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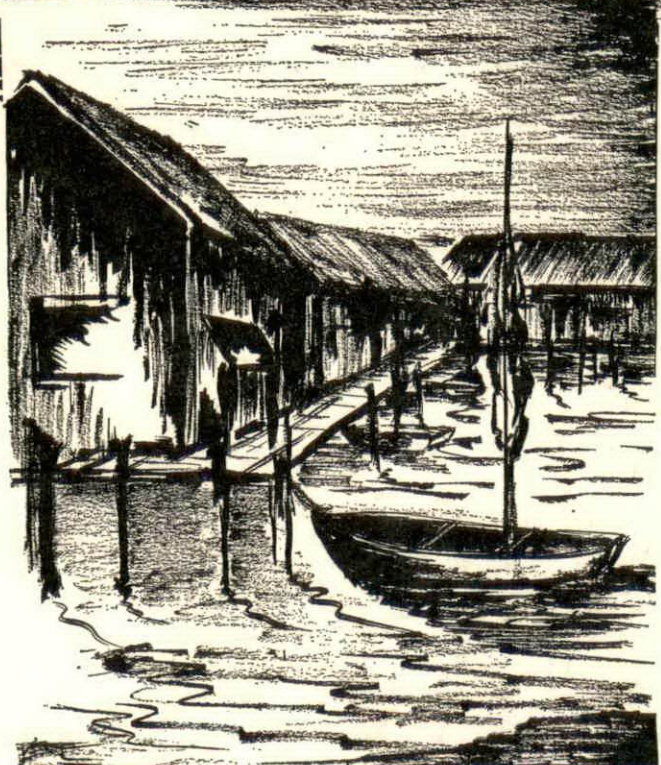
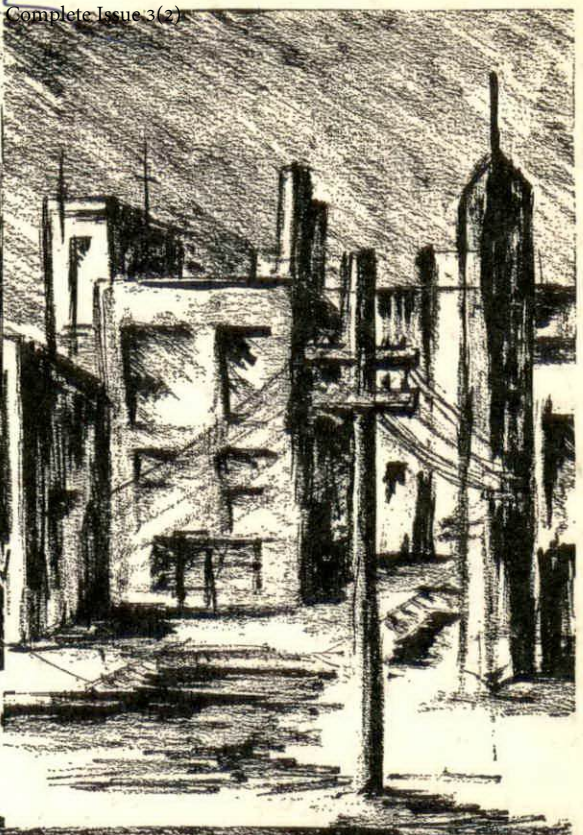
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Ronald W. Olson

al.: Complete Issue 3(2)

SPEAKER



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Volume 3
Number 2
January
1966

SPEAKER and GAVEL

Official publication of Delta Sigma Rho-Tau Kappa Alpha
National Honorary Forensic Society

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TO SPONSORS AND MEMBERS

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

The membership fee is \$10.00. The official key of 10K (size shown in cut on this page) is \$6.00, or the official keypin of 10K is \$7.00. Cut diamond in key is \$7 additional. **Prices include Federal Tax.** Individual key orders add 50c.



The names of new members, those elected between September of one year and September of the following year, appear in the November issue of SPEAKER and GAVEL. According to present regulations of the society, new members receive SPEAKER and GAVEL for two years following their initiation if they return the record form supplied them at the time their application is approved by the Executive Secretary and certified to the sponsor. Following this time all members who wish to receive SPEAKER and GAVEL may subscribe at the following rates: \$1.50 per year for the standard subscription; \$5.00 per year for those who wish to sustain the work of SPEAKER and GAVEL; and \$25.00 for a lifetime subscription.

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Speaker and Gavel

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ATTENTION:

Members
Faculty
Alumni

Articles of worth are always in demand, as well as letters, notes,
and even complaints.

Send to
Professor Charles Goetzinger, Editor
Speaker and Gavel
Department of Speech
Oregon State University
Corvallis, Oregon

RULES OF THE NATIONAL DELTA SIGMA RHO-TAU KAPPA ALPHA CONGRESS

As revised for the Planning Committee of the Delta Sigma Rho-Tau Kappa Alpha Forensics Conference by Kenneth E. Andersen and Jerry Anderson.

PURPOSES

1. To provide broad, intensive, and realistic educational opportunities for college speakers.
2. To increase opportunities for comprehensive investigation of significant contemporary problems.
3. To promote the use of logical reasoning based upon the best available evidence in dealing with these problems.
4. To stimulate the participants to honest, original, creative effort.
5. To provide specific opportunities in the arts of public speaking, persuasion, discussion, and parliamentary debate.
6. To promote realistic understanding of the operation of legislative procedures in a democracy.
7. To employ the competition inherent in a free society to motivate students to their best efforts in attaining these objectives.

I. NAME

The name of this organization shall be THE NATIONAL STUDENT CONGRESS OF DELTA SIGMA RHO-TAU KAPPA ALPHA.

II. DATES OF THE MEETINGS

1. The business of this organization shall occupy three (3) consecutive days.
2. The dates for this meeting shall be concurrent with the National Forensic Conference.

III. POWERS AND DUTIES OF FACULTY SPONSORS

1. This organization shall be sponsored by the National Society of Delta Sigma Rho-Tau Kappa Alpha.
2. Prior to each meeting of the Student Congress, the National President of Delta Sigma Rho-Tau Kappa Alpha, acting through the Planning Committee for the Forensic Conference, shall appoint the Congress Director(s) and a committee of alumni or faculty representatives. This committee, with the Congress Director serving as chairman, shall be known as the Faculty Committee on Rules and Procedures.
3. The Faculty Committee on Rules and Procedures shall have the following powers and responsibilities:
 - a. To revise these rules where necessary and desirable.
 - b. To decide upon and phrase problem(s) of significant contemporary interest which shall be studied and acted upon by the delegates attending the Student Congress; and to notify all member colleges of the problem(s) at least two (2) months prior to the Congress.
 - c. To discharge or delegate to the Congress Director all other duties hereinafter specified.
 - d. To appoint one or more Faculty Members as Parliamentarian(s) to serve during the Student Congress with powers as specified hereinafter.

- e. To appoint such other subordinate offices and committees as deemed necessary and to delegate to such officers and committees powers and duties as deemed proper.

IV. GENERAL STRUCTURE

1. The official business sessions of the Student Congress shall be:
 - a. Caucuses
 - b. The Opening Legislative Assembly
 - c. Main Committee Meetings
 - d. Joint Conference Committee Meetings
 - e. Legislative Assemblies
2. The order and number of events, together with the exact times and places, shall be determined by the Congress Director.

V. REGISTRATION

1. Advance registration shall be completed not later than fifteen (15) days before the opening of the Congress. The advance registration shall include the names of all student delegates, their party affiliation (see Article IV, Section 1) and subtopic preference for committee membership (see Article VIII, Sections 1 and 2), and names of all nominees for Speaker of the Assembly, Clerk of the Assembly, Party Floor Leader, Party Whip, Chairmen Pro Tem of the Caucuses, and Temporary Chairmen of the Main Committees. Candidates for these positions must be certified by their faculty sponsors as qualified to discharge the duties of the office.
2. The Congress Director shall publish the closing date for Advance Registration and may require use of such registration forms as he shall determine.
3. At the final registration, each delegation shall confirm its Advance Registration. Change in delegates shall be permitted only for serious causes. No additional nominations for officers or applications for committee assignments may be made at this time. Only students whose registration is confirmed during the final registration may take part in any of the activities of the Congress except by special permission of the Congress Director.

VI. CAUCUSES

1. At the time of Advance Registration, each delegate shall register as a member of one of the following parties:
 - a. Conservative
 - b. Liberal
2. At the time designated in the Calendar, each of the parties shall hold a Caucus for the purpose of selecting party candidates for Speaker and Clerk of Assembly, respectively, and for the purpose of electing a Party Floor Leader and a Party Whip.
3. Each Caucus shall be convened by a Chairman Pro Tem who shall preside over the Caucus until the candidate for Speaker of the Assembly has been selected. The Pro Tem officers shall be appointed by the Faculty Committee on Rules and Procedures.
 - a. Delegates wishing to be considered for Pro Tem offices shall so indicate at the time of Advance Registration as provided in Article V, Section I, and the Faculty Sponsor shall also submit a statement of their qualifications.

- b. The Chairman Pro Tem of each Caucus shall be selected from colleges not nominating candidates for the office of Speaker.
4. The Caucus shall proceed in accordance with the following rules:
 - a. No student may be nominated whose name has not been submitted in advance by the Faculty Sponsor of his college to the Congress Director as provided in Article V, Section 1, except that when the number of such properly certified candidates for an office is less than four, nominations for such office may be made from the floor, but in no case shall there be more than a total of four candidates for any one office. In all cases nominations shall be closed automatically after the nomination of a fourth candidate for any office.
 - b. Delegates placing names in nomination shall be allowed not more than five (5) minutes to describe the qualifications of their candidates.
 - c. Nominations may be seconded, but seconding speeches may not be given.
 - d. When all nominations for Speaker of the Assembly have been heard, each candidate shall be allotted five (5) minutes in which to state his views on the public problem(s) to be considered by the Congress.
 - e. When all candidates have spoken, the vote shall be taken by roll call of the individual delegations.
 - f. If no candidate receives a majority on the first vote, the two candidates receiving the greatest number of votes shall be voted upon again in a second roll call vote.
 - g. The Chairman Pro Tem shall act as timekeeper for the above speeches, and shall conduct the roll call vote(s).
5. When a candidate for Speaker has been elected, he shall immediately assume the chair as presiding officer of the Caucus. The same procedures shall be followed in the election of the candidate for Clerk, except that nomination speeches will be limited to three (3) minutes and there shall be no campaign speeches by the nominees.
6. When a candidate for Clerk has been elected, he shall immediately assume the duties of Clerk of the Caucus. The same procedure as described in Article VI, Section 4, shall be followed in the election of a Party Floor Leader. It shall be the duty of the Party Floor Leader to seek to coordinate the efforts of the party in securing passage of bills endorsed by party members.
7. When a Party Floor Leader has been elected, the Caucus shall proceed to the election of a Party Whip. The same procedure as described in Article VI, Section 4, shall be followed in the election of a Party Whip. It shall be the duty of the Party Whip to assist the Party Floor Leader.

VII. OPENING ASSEMBLY

1. The Opening Assembly shall be called to order by the Temporary Chairman, who shall be a faculty member appointed by the Faculty Committee on Rules and Procedures.
2. The Temporary Clerk, who shall be a faculty member appointed by the Faculty Committee on Rules and Procedures, shall call the roll.
3. The Temporary Chairman shall preside during the election of the Speaker of the Student Congress. The election shall proceed in accordance with the following rules:
 - a. Delegates nominating the candidates of the respective parties for Speaker of the Student Congress shall be allowed not more than six (6) minutes to describe the qualifications of their candidates.

- b. Nominations may be made from the floor under the following conditions: First, a nominating petition signed by not less than twenty-five (25) percent of the properly registered delegates who have not signed nomination papers for more than one candidate must be filed with the Temporary Clerk. Second, the Temporary Clerk shall accept nomination papers only for candidates qualified as provided in Article V, Section 1. Third, if the Temporary Clerk determines that the nomination petition is in order, the candidate may be placed in nomination as provided in Article VII, Section 3a and c.
 - c. After the nominating speeches for Speaker of the Student Congress have been made, the candidates shall be allowed three (3) minutes each in which to state their views to the Opening Assembly on the public problem(s) to be considered by the Congress.
 - d. When the candidates have spoken, the vote shall be by roll call of colleges.
 - e. The candidate receiving the majority of votes shall be declared elected.
 - f. If no candidate receives a majority on the first vote, the two receiving the greatest number of votes shall be voted upon again in a second roll call.
 - g. The Temporary Clerk shall act as timekeeper for the above speeches and shall conduct the roll call vote(s) to determine the winning candidate.
4. The newly elected Speaker shall preside during the election of the Clerk of the Student Congress. The rules of this election shall be the same as those for election of the Speaker, except that nominating speeches shall be limited to two (2) minutes and that the candidates shall not speak.
 5. A member of the Faculty Committee on Rules and Procedures shall announce the assignment of delegates to their proper committees.
 6. The only other business which shall be in order at the Opening Assembly shall be the hearing of messages, communications, and announcements, a list of which shall have been prepared by the Congress Director.

VIII. MAIN COMMITTEE MEETINGS

1. At the time of Advance Registration for the Congress, the delegates may indicate preference on subtopics for committee memberships. Delegates without preference shall so indicate.
2. The Congress Director shall divide the delegates into as many Main Committees as may seem appropriate to the number of delegates registered in the Congress.
 - a. In determining the number of Main Committees on each subtopic, consideration shall be given to the number of expressed preferences, the size of the committees, and to the number and nature of Advance Bills submitted.
 - b. In assigning delegates to the Main Committees, the principle of proportional distribution according to Advance Party Registrations will be followed.
 - c. No more than one delegate from the same college will be assigned to the same committee.
 - d. In order to provide a workable distribution of membership on the several committees, the Congress Director shall have full and final authority to select delegates by lot to be placed wherever necessary.

3. Each Committee shall be called to order by a Temporary Chairman appointed by the Congress Director. The Temporary Chairman of each Main Committee shall be responsible for securing from the Congress Director copies of the Advance Bills assigned to his Committee.
4. The Temporary Chairman shall preside during the election of the student Chairman and student Secretary for the Committee. He shall assume the duties of Temporary Secretary during this time.
5. It shall be the essential purpose of each Committee to discuss the problem to which the Committee has been assigned and to develop a legislative solution to the problem stated in the form of a Bill which shall represent the consensus of the Committee.
6. As the construction of a well-conceived Bill is to be the basis of the work of the Committee, the order of business shall be:
 - a. The definition and delimitation of the problem to which the Committee has been assigned.
 - b. The analysis of the problem. This shall include consideration of the causes of the problem and the establishment of criteria to evaluate proposed solutions.
 - c. The consideration of proposed solutions. The Committee shall determine whether one of the Advance Bills shall be used as a basis for their deliberations, or whether the Committee shall construct a new Bill.
 - d. The construction of a Bill which, in the considered judgment of the Committee, shall represent the best possible legislative solution to the problem.
7. As soon as the essential content of a Bill has been decided upon, which must not be later than thirty (30) minutes prior to the adjournment of the last meeting of the Committee, the Chairman shall conduct the election of three (3) members whose duty it shall be to give the Majority Bill its final form and phrasing, and to represent the Main Committee at the meeting of the Joint Conference Committee. At least one of the three so elected shall be other than a member of the majority party of the Assembly.
8. While at all times it shall be the objective of delegates to adhere to the highest standards of Parliamentary debate, the size of the Committee admits of greater informality than is possible on the floor of the Assembly; members shall be permitted to speak as often as they wish, subject to recognition by the Chairman, and to such limitations as may be decided upon by the Committee itself. The use of more formal Parliamentary procedures and voting should be as infrequent as possible in this informal situation.
9. If for any reason a minority of the Committee shall find that it cannot support the Bill approved by the majority of the Committee, it may draft a Minority Bill and elect a single representative whose duty it shall be to represent the Minority at meetings of the Joint Conference Committee.

IX. JOINT CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

1. At the time designated in the Calendar, the Joint Conference Committee(s) shall convene. The number of such Joint Conference Committees shall be determined by the Faculty Committee on Rules and Procedures, taking into account (a) the number and nature of the public problems considered by the Congress and (b) the number of delegates working

- in Main Committees. The election of members of the Joint Conference Committees shall be as provided in Article VIII, Sections 8 and 10.
2. Each Joint Conference Committee shall be called to order by a Temporary Chairman appointed by the Faculty Committee on Rules and Procedures.
 3. The Temporary Chairman shall preside during the election of the student Chairman and student Secretary of the Committee.
 4. The Secretary shall immediately read the Majority and Minority Bills submitted by delegates representing the Main Committees. After the Bills have been read, the Chairman shall preside over the deliberations to determine whether one of these Bills shall be used as the basis for Committee action or whether the Committee shall construct a new Bill using these Bills as a basis.
 5. If in the deliberations it becomes apparent that there is a fundamental cleavage of opinion, the minority may withdraw. In such cases the minority delegates shall meet separately in another room where they shall elect a student Chairman and Secretary, and they shall be known as the Joint Conference Committee of the Minority. The Majority delegates shall be known as the Joint Conference Committee of the Majority.
 6. It shall be the duty of the Joint Conference Committee of the Majority to frame a Bill which shall express their views.
 7. It shall be the duty of the Joint Conference Committee of the Minority, if such a Committee be formed, to frame a Bill which shall express their views.
 8. Any delegate, whether or not he be a member of a Joint Conference Committee, who dissents from any portion of the Majority Bill and whose views are not satisfactorily expressed by a Minority Bill, may draw an amendment to be proposed from the floor of the General Assembly.
 9. Each Joint Conference Committee of the Majority or Minority shall elect one representative to the Steering Committee.

X. STEERING COMMITTEE

1. There shall be a Steering Committee composed of the Speaker of the Assembly, the Clerk of the Assembly, the Majority Party Floor Leader, the Minority Party Floor Leader, the Majority Leaders of the Joint Conference Committees, the Minority Leaders of the Joint Conference Committees, the Congress Director, and a faculty Parliamentarian who shall be Chairman of the Committee. This Committee shall:
 - a. Determine the agenda for meetings of the General Assembly. The Steering Committee shall have the power to limit the agenda, selecting from the Bills reported from the Joint Conference Committees, so that thorough debate on the measure(s) may occur.
 - b. Make available to all participants copies of Majority and Minority Bills prior to the legislative session for which they are calendared.
 - c. Receive and approve for placement on the agenda any resolutions, memorials, communications, or similar matters which individual delegates or Congress Committees wish to bring before the Assembly.
 - d. Designate the order in which the Committees shall report to the Assembly.
 - e. Fix the total time allowed for debate on each Committee's Bill and amendments.
 - f. Formulate and present to the Assembly any resolutions, memorials,

- or similar matters which it feels should properly come before that body.
- g. Meet with the Congress Director subsequent to the adjournment of the Congress for the purpose of editing and transmitting any Bills and Resolutions adopted by the Congress, and through him to the President of the United States, the Chairman of the appropriate committee of the Congress of the United States, to the Presidents of the participating colleges and universities, to the Editor of the *Speaker and Gavel*, or to such other organizations and individuals as he shall deem appropriate, or as shall be specified by the Rules of the Congress or action of the Assembly.
 - h. All decisions of the Steering Committee regarding the agenda and time limits on debate shall be announced prior to the legislative session to which they apply.
2. All Committee action shall be subject to appeal to the Assembly.

XI. GENERAL ASSEMBLIES

1. The Speaker shall call the meetings to order; the Clerk shall call the roll, read the Minutes of the preceding Assembly, and all communications or announcements submitted by the Steering Committee or the Congress Director.
2. The Speaker shall announce the order in which the committees shall report; and shall make any further necessary announcements regarding the division of time for debate or clarification of rules.
3. Each Committee shall report its Bills and amendments in the following manner:
 - a. The Speaker shall announce the time fixed for debate on the Minority and Majority Bills.
 - b. The Majority Bill shall be read by a member of the Majority, who shall move its adoption.
 - c. The Majority Leaders, or delegates appointed by him, shall be allowed a total of not more than ten (10) minutes in which to explain and defend the Bill.
 - d. The Minority Bill, if there be one, shall be read by a member of the Minority, who shall move its substitution in place of the Majority Bill.
 - e. The Minority Leader, if there be a Minority Bill, or delegates appointed by him, shall be allowed a total of not more than ten (10) minutes in which to explain and defend the Bill.
 - f. Any delegate desiring to amend either the Majority or the Minority Bill shall present a written copy of his amendment to the Clerk not later than at the close of the time allowed the Minority Leader. At the conclusion of the Minority Leader's time, the Speaker shall ask if there are any proposed amendments not on the Clerk's desk. After this time, no more amendments may be received.
 - (1) The Steering Committee shall screen these proposed amendments and impartially consolidate such amendments as may be considered identical.
 - (2) Having completed its work of screening the amendments, and taking into account the number to be considered by the Assembly, the Steering Committee shall determine, and the Speaker shall announce, the time to be allotted to each amendment, including amendments to that particular amendment. When the allotted time has expired, the vote must be taken.

- (3) Delegates who have submitted amendments to the Minority Bill may then be heard in the order in which they have submitted their amendments to the Clerk. If any amendments have been consolidated by the screening process, the Steering Committee shall determine the order in which such consolidated amendments shall be heard.
 - (4) A maximum of three (3) minutes shall be allowed each proposer of an amendment in which to read, explain, and defend his proposed amendment.
 - (5) Other delegates wishing to debate the amendment shall be allowed two (2) minutes each and the Speaker shall recognize favoring and opposing delegates in alternation insofar as possible.
 - (6) Amendments to amendments may be presented from the floor with the necessity of early presentation in written form to the Clerk.
 - (7) If the Minority Bill is not adopted as a substitute for the Majority Bill, amendments to the Majority Bill shall be heard and acted upon in the same manner as provided for debate on the Minority Bill.
- g. At the expiration of time for debate on the substitute motion the vote must be taken, and it shall be on the motion to substitute.
 - h. Throughout the debate upon any given Bill and its amendments, the Speaker shall not recognize any delegate who has previously spoken unless no other delegate is requesting the floor.
 - i. The Speaker, or a delegate appointed by him, shall time the delegates during all debates. No delegate may exceed his time without consent of the Assembly by two-thirds vote.
 - J. The Speaker may ask the advice of the Parliamentarian, but the Parliamentarian shall act in an advisory capacity only.
 - k. If during the Legislative Assembly it seems to be desirable to refer a matter to a Committee, the following motions shall be in order: a motion to refer to Committee. Motions to refer to a specified Joint Conference Committee or to a Special Committee may or may not include instructions to the Committee. Unless a motion to refer to a Special Committee specifies the number of members, how the members are to be chosen, and who is to be chairman, these matters shall be determined by the Steering Committee and shall be announced by the Speaker. A motion to refer an amendment to a Committee shall take with it the motion to which the amendment applies.
 - l. After all debate has been heard, or the time limits reached, or the previous question moved and passed, the Bill before the Assembly for adoption shall be voted upon by roll call as provided in Article XIV. It may be approved with or without amendment, or be rejected. If rejected, no new Bill on the same topic may be offered to the Assembly, but the Speaker may entertain a Resolution stating that the Assembly is unable to recommend action upon the problem at issue.

XII. MEMBERSHIP

1. Any college or university included on the current chapter roll of the National Society of Delta Sigma Rho-Tau Kappa Alpha or any college or university specifically invited by the National President of Delta Sigma Rho-Tau Kappa Alpha is entitled to send delegates to participate in the Student Congress.

2. Student delegates must be bona fide undergraduate students of the colleges they represent. They need not be members of Delta Sigma Rho-Tau Kappa Alpha in order to participate in the Student Congress meetings.
3. Each participating college shall be entitled to a maximum of four (4) participating student delegates at any one time except for students serving on the Evaluation Committee (see Section XVI). Not more than two (2) student delegates shall be assigned to the same subtopic of the public problem(s) under consideration.
4. Any college may send as many students as it wishes, to be designated as alternates or observers, but in that capacity they may not participate in any of the business of a Committee, Caucus, or General Assembly, except as defined in Article XII, Section 5.
5. The participating delegates representing a given college during the various Committee meetings need not be the same students for meetings of the Assembly. When a participating delegate and an alternate thus exchange status, it shall be at the discretion of the Faculty Sponsor of the college involved and written notification of this exchange must be submitted to the Congress Director and to the Clerk of the Assembly.

XIII. BILLS, AMENDMENTS, RESOLUTIONS

1. Advance Bills may be prepared by delegates before the Congress convenes to be submitted to the appropriate Committees at the time they convene as tentative proposals for the Committee to consider.
2. Delegates desiring to submit Advance Bills shall observe the following procedures:
 - a. Each college may submit one Bill for referral to each of the Main Committees.
 - b. Any delegate desiring to submit an Advance Bill shall submit ten (10) identical copies to the Congress Director not less than fifteen (15) days prior to the Congress. All such Bills must be drafted in accordance with the rules hereinafter specified.
 - c. Any delegate submitting an Advance Bill may circulate copies of his Bill to all chapters of Delta Sigma Rho-Tau Kappa Alpha in advance of the Congress.
 - d. The Congress Director shall sort the Advance Bills in terms of the Committee to which they are submitted and shall number them in order of their receipt.
3. All Advance Bills must be presented in the form hereinafter described:
 - a. They must be typewritten, duplicated, and double-spaced upon a single sheet of white $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ -inch paper.
 - b. The first line shall consist of these words: "Congress Bill Number _____."
 - c. The second line shall consist of these words: "Referred to the Committee on (herein state the name of the appropriate Committee)."
 - d. The third line shall give the name of the student introducing the Bill together with the name of the college he represents.
 - e. Commencing with the fourth line, the title of the Bill must be stated, beginning with the words, "An Act," and continuing with a statement of the purpose of the Bill.
 - f. The text of the Bill proper must begin with the words: "Be it enacted by the Student Congress of Delta Sigma Rho-Tau Kappa Alpha." The material following must begin with the word, "That." Each line

of the material which follows must be numbered on the left margin of the page, beginning with "1."

- g. Every section shall be numbered commencing at one. No figures shall be used in the Bill except for the numbers of sections and lines. No abbreviations shall be used.
 - h. The following form is an illustration of the prescribed form for drafting bills:

Congress Bill Number _____
 Referred to the Committee on
 The Providing of Teachers and Facilities.
 by John Doe of _____ University.
 AN ACT to provide for the increasing of teachers' salaries.
 BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS OF DELTA
 SIGMA RHO-TAU KAPPA ALPHA

 1. Section 1. That the . . .
 - Section 2. That also . . .
4. Bills prepared by each Committee for recommendation to the Joint Conference Committee shall follow the same form as prescribed for Advance Bills with the following exceptions:
 - a. They shall not be limited as to length.
 - b. The second line shall consist of these words: "Referred to the Joint Conference Committee on (herein state the name of the appropriate Committee)."
 - c. The third line shall consist of the words: "Majority (or Minority) Bill by" followed by the names and colleges of the delegates supporting the Bill.
 5. Bills prepared by each Joint Conference Committee for recommendation to the General Assembly shall follow the same form as prescribed for Advance Bills with the following exceptions:
 - a. They shall not be limited as to length.
 - b. The second line shall consist of the words: "Majority (or Minority) Bill by" followed by the Conference Committee on (herein state the name of the appropriate Committee)" followed by the names and colleges of the delegates supporting the Bill.
 6. The proper form for amendments shall be one of the following:
 - a. "I move to amend by striking out the words . . ." or
 - b. "I move to amend by substituting the words . . ." or
 - c. "I move to amend by adding the words . . ." or
 - d. "I move to amend by inserting the words . . ." or
 - e. "I move to amend by dividing the . . ."
 7. Bills passed by the General Assembly shall be signed by the Speaker and Clerk, and three (3) copies shall be delivered to the Congress Director.
 8. In the event the Assembly fails to pass any Bill properly brought before it, no Bill may be offered to the Assembly. If the Assembly wishes to express itself with regard to matters other than those relating to the official Committee problems but within its proper range of action it may consider such motions as are approved by the Steering Committee in the form of Resolutions.

XIV. VOTING

1. In the Assemblies, the Committees, and the Caucuses each individual delegate is entitled to one vote. He is free to vote as he chooses without regard to how any other delegate or delegates cast their ballots.

2. Roll call votes shall be used in electing officers or in taking final action upon whole Bills. In the Assemblies all roll calls will be by colleges, and one delegate from each college should respond and report the votes of his delegation.
3. In all meetings of the Congress no delegate shall be privileged to change his vote after the vote has been declared by the presiding officer. Any change of vote prior to that moment shall be reported from the floor by the delegation making the changes. This should be made through the delegation representative.
4. In the event that official responsibilities require that a delegate be absent for a portion of a meeting, he may vote by proxy by submitting his vote to the Clerk or Secretary in written form, but only in the case of specific motions pending at the time of the delegate's departure. Such proxies shall be void if the motion to which they apply shall be changed in any manner.
5. In the Assemblies, Committees, and Caucuses the participating delegates shall be seated together in an area from which all others are excluded. Guests and observers shall be seated in an area clearly separated from that of the participating delegates. This makes possible more efficient conduct of business and accurate determination of votes.

XV. POWERS AND DUTIES OF OFFICERS

1. The Speaker of the Assembly shall call the meeting to order; he shall preserve order and decorum; he shall name the one entitled to the floor; he shall decide all questions of order, subject to appeal to the Assembly; he shall not be required to vote in ordinary legislative proceedings except where his vote would be decisive; he shall put questions; he shall certify to all Bills passed by the Assembly.
2. The Chairman of a Committee shall call the meetings to order; he shall preserve order and decorum; he shall name the one entitled to the floor; he shall decide all questions of order, subject to appeal to the Committee; he shall not be required to vote, except where his vote would be decisive; he shall put questions; and shall conduct the election of members to the Joint Committee.
3. The Clerk of the Assembly shall have the care and custody of all papers and records; he shall serve as Clerk of the Steering Committee; he shall arrange in its proper order, as determined by the Steering Committee, all the business of the Assembly; he shall keep the journal of the Assembly; he shall conduct voting by roll call, and tabulate and announce the results; he shall receive and list in order of receipt, amendments to Bills; he shall certify to all Bills passed by the Assembly, and shall deliver three (3) copies of all such Bills, together with copies of the minutes to the Congress Director.
4. The Secretary of a Committee shall have the care and custody of all papers and records; he shall conduct all roll call votes, and tabulate and announce the results; he shall keep the Minutes of the sessions of the Committee, and shall give a copy of those minutes to the Congress Director.

XVI. COMMITTEE ON THE EVALUATION OF LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE

1. There shall be a Committee on the Evaluation of Legislative Procedure composed of not more than ten (10) faculty and student members.

2. The function of this Committee shall be to evaluate the procedure, work, and effectiveness of the Congress, and to evaluate the performance of the student delegates.

XVII. MISCELLANEOUS

1. In the Assembly, the unqualified motion to adjourn is a main motion because its effect would be to dissolve the Congress *sine die*.
2. In cases not covered by these Rules, the presiding officer shall follow H. M. Robert, *Rules of Order* (Rev.). Scott, Foresman and Company, New York, 1951.

Plan to Attend the
Delta Sigma Rho—Tau Kappa Alpha
Tournament and Congress
to be Held at the
University of Nevada,
Reno, Nevada
April 10, 11, 12 and 13
Plan to Attend

DSR-TKA INACTIVE CHAPTERS

<i>Region I</i>	<i>Members</i>	<i>Region V</i>	<i>Members</i>
Boston College	0	Ball State University	0
Brown University	0	Butler University	1
Clark University	0	Earlham College	0
Dartmouth College	0	Manchester College	0
Harvard University	0	Mundelein College	0
University of Rhode Island	0	Northwestern University	0
Tufts University	0	Univ. of Notre Dame	0
Wesleyan University	0	Ohio State Univ., Columbus	0
Williams College	0	Rockford College	0
		Xavier University	0
<i>Region II</i>		<i>Region VI</i>	
Allegheny College	0	University of Oklahoma	0
Bucknell University	0	So. Methodist University	0
New York Univ. (Wash. Sq.)	0	Tulane University	0
New York Univ. (Univ. Hts.)	0		
University of Pennsylvania	1	<i>Region VII</i>	
Rochester Inst. of Tech.	0	Creighton University	0
		Southwest Missouri State	0
<i>Region III</i>		Washington University, St. Louis	0
American University	1		
Bellarmino College	0	<i>Region VIII</i>	
Emory & Henry College	1	Beloit College	0
Hampden-Sydney College	0	Carleton College	0
Loyola College (Baltimore)	0	St. Cloud St. College	0
University of Maryland	0		
Morgan State College	0	<i>Region IX</i>	
		University of Denver	1
<i>Region IV</i>			
University of Georgia	1	<i>Region X</i>	
Lincoln Memorial Univ.	0	University of Montana	1
Memphis State Univ.	1	Occidental College	0
Univ. of Miami, Coral Gables	0	University of Oregon	0
Morehouse College	0	Oregon State Univ.	1
University of Tennessee	1	Stanford University	0
University of Mississippi	0	University of Washington	0

THE "SUBJECT MATTER" COACH

JEROME B. POLISKY AND J. A. HENDRIX*

In a *Gavel* article entitled "The Dismal Science, Et Cetera, and Debate," Guy Schick objects to the composition of the typical debate coaching staff. He finds fault with the present system in which, he suggests, student debaters must be content with tutoring from speech teachers well equipped to teach debate "form" but ill prepared to instruct in the subject matter areas embraced by typical debate questions. Schick maintains that employment of a faculty subject matter expert retained with compensation as a regular member of the debate coaching staff would result in more championship performances by debaters who would graduate from their institutions as better informed citizens.

Schick advances two salient judgments with which we can agree. We have no quarrel with the observation that the expertise of most debate coaches is that of teaching the skills of argument rather than the subject matter of debate propositions. Like Schick, we lament the fact that many debaters do not have an opportunity to take more course work in subject matter which would broaden and deepen their familiarity with the substance of the public policy questions with which debaters are generally concerned.

We disagree with the remainder of Schick's analysis of debate coaching and we question the desirability of the "subject matter coach" as an addition to the staff.

Schick hypothesizes that voluntary participation from subject matter experts to supplement the work of the debate coach is "unlikely to work well." Our combined experience in coaching debate at several institutions has led us to conclude that the voluntary system *does* in fact work well. We have called upon faculty experts in political science, economics, international relations, etc., to appear in lecture series and symposia primarily for the benefit of our debaters. With few exceptions our invitations have been enthusiastically accepted. With even fewer exceptions our guest speakers have made noteworthy contributions to our debaters' knowledge of the debate proposition under consideration. In addition, we can cite instances in which individual debaters or debate teams have participated in conferences with subject matter experts who have willingly provided our students with enlightening views and information on the debate question. On the basis of our experience we have no reason to accept the judgment that nonspeech faculty members are "too busy with their own projects" to complement the debate coach's instruction in method with the subject matter expert's instruction in content.

We think that Schick's proposal for remedying his alleged shortcomings in the debate program may be as undesirable as it is unnecessary. The voluntary approach to "interdisciplinary" debate coaching necessarily exposes the student to bibliographical sources and ideas from a *group* of subject matter experts. Schick's proposal, we think, would encourage the debater to confine himself to the views and resources of a single "consultant."

A second and related problem inherent in the proposal for a permanent subject matter consultant is the question of what and how much he would

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do. Would the subject matter expert be the chief author of "team cases"? Conversely, would not the student easily become dependent on this expert for his complete debate case as well as for sources of information? In our view, debate training should encourage student independence in the pursuit of information and the construction of debate cases. The debater certainly can profit from bibliographical guidelines and ideas from subject matter experts. This can be accomplished with voluntary services from several content specialists supplementing the methodological instruction of the regular debate coach.

A third and final problem—and one which Professor Schick can readily appreciate—is that of the economics involved. Most debate programs would need considerable sums of money not readily available to finance the services of a permanent consultant or "subject matter coach." Moreover, even if a generous administration were to make such funds available, we wonder how many departments of history, political science, or economics would be prepared to extend released time to faculty members valuable enough to usefully serve the debate program as consultants.

We share Professor Schick's concern for high-caliber debating and preparation of our debaters for effective citizenship. We believe, however, the willing contributions of most faculty members in fields related to the debate proposition, the resulting exposure of debaters to the views of several professors outside the debate staff, the likelihood of student dependence upon the "subject matter coach," and the prohibitive cost of such a staff member to be decisive objections to Schick's proposal.

Students on Delta Sigma Rho–Tau Kappa Alpha campuses are reminded that the *Speaker and Gavel* is always interested in student opinions. Quality articles, letters and notes are always welcome. Send to: Editor—*Speaker and Gavel*, Dept. of Speech, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon.

TECHNIQUES OF QUESTIONING IN CONVENTIONAL DEBATE

DONALD O. OLSON*

Very little has been written in recent debate textbooks on the asking and answering of questions in conventional debate. In examining 13 debate textbooks in my library, it was noticeable that some books had no discussion on the subject at all. Other books devoted a paragraph or at the most a page to a discussion of asking and answering questions. In spite of the apparent neglect of this subject, asking and answering questions proves to be very important in conventional debate and a discussion of their use and misuse might be very appropriate.

Some teams, both affirmative and negative, tend to set up their case by a series of questions. Although it is not wrong for the affirmative to do this, the affirmative will be stronger if it sets up its case by a series of positive statements.

The negative, on the other hand, can make good use of a series of questions in setting up the organization of its attack. Many negative teams in a direct refutation attack of the affirmative do nothing but detailed, point debating. Every little item or piece of evidence is attacked. In the process of point debating, some teams go so far as to place equal emphasis on minor items and main contentions. Sometimes it is difficult for the judge to determine if main contentions have been attacked. As a result, when the negative speaker is through, nothing has been really established from the negative viewpoint except "it tain't so." All the negative has done is accentuate the affirmative case.

If you listen today to better negative teams, you will find that in doing straight refutation debating they tend to set up a series of general questions or contentions around which they plan to handle the affirmative need and attack the exact plan of the affirmative. The following is an example of these questions: (1) Has the affirmative presented a sound need for their proposal? (2) If such a need does exist, will the plan of the affirmative meet the need presented? (3) Will other difficulties arise if we adopt the plan of the affirmative? The negative attack is organized around the series of questions. Some very capable teams even phrase the affirmative subpoints in relation to the first question and come out with an organized speech which is just the opposite of the first affirmative speech. By following this procedure, the negative, while directly refuting the opposition, can develop an organized negative case. Some of the questions used tend to be more specific than those in the illustration, but regardless of what is done the process gives organization to the negative attack and results in issue debating.

Another very legitimate use of questions is to ask the opposition for specific important information about their plan. Kruger goes so far as to say that "A debater is entitled to ask the opposition only one type of question, that which asks for information or clarification of a key point introduced by the opposition."¹ In the 1964 West Point championship debate, the winning negative team started the debate by asking three questions about the affir-

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¹ Arthur N. Kruger, *Modern Debate: Its Logic and Strategy* (New York, 1960), p. 59.

ative plan which was yet to be presented. The questions were of the type that any plan should answer and they were justified by the negative because they claimed the second negative speaker wanted to consider them in his speech. By thus justifying the questions, they became a legitimate part of the debate. This practice could be bad because it would tend to give away the entire attack of the negative, but in the case above they were justifiable points of information.

Some negative teams tend to ask a major question in the beginning of the debate which poses a dilemma for the affirmative. Ewbank and Auer² allude to this type of question, citing the Lincoln-Douglas debate as an illustration. In debating the McNary-Haugen bill back in the 1926-27 school year, we posed such a question. If the opposition answered it in one manner, they were taking a stand diametrically opposed to the attitude of the authors of the bill they were upholding. If they answered it in another way, they were making damaging admissions to their stand. This type of question gets the affirmative to make passive explanations and definitely places them on the defensive.

More use might be made by negative and affirmative teams of the rhetorical question. We tend to ignore the persuasive possibilities of this type of question. Upon concluding the argument, the speaker merely asks the judge or audience, "If we consider these facts, can we afford to adopt the affirmative plan?" If the facts are bad enough, the judge will find himself silently agreeing with the team asking the question. The team asking the question does not expect an answer from the opposition, but merely an attitude of agreement from the judge. This type of question can be used equally well by both teams.

Although the question has a very definite place in conventional debate, there have been many abuses in the use of question.

A question that necessitates an answer from the opposition should stem from argument in that particular debate. Some debaters tend to ask a number of questions about the general subject for debate without relating them to any of the arguments that have been presented. The object of such questions is to get the opposition to waste time in answering. All the other team has to do is show that the opposition has not related their questions to their specific case and therefore the questions do not have a place in the debate.

Some negative teams have been known to ask two or three questions at the end of the second negative constructive speech so that those questions could be pursued as arguments in rebuttal without falling under the guise of new arguments being presented in rebuttal. Again the relevancy of those questions to this debate becomes important. A team might also point out the strategy of the opposition in asking such questions and suggest that those questions be thrown out of the debate.

Some negative teams seem to think that questions can take the place of argument. Instead of refuting the other team's arguments they merely tend to throw a myriad of questions at the opposition. Of course, if their opponents try to answer, they are lost because they are completely on the defensive. These questions tend to be meaningless. They come so fast that neither the judge nor the other team has time to make note of them. Teams using such techniques will be slowed down if they are simply asked to show the importance of each question to this debate. Also, it can be claimed that

² Henry L. Ewbank and J. Jeffery Auer, *Discussion and Debate: Tools of a Democracy* (2nd Edition; New York, 1951), p. 446.

the basic argument under the barrage of questions has never been attacked. Remember, one or a few pertinent, important questions well presented are better than a barrage of questions poorly presented.

Some general rules for answering questions might be suggested that have not been discussed earlier in this paper.

1. Answer all basic questions in your next stand upon the floor. An honest question deserves an immediate answer.

2. The answer to any legitimate question should not be left until the last affirmative rebuttal. Of course, it is a different matter if the question was asked in the last negative rebuttal.

3. Usually it is unwise to answer a question with a simple "yes" or "no." Unqualified answers can get you into trouble.

4. Do not answer a question by asking another question in return. The original question should be considered as left standing at that point in the debate.

It is hoped that this paper will help to correct some of the abuses in the asking and answering of questions in conventional debate, and shows that these questions have a strategic value.



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