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SPEAKER OF THE YEAR

DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN

Each year Delta Sigma Rho-Tau Kappa seeks to honor an individual who has contributed to maintaining the rhetorical standards our society endorses. We present the Speaker of the Year Award in the belief that by honoring one individual we promote the advancement of effective public discourse. Usually, this award is not given for a single speech or for speeches representing a single cause, but, rather, is made to an individual who, over a period of time and in speeches considering a variety of issues, has made a significant contribution to American rhetoric. The 1975 Speaker of the Year provides a partial exception to that standard, for, while his career as a public speaker certainly makes him worthy of the award, it was a single, powerful speech that brought him to the forefront of public attention.

Daniel P. Moynihan, academician, social scientist, and civil servant, has filled many important positions in the United States. As Director of the Social Research Institute of Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as an advisor to the President of the United States, and as United States Ambassador to the United Nations he has continuously demonstrated the capacity for a thoughtful and forceful presentation of ideas. His energy and his effectiveness have made him a worthy recipient of our award and it is with pleasure that I name, on behalf of the Speaker of the Year Committee, the 1975 Delta Sigma Rho-Tau Kappa Alpha Speaker of the Year—Daniel P. Moynihan.

Kassian Kovalcheck
Chair
Speaker of the Year Committee
Representative Marvin Esch from Ann Arbor, Michigan, has served four terms in Congress and is currently considered the front-runner for the Michigan G.O.P. Senatorial nomination. The Detroit News has praised him for “sound and stable” leadership.

Prior to his distinguished political career, Congressman Esch contributed his talents to the field of forensics. During the 'fifties and 'sixties, he taught and administered the forensics program at Wayne State University and very ably served DSK-TKA as one of its regional governors. His students were frequent award winners in the individual events of the National DSR-TKA Conferences during that period.

Because Representative Marvin Esch has contributed sound leadership in forensics and the shaping of public policy in Congress, the Wayne State University Chapter of DSR-TKA has nominated Mr. Esch for a Distinguished Alumni Award. The selection committee agrees that this nomination does credit to our society and is pleased to name Congressman Esch a Distinguished Alumnus.
DELTA SIGMA RHO-TAU KAPPA ALPHA
DISTINGUISHED ALUMNA AWARD

ANNABEL D. HAGOOD

Professor Annabel Dunham Hagood has served the profession, the field of forensics, and the University of Alabama since she began in 1946 as an instructor at Alabama. Her record is one of outstanding leadership, excellent teaching and scholarly contributions.

She served as President of the American Forensics Association, 1956–57, President of Tau Kappa Alpha, 1960–62, and was re-elected in 1962 to complete the merger between Delta Sigma Rho and Tau Kappa Alpha. She currently chairs the National Debate Tournament Committee. At the university she has chaired the Department of Speech and the Arts and Sciences Faculty Senate. In 1975 she became the first president of the University Faculty Senate. Her careful organization of the senate gave the faculty an effective voice in university affairs and a chance to shape the future course of the university.

In 1965 the students named her the Outstanding Professor in the university. Her teams are always respected: two have earned national championships in the NDT and three of her students have participated on International Debate Teams. Among her publications is the recent paper published as the chapter "Theory and Practice in Forensics," in Forensics as Communication: The Argumentative Perspective.

Professor Hagood is truly a distinguished alumna of DSR-TKA and the Society is honored in acknowledging her accomplishments.
DELTA SIGMA RHO-TAU KAPPA ALPHA
DISTINGUISHED ALUMNI AWARD

RAYMOND E. HAYES

Seldom has our society had the privilege of naming two people from the same chapter in one year for the Distinguished Alumni Award. Such is the case this year. Raymond E. Hayes of the General Motors Corporation is another alumnus of the Wayne State University Chapter who has brought distinction to DSR-TKA through contributions to his profession.

Mr. Hayes is presently the Director of Field Operations for the General Motors Public Relations Staff. He received his B.A. in 1939 from Wayne State University and served as an enlisted man and an officer in the United States Navy during World War II. In 1945, he returned to General Motors and has been responsible for a number of G.M.'s successful public relations programs.

Mr. Hayes was for many years active in the California Junior Chamber of Commerce and is currently taking an active role in the Public Relations Society of America. One of his more important contributions has been made through his directorship of Motor Enterprises Incorporated, a G.M. subsidiary which provides low cost loans to minority businesses. In 1970, Mr. Hayes received the Wayne State University “Distinguished Alumni Award” for providing strong leadership in the University Alumni Association.

Because Raymond E. Hayes has dedicated his life to excellence in public communication, DSR-TKA is pleased to name Mr. Hayes among its more distinguished alumni.
Jayne Ann Woods was named State Fairest of the Fair, Miss Commodore, Miss Nashville, First Runner-up Miss Tennessee, and she is the mother of two lovely children. Jayne Ann Woods was also state champion in high school debate, a graduate *cum laude* in political science from Vanderbilt University, recipient of a J.D. from the Vanderbilt School of Law with primary study and dissertation in taxation, and she is presently the Commissioner of the Department of Revenue, State of Tennessee.

Prior to entering state service, Ms. Woods has been a practicing attorney in Nashville, member of the Board of Directors and an officer in the Tennessee Valley Broadcasting Corporation and the Townsend Broadcasting Corporation, a founder and organizer of several banks in the state of Tennessee, and an active member in the Nashville and Tennessee Bar Associations. She has also been active in the Women’s movement, serving as Chairperson of the Nashville Women’s Political Caucus and holding membership in the National Organization for Women and the Federation of Democratic Women. In addition to these many activities, Ms. Woods has given her time unsparingly to charitable organizations and to her alma mater as a special lecturer.

Jayne Ann Woods becomes the youngest recipient of the Distinguished Alumna Award. Her intelligence and her energy have been devoted to family, community, and career. Her accomplishments provide a model for the aspirations of women in a changing world. In naming Jayne Ann Woods a Distinguished Alumna, the society points to the future by recognizing a remarkable career in the making.
DELTA SIGMA RHO-TAU KAPPA ALPHA
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

JOSEPH WETHERBY

Professor Joseph Wetherby, Regional Governor of Region IV of DSR-TKA and Professor at Duke University, was honored for his extensive distinguished service to the society.

DELTA SIGMA RHO-TAU KAPPA ALPHA
NATIONAL OFFICERS

Pictured at the recent National Conference are Jack Howe, Treasurer; George Ziegelmüller, President; Norma Cook, Vice-President. (Bert Gross, Secretary, was absent at the time of the picture.)
1976–77 STUDENT OFFICERS

Peter Quist, University of Georgia, was elected student president of Delta Sigma Rho-Tau Kappa Alpha at the meeting of the Student Council at Knoxville. Quist served as first vice-president last year. The other student officers are: Sue Prokop, Ohio University, first vice-president; John Davidson, University of Illinois, second vice-president; and David Bond, University of Alabama, secretary.

In addition to the typical duties of their offices, each officer has special responsibilities within the national organization. President Quist serves as a member of the National Conference Planning Committee and represents the students on the National Council. Vice-president Prokop is in charge of the selection of the Student Speaker of the Year for 1976–77. Second Vice-president Davidson becomes an Associate Editor of Speaker and Gavel. Secretary Bond will be a member of the Speaker of the Year Committee.

The Student Council, which meets annually, is made up of delegates from chapters in attendance at the national conference.

1976–77 REGIONAL STUDENT REPRESENTATIVES

The National Student Council has voted to create the office of Regional Student Representative. Each region of DSR-TKA is to have two student representatives (from different schools) elected by the students from that region at the annual meeting of the National Student Council. If no students from a region are present, the Regional Governor shall appoint the student representatives.

The Regional Student Representatives will coordinate the activities of the students in the region, encourage the formation of regional student councils (to meet at such activities as regional DSR-TKA tournaments), and keep the regional governor informed of student needs. The Representatives will present a report on the status of their region to the Executive Committee of the National Student Council and ensure representation of their region at the meeting of the National Student Council.

REGIONAL STUDENT REPRESENTATIVES 1976–77

Region  I  Nick Burnett, Massachusetts, and Rick Hayes, Vermont.
Region  II Martha Haesloop, St. John's, and an appointee of James J. Hall, Governor.
Region  III To be appointed by John Morello, Governor.
Region  IV Donald Lively, Georgia, and Steve Kratsch, Vanderbilt.
Region  V Debbie McCully, Wayne State, and Randy Loser, Butler.
Region  VI To be appointed by Vernon R. McGuire, Governor.
Region  VII Margy Layton, Iowa State, and Darla Schmitt, Wichita State.
Region  VIII Bruce Jones, Mankato State, and an appointee of Larry Schnoor, Governor.
Region  IX To be appointed by Wayne Callaway, Governor.
Region  X To be appointed by John DeBross, Governor.
Jim Prentice of the University of Kansas, Student Speaker of the Year, is congratulated by Thomas Kane, National Conference Planning Committee Chair.

1976 DSR-TKA NATIONAL CONFERENCE

The University of Tennessee at Knoxville hosted the 1976 National Conference of Delta Sigma Rho-Tau Kappa Alpha March 24–27. Professor Norma Cook served as Conference Director. More than fifty chapters of the Society were represented. The National Conference Planning Committee responsible for planning included Tom Kane, chair, Raymond Beaty, Skip Coulter, Jack Rhodes, Howard Steinberg, Robert Weiss, David Zarefsky, and Norma Cook, ex officio. The committee members served as event directors with the assistance of Bill Halton, Mark Olive, Glynis Holm, and Billy Sams of the University of Tennessee and Mae Jean Go of the University of Illinois.

The results of the Forensics events are summarized on the following pages.
TWO PERSON DEBATE RESULTS

Final Round
Kansas A defeated Vanderbilt

Semifinal Round
Vanderbilt defeated Massachusetts B  Kansas A was advanced over Kansas B

Quarterfinal Round
Massachusetts B defeated Pittsburgh A  Kansas A defeated Pittsburgh A
Vanderbilt defeated Utah B  Kansas B defeated Southwest Missouri B

Octafinal Round
Massachusetts B defeated Wake Forest A  Pittsburgh A defeated Madison B
Pittsburgh B defeated Ohio  Kansas A defeated Southern California
Vanderbilt defeated Massachusetts A  Southwest Missouri B defeated Florida A
Utah defeated Georgia B  Kansas B defeated Kentucky B

TOP EIGHT SPEAKERS
1. Kelley Beck, Utah
2. Mary McLean, Wake Forest
3. Kathy Zickert, Vanderbilt
4. Todd Woodbury, Wake Forest
5. Gary Harris, Pittsburgh
6. Robin Rowland, Kansas
7. Dave Cicola, Pittsburgh
8. Guy Campisano, Kentucky

Finalists in two-person debate were Kathy Zickery and Steve Kratsch of Vanderbilt and Frank Cross and Robin Rowland of the University of Kansas.
Semifinalists in two-person debate were Jim Prentice and Phil Snow of the University of Kansas and Alan Rosenbloom and Nick Burnett of the University of Massachusetts.

The three top speakers in two-person debate were Mary McLean, Wake Forest University; Kelley Beck, University of Utah; and Kathy Zickert, Vanderbilt University.
CONTEMPORARY ISSUES DEBATE RESULTS

First Place: Duke University (13–3; 399 team points)
Second Place: Butler University (13–3; 367 team points)
Third Place: Vanderbilt University (12–4)
Fourth Place: DePauw University affirmative and University of Illinois negative (11–5)

Certificates of Achievement

Affirmative
1. Randy Loser, Butler University
2. Craig Merritt, Duke University
3. Brian Roe, Duke University
4. Jack Guest, Butler University

Negative
1. Joe Pollard, Duke University
2. Ron Walker, Duke University
3. Andy Titus, Vanderbilt University
4. Lynn Bajec, Ohio University

The first place unit in contemporary issues was from Duke University: Joe Pollard, Brian Roe, Coach Joseph Wetherby, Ron Walker and Craig Merritt.
EXTEMPORANEOUS SPEAKING RESULTS

Certificates of Achievement—Superior

Jack Thomas, Ohio University
Charles Crossno, Southwest Missouri State University
Charles Juntikka, Wayne State University
Lynn Bajec, Ohio University

Certificates of Achievement—Excellent

Diane Henson, Iowa State University
Gary Padgett, Morehead State University
Al Rosenbloom, University of Massachusetts
Martha Haesloop, St. John’s University

Superior Award Winners in Extemporaneous Speaking: Jack Thomas, Lynn Bajec, Charles Juntikka and Charles Crossno.
PERSUASIVE SPEAKING RESULTS

Certificates of Achievement—Superior

Deadra Longworth, Mankato State University
Laurie Heuermann, Ohio University
Chip Letzgus, Ohio University
Sandy Gregory, Western Kentucky University

Certificates of Achievement—Excellent

Corwin Guinn, Western Kentucky University
Sue Prokop, Ohio University
Michele Gibellino, Muskingum College
Steve Hollon, Muskingum College

Superior award winners in Persuasive Speaking: Laurie Heuermann, Sandy Gregory, Chip Letzgus and Deadra Longworth.
ORAL INTERPRETATION RESULTS

Certificates of Achievement—Superior

Leif Crowe, University of North Carolina at Greensboro
Scott Krohn, Ohio University
John Cassese, Ohio University
Helen Warren, Southwestern Missouri State University

Certificates of Achievement—Excellent

Marsha Smith, Ohio University
Deborah Gutermuth, Morehead State University
Rick Larmers, Mankato State University
Tony Myers, Indiana State University

Superior Award Winners in Interpretation: Leif Crowe, Helen Warren, John Cassese and Scott Krohn.
STUDENT CONGRESS RESULTS

Certificate of Achievement—Superior

J. Michael Baxley, Clemson University
Neal Clamp, Clemson University
John P. Davidson III, University of Illinois
Christopher C. Farrell, St. Anselm’s College

Certificate of Achievement—Excellent

Dean Douglas, DePauw University
Bruce G. Jones, Mankato State University
F. Stone Workman, Clemson University
Steven L. Wright, Clemson University

Superior Award Winners in Student Congress: Chris Farrell, John Davidson, J. Michael Baxley and Neal Clamp.
LEGISLATION ADOPTED BY DSR-TKA
STUDENT CONGRESS: 1976

Forty-nine students from eighteen colleges participated in the 1976 Student Congress at the National Conference. Speaker of the Assembly was Neal Clamp of Clemson University, and the Clerk was Alice Mahaffey of Manchester College. The following constitutes a record of the bills and resolutions passed by this assembly.

CONGRESS BILL NUMBER 1
Majority Bill by the Conference Committee on Freedom of Religion: Peggy Shevsky, Wayne State; Dave Sively, Hanover; Carol Mitas, Newberry; Alice Mahaffey, Manchester.

AN ACT to provide for the accountability of tax-exempt organizations.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS OF DELTA SIGMA RHO-TAU KAPPA ALPHA:

That all tax-exempt organizations shall submit independent audits to the federal government. These audits shall be available for publication.

CONGRESS BILL NUMBER 2
Unanimous Bill by the Joint Conference Committee on Freedom of the Press.

AN ACT to guarantee and qualify immunity conferred on mass media journalists by the First Amendment.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS OF DELTA SIGMA RHO-TAU KAPPA ALPHA:

Section 1. That generally no mass media journalist shall be required in any proceeding, legal or otherwise, to disclose the confidential source of any information, published or not, obtained in the gathering, receiving, or processing of information for any communication medium. A journalist shall be punished or adjudged in contempt for refusing to disclose his source in a court of law only in the following cases:

A. When the Grand Jury deems that concealing the source of such information poses a clear and present danger to human life.
B. When concealing the source of such information pertains to matters of national security during a time of declared war.
C. When claiming such exceptions the government must demonstrate there is probable cause to believe that the reporter possesses specific information relevant to a specific violation of law; demonstrate that the information it seeks cannot be gained from sources other than the reporter; and demonstrate a compelling need for the information.

Section 2. Definitions:

A. A mass media journalist is defined as a publisher, editor, reporter, or other person connected with or employed by a newspaper, press association, or wire service; or a radio or television news reporter or other person connected with or employed by a radio or television station.

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B. A communication medium is defined as but not limited to any newspaper, press association, wire service, news or feature syndicate, radio or television station, book, magazine, periodical, pamphlet, or other published writing.

C. Information is defined as any written, oral, or pictorial news.

**CONGRESS BILL NUMBER 4**

Majority Bill by the Joint Conference Committee on Freedom of Speech.

AN ACT to ensure freedom of expression for students.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS OF DELTA SIGMA RHO-TAU KAPPA ALPHA:

Section 1. That no secondary, college or university student shall be discouraged from or denied equal access to and benefit of financial aid, class standing, employment, special educational opportunities such as work-study programs and assistantships, or the privileges of institutional facilities for any reason not directly involving scholarly competence. Access and benefit shall not be denied on the basis of interest and involvement with any international, national, state, or local political, moral, religious, or social issue as expressed or implied in any manner of public or private behavior not expressly prohibited by law. The foregoing prohibition shall not be construed to apply to scholarships, endowments, or other financial aids designed exclusively for students intending to follow specific areas of studies in which the involvement or interest in certain political, moral, religious, or social issue is an inherent characteristic.

Section 2. That students shall have equal treatment under law and institutional policy with regard to curfews, residence, freedom of expression, and symbolic speech (the wearing of arm bands, hair length, or manner of dress). Discrimination on the basis of sex, race, creed, nationality, academic class standing, social affiliation, or legal activities in which they engage is prohibited.

Section 3. That regulation of First and Fourteenth Amendment provisions in public and private schools shall be limited to constitutionally valid reasons for regulating speech, defined as acts which clearly endanger the ability of school officials to maintain the educational curriculum.

Section 4. That censorship of student press is justified only on the basis of standards of disruption herein stated, contemporary community standards as they apply to written material available to minors, and journalistic responsibility to comply with laws of libel.

Section 5. That regulation of freedom of speech and symbolic speech shall be justified only by constitutionally valid reasons: peaceable protest and demonstrations which do not threaten to violently disrupt educational activities shall not be punishable.

Section 6. That the right of petition shall not be abridged in any manner.

Section 7. That the student's freedom to assemble shall not be abridged except in the instance of violence.
Section 8. That enforcement shall be through existing legal structures, including punitive fines and the restriction of federal funds. Prompt action shall be encouraged, recognizing the transient status of students. Complainants shall be protected from institutional retribution.

Section 9. That provisions of this act shall be organized with relevant judicial precedent into a clear national policy on student rights. Said policy shall be incorporated into curricular guidelines and publicly and permanently posted in all secondary and post-secondary educational institutions.

CONGRESS BILL NUMBER 5

Majority Bill by the Joint Committee on the Freedom of Assembly, Robyn Ray (author), Wayne State.

AN ACT to oversee domestic surveillance operations of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS OF DELTA SIGMA RHO-TAU KAPPA ALPHA:

Section 1. That a Federal Judiciary Monitoring System be established to oversee domestic surveillance operations of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in order to protect the right of assembly.

A. Surveillance is the use of mechanical apparatus for eavesdropping as defined in Title III of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act.

Section 2. That the United States Supreme Court shall recommend to Congress seven Federal Judges, selected by geographic region, to be appointed by Congress with the duty of authorizing any domestic surveillance operation of the F.B.I.

A. Before the judge may grant permission for surveillance of any party, the F.B.I. must present evidence other than that acquired by surveillance that criminal conspiracy or other felonious acts are being committed. In emergency cases where none of the judges can be located, the F.B.I. shall have the right to begin surveillance. In these cases, the F.B.I. has 24 hours to reach a judge and be granted approval.

B. If admissible evidence which will lead to convictions (using current grand jury standards) cannot be obtained, the surveillance operation by the F.B.I. must be terminated. When approval for surveillance is denied, evidence derived from surveillance activities will be destroyed. The party under surveillance will be informed of the activity. Evidence obtained through surveillance activities may not be used for any other purpose than criminal prosecution.

CONGRESS BILL NUMBER 6

Majority Bill by the Joint Conference Committee on the Freedom of Press, Ron Ferrero (author), Newberry.

AN ACT to remove the present constraints on the First Amendment guarantees of freedom of the press.
BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS OF DELTA SIGMA RHO-TAU KAPPA ALPHA:

That printed publications shall no longer be subject to prosecution under obscenity laws.

CONGRESS BILL NUMBER 7

Majority Bill of the Joint Conference Committee on the Freedom of Speech, by Joel McCarty, Hanover; Chris Farrell, Saint Anselm's; David Spitze, Illinois; Tim Porter, Ohio; Damon Fields, Manchester; and George Nasaney, Alabama.

AN ACT to provide more equitable class action legal maneuvers.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS OF DELTA SIGMA RHO-TAU KAPPA ALPHA:

Section 1. That every group of persons bringing class action suits for monetary damages shall be required to expend 5% of the projected accrued monetary advantage on publicity, either printed or electronic, in a conscious effort to notify each member of that class. The defendant shall assist the plaintiffs in ascertaining the location and size of the class body or face charges of obstruction of justice.

Section 2. There shall be no requirement for individual notification or publicity expenditures in cases such as legislative reversal which seek no direct monetary advantage.

Congress Resolution Number 5
Resolution by the Resolutions Committee.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS OF DELTA SIGMA RHO-TAU KAPPA ALPHA:

That the following people be thanked for their contribution to this event:

1. Dr. Robert O. Weiss (DePauw) and Mae Jean Go (Illinois), Directors of the Student Congress;
2. Professor Norma Cook, hostess of the National Conference;
3. Dr. Ralph Allen, Chairman of the Department of Speech and Theatre at the University of Tennessee; Dr. Alvin Nielsen, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts at the University of Tennessee; Dr. Jack Reese, Chancellor of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville; The University of Tennessee at Knoxville;
4. Neal Clamp (Clemson), Speaker of the Assembly; and Alice Mahaffey (Manchester), Clerk of the Assembly;
5. The National Officers of Delta Sigma Rho-Tau Kappa Alpha: Dr. George Ziegelmueller (Wayne State), President; Professor Norma Cook, Vice-President; Bertram Gross (Georgia), Secretary; Jack Howe (California State at Long Beach), Treasurer; Wayne Eubank (New Mexico), Trustee; Kenneth E. Andersen (Illinois), Editor of Speaker and Gavel; Herold Ross (DePauw), Historian;
6. Thomas Kane (Pittsburgh), Chairman of the National Conference Committee and the entire National Conference Committee.
Congress Resolution Number 6
A Resolution by Chris Farrell, Saint Anselm's.

Whereas the Bicentennial Youth Debates Program was established by the Treasury Department to foster forensic competition as a bicentennial activity offering cash prizes as awards for the monumental amounts of work and research entailed in Bicentennial Youth Debate participation;

Whereas the Treasury Department, sponsor of the program, has spent 2-3/4 million dollars on administration cost;

Whereas these extravagant administration costs have caused the Treasury Department to delete the cash prizes of 1000, 500, and 200 dollars on the sectional level;

Whereas students who expended a great deal of talent and energy expecting cash awards went largely unrewarded,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS OF DELTA SIGMA RHO-TAU KAPPA ALPHA:

That we hereby express our disappointment and dissatisfaction with the administration of the Bicentennial Youth Debates Program for having lost sight of their goals of promoting student forensics by expending prize money on administration cost. We would also urge the National Council of DSR-TKA to rescind its endorsement of the Bicentennial Youth Debate Program due to the lack of quality both in the program and its administration.

Editor's Note: The Bicentennial Youth Debates (BYD) Program was neither sponsored, established, nor administered by the U.S. Department of the Treasury. BYD was a project of the Speech Communication Association (SCA) funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities. While a number of criticisms of the BYD program have been raised, the specific charges mentioned in this resolution approximate those made by Senator William Proxmire (D-Wis.). BYD, SCA, and the National Endowment for the Humanities have issued detailed statements replying to Senator Proxmire's criticisms and pointing out that by law government funds could not be used for prizes. The reduction and elimination of monetary prizes resulted from the inability of the BYD to raise these funds from private sources. For more detailed information see the special insert published with SPECTRA Vol. 12, (April 1976).
THE RHETORIC OF THE TWENTIETH-CENTURY AMERICAN CRIMINAL TRIAL JUDGE

INGEBORG CHALY

Rhetorical scholars from antiquity to the present have focused attention upon forensic discourse. Aristotle classified the various kinds of rhetoric according to their divisions, times, ends and aims. The divisions of forensic speaking, he claimed, were accusation and defense; its time the past; and its ends justice and injustice. This classification, though still applicable, does not adequately depict the twentieth-century courtroom, nor does it reflect the peculiar role of the American judge. In the Athens of Aristotle's day cases went to a popular court consisting of a large number of jurors who had no obligation to apply legal rules strictly; their decisions were based upon the unique facts of each case, using rules only as general guides.

The twentieth-century American criminal trial is a highly structured, complex and recurring rhetorical situation. Responsible for and constantly monitoring that situation is the trial judge. The major purpose of this essay is to discuss some of the unique situational characteristics which are indigenous to twentieth-century American criminal proceedings and which define or delimit the rhetorical options available to the trial judge.

The fact-finding procedure of a criminal court is an adversarial duel: the weapons are verbal and the roles of the participants are clearly defined. The primary function of a court is to render specific decisions in specific disputes. Although the trial judge has complete control of the conduct of the trial, his specific functions vary according to (1) the hierarchical station of his court, e.g., state trial court or federal appeals court; (2) the particular, functional restrictions placed upon the judge by statutes applicable in his jurisdiction, e.g., the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure; (3) the issues involved in the case under consideration; (4) the precedents applicable to the case and (5) the specific functions dictated by procedure, e.g., instructions to counsel, rulings on motions, charge to the jury.

The method by which the trial judge may carry out these functions is further restricted. His inventive processes are circumscribed by statute, precedent, prescribed procedure, and conventional rules established within the legal discipline. The trial judge's arguments move within legal rather than logical rules of relevance. These rules define judicial behavior, not valid arguments. In American law all valid and legally justified decisions involve the application of legal rules to the facts in the case. These rules are to be applied to similar situations without regard to the identity of the judges who apply them. Furthermore, "legal validity, unlike logical validity, demands for its explication a temporal reference. Legal norms valid at one time may not be valid at a later time." Legal reasoning is conventional in a way that logical reasoning is not and cannot be. Thus the judge's invention is further constrained.

Ingeborg Chaly (Ph.D., Pennsylvania State University, 1973) is Assistant Professor of Speech Communication, Behrend College of the Pennsylvania State University, Erie, Pennsylvania.

The rules rendering the conclusions of a legal argument binding are not, like logical rules, rules connecting premises and conclusions at all. Rather they are rules connecting conclusions with authorities. That is, the conclusions derive their binding quality, not from their relation to the premises, but from their relation to the person who propounds them and his relation, in turn, to the norms of the legal system as a whole.\footnote{Ibid., 195.}

The court, accordingly, purports to act within the framework of authoritative prescription. And “to say of a given decision that it is legally valid is to say nothing about the logical character of its relation to any premises.”\footnote{Ibid.}

The doctrine of *stare decisis*, the adherence to precedent, further curtails the inventive processes of judges in criminal trials. Legal rules announced by a court ranking higher in the judicial system are binding upon and are usually followed by courts in lower rank. The contriving of such rules is a function of the upper courts and not of the trial courts.

The application of precedents is no light matter: the question to be resolved normally comes to a *choice* of precedents. Furthermore, precedents abound and not all precedents are of equal rank. The precedents upon which the trial judge bases his judgments must be evaluated in light of the possible choices which he could have made. Opposing counsel usually submit legal briefs and propose material to be included in the instructions to the jury supported by memoranda of law. An analysis of these will indicate at least two sets of alternatives available to the judge.

Arrangement in judicial rhetoric “varies with the judge and with the nature of the issue, but generally its chief characteristic is economy.”\footnote{Warren E. Wright, “Judicial Rhetoric: A Field for Research,” *Speech Monographs*, 31 (March 1964), 69.} This economy of arrangement implies a structure which is not complicated by tangential references, a structure which strictly adheres to relevant issues.

Although in rhetorical theory the distinction between finding and organizing arguments is made largely for academic convenience, the distinction takes on a special significance in judicial rhetoric. Judicial communication during the course of the trial is mainly responsive: the judge comments because something or someone in the situation provokes comment. On the other hand, the rhetorical order of the judge’s statements, other than those that are responsive, is procedurally prescribed. His charge to the jury follows the concluding remarks of counsel, it does not and cannot precede them unless statute so dictates. The charge to the jury is the judge’s only formal talk that can be analyzed as “a speech,” but even this discourse must conform to specific legal requirements.

The formal arrangement of judicial rhetoric is matched by an equally formal judicial style. In evaluating stylistic correctness, clarity, appropriateness, and orateness in judicial style the peculiar language attributes of the law must be considered. These include:

1. Frequent uses of common words with uncommon meanings.
2. Frequent use of Old English and Middle English words once in common use, but now rare.
3. Frequent use of Latin words and phrases.
(4) Use of Old French and Anglo-Norman words which have not been taken into the general vocabulary.
(5) Use of terms of art.
(6) Use of argot.
(7) Frequent use of formal words.
(8) Deliberate use of words and expressions with flexible meanings.
(9) Attempts at extreme precision of expression.\(^6\)

Consideration of the unique stylistic attributes of legal language may supplement the traditional considerations of correctness, clarity, appropriateness and ornateness.

The judge's sartorial distinction, the general ceremonial quality and the formal, conscious, respect-giving idioms of the courtroom, dictate a style of delivery compatible with the decorum of the bench. Comments from the bench offer little opportunity for impressive delivery, and it is only when the expected solemnity of a judge's remarks is violated (as in the Chicago Conspiracy Trial) that critical attention is focused sharply upon delivery.

If we consider memory, the "lost" canon of rhetoric, as the ability to retrieve stored information, this topic is of critical concern to the judge at the criminal trial level. Immediate and deferred rulings on motions advanced by counsel are often crucial to the outcome of the proceeding. This necessitates the retrieval of legal concepts relevant to the particular motions presented and reconstruction of motions and arguments in the case of deferred rulings. If this retrieval is inadequate or incorrect it is reversible error.

The judge's charge to the jury, although usually read from a manuscript, also requires the most careful retrieval of accurate information. In the charge, the judge must delineate the functions of the jury, instruct them on the laws applicable to the case, and attach knowable consequences to certain facts, if and when there are such facts presented.

Sometimes, though not frequently, a trial judge publishes a statement called an "opinion" in which he undertakes to explain why he decided as he did, expositing the facts he found and the legal rules he applied. The process of assembling these two "speeches," on which the judge's professional reputation considerably depends, is a taxing one. Trials may last from a few hours to many months, but in any case the sifting process in which the judge must engage is a delicate one. If his memory fails, an appellate reversal is likely.

Judicial function is specified and judicial methodology is restricted. The object of both is the resolution of disputes in a manageable amount of time. To facilitate the orderly resolution of disputes, the trial judge directs his comments to two primary audiences. His immediate comments are directed to those physically present in the courtroom. These comments are usually didactic, e.g., specific instructions to counsel, witnesses. The judge's comments do not end here; they become a matter of public record and are subject to review. All of the rhetorical utterances of the trial judge must be sufficiently durable to withstand possible attacks on appeal. The rhetorical audience of a criminal proceeding is therefore composed of two elements: the immediate mediators of change and the potential mediators of change. The potential audience is an intrinsic part of the courtroom rhetorical

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situation and its significance is augmented by the fact that "forty percent of reversals on appeals are caused by faulty instructions" on the part of the trial judges.

In summary, it is essential that in conceptualizing judicial rhetoric we consider: (1) that the purpose of the judge's discourse is explicitly defined by the functions which he is required to perform; (2) his arguments move within legal rather than logical rules of relevance; (3) certain legally prescribed rules specify how the judge is to act with reference to the case before him; (4) the judge communicates within an exceptionally formal, punctilious structure which dictates a concomitant style and delivery; (5) his immediate recall of relevant and correct information is crucial to the outcome of the proceeding; and (6) his primary audiences are two, the immediate and the potential mediators of change, both of whom he must address if he is to perform his judicial duties effectively.


SUGGESTIONS TO CONTRIBUTORS

The Speaker and Gavel is anxious to receive quality manuscripts related to its area of interests. At the moment there is a minimal backlog of articles for publication so submissions will receive prompt evaluation and response from the Editorial Board.

The Editorial Board is particularly interested in receiving articles which deal with current criticism, descriptions of innovative forensics procedures, descriptions of ongoing forensics programs, and essays by student members. For a more detailed description of editorial policy, see pages 3–5 of the Fall 1975 Speaker and Gavel, Volume 13, Number 1.

Materials submitted for publication should conform to The MLA Style Sheet, 2nd ed. A ribbon copy and a second copy should be submitted. All copy should be typed double-spaced including footnotes which should be typed separately from the body of the essay.
PRESENT for all or part of the meeting: Ziegelmueller, Andersen, Cook, Cripe, Wetherby, Kovalcheck, Hall, Moorhouse, Greg, Gross, Steinberg, Matlon, McGuire, Kane.

Report of the Standards Committee: Norma Cook, Chair. Crip/Weatherby moved that the application to establish a DSR-TKA chapter at Mississippi State University be accepted. Passed unanimously. Applications for chapters have been received from Newberry College and the University of North Alabama. Correspondence with delinquent chapters has continued. The following schools have responded asking that their charters be withdrawn: Knox, St. Cloud State, Cornell College, Montana, Rollins, SUNY Binghamton, and Idaho. The following schools have responded requesting more time in which to try and revive the chapter: Maryland, Miami (Florida), Cincinnati, Birmingham-Southern, Southern Methodist. Wetherby/Cripe moved to withdraw the charter of Memphis State University. Passed. Kovalcheck/Moorhouse moved to withdraw the charter of SUNY Oswego. Passed.

Report of the Speaker and Gavel Editor: Kenneth Andersen, Editor. The budget of the Society for 1976-77 will be published in the Speaker and Gavel.

Report of Region 5: Robert Weiss, Governor. A special effort is being made to contact each chapter and encourage active participation in the Society.

Report of Region 4: Joseph Wetherby, Governor. A Southern Debate Hall of Fame has been established at the University of Alabama by Region 4. New officers are as follows: Governor, Joseph Wetherby, Duke; Vice Governor, Kassian Kovalcheck, Vanderbilt; Secretary, Norma Cook, Tennessee.

Report of Region 7: Melvin Moorhouse, Governor. Letters have been sent to each school to solicit information and encourage participation. A general discussion of the difficulties in maintaining current information on chapters ensued. Wetherby/Kovalcheck moved that the Secretary be authorized to prepare an annual report to be sent to each chapter in the Spring. Passed.

Report of Region 2: James Hall, Governor. A regional tournament will be held next year at St. John's.

Report of SCA Committee on Intercollegiate Debate and Discussion: John Greg, Representative. The Committee is in the process of determining the topics for the 1976 ballot. A statement of parameters will be included on the ballot for each proposition. The financial obligation of the Society to its representative for attending Committee meetings was discussed. The consensus was that the SCA Committee should look for ways to hold down the expenses, either by holding fewer meetings or by scheduling meetings at central locations.

Report of the Speaker of the Year Committee: Kassian Kovalcheck, Chair. Daniel Patrick Moynihan has been selected Speaker of the Year. He will not be present at the Conference to receive the award.

Report of the Student Council: Howard Steinberg, President. Steinberg initiated discussion on his proposal to elect members from each region to
the National Student Council. During the discussion, the consensus was that increased student participation was desirable, but that elections were not necessarily the best way to achieve that goal.

Report of Region 6: Vernon McGuire, Governor. The program at the University of Oklahoma has been reactivated.

Report of the ACHS Representative: Ziegelmüller for McBath. Ziegelmüller represented the Society at the ACHS meeting this year. He reported that the experience was beneficial, and that the Society should seek to have a representative at the meeting each year. The representative could be from the area in which the ACHS meeting is held in order to limit expenses. Many handbooks, brochures, etc. published by ACHS members were gathered at the meeting. Cripe/Gross moved the appointment of a committee to report to the San Francisco meeting on the preparation of an initiate pamphlet and a handbook for faculty advisors. Passed.

Report of the National Conference Committee: Thomas Kane, Chair. The current Conference promises to be well attended and the budget should show a slight surplus. Next year the Conference will be held on the same weekend at the University of Utah. Wetherby/Hall moved that the Society investigate other suppliers for trophies for the National Conference. Passed.

The meeting was adjourned at 6 PM.


Ziegelmüller announced that he will appoint a committee to examine the regional distribution.

Andersen/Greg moved that the President appoint a Committee to examine the role of interpretation events in the organization. Passed.

Howe presented a proposed budget and Moorhouse/McGuire moved the acceptance of the budget as proposed. Passed.

Clark/McGuire moved the acceptance of Joseph Sciame of St. John’s University as a member at-large. Passed. Clark/Howe moved the acceptance of Sherry Pattison and Sue Davis of Indiana State University as members at-large. Passed. Clark/Gross moved the acceptance of Sandra Pence of Georgia, Al Juodvalkis of Wayne State, and Leslie Rhiele of Duke as members at-large. Passed.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:15 PM.
DELTA SIGMA RHO-TAU KAPPA ALPHA

BUDGET 1976-77

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LETTER TO THE EDITOR

July 21, 1976

Dear Mr. Andersen:

After reading the Spring, 1976, issue of Speaker and Gavel cover to cover, I conclude debating has sunk to low estate. From the article on “Maintaining the Logical Dimension” and the rejoinder, I give you a sample:

It should be observed, if with equally perfunctory treatment, that the ability of an affirmative plan to end poverty when the status quo cannot (uniqueness), the necessity of federal action because of state and local unwillingness to tax for fear of business loss (attitudinal inherency), and the demonstration that less income means more crime, as measured empirically rather than estimated unscientifically (quantitative significance) typify the vital nature of these issues to policy considerations.

What does that mean? In the two articles mentioned, I find only one sentence that conveys any meaning whatever to me. When the writer says “student debaters must develop the ability to explain to their listeners why their arguments have greater validity than their opponents’ claims” I understand and I agree. Beyond this, I gain the impression that the two writers disagree about something, but what it is that divides them I cannot decipher, nor can I determine which side of that unknown subject each advocates.

The arts of communication and persuasion surely are endangered. For this, alas, you bear a heavy responsibility, for you are the Editor.

However, I live in hope.

Sincerely,

Thomas V. Koykka

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PLAN AHEAD

DSK-TKA NATIONAL CONFERENCE

University of Utah

Salt Lake City, Utah

March 23–26, 1977

For advance information, contact Jack Rhodes, Department of Communication, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah 84112.
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Janet K. Hurlbut
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1. TITLE OF PUBLICATION
Speaker and Gavel

2. DATE OF FILING

3. FREQUENCY OF ISSUE
Quarterly—Fall/Winter/Spring/Summer

4. LOCATION OF MAIN OFFICE OF PUBLICATION (Street, City, State and Zip Code if other than printer): 1041 New Hampshire Street, Lawrence, Douglas, Kansas 66044

5. LOCATION OF THE HEADQUARTERS OR GENERAL BUSINESS OFFICES OF THE PUBLISHERS (Not printer):

6. NAMES AND COMPLETE ADDRESSES OF PUBLISHER, EDITOR, AND MANAGING EDITOR
- Publisher: Delta Sigma Eho—Tau Kappa Alpha, Nat’l Honorary Forensic Society
- Editor: Kenneth E. Andersen, Dept. Speech Communication, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801
- Managing Editor: (Name and Address)

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PS Form 3526 (Rev. 1976) 3526 (Page 1) (See instructions on reverse)
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CURRENT CRITICISM

Twenty essays which appeared in the Current Criticism department of Speaker and Gavel between 1966 and 1970 have been reprinted as a paperback book by Delta Sigma Rho-Tau Kappa Alpha. These studies provide a lively panorama of the significant themes to which contemporary speakers address themselves. The agonies of the Vietnam decisions and the emergence of the "black power" issue strikingly dominate the concerns of speakers and critics alike, but other issues as well are given rhetorical analysis in this volume.

Copies of Current Criticism may be obtained for $2.50 from Bert Gross, National Secretary, DSR-TKA, Department of Speech Communication, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602. They are also available from Kenneth E. Andersen, Editor, Speaker and Gavel, Department of Speech Communication, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61801.

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.

Other individuals and libraries are welcome to subscribe to Speaker and Gavel. Subscription orders should be sent to Allen Press, P. O. Box 368, Lawrence, Kansas 66044.

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Please send all communications relating to initiation, certificates of membership, key orders, and names of members to the National Secretary. All request 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 $15.00. The official key (size shown is cut on this page) is $10.50, or the official key-pin is $11.75. A lapel button is available for $7.00. Prices include Federal Tax. The names of new members, those elected between September of one year and September of the following year, appear in the Fall 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 standard rate of $5.00 per year.