

Forensic

ΠΕΙΘΩ ΚΑΛΗ ΔΙΚΑΙΑ

SERIES 53

MARCH, 1968

NO. 3



**PI KAPPA DELTA
WINNING ORATOR**

JANE BEYDLER MICHENER — See story on page 7

The FORENSIC of Pi Kappa Delta

SERIES 53 MARCH, 1968 No. 3

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 BUSINESS MANAGER LARRY NORTON

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ASSOCIATE EDITOR OF THE FORENSIC — John
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11. PROVINCE OF THE NORTHEAST — Wil-
 liam Teufel, Grove City College, Grove
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The President's Page

Within the next thirty to forty-five days, the eleven Provinces will all have been involved in their conventions and tournaments. Some will be joint meetings; some single Province meetings; some on campus of member institutions, and some at recreational areas, varying from Yosemite National Park to a lake shore lodge.

To all of you our heartiest best wishes for a good convention and tournament, with the hope that much will be accomplished, both for the good of the organization, and in friendly competition.

As to the business of the convention, there are several things that must be done and some others I hope will be discussed at least:

1. Election of officers;
2. Adoption of a Province Constitution;
3. A study of possible realignment of Provinces, based upon state lines entirely. Some Provinces, of course, now use state lines as dividing points, but may want to reconsider or realign and make such recommendations to the National Council. A motion was passed to the effect that this discussion would be an obligation of the Provinces and it would seem the only practical time would be at this Province convention since a report is demanded by June of 1968.
4. I would hope that each chapter would read and discuss the recommendations made by the Evaluation Committee at Whitewater. You will find the particularly pertinent ones in the May, 1967 issue of The FORENSIC on Page 10 — 2nd column under the heading of "Tournament"; also the last 3 paragraphs, column 1, Page 12. A poll will probably be taken later in the spring at which time each chapter will have the obligation to state its preference regarding divisions and events for the 1969 Convention. The Province meeting is the right and proper time to discuss these problems so that the National Council might



THEODORE O. H. KARL
Pacific Lutheran University

respond more accurately to the feelings of the chapters and provinces. See to it that the agenda allows for these discussions.

5. Does your chapter or Province have a candidate for the Alumni Award? This could easily be discussed and a committee selected to prepare a dossier on your candidate and forward the material to me for presentation to the Council at the summer meeting. The recipient must be truly worthy. It is not necessary to make such an award, but when a person is made known to the Council, then we should recognize such prominence.

It seems hard to understand that any chapter would not be represented at the Province meeting. I call your attention to Page 12 of the October, 1967 issue of The FORENSIC under "Province Conventions". You will notice that each chapter must be represented, unless properly excused as indicated.

I wish it were possible to attend each of the Province meetings and to indicate the interest and desire of the National Council to do what it can to make Pi Kappa Delta grow nationally and continuously be a more vital organization, always conscious of the beauty and justice of the ethical use of persuasion.

May all of you have vital and rewarding experiences at your conventions this spring.

The Secretary's Page

Most of our new memberships are received during April and May. Some chapters vote on new members at the end of each term but the majority do so at the end of the season, late in April, and conclude the year with an initiation and banquet in May. For the benefit of new sponsors, here are a few reminders pertaining to membership forms. In order for a sponsor to fulfill his responsibility concerning chapter membership, complete records are essential. It takes but a few minutes after each tournament to record the student's achievement. The student deserves to have his complete record on file not only in the national office but in the local files. A graduating senior appreciates receiving a copy of his complete college forensic record at the Spring banquet. Fill out the Form A applications completely. Be sure to refer to the 1967 revision of the constitution for order and degree requirements. Check your local constitution also, because a few chapters desire to maintain more rigid membership requirements than the national. At the 1967 convention oral interpretation was approved as meeting requirements for the order of competitive individual speaking along with oratory and extemporaneous speaking. A round of discussion counts as a round of debate. If a student has qualified for two orders according to both the local and national constitution, be sure to indicate this. The important caution here is that a person may not hold a membership degree in two orders higher than that earned in either order. See Article IV, Division C, Sec. 6. That is, if a student qualifies for the degree of fraternity in competitive individual speaking and proficiency in debate, he is entitled to the degree of fraternity in two orders or, if he prefers, he may hold a membership of proficiency in debate only. Most people prefer membership in two orders at the lower degree. A pair of kings beats an ace.

A major test of a chapters responsibility to its members is the extent to which records of advanced standing are submitted to the national office. Pi Kappa Delta is far more than just another honorary organization because its members are challenged to



LARRY NORTON
Bradley University

advance in degree and in number of orders. It also provides the ultimate opportunity to its members by combining advancement in degree and orders with academic achievement for the degree of Highest Distinction. A member who meets the requirements in terms of amount and quality of participation for three years and ranks in the upper thirty-five per cent of his class academically is eligible for Highest Distinction. Note that three years of participation is required for this degree whereas the degree of special Distinction may be achieved in one or two years by earning a superior rating at a national convention. The sponsor should present candidates for advanced standing to the chapter for a vote at the same time as new candidates are presented. Send in a complete record of the members activities. It is not necessary to repeat that part of the record included on the Form A application or on previously submitted Form B's. It is especially important that the record of a senior be brought up to date in the national office so that he may carry an accurate membership card and a properly jewelled key. Many alumni write in to replace lost membership cards and to order or reorder a key. We have to respond in terms of the official record on file and sometimes an injustice is done to an individual because of his incomplete record.

FLUENCY AND STYLISTIC BLOOPERS

WAYNE E. HOOGESTRAAT and WILLIAM R. McCLEARY

Professor Hoogestraat (D.Ed. Pennsylvania State, 1963) is Associate Professor of Speech, South Dakota State University.

Professor McCleary (M.A., University of South Dakota, 1963) holds the position of Director of Forensics, St. Cloud State College, South Dakota.

An exacting description of the delivery of a debater, as an individual typical of his group, must include the concept that he is fluent.¹ It is safe to generalize that (1) the longer he debates the more fluent the debater becomes, and, (2) the longer he debates a single proposition the greater is his fluency when speaking on that proposition. It is the observation of these writers that often this fluency is achieved at too great a price. Frequently it is at the expense of accuracy and correctness of style.

Over the past few seasons the writers have collected a volume of examples of debater language specimens which were less than accurate or were conspicuous violations of the criterion of correctness. Some were only humorous. Some were serious. But taken as a whole they indicate a serious shortcoming in the rhetorical development of debaters.

I

The following lists of errors are representative of common violations of the criterion of accuracy in style as noted during the past seasons. Some demonstrate inaccuracies in that the generalization drawn was not properly qualified, such as —

"A need that warrants a change in the entire policy of the world."

"Red China will never enter into an agreement."

"All possible solutions have been attempted."

"These organizations set up to preserve peace have not done anything."

"There are no economic limitations in China."

" . . . has taken care of all the problems that have arisen."

"There is no danger of accidental war."

"Asian nations will do anything China wants them to."

"Any problems (economic) that now exist in the United States are due to taxation."

"The total affirmative stand is totally fallacious."

A second classification of inaccuracies was observed. In this group errors revealed opposites of the speaker's obvious intent. Representative samples follow:

"It is only illogical that the United States should be aware."

"The United States could not accept this plan, then how could we expect England, France, and China to accept them also."

"Let us retract ourselves to commanding heights."

"We can not be certain of many things. For instance, I cannot be certain that I will be hit by a car when crossing a street."

AFFIRMATIVE SPEAKER: *"So you must concur with the negative." (Oops!)*

Random inaccuracies of style were also noted. Examples from this grouping are reproduced below:

" . . . a production of the United Nations pamphlet."

"The affirmative team will eliminate nuclear weapons."

"An international organization is an agreement between two nations."

"A world war could be caused by nuclear weapons."

"Everyone knows that lower income families have larger children."

"The major contention of the affirmative in this debate is the Red Chinese."

II

Violations of correctness in style were even more conspicuous. Representative samples bear out this assertion. Redundancies were frequently in evidence. The following collection of errors in correctness through redundancies is typical of the group:

"The present status quo"

"The status quo today"

"If the communist aggression were to aggress against a country . . ."

"reduplicated"

"Any target France chooses to pick . . ."

"Would like to define the following terms as follows"

"Proliferation is going to continue to spread."

"We have pointed out by evidence . . . and sheer fact . . ."

"Let's review over the case."

"We find the Chinese, including China . . ."

"There is more greater chance of war . . ."

"presented forth"

"These fulfillments will be filled."

Another grouping of errors in correctness includes those terms which have not been canonized (i.e., not found in a modern dictionary). Many of these errors appear to be the result of verbally reconstructing two words into one. (The authors resented these terms to conform to the way they were heard.)

"A truevan fact"

" . . . would only intentuate the situation"

"This plan has many advantageons in it."

"Red China is fastly becoming a world power."

"The three majorily concerned nations . . ."

"The Soviets have the power to destruct . . ."

" . . . but not its arguance for better protection"

A final classification of incorrectness of style is included to catalogue a variety of nondescript errors. The following were among the errors noted:

"Let me first of all, before I begin, go back to the plan. But first . . ."

"The United State must proceed irregardless of public opinion."

"A hazardous need is created."

" . . . were granted to Negro citizenry"

" . . . will cause a detrimental to the status quo"

" . . . would create a political advantage and an even greater economical advantage"

" . . . an accident could escalate into a nuclear war"

" . . . even, yet, bigger"

"Countries are being aggressed."

"will lead to inevitability"

" . . . unborn generations to follow" (They should precede?)"

Summary

Stylistic inadequacies result from a variety of causes. Many of these causes, no doubt, operate on debaters as well as on any other group of speakers. Nevertheless, these writers contend that the frequency of errors in accuracy and correctness of style bears more than coincidental relationship with pressures to develop fluency at any cost. And this is a serious shortcoming in the rhetorical efficacy of debaters as a class of speakers.

1. A dominant characteristic of fluency, as defined in this paper, is rapidness of rate.

“Human Storage Centers”

JANE BEYDLER MICHENER
Colorado State College, Greeley

In the January issue John E. Gow, Director of Forensics, Elmhurst College, Illinois, re-examined contest speaking and focused particular attention on the oratory event. His article, “Re-Examining Contest Speaking”, concluded that oratory is out of step with the times. Regarding this indictment, we draw your attention to the comments made by our PKD winning orator and to the oration itself. Dr. Richard J. Crawford is Director of Forensics and Dr. Ray De Boer is Director of Oratory at our Beta chapter in Colorado.

Friends of my family have a fifteen year old daughter whom they have not seen in five months. She is living in a certain home with eleven other girls, all under psychiatric care. I'd like to talk to you about Sandy. Since she was six years old her family had been aware that Sandy had emotional problems with which she could not cope. Although her parents succeeded in obtaining counseling and psychological care for her, these proved effective only for short periods of time because she was in need of psychiatric treatment. In September of 1966, with the onslaught of all the problems a ninth grader discovers, Sandy ran away from her problems, away from home, and away from reality. For this she was declared a juvenile delinquent.

This may be difficult to talk to you about, simply because some of you are going to stop listening, either because you are tired of the subject, or because you know all about juvenile delinquency that you want to know. Fewer than five months ago I shared your attitude, and all I knew about juvenile delinquency was that it is an extensive problem. But you see, when Sandy's name was added to the list of delinquents, I found I not only had an emotional interest in her problem, I also had a mind full of questions concerning the disposal of these children, so nebulously labeled. The questions I asked myself weren't the questions a person not involved in the situation would ask — so I'd like to share the information which I became aware of through my questions, with you.

TO THE EDITOR —

The only impetus to writing this speech was the incident involving Sandy. Becoming involved in this situation provided a great deal of material as well as the necessary personal interest for writing such a speech.

The technique I used involved writing paragraphs and putting them together in various ways, discarding some, retaining others. In terms of complete speeches I probably wrote ten different major versions before I settled on the one I've provided you. Minor revisions probably numbered in the area of thirty or forty.

I used this oration at the University of Denver, Colorado College, University of Colorado (1st place), Wichita, Kansas, (1st, junior division); Abilene, Texas; National PKD Tournament, Whitewater, Wisconsin (Gold Medal), and others (local, state, National Interstate Oratorical contest (1st place) and in each case made it into the final round.

The most exciting part of using this speech was that I had the opportunity to talk to a very large number of people regarding a problem about which I am genuinely concerned.

Jane Beydler Michener

My first question was naturally what would most likely become of Sandy, should she be declared a juvenile delinquent. I soon discovered that the majority of these children are placed in correctional institutions. In fact, according to the *United States Book of Facts and Statistics*, over 77,000 such children were placed behind bars last year. 44,000 of these were in state training schools and an additional 33,000

were placed in state prisons and federal penitentiaries. But what made these figures so interesting to me, is the fact that grouped together in these institutions one finds children of neglect, mentally retarded youngsters and children who have been declared hardened teenage criminals, as well as children ranging in age from eight to eighteen years.

This appeared to me to constitute a rather heterogeneous group of individuals and I assumed that the facilities available for rehabilitation must be extraordinary. However, as you have probably guessed, I was markedly disappointed. The Ohio Juvenile Center put out an official report just last year which states that it is no more than an overcrowded human warehouse, which merely stores delinquent children because it lacks the space, the staff and the facility for rehabilitation. But what about Colorado? The director of the Colorado juvenile institutions tells us that our institutions, like similar institutions, in most other states, have few if any facilities for rehabilitation. My next question was what could be the rate of rehabilitation, under these conditions. The Children's Bureau tells us that forty to sixty per cent of the overall juvenile population in correctional institutions will return once, perhaps twice, and that eighty-five per cent of those hardened teenage criminals will be in penitentiaries at the age of 35.

And then I knew something about juvenile delinquency, besides the fact that it is an extensive problem. I knew that a large number of the people so labeled are placed in correctional institutions, which are little more than overcrowded human warehouses, that one finds extremely heterogeneous groups in very limited environments, and that we cannot even claim a rehabilitation rate of fifty per cent.

My next question was more complex. Why should an emotionally disturbed child be placed in jeopardy of being sent to a correctional institution? I despaired at the idea that Sandy, who is not a criminal, but

emotionally disturbed, should be subjected to the possibility of such action. I felt that surely she could not be the only emotionally disturbed child to end up ultimately in juvenile court, but I could find no information. Then, in October of 1966, the Senate Sub-Committee on juvenile delinquency, put out a report that stated that one hundred per cent of these so-called juvenile delinquents are emotionally disturbed, unable to cope with their problems, and in need of varying degrees of psychiatric treatment. Something had to be wrong. Either the American people were unaware of the report, had read it and chose to ignore it, or else they were unaware of the institutional atmosphere to which these emotionally disturbed children were being consigned. After talking to friends, teachers, and child welfare workers, I realized that all three of these problems existed. Was it because of lack of interest, lack of concern, or lack of knowledge? Whatever the reason, Sid Ross, who has done extensive research in the field of emotionally disturbed juvenile delinquents, says that "this sorry situation makes a prophet out of a morose teenager with a tatoo on his arm which reads, 'born to lose.' "

With these same facts in mind, William P. Shotke of the Illinois Crime Commission says that these institutions are trying to do something, which is actually impossible, and that we have to go to the community to find relief.

Unfortunately, it's not as simple as all that. Yes, Sandy was fortunate; she is receiving the care she's needed from a psychiatrist, but only over the protests of a probation officer and a policeman. All the doctors, the clinics, the modern facilities which any of us can conceive of, are almost immobilized by your attitude and mine. And the first step in changing that attitude is the acceptance of the fact that the juvenile delinquent is an emotionally disturbed child. As soon as we are willing to redefine the problem, and then relabel the results as the actions of an emotionally disturbed

child, the community can be mobilized, and the child put on the road to recovery. Until that time, the cruelty of eighth or ninth graders toward their peers, the neglectfulness of parents, the scornfulness of school teachers, and the unmitigated disgust and pity of leaders in your communities and mine, provide an effective barricade to community change, to rehabilitation. This barricade makes it impossible to place the child in an environment where the problems with which he is confronted may be solved. It's not easy to pick up a newspaper and read of the crimes committed because of the emotionally disturbed youth. It's even more difficult to read of those same crimes, and realize that the child who committed them could be helped, but under our present system, and with our attitude toward him, his problem will go unsolved, and his symptoms perpetuated.

Think about these children who must bear the burden of emotional disturbances and the brand of juvenile delinquency. Imagine yourself losing a loved one to a human storage center. I hope that you will not sleep well tonight. I hope that when you close your eyes, you will see an endless procession of upturned faces shuffling before a judge. Look into those faces, as I have looked, and you will see apathy, agitation, retardation, and intelligence. Look into those eyes, as I have looked, and you may see one whose eyes reflect a cocky assurance that is belied by twisting feet, or you may see one whose eyes reflect an inner fever which he does not understand. But I hope that not one of you ever has to look into a pair of pretty blue eyes that are begging, that those who love her, will be able to protect her. Think about those 77,000 emotionally disturbed children whom you and I have consigned to human storage centers. And, if the musty smell of storage sickens you, as it most assuredly sickens me, remember that through concern and understanding, we can mobilize our communities, and place those children on the road to recovery.



Letters to the Editor

Dear Pi Kap Members:

Despite the fact that we have a new Constitution — after herculean labors — it's just possible that it may not be the perfect instrument for all time!

As a matter of fact, we've already discovered several rather strange inclusions — strange in that we didn't discover them earlier! So new revisions will certainly be proposed at the National Convention in 1969.

To keep these proposals coming in an orderly and thoughtful manner, the Constitutional Revision Committee has asked that the following procedures be followed:

1. All revision proposals must be presented on a copy of a form to be printed in an issue of the FORENSIC.
2. All amendments must be presented to a member of the Committee in time to be printed in the January '69 FORENSIC *or* in time to be printed in the Convention newspaper prior to consideration by the Convention.
3. Substitute amendments will not be considered since they cannot comply with rule No. 2.

The members of the Committee to whom proposals should be addressed are:

James Grissinger, Chairman, Otterbein College, Westerville, Ohio 43081

John Burt, Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Illinois 61701

Richard Crawford, Colorado State College, Greeley, Colorado 80631

Sincerely yours,
Jim Grissinger

CHAPTER NOTES *(Slightly Edited)*

READ THESE AND DISCOVER NEWS ABOUT

unique tournaments . . . fund-raising activities by chapters . . . special forensic grants . . . new coaches and sponsors . . . debate workshops and conferences . . . promoting forensics in high schools . . . special faculty promotions . . . research grants gained . . . unusual chapter activities . . . tournament winners . . . news from alumni

GROVE CITY COLLEGE

Reporter: William Teufel

With only one graduating senior, the Grove City, Pennsylvania, chapter should be able to maintain the status quo next year and pick up four new members besides.

Our squad of eleven, including four novices, is about par. Training of the novices is in the hands of junior Tom Malec. Tom arranges the skull sessions and practice rounds and, in conjunction with the coach, Dr. Teufel, may yet succeed in impressing upon them that debaters cannot win by words alone.

Miss Lee Kessler, our one senior, is directing the college production of "Good Woman of Setzuan" in February as part of her honors course; in the Fall she begins a graduate program in theatre studies. Her teammate, Bruce Gridley, will have to go it alone next year and is seeking a new debate partner. Joe Gray has found a way out of his social dilemma by persuading his steady to be on the team. Mark Barnhart, the chapter President, has a part-time job in a funeral home, and whether this means anything is yet to be seen. Don Steighner just completed his impressive one-year stint as editor of the *Collegian*.

The two Nutts, twins Bill and Bob, are digging into legal studies at University of Pennsylvania Law School. Alumnus George Towle, married and now living in Baltimore, expects soon to be certified as a CPA. As an example of things that can happen to Pi Kaps, Ralph Karn is teaching speech in

a Pittsburg high school after acquiring his M. A. last Spring. Mary Linda Sorber has been an instructor at Penn State, is now enroute to her doctorate.

Occasionally we manage home-to-home competitions with Thiel and Slippery Rock and will have an exhibition debate with Pittsburg. Proposed for later in the Spring is a Debaters' Congress, with fraternities and other campus organizations as the participants.

MISSISSIPPI STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

Reporter: Harvey Cromwell

Dr. Harvey Cromwell has resigned as Head of the Speech Department and is now serving as Dean of the Graduate School and Dean of Instruction. Dr. Al Yeomans is the new Head of the Speech Department. Dr. Cromwell, past National President of PKD and past Editor of the *FORENSIC*, will continue his active interest in PKD and plans to attend the next National Convention.

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS, EL PASO

Reporter: Crystal Barnes

U.T.E.P. copped sweepstakes honors at the Texas Tech annual Fall Forensic Tournament held in October. The sweepstakes trophy was accepted by Miss Janet Yerby, our debate coach. The senior debate team of Lee Trevithick and Bob Malone placed second in their division. Another