woodrow Wilson fellowship, conducted the TKA initiations.

Entering the last phase of the current debate season the debate team has maintained its successful and busy pace. In the B.U. tournament the team just missed the semifinals with a 4-2 record. However, Buck Rogers (no relation to the comic strip character) placed second in the oral interpretation contest.

A few weeks later, Richard Becker and Robert Hillman won thirteen ballots while losing only three at Holy Cross, host for the District 8 tournament. This qualified for the national championship held at West Point on April 24-26. This is the third straight year that M.I.T. has qualified for the West Point tournament.

Wayne Hayden and Dick Smith had the unique experience of debating the Norfolk State Prison debate team in an exhibition debate before a large "voluntary" audience of prisoners and interested "spectators." The topic was "Resolved: That a liberal education is better than a technical education." The prisoners had been undefeated for the past three years, and, alas, remain so!

At the New England Forensic Conference the debate team and individual speakers took third place in the Sweepstakes award. Buck Rogers won the oral interpretation contest and Wayne Hayden placed third in extemporaneous speaking.

New York University—Heights

The University Heights Debate Council is nearing the close of a most successful season. At the Yeshiva College Tournament, a Heights negative team was the first ranking team in the tournament. Another major success of the Heights this year was the winning of the negative team trophy at the TKA Mideastern Regional Tournament held at Rutgers University. The successful team was comprised of two recently inducted TKA members, Milton Gleit and Mark Schwartz.

In other forensic activities, two TKA members won prizes in the annual speech contest held at the Heights. Harvard Hollenberg won his prize for vocal interpretation of literature, and David Simerman for extemporaneous speaking.

On April 26, the Debate Council attended the tournament run by our colleagues at Washington Square. This event, followed by the annual Debate Council Banquet brought this year's activities to a close.

Tufts University

The Tufts chapter deeply regretted its inability to attend the Golden Anniversary Conference at the University of Kentucky but has been active in its own area. Intramurally, the chapter sponsored two prize speaking contests during the second week in April and held a gala banquet in May for the initiation of new members. The latter event was held in conjunction with the annual novice prize debate.

Varsity debaters at Tufts participated at Harvard, MIT, Dartmouth, Boston University, Brooklyn, Georgetown, and the West Point District VIII Eliminations this semester. The novice

debaters have also maintained an active intramural and intercollegiate program, especially through participation in the tournaments of the Greater Boston Forensic Association, of which Tufts is co-sponsor.

William C. Sterling, Jr., TKA and an honors graduate of Tufts in 1956 has been elected research editor of the New York University *Law Review* for 1958-59. Mr. Sterling is a second year law student at NYU.

Mideastern Region

Morgan State College

Inductees into TKA this year are Mrs. Edith Selby, Mr. James Spriggs, Mr. William Wagstaff, Jr., and Miss Gladys Sandifer. Scheduled for formal induction are Sanford Cudger and John Risher.

In meeting our quota for the Jubilee at the University of Kentucky, the alumni of our chapter—only four in number so far—were contacted and three responded. The balance of the funds was secured on campus.

To the time of this report, the Morgan State debaters had participated in 76 intercollegiate debates: Rutgers, Brooklyn College, New York University, King's College, University of Maryland, University of Delaware, Temple University, and Howard University.

Virginia Region

Randolph-Macon College

The Randolph-Macon Debate Council was officially organized at the first of the spring semester to give an organization to control all debate activities on the Randolph-Macon campus and to offer an opportunity for intercollegiate competition for all of its members.

The Council has been very active since January. They have presented two debates for a high school audience, dual debates, and sent a four man team to the Golden Anniversary celebration in Kentucky. Plans are being formulated for several more dual debates and a triangular debate.

Our debate squad which is composed of only sophomores and freshmen shows much promise for next year with a returning nucleus of 14 members.

Roanoke College

The Roanoke College Chapter of Tau Kappa Alpha has enjoyed an extremely busy year in debating. Under the leadership of President Fred Weed, the debate team has held regular weekly meetings. The 4-man team participated in the State TKA Tournament at Hampden-Sydney in November, the South Atlantic Tournament at Lenoir-Rhyne in February, and a dual debate with Virginia Polytechnic Institute whose TKA chapter is being reactivated this year. A two-man team participated in the competition at the Golden Anniversary Tournament at Lexington, Kentucky. A four-team invitational meet is projected for early May at Roanoke, with a field comprising Hampden-Sydney, Randolph-Macon, and V.P.I. The four-man team has attained a won-lost record of .333.

The chapter felt highly honored when Henry Fowler of Washington, D. C., former Defense Mobilizer under President Truman, was named one of the ten distinguished alumni of Tau Kappa Alpha at the Golden Anniversary Banquet.

Active debaters this year included Lloyd Case and Glynn Greer of Salem and Roanoke County; Bob Armstrong of Valley Stream, Long Island; Fred Weed of Knoxville, Tennessee; Jay

Angelice of Norwich, Connecticut. Next year's officers are Bettie Sue Siler, president; Fred Weed, secretary-treasurer; and Glynn Greer, student coordinator.

College of William And Mary

This has been a busy and successful year for the chapter members at William and Mary. A group of freshmen began the year by winning first place in the Wake Forest Novice Tournament. Later, one of the William and Mary teams placed second in the Virginia Region Tau Kappa Alpha Meet at Hampden-Sydney College. Teams from the College also participated in the Hall of Fame Debate Tournament at New York University and the Johns Hopkins University Invitational. In February, College of William and Mary tied with the University of Miami for first place in the Florida State University Tournament. The North-South Meet at West Virginia University saw College debaters place second in the Southern Division, and another team placed seventh in the Cherry Blossom Tourney at Georgetown University. A team representing the College participated in the TKA National Conference at Kentucky.

Our own Marshall-Wythe Debate Tournament was a successful meet, drawing twenty-eight top eastern teams. It was won by Wake Forest College, with the University of Pittsburgh placing second. Dartmouth College, Loyola of Chicago, Ohio University, and Georgetown University were among the top ranking schools.

On March seventh the College played host to the team of Scottish debaters with a formal banquet and a public debate before about 200 persons.

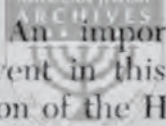
The remainder of the spring tournament schedule has not yet been planned. We expect to attend two more

tournaments beside participating in a number of public debates before civic organizations in the area. Jim Odell, a sophomore from Frankfort, Ky., and Paul Thompson, a junior from Libertyville, Ill., were elected to membership in TKA this spring. Diana Jacobs, president of the William and Mary TKA chapter and the Debate Council, was elected president of the Virginia Region of TKA at the fall meeting this year.

Southern Region

University of Alabama

The debate season at the University of Alabama will officially end with the West Point National Invitational Tournament. Betty Grimmer and Wayne Loudermilch will represent Alabama in that tournament.

 An important Tau Kappa Alpha event in this vicinity was the installation of the Howard College Chapter of TKA. Mrs. Annabel D. Hagood, First Vice-President of TKA, Betty Grimmer of the Alabama Chapter, and Bettie Warren of the Richmond Chapter conducted the installation ceremony.

The Alabama Debate Council, governing body of the Debate Squad, was selected recently for the 1958-59 season. Hoyt Blalock will serve as Manager of Debate and Frederika Rapp as Assistant Manager. Wayne Loudermilch is the new President of the Alabama Chapter of Tau Kappa Alpha. David McCaleb and Joe Cook are Members-at-Large of the Debate Council.

University of Arkansas

The University debate team concluded its most successful season in history by placing second in the 4-man division of debate at the TKA National Conference held at the University of Kentucky.

Members of the team are Arthur E. Raff, Jr., Joe Max Smith, Charles D. Hughes, Jr., and Charles Shaddox.

Charles Shaddox was elected student secretary of TKA at the same tournament.

On Feb. 28-March 1, Arkansas debaters competed in the Texas Round-Up Tournament held at the University of Texas. Their final record was 10-2, good enough for second place.

The Arkansas chapter of Tau Kappa Alpha again sponsored the annual Intramural Debate & Extemporaneous Public Speaking Contests. By far the most successful tournament to-date, 25 organized fraternities, sororities, and dormitories participated in the week-long tournament. First place in Men's Debate went to the SAE Fraternity, with Sigma Nu taking second place. Kappa Kappa Gamma took first place in Women's Debate, with Washington Hall, freshman girls dormitory, taking second. In extemp speaking, John Ostner of the SAE fraternity took first, while John Stroud of Kappa Sigma fraternity took second. Engraved trophies will be presented to both first and second place winners at the Honors Day Convocation in May.

On May 13, the University debate program was concluded with the annual banquet. Dr. John Tyler Caldwell, President of the University, and a member of TKA, delivered the banquet address. The Virgil Baker trophy, presented annually to the outstanding varsity debater, was presented to Arthur E. Raff, Jr., departing senior debater. The Dean Brown trophy, presented to the most promising junior varsity debater, was given to John Haid.

Florida State University

The big trip of the year was the Golden Anniversary Convention of

TKA in Lexington. FSU's eight student delegation included three juniors, three sophomores, and two freshmen.

FSU winds up its forensic program with a series of intramural contests in after-dinner speaking, extemp, and oratory. Finalists in each event appear before a local service club. TKA initiations were held on May 6.

FSU's Ninth Annual Invitational Tournament attracted fourteen schools from eight states to Tallahassee on February 21 and 22. The University of Miami placed first with 59 sweepstakes points; the United States Military Academy was second with 44. College of William and Mary had 43, FSU 33, the University of Florida 15, and Spring Hill College 10. College of William and Mary placed first in debate, trailed by the University of Miami, the U.S. Military Academy, and the University of Florida. Rosa Castro and Melvin Peters of FSU were among eleven debaters receiving superior certificates. Graham W. Stikelether, Jr., and Arnold Greenfield won first places for FSU in after-dinner speaking and original oratory respectively.

At the West Georgia Invitational in Carrollton, FSU won four out of five possible first places: best negative debater, best negative team, best affirmative team, tournament champion. John Webb and Graham Stikelether, Jr., ranked first on the negative; Linda Arnow and Ben Bryan went undefeated and ranked first on the affirmative.

In March at the Magnolia Speech Tournament at Mississippi State College for Women, L. A. Hester received a superior certificate as the best individual debater in the tournament, and also received a superior in oratory. Graham Stikelether, Jr., ranked superior in after-dinner speaking and extemp; John Webb was excellent in extemp.

University of Mississippi

As part of their service program to high schools in their preparation for the 1958-59 forensics season, the Speech Department and TKA at the University of Mississippi are co-sponsoring visits to various high schools by individual speakers, panels, and teams of demonstration debaters on the education topic. They are also sponsoring an experimental no-decision high school tournament in May on the Russian education topic.

Charles Pickering has been designated as president of the U. of Miss. chapter of TKA for the coming year. Pickering was inducted at the Golden Jubilee Conference initiation at the University of Kentucky.

Vanderbilt University

The Golden Jubilee Tournament was a fitting climax to probably the best year Vanderbilt forensics has ever had with freshmen Tom Templin and Joe Roby capturing first and second in discussion, Joe Sills winning third top debater, and Chester Burns ranking fourth among the field of public speakers. Fred Beesley and Stanley Ruby were student initiates in the impressive model initiation while Mr. Kenneth Pauli of the Vandy speech staff also became a member of our elite group.

Earlier, four debaters came back from the Southern Speech Association Tournament with an even dozen awards, seven superiors and five excels, which was tops in the tournament. The season ended with a record of 95 wins and 43 losses with 51 individual and team awards having been picked up along the tournament trail.

Dr. Dwight Freshley, forensics director, will be on leave from Vanderbilt next year. He has been awarded a Fulbright grant to teach English and

Speech at Athens College, Athens, Greece. He will also direct the speech activities, endeavor to inaugurate a debate program, and do some research on phonetics. His interim replacement has not been announced as yet.

Ohio-Kentucky Region

Berea College

The Berea Chapter of TKA will initiate two new members this year, Ali Isani and Allen Sutphin. The chapter participated in the four-man debate and public speaking sections of the Golden Jubilee Conference in Lexington.

Denison University

Denison participated in the statewide Men's Individual Events Contest at Wallace on March 22. John McDonald took a third in extemporaneous speaking. The other contestants were Richard Dusterberg, William Bushnell, Robert Van Court.

The debate team representing Denison at Lexington was Bill Zinn and John McDonald for the affirmative and Robert Canary and Donald Kendziora for the negative.

Denison has participated in the North South tournament at the University of West Virginia and the Capitol Hill tournament at College Park, Maryland.

Mary Jane Jagger has been appointed to the College Student Commission of the American Council on Education. She will represent the women students of America on the commission, a policy making organization which considers problems of college students.

Paul Ried, formerly of Hope College, has joined the staff at Denison. He is also working on his Ph.D. at Ohio State University. His thesis will be on the Boylston Chair of Rhetoric.

Midwestern Region

Twelve of the fourteen chapters in the Midwest Region were represented at the national conference at Lexington. A number of them are planning to be present on Wednesday night, April 23, when the Ball State chapter will be installed on the Muncie campus. Plans are now being made to have a 100% attendance at the Regional conference on the Western Michigan campus next fall under the direction of Charles Helgesen. The regional governor is planning to contact all chapter sponsors between now and that conference to encourage them in their selection of distinguished alumni.

Butler University

The Butler chapter of TKA plans to celebrate a most successful year in forensics and the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the fraternity by Oswald Ryan on what is felt by the group to be an appropriate date, May 18. A highlight of the celebration will be a debate by two of the chapter's first initiates, Frederick Schortemeir and Robert Armstrong, against the two newest members, John Stark and Richard Carter on the subject, Resolved: That the people of today are better than those of fifty years ago. The other initiate this year, James Steinmeier, will act as chairman. Thanks to the generosity of Mr. Schortemeir the new members will be given their TKA keys this year. All TKA alums in the Indianapolis area have been invited to attend and a number have already indicated their intention to do so. This annual debate banquet sponsored by the local chapter has been and is proving to be an excellent means of keeping up alumni contacts. Because of the significance of this year's celebration an extra effort is being made to contact all former members.

Earlham College

The Earlham varsity debating teams won nine and lost three decisions in the four-man debate section at the Golden Anniversary National Conference at the University of Kentucky in April. The debaters thus closed the season with a record of twenty wins and twelve losses. Stephen Johnson, junior of Marion, Indiana; Mike Callon, sophomore of Las Vegas, New Mexico; and Scott Stanley, sophomore of Kansas City, Kansas, were all participating in their first year of forensic competition at Earlham. Scott Stanley was a championship high school debater in Kansas and debated on the varsity squad for one year at the University of Kansas before coming to Earlham. He won the extempore speaking contest on the local campus in March and will speak in the local oratory division of the Peace Speech Association Contests. Stanley and his debate colleague, James Hamilton, Junior of Meadeville, Pa., were initiated into TKA at the National Conference. Hamilton was recently elected to head the Earlham College governing body for the next year. The Earlham chapter of TKA entertained the state contests of the Indiana Intercollegiate Peace Speech Association on May 1.

Indiana State Teachers College

The Indiana State debaters have completed the most successful year in their history as they participated in 134 intercollegiate decision debates of which they won 74. The varsity teams won 38 and lost 20. In addition there were 15 non-decision intercollegiate debates and six public demonstration debates. Eighteen students were engaged in intercollegiate debate, 63 in intramural debate, 10 in intercollegiate discussion, 13 in intercollegiate public speaking contests. A total of thirty-two students participated in the intercollegiate program.

The Indiana State Teachers College Annual Peace Speech Contest was held on April 22; representatives went to the state contest on May 1.

Manchester College

The Manchester Debate team participated in eight major tournaments this past year. A highlight of the forensic season was a 1,000 mile four-state debate tour. During the 1957-58 season, Manchester participated in over 75 formal debates. Manchester students participated in discussion, public speaking, extemp, and other related speaking events.

At the Golden Anniversary Conference, three students were initiated into TKA. Two honorary members, Wm. Seifrit and President A. Blair Helman were also initiated. Also at the Conference, Dr. A. W. Cordier ('22) was selected as one of the Distinguished Alumni.

Plans are currently being made to increase Manchester's participation in tournaments. For next season a high school debate tournament and a college tournament are being planned.

Mankato State College

During the 1957-58 forensic season, Mankato speakers participated in twelve intercollegiate tournaments in five states, including the Golden Anniversary TKA Conference in Lexington. Three TKA members have graduated during the year, as will David Youel, chapter president, in the spring.

Two new members have been elected, William Browne and Emil Meurer, Browne being initiated in the model ceremony at the national conference. A potential TKA member appeared on April 6, when Joseph Pellish, chapter vice president, became the father of a 6 pound son. The father, Joe, Jr., and

mother (the former Mildred Alberts) are all doing nicely.

Purdue University

Purdue TKA members and pledges participated in the Golden Jubilee Conference with varied success. Bud Smith (Student Body President) and Jim Arneson, both pledges, scored third and sixth in Discussion, while another pledge, Lessley Decker, languished in the hospital recuperating from an automobile accident en route. Lessley's greatest discomfiture seemed to be caused by missing the participation; the fractured vertebrae were less bothersome.

In the preceding weeks Rogell Van Wyk, an active, and Bill Carson, a pledge, took a try at the West Point Region V tournament, with too many "near-misses" to go further.

It was with great pride that we learned at Lexington that our nominee for "Distinguished Alumnus" was one of the ten men finally selected. Dr. Earl Butz, Dean of Purdue's School of Agriculture responded with a letter, but was unable to be in Lexington. Plans are being made to present the plaque at an appropriate time and place.

Paul Schlender the president of the Purdue Chapter accompanied *The Speaker* Editor, Dr. Keith S. Montgomery, to the installation of the Ball State Chapter on April 23. This was one of President Schlender's last official acts, because our pledges will become active and the officers will change on May 18, the date of our annual Stage-Stump Awards Banquet.

St. Cloud State College

The National Tau Kappa Alpha Golden Anniversary at the University of Kentucky completes another busy season for the St. Cloud debaters. This

year members from our squad participated in ten tournaments in Minnesota and elsewhere. We also appeared before several Grange meetings in the state on current issues.

This is the last year of intercollegiate debate for Audrey Mostoller who has participated all four years at St. Cloud. After graduation in June she will go to The Ohio State University on a graduate assistantship in Speech.

Two of our group, Nancy Gasperlin and William Riggs, were initiated into Tau Kappa Alpha at the national conference in Lexington.

We are now beginning to make plans for 1958-1959.

Western Region University of Denver

The University of Denver chapter has made the contacting of alumni its major project for the spring quarter and will continue this activity into next year with plans for a big celebration during the year.

The Denver chapter was represented at the Golden Anniversary at Lexington and two new members were initiated at the Conference. The forensic activities for the year will conclude with the Northwest TKA Meet at Missoula, Montana, and the All-University Kingsley Oratorical contest in early May.

The chapter is making plans for the trip to Rutgers for the National Conference in 1959.

University of New Mexico

The second semester was a very active one for the New Mexico Forensic Squad. Among the tournaments attended were the Rocky Mountain Speech

Conference at Denver, the Abilene Christian College Tournament, and the Southwestern Speech Tournament at the University of Arizona. Debaters from Adams State College, Alamosa, Colorado, were entertained on the New Mexico campus. The New Mexico Forensic Squad also took a very active part in the New Mexico State High School Speech Festival, held on the University of New Mexico campus, March 28-29.

Professor Wayne C. Eubank, chapter sponsor and immediate past president of Tau Kappa Alpha, edited the anniversary brochure for the Golden Anniversary celebration at the University of Kentucky. Copies of the brochure were distributed to all persons at the conference.

University of Southern California

The U.S.C. forensic program included a variety of campus, community, and tournament participation for fifty-seven students. The season also saw increased intersectional activity as Southern Californians traveled to Arizona, Texas, Kansas, and Kentucky.

Major tournament honors this season included: Sweepstakes Award, Western States Tournament; Sweepstakes Award, Individual Events Tournament, U.C.L.A.; Sweepstakes Award, Western States Alternate Tournament; Men's Debate Championship, Baylor University Tournament; Women's Debate Championship, Southwest Speech Tournament, University of Arizona; First Place, Pomona College Cross-Examination Tourney; nomination as one of three Western teams to attend the West Point Tournament; and selection of John Fraser as top speaker in the two-man division of the National TKA Conference.

Highlights of the campus program were the traditional TKA-sponsored high school speech meet attended by 480 students from fifty-two schools, and the annual public debate with Stanford. Participation before California television audiences continued as U.S.C. debaters and faculty critics appeared regularly in this Sunday evening program. Climaxing the season's activity was initiation of three new members into the U.S.C. chapter of Tau Kappa Alpha.

Willamette University

Lucian M. Baker and Lewis Bright, both senior TKA members have received graduate fellowships in Speech for work toward the Ph.D. Baker will do his work at Ohio University, Bright at the University of Washington.

Gayle Sandine, TKA, won the first place gold trophy award in after-dinner speaking at the Linfield College Tournament on March 8. Lewis Bright won second place in the same event.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS NOTICE

Keeping the address file up-to-date is a major concern of the Editorial office. This is true for two reasons. In the first place every member is entitled to receive *The Speaker* for two years after his graduation, and the society wants him to have it. In the second place, the return postage for an undeliverable *Speaker* is much more than its original cost of mailing. In November, when many addresses have changed, the editor may spend as much to redeem returned copies as he spent for the original mailing of the entire issue.

With these considerations in mind the National Council has ruled that a TKA member should receive *The*

Speaker for two years after graduation *provided* that he keeps the editor informed of his correct mailing address. Seniors, and all of those who expect to have an address change before the next school year, are asked to fill out the form below and return it to The Editor of *The Speaker*, Department of Speech, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.

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Santa Barbara College (U. of Calif.) Santa Barbara, Calif.	Prof. Upton S. Palmer, Dept. of Speech
Univ. of South Carolina, Columbia, S.C.	Prof. M. G. Christophersen
Univ. of S. Dakota, Vermillion, S.D.	Prof. Merrill T. Baker, Dept. of Speech
Univ. of South. Calif., Los Angeles, Calif.	Prof. James H. McBath, Dept. of Speech
Southern Methodist Univ., Dallas, Texas	Prof. Harold Weiss, Dept. of Speech
Southwestern College, Memphis, Tenn.	Prof. Raymond S. Hill, Dept. of Speech
Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.	Prof. Robert L. Hickey, Dept. of English
Tufts University, Medford, Mass.	Mr. Robert M. O'Neil, Packard Hall
Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa.	Prof. A. G. Kershner, Jr., Dept. of English
Univ. of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah	Prof. George A. Adamson, Dept. of Speech
Utah State University, Logan, Utah	Prof. Rex E. Robinson, Dept. of Speech
Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.	Dr. Dwight L. Freshley, Dept. of Speech
Univ. of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.	Prof. Robert Huber, Dept. of Speech
Virginia Poly. Institute, Blacksburg, Va.	Mr. J. E. Hardy, Box 258, Blacksburg, Va.
Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana	Prof. Victor Powell, Dept. of Speech
Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Pa.	Prof. Arthur Mintier
Western Mich. University, Kalamazoo, Mich.	Prof. Charles Helgesen, Dept. of Speech
Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa.	
College of Wm. and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.	Prof. Donald L. McConkey, Dept. of Speech
Willamette Univ., Salem, Oregon	Prof. Howard W. Runkel, Dept. of Speech
Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio	Prof. Paul E. Brees, Dept. of Speech
Xavier Univ., Cincinnati, Ohio	Rev. Vincent C. Horrigan, S. J.