

Complete Issue 10(4)

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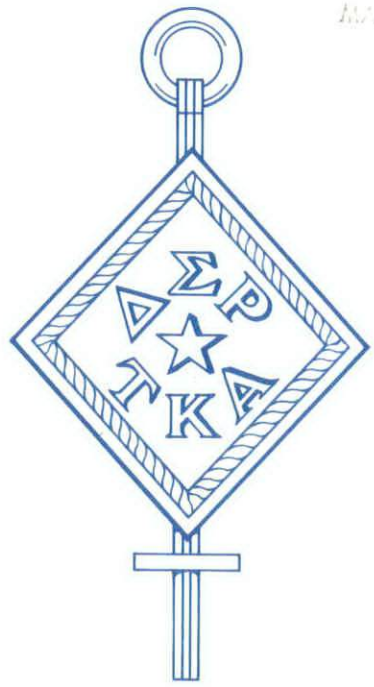
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speaker and gavel

PERIODICALS SECTION

SEP 6 1973

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Volume 10, number 4

May, 1973

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SPEAKER and GAVEL

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Speaker and Gavel

Volume 10

May, 1973

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SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

The Delta Sigma Rho-Tau Kappa Alpha National Council has established a standard subscription rate of \$5.00 per year for *Speaker and Gavel*.

Present policy provides that new members, upon election, are provided with two years of *Speaker and Gavel* free of charge. Life members, furthermore, who have paid a Life Patron alumni membership fee of \$100, likewise regularly receive *Speaker and Gavel*. Also receiving each issue are the current chapter sponsors and the libraries of institutions holding a charter in the organization.

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STATEMENT OF ACCEPTANCE OF THE DELTA SIGMA RHO-TAU KAPPA ALPHA'S SPEAKER-OF-THE-YEAR AWARD, 1972

By The Honorable Shirley Chisholm, Representative of the
12th Congressional District of New York

I want to first express my sincere and deep regret at not being able to be with you in person to accept your "Speaker-of-the-Year Award."

Delta Sigma Rho-Tau Kappa Alpha is to be highly commended for its labor and contribution to the world of forensics and the art of communications. I deem it a particular honor to have been selected by such a distinguished committee of educators, students, and alumnae from such a vast cross-section of American campus life.

The art of forensics is age-old and serves even now as not only a great and constructive mental exercise, but the vehicle by which we articulate and put forth the great and troublesome issues of the day.

I am proud to accept your award—and do, in a spirit of gratefulness.

SPEAKER OF THE YEAR: SHIRLEY CHISHOLM



SHIRLEY CHISHOLM

Delta Sigma Rho-Tau Kappa Alpha is honored to present its 1972 Speaker-of-the-Year Award to Representative Shirley Chisholm. In an era when most political speaking has its origin in the advice of public relations experts and campaign strategists, Representative Chisholm's words spring from the deep well of sincere convictions. She tells her audiences not just what they want to hear but what she believes they need to hear. Her careful reasoning and forceful advocacy has demanded attention and has compelled her listeners to examine anew old beliefs and ideas. Her speaking demonstrates a fundamental respect for her audience, the American public, and raises the quality of public discourse. Truly Shirley Chisholm exemplifies the Delta Sigma Rho-Tau Kappa Alpha ideals of intelligent, effective, and responsible speaking.

SHIRLEY CHISHOLM: ADVOCATE FOR THE AVERAGE AMERICAN

PETER E. KANE

In 1972, a political year in the United States, it is not surprising that a politician was selected as Delta Sigma Rho-Tau Kappa Alpha's Speaker of the Year. However, surprisingly few politicians were nominated for the award, and none except Shirley Chisholm received more than scattered support from the members of the Award Board. In the deliberations leading to selection of Speaker-of-the-Year the low level of public discourse was frequently noted. On the other hand Representative Chisholm consistently received high praise for her honest and courageous speaking on the fundamental issues that confront Americans in this decade.

In an era in which the political campaign process tends to be dominated by the use of mass media techniques Representative Chisholm has chosen to use the personal contact approach of traditional platform address as her means of reaching the electorate. This technique which was central to her campaign for the Democratic nomination for President of the United States was certainly in part a product of financial necessity. Without extensive financial backing a candidate is forced to use personal contacts with the voters rather than expensive media methods. A candidate who has the stamina to speak to audiences throughout the country evening after evening while maintaining active participation in the activities of Congress in Washington during the day should be admired. One result of this extensive and exhausting speaking schedule was that a number of Award Board members had the experience of hearing Representative Chisholm speak in person.

Selection as Speaker of the Year requires more than just maintaining a demanding speaking schedule, and Representative Chisholm has done more. She inspires and moves the audiences to which she speaks. Even those who do not agree with her views come away convinced of her sincerity and integrity. Her position on issues is not a result of reading public opinion surveys or attempting to discover what may be popular with a particular group at the moment. Rather her position on issues is dictated by what she believes is right, and those views are presented in an unmistakably clear fashion to her audiences. While too many politicians may stand forthrightly on all sides of an issue, no one can fail to understand where Shirley Chisholm stands.

No better way can be found to illustrate the quality of Shirley Chisholm's speaking than to cite some examples. Three specific speeches receiving national attention were noted by members of the Award Board. Two were presented to special audiences and the third was a general statement to the Platform Committee of the Democratic National Convention. The speech entitled, "The Search for a Quality Life" presented to The American Health Congress in Chicago, Illinois, on August 10, 1972, provides a good example of a clear statement of position with a concise reasoned argument for that position. After reviewing the evidence to show a lack of adequate health care in the United States, Representative Chisholm concluded as follows:

All of these shortcomings are the result of one root cause: the fee-for-service basis of our health system. As long as the nation permits doctors to run the show, that system will not work. Health policy—the organization and delivery of medical services—must be formulated and administered by public bodies, from federal to local, which are responsive to the needs of the public and not protective of the profit and prerogatives of physicians.

At the beginning of the 19th Century, education was provided for our citizens very much as health care is provided now. It was a service provided for a fee. The majority of Americans who did not have the fee did not get the service. More than 100 years ago, we decided that universal free public education was the only system appropriate to a democracy. Not to mince words, we socialized our schools. Since then, private education has been permitted—under government control, at least in the more progressive states—but our main effort has been put into the development and operation of the public school system. In medicine, by contrast, the public health system has been a stepchild while the private system has dominated everything. We have never seen health as a right. It has been conceived as a privilege, available only to those who can afford it. This is the real reason the American health care system is in such a scandalous state.

In this short passage our speaker has told her audience that she favors substantial public control of the delivery of health services as a replacement for the present fee-for-service system. This position is supported by a simple analogy that compares health services with education services. Thus Mrs. Chisholm states her position and provides a clearly understandable argument in support of that position. One can ask for little more from a speaker.

A second speech that the Award Board commends to the attention of all deals directly with problems in higher education. This address was presented to the North Carolina Education Association in Greensboro, on April 7, 1972. Mrs. Chisholm's opening words set the tone for her speech.

It is time for the colleges and universities of the United States to get out of the 19th Century. Our system of higher education, formed on the English and German model, met the needs of our society then, but it is not capable of meeting those of the society we live in now. Most of the crises that colleges and universities have suffered through in the last ten years have been caused by a stubborn, irrational, and only partly conscious effort to preserve the old idea of an institution of higher learning. We have wasted years trying to put new wine in the old academic bottles, and when they burst, we blame the wine. The real problem is that we have been trying to make our institutions serve purposes for which they were not intended.

From this beginning Representative Chisholm sketches what she sees as the needs of the new wine which is today's students and to contrast those needs with the present system of higher education. This analysis leads her to conclude that,

If we had no system of higher education and were starting from scratch to invent one, what sort of institution would we design to meet all these needs? To start with, I am sure it would not be one that concentrated on granting four-year degrees. For many persons and perhaps

for most, education would be more likely to take the form of concentrated shorter periods in school, spaced over their entire lives.

— — — — —

To summarize, what I am proposing is that we abolish the campus, the degree, the classroom and the course, as generations of students have known them. Let "Old Ivy" continue to operate for those students who want a degree for the old-fashioned reasons—culture, prestige, and even in rare cases the simple love of learning. But for most students, let us abolish the tyranny of the four-year degree in the arts or sciences, and the prejudice that it is the *sine qua non* of an educated person. A degree should not be sought, as it is by most students now, as a union card to admit them to an upper middle class occupation. . . .

— — — — —

What we need now is a breed of educators with the courage to admit that our huge and expensive system of higher education was built on a design that is about 98 per cent out of date, who also have the energy and vision to start to rebuild it into a system that has meaning for today's society.

In this speech as in her address on health services Representative Chisholm challenges her audience to think critically about ideas that have been accepted without evaluation in the past. Those familiar with argumentation will recognize that in this process there is some effort to shift the burden of proof. As part of her case for the fundamental restructuring of institutions, Mrs. Chisholm demands that those institutions justify themselves or cease to exist. This position is effectively expressed in the closing words of the last speech to be examined here, the statement before the Platform Committee of the Democratic National Convention on June 24, 1972.

We will be worried from time to time but not contrite. Tearing down walls does create ruins—for a while. But it also creates the space and the chance to put up a new and better building. And it can give human beings a sense of their own strength and worth, or their power to build a better life for themselves and their nation.

Representative Chisholm's testimony to the Platform Committee dealt with several topics including ecology and civil rights but focused most attention on the economy and the tax system. The comments on the economy and tax system were presented as a report on Mrs. Chisholm's experience as a traveling active campaigner for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

The state of the economy is a subject which clearly disturbs millions of Americans. They are deeply concerned about our present cyclical economic problems—the 6% rate of unemployment and continuing inflation in the costs of life's essentials.

But they are also wondering now about structural flaws in our total economic system, which appears to them to perpetuate economic and social inequality and injustice. These points of controversy concern our present tax and welfare systems and the budgetary priorities of the federal government.

Specifically, taxpayers are furious that the federal income tax system provides \$77 billion in subsidies annually through various loopholes, with 90% of the benefits going to those earning over \$10,000 a year. . . .

They have discovered that of the nearly two million corporations in America, one tenth of 1% of those corporations controls 55% of the total corporate assets. They are questioning crop supports which total \$5 billion a year or more, and the maritime subsidy which gives big ship companies and shipyards benefits estimated at \$750 million annually from the treasury, with no advantage to consumers or taxpayers whatsoever.

Such subsidies and other forms of governmental deference to industry such as the oil-import quota which costs each American an additional 5 cents a gallon in gasoline prices—and the nation as a whole \$5 billion a year—feed the widespread belief that our economic system one-sidedly favors only a small segment of society at the cost of the health and well-being of the general public.

— — — — —

Federal revenues can be increased . . . by reform of the tax system with the closing of loopholes such as capital gains, the oil depletion allowance, exemptions granted to municipal bond purchases, prepaid interest deductions, bad debt reserves, and the ending of such subsidies as I mentioned earlier. Reductions in military and space spending and in our troop levels abroad will be necessary, as well as a possible ceiling on personal income, increases in the corporation tax and the rate of personal income tax in the higher brackets.

In the area of taxes and the economy as in the area of health and education Representative Chisholm has called for not only a rethinking of existing policies but also radical reform. However, her strongest words are reserved for the area of civil rights where Mrs. Chisholm speaks not just for the average American but specifically for women and Blacks.

Yet many Americans still carry with them the baggage of prejudice. Equal employment opportunities do not exist for non-whites and women in America of 1972. Equal educational opportunity is being denied non-white children all over this nation despite the Supreme Court decisions in *Brown* and *Swann* [two major school desegregation cases].

The Nixon-Agnew administration has adopted a malicious and morally repulsive strategy to smother civil rights advances for political gain in the South and from those whose odious racism surfaces at the slightest encouragement from the White House. Through its Supreme Court appointments, its grossly lackadaisical and selective enforcement of civil rights laws, and its squalid truckling to public hysteria over the banal issue of school bussing, it has demonstrated its thinly concealed contempt for the Black minority in America.

In this area of political affairs Representative Chisholm did not simply attack the opposition party. She forcefully called for action based on clear principles for her own party.

The Democratic Party must give less importance to materialistic values, status goals and unqualified economic growth and place primary stress on humanistic and spiritual values, the quality of life, the community, and a person-centered society. In concerning itself with civil liberties and the rights of the individual in modern complex society, it will recognize that humane values, such as integrity, humility, and caring are becoming not only moral but functional imperatives if our society is to endure.

From these examples it is possible to see the content and quality of the speaking of Shirley Chisholm. These examples are characterized by clear and unvarnished statements of position—statements devoid of the emotional excesses that characterize much contemporary political discourse. Some illustrations of the reasoning used to support these positions have also been provided. Whether one agrees or disagrees with the views presented in these examples, he will hopefully draw from them an understanding of the qualities of intelligent, effective, and responsible speaking that led to the selection of Representative Shirley Chisholm as Delta Sigma Rho-Tau Kappa Alpha's 1972 Speaker-of-the-Year.

DELTA SIGMA RHO-TAU KAPPA ALPHA DISTINGUISHED ALUMNI AWARD



THOMAS S. LUDLUM

Thomas S. Ludlum coached debate for twenty-four years in several institutions of higher education in the State of Ohio. Today he serves Capital University, his undergraduate alma mater, as Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. Undoubtedly, he brings to his work as college administrator a rare understanding of faculty and students, having received from those groups the coveted award of Capital's outstanding professor for the year 1968.

Dean Ludlum holds an M.A. degree in Political Science from Ohio Wesleyan University and the doctorate in Speech from The Ohio State University. The theme of his papers and publications is a strong indicator of the nature of the man with emphasis on credibility study, insight, and ethos.

The several professional organizations of our field have benefited from the dedicated effort and strong leadership of Tom Ludlum. He served the Speech Communication Association as a member of the Committee on Intercollegiate Discussion and Debate and has served on the National Councils of the American Forensic Association and Delta Sigma Rho-Tau Kappa Alpha.

DELTA SIGMA RHO-TAU KAPPA ALPHA DISTINGUISHED ALUMNI AWARD

JAMES J. NOONE

James J. Noone is in his fifteenth year of service as District Judge in Sedgwick County, Kansas. For the past several years he has been deeply involved in reform of the state's judicial system from the State Supreme Court to the local police courts. Working through the Kansas District Judges Association and the Committee for Judicial Administration of the American Bar Association, his efforts are beginning to bear fruit as witnessed by voters' acceptance last November of a new "Judicial Article" in the State Constitution.

Born on a Kansas farm, James Noone is one of the diminishing number of men whose grade school education was in a rural one-room schoolhouse. In 1946, he received the A.B. degree from Wichita University (now Wichita State) and later the LL.D. degree from Washburn University.

Active in debate in high school and in college, his interest in speech has never waned. For twelve years he taught evening classes in public speaking at Wichita State and today is still called on to judge oratorical contests in the area. Insisting he learns more from the students than they learn from him, he is a staunch defender of today's youth and impatient with "those who can't see beyond a different hair style."

DELTA SIGMA RHO-TAU KAPPA ALPHA DISTINGUISHED ALUMNI AWARD



JOHN A. KOSKINEN

John A. Koskinen graduated from Duke University in 1961 with an A.B. degree *magna cum laude* in physics. He received the LL.B. degree *cum laude* from the Yale Law School and during 1964-65 studied International Law at Cambridge University on a grant from the Yale Law School.

Very likely the youngest alumnus to be honored by Delta Sigma Rho-Tau Kappa Alpha, John Koskinen's professional record is replete with assignments from distinguished leaders in public affairs. From July, 1965, to July, 1966, he was law clerk to Judge David L. Bazelon, Chief Judge of the United States Court of Appeals, Washington, D.C. The following year he was named Special Assistant to the Deputy Executive Director of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, better known as the Kerner Commission.

Beginning in the spring of 1968, Mr. Koskinen served Mayor John Lindsay as Legislative Assistant in Washington, D.C. One year later he became Administrative Assistant to Senator Abraham Ribicoff, the position he currently holds.

National Merit Scholar, Phi Beta Kappa, representative of Duke University in the National Debate Tournament, the young career of John Koskinen represents the kind of excellence for which DSR-TKA stands.

MESSAGE FROM JOHN KOSKINEN

Mrs. Annabelle Hagood
Ramada Inn
Champaign, Illinois

April 20, 1973

Dear Annabelle:

My thanks again for the great honor you and the members of Delta Sigma Rho-Tau Kappa Alpha have conferred upon me. I had planned to join you tonight, but regret that meetings in Washington and Philadelphia now make this impossible.

I hope you will assure those attending the banquet that I deeply appreciate this award and am indebted to everyone for the years I spent as an active participant in high school and college debate. For seven years, I had the pleasure of knowing some of the most capable, interesting and enjoyable people I have met in my career, including colleagues, opponents, coaches and simply interested observers.

More than personal enjoyment was gained, however. When your letter arrived, it caused me to reflect upon the fact that nothing has been more valuable to me in my career, particularly my four years with Senator Ribicoff as his administrative assistant, than the detailed knowledge debating gave me about some of the great problems confronting this country.

When I was in high school we debated the problem of free trade and protectionism which continues to affect us all. While working with Senator Ribicoff, who is chairman of the international trade subcommittee of the Senate finance committee, I have often drawn on the knowledge I first began to accumulate in debates throughout the state of Kentucky. We also debated while I was in high school the question of Federal Aid to Education, which is now subject to more searching inquiry than ever before.

One of the major projects Senator Ribicoff and others in the Congress are pursuing is the design of a national program of health insurance. That, conveniently, just happens to have been the debate topic my senior year at Duke when I was fortunate to make it to the national finals at West Point.

Earlier in my college career, we debated the question of cessation of nuclear testing and read a new paperback by a young upstart from Harvard named Henry Kissinger. The nuclear test-ban treaty is only the first phase in a continuing dialogue among nations of the world regarding mutual reductions in force and ultimately disarmament. And, while it had nothing to do with our debating prowess, Henry Kissinger seems to have done all right for himself in the interim as well.

The list goes on, but suffice it to say that debating has helped me not only to become a better advocate of positions I have taken but has provided a foundation on which to build an understanding of some of our major problems. In the years ahead, I am confident those debating in tournaments like this one now will find their experiences helpful to them in many ways throughout their careers.

No honor I have received has pleased me more than being selected as one of your distinguished alumni. You can be certain that I will treasure this award, follow your activities closely, and do my best to prove myself worthy of this honor.

My best to you all,
John Koskinen

RESULTS OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE

This and the following pages record the individuals and the colleges who received major awards in the six categories of forensic events at the Delta Sigma Rho-Tau Kappa Alpha National Conference at the University of Illinois, April 18-21, 1973. To further beautify these pages, pictures of many of the award-winners are also provided.

The presentation of the Student Speaker of the Year Award to John Bertolotti, University of Alabama, as well as the installation of the new student officers, are also pictured here.

This year's National Conference was ably planned by the Conference Committee chaired by Professor George Adamson, University of Utah, and directed by Professor Kenneth Andersen, University of Illinois.

We begin our account of the National Conference results below with the winners in the newest conference event, born just this year, Contemporary Issues Debate.



**1st PLACE AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE TEAMS IN
CONTEMPORARY ISSUES DEBATE**

Jay King & Linda Stelter (Indiana), Joseph O'Rourke (Director-Wabash), Jim Sebenius & Doug Sandage (Vanderbilt)



**2nd PLACE NEGATIVE AND AFFIRMATIVE TEAMS IN
 CONTEMPORARY ISSUES DEBATE**

**Bill Hensley & Dana Valdois (Kansas), Jan Rojewski & Tony DiVincenzo
 (Loyola-Chicago)**

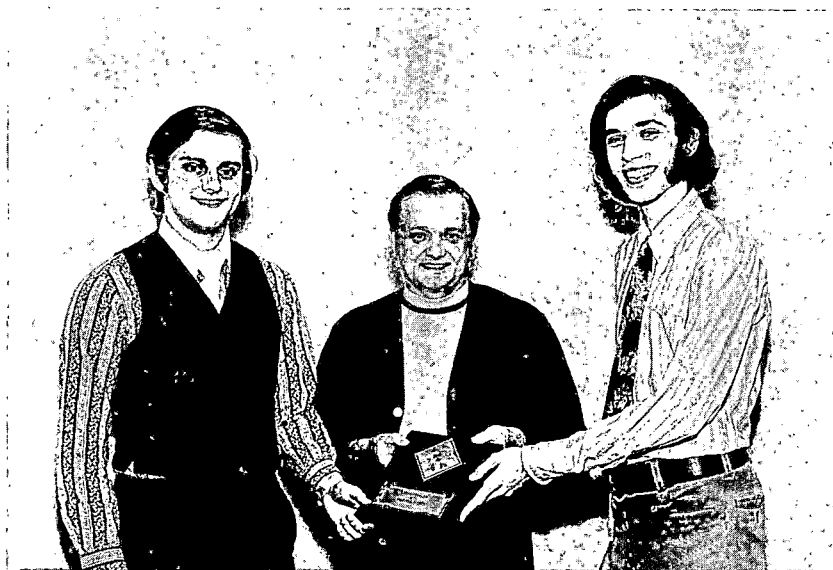


**Director of Student Congress presents superior achievement award. James
 Benson (Director-Ball State), Henry Woloson (Wayne State)**



TIED FOR 1st PLACE IN 2-MAN DEBATE

Kentucky: Jim Flegle, Ben Jones, Mark Viehe, Michael Chapman



SEMI-FINALIST TEAM IN 2-MAN DEBATE

Wooster: Ron Ruskan, Forrest Conklin (Director-Northern Iowa), Jim McComas



SEMI-FINALIST TEAM IN 2-MAN DEBATE

Forest Conklin (Director-Northern Iowa), Kevin Baaske & Brad Bloch (Wisconsin-Milwaukee)



WINNING TEAM IN 4-MAN DEBATE

Samford: Steve McDonald, Timothy Zeiger, Brad Bishop (Coach), Georgia Fleming, John Benn



2nd PLACE TEAM IN 4-MAN DEBATE

Ohio State: Rich Babich, Bruce Meizlish, Joe O'Neil, Jim Purcell



3rd PLACE TEAM IN 4-MAN DEBATE

Kansas: Lynn Hursh, Jim Prentice, Phil Snow, Stewart Bishop



4th PLACE TEAM IN 4-MAN DEBATE

Capital: Vaughn Baltzly, Mark Zietlow, Paul Zietlow, Mark Chinnis



SUPERIORS IN PERSUASIVE SPEAKING

Frank England (Tennessee), John Tyson (Southern Alabama), Charles Willard (Director—Slippery Rock), Doug Sandage (Vanderbilt), Bob Shepard (Southern Alabama)



SUPERIOR EXTEMPORANEOUS SPEAKERS

Steve McDonald (Samford), David Broome (Southern Alabama), Mike Shadow (Director, Illinois), Eileen Redden (St. John's), Chuck Benedict (Southern Alabama)



Student speaker of the year being congratulated by Tournament Director. Kenneth E. Andersen (Illinois), John Bertolotti (Alabama)



Outgoing student president congratulates new president with 2nd vice-president looking on. Steve McDonald (Samford), Robert Tanenbaum (Miami-Florida), John Bertolotti (Alabama)

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES DEBATE RESULTS

Affirmative Teams

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| 1st Place: Indiana | 5-3 |
| 2nd Place: Loyola | 4-4 |
| 3rd Place: Kansas | 4-4 |
| 4th Place: Massachusetts | 4-4 |

Negative Teams

| | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| 1st Place: Vanderbilt | 8-0 |
| 2nd Place: Kansas | 7-1 |
| 3rd Place: Loyola | 7-1 |
| 4th Place: Illinois | 7-1 |

Certificates of Achievement

Superior—Affirmative

Anthony DiVincenzo, Loyola
Linda Stelter, Indiana
Kathy Tate, Illinois
Charles Whiteman, Kansas

Superior—Negative

Bill Hensley, Kansas
Michael Jirasek, Loyola
James Sebenius, Vanderbilt
Douglas Sandage, Vanderbilt

TWO-MAN DEBATE RESULTS

First and Second Place
Kentucky A and Kentucky B

Semifinal Round

Kentucky A defeated Wooster

Kentucky B defeated Wisconsin-
Milwaukee B

Quarterfinal Round

Wooster defeated Northern Iowa B
Kentucky A defeated Vermont

Kentucky B defeated Northern Iowa A
Wisconsin-Milwaukee B defeated
Brown

Octafinal Round

Northern Iowa B defeated Kansas A
Wooster defeated Northwestern B
Vermont defeated Northwestern A
Kentucky A defeated Butler

Northern Iowa A defeated Texas Tech
Kentucky B defeated Miami A
Brown defeated Brigham Young A
Wisconsin-Milwaukee B defeated
Kansas B

Certificates of Achievement

David Schiller, Northern Iowa
Richard Horrow, Northwestern
Alan Loewinsohn, Northwestern
Christ Troupis, Northwestern

Lydia Beebe, Kansas
Benjamin Jones, Kentucky
James McComas, Wooster
William Russel, Kansas

FOUR-MAN DEBATE RESULTS

| | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| FIRST PLACE: | Samford University | 13-3 |
| SECOND PLACE: | Ohio State University | 12-4 |
| THIRD PLACE: | University of Kansas | 11-5 (773 pts.) |
| FOURTH PLACE: | Capital University | 11-5 (723 pts.) |
| FIFTH PLACE: | College of Wooster | 11-5 (710 pts.) |

Certificates of Achievement

Superior—Affirmative
Tim Zeiger, Samford
Stewart Bishop, Kansas
Mike Gibbons, Butler
Frank England, Tennessee

Superior—Negative
Georgia Fleming, Samford
Steve McDonald, Samford
Jim Prentice, Kansas
Phil Snow, Kansas

STUDENT CONGRESS AWARDS

Certificates of Achievement—Superior

Bruce Beye, Kansas State
 Hal Langford, Clemson
 Sammy Williams, Clemson
 Henry Woloson, Wayne State

Certificates of Achievement—Excellent

Paul Driscoll, Mankato State
 Tommy Lavender, Clemson
 Aubrey Miller, Samford
 Mary Ann Moody, Brigham Young
 Chris Berwanger, Creighton

PERSUASIVE SPEAKING RESULTS

Certificates of Achievement—Superior

Frank England, Tennessee
 John Tyson, Southern Alabama
 Doug Sandage, Vanderbilt
 Bob Shepard, Southern Alabama

Certificates of Achievement—Excellent

May Jean Go, Tennessee
 Mac Haddow, Brigham Young
 Ralph Prisco, Pace
 Tim Zeiger, Samford

EXTEMPORANEOUS SPEAKING RESULTS

Certificates of Achievement—Superior

Steve McDonald, Samford
 David Broome, Southern Alabama
 Eileen Redden, St. John's
 Chuck Benedict, Southern Alabama

Certificates of Achievement—Excellent

John Benn, Samford
 David Bruce, St. John's
 Mary Ann Moody, Brigham Young
 Henry Woloson, Wayne State

DSR-TKA NATIONAL COUNCIL MINUTES

December 27, 1972

The meeting was called to order by President Cripe at 4 p.m. Conklin was appointed to act as Secretary. Present—Cripe, Huber, Weiss, Ross, Ziegelmüller, Beard, Kimball, Friedenber, McGuire, Moorhouse, Conklin, McBath, Bertolotti, Andersen, Cook, Adamson, McConkey.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as printed in the Speaker and Gavel.

The President announced a change in the agenda in order to consider the procedure for selecting the 1973 DSR-TKA participant in the National Debate Tournament.

Ziegelmüller moved that the NDT Committee be informed that DSR-TKA will select a participant and that the President appoint a special committee to design the procedure for making the selection. Seconded, the motion passed.

President Cripe appointed Ziegelmüller, Cook, and Bertolotti to the committee and requested that they report at the 2nd session of the council.

Reports from Officers:

Vice-President—Reported that he had only received reports from half of the Governors.

Secretary—No report.

Treasurer—(See Treasurer's report in Appendix I). Huber moved that the Treasurer be empowered to send a letter to the 115 schools (who did not pay the chapter assessment in 1971-72) reminding them of the \$20.00 obligation for this year and of last year's obligation of \$25.00. Each of the one-hundred fifteen schools will also receive a bill for last year's dues. The Treasurer is also to provide a mailing to the remaining schools reminding them of this year's obligation. Seconded, the motion passed.

Friedenberg moved that the Treasurer notify the Regional Governors of the chapters in their area who were delinquent in paying the chapter assessment. Seconded, the motion passed.

The Treasurer reported the possibility of purchasing less expensive keys.

Huber moved that henceforth all Speaker of the Year and Distinguished Alumni award certificates be laminated upon a special plaque. Seconded, the motion passed.

Editor—(See Appendix II). Ziegelmüller moved to commend the Editor for his work in publishing the Speaker and Gavel. Seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

Historian—Reported that he has prepared the History of DSR-TKA for printing. The problems he faces are (1) whether to print the pamphlet with or without cover, (2) how to distribute the Histories, and (3) to whom the Histories should be sent. The council agreed that (1) the Histories would be sent to the chapters with the mailing of applications for new members; (2) 1000 copies would be printed and one copy sent to each chapter for the next three years and to each new member.

Student President—No report.

Trustee—Absent.

Regional Governors Reports:

Region 1—John Lynch—Absent.

Region 2—Raymond Beard—(See Appendix III).

Region 3—Clark Kimball—Reported that he hasn't compiled the information about the status of the chapters in the region. They will continue the Regional Conference next year.

Region 4—Joe Wetherby—Absent.

Region 5—Robert Friedenberg—Reported that had held a Regional Tournament last year. At the coaches' meeting, the director was asked to make changes in the tournament format. These changes will be implemented next year.

Region 6—Vernon McGuire—Reported that of the five chapters in the Region, three host tournaments. All chapters are active in forensic competition. Due to small size of the Region, no Regional Tournament was held. There is a possibility of a new chapter being established at U. of Texas at Arlington. All chapters but one initiated members last year.

Region 7—Mel Moorhouse—The Region has 13 chapters but they are not interested in holding a Regional Tournament. Three chapters are not active in forensics at this time. At the Wichita Tournament, a tournament within the tournament was conducted for the DSR-TKA chapters attending. Kansas State has asked if the school could also sponsor a PKD chapter. (The Governor was instructed by the Council to say no to the Kansas State request. An earlier agreement between DSR-TKA and PKD makes this impossible.)

Region 8—Bernard Brock—Absent.

Region 9—George Adamson—Reported that all chapters in the Region but two attended the National Conference at the U. of New Mexico. All chapters in the Region seem to be in satisfactory shape except the one at the University of Denver. The Governor will check on the status of this chapter.

Region 10—Robert Griffin—Absent. (The President reported he had attempted to contact this Governor but had not received an answer. Adamson reported he believed that Griffin had retired. Thus there is a need to appoint a new Governor with the approval of the Council.)

Committee Reports:

National Conference—George Adamson—Budget for 1973 conference submitted by Kenneth Andersen. (See Appendix IV.)

McGuire moved that the National Conference Budget be approved. Seconded. The motion passed.

The chairman reported that two chapters have offered bids to host the 1974 National Conference. Pace College and the University of Massachusetts. The U. of Mass. offered two dates: April 10-12 and the last week in March.

It was pointed out by Conklin and Andersen that 80% of the colleges and universities were finishing their first term before Christmas and thus the spring break was not coming at Easter for most schools. They suggested that the Council should seriously consider holding the National Conference during the last part of March on an annual basis in order to attract more participants.

Huber offered to host next year's National Conference at the University of Vermont.

Andersen moved that the 1974 National Conference be held during the last week of March at the University of Massachusetts. Seconded. The motion passed.

Standards—Forrest Conklin—Reported no applications for new chapters had been received.

Research and Publications—James McBath—Reported that he was searching for a publisher for the debate textbook sponsored by DSR-TKA.

Distinguished Alumni Awards—Annabel Hagood—Absent.

Speaker of the Year—Peter Kane—The committee members will receive a ballot to rank order the nominees for the award. The ballot is expected to be sent out soon.

Constitution Revision—Gifford Blyton—Absent.

Special Reports:

National Questions Committee Representative—David Zarefsky—Absent.

Association of College Honor Societies Representative—Henry Eubank—Absent.

The meeting adjourned at 7:00 p.m.

December 28, 1972

The meeting was called to order by President Cripe at 7:15 p.m. Present—Cripe, Moorhouse, Hagood, Cook, Beard, Huber, McGuire, Ziegelmüller, Blyton, McConkey, Ross, Kimball, Conklin, Zarefsky, Bertolotti.

Committee Reports: (continued)

Distinguished Alumni Awards—Annabel Hagood—Reported the decision on the 1973 awards would be completed by March 1.

Suggested that the citations not be read at the National Conference dinner unless the recipient is present. The Council approved.

Huber moved that the Distinguished Alumni Committee be authorized to draw up rules for awarding the Distinguished Alumni Awards. Seconded. The motion passed.

Constitutional Revision—Gifford Blyton—Reported that the committee will begin action by mail immediately and will meet at the Spring Conference.

Ziegelmüller presented the following report of the Special Committee on the procedure for selecting the DSR-TKA participant at the 1973 National Debate Tournament:

1. The President of DSR-TKA will appoint a person to be assigned the function of 'NDT Coordinator.'

2. The Coordinator will devise a participation form which will include a record of a chapter's participation in DSR-TKA Regional and National Tournaments for the past three years and the number of students initiated during the past three years.

3. He will obtain copies of the regular NDT at-large bid application forms.

4. Teams wishing to be considered for the DSR-TKA bid should obtain copies of the participation form and the bid application forms and return the completed forms to the Coordinator before March 15.

5. Copies of the forms will be submitted by the Coordinator to each member of an NDT selection committee.

6. The committee will be composed of one representative from each of the ten DSR-TKA Regions. The representatives will be selected by a poll in which the chapter sponsors in each Region will be asked to recommend, in order of preference, three active coaches in the Region. The committee

member will be determined by a composite of the rankings. The Regional Governors will be asked to conduct the polls. If for any reason, a Regional Governor does not conduct a poll, the Coordinator will do so.

7. The committee will make its selection based on team record and participation in DSR-TKA. At a minimum, a chapter must have attended at least one DSR-TKA Regional or National Tournament and have initiated one new member in the preceding three years. Beyond that, participation will be weighted according to the discretion of committee members.

8. Committee members will rank all entries. The Coordinator will determine the recipient of the bid based on a composite of the rankings.

9. Rankings will be made after NDT District Tournaments, and the recipient will be announced on March 30.

Huber moved to amend by adding to the proposal that the DSR-TKA budget allocate \$100.00 to defray the expense of the selection procedure. Seconded. The motion passed.

Huber moved to strike the words "have attended at least one DSR-TKA Regional or National Tournament and" in paragraph 7. Seconded. The motion was defeated.

Clark moved that the report be adopted. Seconded. The motion passed.

After additional discussion, Moorhouse moved to reconsider the report. Seconded. The motion passed.

Conklin moved to parallel the dates for the selection of the DSR-TKA representative to the National Debate Tournament with those for the selection of the first at-large bids of the NDT. Seconded. The motion passed.

Huber moved to refer the report back to the committee which will be expanded with two additional members, and empower the committee to take action on the report. Seconded. The motion passed.

President Cripe appointed Kimball and Moorhouse to the committee. The committee will meet on December 29 at 3 p.m.

Additional Reports:

National Questions Committee—Representative David Zarefsky—The committee is examining new methods of selecting 1973-74 National debate question. Many DSR-TKA schools seem to favor the use of multiple questions during the year.

The meeting adjourned at 8:20.

NIXON'S SECOND (HORTATORY) INAUGURAL

DAN F. HAHN

Political scientist Murray Edelman has identified four styles of political language: hortatory, legal, administrative and bargaining.¹ One of these styles, hortatory, is the style most often analyzed by rhetoricians—because it is language which exhorts and/or encourages the audience by earnest appeal or argument.

While Edelman's examples of hortatory language are all drawn from the decision-making arena, I decided to examine a ritualistic address to see if the Edelman "rules" "fit." This effort *can* be seen as one of idle curiosity; however, the real reason for the attempt was my desire to find a typology which would provide a handle for analyzing Nixon's Second Inaugural—an address which clearly did not fit the other three styles identified by Edelman.

One major key to hortatory language is that it is directed to the masses.² Symbolically, this serves to uplift the masses by demonstrating to them their own importance. Rhetorically, this identification between speaker and audience has the effect of heightening the ethos of the speaker. That is, the audience is pleased that the speaker considers them important and attaches more weight to his words due to the consideration he has shown them. It is an ancient example of *quid pro quo*, of "you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours."

Richard Nixon, the most important American politician, delivering what is often considered a President's most important speech, certainly directed himself to the masses. Even without going into the homely homilies upholding the virtues of hard work, fair play and other myths of the Silent Majority, Nixon's homage to the masses is obvious. Consider, for example, these phrases from the introduction of the address: "When WE met her four years ago . . . as WE meet here today, WE stand . . . the central question before US is: how shall WE use . . . let US resolve that this era WE are about to enter . . . let US resolve that . . . in which WE renew the spirit . . . as WE enter our third . . ."³ Even without any content attached to these phrases, it is obvious that Nixon is emphasizing the importance of the masses. He makes it sound as though we are all equal, all involved, all important. He has fulfilled the first criterion of hortatory language.

However, according to his earlier behavior, this importance of the masses strikes one as a new phenomenon in Nixonian language. Examining earlier speeches, Ruth Gonchar and I concluded, ". . . since Nixon wants to be viewed as a 'big man in big affairs' who is not afraid to take action, the personal pronoun 'I' will generally be followed by action, proposal, or

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¹ Murray Edelman, *The Symbolic Uses of Politics*. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1967, pp. 134-149.

² *Ibid.*, p. 135.

³ Richard Nixon, "A Transcript of President Nixon's Second Inaugural Address to the Nation," *The New York Times*, January 21, 1973, p. 32.

warning verbs, while 'We' pronouns will be used in the subordinate position of carrying out or in the receptive position of reaping the benefits of the 'I' actions. The formula, then, is: I act, and we receive the benefits of my actions."⁴

So what happened to the "formula?" Is there—finally—a "new Nixon?" His language in the introduction would seem to indicate that there is—but it is a false indication, a "Nixon-the Magnanimous" gesture. The true Nixon comes through in the conclusion when we discover who the real decision-maker is and what our role is to be: "Today I ask your prayers that in the years ahead I may have God's help in making decisions that are right for America. . . ."⁵ Nixon utilizes hortatory language and thus fulfills the Edelman schema, but he is still the President—make no mistake about that!

The second major criterion for hortatory language is that it emphasize logic, thus assuring the masses that ". . . logic and adequate data will guide political agencies."⁶ I would argue that Richard Nixon fulfills this criterion in his Second Inaugural, although how he does so is not immediately obvious. That is, he does not declare that reason will be his guide and all problems will be solved with the aid of logicians. Rather, he demonstrates his own "logical" approach through what I call the law of semantic equality. That is, the grammatical structure and word choices which he employs seem to say, 'look how calm and logical I am being.' For instance, and this is just one of many possible examples, Nixon says "Just as America's role is indispensable in preserving the world's peace, so is each nation's role indispensable in preserving its own peace."⁷ The parallel structure of the sentence argues rationality; the parallel word choices argue rationality. But the argument is highly irrational. The given, the indispensability of America in preserving peace, is based upon the fact that other nations are too weak to preserve peace. Therefore, the conclusion that other nations must preserve their own peace is illogical. Or, stated the other way, if other nations were capable of preserving the peace, America would not have an INDISPENSABLE role in preserving peace.⁸ Regardless, the point remains that the structure and word choices suggest a rationality which the content belies. The form (or structure) is persuasive in much the same way that 36-24-36 is persuasive, i.e., regardless of the unrevealed and unexamined content.

Thus, Nixon's Second Inaugural fulfills the two major requirements which Edelman posits for hortatory language. But our task is not completed—for Edelman also identifies two minor requirements: ambiguity and emotional fervor.⁹

⁴ Ruth M. Gonchar and Dan F. Hahn, "The Predictable Strategies of Richard Nixon," convention paper, S.C.A., New Orleans, La., Dec. 29, 1970. For a similar treatment see Dan F. Hahn, "Old Rhetoric in Old Bottles," *Speaker and Gavel*, 8 (March, 1971), pp. 70-72.

⁵ Nixon, *op. cit.*, p. 32.

⁶ Edelman, *op. cit.*, p. 135.

⁷ Nixon, *op. cit.*, p. 32.

⁸ There is a third possibility, of course, which is that peace can only be preserved if all nations commit to the struggle whatever resources they are able; but if this is what Nixon meant then he wasted our time in preaching truisms. As important members of the important masses, we deserved better.

⁹ Edelman, *op. cit.*, p. 137.

Ambiguities are useful, of course, because they leave the auditors free to supply their own contents for the ambiguities and thus persuade themselves. One does not have to go far into the address to find just such ambiguity: "Let us resolve that this era will be what it can become: A time of great responsibilities greatly borne, in which we renew the spirit and the promise of America as we enter our third century as a nation."¹⁰ Beautiful! The lines could have been spoken by any politician from Abbie Hoffman on the Left to Robert Welch on the Right. The sentence has absolutely no content; the auditors are completely free to envision whatever future they desire.

Finally, hortatory language utilizes emotional fervor in order to prove (a) the battle is real, (b) the stakes are important, and (c) the drama is gripping.

Again, Nixon fulfills the criteria. The battle is real because there are still countries attempting to impose their will on others, there is still a danger of confrontation between the great powers, and walls of hostility still divide the world. The stakes are important because, "Unless we in America work to preserve the peace, there will be no peace. Unless we in America work to preserve freedom, there will be no freedom."¹¹ And the drama is gripping: "We are embarking here today on an era that presents challenges as great as those of any nation, or any generation, has ever faced."¹²

There is, however, one factor about emotional fervor in which this speech does not jibe with the Edelman formulation, and that is when he says that blatant emotionalism, while cropping up occasionally, is quelled rather quickly. I do not find any quelling in this speech. That may be because Edelman set up the criteria for decision-making hortatory language and I have tried to apply it to a ritualistic address. I think, however, that the difference probably stems from the ambiguity of emotionalism—from the fact that what for some people is merely a statement of ultimate truth is for others an over-emotional ranting of patriotic pap. And I am likely to react to Nixon in this latter way, for it still embarrasses me to admit that he is President of the United States . . . and when his face appears on the television screen I don't know whether to cry or giggle. During the Second Inaugural I giggled.

¹⁰ Nixon, *op. cit.*, p. 32.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² *Ibid.*

DELTA SIGMA RHO-TAU KAPPA ALPHA

Budget for 1973-74 (Adopted April, 1973)

INCOME

| | | |
|---|-----------|------------------|
| Investment Income | \$4200.00 | |
| Charters | 100.00 | |
| 300 Student Initiations & Chap. Assess. | 3000.00 | |
| | | <u>\$7300.00</u> |

DISBURSEMENTS

Speaker and Gavel:

| | | |
|--|-----------|------------------|
| Issues | \$3000.00 | |
| Editor's Office | 200.00 | |
| Printing | 150.00 | |
| President's Office | 150.00 | |
| Secretary's Office | 600.00 | |
| Treasurer's Office | 75.00 | |
| Historian's Office | 50.00 | |
| Maintenance of Records | 700.00 | |
| Association of College Honor Societies | | |
| Dues and Expenses | 100.00 | |
| SCA Committee on Debate-Disc. | 225.00 | |
| Membership Certificates | 300.00 | |
| Awards: | | |
| Speaker-of-the-Year | 50.00 | |
| Distinguished Alumni Committee | 100.00 | |
| NFL Trophy | 100.00 | |
| Student Council | 100.00 | |
| Bank Interest | 125.00 | |
| Insurance | 30.00 | |
| Repayment of Bank Loan | 800.00 | |
| Contingency | 300.00 | |
| | | <u>\$7155.00</u> |
| Hoped for margin | | <u>145.00</u> |
| | | 7300.00 |
| \$25.00-Projected Student Initiation & Chapter Fees | \$4750.00 | |
| \$20.00-Actual Student Initiation & Chapter Fees | \$3800.00 | |
| Projected Difference | | \$950.00 |
| Projected Surplus Margin | | \$250.00 |

DELTA SIGMA RHO-TAU KAPPA ALPHA

1971-72

INCOME

| | ACTUAL | BUDGETED |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| Initiation Fees | \$1308.00 | \$1200.00 |
| Keys | 265.00 | |
| Charter | 100.00 | 200.00 |
| Investment Income | 4359.64 | 4000.00 |
| TKA Royalty | 137.60 | |
| I Certificate | 2.00 | |
| Chapter Fees | 1850.00 | 4750.00 |
| Bank Loan | 2000.00 | |
| | <u>\$10022.24</u> | |

DISBURSEMENTS

| | | |
|--|------------------|-----------|
| <i>Speaker-Gavel</i> | \$3131.68 | \$3900.00 |
| Keys | 793.36 | |
| Printing & Postage | 25.02 | 150.00 |
| President's Office | 200.00 | 200.00 |
| Secretary's Office | 1000.00 | 1000.00 |
| Treasurer's Office | 200.00 | 200.00 |
| Historian's Office | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Maintenance of Records | 295.66 | 700.00 |
| American College Honor Societies | 319.72 | 200.00 |
| SCA Committee | 392.75 | 300.00 |
| Membership Certificates | 302.42 | 250.00 |
| Awards | 87.77 | 75.00 |
| Student Council | 250.00 | 250.00 |
| Bad Checks | 27.50 | |
| National Conference | 689.56 | 800.00 |
| Miscellaneous: | | |
| Landreth-McGrew Insurance | \$ 33.00 | |
| Bank Interest | 35.00 | |
| Current Criticism | 530.00 | |
| Allen Press | 164.47 | |
| Bank Interest | 68.06 | |
| Bank Interest | 7.00 | |
| Balfour | 85.99 | |
| Balfour | 5.35 | |
| | <u>928.87</u> | 100.00 |
| | \$8744.31 | |
| Actual Income (minus bank loans) | \$8022.24 | |
| Actual Disbursements | 8744.31 | |
| | <u>\$ 722.07</u> | |
| Deficit | \$ 722.07 | |
| Less 1971-72 Chapter Dues collected in 1972-73 | 425.00 | |
| | <u>\$ 297.07</u> | |

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