

**To CEDA or Not To CEDA**

**Debate Is The Question**



# **The FORENSIC of Pi Kappa Delta**

**Fall, 1981**



# The FORENSIC Of Pi Kappa Delta

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**SERIES 67 FALL, 1981 NO. 1**

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Cover Sketch by A. Brent Adams,  
freshman at Georgetown [Ky.] College

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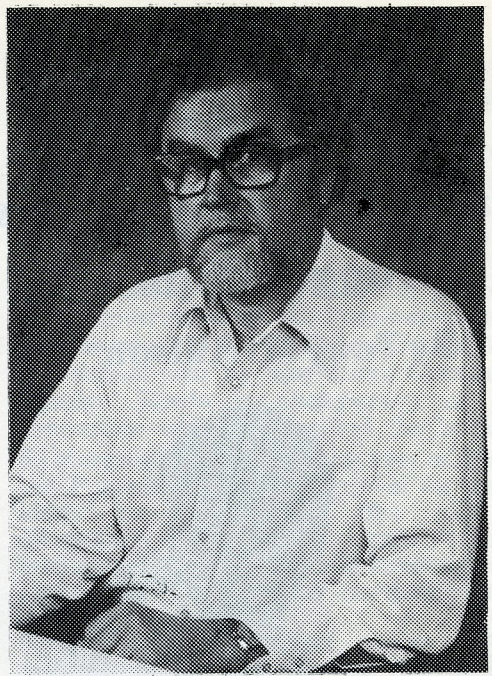
# President's Report

By Jack Starr  
National President

"Gatlinburg must have really been great; I haven't heard anyone who went say anything bad about it" (non-attending coach). "This was wonderful; tell us what we can do to help Pi Kapp" (attending coach). In the early days of fall, it is nice to bask in the warm feelings generated by our shared experience at last spring's convention. As pleasant as that is, we must all do more than reflect on "how good it was" if Pi Kappa Delta is to continue to improve its role in the forensic community. Having recently returned from our successful CEDA workshop and summer council meeting, I am pleased to report that the members of your National Council have already displayed the responsibility, energy and creativity which made me feel optimistic about our potential to reach out and make Pi Kappa Delta better.

Among the many decisions made this summer, there are four that need your immediate attention. Let me get the only "unfortunate" one out of the way first. After looking at all the financial information available, the Council was forced to conclude that it was essential to abolish the rebate system (with the exception that if a chapter has unused rebate credit earned prior to President Hufford's March 31, 1981, cutoff date, they will be able to apply it to their fees for the 1983 convention.).

If you look at our total assets in this year's financial report, you can see that the fraternity is solvent and appears to have even made money this year. However, bills paid since the closing of the books in July plus known outstanding bills reduce that total by about \$7000; when we coupled that decline with the best estimates of the increasing costs of required services for the next year and those of the council's ideas for improving service, it seemed that it was necessary to use the full amount of the membership fee



to pay the ongoing expenses of the organization.

A second matter of concern was site selection. We are fortunate to be ahead of two years ago since we already can plan for the specifics of our 1983 meeting at the YMCA of the Rockies, but we must already start the search for 1985. The National Council has decided to continue to function as the site selection committee but wishes to encourage provinces who wish to submit bids for consideration to do so. Details on materials which must be included in such a bid can be obtained from this office or that of the National Secretary Treasurer. All bids and supporting materials must be sent to me by June 1, 1982, so that adequate consideration can be given to them at the 1982 summer council meeting. If an adequate site is not discovered through this process, the National Council will select a site on its own to be submitted to the 1983 convention for approval.

The final two decisions relate to new features the council has authorized. The first new feature is a Presidential Newsletter. This will start out as a yearly issue arriving in December or January. It will seek to keep you current on actions of Council and deal with matters of importance on upcoming Province and National Conventions.



# Secretary's Salutations, Synopses, Suggestions

By Tony M. Allison



The Pi Kappa Delta National Office arrived at Cameron University during our first week of fall classes in August and we have been busy getting it organized and having many of our forms and brochures updated and printed. At the Summer Council meeting in Granby, Colorado, a subcommittee reviewed and revised all PKD forms, brochures, rituals and history.

Every chapter is urged to send in its fall report along with the annual chapter fee of \$15. We desperately need to update the names, addresses, and phone numbers of colleges and sponsors.

The National Office is available to assist you in any way concerning Pi Kappa Delta affairs or to aid in any Forensic matter. The office is open Monday through Friday, 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Central Standard Time. Mrs. Anna Popp and Miss Judie Ingram are assisting with the National Office. For those who need to call, our telephone number is (405) 248-2200, Ext. 442 or 249.

## President's Report

Continued from Page 3

The second feature is a Presidential Chapter Awards System. The concept is to recognize chapters for what they do other than competition in tournaments *per se*. I will be looking for those indicators that show the chapter functioning on a continuing basis to fulfill its responsibility to Pi Kappa Delta, its campus area, and to forensics in general. Details of all the areas which gain points will be spelled out in the first Newsletter. Be sure to get off on the right foot by sending in your Fall Report and chapter dues early. Yes, the drive for chapter involvement has already started. Pi Kappa Delta can't wait.



Judie Ingram [left] and Mrs. Anna Popp [right] assist Pi Kappa Delta secretary Tony Allison in the National Office.



## 1981 Summer Workshop

The National Council was very encouraged by the response to the Summer Workshop for Individual Events and CEDA Debate. Larry Richardson, Margaret Greynolds and Gary Horn did a tremendous job in putting together the workshop. We are indebted to Western Washington University for granting college credit to all of the students participating. We were also very fortunate to have Michelle Wampler and Jerry Haggard serving as student council members this summer.

### 1983 PKD National Convention Estes Park, Colorado YMCA of the Rockies April 13-16, 1983

This summer the National Council toured the YMCA of the Rockies at Estes Park, Colorado site of the next National Tournament and Convention. We were very impressed with the facilities, food and the low cost. The convention center is capable of housing and feeding 2500 people. It has three huge auditoriums and plenty of meeting rooms. The dining facilities are very large and one of the banquet halls can seat 800 people.

The city of Estes Park is very similar to the little town of Gatlinburg, Tennessee. The mountains and the scenery that surround Estes Park are "simply out of this world." This will be one national convention that you will not want to miss.

### 1981 Summer Council Meeting

While the Summer Workshop was being conducted in Granby, the Council met every day and was able to accomplish many items of business. Some of these were:

1. The council decided to sponsor the Summer Workshop again next year.
2. The Council discussed ways to involve the provinces and their officers in more PKD activities. We are inviting all of the Province Governors to attend next summer's workshop (at the province expense or governor's school expense) for a special series of meetings.
3. The council considered ways to involve

more chapters in PKD and to recruit new members. President Starr will be appointing a committee to develop a system to give special recognition and award to outstanding chapters. Terry Cole will be mounting a major campaign to recruit new chapters.

4. The council looked at ways to promote PKD's new debate book **Fundamentals of Debate** which is to be published sometime this school year by MacMillan Company. Carolyn Keefe is chairperson of the committee which has edited the book.

5. Margaret Greynolds, the new editor of the **Forensic** received approval on many ideas for the journal. She will be developing an editorial board with a business manager to handle subscriptions and to sell ads to book companies and graduate schools.

6. The council adopted many contest suggestions made at the last convention.

7. Studies will be undertaken by various council members:

a. Tony Allison will be investigating the cost and feasibility of microfiche and a small computer to upgrade the National Office's system of keeping records. Since 1913, the membership and chapter files have grown to over 52,000 members;

b. Penny Swisher will be investigating the possibility of raising funds for national tournaments through grants from corporations;

c. Larry Richardson along with a committee will be developing a comprehensive program to involve alumni in PKD.

8. The council voted to discontinue the temporary rebate system instituted for the last convention. The organization will be needing the funds for some of the new programs that are in the planning stage.

9. Margaret Greynolds, along with other members of the council, is working to develop PKD programs for future SCA conventions.

10. The council spent many hours discussing the next convention to be held at Estes Park. The Province of the Plains will be the host province with Gary Horn and Don Swanson serving as local arrangements coordinators.

Continued on Page 6



## 1985 National Convention

The National Council discussed at length the process of selecting the site for national conventions. Because of the cost factor of hotels, a mandatory rotation system is probably not the best way to operate. Nonetheless, the council will be making every effort to rotate to different parts of the country, but we are also concerned about keeping costs down. Gatlinburg and Estes Park are part of that commitment. Thus we have developed the following criterion that can be utilized by individuals in any of the provinces when considering possible future convention sites.

### PKD National Tournament and Convention Site Requirements

The National Council invites any province to submit a bid to host the national tournament and convention in 1985. The Council will welcome bids for a convention hotel, off-season recreation area, or college campus. The proposal should include a complete description of the site along with names, addresses and telephone numbers of hotels. The proposals should be mailed to each of the council members before next summer's council meeting. The following information should be used by individuals who are preparing a bid to host the PKD National Tournament and Convention.

1. Convention attendance: 500-700 people.

2. The length is usually 3 and one-half days. Many will probably stay four nights. Some will stay three nights and leave immediately after the banquet. The convention is scheduled to utilize the weekend.

Day 1 - check-in, registration, pre-convention conferences for seminars, opening general assembly and general business meetings.

Day 2 - tournament begins, business meetings, province meetings, student dance.

Day 3 - tournament continues, general

business meetings, province meetings, student dance.

Day 4 - tournament ends, 5 p.m., general business meeting, closing banquet.

#### 3. Rooms needed:

200-225 - sleeping rooms, 100 of these suitable for contest.

1 - auditorium or large meeting hall for general business meeting; used at one time slot each day; need one microphone at speaker stand and two on floor if possible; 700 capacity.

1 - ballroom - for banquet on last evening and student dances; if the banquet and business meetings are held in the same location, the last business meeting must be moved to allow time for banquet setup; round tables are preferable; need one upper head table and one lower head table.

1 - large tabulation room - need to have plenty of space for tables, equipment and packet stuffing; this room needs to be reserved two days before the tournament and throughout the entire four days; needs to be lockable.

1 - large room, to hold about 200 people for student headquarters.

1 - large room, to hold about 50 people for coaches headquarters; it is possible to combine student and coaches room.

12 - rooms, some holding 30 people, some holding 100 people for province meetings; these will be needed at two different time slots.

1 - small room, for PKD store; lockable; should be located near most of the tournament traffic.

1 - small room, for National President's office and National secretary-treasurer office; National Council meeting room; lockable; preferably near the PKD store.

4. The proposal submitted to the National Council should also include the following:

a. Places to go sight seeing.

b. Restaurants near the hotel.

c. Travel information into the city.

d. Travel information from airport to hotel.

e. Availability of a photographer.

f. Availability of a band.

g. Availability of a florist.

Contact the National Secretary-Treasurer for any additional information.



I have received the accompanying statement of cash receipts and disbursements of Pi Kappa Delta from August 1, 1980, to July 15, 1981, in accordance with the standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. All of the information included in these financial statements is the representation of the Secretary-Treasurer's office of Pi Kappa Delta.

The review consists principally of inquiries of the Secretary/Treasurer and analytical procedures applied to the financial data. It is substantially less in scope than an examination in accordance with generally accepted auditing stand-

ards, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements as a whole. Accordingly, I do not express such an opinion.

The accompanying statement is prepared on the cash basis of accounting, and accordingly, it is not intended to be presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Based on my review, I am not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying statement in order for it to be in conformity with the cash method of accounting.

Diane Mayhew, CPA

FINANCIAL REPORT

August 1, 1980 - July 15, 1981

RECEIPTS

Transfer of Certificate of Deposit and interest to Checking Account.....	\$ 8,234.08
Membership Fees.....	12,250.00
Certificates, Decals, Misc.....	212.25
Keys and Governors' Rings.....	177.93
Charter Fees.....	50.00
FORENSIC.....	429.00
Wooden Installation Keys.....	150.00
National Convention.....	13,013.50
Annual Chapter Fees.....	2,570.00
Repaid NSF Checks.....	30.00
Advance on Pi Kappa Delta Debate Book.....	1,500.00
Bank Balance July 31, 1980.....	7,406.78
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	\$46,023.54

FORENSIC.....	\$ 5,390.77
Keys and Governors' Rings.....	489.40
Secretary's Office and Supplies.....	2,201.96
Postage, Telephone, and Printing.....	1,191.75
Questions Committee.....	685.00
Public Relations Committee.....	229.31
National Convention.....	14,322.88
Summer Council Meeting.....	3,577.00
National President's Office.....	500.00
NSF Checks.....	75.00
Auditing Fee.....	100.00
Pi Kappa Delta Debate Book costs.....	600.00
Refunds.....	95.32
Misc.....	52.89
Bank Balance July 15, 1981.....	16,562.26
<u>ASSETS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	\$46,023.54

Savings Account.....	\$ 575.52
Interest on Savings Account.....	31.88
Money Market Certificate.....	12,000.00
Interest on Money Market Certificate.....	1,532.32
Bank Balance on Hand July 15, 1981.....	16,562.26
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$30,701.98</u>



# Reflections on the Summer Forensic Institute

By Larry Richardson  
National Vice President

The 1981 Summer Institute was a rousing success. The ingredients included 63 talented undergraduates, a wonderful faculty of ten outstanding teachers, and a site made unique by its rustic beauty.

As I walked into the lobby of Snow Mountain Ranch, I realized that it had all been worth the effort: the almost endless phone calls to and from the 63 student participants and 10 staff people; the negotiations with the YMCA of the Rockies; not to mention the drive from Bellingham, Washington to Granby where our van died of heat prostration near Baker, Oregon. That old-timer who ran the repair shop was more intent on going gold panning Saturday than rebuilding our Jimmy; he loaded the radiator up with stop lead and assured us we would be just fine. We died out again in Twin Falls, Idaho, but this time it would take more than stop leak. After the mechanic said, "Can't be sure to have it done before Monday," I decided to leave Tony, Steve, and Pam and fly to Denver where I was met by Tony Allison and Gary Horn who met all of the flying workshoppers and transported us to our home away from home.

The rather intensive program lasted just a week. From the opening meeting in the lounge of the Snow Mountain Ranch main lodge to the closing program in the chapel, students grew in competitive skills and academic insight, as well as in fellowship and interest in Pi Kappa Delta ideals.

In my role as coordinator, I recognized that this situation was a unique opportunity to merge the insights of staff and students into a learning product adapted to the needs of the participants. Thus, I avoided framing a rigid plan, waiting instead until we could poll the attitudes and desires of the participants.

We found that most participants wanted a combination of work in individual events and CEDA debate. We then marshalled our forces into a series of seminars and presentations which covered all of the individual events offered at the NFA and NIET and which covered the basic theories of CEDA debate. In addition, we arranged seminars where the students worked individually with faculty. In CEDA the participants wrapped up the week with debates which were critiqued by a variety of faculty members.

The staff was truly outstanding, and was composed of members of the National Council and other individuals with outstanding credentials. The individual events staff was headed up by Professor Margaret Greynolds of Georgetown College who coordinated coverage of the events. Assisting her were Marty Beasley of Louisiana Tech University, Horace Smith of Georgetown in Kentucky, Bill Todd of Ferris State in Michigan, J.C. Hicks of Cameron University in Oklahoma, and Penny Swisher of William Jewell College in Missouri.

The debate staff was coordinated by Gary Horn of Southwestern College in Kansas. Members included Jack Samosky of California State University, Hayward, Don Brownlee of Wingate College in North Carolina, and Don Swanson of University of Southern Colorado.

Classes were organized so that students could take a combination of I.E.s and debate or specialize in one or the other. We offered a series of CEDA debate lectures each morning. Afternoons saw a series of lectures on each of the individual events. Evenings were spent in intensive work in areas of specialization with some socializing mixed in.

The event was coordinated with the National Council Summer Conference. While classes were in session, the National Council worked on details of the



1982 bi-annual convention and tournament scheduled for the YMCA of the Rockies in Estes Park, Colorado in 1983. One day, the National Council members traveled to the Estes Park branch of the YMCA of the Rockies. After lunching with the YMCA director, the group inspected housing and competition site possibilities and made a selection of spaces for the big event.

One of the finest hours of the institute was the closing convention which was organized by Margaret Greynolds, the I.E. staff and a group of students. Highlights included Tony Ives of Western Washington as master of ceremonies, a Saturday Night Live version of a CEDA debate, an expository speech on the science of mortuary embalming by Steve Pecararo of Queens College, and readings of original poetry by Bill Todd with closing interpretation selections by Margaret Greynolds. The closing of the camp reminded all of the fellowship they had shared and the skills they had gained.

There was unanimous agreement that the institute was a success and that it should be repeated. We are now in negotiations with the YMCA of the Rockies to have the event either at the Snow Mountain Ranch or the Estes Park branch of the YMCA of the Rockies in either the second or third week in August. The Institute should improve because a significant beginning has been made. We learned a lot about what students want in such an institute; thus, 1982 will build in the success of this summer's program and provide even better forensic opportunities.

This is the first of several special event ideas that have been generated within the national council processes. It all started over a couple of years ago. Throughout our National Council deliberations in Lawton, Oklahoma, I became increasingly frustrated. Not that it was not necessary to discuss the minutia necessary to hold a successful national convention and tournament, but, rather, that it seemed to me that Pi Kappa Delta was becoming too tied to its past. I worried that we were spending too much time contemplating

the fate of chapters that might have dropped out or how to balance the costs of the national tournament with the rate of dues. It occurred to me that Pi Kappa Delta ought to look toward the future and ask what it could do to become a more important part of the national forensic picture. In earlier times, the PKD and DSR tournaments had been the only thing near a national championship. Now the National Debate Tournament, the National Individual Events Tournament, and the National Forensics Association nationals by being more inclusive of the forensic population, had stolen much of the thunder of the PKD Nationals. Perhaps there were roles for PKD beyond hosting a national championship, a national convention, province conventions, and providing a way and motivation for individual progress.

Other future ideas are in the formulation stages and include such projects as foreign study tours, short courses offered on a regional basis, and the like. Stay tuned for future developments.

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## More Reflections

### Next Issue

Although space in the Fall Forensic was not available to carry a more colorful student - faculty view of the Summer Institute on CEDA and Individual Events, the Winter Forensic will feature such an article complete with photographs and information about next year's workshop to be held during the summer in Colorado. Estes Park will be the site for the 1983 Pi Kappa Delta National Tournament and Convention, and we hope that many of you will attend the 1982 Summer Insitute in Colorado in anticipation of the following year's festivities.

In the Winter Forensic, Larry Richardson, Director of the Summer Institute activities, will supply complete details about the site, cost and activities available next summer. The National Council reviewed some exciting proposals at our meeting in California and we hope you will be as enthusiastic as we are.



# Communication Training for a Career in Law

By Dr. Don Brownlee  
Wingate College

There is an ancient association between communication and the law. Aristotle classified forensic, or courtroom, rhetoric as one of the three primary forms of public address. In the past decade, however, there has been an increased recognition that an attorney's communication skills must reach beyond the setting of the courtroom. This awareness has led to heightened attention to the communication training of future lawyers, with most of the interest in communication competence coming from within the legal system.

Part of the reason for a closer focus on communication activities must have come from the observed incompetence of some lawyers. Chief Justice Warren Burger has repeatedly questioned the fitness of a substantial number of attorneys to practice law. In rather colorful terms, one critic described the situation as "'Piper Cub' advocates trying to handle the controls of 'Boeing 747' litigation'" (Baird, 1978, p. 168).

Realization of the importance of communication skills has also been evidenced by a number of surveys of law school alumni. After questioning the graduates of six law schools, Stevens reported that the respondents urged the teaching of certain lawyering skills, including the ability to counsel and interview clients, to negotiate, and to arbitrate disputes (Stevens, 1973). Stern (1972) found that Toledo graduates encouraged training in the ability to negotiate and general advocacy. California lawyers rated counseling and interviewing as essential skills for a legal practice (Schwartz, 1973). Benthall-Nietzel (1975) recorded similar views from her survey of Kentucky lawyers. Baird's study of 1600 graduates of six law schools provided further confirmation of the significance of communication skills. The ability to be effective in oral communication was rated of great importance by 64

percent of the responding lawyers. Only the ability to analyze and synthesize law/facts was given a higher ranking (Baird, 1978).

Most recently, the American Bar Association's (1980) Special Committee for a Study of Legal Education has suggested curricular changes that emphasize communication training. One recommendation was for students "to master, at the undergraduate level, advanced writing skills and effective oral communication" (p. 104). Another recommendation involved giving greater weight to oral communication skills as a factor in the admission of students to law school. The ABA report is a very strong statement on the importance of communication and interpersonal training for pre-professional education.

Though consistently recognized as a vital segment of legal training, the study of communication has not become universally adopted into the law school curriculum. Stone's (1978) investigation of 119 law schools found 87 percent reporting concern for the poor communication skills of their students, but few offered coursework or experience beyond moot court training. If law schools have chosen not to provide this education, then any formal training for future lawyers must be acquired as an undergraduate. What kinds of communication experiences are suggested for students anticipating a career in law? The remainder of this article reports an attempt to answer this question.

The deans of 150 law schools were asked to rate 16 areas of speech communication training on a scale from (1) extremely

This article was prepared by Dr. Don Brownlee, Director of Forensics at Wingate College, Wingate, North Carolina



important to (5) not important. Accompanying the request was a letter explaining the purpose of the study, to determine the skills training necessary for competent performance in both law school and professional practice. Space was provided for other suggested training areas. Replies were received from 84 of the deans.

The responses indicated that great value is placed on the more traditional communication skills. Experience in argumentation and debate, with a mean score of 1.34, was rated the most important communication skill for future lawyers. Nearly three-quarters of the deans rated this as extremely important. None of the deans placed argumentation and debate in the slightly important or not important categories, a distinction that this topic alone received.

Four other communication issues obtained mean scores below 2. Listening rated second with a mean of 1.54, and training in persuasion followed at 1.71. Interviewing placed barely ahead of structuring messages/speeches with means of 1.92 and 1.94 respectively. For each of these subjects the material was most frequently evaluated as extremely important, though one or two deans found the training to be of no importance.

Seven remaining communication training areas also had mean scores below 3. In order of the perceived value to the law deans were training in diction, credibility and ethos, counseling, presenting messages/speeches, cross-examination techniques, nonverbal communication and audience analysis. For the latter two the most frequent assessment was that they were only slightly important for prospective lawyers.

The final four communication areas had mean scores between 3, somewhat important, and 4, slightly important. Training in arbitration, group decision-making, use of videotape and use of visual aids completed the list.

The findings of this survey confirm the contention that some aspects of undergraduate communication training are viewed as highly relevant to the formal education of an attorney. The mean of all items was 2.37 and the extremely

important category received over one-third of all rankings. Clearly, most of these communication issues are considered appropriate subjects for pre-law training. The topics found to be most important differ from some previous surveys, but this may be explained by the request to evaluate the topics on their ability to contribute to effective participation in law school, not just professional practice.

Since many of these communication topics are the subject of both curricular and extra-curricular attention, forensics has much to offer the pre-law student. Students desiring an education in argumentation and debate received 20 to 30 times more experience in intercollegiate debate competition during one year than they will receive in the typical classroom course. The same is true for several of the other training topics.

Since few of the deans suggested other communication topics, it is clear that the most important skills for success in law school and later practice are those addressed by traditional courses in speech communication and by forensics participation. Given this information and the expertise of communications faculty in furthering the development of these skills, it would appear that the discipline has much to offer those interested in a legal career.

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# Pre-Conference Papers on CEDA Debate

The following papers were delivered at  
Gatlinburg, Tennessee, on April 1, 1981

## The Role of Non-Policy Debate in a Total Forensic Program

By Robert Withycombe  
Whitman College

Journal articles are beginning to explain possible theories for value debate; speakers discuss the relative goals of value over policy debate and visa versa; students try to decide which avenue provides the most value and benefits personally; and coaches try to decide if their time, budget and energy will allow them to add one more demanding event to their already overtaxed schedule.

The purpose of this paper is to make some observations based on my personal experience and sensibilities about the role of non-policy debate to a total forensic program and the possible benefits for participants.

During the past 10 years, the Cross Examination Debate Association (CEDA) has grown in strength and support until today, 170 schools from 40 states participate to some degree. The rapid growth and success of CEDA is its own testimonial to the value of non-policy debate, but for those schools that have not yet joined the growing ranks of participant schools or for the coaches who might consider this just another demanding "flash in the pan," allow me to argue in favor of CEDA as an element in any comprehensive forensic program.

To begin with, a comparison of CEDA (non-policy debate) and NDT (policy debate) may be helpful for the uninitiated. There appear to be some similarities but many differences between the two. First, both rely on logic, analysis, and reasoning

and are to differing degrees, true rhetorical situations. Policy debate places greater emphasis on reasoning and analysis due to the depth of study demanded, but non-policy debate rewards students more for creative logic and reasoning by allowing arguments to be presented which rely almost totally on these elements. (The trend in policy debate is more and more to a total dependence on evidence, at the expense of logic, i.e., "If you can't document, don't even bother to bring it up.") The difference here is between a policy maker's "legal model" which requires a preponderance of evidence while CEDA or a communication model which is a humane discipline grounded in choice between competing value systems where the primary role of the speaker is to persuade the judge/critic. All the rhetorical skills are allowed and theoretically, rewarded. The dependence on evidence found in NDT debate therefore creates a more substantial student commitment of time and energy, a commitment many fine debaters are unwilling or unable to make. (Look around your campus and I am sure you will find many fine ex-high school debaters who got burned out on debate due to the time demands but might be willing to give debate another try if the commitment could be substantially reduced).

The next comparison to be made here is on the thrust of the debate conflict itself. In policy debate, the conflict generally revolves around the solution and its relative strengths and weaknesses. The result of this emphasis has been a research for insignificant issues which have easy solutions. (In many NDT debaters' minds, the questions of topicality and significance are no longer serious issues.) In CEDA debate, the trust