

based on **pathos** appeals. The teams were also well aware that twisting evidence was impossible to successfully conceal. This was due to the fact that all the existing information on the topic has been collected, correlated and stored in the fantastically intricate (and accurate) "brain" of EDPAC. Hence, when each debate card was read, that quote was checked for accuracy against the master program inside the machine, and received a numerical rating depending on its proximity to the ideal debate case.

How did all this come about? The answer is simple. Ferron Feedbak, a brilliant graduate student in speech at Pardou University, developed the project back in 1979. Feedbak, who had an undergraduate degree in both statistics and electronic engineering, was deeply concerned by the fact that there were no rules to insure uniform debate judging. Having read a few books on cybernetics, this imaginative young man became obsessed with the idea of devising a system to make Corax's Theory of Probabilities obsolete. Feedbak wangled a government grant and with sliderule in hand and a determined glint in his eye he went to work on the problem. After three months of earnest effort he finally found the answer. He immediately wrote a book called **The Science of Rhetoric** in which he fully explained his Laws of Certainty. This discovery was hailed as the greatest advance in the field of Rhetoric since the advent of the comparative advantages case. Realizing the importance of his discovery, the selfless Feedbak turned over his rhetorical secrets to the government. He realized that if such information fell into the wrong hands the holder of it could, through this statistically verified system, gain domination of the world. Feedbak's original notes were stored alongside the formula for the Hydrogen bomb.

The government quickly set up the U.S. Bureau of Rhetoric and, after a thorough investigation, decided that there were only two agencies in the world ethically qualified to produce and program the EDPAC system. The producer of the machine was, of course, The International Business Machines Co. The job of gaining all the available information on the national topic and running a content

analysis of it went to another "natural" — the J. Weston Walch Company.

When EDPAC first came on the market it sold for \$7900 or about the average annual salary of a debate coach. However, mass production at IBM soon cut the cost to a more modest figure (\$4750 — slightly higher west of the Rockies) and soon most of the major schools had at least seven or eight of these devices at their disposal. Each machine was equipped with an automatic decision giver. This device computed all the factors considered important in the debate and transmitted this information to the Matching and Dispatching office within .071 of a second after the debate had ended.

So efficient was this system, that in 1983 all debate cards were printed by Walch and assigned numbers. As a result, instead of wasting time reading a long well-worn quote by some authority, the speaker could, if he desired, merely say for example "Affirmative card number 436". The time the speaker would normally have taken to read the quote was then subtracted from his total allotment and credit given him for the quotation (with due mathematical adjustment if he fell below the debate norm of 375 words per minute). Thus both teams were spared the boredom of listening to and repeating stock evidence in every debate. Toward the end of the year debaters using this technique sounded more like they were giving a series of football signals than engaging in a forensic endeavor.

Of course the machines required an operator to turn them on and off as well as making sure no one tampered with them. This was desirable since it allowed many unemployed debate judges to assume that responsibility. There were other advantages as well. No longer would mere mortal judges be forced to meet the agonizing crisis they faced at the end of each round in the pre-EDPAC days: that is, making sure that the total speaker rating points of the winning team were higher than the total points scored by the losers.

Sometimes, just for fun, an operator could still judge a debate like he did in the old days. But one who was recently interviewed said he still had trouble "with those #'\$%&' speaker rating systems!" He also discovered that his score and decision, when compared to the

machine's, was almost invariably wrong. "That was the trouble in the old days," he mumbled apologetically, "we were just too darned subjective." He paused, sighed nostalgically and added, "There are times when I wish we could go back to the old system though: we may not have been statistically accurate to the .001 level of confidence, but we sure had fun."

¹See the January 1971 issue of the **Forensic**, for example. Two articles there are pertinent: John E. Baird's "Attorney Judges: A Communication Problem for Debaters" and David Walker's "Is Contemporary Debate Educational?"

²Which, of course, is a complementary development to the Flesch Readability Test of an earlier vintage.

New Members of Pi Kappa Delta

PANHANDLE STATE COLLEGE		46493 Marvin Allen Lawson	46522 Joseph G. Calloway
46467 Johnny Anderson	46494 June Meitz	46523 Keith Grace	
46468 Gene Hillman	46495 Barbara Mizerik	46524 Deborah Louise Thomas	
46469 Jean Twombly	46496 Peter Parts		
CHADRON STATE COLLEGE		HOPE COLLEGE	
46470 Joe Anderson	NORTHEAST MISSOURI STATE UNIV.	46525 James Hern	
46471 Bill Bailey		SOUTHWEST BAPTIST COLLEGE	
46472 Brad Barrows		46526 Carl T. Camden	
46473 Jennie May Donnell		46527 Clyde R. Elder	
46474 Greg Gehrig	FROSTBURG STATE COLLEGE	46528 Timothy Wayne Triplett	
46475 Gretchen Golden		46529 Gordon Upchurch	
46476 Harry Holmberg		46530 Bill Wallace	
46477 Kevin Lang		PREIFFER COLLEGE	
46478 Steve Manion	46500 Daniel F. Bace	46531 Eugene A. Hancock, Jr.	
46479 Judy Mattern	46501 G. David Downton	46532 Barbara Jean Helms	
46480 John Myers	46502 Ed Eyrer	46533 David Corey Joyce	
46481 Jim Patterson	46503 Archie I. Holden	46534 Robert Carlton Kuhn	
46482 Janet Pokorski	46504 Jack Charles Mitchell	46535 Dianne Long	
46483 Cody Runyan	46505 Deborah A. Monk	46536 Philip H. Manly	
46484 Janice Tiensvold	46506 E. T. Paulhamus	46537 Norma Webster Stowe	
46485 Iris Watchorn	46507 Betsy Ross Rankin		
	46508 Wendy Watson		
CULVER-STOCKTON COLLEGE		CARSON-NEWMAN COLLEGE	
46486 Joseph D. Masterson	46509 W. Andrew Harbin	CARROLL COLLEGE — MONTANA	
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY — CHICO		46538 Doloras Cikrit	
46487 John S. Hynd II	46510 Michael C. Murphy	46539 Daniel Flanagan	
STANISLAUS STATE COLLEGE		46540 Jo Anne Jordan	
46488 Kenneth Lee Adair	46511 J. Douglas Overbey	46541 James McLean	
WRIGHT STATE UNIVERSITY		46542 Margaret Moffat	
46489 Clete Biersack	WAYNE STATE COLLEGE	CALIFORNIA STATE UNIV. — L.A.	
46490 Kathie Brockman		46543 Greg Bistline	
46491 Donald Felty		46544 Girina Chen	
46492 Robert Gleadall		46545 Michael P. Kelley	
	46516 Gary Reiners	46546 Ramon Poole	
	46517 Judith Roberts	46547 Gwen Rath	
	46518 Jackie Rupp	CENTRAL MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY	
	46519 Gail Y. Wantlin	46548 Mary Patricia Brown	
	AUSTIN PEAY STATE UNIV.		
	46520 Stephen Michael Allen		
	46521 Gary Bonds		

Forty Years Ago . . .

The January, 1913 **Forensic** carried an article about the new phenomenon of debate tournaments. Prof. Ross Compton of Texas Eta (North Texas State) wrote that "at these meets we find college students vitally interested and well prepared."

Three tournaments were mentioned:

Southwestern College, Winfield, Kans.; a "women's get-together" at Bowling Green; a practice tournament at the University of Redlands.

H. Dana Hopkins of Heidelberg College was Pi Kappa Delta's national president that year. The 1932-33 debate proposition was Resolved: That the United States should agree to the cancellation of the interallied debts.

The Secretary's Page

Larry Norton

Pi Kappa Delta is 60 years old. It is this fact which prompted us to re-read the history of those first 50 years as summarized by former Secretary-Treasurer and present Historian, D. J. Nabors.

As we study this 50 year record and add to it the last decade, two guiding principles of the fraternity constantly appear. First is the dynamic development of the type and structure of tournament events, always in response to forensic needs and practices throughout the nation. Second is the persistent effort to create and preserve a convention as well as a tournament image.

The historical record as compiled by Dr. Nabors reminds us that no contests were held at the first convention in 1916 at Washburn University. At that meeting the insignia and ritual were designed, the constitution put in more complete form, and plans were developed for interfraternity relations. A debate between Redlands and Ottawa was on the program at Ottawa University in 1918. An oratorical contest was first held at Morningside College in 1920. Extemporaneous speaking was added at Bradley in 1924. At the sixth biennial convention in 1926 at Fort Collins and Greeley, a national debate tournament was established with separate divisions for men and women. Twelve years later the student congress was added at Topeka. In 1947, at Bowling Green, discussion was substituted for the student congress. Separate contests were held for men and women in all events until a breakthrough in 1965 when men, women or mixed teams were permitted to enter the experimental open division cross-examination debate. In 1969 men and women competed with each other in all contests. The championship cross-examination debate was now an established event and oral interpretation was added as an experimental contest. In 1971 interpretation was an accepted event and extempore debate was included on an experimental basis. Now, in 1973, extempore debate is continued with general approval and informative speaking is on a trial basis. Throughout these years of event additions and rule revisions, the policy has been to make changes upon the recommendation of provincial areas where the event has been first used and approved.

From its origin, the purpose of Pi Kappa Delta has been to promote and establish educational values in forensic activity. The convention aspect of the biennial meetings has been a part of all programs as reflected by business sessions, the student congress, peer evaluations in discussion, talent nights, student meetings, special lectures, coaches meetings and free periods for sightseeing. By 1957, tournaments had increased in number and public pressure had continued to mount for something more than "just another tournament". Pi Kappa Delta responded with increased effort by adding two new convention features at Brookings. A session was devoted to professional problems with Robert T. Oliver as the speaker. A distinguished alumni award was presented to Senator Karl Mundt. These features have been continued periodically.

The 1973 convention includes many of the best features supporting the two principles described above. The format for discussion has been altered to incorporate more thoroughly the educational values within both the content and procedures of the event. The coaches' meeting will feature a special symposium-forum treating the question, "What makes an Affirmative Case Propositional?" Informative speaking has been added at a time when the communication of informative material has become an intense problem as a result of the information explosion. Business sessions and student meetings are provided with a good percentage of the total time for deliberation and formulation of policy pertinent to the future welfare of the organization.

The ability of Pi Kappa Delta to implement these dynamic goals is one of the real reasons why it has been a great privilege for me to serve the organization as secretary-treasurer during its sixth decade.

Pi Kappa Which?

**Paul D. Stamm
and Trich Terranova,
Wisconsin State University,
Whitewater**

In a recent survey there were some rather surprising results.

Question: "What is Pi Kappa Delta?"

Answer: "That's one of those Jock Frats, right?"

Question: "Have you ever done any forensics?"

Answer: "Sure, every Friday night, but don't tell my mother!"

Those answers were of course slightly exaggerated, but all too often the "average" college student simply is uninformed about PKD and its activities. The Wisconsin Epsilon Chapter at UW-Whitewater decided something should be done to inform its student body. In conjunction with our persuasion class, Trich Terranova and I set upon a campaign to change the attitudes of our student body. As a secondary goal we tried to recruit new members to the forensics squad. This type of campaign can be very useful to PKD and to the learning experience of its members.

The basic campaign was divided into five parts — four sets of speeches and an attitude test. The first set of speeches was given before 16 Fundamentals of Speech classes. We used the same speech in each class. Trich spoke to five of the classes and I to seven. We divided the 10 minute speeches for the remaining four classes. We emphasized the educational and social aspects of debate and individual events. The second set of speeches was given as an evening of individual events. A night of debate was used for the third set of speeches. During these two evening presentations we again spoke of the reasons for joining a forensics squad. Each of these sets of speeches took one week to complete. In the fourth week we returned to the classrooms to make one last pitch. After this last speech we handed out a questionnaire.

A control group was set up to measure how effective we were in changing the attitudes of our audience. We had the instructors, in three Fundamentals classes we did not talk to, hand out the questionnaire for our control group. That gave us

53 responses to use against the 252 in the experimental group. The responses were run through the University's computers. Most of the results were not useful in making accurate observations, because of the excessively high number of variables. We did, however, find the outcome of the overall survey of importance.

We discovered that this type of project is of immense value to a chapter and its members. We attained two goals that we feel all chapters should strive for. We received a good deal of publicity and a practical understanding of public speaking and speech research techniques.

Forensics has always tried to make a good public image for itself. Often this is a difficult task since tournaments are usually not attended by the student body. In a campaign such as this, we got the "word" out to a large number of people. We reached over 550 students and the responses we received tend to show they enjoyed the experience. Good publicity is, of course, the life blood of forensics and of good appropriations for the next year's budget.



Trich and Paul puzzle over what to do with their 58,000 computer figures. — Photo courtesy UW-Whitewater Information Service.

In order to understand speech one must be able to read and understand the speech journals. It has been our experience that students may read QJS or CSSJ or some other journal without understanding why the results of a research project came out the way they did. It should be a goal of PKD to make all aspects of speech clear to its members. PKD has the responsibility to teach an understanding of the art of persuasion. One cannot advance the art if

one doesn't understand it. The goal of PKD is not just tournament activities but rather to give a broad and meaningful approach to the learning aspects of speech. A campaign of this type can be very helpful in reaching this goal.

Perhaps one day, campaign results from a PKD sponsored project will be considered valid enough to be used for the advancing of knowledge in speech. Our project could not do this. With nothing to use as a base of operations, we made serious mistakes in the compilation of

statistics. Yet from these errors we have learned how to do a survey better, so results will be more meaningful the next time.

We received 74 pages of computer print out data. That represents over 58,000 statistics to sort out. Because of the size of the project and the poor validity, we may never be able to complete the findings. Perhaps one day some other PKD Chapter will do the same sort of "experiment", and perhaps their findings can be used.

Anniversary Oratory Contest

The first published historical sketch of Pi Kappa Delta states: "It was January, 1913, before Pi Kappa Delta was considered organized." Thus, we celebrate our 60th anniversary this year. In recognition of this birthday, a special round of commemorative anniversary oratory is scheduled at the Omaha convention.

This special event is open to the schools who were national founders and still have an active Pi Kappa Delta chapter.

Starting in 1911, agitation at Ottawa University, Ottawa, Kans., for recognition of forensic activity resulted in efforts by John Shields, a student, and Egbert Ray Nichols, a former Ottawa faculty member who had moved to Ripon College, Ripon, Wisc. It was their idea to organize a fraternity for forensics. Without going into details, the culmination was the preparation of a final document with places for signatures of representatives of 12 colleges in the Midwest.

The March, 1963, issue of **The Forensic** has a picture of the signature part of the founding document. Two spaces are unsigned. Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill., and William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo., for individual reasons did not become national founders of Pi Kappa Delta. The 10 schools and their representatives, who became known as national founders, were:

Ottawa University, Ottawa, Kans.; John Shields. Ripon College, Ripon, Wisc.; Egbert Ray Nichols. Kansas Agriculture College, Manhattan, Kans.; Edgar H. Vaughn. Iowa Wesleyan College, Mt. Pleasant, Ia.; J. H. Krenmyre. Kansas Wesleyan University, Salina, Kans.; C. J.

Boddy. Morningside College, Sioux City, Ia.; Frank P. Johnson. Southwestern College, Winfield, Kans.; Arthur L. Crookham. Cotner University, Bethany, Nebr.; H. O. Pritchard. College of Emporia, Emporia, Kans.; Daniel C. Lockwood. Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill.; P. C. Somerville.

Of these 10 schools, Kansas Agriculture College, now known as Kansas State University, dropped out of Pi Kappa Delta and installed a chapter of DSR-TKA. Iowa Wesleyan also left the fold, and Cotner University closed its doors and no longer exists.

So, in the 60th anniversary year, seven chapters remain. These are all fairly small colleges, all in the Midwest, and all have the distinction of supporting active forensic programs within the structure of Pi Kappa Delta for 60 years.

The anniversary round of oratory is composed of one representative from each of the seven schools, with judging by a panel of past presidents of Pi Kappa Delta, known as the Order of the Beards.

In doing research for this article, it was noted that no picture can be found of two of the national founders: C. J. Boddy (Kansas Wesleyan) and Daniel C. Lockwood (College of Emporia). The two chapters involved might perform a service to the national historian by locating a picture of their respective national founders.

Another suggestion might be that each of the seven founding chapters organize an alumni chapter and name it after their respective founders.

CHAPTER NOTES . . . Edited by Phyllis Bosley

Chapter Notes are abbreviated this month. Because of the long December-January lay-off for many schools, a call for news was not sent out for this issue. Be sure to send a report from your chapter for the May issue [deadline April 2].

PROVINCE 1 1 Chapter Reporting

OTTAWA UNIVERSITY

Kansas Alpha Chapter has had a busy and profitable debate season beginning with Randy Lake and Susie Clough winning first place in Junior Division at the Garden City Junior College Tournament.

Next, four novice and amateur teams won second place in Sweepstakes at the Kansas State University Novice Tournament. After a fourth place win at Wichita State, Randy and Susie represented O.U. at the Georgetown Invitational in Washington, D.C. The first semester of debate ended with again a first place for them at the Johnson County Community College Tournament.

This January the Pi Kappa Delta members at O.U. ran an experimental tournament where all freshmen class members debated on five different topics ranging among such subjects as abortion laws, family planning, euthanasia, and pollution. Almost 200 freshmen participated in the two day, five round tournament with ten tuition scholarships given as awards. It was a lot of work organizing such a project, but a valuable experience for all involved.

Another exciting trip for PKD members David Kroll, Vicki Maddox, Wayne Morris, and David Bowers was to Tulane University in New Orleans.

Later in March PKD will host the Missouri-Kansas Intercollegiate Debate Tournament, a junior division state championship for the two states. Of course, the high point of the year will be the National Tournament in Omaha.

PROVINCE 3 1 Chapter Reporting

WINONA STATE COLLEGE

Competing against teams from 25 schools, Winona State College won sweepstakes honors at the November New Era

Tournament at Sioux Falls College. Novice debaters Alicia Smith and David Galchutt and Mary O'Neill and Douglas Hamper advanced to the finals with 6-0 records. Varsity debaters Kevin Brooks and Tim Stoltman placed third, behind PKD schools MacMurray and McNeese.

The squad has also participated successfully in the Twin Cities Debate League.

PROVINCE 7 1 Chapter Reporting

MARSHALL UNIVERSITY, WEST VIRGINIA

Reporter: Marilyn Davis

Beta Chapter of West Virginia had a productive year in forensics in 1971-72. We sponsored discussion, debate, and oral interpretation programs for four community organizations. We also sponsored the John Marshall Debate Tournament for West Virginia high schools and served as hosts for the British debaters. On the debate and individual events circuit our trips were recreational, our losses educational, and the hardware (33 items) inspirational.

On March 1, we initiated four new members: Mark Taylor, senior from Charleston, W. Va. and Steve Haeberle, Eddie Novak, and Marilyn Davis, sophomores from Huntington, W. Va. Officers for 1972-73 are: President, Bruce Tucker, Dayton, O. junior; vice-president, Steve Haeberle; secretary-reporter, Marilyn Davis; and public relations, Mark Taylor. Our chapter sponsors are Mrs. David Murphy and Dr. B. W. Hope.

By the end of October, 1972, the M.U. forensics squad had attended four tournaments. Our individual events representatives had brought home four trophies and our varsity debaters placed fourth at the tournament sponsored by our Pi Kappa Delta neighbors, Morris Harvey. We had also conducted three demonstration debate workshops for area high schools, and sponsored the Intramural Forensics Contests for Marshall University students.

Plans for the second semester include attendance at 11 novice and varsity debate tournaments and five individual events.

PROVINCE 8 1 Chapter Reporting

MOORHEAD STATE COLLEGE,
MINNESOTA

Reporter: Kathy Holiday

Officers for the Minnesota Kappa chapter were elected at our annual spring meeting and initiation. Kaye Shell, Robert Littlefield, and Rhonda Lee compose the executive committee as president, vice-president, and secretary, respectively. The chapter also elected class representatives: Kathy Holiday - senior; Belle Edson - junior; Carole Nepstad - sophomore. In addition, Mr. Michael Kelly was appointed as the chapter historian — a most honorable position! We were pleased to welcome two honorary members into our chapter: Mrs. Rhoda Hansen of Fargo North High School, Fargo, N.D. and Mr. Harlan Schuck of Moorhead High School, Moorhead, Minn. Both of the new members were recognized for their valuable contributions during our annual fall high school tournament in which several Pi Kappa Delta students are involved.

Our previous adviser, Mrs. Hazel Scott, is on sabbatical this year with her family in Europe. Intermittent word from her indicates that she is enjoying her voyage

and is recuperating in preparation for next year's trials when she will return to the chapter. In her stead, Mr. Steve Leth is advising the chapter and coaching debate. Mr. Timothy Choy is in charge of individual events and Mr. Michael Kelly is coaching oral interpretation and reader's theatre. We have another addition to the forensics staff in Dr. Patrick McDonough — our administrative director.

The chapter is pleased to witness a large turn-out of students for forensics this fall with approximately 60 participants in all. We are planning for a bumper crop of initiates next spring with students qualified in both individual and group events. Although the chapter is feeling the pangs of budget reductions, our forensics staff is making a concerted effort to involve all interested students. Mr. Kelly is directing numerous students in a community oriented reader's theatre program and Mr. Choy is presently preparing students for a speaker's bureau. Through such programs, the staff is planning to provide experience for all.

We are looking forward to a successful year and are planning to see you all at the national tournament in Omaha. Let's hope that the snow is melting in Nebraska by March — those of us in the northern states could use a break from the icy blast of winter.

McGovern Honor at Convention

Highlighting the National Convention at Omaha is the appearance of Sen. George McGovern as outstanding alumnus of the last biennium.

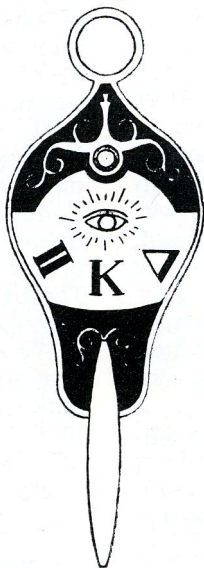
Senator McGovern appears at the business meeting March 30 to receive a plaque. His speech to the convention, on a non-political theme, relates to the role of the public figure in calling on Americans to do what is right.

George McGovern was born in Avon, S.D. in 1922. He received his B.A. degree from Dakota Wesleyan University and his M.A. and Ph.D. in history and government from Northwestern University.

As a bomber pilot in World War II, he flew 35 combat missions, receiving the Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters.

A leader in the rebuilding of the Democratic state party organization, he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1956 and in 1958. In 1960 he was named by President Kennedy to be Food for Peace Director and Special Assistant to the President. His election to the U.S. Senate in 1962 was the first Democratic Senatorial victory in South Dakota since 1936. Since the November elections he has resumed his senatorial role as a spokesman for "the loyal opposition."

As one of the "Famous Fifty," he was honored at the 1963 PKD Convention.



If the truth loses in public debate,
the fault lies with its defenders.

Bormann and Bormann
Speech Communication