

10:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.	Championship, Traditional, and C.E.D.A. Debate IV; Lincoln-Douglas Debate III and IV; Dramatic Duo II
12:00 p.m. - 1:30 p.m.	Championship, Traditional, and C.E.D.A. Debate V; Entertain II; Dramatic Interpretation II
1:30 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.	Oratory II; Prose II
3:00 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	Championship, Traditional, and C.E.D.A. Debate VI; Lincoln-Douglas Debate V and VI; Discussion III; Rhetorical Criticism III
4:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.	Informative II; Impromptu II
6:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m.	Dinner (Governors dine with National Council)
7:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.	Province Meetings - Assigned Rooms
8:00 p.m. - Adjournment	Third Business Session of the Convention - Elect National Council - WGR Auditorium

### *Saturday, April 16th*

7:30 a.m. - 8:30 a.m.	Breakfast (National Council honors Special and Highest Distinction Members)
8:30 a.m. -	Draw for Extemp
9:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.	Extemp III; Poetry III
10:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.	Championship, Traditional, and C.E.D.A. Debate VII; Lincoln-Douglas Debate VII and VIII; Dramatic Duo III
12:00 p.m. - 1:30 p.m.	Informative III; Impromptu III
1:30 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.	Oratory III; Prose III
3:00 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	Championship, Traditional, and C.E.D.A. Debate VIII; Entertain III; Dramatic Interpretation III
4:30 p.m. - 6:30 p.m.	Final Business Session of the Convention; Final Round of Championship and C.E.D.A. Debate
7:30 p.m. - 11:00 p.m.	Convention Banquet with Awards.

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### *Province Meeting Rooms*

Plains - Colorado House	Lakes - Rainbow D-Rosehip
Missouri - Twin Sisters B-Mt. Meeker	Upper Mississippi - Rainbow - Blue Spruce
Illinois - Deer Ridge D-Fawn	Southeast - Rainbow C-Pine Green
Pacific - Twin Sisters A	Northwest - Deer Ridge B-Buck
Sioux - Twin Sisters C-Longs Peak	Northeast - Deer Ridge C- Doe
Lower Mississippi - Hyde Chapel	Colonies - Twin Sisters D-Mt. Copeland

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### *Pi Kappa Delta Pre-Convention Program*

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13th  
Program prepared by Dr. Anthony B. Schroeder, New Mexico Beta, Eastern New Mexico University  
Panel one 1:30 to 2:20

HISTORICALLY SPEAKING: PERSONAL REFLECTIONS ON DEBATE AND FORENSICS

Chair: Dr. Larry Norton, Bradley University

Panel two 2:30 to 3:20

AN ATTEMPT AT CLARIFYING CURRENT DEBATE PRACTICES

Chair: Camille B. Price, University of Southern Colorado

"Ballots express your value system." Kai Sorenson, Missouri Western College

"How do you debate a value." James M. Gelwicks, Western State College of Colorado

"Topicality in value debate." Michael D. Bartanen, Pacific Lutheran University



"A systems model for debate." Thomas L. Murphy, Eastern New Mexico University  
 "Creating procedural distinctions between policy and value debate." David Frank, University of Oregon and Michael D. Bartanen, Pacific Lutheran University

Panel three 3:30 to 4:20

## COMMUNICATION PRINCIPLES AS STRATEGY?

Chair: Frank J. Lower, Louisiana State University, Shreveport

"The use of analogy in impromptu." Denise Gorseline, Central Michigan University  
 "The structure of humor in after dinner speaking." Anthony B. Schroeder, Eastern

New Mexico University

"The role of the narrator in prose interpretation." Mark Stucky, Bethel College  
 "The use of evidence in extemporaneous speaking." Chuck Steadman, Eastern New Mexico University and Doug McNary, United States Air Force Academy  
 "Oratory: What is the judgment?" Penny Swisher, William Jewell College

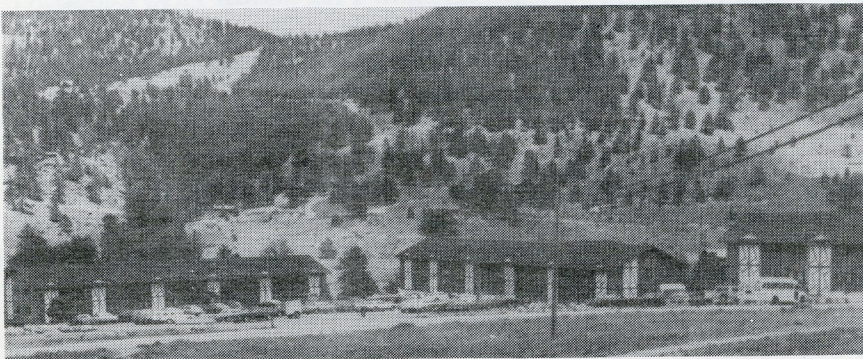
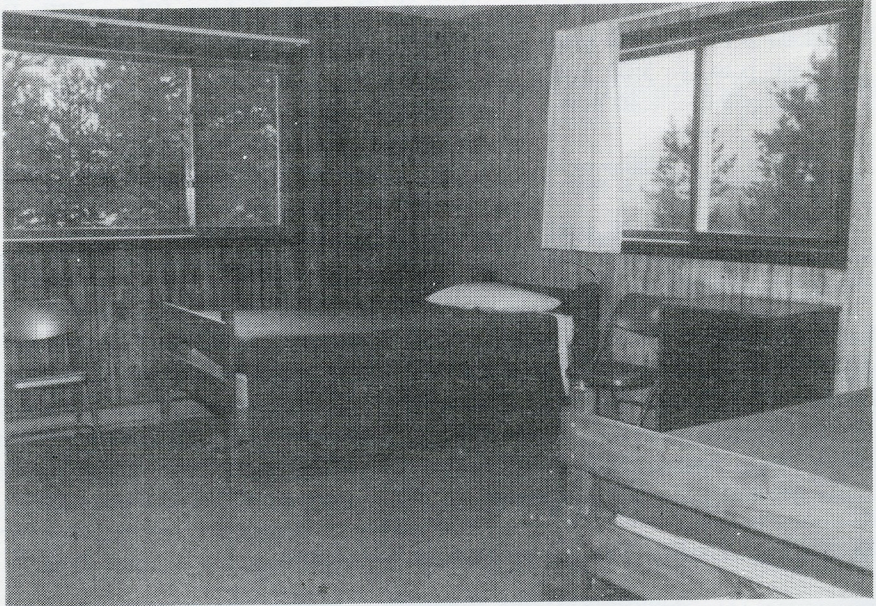
Panel four 4:30 to 5:20

## DISCUSSION AS A COMPETITIVE EVENT

Panelists:

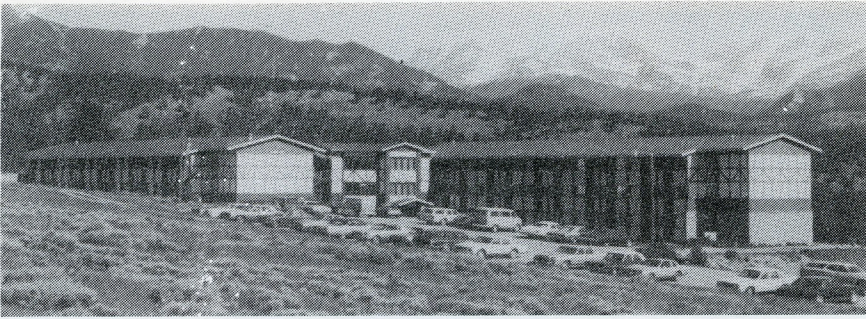
Larry A. Kraft, Eastern Washington Univ.  
 Lewellyn Wilson, Eastern Washington Univ.  
 Jay Martin, Eastern Washington Univ.  
 Marlene Morrow, Eastern Washington Univ.

An  
 Inside  
 View  
 of  
 Where  
 You  
 Will  
 Be  
 Staying



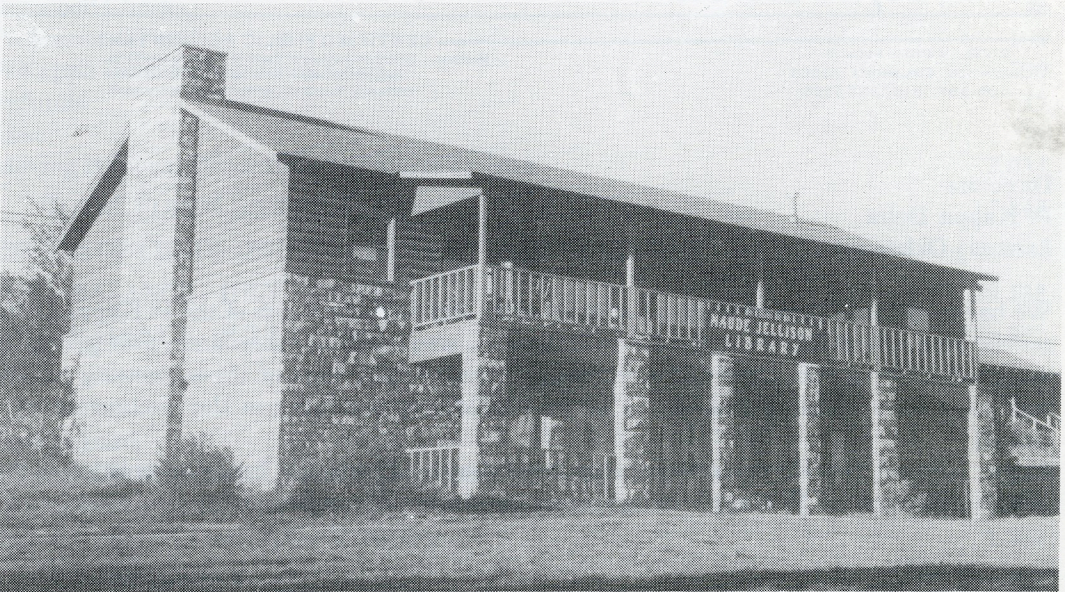
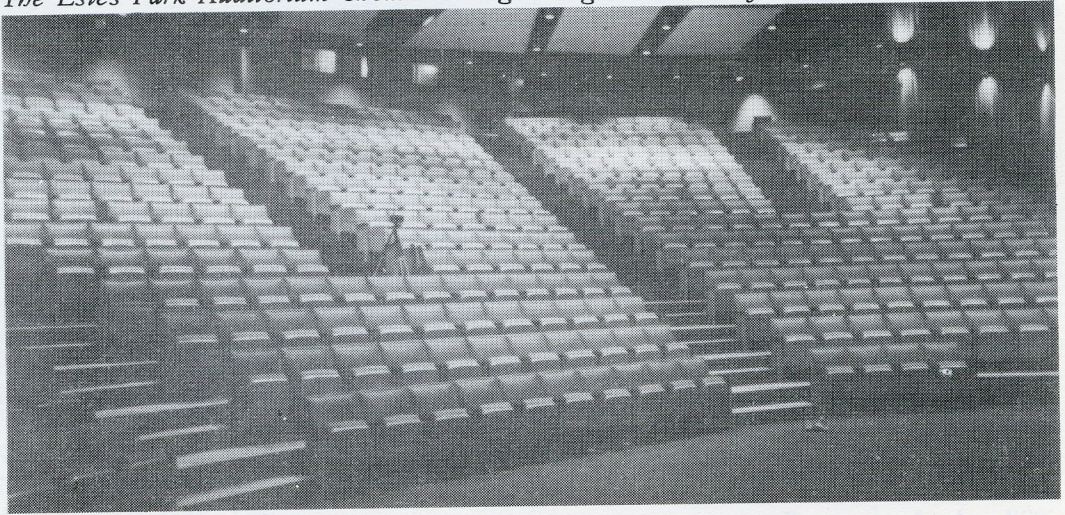
East Side  
 Lodges





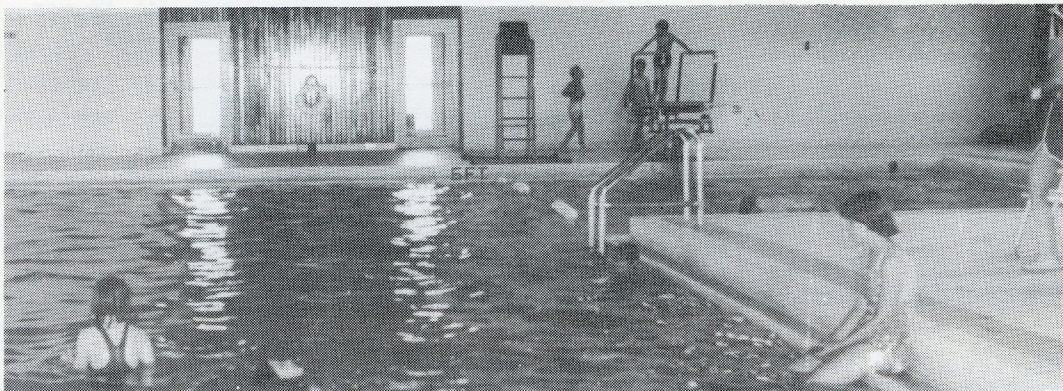
*Mt. Ypsilon  
Lodge*

*The Estes Park Auditorium should be big enough to hold any PKD discussion*

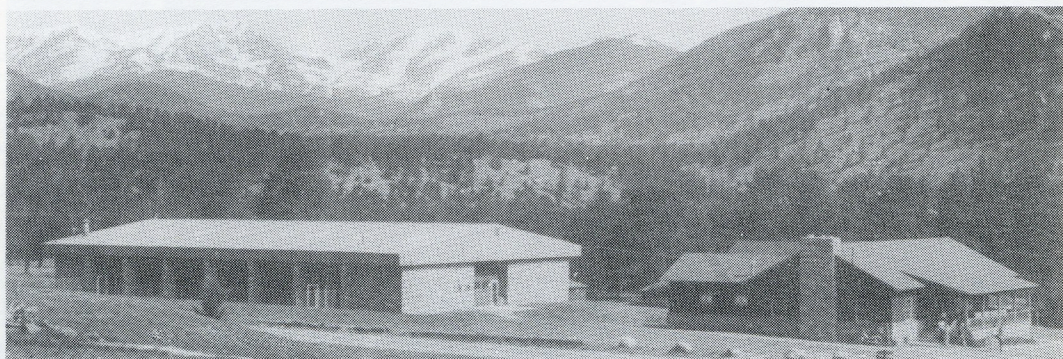


*Library for Study and Recreation: Extempers and Debaters better still bring your own materials*





*This is one answer to cooling off the competition: Dorsey Memorial Pool*



*The Sweet Program Building offers other interesting ways to spend time with friends*

## Jack Layne Sterett

2008 LAWTON AVENUE  
LAWTON, OKLAHOMA 73501  
405-357-1315/357-1195

**CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT**  
Member: American Institute of Certified Public Accountants  
Missouri Society of Certified Public Accountants  
Oklahoma Society of Certified Public Accountants

Directors  
Pi Kappa Delta  
Lawton, Oklahoma

We have examined the statement of cash receipts and disbursements of the Pi Kappa Delta for the year ended July 15, 1982. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the aforementioned statement presents fairly the funds received and the funds disbursed by Pi Kappa Delta during the year then ended.

*Jack Layne Sterett*  
Jack Layne Sterett, C.P.A.

November 13, 1982



*PI KAPPA DELTA*  
*STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS*  
*FOR THE YEAR ENDED JULY 15, 1982*

*FUNDS RECEIVED*

Interest	\$ 2,008
Membership Fees	8,130
Honorary Membership Fees	30
Misc. Certificates, Rolls, Decals, T-shirts, Bumper Stickers	459
Keys and Governor's Rings	609
Charter Fees	125
Forensic	490
National & Province Convention	176
Annual Chapter Fees	1,890
<b>TOTAL FUNDS RECEIVED</b>	<b>13,917</b>

*FUNDS DISBURSED*

Forensic	5,170
Keys and Governor's Rings	370
Secretary's Office and Supplies	2,048
Postage, Telephone, Printing & Photocopy	3,763
CIDD - Questions Committee	534
Public Relations & Research Committee	84
National & Province Convention	1,612
Summer Council Meeting	1,530
National President's Office	300
Returned Checks	30
Professional Fees	100
Pi Kappa Delta Debate Book Costs	200
Refunds	15
Misc.	59
Moving National Office from Tacoma to Lawton	2,033
<b>TOTAL FUNDS DISBURSED</b>	<b>17,848</b>

<b>EXCESS OF FUNDS DISBURSED OVER FUNDS RECEIVED</b>	<b>( 3,931)</b>
<b>FUND BALANCE - JULY 15, 1981</b>	<b>29,138</b>
<b>FUND BALANCE - JULY 15, 1982</b>	<b>\$25,207</b>

*ASSETS*

Cash in Bank	\$8,620
Repurchase Agreement, maturing December 16, 1982	5,000
Money Market Certificate, maturing December 20, 1982	10,000
Deposit on YMCA facility for Workshop	1,587
<b>FUND BALANCE</b>	<b>\$25,207</b>



## *The Past as it Reflects the Present*

This issue of *The Forensic* heralds the upcoming 1983 Pi Kappa Delta National Convention to be held in Estes Park in Colorado. In order not to forget our past while we anticipate the future, this issue features articles written decades ago which are equally relevant today. The series features articles on the value of competition, extempore speaking, debate, and oratory and were written by directors of forensics who at that time were attempting to train students just as we are today. Although

some of these were written over forty years ago, the concepts are as valuable today. The same arguments are made against competition, and the same complaints exist about the decline of debate. However, these responses, as well as those suggestions for extemporaneous and persuasive speaking are equally applicable today.

I hope you will enjoy encountering a bit of the past which brings the present into perspective and may even highlight the future.

*M. Greynolds*



### *Competition in Forensics*

*Dr. Albert H. Burrows  
State Teacher's College  
Chadron, Nebraska  
March, 1941*

There are those who think that the element of competition in forensics is an evil. Therefore, the value of tournament competition is questioned. I shall explore this line of thought and take the negative position to show that the competitive element is *natural* and inevitable, both from the *sociological* and the *economic* viewpoints as well as from the more *practical* point of view. Also that whereas from the myopic or detailed and short run point of view an activity may appear competitive, yet from the hypermetropic or long run and perspective point of view the same activity may be considered cooperative.

First, let us examine competition from the viewpoint of the natural order of living organisms. Is competition the rule here? Yes, Charles Darwin has taught most of us quite thoroughly that competition is the outstanding biological law of life. One's survival in the natural world order depends upon one's ability to compete most effectively for the limited and scarce means of subsistence. This point should need no

elaboration for the cortically controlled reader. However, because it is possible that some need an elaboration at this point I present two examples from microscopic life. Havelock Ellis <sup>1</sup> estimates that in a period of one month one individual of a certain microscopic organism placed in a favorable culture medium would produce descendants enough to form a ball one million times the size of the sun. W.K. Brooks <sup>2</sup> estimates that the fifth generation of descendants from an oyster would fill a space eight times larger than the earth.

But this fierce competition for the means to live does not exist in the lower forms of life alone. The reproductive capacity of man places him in a closely related category. For example, Edward B. Reuter <sup>3</sup> estimates that for the descendants of a single pair living in 1 A.D. the earth would today furnish standing room for only one-eleventh thereof. However, competition has kept living forms limited in number to the ability of the earth to support them.

#### *Competition In the Economic World*

Let us now survey the data on the economic level and see what the evidence of the economists is relative to competition.



The economic world is based upon a shortage of goods and services and therefore there is a need to economize. That is, there are not enough goods to go around. Mother Nature is niggardly and man's wants are insatiable. Someone must go unsatisfied. Who is to go hungry? How are we to determine who are to receive the inadequate supply of goods?

The economists have described the prevailing method whereby supply and demand meet in the market places and through competitive bidding establish an equilibrium and decide to whom the available goods and services are to go. Competition rules supreme in the economic system at its best. Not competition, but the absence thereof is the bane of the economist. Those business men who sought to escape competition by controlling either the supply or the price are the ones who caused the continued maladjustments of the thirties. Yes, those business men who seek monopolistic controls through cooperating with their logical competitors and who form cartels, trusts, combinations, codes, trade agreements, interlocking directorates, standardized costs and codes of all types and thereby prevent competition are the major disturbers of the economic equilibrium.

Furthermore, even if one were to turn the economic system into a socialistic and/or totalitarian economic order, the competitive element would not be eliminated; it would only be transferred from the economic plane to the political plane of seeking and competing for preferment in the eyes of those whose fiat determines what goods are to be produced and who are to have the use thereof.

Thus, the evidence from the economists is overwhelming that the existence of full, complete, and perfect competition would be the *summum bonum* of the economic order. And it is only in those areas where competition does not materialize completely that conscious regulation and control by organized society is necessary in an attempt to do as nearly as possible by fiat what would occur automatically if competition

were properly prevalent. Again I ask, are forensics to be the exception?

### *Competition In the Social World*

Social interaction, which is the field of sociology, rests upon the following four foundation stones: Competition, conflict, accommodation, and assimilation. Competition, in which we are interested, is a primary one of those four fundamental sociological processes. Reuter and Hart<sup>3</sup> state that "competition has been defined as the elementary, universal, and impersonal form of interaction. It is elementary in the sense that it comes first in time and that all other forms are derived from it and also in the sense that it underlies and gives reality to these other forms. It is continuous in the sense that it is going on everywhere all the time . . . Competition in the human sphere is an interindividual struggle for the goods of life . . . The process is a universal one and has as many expressions as there are orders of phenomena in the universe. There is a kind of competition going on among the physical and chemical elements, among the individual plants and the various species of plants in the vegetable world, as well as within and among the various species of animals . . . the whole complicated but orderly distribution of the various items of the vegetable kingdom is a result of the competition among plants of similar and dissimilar needs for space, food, moisture, and the other necessities of life. Location and distribution in the animal as in the plant world are determined in a competition that puts each in the area where the conditions are most conducive to its survival. The same competitive process determines the ecological organization of human society. The territorial distribution of population is an expression of impersonal competitive factors and migration of peoples is a means by which some sort of balance is secured between men and the means of life. But competition for the means of life determines the social and class hierarchies as well as the ecological order in human society." Are forensics the only exception?



### *Desire for "Football, Beefsteak, and a Mate"*

The sociologists also support the prevalence of competition by another approach. The late Albion W. Small of Chicago University represented individuals as motivated by three desires, the desire for football, beefsteak, and a mate. W.I. Thomas presents the following four fundamental wishes: the wish for security, new experience, response, and recognition. It is the latter one which I shall discuss. The wish for recognition, or football, expresses itself in a competitive struggle for status. It is commonly called "keeping up with the Joneses." To achieve recognition and status, individuals resort to many and divers devices. College students wear dirty, erst-while white shoes, drink some liquor and proceed to act as though they were totally soused, act sophisticated and blase, and the girls attempt to prove their emancipation by aping the petty vices of the males. The males proceed to "tree sit" or see who can swallow the greatest number of live gold fish, or have the flashiest painted rattletrap of an ancient horseless buggy, etc. *ad nauseum*. Some of them turn to more constructive and profitable activities. Some are able to excel in scholarship, some in singing or instrumental music, some in drama, some in forensics, and some in football, baseball, basketball, track, boxing, or even the effeminate ping pong and/or golf.

Yes, each must receive recognition and status by fair means or foul, i.e. through constructive and socially useful channels or by debilitating and socially undesirable techniques. Are forensics to be the only exception?

Our penal and reformatory institutions are filled with those who were unable to achieve recognition by socially acceptable methods. Thus, defeated in the attempt to achieve recognition by socially acceptable methods of competition they turned to viciousness and crime to attract the coveted recognition. This fundamental desire must be furnished various and divers means of satisfaction. Thus, on the sociological plane, one of the

major functions of competitive athletics and games - and they are all competitive - is to give those participating therein a chance to shine.

### *Competition In Education*

Furthermore, in the practical world of affairs in which we each must live - competition is the rule. Through competition Latin, Greek, and higher mathematics are crowded out of the list of required subjects by speech and the social science courses. Through competition the poorer teachers lose their positions to those better trained. Through competition one senior graduates *magna cum laude* and another *magna cum "mal"*. Through competition the more capable of the graduating class receive good positions and the less capable work for Mr. Roosevelt. Through competition "It is I" begins to lose the battle to "It is me". Through competition in practice the old philosophy of education loses to the new. And through such trial and error processes of competition, both the institution and the individual are continually undergoing adaptation to the ever changing world of which they are a part. Through competition between manufacturing establishments and business, the old, the stereotyped, and the inefficient give way to the newer, more modern and efficient methods. Thus progress is made. True, the price or cost of progress often looks too high to the inefficient and laggard institution or individual. But from the social viewpoint society is ready and anxious to pay the price of efficiency and progress. Are forensics, alone, to furnish the exception?

But through what type of Winchellian key hole are you looking? Why not forsake the keyhole and the microscope and take the vantage point of a long run perspective? Yes, "the whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now" in a short run competitive struggle, but from a long run perspective we are able to see a great cooperative adventure to ring forth the present order. Out of the apparent close up and short run competitive chaos has come the long run perspective of a great



cooperative effort toward growth, development, and progress, e.g., through the short run competition of each business man with every other business man has come a long run perspective economic order in which the world cooperates in feeding and clothing itself and in lifting its standards of living. Thus, Japan produced the silk, France modeled the gown, and the New Jerseyan manufactured the dress - a perfect example of cooperation when viewed from the long run perspective. One of the troubles today is that certain modern but pigmy Caesars are attempting to prevent this long run perspective world cooperation achieved through economic competition and international division of labor. The paper hangers and tanners of Europe are attempting to escape competition by establishing themselves in a controlled monopolistic position. Are they and forensics to be the exceptions?

### *Competition Is Justified In the Forensic World*

Thus, the evidence from the natural world, economic science, sociological science, and the practical world, is all harmoniously in agreement that competition has a functional frame of reference. And from the long run perspective viewpoint even the competition is a method of cooperating toward a better adaptation in a better world. And related specifically to speech the competitive element is one of the methods whereby cooperation is achieved in developing the student in speech proficiency. Indeed, all achievement is a relative and comparative matter and it is only through the passing of judgement on the efficiency and success of one of the competitors relative to the other that achievement and proficiency can be measured. Decisionless contests would be a logical anachronism. Competition is an inevitable element of progress. Yes, to repeat "the whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now."

Certainly the speech teacher dare not ignore such overwhelming evidence.

The field of speech is still the field of speech! The wholesomely competitive element which motivates and brings recognition and a sense of achievement has a beneficial function to perform in aiding development of proficiency in speech. And if, as is probably true, the tournament is economically the most efficient means of securing forensic competition, then there is no valid argument for its abandonment or limitation. Certainly an hour or an hour and a half of speaking in one day is not going to injure any debater. The politician more than quadruples this performance. And any scholar who has even a master's degree knows that one year of research is not too much time to spend on such magnitudinous problems as are typically used in the forensic associations. Were the question to be changed more frequently, then the handbook almost inevitably would be both the first and last line of offense and defense. The director, of course, should have a modicum of judgement and attempt to distribute the benefits of competitive debate to numerous ones of the students.

The director of forensics should also recognize that the goal of all speech training is the speech development of the individual participant therein and not the winning of debates or even the determination of social or economic truth relative to any problem. The competitive element is the means to the end and not the end itself. The end process of speech training is a perfectly functioning personality in the art of speech. Competitive forensics contribute to this goal because of its obedience to the natural law that the approach to perfection is through the means of competition.

### ENDNOTES

1. Essays in Wartime, p. 198.
2. The Oyster, p. 49 ff.
3. Introduction to Sociology, p. 277 ff.



# *The Extempore Speaking Contest*

Chas. S. Templer  
Hamline University  
Minnesota Delta  
January 1935

One thing that can be truthfully said of our time is that we are contest conscious. There are beauty contests, contests in dancing, walking, kraut eating, log rolling, hog calling, and a hundred others. The educational world has caught the general idea and is promoting more contests every year. Not so long ago educational institutions competed with one another in athletics, oratory, and debate. Today there is interscholastic competition not only in those fields but also in music, spelling, dramatics, reading, extempore speaking, after-dinner speaking, discussion - yes, even in scholarly attainments in various subjects such as history, literature, and art appreciation. Some there are who think we are "contested" to death.

Perhaps it is wise for us to spend some time, occasionally, exchanging opinions and discussing experiences with reference to this whole subject. Possibly in that way we can sooner decide whether contests have genuine value and deserve a place in the educational set up, or whether they constitute a kind of fad that will pass and be forgotten. I have been asked to speak about the extempore speaking contest.

I don't know just when this form of competition took its place along with oratory and debate. Pi Kappa Delta was conducting extempore speaking contests as early as 1924. Possibly it was used before that time. Who originated it I do not know. At first it seems to have been regarded with some doubt by many of the colleges. Even today many institutions that regularly participate in debates and in oratorical contests do not go in for extempore speaking. The records of Pi Kappa Delta, however, seem to indicate a growing respect for this type of competition.

At the national convention of Pi Kappa Delta in 1934, the number of colleges represented in extempore speaking was approximately the same as the number represented in oratory. Both extempore speaking and oratory, however, were far less popular than debate.

Doubtless there are local differences in the manner of conducting extempore speaking contests, but, speaking broadly, the method is the same. A general subject is announced perhaps two months in advance of the contest. Those who expect to compete must make a study of this subject. Some time before the contest a disinterested person is asked to subdivide the general subject into specific topics. These specific topics are inclosed in an envelope and sealed. Those competing draw for place and then one hour before they are to speak, they draw a subject. The one hour they may spend organizing their ideas, but they have no access to libraries or other sources of material except such as they may have along with them in the form of a card index or a book. In any case, one hour is much too short a time in which to find material and organize it into a speech. The contestants are compelled to use such knowledge as they have. The rules usually permit two hundred words of notes and limit the speeches to ten minutes. Sometimes it is required that each speaker in a contest answer a question asked him by one of the other speakers. The chairman determines who is to ask and who is to answer each question. Judges are supposed to take into account not only the main speech but also the answer given to each question. I think Prof. George McCarty of South Dakota State is the originator of this question and answer method. Details of the rules and procedure may be changed *ad infinitum*, but the general idea remains the same.

I presume every form of speech contest is