The Development of the National Forensic League in South Dakota

Nancy Leigh Wheeler

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL FORENSIC LEAGUE IN SOUTH DAKOTA

BY

NANCY LEIGH WHEELER

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree Master of Arts, Major in Speech, South Dakota State University

1980
THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL FORENSIC
LEAGUE IN SOUTH DAKOTA

My thanks to former students at Osborn High School, particularly those involved in speech and drama. Their encouragement provided the incentive for me to continue my education. I will always be grateful for the things they have taught me.

My appreciation also extends to the members of the Speech Department at South Dakota State University for the help they offered during this project. Special thanks to my advisor, Dr. Wayne E. Hoogestraat, for his assistance, his encouragement, and any permission for their confidence in me and their friendship and any information for their diligence in helping me over the years.

This thesis is approved as a creditable and independent investigation by a candidate for the degree, Master of Arts, and is acceptable for meeting the thesis requirements for this degree. Acceptance of this thesis does not imply that the conclusions reached by the candidate are necessarily the conclusions of the major department.

wayne E. Hoogestraat, Thesis Adviser

Judith Zivanovic, Head Department of Speech Date
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## Chapter I. Introduction and Procedures
- Statement of Purpose ........................................... 1
- Origin and Justification of the Study ......................... 1
- Procedures ..................................................... 1
- Footnotes ....................................................... 10

## Chapter II. South Dakota's Involvement in the Development of the National Forensic League
- Origin of the National Forensic League ...................... 11
- South Dakota's Initial Involvement .......................... 15
- Changes in NFL .................................................. 16
  - Expansion of NFL ............................................ 17
  - Membership Requirements ................................. 18
  - National Tournament ....................................... 20
  - The NFL's Publication ..................................... 23
  - NFL Headquarters .......................................... 23
- South Dakotans Influential in Changes ....................... 23
  - Expansion of NFL ............................................ 24
  - Membership Requirements ................................. 26
  - National Tournament ....................................... 26
  - General Changes in Debate ................................ 29
  - The NFL's Publication ..................................... 30
  - South Dakota's Hosting of the National Tournament--1958
- Summary ......................................................... 30
- Footnotes ....................................................... 31

## Chapter III. South Dakota's Involvement in the Activities of the National Forensic League
- The Growth of NFL in South Dakota .......................... 36
- South Dakota's District Chairmen ............................ 37
- Student Memberships .......................................... 38
- The Success of South Dakota Students at National Contests
- Distinguished South Dakota N.F.L. Members .................. 46
- Summary ......................................................... 51
- Footnotes ....................................................... 57
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IV. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conclusions</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommendations for Further Study</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPENDIX A</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPENDIX B</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIBLIOGRAPHY</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## LIST OF TABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. South Dakota High Schools No Longer Active in NFL—Years of Involvement and Total Number of Degrees Earned by Students and Coaches</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. South Dakota High Schools Active in 1979—Year of Admission and Total Number of Degrees Earned Through 1978</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Nationally Ranked NFL Chapters—Name of School, Year Honored, National Rank</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My thanks to former students at O'Gorman High School, particularly those involved in speech and drama. Their encouragement provided the incentive for me to continue my education. I will always be grateful for the things they have taught me.

My appreciation also extends to the members of the Speech Department at South Dakota State University for the help they offered during this project. Special thanks to my advisor, Dr. Wayne E. Hoogestraat, for his assistance, his encouragement, and mostly, his patience. Also, special thanks to Dr. James L. Johnson and Ray Peterson for their confidence in me and their friendship over the years.

For their assistance while I was researching at the NFL national office in Ripon, Wisconsin, thanks to Albert Odom and Dennis Winfield.

I am especially grateful for the support, encouragement, and love from my family: Marion and Isabel Wheeler; Rita and Elery Lewis, Lisa, Kathy, and David.

Finally, to Ila Asmus, gratitude, not only for this thesis, but for all the things she does for the department.
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION AND PROCEDURES

Statement of Purpose

The purpose of this study was to determine the development of the National Forensic League in South Dakota. More specifically answers to the following questions were sought:

1. What part did South Dakota play in the origin of the National Forensic League?

2. What subsequent influences has South Dakota had on the National Forensic League?

3. What National Forensic League offices have been held by South Dakotans?

4. What has been the nature of National Forensic League activities in South Dakota?

5. How extensively has South Dakota participated in national contests of the National Forensic League?

6. How successfully have South Dakota contestants competed in national contests?

Origin and Justification of the Study

As with any discipline, the area of speech has been used by numerous scholars as a basis for research. Specifically in South Dakota, many investigations have been made into speech education and competitive speech activities offered by individual
high schools. On a broader scale, studies have been done on the speech curricula offered throughout state high schools, colleges, and universities. Nationally, one historical study of the National Forensic League has been completed. However, until the current study, no research had been undertaken specifically limited to South Dakota High Schools who have or are currently holding charters in the National Forensic League. Neither had inquiry been made into the development of the national organization in a specific state.

The investigator was also interested in exploring the development of the National Forensic League in South Dakota primarily because of personal involvement in the National Forensic League. Holding a degree of double ruby (special distinction), the investigator for ten years coached debate, individual events, and oral interpretation at O'Gorman High School. The school is the largest parochial high school in South Dakota. During that time, four students coached by the investigator qualified for the National Forensic League national tournament. In addition to coaching competitive speech, the investigator has also hosted three National Forensic League district tournaments. Curiosity arose as to why a sparsely populated state such as South Dakota consistently earned recognition for its standing in a national organization.

The National Forensic League, founded in 1925, has, according to its founder, Bruno Jacob,

induced thousands of students to take up the training afforded by interscholastic speech contests, who would not otherwise have done so; it has encouraged many more to intensify their efforts and thus bring their abilities
to a higher level; and it has instilled in all the confidence that honest efforts will not be unnoticed or unrewarded.²

Since the National Forensic League involved so many students annually through its district and national tournaments and because numerous South Dakotans have been involved in the National Forensic League at various times throughout its fifty-four year history, a determination of the development of the National Forensic League in South Dakota appeared to be a valuable inquiry. The study may have established how South Dakota became involved in the National Forensic League, how many schools and students have been involved, and how influential South Dakota has been in the subsequent growth of the fraternity.

Procedures

The following procedures were employed in the attempt to answer the questions raised in the "Statement of Purpose."

1. Guides indicated below were surveyed to determine if any previous studies were undertaken regarding the development of the National Forensic League in South Dakota:


The survey of the above guides revealed no duplicate study. Initial observation identified five investigations which appeared relevant to the current study:


Further inquiry into Carstens' thesis revealed that it dealt with all aspects of speech as taught in South Dakota High Schools not just those involved in the National Forensic League.


Closer scrutiny of Elliott's study showed that it was a comprehensive study of the National Forensic League and therefore dealt with the entire nation. It included a historical survey of the fraternity and names of states and schools involved in the National Forensic League. While those from South Dakota involved in the origins of the National Forensice League, specifically, Karl Mundt, are mentioned, Elliott's research does not deal primarily with South Dakota. The thesis provided some sources for the present inquiry.

The Gravholt study includes the historical background of the National Forensic League exclusively in Yankton High School prior to 1961 and therefore is not a duplicative of the proposal.


Examination of the Parlet thesis revealed that while including a historical section on the initiation of the National Forensic League at Washington High School and the names of those Washington High School students who have won in national competition, it only dealt with the accomplishments of Washington High School in the National Forensic League. Names of the national winners from Washington High School were included in this current paper.


Additional investigation showed that Mr. Reddy's thesis dealt specifically with the comprehensive speech program at Watertown High School. He refers to numerous college speech curricula not pertinent to the proposal. He demonstrates, however, that Watertown consistently has been a national leader in National Forensic League memberships. Information pertaining to the activity of the Watertown National Forensic League chapter and the success of the Watertown speech students was incorporated into the current study.
2. In order to determine the part South Dakota played in the origin of the National Forensic League, inquiry was made into the original records of the organization filed at the national office at Ripon, Wisconsin. Articles written by Bruno Jacob, founder of the National Forensic League, were read, including "The National Forensic League," The Southern Speech Bulletin, Vol. 5, January, 1940; and "History of the National Forensic League," Constitution and By-Laws (of the National Forensic League), 1971, the monthly Bulletin begun in 1927, forerunner of the Rostrum, the National Forensic League magazine, and subsequent issues of the Rostrum were surveyed. Pertinent information from these sources, and other incidental sources, which included applicable information from the Karl Mundt Library in Madison, South Dakota and data gathered from various South Dakota forensic coaches, was compiled into a detailed statement regarding the part South Dakota played in the origin of the National Forensic League.

3. In an effort to determine what subsequent influences South Dakota has had on the National Forensic League, inquiry was made into the national records on file at the national office at Ripon, Wisconsin. In addition, the Bulletin and the Rostrum were surveyed to determine changes that have taken place in the organization since its inception. Investigation, undertaken to determine national offices that have been held by South Dakotans, and articles written by South Dakotans, were used to ascertain whether offices held or articles written may have contributed to changes in the
policies and procedures of the National Forensic League. Materials from these sources were combined and presented in chronological order to demonstrate possible influences that South Dakotans had on the National Forensic League.

4. In order to discover the nature of National Forensic League activities in South Dakota, investigation was undertaken into the national records at Ripon, Wisconsin, and into Donus D. Roberts' book, *From the Beginning: The Tradition of Watertown Public Speaking Activities* to determine the number of original school and student memberships, how that number has fluctuated, the number of schools and members now involved, and which speech events have been included in National Forensic League activities. Information discovered at the national office as well as the resources that were utilized from the Karl Mundt Library, and writings by various South Dakota forensic coaches, was formulated into a detailed statement and a comprehensive chart regarding the nature of National Forensic League activities in South Dakota.

5. To estimate how extensively South Dakotans had participated in the national tournaments of the National Forensic League, investigation was made into the South Dakota district files at Ripon, Wisconsin. The data found determined the speech activities in which South Dakota students have participated and how many rounds of competition they had completed. The information discovered was written into descriptive form regarding the extent of the
participation of South Dakotans in National Forensic League activities.

6. Attempting to determine the success South Dakota contestants and schools have had in national competition, investigation was made into the South Dakota district files at Ripon, Wisconsin. Since only the top ten competitors in each individual event are recorded, only those South Dakota students ranking in tenth place or higher were noted. Only the top ten two-man debate teams were included. And, whereas, only the highest ranking ten schools are presented sweepstakes awards, only those South Dakota schools ranking in tenth place or higher were noted. The names of those South Dakota students serving as officers or receiving outstanding speaker awards in the National Congress were also included. The other determinants of success utilized were the number of rounds compiled by individual South Dakota speakers in national competition. Students listed as "Tournament Leaders" were also included as an indicator of success. Information gathered in this investigation was placed in chronological order to serve as an example of the success South Dakota students and schools have had in national competition.

7. To determine national recognition earned by South Dakota High School National Forensic League Chapters, The Chapter Rolls kept on file at the national officer were investigated. The findings were used to demonstrate which South Dakota National Forensic League chapters had earned ranking in the top ten chapters in the
United States. Those chapters, their national ranking, and the year of their achievement were enumerated in chronological order.

8. Investigation into the records at the national office revealed the names of several South Dakotans who have achieved national prominence, some in the area of speech. Those former South Dakota National Forensic League members, the schools they represented, the year and the honors they earned, and their subsequent achievements were presented in a descriptive form as one possible additional indicator of the success of some South Dakota National Forensic League members.

9. Finally, the study was summarized and conclusions were drawn concerning the various facets of development of the National Forensic League in South Dakota.
FOOTNOTES


The development of the National Forensic League (hereafter referred to as NFL) was an attempt to discover the origin of the league and the subsequent changes which occurred between 1925 and 1979. Finally, this chapter represents an attempt to discover any influence South Dakota might have had on the origin of the national organization and on the subsequent changes.

Specifically, the following questions were addressed: 1) How and why did the NFL originate? 2) What part did South Dakota play in the origin of the NFL? and 3) What subsequent influences have South Dakota had on the NFL?

Origin of the National Forensic League

Bruno Jacob, originator and long time Executive Secretary of the NFL, wrote an article entitled "History of the National Forensic League" published annually with the Constitution and By-Laws. Jacob stated that until 1925, there was no national organization for high school forensic students. The formation of a national league specifically for high school students was initiated by the National PTA, written by Ray Cecil Carter, head of the Department of English at Albany High School, Albany, New York.
CHAPTER II

SOUTH DAKOTA'S INVOLVEMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT
OF THE NATIONAL FORENSIC LEAGUE

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a record of the historical development of the National Forensic League (hereafter referred to as NFL). An attempt was made to discover the origins of the fraternity and any subsequent changes which occurred between 1925 and 1979. Finally, the chapter represents an attempt to discover any influence South Dakotans might have had on the origin of the national organization and on the subsequent changes.

Specifically, the following questions were addressed: 1) How and why did the NFL originate? 2) What part did South Dakota play in the origin of the NFL? and 3) What subsequent influences have South Dakotans had on the NFL?

Origin of the National Forensic League

Bruno Jacob, originator and long time Executive Secretary of the NFL, reported in an article entitled "History of the National Forensic League," published annually with The Constitution and By-Laws, National Forensic League, that until 1925, there was no national organization honoring high school forensic students. The formation of a national fraternity specifically for that purpose was initiated by the following letter, written by Ray Cecil Carter, head of the Department of English at Albany High School, Albany, New York.
The letter, dated October 6, 1924, was addressed to the Pi Kappa Delta chapter at Ripon College, Ripon, Wisconsin:

    Gentlemen:

    Will you give me some information regarding Pi Kappa Delta? Is it purely an association of debaters? And are high school groups eligible? Also do you know anything concerning Tau Kappa Alpha National Forensic Society? Or do you know of any association of debaters membership in which high school students are welcome? We have a considerable interest in debating and should like to stimulate it by identification with some national organization if there is any such. I shall appreciate any information that you can give me.

    Very truly yours,

    Ray Cecil Carter

The letter came to the attention of Bruno Jacob and he replied to Mr. Carter in the following letter, that since there was no high school organization available to high school forensic students, he would pursue the idea. The letter from Mr. Jacob, dated October 15, 1924, answered the inquiry about college level speech organizations that were available and offered the following information to Mr. Carter:

    Dear Mr. Carter:

    None of these organizations either admit high school students to membership or recognize high school debating as counting in qualifications for membership. Neither is coaching of high school teams in any way recognized. As far as we know there is at present no organization for high school debaters. Several years ago the writer became interested in organizing such an association for Wisconsin high schools.

    If you are sincerely interested in this matter it would be very agreeable to us to correspond on the subject with a view of ascertaining whether it would be desirable to attempt organization of such a society on a national scale. If we felt that there was a real and sufficient interest among high school students and coaches we would,
I am sure, be willing to go to considerable effort to sponsor such an enterprise.

Sincerely yours,

PI KAPPA DELTA

During the weeks that followed the exchange of letters between Carter and Jacob, Mr. Jacob outlined a proposal for a national high school forensic society. The proposal was sent to an undetermined number of high school speech teachers and debate coaches. How Mr. Jacob determined to whom and how many teachers and coaches he would contact is not mentioned in any of the data on file at the national office in Ripon, Wisconsin. However, the "History of the National Forensic League" indicates that he invited them to become charter members of an organization designed specifically to honor high school forensic students. Of the teachers and coaches contacted, fifty-five responded showing an interest in a national high school forensic organization.

Mr. Jacob proceeded to draw up a constitution to govern the proposed national organization, calling for comments and revisions from interested coaches. Finally, on March 28, 1925, the constitution was submitted to the fifty-five interested coaches for their ratification. The first to telegraph acceptance was Ray Cecil Carter of Albany High School, Albany, New York. The telegram was received on April 1, 1925. Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin was the second school to ratify the constitution. Bryant, South Dakota was the fifth. On May 25, 1925, Florence, Kansas became the twentieth school to ratify the constitution, and put the organization in formal existence.
A letter sent by Mr. Jacob on May 25, 1925, announced the ratification of the constitution by twenty high schools representing thirteen states. The roll of charter chapters and their order of acceptance included:

1. Albany, New York
2. Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin
3. Oconto Falls, Wisconsin
4. Allentown Preparatory, Allentown, Pennsylvania
5. Bryant, South Dakota
6. Sheboygan, Wisconsin
7. Richland Center, Wisconsin
8. Aurora, Illinois
9. Laconia, New Hampshire
10. Stevens Point, Wisconsin
11. New Richmond, Wisconsin
12. Pekin, Illinois
13. Wilson, North Carolina
14. Laredo, Texas
15. Guthrie, Oklahoma
16. Batavia, New York
17. Burlington, Iowa
18. West Orange, New Jersey
19. Mankato, Minnesota
20. Florence, Kansas

In addition to the initial charter schools, Mr. Jacob's letter also included the names of temporary national officers. They were:

Mr. Ray Cecil Carter, Albany High School, Albany, New York, National President;

Supt. Karl E. Mundt, Bryant, South Dakota, National Vice President;

Mr. Harvey Pinney, New Richmond High School, New Richmond, Wisconsin, Member of Executive Council;

Henry Christofferson, Student, Chippewa Falls High School, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, Member of Executive Council.
Bruno Jacob became National Secretary. This constituted the origin of the NFL, an organization which from the years 1925 to 1979 would enroll over 500,000 members.

After the constitution of the NFL had been ratified, the next step taken was to establish a system of credit points for the various speech events. The Constitution and By Laws of the NFL outlined the procedures necessary for a student or a coach to qualify to become a member of the NFL. Article III of the Constitution indicates that,

Any instructor or student in a school holding a charter or affiliate membership in the National Forensic League, who has participated in high school speech activities to the extent of qualifying for the Degree of Merit (originally ten credit points) ... shall be eligible to become a member of the National Forensic League.

Article IV of the Constitution explains further how credit points were earned by students. Students were awarded credit points for participation in competitive speaking. Although more points were awarded to the winners of competitive contests, points were also given to all who participated. A complete chart of points awarded to students is included in Appendix A. Article IV also explained how coaches could earn credit points. A coach was awarded one credit point for each ten points earned by a student coached.

South Dakota's Initial Involvement

From the inception of the NFL, South Dakota speech coaches and forensic students were active participants in the League's activities. One of the coaches contacted by Mr. Jacob in his initial
letter was Supt. Karl E. Mundt of Bryant High School, Bryant, South Dakota. According to Mr. Jacob, "of the fifty-five coaches responding, the most enthusiastic reply was from Supt. Mundt."\textsuperscript{11}

Shortly after the ratification of the constitution, credit point sheets began to arrive at the national office, and membership number one was awarded to Karl E. Mundt, Bryant High School, Bryant, South Dakota.\textsuperscript{12}

Primarily because of Supt. Mundt's interest and support South Dakota was represented from the outset of the NFL. Bryant High School was listed among the original chapters, and in addition, Supt. Mundt was named the first National Vice-President of the fraternity. He served in that capacity from 1925 until 1933. In 1933, he was elected National President, a position he held until 1972.\textsuperscript{13}

**Changes in NFL**

Bruno Jacob, in his article, "The History of the National Forensic League," previously cited, gave an overview of the major changes occurring in the NFL. Mr. Jacob's article, which is published annually with the NFL Chapter Manual, provides a chronological guide to the changes. Mr. Jacob noted that as the NFL began to expand from the original twenty high school chapters, amendments to the constitution (See Appendix A--Constitution and By-Laws, National Forensic League.) became necessary. In addition to the amendments, the organization itself underwent numerous revisions. The basic changes appeared to occur in the following areas: the size of the NFL, including schools, students, and states represented; the
membership requirements; the initial and subsequent changes in the national tournament; the establishment of a permanent headquarters for the fraternity; and the publication of the organization's own magazine, the *Bulletin*, later renamed, *Rostrum*.

Expansion of NFL

By 1926, the size of NFL had grown from twenty to 100 member high schools. By 1927, the NFL had expanded to 147 chapters, which were then assigned to one of ten districts. Five years later, in 1932, NFL boasted 400 chapters and the organization found it necessary to amend the constitution to adapt to the rapid growth and the increasing number of debate and speech tournaments. In the late 1950s, 100,000 NFL memberships were recorded, and by 1961, 1,000 chapters had been granted charters.

Mr. Jacob explained in his article that by 1967, the NFL was facing a monumental task. Now the league had 1,100 chapters and over 900 affiliates. According to the *Chapter Manual*, an affiliate school would receive annually a certificate of school affiliation instead of a charter. Affiliate school membership was granted for one year. There was no requirement as to minimum membership enrollment to qualify for renewal. Therefore, most affiliate schools were smaller high schools with limited participation in competitive speech activities who were unable to guarantee the ten new memberships a year necessary to be qualified for a charter.

Mr. Jacob feared that the features of recognizing participation in speech activities, honoring forensic students and their
coaches, and providing good competition for speech students might not be retained on such a large scale. However, Jacob's fears appeared to be unfounded when by 1969, 300,000 NFL memberships had been earned. Throughout the 1970s, the NFL continued to grow and in November of 1979, NFL awarded membership number 500,000.

Membership Requirements

The first Chapter Manual (See Appendix B.) was published in 1928. It carried an explanation of the rules and regulations pertaining to NFL chapters. It included an explanation of how to record credit points and how many points were to be awarded for various types of competitive speaking. Additional rules were included in the Manual covering the following: Application for Membership, Procedure at the National Office, Initiation of Members, Advanced Degrees, Rules for Affiliate Schools, NFL Elections, Rules for District Tournament, and National Tournament Rules.

The number of credit points necessary to be admitted to NFL changed over the years as did the number of points awarded for competitive speaking. Until 1938, it was only necessary for a student or a coach to earn ten points in order to become eligible for membership. In 1938, the following scale was established: twenty-five points for degree of Merit, seventy-five points for degree of Honor, 150 points for degree of Excellence, 250 points for degree of Distinction, and 500 points for Special Distinction.

The credit points awarded for competitive speaking varied only slightly over the years of NFL. The last change in the number
of credit points awarded for competitive speeches took place in 1967. The February Rostrum of that year included the following point scale to be applied to competitive speeches. It has not changed since 1967, and is as follows:

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<th>4th</th>
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<td>Extemp and Original Oratory</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oral Interpretation</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Contests</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reading</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

The points earned for debate also underwent changes during the history of the NFL. Originally, the following scale was provided:

For the first interscholastic debate won, a participant shall receive nine points; for the next winning debate, eight points; then seven, and so on, but not less than four. For each losing or non-decision debate, he shall receive two points.

During the 1970s, that scale was revised to read, "students shall receive six points for a win and three points for a loss or for a non-decision debate."

In 1930 another addition was made to the awards given to forensic coaches. Jeweled pins to designate degrees and gold insignia were authorized.

The war years brought with them a new area in which students and coaches could earn credit points—service speeches. Service speeches were presented to local organizations such as the VFW, Optimist or PTA groups and served to encourage students to perform in areas other than competitive speech.
Conditions during the Second World War certainly curtailed the activities of the NFL, as well as speech activities in South Dakota. Jacob notes in his "History of NFL" that in 1944-45, national student congress was suspended in compliance with a ban on conventions. Donus D. Roberts mentions several times in his book, *From the Beginning: The Tradition of Watertown Public Speaking Activities*, how rationing of gasoline and tires had an adverse effect on competitive speech activities. Roberts continues that by 1943-44, even more extensive gas rationing cut Watertown's schedule almost to the point of extinction. Not only was Watertown affected, but by 1945 most area schools had slowed forensics significantly.

Although it is not specifically mentioned, it was perhaps the hinderance placed on travel, and therefore, interscholastic competition which encouraged NFL to add service speeches as a means to earn credit points.

**National Tournament**

The first national tournament was held in 1931 at Ripon College, Ripon, Wisconsin. In that first tournament forty-nine schools from seventeen states competed, and Miami, Oklahoma, won the first national championship in high school debate. Other events which were offered at that first national tournament were dramatic interpretation, humorous interpretation, original oratory, and extemporaneous speaking. The manner by which a student qualified for the national tournaments changed little over the years.
The NFL chapters were divided into districts, named after the state having the largest number of chapters. For example, the California district included other states such as Arizona, and the Ohio district included New Jersey. Contests were held in those districts in 1931, and the winners in the district competition advanced to the national tournament.

Two major changes appear to have occurred in the rules regarding debate. From 1931 until 1937, debate teams advanced in competition on the basis of winning decisions. However, in 1937, the national tournament teams were rated on quality of performance rather than on win/loss decisions. After 1937, the rules were revised to insure a win/loss decision in all rounds of debate competition in the national tournament. The second change concerning debate contests involved the format regarding debate. Up until 1939, the style of debate that was used was referred to as traditional debate. In traditional debate, each of the four speakers was allowed a ten minute constructive speech and a five minute rebuttal speech. These speeches were delivered to an evaluator or a judge with no additional verbal interaction between the speakers.

In 1939, cross-questioning debate was used for the first time. In cross-questioning debate each speaker was allowed an eight minute constructive speech and a four minute rebuttal speech. In addition, each speaker was allowed three minutes to question one of his opponents after the opponent's constructive speech.
The year 1937-38 brought with it two competitive events. The first national student congress was held in conjunction with the national tournament. In addition, poetry reading was instituted as a consolation event.\textsuperscript{36}

The national tournament was suspended during the war years from 1941-46. However, the student congress did meet in the Wisconsin State Capitol in 1942.\textsuperscript{37} By 1944-45, the student congress was also suspended.

After the conclusion of World War II, the NFL continued to undergo changes. In 1950 debate was restored to the national tournament. The size of the national tournament was maintained by eliminating the two interpretation events, dramatic and humorous interpretation. In 1952, student congresses were restored to the national program. Dramatic interpretation was restored in 1955, but humorous interpretation was not reinstated as an event in national competition again until 1977.

In order to help defray the cost of the national tournaments, several organizations assisted in financing the national competition. Those mentioned in the history of NFL provided by Mr. Jacob included: The Ford Foundation, 1957; Nelson Rockefeller, 1957; \textit{Reader's Digest}, 1967-1968-1969; Phillips Petroleum Company, 1973; and the Karl E. Mundt Foundation which helped to underwrite student congress in 1976.\textsuperscript{38}
The NFL's Publication

In 1927 the monthly Bulletin was published. It was replaced in 1932 by a publication called Rostrum, intended to extend and improve speech activities in America's High Schools. The Rostrum was mailed monthly to high schools that had active NFL chapters or who were affiliate members of the organization.

NFL Headquarters

For most of its history, the national headquarters of the NFL was on the campus of Ripon College, Ripon, Wisconsin. It was only during Mr. Jacob's graduate study at the University of Denver, in 1934 and 1935, that it was moved to Colorado. In 1975, NFL acquired its own building located in the downtown area of Ripon, Wisconsin. The national office was formerly a bank and large enough to accommodate the records and files of all present and former charters of NFL. The office provides a headquarters for the present NFL executive secretary, Dennis Winfield; the editor of the Rostrum, Albert Odom; and various secretaries.

South Dakotans Influential In Changes

A survey of both publications of the NFL, the Bulletin and the Rostrum, revealed that some of the major changes in the national organization were possibly influenced by the suggestions of South Dakotans.

The name that appeared most frequently was that of Karl E. Mundt. That Mundt was one of the first speech coaches contacted...
by Bruno Jacob about beginning a national speech organization for high school students has already been noted. In addition to being one of the charter members of the NFL, serving as Vice President of the organization for eight years and President for thirty-nine years, holding membership number one in NFL, and serving as editor of the Rostrum, he was also instrumental in several alterations of the NFL. However, Mr. Mundt was not the only South Dakotan who appeared to have an influence on the changes in NFL as several other coaches from the state also offered advice and suggestions to the national office.

The influence of South Dakotans was apparent in many of the phases of growth and change mentioned earlier in this chapter.

Expansion of NFL

In the October, 1927, edition of the Bulletin, Mundt encouraged each NFL chapter to actively recruit other schools. It was Mundt's belief that the steady growth of the NFL was an indication that the NFL filled a long-felt need for schools desiring to develop a more comprehensive forensic program.

In 1937, an experiment took place at the University of Denver. A summer session was established for the instruction of NFL debaters and coaches. Karl Mundt was the director of this first debate camp. In the years to follow, numerous debate camps both NFL sponsored and independent were offered to encourage interested forensic students.
Another voice of encouragement from South Dakota was that of D. C. Reutter, the high school forensic director at Huron High School, Huron, South Dakota. In the October, 1938, Rostrum, Reutter explained the method used in South Dakota to provide fair competition to large and small schools alike. Mr. Reutter noted that the state was divided into Class A and Class B schools. All schools with an enrollment of 250 or more were Class A schools, and schools with an enrollment under 250 were Class B schools. Only Class B schools competed in district tournaments. The winners of the district tournaments then competed with Class A schools in their respective divisions. Mr. Reutter proposed that this was fairer to the B or smaller schools and that it encouraged more of them to compete in forensic activities. This method is still used with slight variation in South Dakota but has never been adopted on a national scale.

Mundt continually pointed out the value of the NFL, to not only South Dakotans, but to speech instructors in other states. He itemized the objectives of NFL in an article by that title in the February, 1935, Rostrum. Mundt, a long time proponent of the value of speech training, stated the desires of the NFL as:

1) there will come a time in this nation when a course in the fundamentals of effective speaking will become a part of the required training offered by every High School in America, and that this training will be offered by teachers who are especially trained in the field of speech as a special and distinct phase of their preparation for the service of teaching. 2) that the specially trained speech coach who usually teaches a full load of subject matter and then directs the activities of debating, oratory and
declamation in addition, deserves the same consideration from school administrators as that which is accorded the athletic coach. And, 3) that the educators of America should be awakened to the academic value of speech training, and that the academic value of speech training and that the academic standing of the trained teacher of speech should rate fully as high as the academic rating of a similarly trained teacher.

Membership Requirements

After the fraternity began to grow, it was suggested by Mr. R. M. Murphy of the Belle Fourch, South Dakota, chapter, that some identification should be given to members. Mr. Murphy offered the idea of membership cards. The December, 1927, edition of the Bulletin reported that the Executive Council voted to include membership cards as well as certificates to NFL members.

National Tournament

The first national tournament, held in 1931, received support from Senator Mundt when he wrote in the April, 1935, Rostrum:

While picking national champions is a part of the National Speech Tournament, it is but a small part. Its real purpose lies in the stimulus which this tournament gives to high school speakers all over America in motivating thousands of students to take up speech in the hope of earning eligibility to attend a national tournament. This is a much more important phase than the naming of national champions. The associations and contacts formed by students and coaches; the broadening effects of traveling to and participating in a national tournament; the opportunity to observe the various speech techniques used in different parts of the country—all these supercede the mere matter of picking champions.

In 1937, a major change occurred in the format of debate used at the national level. In the national tournament that year, debate teams were rated instead of given win/loss decisions.
However, one year later, the rules reverted to a win/loss decision in all rounds of debate competition. Mundt had opposed the idea of rating debate teams as early as February of 1929. It was then that he publicized his belief that no-decision debating jeopardized the very basis of effective debating. He advocated decisions in every debate since it was his belief that "effective speaking in the world at large must win this decision." He strongly felt that decisions must be given in each debate round. His attitude is still reflected in the point awards of the NFL in that points earned for no-decision debates are the same as for losing debates.

Mundt supported the addition of the national congress for high school forensic students. Mundt wrote in the March, 1938, Rostrum that "Too little attention is usually paid to training in the actual practice of the processes of self-government." He felt that high school students would learn more by talking, voting, and functioning precisely as the National Congress in Washington does. It was upon Mundt's recommendation that the student congress event was added to the national tournament, and it is still a part of national competition.

The next problem facing the NFL to be addressed by a South Dakotan appeared in the December, 1928, Bulletin. High school coaches were having a difficult time choosing a debate topic which was "within the comprehension of secondary school teams and at the same time interesting to those who listen to the debates." Mr. Mundt suggested that the Bulletin list questions that might be of
interest to the NFL chapters. Although in 1979, suggestions of possible topics are not listed in the NFL Rostrum, the idea of schools from across the United States debating the same topic is adhered to. Perhaps other states were influenced by South Dakota's approach to choosing a debate topic each year which was explained in the January, 1953, Rostrum. The article, "South Dakota Points the Way," dealt with choosing a good proposition for high school debating each year. It suggested that other states follow the approach used by South Dakota which for "two years paid the expenses of an official delegate to the annual meeting" of NUEA to select the national debate topic. The initials NUEA stand for the National Association of University Extension Services, which is responsible for the selection of a national topic to be used by high school debaters during a given year.

The final area of national competition which appeared to have been influenced by a South Dakotan was offered in a February, 1952, article entitled, "South Dakota Plan of Extempore Speaking" by Dr. George McCarty, the director of forensics, Indiana State Teachers College, Terre Haute, Indiana, which appeared in the Rostrum. Dr. McCarty administered Speech Education at South Dakota State College for twenty-six years. In 1923, he became director of the Speech Department at SDSC, a position he held until 1946. The article explained the method used in extemporaneous speaking. McCarty explained that "each (contestant) is to appear three times: first to speak on his chosen subject, later to ask a question of
some other speaker, and then to answer a question directed by another.\textsuperscript{52} This style of extemporaneous speaking was used in South Dakota district and State competition until 1972 and is still used in the final round of extemporaneous speaking competition on the national level.

General Changes in Debate

In 1935, there was considerable support for having three-man debate teams. Mundt addressed this question in the June, 1935, edition of the Rostrum. He offered four reasons in favor of the two-man team. Since most teams travel by car, the coach could take two teams and, therefore, give more debaters more experience. Two-man debate took a shorter length of time and, therefore, more rounds of competition could be offered. Judges and audiences approved of the sixty minute debate as opposed to the ninety minutes required for three-man debate rounds. Since so many debates were held for groups and organizations, an hour debate was preserved to fit better into a program.

That same article proposed that all speakers should be trained to debate both sides of the question. Mundt advanced the theory that "debating both sides of a question makes for more thorough preparation on the part of the debaters and better equips them to refute opponents' arguments."\textsuperscript{53}

All NFL district and national tournaments still hold to the rule that debate teams must switch sides during a tournament.
The NFL's Publication

In 1927, the NFL's first publication, the Bulletin was printed. Again, the influence of South Dakotans was evident. Karl Mundt served as editor of that publication. He continued in that capacity when the Rostrum, the current monthly publication, came into being in 1935. Mundt served as editor until 1942 when another South Dakotan, O. W. Kolberg of Lead, South Dakota, assumed the duties of editor. Kolberg served as editor of the Rostrum for the next four years. It was not until 1958 that South Dakota was again represented on the editorial staff of the Rostrum. In 1958, and 1959, Jack Quitter, a student at Washington Senior High School, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, was named as student editor of the Rostrum. His appointment coincided with Washington High School's hosting of the national tournament in 1958.

South Dakota's Hosting of the National Tournament--1958

"NFL Goes to the Heart of the U.S." read the title of an article in the April, 1958, Rostrum. The article announced the decision of the Executive Council of the NFL to name Sioux Falls as the site for the 1958 National Speech Tournament and Student Congress.

Washington High School hosted the national tournament, the only one to be held in South Dakota. That the tournament was a success was indicated in a letter to Karl Mundt from Bruno Jacob. In the letter, dated June 28, 1958, Mr. Jacob observed that "the
tournament at Sioux Falls was the best we have ever staged in twenty-eight years,"58 The enthusiasm Jacob held for the Sioux Falls tournament was reiterated in a letter a year later, dated July 10, 1959. In reporting about the 1959 national tournament to Mundt, Jacob stated, "It was definitely not the easy running tournament we enjoyed at Sioux Falls and we missed completely the friendly cooperation of town people."59

**Summary**

The NFL was formed to promote the interests of interscholastic debate and oratory by conferring upon deserving high school forensic students a worthy badge of distinction. In its fifty-four year history it has enrolled thousands of high school speech students and their coaches. Starting with twenty high school charters, the fraternity has expanded to include over 500,000 members. During its history, numerous changes were needed to accommodate its growth. South Dakotans were not only involved in the initiation of the organization but, have also offered leadership in and suggestions in later modifications. South Dakotans have been and remain very active participants in the NFL.
FOOTNOTES

1 "National Forensic League--"a national organization whose purpose is to promote the interests of interscholastic debate, oratory, and public speaking by encouraging a spirit of fellowship and by conferring upon deserving candidates a worthy badge of distinction."


4 "Mr. Jacob's Reply," Ibid.

5 Bruno Jacob, "History of NFL," Constitution and By-Laws, National Forensic League, p. 23.


7 Ibid., p. 7.


9 Constitution and By-Laws, National Forensic League, p. 3.

10 Ibid., p. 7.


17 Ibid., p. 29.
18 Chapter Manual, National Forensic League, p. 22.


25 Constitution and By-Laws, National Forensic League, p. 5.

26 Ibid., 1979, p. 1.


29 Ibid., p. 27.


31 Ibid., p. 105.

32 Ibid., p. 108.


J9 Ibid., p. 9.


47 Chapter Manual, National Forensic League, p. 11.


50 Ibid., p. 2.


55 Chapter Files, NFL, Ripon, Wisconsin.

56 Ibid.

The purpose of this chapter is to discover the extent to which South Dakotans have been involved in activities of the NFL. It represents an attempt to discover not only how many South Dakotans have participated in NFL activities, but also, possible leadership provided in those activities. Finally, the chapter represents an attempt to determine how successfully South Dakota students have performed in national contests.

More specifically, the following questions were addressed:

1) How many South Dakota faculty and students have been involved in NFL during this time period? 2) Which South Dakota coaches and students have provided leadership in NFL? 3) Which students have accumulated the highest number of credit points and been honored nationally? 4) How successfully have South Dakota students competed in national contests (including students ranked in the top ten places in national tournaments)? 5) Which students have received outstanding recognition in national congresses? And, 6) which South Dakota students have prepared for the next NFL credit points earned in national contests?
CHAPTER III

SOUTH DAKOTA'S INVOLVEMENT IN THE ACTIVITIES
OF THE NATIONAL FORENSIC LEAGUE

The purpose of this chapter is to discover the extent to
which South Dakotans have been involved in activities of the NFL. It
represents an attempt to discover not only how many South
Dakotans have participated in NFL activities, but also possible
leadership provided in those activities. Finally, the chapter
represents an attempt to determine how successfully South Dakota
students have performed in national contests.

More specifically the following questions were addressed:

1) How many South Dakota schools and students have been involved
in NFL during various time periods? 2) Which South Dakota coaches
and students have provided leadership in NFL? 3) Which students
have accumulated the highest number of credit points and been honored
nationally? 4) How successfully have South Dakota students competed
in national contests (including students ranked in the top ten
places in national tournaments)? 5) Which students have received
outstanding speaker awards in national congress? And, 6) which South
Dakota students have been honored for the most NFL credit points
earned in national tournaments?
The Growth of NFL in South Dakota

As the membership of the NFL began to grow, numerous South Dakota high schools were awarded NFL charters. Perhaps the growth of NFL in South Dakota could be attributed to the enthusiasm of Karl E. Mundt, one of the founding fathers of NFL. In the October, 1927, NFL Bulletin, Mundt suggests the following methods to increase the membership: "mention NFL frequently and favorably in high school papers, tell contemporary schools about NFL, and have each chapter induce one, good, active school to join the NFL."¹

The chapter rolls kept on file at the NFL national headquarters in Ripon, Wisconsin, do not indicate why schools joined NFL, only that many South Dakota high schools were granted charters in the early years. The conclusion could be reached that Mundt, or others, might have employed the methods mentioned above to influence South Dakota schools to join NFL.

Whatever the reason, South Dakota was well represented in the early years of NFL. However, according to Mr. Donus Roberts in his book, From the Beginning: The Tradition of Watertown Public Speaking Activities, the majority of early South Dakota schools that joined NFL were small, unable to sustain a forensic program, and later dropped membership in NFL. Mr. Roberts continued: "In fact, many of the early chapters not only do not exist today, but the schools (and in some cases the towns) do not exist either."²

The tables (see pages 39-43), taken from the chapter rolls, show both active and inactive South Dakota schools who had been
awarded NFL charters. Table 1 shows inactive schools and Table 2, those who were still active in 1979.³

As is shown in the two tables, there have been ninety-one South Dakota High School granted NFL Charters during the fifty-four year history of the organization. Of that number, only twenty-one schools were still active in 1979. Why the other schools chose to drop their membership in NFL was not indicated in the chapter files. However, as was noted by Roberts in his book, many of the early members of NFL were small high schools, unable to maintain active speech programs. As Roberts further points out, some of those schools are no longer in existence.⁴ The South Dakota Educational Directory indicates that by 1979, the following schools were closed: Bryant, Canning, Plano, Vivian, Blunt, Phillip, Augustana Academy, and Rapid City Cathedral.⁵

To place South Dakota's number of NFL memberships in perspective with the rest of the states involved in NFL, it is necessary to know that by 1979 over 500,000 degrees had been conferred on students and coaches representing all fifty of the United States. Of those, 24,667 had been earned by nearly 11,000 South Dakota students and coaches.⁶

South Dakota's District Chairmen

The publication, The National Forensic League, 1925-1950, documented the growth of the National Forensic League and further substantiated South Dakota's early involvement in the NFL. Article IV of the NFL Constitution and By-Laws provided for the organization
### TABLE 1

**SOUTH DAKOTA HIGH SCHOOLS NO LONGER ACTIVE IN NFL—YEARS OF INVOLVEMENT AND TOTAL NUMBER OF DEGREES EARNED BY STUDENTS AND COACHES**

<table>
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<th>School</th>
<th>Years Active</th>
<th>Total Number of Degrees Earned</th>
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<tr>
<td>Bryant</td>
<td>1925-31</td>
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<td>Canning</td>
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<td>Wagner</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1946-65</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1974-78</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geddes</td>
<td>1926-43</td>
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</tr>
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<td>1926-28</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1974-78</td>
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<td>Burke</td>
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<td>Belle Fourche</td>
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<td>Redfield</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1946-51</td>
<td>404</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1958-75</td>
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<tr>
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<td>28</td>
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<td>Plano</td>
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<td>Miller</td>
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<td>Platte</td>
<td>1974-78</td>
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TABLE 2
SOUTH DAKOTA HIGH SCHOOLS ACTIVE IN 1979—
YEAR OF ADMISSION AND TOTAL NUMBER OF
DEGREES EARNED THROUGH 1978

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Year of Admission</th>
<th>Total Number of Degrees Earned</th>
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<tr>
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<td>1926</td>
<td>2923</td>
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<tr>
<td>Huron</td>
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<td>Doland</td>
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<td>455</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aberdeen</td>
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<td>919</td>
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<td>Lead</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>1548</td>
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<td>Brookings</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>1122</td>
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<td>1932</td>
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<td>Pierre</td>
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<td>537</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1945</td>
<td>603</td>
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<td>1946</td>
<td>654</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1948</td>
<td>450</td>
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<td>1965</td>
<td>1088</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chamberlain</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>162</td>
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<td>1967</td>
<td>302</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rapid City Stevens</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>534</td>
</tr>
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</table>
of NFL Districts throughout the United States. The article reads:

The Chapters of the National Forensic League in each state shall constitute a District, but the executive Council may divide or consolidate states to create districts of approved size.

The function of the district was outlined in the article.

Each District shall hold an annual tournament and [after 1938] congress of representatives of its chapters and shall carry into execution such other functions as may hereafter be assigned to it.

According to the information found in The National Forensic League, 1925-1950, in 1925, there were twenty-four chapters in NFL and they were divided into four districts. By February 1926, there were sixty chapters, divided into five districts. By 1927, there were 147 chapters, divided into ten districts, named after the state having the largest number of chapters. One of the states granted its own district was South Dakota, having fifteen chapters.

In order to facilitate the activities sponsored by the NFL district, district chairmen were named. According to the information found in the same source, from 1927 through 1935 the coach of the chapter with the greatest voting power was appointed chairman. Voting power was determined by the number of degrees which had been earned by the chapter. In 1935, an election replaced this method of determining district chairmen. Because of the responsibilities allocated to them by the NFL, the district chairmen were influential in assisting the development of NFL in South Dakota. The names of those who have served as district chairmen are kept on file in the
chapter rolls at the National Office. In addition, those serving from 1927-50 were listed in *The National Forensic League, 1925-1950*. Those coaches and the high schools which they represented are as follows:

1927-28 J. F. Short, Huron  
1928-29 Clarence Hamm, Plano, Fulton  
1929-30 Gertrude Zeblike, Plano, Fulton  
1930-31 Clarabelle Glood, Viborg  
1931-32 Brownwell Sedam, Huron  
1932-33 D. C. Reutter, Huron  
1933-35 A. E. Rogers, Presho  
1935-36 Mary E. Perkins, Sioux Falls  
1936-37 Carroll Arnold, Sioux Falls  
1937-38 C. C. Jacobson, Rapid City  
1938-39 Harold Curtis, Oldham  
1939-41 Marion V. Karrigan, Watertown  
1941-42 George A. Moeller, Presho  
1942-43 Marion K. Tieszen, Watertown  
1943-45 D. C. Reutter, Huron  
1945-50 L. R. Kremer, Sioux Falls  
1950-55 A. P. Schenk, Yankton  
1955-56 Gordon Nelson, Rapid City  
1957-60 Hazel Heiman, Rapid City  
1960-61 Terine L. Kron, Sioux Falls  
1961-62 Dorothy Furrow, Sioux Falls  
1962-63 James Klassen, Brookings  
1963-66 Robert Parlet, Sioux Falls  
1966-72 Donus Roberts, Watertown  
1972-73 Cathy Lewis, Brookings  
1973-77 George Bauder, Sioux Falls  
1977-79 Carl Swanson, Sioux Falls

The data indicating the names of the most recent district chairmen and the years served was not always clearly recorded at the national office. Therefore, it was necessary to contact several South Dakota forensic coaches and former district chairmen to verify names and dates.
Student Memberships

Article III of the Constitution and By-Laws, National Forensic League provides the requirements necessary for eligibility for admission to NFL.

any instructor or student in a school holding a charter or affiliate membership in the National Forensic League; who has participated in high school speech activities to the extent of qualifying for the Degree of Merit; and who, if a student, ranks scholastically in the upper two-thirds of his class, shall be eligible to become a member of the National Forensic League.

Although more points are awarded to students declared winners in competitive speech activities, points are given to those who also participate, making the goal appear to be more participation than winning.

Since 1938, there have been five degrees of membership.

Again, according to Article III of the Constitution, they are:

1. Merit. Eligible persons who have twenty-five credit points, ten of which were earned in competitive speaking, shall upon election, receive the Degree of Merit.
2. Honor. Members who have the Degree of Merit and a total of seventy-five credit points shall receive the Degree of Honor.
3. Excellence. Members who have a total of 150 credit points shall receive the Degree of Excellence.
4. Distinction. Members who have 250 credit points shall receive the Degree of Distinction.
5. Special Distinction. Student members who have a total of 500 credit points shall receive the Degree of Special Distinction.

There are various ways a student can earn credit points, including debates, contests (extemporaneous speaking, original oratory, oral interpretation, reading, and radio and TV speaking), student congress, and service speeches. Points awarded for speech activities have varied over the history of NFL. Bruno Jacob indicated
in the article, "The NFL" in the January, 1940, *Southern Speech Journal* that the points awarded at that time included eight for a first place winner, seven for second place winner, six for third place, and so on. Even last place received one point for trying. 16

In the February, 1967, *Rostrum*, changes were announced. That point schedule, with the exception of the points awarded in debate, have remained the same. From 1967 until 1974, debaters were awarded nine points for their first win, eight for their second, seven for their third, six for their fourth, four for their fifth, and four points for any win thereafter. For all lost debates, two points were awarded. 17 In 1979, the credit points were awarded on the following basis, as provided by Article IV of the *Constitution and By-Laws, National Forensic League*.

A. Debates. For all interscholastic debates won, a participant shall receive six points. For each losing or non-decision interscholastic debate, he shall receive three points. If teams are rated, the highest rating shall be scored as a debate won. All other ratings shall be scored as debates lost.

B. Contests. Credit points for interscholastic contests [contests between or among schools] shall be awarded according to the following schedule:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
<th>4th</th>
<th>5th</th>
<th>others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extemp and Original Oratory</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interpretation/Reading</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Contests</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio and TV</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Congress. For each speech, not exceeding five a day, a participant in the NFL district congress shall receive not more than three points as determined by an official scorer. The scorer shall not award more than forty points for each hour of legislative session. Presiding for one hour shall be scored as one speech. Every student in attendance shall receive two points. For each speech, not more than four a day, a student in a congress
or legislative assembly may be awarded up to three points. Speaking in a committee or presiding for one hour may be scored as one speech. The scorer may not award more than twelve points per day to any student. Such points shall be recorded with prescribed limits as debates, contests, or service speaking.

D. Service Speeches. For speaking to a radio or television audience or to twenty-five adults, a non-member student shall receive one point. A member shall receive two points. A holder of the Degree of Honor shall receive three points; Excellence, four points; and Distinction, five points. The Degree must be on record in the national office before advanced points will be awarded.

If an interscholastic debate or contest is held before an audience qualifying it as a service speech, the participants shall receive points under either the interscholastic or service schedules.

The credit point records of all members of NFL have been kept on file at the national office in Ripon, Wisconsin. The league recognizes students throughout the nation who have accumulated the highest number of speaker points each year.

Throughout the history of NFL, many South Dakota students have been listed in the top ten of high point students. Those students provided leadership not only in their own state but in the nation as well. The high point students during the early years were listed in The National Forensic League, 1925-1950 as well as in the chapter rolls on file at the national office. After 1950, a survey of all the South Dakota High School records indicated the names of students ranking in the top ten of the nation. South Dakota students, the schools they represented, the number of credit points they had accumulated, and their ranking nationally are as follows:
1926
Alex McFarland, Watertown H.S., 296 points, 1st
Florence Newcomb, Watertown H.S., 235 points, 3rd
Evelyn Burr, Madison H.S., 222 points, 4th
Gerald Wolf, Watertown H.S., 197 points, 5th
Lydia Abbott, Madison H.S., 169 points, 9th

1927
Marie Kendall, Plano H.S., 254 points, 2nd
Harold Chapman, Presho H.S., 251 points, 3rd
William Hoffert, Presho H.S., 241 points, 4th
Lois Mullen, Presho H.S., 218 points, 7th
Elinor Haney, Huron H.S., 213 points, 9th

1928
Lois Mullen, Presho H.S., 469 points, 1st
Margaret Townsend, Huron H.S., 375 points, 2nd
Robert Beatie, Watertown H.S., 317 points, 5th
William Churchill, Huron H.S., 313 points, 6th
Clark Prey, Watertown H.S., 272 points, 7th
Annette Fergen, Madison H.S., 265 points, 8th

1929
Clarence Hamm, Plano H.S., 456 points, 2nd
Leceal Anderson, Presho H.S., 410 points, 3rd
Leonard Anderson, Presho H.S., 319 points, 7th
Keith Case, Madison H.S., 272 points, 8th
Hubert Humphrey, Doland H.S., 269 points, 9th

1930
Leceal Anderson, Presho H.S., 613 points, 1st
Mary J. Smith, Montrose H.S., 272 points, 8th

1932
Robert Wagner, Huron H.S., 329 points, 3rd

1933
Robert Dunham, Sioux Falls H.S., 270 points, 8th

1941
James McBath, Watertown H.S., 666 points, 4th
1958
Lois Minor, Watertown H.S., 780 points, 1st

1964
Ormond Smith, Brookings H.S., 694 points, 9th

1966
Judith Groenveld, Madison H.S., 707 points, 6th

1969
Jeff Jerder, Watertown H.S., 725 points, 10th

1970
Michael McCormick, Yankton H.S., 795 points, 6th

1971
Diane Acker, Brookings H.S., 822 points, 3rd
Barton Byg, Brookings H.S., 729 points, 9th

1974
Chris Freitag, Sioux Falls Washington H.S., 974 points, 4th

1977
Frank Hawkins, Sioux Falls Lincoln H.S., 950 points, 4th
Jane Hoogestraat, Brookings H.S., 945 points, 5th

1978
Scott Sternhagen, Lead H.S., 893 points; 8th

In seventeen of the fifty-four years of the NFL, South Dakota students have been ranked in the top ten credit point winners. During those seventeen years from one to as many as six students have achieved that honor.

Another indication of South Dakota's achievement in NFL can be seen in the schools honored for the large number of chapter
members. During twenty-six of the fifty-four years of NFL, South Dakota High Schools have been ranked in the top ten nationally. Table 3 indicates the school, the year honored, and the school's ranking in the United States. 21

The Success of South Dakota Students
at National Contests

Since 1967, there have been three ways a student may qualify for the national speech tournament. The first requirement however, is that a student be a member of the NFL. Any student NFL member who places first in debate or speech contests (boys or girls extemp, original oratory, or humorous or dramatic interp) at either the District NFL Tournament or the South Dakota State A Debate and Individual Events Tournament, qualifies for the national tournament. In addition to these two contests, a NFL student may qualify for the national congress by being selected through South Dakota NFL congress.

The first national tournament was held May 7-9, 1931, at Ripon, Wisconsin. 22 South Dakota students were involved in that first national contest and have continued to represent the state well in subsequent national tournaments.

In order to determine the success of South Dakota students in national contests, a survey of the chapter rolls on file at the national office was undertaken to determine the following: Which students ranked in the top ten places in national tournaments? Which students have received outstanding speaker awards in national
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Year Honored</th>
<th>National Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Watertown</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watertown</td>
<td>1931</td>
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<tr>
<td>Huron</td>
<td>1931</td>
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<td>5th</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1978</td>
<td>4th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watertown</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>4th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
congress? And, which South Dakota students have been honored for most credit points accumulated at national tournaments? The survey revealed the following students, the event in which they competed, the high school they represented, and how well they competed at the national tournament.23

1931

Joseph Sudow, Aberdeen H.S., 7th, Boys Extemp

1932

Arthur Anderson and Archie Bangs, Rapid City H.S., 2nd, Debate

Sara Saxe, Mitchell H.S., 8th, Dramatic Interp

1933

Robert Dunham, Sioux Falls H.S., 1st, Boys Extemp

1934

Edward Nervig, Canton H.S., 2nd, Original Oratory

Newton Margulies, Rapid City H.S., 1st, Boys Extemp

1935

Carl Lundquist and Herbert Shapiro, Sioux Falls H.S., 1st, Debate

Carl Lundquist, Sioux Falls H.S., 6th, Boys Extemp

1937

Gene Dennis, Sioux Falls H.S., 4th, Boys Extemp

Gene Dennis, George Rudolph, and Hugh Jennings, Sioux Falls H.S., 5th, Debate

John Mundt, Sioux Falls H.S., 5th, Oratorical Drama

1938

Bill Green, Madison H.S., 4th, Original Oratory

Betty Hayes, Mitchell H.S., 3rd, Poetry

1940

James Rathbun, Webster H.S., 3rd, Original Oratory

James Rathbun, Webster H.S., 3rd, Radio
Warren Eggleston, Alcester H.S., 6th, Original Oratory

Margaret Lang, Madison H.S., 2nd, Original Oratory

George Shapiro, Sioux Falls H.S., 6th, Original Oratory
Rafael Goldstein, Sioux Falls H.S., 2nd, Boys Extemp

Sylvia Bacon, Watertown H.S., 2nd, Radio
Ronald Richardson, Sioux Falls H.S., 5th, Radio

Sylvia Bacon, Watertown H.S., 3rd, Girls Extemp
Sylvia Bacon, Watertown H.S., 4th, Radio

Jim Ward, Sioux Falls H.S., 3rd, Boys Extemp

Marilyn Gottschalk, Watertown H.S., 1st, Poetry

Lois Minor, Watertown H.S., 5th, Girls Extemp

Dennis Enright, Sioux Falls Cathedral H.S., Opened National Congress
Gary Hobart, Sioux Falls Washington H.S., Hosted National Congress
Michael Rice, Sioux Falls Washington H.S., Superior Congress Award
Carolyn White, Watertown H.S., 2nd, Poetry

Bruce Loessin, Watertown H.S., Outstanding Representative (Congress)
James Felt, Brookings H.S., 5th, Boys Extemp
Michael Aldrich, Rapid City H.S., 2nd, Radio
Kiernan McGrann, Watertown H.S., 4th, Girls Extemp
1961
Bill Matheson, Sioux Falls Washington H.S., Superior Senator
John Quinn, Rapid City H.S., 2nd, Boys Extemp

1963
Lynn Grow, Watertown H.S., 3rd, Radio

1965
David Lee, Lead H.S., Outstanding Senator
Wayne Keup, Watertown H.S., 1st, Radio

1968
Jeff Jerder, Watertown H.S., 2nd, Radio

1969
Michael McCormick, Yankton H.S., 3rd, Radio

1970
Mark Eaton, Sioux Falls Lincoln H.S., President of Senate
Michael McCormick, Yankton H.S., 2nd, Original Oratory

1971
Diane Acker, Brookings H.S., 3rd, Girls Extemp
Dick Deming, Madison H.S., 5th, Original Oratory

1972
David Lillehaug, Sioux Falls Washington H.S., 6th, Boys Extemp
Milton Carter, Watertown H.S., Superior Senator
Mary Jo Wakeman, Brookings H.S., 6th, Girls Extemp

1973
Nan Gravdal, Sioux Falls Lincoln H.S., 7th, Girls Extemp
Scott Christianson, Sioux Falls Lincoln H.S., 9th, Original Oratory

1974
Dan Peters, Sioux Falls Lincoln H.S., Speaker of the House
Nan Gravdal, Sioux Falls Lincoln H.S., 4th, Girls Extemp
Chris Freitag, Sioux Falls Washington H.S., 4th, Boys Extemp
Devra Balin, Sioux Falls Washington H.S., 6th, Original Oratory
1975

Langdon Jorgenson, Brookings H.S., Superior Representative

1976

Frank Hawkins, Sioux Falls Lincoln H.S., 10th, Boys Extemp
Michael Ketterling, Aberdeen H.S., 9th Dramatic Interp

1977

Bill Hughes and Scott Knudson, Sioux Falls Lincoln, 3rd, Debate
Frank Hawkins, Sioux Falls Lincoln H.S., 4th, Boys Extemp
Jane Hoogestraat, Brookings H.S., 2nd, Girls Extemp

1979

Dan Sampson, Vemillion H.S., Most Outstanding Congressman
Rob Ronayne, Aberdeen H.S., Superior Representative
Lincoln High School, Sioux Falls, 5th in Sweepstakes.

In 1960, another indicator of student success at the national tournament was entered into the records of students competing at the national tournament. Those students earning the highest number of NFL credit points at the national contest were honored. Since 1960, South Dakota students have fared very well in the number of points they have earned. The chapter files revealed the following students, their respective high schools, the number of points accumulated in national tournaments, and the year of the honor. Those students were:

Robert Butterbrodt, Watertown H.S., 71 points, 1960
John Quinn, Rapid City H.S., 92 points, 1961
Dan Nordby, Rapid City H.S., 71 points, 1961
Mary Sherburne, Sioux Falls Washington H.S., 68 points, 1966
John Hinderaker, Watertown H.S., 70 points, 1967
Mark C. Eaton, Sioux Falls Lincoln H.S., 72 points, 1970
Diane Acker, Brookings H.S., 86 points, 1971
Dick Deming, Madison H.S., 78 points, 1972
Michael Ketterling, Aberdeen H.S., 74 points, 1976
Jane Hoogestraat, Brookings H.S., 136 points, 1977
Frank Hawkins, Lincoln H.S., 114 points, 1977
Brad Pederson, Brookings H.S., 87 points, 1977
Val Flugge, Sioux Falls Lincoln H.S., 78 points, 1977

Distinguished South Dakota N.F.L. Members

While evaluating the effect membership in NFL has had on individual members was not the purpose of this paper, it became apparent that several South Dakotans honored for their participation in NFL gained national prominence, some of them by continuing in the field of speech.

Called by James McBath, "one of the greatest men in the field of speech education," 25 Carroll Arnold served as South Dakota District Chairman in 1936-37. He later became an Instructor of Speech at the University of Akron, Akron, Ohio. In 1942, he moved to teach at Catham College in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He became an Assistant Professor at Cornell University in 1946. From 1957 until 1963, Dr. Arnold was Chairman of the Department of Speech and Drama at Cornell University. He accepted a position as Professor of Speech at Pennsylvania State University in 1963, and presently is a Professor Emeritus of Speech Communication at that institution. 26

Keith Case, a high point student from Madison in 1929, became the chairman of the Division of Communication at the University of Denver. 27

Hubert Humphrey from Doland, also honored as a high point student in 1929, became the mayor of Minneapolis in 1945. He was
re-elected in 1947. From 1949-64 and again from 1971 until his
death in 1978, he served as a United States Senator from Minnesota.
He was the 38th Vice-President of the United States, serving from
1964-68. In 1968, he was the unsuccessful Democratic Presidential
nominee. 28

Carl Lundquist, who represented Sioux Falls Washington High
School and won first place in debate at the 1935 national tournament,
became the President of Bethel College, St. Paul, Minnesota. 29

James McBath, a high point student from Watertown in 1941,
became the Department Chairman of the Speech Communication Department,
University of Southern California, Los Angeles. 30

Karl E. Mundt, one of the founding fathers of NFL, served
as a United States Congressman from South Dakota from 1938 until
he was elected to the Senate in 1948. Mundt served as a Senator
until his death in 1975. 31

George Shapiro, Sioux Falls Washington, who won 6th place
in original oratory in the 1947 National Tournament, became a speech
professor at the University of Minnesota. He instructed inter-
personal and small group interaction. 32

**Summary**

The information discovered at the national office at Ripon,
Wisconsin, including various editions of the *Bulletin*, the *Rostrum*,
and the chapter files, plus the personal correspondence of Karl E.
Mundt housed in the archives at the Mundt Library, Dakota State
College, Madison, South Dakota, indicated that from the initiation
of the NFL, South Dakota coaches and students have been active, influential, and capable members of the national fraternity.

South Dakota was one of the first states represented in the National Forensic League and one of the first states with enough member schools to constitute its own district in NFL. Over the years ninety-one South Dakota high schools have participated in NFL activities and of the 500,000 degrees awarded by the fraternity, over 24,000 were earned by South Dakota students and coaches.

South Dakota students were in attendance at the first national tournament held at Ripon, Wisconsin, in 1931, and South Dakota students have continued to provide strong competition at the national level. Sixty-seven South Dakota NFL members have either been ranked in the top ten of their respective areas of competition or have received outstanding or superior awards in national congress.

In addition, fourteen South Dakota students have been honored for compiling the highest number of credit points at a national tournament.

For twenty-six years, the last fifteen consecutively, South Dakota has had at least one high school ranked in the top ten nationally regarding the largest membership.

While this chapter does not compare South Dakota NFL chapters or members to any other individual state, it does indicate how active South Dakotans have been in NFL and also how well they have fared in national competition.
FOOTNOTES


4 Donus D. Roberts, p. 333.


9 Ibid., p. 9.

10 Ibid., p. 9.


13 Telephone interviews on January 27, 1980 with Vince Heer, former debate coach; Jeanette Horn, forensic coach; and Carl Swanson, debate coach; and personal interviews on March 29, 1980 with George Bauder, debate coach; Donus D. Roberts, debate coach; and Cathy Lewis Zubke, debate coach.

14 Constitution and By-Laws, National Forensic League, printed annually with NFL Chapter Manual, p. 3.

15 Ibid., p. 3.


18. Ibid., p. 3.


20. Ibid.

21. Ibid.


24. Ibid.


26. Ibid., p. 49.


29. Bethel College Admissions Catalog.


CHAPTER IV

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Summary

In this study an attempt was made to determine the development of the National Forensic League in South Dakota.

Initially a review of specific research guides was undertaken to ascertain whether any previous studies had been completed on either the NFL or on South Dakota's involvement in the fraternity. Five studies were found relevant to the investigation but, after further observation, were discovered not to be duplicates of this study.

Next, it was necessary to discover by whom and for what purpose the NFL was established. In addition, it was important, in terms of this study, to determine what, if any, influence South Dakota had on the origin of the fraternity. Conversations with three former South Dakota NFL District Chairmen, Donus Roberts, Watertown, South Dakota; Carl Swanson, Lincoln High School, Sioux Falls, South Dakota; and George Bauder, Washington High School, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, revealed that most historical data concerning the NFL was kept on file at the national office in Ripon, Wisconsin.

Contact was made with Dennis Winfield, the Executive Secretary of NFL, to gain permission to survey the records kept on
file at the national office. It was at the national office that most of the historical data was discovered. Copies of the Bulletin, the Rostrum, plus the records of all former or current NFL members were available.

From the early publications and writings of the organization's founder, Bruno Jacob, a historical survey was compiled. The early publications also provided an indication of the influence South Dakotans had on the NFL. The chapter rolls and South Dakota district chapter file furnished the lists of students who had distinguished themselves as members of the NFL, as well as the names of all South Dakotans who had been, or are still, active members of the organization. Donus Robert's book, In The Beginning: The Tradition of Watertown Public Speaking Activities, substantiated some of the findings at the national office.

A visit to the archives at the Karl E. Mundt Library at Dakota State College at Madison, South Dakota, revealed only limited information about the NFL or Mundt's active role in the fraternity.

Finally, the Constitution and By-Laws of the National Forensic League as well as the Chapter Manual were used to provide the regulations which govern the NFL, and in some cases, to indicate where those regulations have varied over the fifty-four year history of the NFL.

**Conclusions**

Based on the findings of this study, the following conclusions have been drawn:
Recommendations for Further Study

The intent of this study has been to provide a history of the development of the National Forensic League in South Dakota, and to serve as an indication of how active South Dakotans have been in the national organization. It provides a history of NFL in the state. While some scholars have investigated the efforts and effectiveness of

1. Prior to the completion of this study, no investigation into the development of the National Forensic League in South Dakota had been undertaken.

2. The National Forensic League was established to encourage participation in high school forensic activities by providing membership in a national fraternity, and honoring achievements in the field of forensics.

3. Prior to the beginning of the National Forensic League, no national organization existed to recognize the achievements of high school forensic students.

4. South Dakota, through the efforts and involvement of Karl E. Mundt, was represented in NFL from the outset of the fraternity.

5. The National Forensic League has undergone numerous changes in its fifty-four year history, and some of those changes can possibly be correlated to suggestions made by South Dakotans.

6. South Dakota high school NFL members have competed successfully on the national level, and have distinguished themselves and South Dakota since the beginning of the NFL.
individual South Dakota high school speech programs, this current study was limited to South Dakota High Schools which are members of NFL. It indicates the large number of South Dakota High Schools and students who have been involved in NFL activities, as well as the success enjoyed by those NFL members. The study, rather than reporting a history of the NFL, furnishes information concerning the changes in NFL, which were influenced by South Dakotans.

Since this study did not represent an attempt to evaluate the impact membership in the NFL has had on the lives of coaches and/or students, a further investigation into that area might be worthwhile.

Further inquiry into why certain South Dakota high schools joined NFL, and if membership had any impact on their individual speech programs, might also be of value.

Because so many South Dakota High Schools have dropped their NFL membership, a study undertaken to discover the reasons they chose to do so could be valid.

This current study might also serve as a basis of comparison of the number of South Dakota students involved in NFL and the success they have achieved in national competition with other states involved in the National Forensic League.

The study, might finally, serve as a basis of comparison as to the effect of South Dakota on the NFL and the effect of other states involved in the organization.
APPENDIX A

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

NATIONAL FORENSIC LEAGUE

ARTICLE I - Name

The name of this organization shall be the National Forensic League.

ARTICLE II - Object

It shall be the objective of the organization to promote the advancement of the science, art and practice of forensic sciences, and to encourage and help promote better public knowledge and understanding of forensic sciences and by encouraging participation in forensic science education.

ARTICLE III - Membership

A. Admission

1. Eligibility. Any high school, college, or similar educational institution or organization may become a member of the League by paying the required annual membership fee and by meeting the criteria established by the League for membership.

2. Registration. A representative of each member institution shall register with the League at the beginning of each academic year. The registration shall be renewed annually.

B. Actives. Only those students who are enrolled in a course in forensic science at a member institution shall be eligible for Active Membership.

C. Alumnus. Any person who has attended an educational institution or organization member of the League as an active student or as a member of the League staff shall be eligible for Alumnus Membership.

D. Honor. A member institution or organization may become a member of the League for a period of time as determined by the League Board of Directors.

E. Dues. The annual dues for a member institution or organization shall be determined by the League Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IV - Credit Points

A. Definitions

1. Credit points. Credit points shall be awarded for participation in forensic science contests.

2. Credit points. Credit points shall be awarded for participation in forensic science contests.

B. Points. Credit points for forensic science contests shall be awarded according to the following schedule:

- 1.0 points for each 5 minutes
- 0.5 points for each 10 minutes
- 0.25 points for each 20 minutes

C. Limitations

1. Each school shall be limited to 10 points per day for the purpose of determining the points earned in forensic science contests.

D. Scoring

1. The points shall be recorded at the conclusion of the contest.

2. The points shall be recorded at the conclusion of the contest.

E. Appeal

1. In the event of any dispute, the decision of the League Board of Directors shall be final.

F. Enforcement

1. This Constitution shall be enforced by the League Board of Directors.

ARTICLE V - Amendments

A. Amendments. Amendments to this Constitution shall be made by the League Board of Directors.

B. Ratification. Amendments shall be ratified by a majority vote of the membership of the League.

ARTICLE VI - Termination

A. Termination. The League shall be dissolved upon request of the majority of its members.

B. Notice. Notice of the dissolution shall be given to all members of the League.

C. Liquidation. The assets of the League shall be distributed to the members proportionately.

APPENDIX B

STUDENT GUIDE TO FORENSIC SCIENCE

1. Introduction

2. History

3. Forensic Science

4. Forensic Chemistry

5. Forensic Biology

6. Forensic Serology

7. Forensic Radiology

8. Forensic Anthropology

9. Forensic Pathology

10. Forensic Toxicology

11. Forensic Psychology

12. Forensic Accounting

13. Forensic Engineering

14. Forensic Art

15. Forensic Architecture

16. Forensic Architecture

17. Forensic Architecture

18. Forensic Architecture

19. Forensic Architecture

20. Forensic Architecture

APPENDIX C

STUDENT MANUAL

1. Introduction

2. History

3. Forensic Science

4. Forensic Chemistry

5. Forensic Biology

6. Forensic Serology

7. Forensic Radiology

8. Forensic Anthropology

9. Forensic Pathology

10. Forensic Toxicology

11. Forensic Psychology

12. Forensic Accounting

13. Forensic Engineering

14. Forensic Art

15. Forensic Architecture

16. Forensic Architecture

17. Forensic Architecture

18. Forensic Architecture

19. Forensic Architecture

20. Forensic Architecture

APPENDIX D

STUDENT GUIDE TO FORENSIC SCIENCE

1. Introduction

2. History

3. Forensic Science

4. Forensic Chemistry

5. Forensic Biology

6. Forensic Serology

7. Forensic Radiology

8. Forensic Anthropology

9. Forensic Pathology

10. Forensic Toxicology

11. Forensic Psychology

12. Forensic Accounting

13. Forensic Engineering

14. Forensic Art

15. Forensic Architecture

16. Forensic Architecture

17. Forensic Architecture

18. Forensic Architecture

19. Forensic Architecture

20. Forensic Architecture
ARTICLE I — Name

The name of this honor society shall be the National Forensic League.

ARTICLE II — Purpose

It shall be the purpose of this organization to promote the interests of interscholastic debate, oratory, and public speaking by encouraging a spirit of fellowship and by conferring upon deserving candidates a worthy badge of distinction.

ARTICLE III — Members

A. Admission

1. Eligibility. Any instructor or student in a school holding a charter or affiliate membership in the National Forensic League, who has participated in high school speech activities to the extent of qualifying for the Degree of Merit, and who, if a student, ranks scholastically in the upper two thirds of his class, shall be eligible to become a member of the National Forensic League. A person who has participated in high school speech activities, but has not otherwise qualified, may be elected if the Executive Council concurs.

2. Certification. The accepted application, endorsed by the chapter sponsor and principal, shall be forwarded with the membership fee to the National Secretary who shall issue a certificate of membership.

B. Classes of Membership

1. Active. Only high school students and instructors in debate or public speaking shall be eligible for Active Membership.

2. Alumni. All active members in good standing become Alumni Members upon graduating or withdrawing from their chapter institutions.

3. Honorary. Any Chapter or National Officer may nominate, and the Executive Council may elect, Honorary and Associate Members who may receive special insignia, but not the right to vote.

4. General. The Executive Council may elect members to the General Chapter.

C. Degrees of Membership

1. Merit. Eligible persons who have 25 credit points, 10 of which were earned in competitive speaking, shall upon election, receive the Degree of Merit.

2. Honor. Members who have the Degree of Merit and a total of 75 credit points shall receive the Degree of Honor.

3. Excellence. Members who have a total of 150 credit points shall receive the Degree of Excellence.

4. Distinction. Members who have a total of 250 credit points shall receive the Degree of Distinction.

5. Special Distinction. Student members who have a total of 500 credit points shall receive the Degree of Special Distinction. Coaches who have a total of 750 points shall receive the Degree of Special Distinction. Member.

D. Seals

The Seal of the Society shall be affixed to all certificates of membership. For the Degree of Merit the Seal shall be white. For the Degree of Honor, bronze. For the Degree of Excellence, silver. For the Degree of Distinction, gold; and for the Degree of Special Distinction, rose.

ARTICLE IV — Credit Points

A. Debates

For all interscholastic debates won, a participant shall receive 6 points. For each losing or non-decision interscholastic debate, he shall receive 3 points. If teams are rated, the highest rating shall be scored as a debate won. All other ratings shall be scored as debates lost.

B. Contests

1. Points. Credit points for interscholastic contests shall be awarded according to the following schedule:

   | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th | All or A or B or C Others |
---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------|
Ext and O.O. | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
Interpretation/Reading | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
Other Contests | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
Radio & TV | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

2. Small Contests. If only four schools compete in the contest or section, points shall be reduced by one. If only three schools, by two. No points will be awarded for a two-school contest.

C. Congress

1. For each speech, not exceeding five a day, a participant in the NFL district congress shall receive not more than three points as determined by an official scorer. The scorer shall not award more than 40 points for each hour of legislative session. Presiding for one hour shall be scored as one speech. Every student in attendance shall receive 2 points.

2. For each speech, not more than four a day, a student in a congress or legislative assembly may be awarded up to three points. Speaking in committee or presiding for one hour may be scored as one speech. The scorer may not award more than 12 points per day to any student. Such points shall be recorded with prescribed limits as debates, contests, or service speaking.

D. Service Speeches

For speaking to a radio or television audience or to 25 adults, a non-member student shall receive 1 point. A member shall receive 2 points. A holder of the Degree of Honor shall receive 3 points: Excellence, 4 points; and Distinction, 5 points. The Degree must be on record in the National Office before advanced points will be awarded.

If an interscholastic debate or contest is held before an audience qualifying it as a service speech, the par-
A. Establishment

1. Eligibility. Any senior high school or academy shall be eligible to apply for a charter from the National Forensic League if it shall have engaged in forensic activity to such an extent that its students would have received 1,060 credit points during the two years immediately preceding its application.

2. Petition. The petition for a Charter made on the official form shall be endorsed by an officer of the governing body of the institution and forwarded with a chapter fee of $45.00 to the District Chairman.

3. Election. The petition shall be referred to the District Committee in the district in which the petitioning school is located, and be accepted or rejected as such committee shall determine.

4. Charter. A Charter bearing the seal of the Society and signed by members of the Executive Council shall be granted to each Local Chapter. It shall be valid for a period of three years from the thirtieth of June preceding authorization. On expiration, it may be renewed for three years upon payment of the annual dues for one year and the attainment of the minimum standards prescribed by the Executive Council for charter renewal.

B. Powers

1. Constitution. Each Local Chapter may adopt a constitution of its own choosing, not inconsistent with the national constitution and the by-laws made thereunder, and it may elect its own officers, which shall be at least a president and a secretary.

2. Suspension and Expulsion. The Local Chapter shall have power to suspend, reinstate, or expel any member by two-thirds vote.

C. Votes

1. Number. The number of votes cast by each member shall be: One, if he holds the Degree of Merit; two, if the Degree of Honor; three, if the Degree of Excellence; four, if the Degree of Distinction; and five, if attaining Double Ruby. Instructors shall cast one additional vote for each diamond awarded them.

2. Use. In any and all votes taken by Local Chapter, District Organization, or National Organization (except Executive Council or District Committee); or in any election, referendum, or question whatsoever coming before any body of the National Forensic League, this method of voting shall be employed in good faith: a majority of the votes cast controlling, unless otherwise provided in this constitution. No decision shall be valid if otherwise arrived at.

ARTICLE VI
The District Organization

A. Organization

The Chapters of the National Forensic League in each state shall constitute a District, but the Executive Council may divide or consolidate states to create districts of approved size.

B. Function

Each District shall hold an annual tournament and congress of representatives of its Chapters and shall carry into execution such other functions as may hereafter be assigned to it.

ARTICLE VII — National

A. Executive Council

1. Members. The national officers provided for in Section B shall constitute the Executive Council.

2. Powers. The Executive Council shall be vested with the supreme legislative and executive power of the National Forensic League and its decisions shall be final unless appeal therefrom is made and sustained by general referendum as hereinafter provided.

3. Meetings. The Executive Council shall meet at least once each year at the call of a majority of its members.

B. National Officers

1. Personnel. The national officers shall be a President,
a Vice-President, a Secretary, and six Directors. Beginning in July of 1976 and thereafter, the Executive Secretary shall be a non-voting member of the Council.

2. Election. The President, Vice-President, and four Directors shall be chosen by the Active Members in even-numbered years in such manner as the Executive Council shall prescribe. In odd-numbered years, the Executive Council shall elect a superintendent of schools and a secondary school principal as directors, and shall also elect a national secretary.

3. Term of Office. Their term of office shall begin on July 1 and continue for two years or until successors have been duly elected.

4. Vacancies. If a vacancy occurs in an office filled by the votes of the active members, with the exception of the Presidency, the District Chairmen shall by preferential ballot elect one of their own members to fill such vacancy. Other vacancies (i.e., appointed members of the Executive Council) shall be filled by the Executive Council.

5. Duties

a. President. The President shall be responsible for the enforcement of all provisions of this constitution and all regulations enacted under its authority.

b. Vice-President. The Vice-President shall act as President in case of the temporary vacancy of that office or for the unexpired term if that office becomes vacant; and shall perform such other duties as may hereafter be required of him.

c. Secretary. The Secretary shall be responsible for all administrative work required by the provisions of this constitution. He shall keep a complete record of the standing of each member; file applications for membership; issue charters and certificates of membership; collect charter fees, membership fees; and other sums due the League; pay all legitimate bills of the League from the treasury; and conduct nominations, elections, referenda, and votes of the national organization.

He shall receive for his services a compensation determined by the Executive Council, but neither increased or diminished during a term of office.

C. Fees

1. Regular. The charter fee shall be $45 a year; membership fee, $4.

2. Special. Additional or special fees may be levied only by a majority vote of the Active Members.

D. Suspension and Expulsion of Chapters

1. Suspension. A permanent charter shall be suspended if its active membership at some time during the school year does not reach five, or fails to pay the annual chapter dues before December 1.

2. Reinstatement. Any Chapter which under any provision of this constitution or for due cause by vote of the Executive Council is suspended, shall be reinstated upon removing the cause of suspension.

3. Expulsion. Any suspended Chapter failing of reinstatement within three years shall be expelled, or the Executive Council may expel for due cause.

E. Initiative and Referendum

1. Initiative. Any question shall, at the request of five members of the Council or ten per cent of the Chapters, be submitted to a vote of all Active Members. If a majority of all eligible votes is cast in favor of the proposed question and reported to the National Secretary within thirty days from the date of submission, it shall be declared effective as the will of the society.

2. Referendum. Any action by a local chapter, District Organization, or National Organization, shall at the request of five members of the Council or ten per cent of the Chapters, be submitted to a vote of all Active Members. If a majority of all eligible votes is cast in favor of repealing such action and reported to the National Secretary within thirty days from the date of submission, then such action shall be repealed.

In cases of both Initiative and Referendum:

a. Each chapter petitioning must submit its request by separate letter on school or chapter stationery. It must be signed by the chapter sponsor.

b. When an issue is put up for a vote, a position paper explaining the pros and cons of the proposition must accompany the ballot.

3. Limitations. No action by initiative or referendum shall be valid if it is contrary to any provision of this constitution.

ARTICLE VIII — The Emblem

A. Description

The official emblem of the National Forensic League shall be a key or pin. Duplicates of the originals are filed with the National Secretary.

The emblem for the student shall be silver. The emblem for the instructor shall be yellow gold.

B. Jeweling

1. Emblems may be jeweled to designate the highest degree held by the member. Emerald for the Degree of Honor; Blue Sapphire for the Degree of Excellence; Ruby for the Degree of Distinction; and a second ruby for students attaining 500 points and instructors attaining 750 points.

2. A diamond-set key or pin shall be awarded to an instructor attaining 1,500 points; additional diamonds for 3,000, 6,000, and 10,000 points; and an additional diamond for each 3,000 instructor credit points over 10,000.
C. Procurement

The emblem shall be procured only on order registered in the national office.

ARTICLE IX — General

A. Magazine

The National Organization shall publish at stated times a magazine devoted to furthering the purposes of this society and advancing the interests of interscholastic forensic contests.

The Executive Council shall select the Editor and constitute the Board of Managers.

B. Secrecy

No Chapter of the National Forensic League shall engage in any secret practices or impose any obligation of secrecy upon any of its members.

ARTICLE X — Amendment

Amendments may be added to this constitution when proposed by seven members of the Executive Council and ratified by a majority vote of the active members.

Ballots cast on an amendment shall be counted 30 days after submission of the amendment, or as soon as a majority of the membership has reported its vote.

* * * * * *

BY-LAWS

By-Law No. 2

1. No application for membership shall be accepted by the national officers unless it is completed, correctly, and neatly filled out with ink or typewriter.

By-Law No. 5

1. No certificates of membership and no advanced degrees shall be granted except in consequence of credit points duly reported and recorded.

By-Law No. 6

The procedure in voting by District or National Organization, unless directed otherwise by the Council, shall be as follows:

1. The Secretary shall mail to each Chapter an official ballot on which its president and sponsor shall certify the vote of that Chapter in the election or question at issue.

2. Each ballot shall count as many votes as the chapter has members and degrees on record on the closing date for voting.

3. In counting ballots in any preferential voting, the National Secretary shall first separate the ballots according to the first choice expressed thereon. The person receiving the lowest number of votes shall be declared defeated and his votes distributed according to the next choice expressed on those ballots. Votes for committee alternate shall not be counted for district chairman.

4. The person who then has the lowest number of votes shall be declared defeated and his votes distributed.

5. This process shall be continued until all have been eliminated except the number to be chosen, and the person or persons remaining shall be declared elected.

6. The Secretary shall preserve the original ballots for one year.

7. When a ballot is incorrectly marked, the obvious intentions of the voter, as reasonably construed, shall govern; and the ballot counted accordingly.

By-Law No. 11

1. In each District there shall be a District Committee to pass on charter applications; conduct the District tournament and congress; and perform such other duties as may be assigned to it.

2. The Chapters in each District shall elect a Chairman and two other members by preferential ballot; the ballot for each Chapter to be counted for as many votes as that Chapter is entitled to cast on May 1st. The term of office shall begin on July 1, and continue for one year.

3. A position shall become vacant if the elected member leaves his position after being elected and does not transfer to a chapter or affiliated school. If a vacancy occurs, it shall be filled by the person next in line for the position vacated.

4. The District Chairmen from each of the several Districts shall constitute the Board of District Chairmen and shall serve as an advisory body to the Executive Council.

5. The District Chairmen shall by virtue of their office, be candidates for members of the Executive Council upon filing nomination papers as may be prescribed. Past District Chairmen may be candidates for members of the Executive Council upon filing nomination papers. Any coach who has served for at least 5 years may also run.

6. All names submitted for election to the National Council shall be placed on the ballot along with incumbents who file for re-election at the regular election of the Executive Council of NFL.

By-Law No. 14

1. The National Organization shall grant a Distinguished Service key to any member earning 20 citations according to the following schedule, and a Distinguished Service plaque to any member earning 50 citations:

Sponsoring new chapter ........................................ 2
Year as District Chairman ..................................... 1-3
Member District Committee ................................. 1
Year as National Officer ..................................... 3
Editor of The Rostrum ....................................... 3
Managing District NFL Tournament or Congress ..... 1-3
Holding Tournament for 10 Schools ...................... 1
Directing Tournament for 10 Schools .................... 1
Service at National Tournament .......................... 1-3
Major Article in The Rostrum .............................. 1
Article on NFL in Educational Journal ................. 1-3
Talk on NFL before Convention .......................... 1-3
Other Service requested by Council ...................... 1-5
2. In cases of variable number of citations to be granted, the National Secretary shall determine the number. Citations approved shall be returned to the chapter and retained until the required number for an award has been attained.

3. Requests for Citations must be filed within one year from the date of the service.

By-Law No. 15

Any name on the national records shall be marked "Inactive" if such person has not earned and reported ten credit points during the previous school year.

By-Law No. 16

An instructor may transfer to his record one-tenth the number of credit points earned as a student.

By-Law No. 17

1. A trophy to be known as The Delta Sigma Rho-Tau Kappa Alpha trophy shall be given at the close of each National Speech Tournament to the participating Chapter which then has the largest number of tournament points as herein provided.

2. One point shall be recorded for each round of participation in individual contest events in the National Tournament and two points for each round of debate participation.

3. The record shall begin with the first National Tournament in 1931 and all points gained by a school shall remain to its credit until it has received the trophy.

4. If more than 60 per cent of the points necessary for the procurement of the award were gained under the direction of one instructor, such instructor shall receive a miniature replica of the trophy in recognition of his service to effective speech education.

By-Law No. 18

1. The Executive Council hereby elects to Honorary Membership persons nominated therefore as herein prescribed:

(a) Chapter Honorary nominated by a Chapter in good standing, not more than one a year nor more than one for each 100 degrees enrolled by that Chapter.

(b) State Honorary nominated by Chapters casting a majority of the votes in the state at the time of nomination. Not more than one a year may be awarded.

(c) National Honorary nominated by the Executive Council, but not more than one for each 10,000 degrees enrolled in the National Organization.

2. The insignia for national honorary membership shall be a yellow gold key. Appropriate certificates shall be issued by the national secretary.

By-Law No. 19

A credit point report sheet shall be entered on the national records only when:

1. It qualifies a student for membership or degree with application and fee submitted.

2. One division of the record form for a member is half-filled.

3. The report completes the limit for one category of speaking.

4. The report restores an inactive member to active status by adding 10 points or keeps him from becoming inactive.

5. The member graduates or withdraws from school and the report is marked "Final Report."

Each sheet constitutes a separate report and must meet one of these requirements to be recorded.

By-Law No. 20

1. A trophy will be awarded at the close of each National Student Congress to the participating school which then has the largest number of congress points as herein provided.

2. One point shall be recorded for each legislative day of participation by a member; five points for Most Outstanding award; four points for Outstanding; two points for Superior, and two points for Presiding Officer.

3. The record shall begin with the first National Student Congress in 1938. A chapter receiving the trophy shall thereupon begin a new record.

By-Law No. 21

1. The numbers and degrees enrolled by each school shall be carried on a cumulative record at the national office.

2. The school having the largest totals on record on July 1 in each district shall receive a National Award for Excellence in speech. Not more than one award may be given in a district each year. Thereupon, a new cumulative record shall be opened for that school.

3. An award shall be presented to the leading school in each district. No school shall receive this award in less than five years.

By-Law No. 23

1. No credit points shall be awarded for an interscholastic contest if the actual speaking time for a participant is less than two-thirds of the prevailing time for each event; Specifically: less than ten minutes for a debater, seven minutes for Oratory or Interpretation, five minutes for Extemp or Reading, forty minutes for Discussion, two minutes for Impromptu, or five minutes for other contests.

2. No points for interscholastic debates or contests shall be awarded for events held during the normal summer vacation. National tournament and congress are excepted. Boys' and Girls' State Conventions are allowed.

3. No service speaking points shall be awarded for reading from a book or manuscript unless such reading is broadcast by radio or television station. No points shall be awarded for announcements or sportscasting. No points shall be awarded for any speaking less than four minutes in duration.
By-Law No. 24

1. A Chapter not having paid the annual chapter fee on December 1 shall be suspended. It shall (1) be recorded as having no voting power in determining district standing, (2) receive only one copy of The Rostrum, (3) be ineligible to participate in the district tournament or student congress, and (4) receive no credit point recording service.

2. All rights shall be restored on payment of chapter fee; but if the chapter becomes delinquent for a second year, its charter shall be revoked.

By-Law No. 25

An instructor shall receive no credit points for a report sheet which requires correction by the national office or is filed after October 15 for work during the previous school year by a graduated student.

By-Law No. 26

During May and June the national office shall give priority to recording credit point reports for seniors and for schools needing enrollments to qualify for charter renewal; laying aside reports for other students until time permits recording them.

By-Law No. 27

1. Ninth grade students in a junior high school may be elected to membership by the NFL chapter at the senior high school they expect to attend.

2. Ninth grade students may, if local rules permit, participate as members of the senior high school team at interscholastic tournaments.

3. No credit points shall be recorded for debates or contests between senior high schools and junior high schools, or between junior high schools unless they occur as part of a senior high school tournament.

* * * * * * *

History of
The National
Forensic League

by Bruno E. Jacob

"In October, 1924, Ray Cecil Carter, head of the department of English at Albany, N.Y., wrote to the Pi Kappa Delta chapter at Ripon College, asking, 'Do you know of any association of debaters in which high school debaters are welcome to membership?' The letter came to my attention and brought this reply: 'As far as we know there is at present no organization for high school debaters... we would be willing to go to considerable effort to sponsor such an enterprise.'

"These letters mark the beginning of the National Forensic League. During the next several weeks, I outlined the proposal to a selected list of debate coaches. Fifty-five responded with enthusiasm, especially Supt. Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota.

"The salient features of a constitution were put together and sent out for criticism. The replies revealed the points in dispute. These were reduced to definite propositions and submitted to the interested schools.

"An Anglican name was favored over Greek letters by a close vote. The suggested fees ranged from 25¢ to $15, but the average was: Charter fee, $6.00; membership, $1.64; and degree, 94¢. The vote between key or pin for insignia was so even that both were authorized. The referendum limited the cost to $3.60.

"On March 28, 1925, the constitution was submitted for ratification, and Albany telegraphed acceptance April 1. Chippewa Falls was second and on May 25, Florence, Kansas, completed the twentieth school and put the organization into formal existence. These schools represented 15 states from coast to coast."

Expansion: 1926-30

One hundred schools were chartered in 1925. In 1927, a monthly Bulletin, forerunner of The Rostrum, made its appearance. The first chapter manual was published in 1926. Jeweled pins to designate degrees and gold insignia for instructors were authorized in 1930.

National Tournament Era: 1930-31

In August, the Secretary proposed to the Council that it sponsor a national speech tournament. It was held at Ripon College, May 7 to 9, with 49 schools from 17 states competing. Miami, Oklahoma, won the first national championship in high school debate. With only minor changes, the rules for that tournament are still in effect.

District NFL tournaments were held for the first time. 1931-32

Distinguished service awards were authorized and the national championship debate was broadcast by the Columbia network.

1932-33

Growth continued in spite of the economic depression and reached 400 chapters. Karl E. Mundt was elected president. All national tournament winners appeared on an NBC network program, and CBS again carried the championship debate.

1933-34

The distribution of free debate materials to the chapters was begun. The Pacific coast was represented in the national tournament for the first time.

1934-35

The national office was moved to the University of Denver where the Secretary engaged in graduate study. The first meeting of all Council members took place. Ten amendments to the constitution were proposed to adapt League rules to its growth and to the rapidly increasing number of debate and speech tournaments. The Rostrum replaced the earlier Bulletin."
1935-36

In the largest national tournament Topeka won the first Tau Kappa Alpha trophy. The limit of 500 chapters set by the Council was reached and a waiting list was set up.

1936-37

The League office was returned to Ripon College. In the national tournament teams were rated instead of given win-loss decisions in the first five rounds.

1937-38

The first national student congress was held in conjunction with the national tournament. Poetry Reading under the personal direction of Ted Malone was instituted as a consolation event and three major networks carried programs of NFL winners.

1938-39

The constitution was again amended to increase requirements for membership and degrees, to reduce points for contests, and to abolish fees for all degrees except honor. The student congress idea was extended to the districts. The presidency of NFL moved to Washington with the election of Karl E. Mundt as Congressman.

1939-40

Cross-questioning in debate was used for the first time in the national tournament. Presidential nominating conventions were added.

1940-41

A loose-leaf system of keeping credit point records was supplied to every chapter.

The War Years

1941-42

The national tournament was suspended. The student congress met in the Wisconsin State Capitol and received a letter of commendation from President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

1942-43

A war emergency schedule of credit points for service speeches to school and community audiences was established. Associate membership for intramural speaking was authorized. A diamond-set key was authorized for coaches attaining 1,000 credit points.

1943-44

The Leading Chapter Award was instituted. The constitution was amended to add a principal and a superintendent to the Executive Council and to expand the office of district chairman to a three-member district committee with power to grant charters.

1944-45

A schedule of points for community service speeches was written into the constitution. The national student congress was suspended in compliance with a ban on conventions. A national contest in extemporaneous speaking was held instead at Northwestern University, preceded by regional contests at Denver, Iowa City, Nashville, and Washington, Pa.

1945-46

The National Association of Secondary School Principals assumed control of national contests and restricted entry to one student from a state in each event. The national contests for the five speech events were held at Northwestern University following four regional contests.

Post-War Recovery

1946-47

A single national speech tournament was again held with 96 contestants from 22 states. To discourage marathon speaking in quest of points, the Council limited award of points to three rounds a day.

1947-48

In the national tournament, Kenosha, Wisconsin, set a new school record by winning first in two contests, second in another, and third in the other two.

1948-49

At its annual meeting the Council made all members of the district committee elective by the chapters. NFL President Karl E. Mundt was elected to the United States Senate.

1949-50

Debate was restored to the national tournament by dropping two interpretation events. This action was necessary to secure tournament sanction from the principals' contest committee.

1950-51

The League published a comprehensive 25th Anniversary book to record the achievements of its members. President Harry S. Truman was elected honorary member. Leading chapter awards were presented by the national secretary at assembly programs in twenty schools. The membership fee was raised to $2.

The Second Quarter Century

1951-52

Student Congresses were restored to the national program, one session held in Faneuil Hall, Boston. Interpretation was dropped. Diploma seals for advanced degree graduates were authorized.

1952-53

President Eisenhower sent greetings to the Student Congress convening in Denver. The League was incorporated and received two gifts from Houston totaling $5,000.
1953-54
Robert W. Scott was engaged as full-time Assistant Secretary to help serve the 600 chapters. Entry to the national tournament was restricted by eliminating alternates. Four members of the National Student Congress appeared on a CBS television network program, "Youth Takes A Stand."

1954-55
An annual trophy for cumulative achievement in the National Student Congress was established and won by Wooster, Ohio, host to the first such congress. Dramatic Interpretation was restored as a National Tournament event.

1955-56
Membership and degree requirements were raised. Award of diamond keys restricted to one for each 1,000 members and degrees was added, and chapter limit raised to 700. Chapters voted to raise the charter fee to $10.

1956-57
The 100,000th NFL membership was recorded in December.

1957-58
NFL received a grant from the Ford Foundation and a gift from Nelson A. Rockefeller.

1958-59
League offices were moved into larger quarters in the Ripon College Administration building.

1959-60
Charter requirements were raised and the chapters limited to 1,000. Charter fee was set at $10 a year. A double ruby was authorized for both students and coaches, and the leading chapter award restricted to one for each 1,000 new members and degrees.

1960-61
District tournament rules were changed to apportion entries according to chapter size, the limit of 1,000 chapters having been reached. Affiliate membership for schools awaiting a charter vacancy was established. Supt. L.J. Smith of Massillon, Ohio, retired after 18 years on the Executive Council.

1961-63
National tournament entry fees were abolished. A minimum of five years of NFL coaching was required for each diamond awarded an instructor. Hawaii entered the national tournament.

1963-64
President Lyndon B. Johnson accepted honorary membership. Impromptu replaced Poetry as a national tournament consolation event.

1964-65
Charter Limit was raised to 1,200 and the number of charters granted to private schools was moderately restricted to maintain a balance between public and private schools.

1965-66
A second assistant secretary was employed. Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey, who had earned NFL membership as a student, was elected national honorary member. The national student congress was limited to a senate to stay within the attendance limits prescribed for the national tournament.

1966-67
A new schedule of points for contests was established and requirement for diamond key award set at 1,500 points and five years of coaching. The degree fee was abolished and membership fee raised to $3.00. NFL sponsorship of district student congresses was limited to one a year in each district. Rules for entry in the national tournament were revised to hold down its size.

Now with 1,100 Chapters and over 900 Affiliates, the League faced the challenge of growth — serving the larger number of schools and still retaining the features which made it grow. It could look back on 42 years of service to 250,000 young Americans and forward to continuing opportunities for developing articulate young leaders for the American Way of Life.

1967-68
The League received from Reader's Digest $7,500 to defray expenses of the 1968 national tournament at Macalester College, and $15,000 to send thirteen students and three adults on a tour of Europe. DeWitt Wallace, founder of Reader's Digest, was elected a national honorary member.

1968-69
President Richard Nixon accepted national honorary membership. $10,000 was received from Reader's Digest to defray expenses of the 1969 national tournament at Washington, D.C. Bruno E. Jacob retired as national secretary and was presented with a gift of a new automobile and funds for world travel from NFL chapters and affiliates. Bruno E. Jacob was elected Secretary Emeritus. The 300,000th NFL membership was recorded in March.

1969-70
The Reader's Digest Foundation granted $8,000 for the next three years to help defray national tournament expenses. Lester M. Tucker was elected Executive Secretary. NFL expanded to 44 districts. Mr. Glenn E. Burnett, Principal of Topeka High School and Executive Council director, was elected to national honorary membership. Affiliate school fees were increased to $15.

1970-71
Executive Council was increased by two members. Chapter dues were increased to $25.00.
1971-72

Senator Karl E. Mundt retired as President. James F. Hawker, Lafayette, Indiana, was elected President. Seals for special distinction were authorized.

1972-73

A Chapter award was presented to the leading school in each of the forty-four districts. An award was authorized for the leading affiliate school in the nation.

1973-74

The Phillips Petroleum Company granted funds to help underwrite the national speech tournament. Students were allowed to earn 600 points. Four new districts were created.

1974-75

The Golden Anniversary (1925-1975) was observed. Senator Karl E. Mundt died. One new district was created.

1975-76

NFL acquired its own building after 50 years on the campus of Ripon College. Three new districts were created.

1976-77

The Karl E. Mundt Foundation gave funds to the NFL to help underwrite Congress. Humorous Interpretation was added as a main event for the district and national tournaments. Dennis Winfield was elected President of NFL.

1977-78

Lester M. Tucker retired as Executive Secretary and Dennis Winfield was elected to that position. NFL currently has 1315 chapters and 694 Affiliate Chapters. Mr. G.C. Merse, of Phillips Petroleum Company, was elected a national honorary member.

PAST NATIONAL OFFICERS

President
Ray Cecil Carter, Albany, New York
Senator Karl E. Mundt, Madison, South Dakota
James F. Hawker, Lafayette, Indiana
Dennis D. Winfield, Waterloo, Iowa

Vice-Presidents
Karl E. Mundt, Madison, South Dakota
T.C. Bond, McKinley HS, Niles, Ohio
J. Edmund Mayer, Alhambra, California
James F. Hawker, Lafayette, Indiana
Vernon Metz, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Carmendale Fernandes, Sunnyvale, California

Executive Secretary
Bruno E. Jacob, Ripon, Wisconsin
Lester M. Tucker, Howe, Indiana

Directors
Henry Christoffersen, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin
Harvey Pinney, New Richmond, Wisconsin
Donald Stannard, Sheboygan, Wisconsin
Fred C. Scribner, Portland-Deering, Maine
Shirley E. Greene, Laconia, New Hampshire
Merwin W. Murphy, Phoenix, Arizona
R.N. Thompson, Brown Military Academy, California
Donald P. Doane, Lucas, Kansas
J. C. Aldrich, Webster Groves, Missouri
Hubert Teitelbaum, Charleroi, Pennsylvania
Walter Oelschlaeger, Monessen, Pennsylvania
L.D. Schreiber, Charleroi, Pennsylvania
G.C. Dietzert, North Judson, Indiana
R.S. Cartwright, Elgin, Illinois
N.W. Williams, Lexington, Kentucky
Supt. L.J. Smith, Massillon, Ohio
Prin. R.B. Miller, Hammond Clark, Indiana
Carl E. Magnani, West View, Pennsylvania
C.M. Schindler, Canton McKinley, Ohio
Albert L. O'Connor, Monessen, Pennsylvania
E.J. Diller, Youngstown Chaney, Ohio
Helen C. Malseed, McKeesport, Pennsylvania
L.D. Hanks, Los Angeles, Marshall, California
Prin. Donald F. Piper, Laconia, New Hampshire
Prin. Glenn E. Burnett, Topeka, Kansas
Prin. Allen W. Meyers, Lafayette, Louisiana
Dennis D. Winfield, Waterloo, Iowa
APPENDIX B

CHAPTER MANUAL
INTRODUCTION

The operation of a chapter of the National Forensic League is a logical and fascinating procedure to those familiar with it. Those who are privileged to organize new chapters or assume direction of established ones will likewise find the task pleasant if the manual is followed without deviation. The rules are precisely written. They must be interpreted literally and followed exactly. Nearly every error or uncertainty on the part of chapter officers is due to their failure to read the chapter manual and then do precisely what it says.

This manual supersedes all earlier editions of either manual, constitution, or credit point instruction card. All obsolete copies of these items should be destroyed.

The national office accepts only reports and applications on the official forms which conform to the prescribed rule. Instructions must be read carefully so that papers do not have to be returned to a chapter for correction, even as a set of reports, applications, or orders, is being completed, instructions pertaining to that particular form should be re-read so that accuracy is insured.

Points earned prior to the granting of the charter or affiliate membership may be reported provided the essential data with respect to the speaking is entered on the report.

Credit point reports, applications, and fees are required for charter members as well as for those admitted later.

The various NFL forms and manuals are furnished each chapter. Replacement of items used is also free to the chapters, but costly to the national office. Chapters are requested to bear in mind that they are costly and hence should not be wasted, lost, or destroyed.

Each September the chapter is sent a form on which to requisition the additional supplies it will require during the school year. It should be noted that the chapter member is responsible for ordering and recording all dates correctly and accurately.

The Rostrum, official publication of the League, is issued monthly from September to May. Each chapter receives one copy and additional copies according to members and degrees on record in the national office.

Chapters desiring additional copies may obtain them at the special rate of $1.00 a year.

Recording Credit Points

As soon as a student participates in any speech activity for which points are earned, a credit point sheet is to be opened for him and inserted alphabetically into the Chapter Record Book.

The student's legal name, is to be used. It is to be written in the same way on all NFL papers. Nicknames such as "Bud," "Junior" or "Sis" do not establish identity and will not be recorded in the national office. If a student applies for membership as "James Andrew Smith," reports for "Andrew Smith" will not be recorded for him.

The school is to be designated by city and state, adding special name only if necessary: i.e., Pekin, Ill; Omaha-North, Nebr.; St. Benedict's Prep, N.J.; Without city and state "Washington High School" does not identify the school.

Points are to be recorded in chronological order. Entries are to be made promptly after each event in which points were gained.

Only the year for the first entry is to appear on each page. Thereafter, month and day are sufficient. Ditto marks may be used whenever possible. It simplifies recording and checking. "High School" may be abbreviated to "HS."

These reports are permanent records. Neatness and accuracy should reflect credit on the person preparing them.

An interested student who is not deeply involved in debate or contest activity may be appointed Reporting Secretary and given the responsibility of keeping the credit point records. The instructor must still check them for accuracy as to fact and form before adding his signature and sending them to the national office.

Permitting each student to prepare his own credit point record is definitely unsatisfactory.

Reporting Credit Points

Credit points will be recorded in the national office only when filed on the official form. Improvised sheets will not be accepted. Chapters should order additional forms from The National Office before their current supplies are depleted.

Each credit point report must be signed by the faculty advisor who shall also designate the instructor to receive credit points for coaching his student. A record can be opened in the national office for only one non-member instructor at each chapter.

During the speech season, reports should be sent to the national office periodically. Sending one report at a time or holding back all until the end of the year should be avoided.

The total points for each division are to be recorded on
the report form, but the totals at the bottom of the sheet are not to be provided by the chapter.

Records may be kept compact by using the fewest possible number of sheets for each student. An entire line is not to be used just to record the year, nor is a new sheet to be used if there is still space on the preceding one.

Reporting Interscholastic Debates

Each debate tournament is to be listed separately. The following essential information is to be entered. Nothing is to be added or omitted.

Date: Month, day, and year. If a tournament runs two or more days, the date on which each debate was held is to be entered, or points will be lost.

Where Held: School or college. "High school" may be abbreviated. The state may be omitted if it is the home state of the chapter submitting the report. Letters to identify a school, college or university are not to be used.

Decision: Won, Lost, None.

Points: Six points for a win. Non-decision and losing debates receive three points.

Reporting Interscholastic Contests

Each contest is to be listed separately. The following information is to be entered. Nothing is to be added or omitted.

Date: Month, day, and year. If a tournament runs two or more days, the date on which each contest was held is to be entered, or points will be lost.

Where Held: School or college. "High school" may be abbreviated. The state may be omitted if it is the home state of the chapter submitting the report. Letters to identify a school, college or university are not to be used.

Type of Speaking: One of the following approved terms is to be used, even though locally the contest might have a different designation. Points will be marked off if this directive is ignored.

First Place — 6 Points First Place — 4 Points
Original Oratory, Extemp After-dinner
Interp. Impromptu
Analysis of Address Book review
Poetry Voice of Democracy
Humorous Public Address
Oratorical Discussion
Declamation Story Telling
Dramatic Salesmanship
Reading 4-minute speaking

Rank: The rank accorded the student in that round is to be entered. Arabic numerals, 1, 2, 3, etc. are to be used. If two are tied for first, the next rank is third, etc.

Grade: If students are graded, the grade as A, B, C is to

be entered. Designations such as Superior, Excellent, and Good, etc., cannot be accepted since they have different values in different states. If no rank or grade is announced, the student gains just one point.

Credit Points: Shall be awarded according to the following schedule:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
<th>4th</th>
<th>5th</th>
<th>All</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extemp., O.O.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interpretation</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Contests</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If only four schools compete in the contest or section, points shall be reduced by one; if only three schools, by two; no points for a two-school contest.

Reporting Service Projects

The following essential information is to be entered on the report form. Nothing is to be added or omitted. The designation of audience and type of speaking must be in accordance with the following instructions.

Date: Month, day, and year.

Audience: It is to be named specifically as: American Legion, P.T.A., H.S. Assembly, Radio WHBC. If the audience is one usually composed of young people and 25 adults are also present, the audience may be designated as "Scouts and Parents" or "Hi-Y and Adults."

No points are earned for speaking to a student audience of any kind other than the official high school assembly, so this exact term "H.S. Assembly" must be used. Such vague entries as "School auditorium," "Church" or "School" invalidate the entry, and no points will be recorded.

These Audiences Qualify

High School Assembly
Radio Station (Station Letters)
TV Station (Station Letters or Channel Number)
Rotary, Kiwanis, etc.
Church Congregation (Be Sure to Identify)
Adult Sunday School (Be Sure to Identify)
Adult Community Clubs (Be Sure to Identify)

Adults: The approximate number, which must be at least 25, is to be entered. Students are not adults and must not be included in this number. Only persons beyond high school age are regarded as adults. The number of adults must be indicated, not students at the high school assembly, or only one point will be allowed.

Type of Speaking: The exact kind or type of speaking is to be stated, the title or subject is not to be written in. The term "Service" is too vague. One of the following designations is to be used:
Points Can Be Awarded For:

A Speech
Discussion
Debate
Declamation
Original Oration
Extemp Speaking
Oratorical Interpretation
Dramatic Interpretation
Humorous Interpretation
Master of Ceremonies
TV and Radio Announcing or Speaking
Sermon
Interpretation
Poetry
Analysis of Address
Impromptu
After Dinner
Boo Revises
4 Minute Speech
Public Address
Voice of Democracy
Sportscasting
Reading* Expository
Commentating
Informative
Persuasive

Length of Speaking: The number of minutes the student spoke is to be entered. For a discussion, the time for each participant may be estimated. (Minimum 4 minutes)

Points: A non-member student receives one (1) point for each service speaking project. A member receives two (2) points. Degree of Honor member three (3) points, Excellence member four (4) points, and Distinction member five (5) points. For a speaking project before the high school assembly the minimum of one point prevails unless the report indicates that 25 adults were in the audience.

To receive the extra points allowed for Degrees, a member must actually have the advanced degrees on record in the national office at the time the speech is given. Simply having earned the points for such degrees is not sufficient.

If an interscholastic debate or contest is held under conditions qualifying it as a service project (over radio or before an adult audience or high school assembly), it is to be listed in the interscholastic category and also in the service category. Points are to be awarded for both.

No points can be recorded for reading unless it is a radio or TV presentation and the station identified by its call letters.

A student may not receive points for more than four service speaking projects a day.
NFL Credit Point Record

(Refer to previous report for this student to avoid listing same event twice. Keep approved report in Chapter files.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Decisions Won/Loss</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 22, '77</td>
<td>3/1</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 3, '77</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 7, '78</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 21, '78</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 4, '78</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interscholastic Debates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>WHERE HELD</th>
<th>POINTS NOW ON RECORD</th>
<th>NEW DEBATE POINTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 22, '77</td>
<td>Brookfield-Central HS, Wis.</td>
<td>3/1</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 3, '77</td>
<td>Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 7, '78</td>
<td>Oshkosh HS, Wis.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 21, '78</td>
<td>Mpls-Roosevelt HS, Minn.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 4, '78</td>
<td>Sheboygan-North HS, Wis.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interscholastic Contests

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>WHERE HELD</th>
<th>TYPE OF SPEAKING</th>
<th>NEW DEBATE POINTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 16, '77</td>
<td>Kiwanis Club</td>
<td>35 Speech</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 17, '77</td>
<td>Green Lake HS (6 schools)</td>
<td>Legislative Assembly</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 7, '77</td>
<td>Radio Station WCWC</td>
<td>Announcing</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 12, '78</td>
<td>P.T.A.</td>
<td>40 Oration</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 12, '78</td>
<td>United Methodist Church</td>
<td>150 Sermon</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Service Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>AUDIENCE ADDRESSED</th>
<th>Type of Speaking</th>
<th>Minutes</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 16, '77</td>
<td>Kiwanis Club</td>
<td>Speech</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>Dec. 7, '77</td>
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<td>10</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 12, '78</td>
<td>P.T.A.</td>
<td>Oration</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 12, '78</td>
<td>United Methodist Church</td>
<td>Sermon</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* ADULTS: PERSONS ABOVE HIGH SCHOOL AGE

Credit points for coaching go:
- Do Not Fill In

I certify this report correct:

[Signature]

Coach Signature
A student may receive points for not more than four rounds a day (six in the NFL district or state championship tournaments.) If a student participated in more than four, the four in which he did best or the four in the category in which he will least likely reach the point limit should be listed.

Entering a double date for a tournament (e.g. Feb. 18-19) does not allow more than four rounds. For each debate or contest the date on which it was actually held is to be entered.

If a school is registered in the national office as being in an isolated area, it may report up to six rounds a day. To obtain this classification a chapter must send the national office a list of all tournaments within 200 miles whether they are to be attended or not. The principal must be asked to endorse the request and a decision will be made promptly. This must be done each year.

No student may record more than 250 points in debate, 250 points in contests, 100 for vice speaking; but not more than a total of 600.

Additional points may be earned in the NFL district tournament and student congress, and in the national tournament and congress. These points are recorded in the national office from reports submitted by the tournament or congress management, and therefore must not be entered on the report sheet by the chapter officer. They will be added to the student's record sheet the next time it is submitted to the national office. Such points are not included in the debate and contest limits.

Student Congress

Points in the official NFL District Congress are determined by an official scorer. He may award up to three points for each speech, not exceeding five speeches each day; nor more than 40 points for each hour of legislative debate. Presiding for one hour is scored as one speech.

The points are reported to the national office by the congress officials and are recorded there without regard to point limits.

At unofficial or practice NFL congresses, legislative assemblies under other sponsorship such as YMCA, Boys' State, or Junior Statesmen, a student may receive not more than 12 points a day.

(a) An official scorer awarding up to three points for each speech.
(b) His own instructor awarding up to three points for each speech, but not awarding the same number to more than two of his students.

These points must be entered on the credit point sheet and may be listed under "Debate," "Contests," or "Service," in whichever category the student is least likely to reach the prescribed point limits.

Points are earned only at interscholastic legislative meeting of four or more schools. The report must indicate (1) the approximate number of participating schools, or (2) that an official scorer (O.S.) was present, or (3) the number of speeches given by the student. The model credit point report may be referred to for correct reporting form.

The official NFL, District congress is the one each year for which the district chairman apportions senators and representatives to each chapter. Seats will be apportioned only to the Chapters and Affiliates which notify their District Chairman four weeks before the congress date of their desire to attend. Affiliates may send one Senator and one Representative who have Degree of Distinction on record in the National Office.

The Student Congress Manual or Preparing for Congress will provide further information.

Not To Be Reported

Inter-class or intramural debates or contests.

Debates with civic clubs or non-school organizations.

Debates not actually held because of cancellation, forfeiture, or drawing of a bye.

Local elimination contests, or prize speaking contests unless held before high school assembly or adult audience and reported as a service report.

Plays, operettas, choral reading, verse speaking, duet acting, pantomime, expository, informative, persuasive, etc.

Debates or contests in which one of the participants is below ninth grade.

Debates or discussions shorter than 40 minutes.

Contests shorter than seven minutes if memorized, or two minutes if impromptu.

Any performance of inferior quality though technically within the rules.

NFL district and national tournaments. These are reported by the tournament management.

Non-official or consolation debates, contests, or congress held on the first day of a two-day NFL district tournament.

The credit point record sheet for a student may be sent to the national office as a credit point report whenever it meets one of the provisions of:

By-Law No. 19

1. It qualifies a student for membership with application and fee submitted.
2. It qualifies a member for an advanced degree. No application or fee is required.
3. At least ½ of a division is filled.
4. The report completes the limit for one category of speaking.
5. The report restores an inactive member to active status by adding 10 points or keeps him from becoming inactive.
6. The member graduates or withdraws from school and the report is marked "Final Report."

Mailing Papers

Monthly mailing of applications and reports eligible for recording is highly desirable. It spreads out the work at the national office. Watching the chapter grow each month also builds student interest.

All reports, applications, and remittances for any
group of students must be sent to the national office together. Wire staples are not to be used.

For mailing 10 or more papers, the large 9" x 12" envelope is to be used. For a smaller number of papers, the 4" x 10" envelope is to be used. A cardboard backing is to be used when mailing papers in the large envelope.

It is important that enough stamps be placed on the envelope for mailing. "Postage Due" mail will be delayed.

Care In Reporting
And Preserving:

When The Rostrum publishes a list of students having attained high point totals, all members are entitled to assurance that those points were earned and reported strictly according to NFL rules. The national office must therefore check all reports critically and strike out our incomplete or questionable entries.

An instructor receives no credit points for a report sheet which requires correction by the national office, or is filed after Oct. 15, for a student who was graduated, or credit point sheet not certified by the coach.

To avoid loss of credit points which culminate in the Diamond Key award, instructors should therefore be sure the reports are correct in content and form before mailing them.

Points stricken from a credit point report because of incorrect reporting should be entered again on the next report, but previously accepted entries must not be repeated. To the new report the original sheet from which the points were stricken is to be attached.

Points reduced because of inaccurate recording cannot be resubmitted.

If a tournament is held at a junior high school, points will be recorded only if all participants are ninth grade and above.

Ninth grade students may, if local rules permit, participate as members of the senior high team.

Recorded sheets are not to be returned to the national office except to correct an error.

The national office records point totals only, not the details on each report. The returned report constitutes the only complete record of a student's work. It is to be preserved carefully.

No further entries are to be made on a record sheet which has been returned by the national office with date and total filled in. A new sheet is to be used for that student, transferring his "New Total" of points from the last sheet to "Points Now on Record" on the new sheet.

Reports returned by the national office without date or point total filled in have not been recorded. They are to be returned to the Chapter Record Book and points may be added until the sheet does meet one of the provisions of By-Law 19.

These completed and recorded sheets are to be placed in a second loose-leaf book. They are to be given to the student upon graduation or upon transfer to another school.

Application for Membership

As soon as a student has earned 25 credit points, 10 of which were gained in competitive speaking, he may apply to the Local Chapter for membership in NFL.

The secretary should ascertain from the high school office whether the applicant ranks scholastically in the upper two-thirds of his class. Rank may be based either on the work of the previous semester or upon the entire high school record, whichever the principal believes will most fairly measure the scholastic worth of the applicant.

If the applicant ranks in the lowest third of the class, membership must be deferred until his work improves.

In special circumstances the principal may by letter recommend to the Executive Council that a student be accepted for membership in spite of scholastic or credit point deficiency. The school is to allow two weeks for consideration.

Scholastic attainment having been established, the application should be presented at a chapter meeting.

The high school faculty is also authorized to elect members and it should be requested to do so if the chapter without just cause declines to elect a qualified applicant.

Ninth grade students in a junior high school may be elected to membership by the senior high school they expect to attend.

Membership Standards

The applicant should have a real interest in speech, maintain a high standard of contest ethics, and be of good moral character.

The tests to be applied to each applicant should be these:

1. Do the members of this Chapter feel that this applicant deserves by ability and achievement to be honored with the same membership and key they possess?

2. Will granting membership to this person affect favorably or adversely the significance of League membership in this school and elsewhere?

In case of doubt, it is better to defer granting membership. The applicant can always be admitted later, but once admitted it is difficult and painful to remove him.

Filing Applications

The chapter secretary should fill out a blue membership application form listing the applicants.

This should be typewritten. If handwritten, the writing or printing must be quite plain. Penciled applications will not be accepted.
On the top line the school is to be named exactly as it is
to appear on the certificates. This must not be more than
four words.

Then, the approved applicants are to be listed ac-

cording to the year of graduation. Each name is to be written
exactly as it is to appear on the membership certificate,
given name first. The space is not to be crowded, and two
sheets are to be used if needed.

The names are to be spelled correctly. To change a
name on the national records and issue a new certificate
costs $2.00.

The class is to be designated by the year of anticipated
graduation. For instructor, the word "coach" is to be
written.

The membership number is not to be filled in. The
application must be returned if that number is filled in by
the local chapter.

The application is to be signed by the chapter advisor
and by the school principal or corresponding officer.
Unsigned applications must be returned.

Complete mailing address is to be provided to assure
prompt delivery of the certificates.

No other information is to be added on the application
blank. Only the name and graduation date are to appear.

For Special Attention

Three items are required for membership:

1. Application on official form.
2. Fee of $4.00 for each applicant.
3. Reports showing 25 points for each student. Unless

all three items are mailed to the national office
together; delay, extra work, and needless correspon-
dence result.

Charter members and instructors are not exempt from
paying the membership fee. The cost of handling their
records and furnishing their certificates is no less than
for other members.

If the national office strikes a name from a list of
applicants, a new application for that student must be
filed when the deficiency has been corrected. A name
once stricken cannot be restored; a new application is
needed.

Membership applications become permanent records
in the national office and cannot be accepted if (1) they
carry any notation or message, (2) they are torn or soiled,
(3) a name has been marked out by drawing more than
one line through it. Pride should be taken in all chapter
records. They characterize the chapter and the school in
the national office.

Membership can be transferred without fee from one
chapter to another by notifying the national office,
naming the chapter from which the transfer is to be
made. If a new certificate is desired, $1.50 is to be remitted
with such a request.

Requests for membership transfer or for certificate
replacement must not be written on the membership
application. A separate memo or card is to be used.

Chapter Remittances

All remittances due the League should be made by
check or money order payable to the National Forensic
League, not to an individual. Cash is sent wholly at the
risk of the Chapter.

Excess remittance is acknowledged by Refund
Voucher. It is neither a check nor a receipt. It must be
returned to the national office within two years in order
to retain the value it represents. It is not to be lost.

Memberships cannot be entered on the national
records until the membership fee is actually paid. The
daily bank deposit from the national office is checked
against the number of certificates issued. Membership
cannot be recorded in anticipation of remittance to be
received later.

If any chapter can obtain school funds for its operation
only pursuant to an approved purchase order, requisition
of a need estimate for the entire school year should be
made early in the season. A billing charge of $1.00
applies. On payment of that requisition, the League will
issue a Fund Voucher which the chapter can send to the
office from time to time to cover fees or purchases made
by that chapter.

If any school requires a receipt for each remittance,
that appropriate receipt is to be enclosed and it will be
signed and returned.

Procedure at the National Office

Papers received at the office are carefully checked and
if correct are entered on the national records.

Credit point reports are checked and total recorded on
the national records and on the reports which are then
returned to the chapter for its files.

Approved membership applications are sent to an
engrosser for lettering of certificates. A credit voucher is
issued for fees paid for applications which could not be
approved.

When the certificates are completed, they are mailed to
the chapter with degree cards, degree seals, and recorded
credit point records.

Ordinarily certificates are mailed within one week,
except during vacation periods or in the spring when the
volume of work is extremely heavy. If they are not
received within two weeks, that fact should be reported
to the national office immediately.

ABOUT ONE-FOURTH OF THE REPORTS MUST BE
RETURNED BECAUSE THEY ARE INCORRECTLY
OR INCOMPETENTLY FILLED OUT, ARE NOT
ACCOMPANIED BY REQUIRED APPLICATIONS OR
FEES, OR SERVE NONE OF THE PURPOSES OF
RECORDING SET FORTH IN BY-LAW NO. 19. THIS
HIGH PERCENTAGE CONSTITUTES A SAD COM-
MENTARY ON THE FAILURE OF CHAPTER OF-
FICERS TO READ AND FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS.
**Membership List**

In September of each year, the national office sends every chapter a duplicate list of its members and the number of credit points on record for each on the date stamped on the list.

The chapter sponsor should compare these point totals with his own records, correcting the latter in case of disagreement so that both chapter and national records will be the same at the start of the year.

One copy of the list is to be kept in the chapter file. "Graduated" or "Withdrawn" (may be abbreviated G or W) is to be written after the names of those no longer in the school. This includes instructors. At the bottom of the form, the name of the instructor to whom chapter mail is to be sent during the year and the school address are to be recorded.

The list is to be returned promptly.

Until the list is returned, the chapter is not considered active in the national office, and therefore (1) is totaled as zero in computing the district average and in apportioning seats for district congress; (2) receives only one copy of The Rostrum; (3) may not have members participate in the district tournament or district congress.

The list is mailed to the chapter advisor on record in June. If that person is no longer at the school and does not forward the list to the chapter by September 15th, request should be made to the national office to send a duplicate.

**Membership Roll**

To give public acknowledgement of the fact of membership and the degrees obtained by each, a standard membership roll with gold stars is available from the national office at two for $1.50.

The roll should be kept up-to-date at all times by writing in the names of new members with India ink as soon as elected and adding the gold stars to denote advanced degrees as soon as these are granted.

Such a roll, framed and displayed in the speech classroom, will serve as a powerful incentive to members to advance their standing and for other students of ability to come into the speech program so that their names may be added to the roll.

**Membership Chart**

The Membership Chart supplied annually to every chapter should be displayed on the bulletin board of the speech classroom. It is strictly a local record and need not be sent to the national office.

It should be kept up-to-date by listing the total credit points for each member at the end of every month.

The membership record at the bottom should also be kept current. It will be especially effective if it shows an increase in members and degrees. To that end, the chapter officers should see that some enrollments are made each month during the school term.

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**Leading School Award**

Each year, the League presents special Leading Chapter awards to the schools whose accumulated total of members and degrees is highest. One Leading Chapter Award is presented in each district. The precise rules are set forth in By-Law No. 21.

The award is a beautiful walnut plaque, each made individually for the chapter whose name it bears.

A recipient of the award is placed at the bottom of its district's list and begins a new record toward another award.

Since members and degrees once on record remain as a credit to the school, every school, no matter how far down the list, can look forward to attaining the NFL Leading Chapter Award eventually.

The standing of each chapter in the district in relation to the attainment of the plaque, as well as its relative position in the previous year, is reported in The Rostrum each October. Each chapter can therefore note its own progress from year to year, as well as the progress of its neighbors and friendly rivals in speech excellence.

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**Membership for Instructors**

Instructors receive 1/10th as many points as the students they coach. They qualify for membership and advanced degrees according to the same schedule provided for students.

Chapters need not keep record of instructors' points. When a report is recorded in the national office, 1/10th of the points are added to the record of the designated instructor and acknowledged on a card returned to the chapter. This card should be sent to the national office periodically to be brought up to date.

No instructor points are recorded for any report which requires correction at the national office, or for reports filed after October 15 for graduated students, or for uncertified reports.

A credit point record will be opened in the national office for only one non-member instructor at each chapter.

Although only one instructor can be named on each credit point sheet, points for coaching a student can be divided between two instructors by naming one as his coach on one report and the other on the next report.

To obtain membership for an instructor, the name is to be listed as an applicant. For class designation, "coach" is to be written. $4.00 membership fee is to also be included.

An instructor who obtained membership as a student should report that fact to the national office. Membership and degrees, as well as one-tenth of the points earned as a
student will be transferred without application or fee. Transfer of record will also be made from one chapter to another without charge or loss of points. A new certificate will be issued for $1.50. Such a request is not to be made on the official membership application form.

Instructors who hold membership and attain 750 points may add a second ruby to their NFL insignia. On attaining a total of 1,500 points, the instructor will be entitled to a diamond-set NFL key or pin; and additional diamonds for 3,000, 6,000, 10,000, 13,000, and 16,000 points. Minimum time for each diamond is five years as an NFL member coach.

Citations for Service

A special honor conferred by the NFL is the Distinguished Service Award. A special gold key is granted to a member for 20 citations and a bronze plaque is given for 50. Citations are given for the following services:

- Sponsoring new chapter ......................................................... 2
- Year as District Chairman .................................................... 1-3
- Member of District Committee ................................................ 1
- Year as National Officer ...................................................... 3
- Editor of The Rostrum ........................................................... 3
- Managing NFL District Tournament or Student Congress ........... 1-3
- Holding Tournament for ten schools ..................................... 1
- Directing tournament for ten schools .................................... 1
- Service at national tournament .......................................... 1-3
- Major article in The Rostrum .............................................. 1-3
- Article on NFL in educational journal ................................... 1-3
- Talk on NFL before convention ........................................... 1-3
- Other service requested by Council .................................... 1-5

Whenever a member is entitled to a citation, the proper form should be filled out and sent to the national office, but no application should be submitted for a service not specifically enumerated in By-Law 14.

The service should be described by citing time, place, name or event so as to establish its identity beyond possibility of confusion with any similar one.

Several services may be listed on one blank, but the form should not be crowded.

Citations must be applied for within one year from the date of the service or they cannot be allowed.

Signature of school official is required only if the fact of the service has not been established by national records or attached papers.

Citations approved at the national office will be signed by the secretary and returned to the chapter to be retained in the loose-leaf envelope in the Chapter Record Book until the number required for an Award has been attained.

Honorary Members

A chapter may elect one Honorary member for each 100 members and degrees accumulated by that chapter, but not more than one a year.

Honorary members must be adults who have contributed in some significant way to the speech program of the local chapter, but have not had the opportunity to earn NFL membership as student or instructor.

A special form for honorary membership is required and is available from the national office. There is no fee. An appropriate membership certificate is issued.

A Gold Chapter Honorary key is obtainable at the cost of $6.50. Four weeks should be allowed for delivery.

Initiation of Members

The national organization prescribes no ritual for the initiation of new members, inasmuch as such procedure might be contrary to local school regulations in some instances. In the absence of such rule, a simple and appropriate ceremony for the induction of new members may be employed.

The emblem of our organization is shaped like a key, symbolizing the unlocking and feeling of the powers of expression and personality. The shape of the main part of the emblem is octagonal, which symbolizes the many angles from which a question must be studied. The eye symbolizes the light which study will throw upon all questions. The letters NFL stand for National Forensic League. The emblem is made of sterling silver plated with rhodium to preserve indefinitely its metallic luster. Silver is used instead of gold to distinguish the emblem from the collegiate honor keys. One should be very proud to wear this distinctive insignia.

Procedure at the Chapter

New members should be recorded in the Chapter Record Book on the form "Membership Record."

The class is to be entered by noting the year of expected graduation. The month and year when membership was obtained are to be entered in the next column.

As advanced degrees are granted, month and year should be recorded in like manner.

Certificates, degrees, and keys should be presented to the members at a school assembly, awards day program, or other appropriate occasion. Both school and community papers should be given the names of the students honored and asked to give brief acknowledgement of the achievements the honor represents.

The importance of proper presentation and publicity cannot be stressed too much. They afford the student the recognition of his efforts and successful achievement to which he is entitled. It is the counterpart of the acclaim accorded an athlete for a play well executed or a game won.

Giving full and deserved recognition to successful speakers is a sure way of arousing in younger students the desire to follow the same course and likewise to be honored for excellence of achievement.
What To Do

In September:

The membership list sent to the chapter at the opening of school is to be returned to the national office. Those who have graduated or withdrawn from the school are to be marked. If that list has not been received by September 15, the former chapter advisor should be asked about it. If that list is not attainable, the current advisor must write the national office for another list.

Until this list is returned, the chapter is not credited with voting power which determines the apportionment of seats in a student congress and additional copies of The Rostrum.

Chapter supplies on hand should be checked and requisition to the national office should be sent for all items needed before the year is completed.

The chapter dues as billed by the national office must be paid.

In October:

Each chapter should note critically the standing of its chapter as published in the October Rostrum. If it is not entirely gratifying, each chapter should plan specifically what shall be done during the year to advance the standing in the next annual report.

If in the rush of closing of the previous school term, any matter concerning a chapter was not satisfactorily attended to by the national office, this is the time when that matter should be taken up for correction.

Reports and applications for students who have qualified for membership or degrees should be submitted.

In November:

Before the season’s work takes too much time and the local school calendar becomes crowded, it is well to plan a project for raising funds for the chapter, if its needs are not covered by the activity budget.

Chapter dues ought to have been paid. Delinquent chapters are suspended on December 1.

Reports and applications for students who have qualified for membership or degrees should be submitted.

In December:

In January the national office will issue a report on the membership strength of every chapter. Filing applications for membership should be completed so that each chapter looks as good as possible on that report. Instructors are not to be overlooked when completing applications for membership.

Any chapter that received a notice that its charter expires in June and needs additional members to qualify for renewal, needs to make firm plans at this time for a speech program which will meet the requirements.

Reports and application forms should be submitted.

In January:

The national office will send a ballot to determine how NFL shall vote on the debate questions proposed for next year by the N.U.E.A. Committee. That ballot must be marked and returned.

Reports and application forms should be submitted.

In February:

Registration for District NFL tournament and congress will be due this month or next. The number of entries permitted a chapter is based on the size of the district tournament the previous year. All possible applications for membership should be submitted at least two weeks before the tournament so that the largest number of entries possible can be accepted.

Reports and application forms should be submitted.

In March:

Most NFL tournaments are held this month and next. Chapters must be sure that all of their contestants are NFL members at tournament time. The membership must be on record in the national office seven (7) days before the tournament.

Point reports and applications are to be submitted. These are not to be held back until large packets can be filled that flood the national office during the busy closing months of the school year.

In April:

When the ballots for election of the district committee or national officers are received, a chapter meeting should be held to determine how those ballots are to be marked. Then, the ballots are to be mailed.

Any chapter that received notice that additional enrollments are needed to qualify for charter renewal must pursue the matter diligently. A charter lost cannot easily be regained. A chapter that does not receive notice may accept that its charter does not expire and renewal requirements have been met.

As many applications for membership as possible should be filed. A chapter’s ballot in the election of district committee will be worth as many votes as that chapter has members and degrees on record on May 1.

Each chapter must be sure that its ballot has been mailed for the election of district committee, and, in even years, for election of national officers.

In May:

Student keys and pins are to be ordered at least ten days before they are needed. Instructor’s and honorary
In order to provide a constant incentive for further effort even after membership has been obtained, advanced degrees are conferred upon members for special attainments, as follows:

- **Degree of Honor** ........................................ 75 points
- **Degree of Excellence** ................................. 150 points
- **Degree of Distinction** ............................... 250 points
- **Degree of Special Distinction** .................... 500 points

Each degree adds a distinctive seal to the membership certificate and to the membership roll displayed in the chapter room.

Each degree entitles the member to cast one additional vote in all chapter elections and affairs, as well as in the election of district committee and national officers.

Each degree helps to advance the standing of the district as published in The Rostrum each month.

The key or pin of the member may be jeweled to designate the highest degree held. Students who attain 500 points and instructors who attain 750 points may add a second ruby to their insignia. Double ruby students may wear the silver NFL monogram.

Seats in the district Student Congress are apportioned among the chapters on the basis of membership and degrees on record based on the last district standing prior to the congress.

The number of entries in the NFL district tournament from each chapter is based upon the active members and degrees on record 7 days preceding the tournament.

The annual report on chapter standing is based upon the number of members and degrees enrolled during the past year. Each degree counts as much as one membership.

Each degree gives the student one additional credit point for each service speech given after the degree has been granted.

Members holding advanced degrees may obtain distinctive bronze, silver, gold, or rose NFL seals for their diplomas.

Each degree, with the exception of special distinction, adds to the cumulative chapter record, which leads to the granting of the Leading Chapter Award.

To obtain these many advantages of advanced degrees, chapter sponsors should submit reports of points earned by members as soon as they have qualified for each degree. Doing so will give the chapter and district the fullest measure of recognition and provide the maximum interest and enthusiasm for the speech program.

Alert chapters will see to it that each degree award is mentioned in the school or local paper. It is a proper form of publicity and highly effective in expanding student interest in speech. Papers are usually eager to use brief items concerning honors awarded to local students by a national organization.

**Applying for Degrees**

No application or fee is required for any advanced degree. The degrees will be recorded in the national office as soon as a member has the necessary number of points on record.

Upon recording the degree, the national office will send the member an appropriate seal which should be affixed to the original membership certificate so that three-eighths of an inch of the left side of the former seal will remain uncovered by the new one.

The office will also send a degree card which authorizes the jewelring of the member’s key to designate the new degree.

**Ordering Keys and Pins**

NFL insignia is available as either key or pin in the actual sizes shown here. All items may be ordered either plain or with designated jewel.

Silver keys and pins for students are carried in stock at the national office ready for immediate shipment. Orders marked “Rush” are sent by first class mail.

Gold insignia may be ordered for instructors only. Four weeks should be allowed for delivery.

Insignia is to be ordered on the official order form, not by letter.

One form is to be used for the entire order; not one for each key or pin.

The total number of each sized key or pin wanted is to be indicated, including those jeweled. Then, if one to be set with emerald, sapphire, ruby, or double ruby are to be indicated by number wanted.

The cost is to be extended to the column at the right of the form and totaled. The packaging charge is to be added, and the total is to be calculated again. Remittance by check or money order for the total amount is to be attached. Cash is sent at the risk of the chapter. There is
no longer a Federal Tax on jewelry.

Insignia is not sent C.O.D. Remittance must accompany the order.

Jeweled insignia may be ordered only for members holding the degrees the jewel indicates.

All orders for new insignia are to be mailed to the national office, not to the manufacturer.

If an emblem is lost, a new order completed in the regular manner must be submitted. There is no rule barring possession of more than one emblem by any member.

The NFL keys are made of silver, heavily plated with a special rhodium plating, and are guaranteed against defect by the manufacturer. Should one be found unsatisfactory, it is to be returned to the national office for replacement.

Jeweling of Keys

Emblems for students or instructors may be jeweled to designate the highest degree held by the members as follows:

Degree of Honor .................. Emerald
Degree of Excellence ............. Blue Sapphire
Degree of Distinction............... Ruby
Degree of Special Distinction ...... Double Ruby

Students who earn 500 points and instructors who earn 750 may have their insignia set with two rubies in recognition of this attainment. These students may also wear the silver NFL monogram.

A member holding an advanced degree when he obtains his key may order the jewel at that time.

Upon obtaining additional degrees later, he will receive from the national office an authorization for returning his key to the jeweler for a change of jewel or for jeweling if his key was procured plain.

Insignia for jeweling or change of jeweling is not to be sent to the national office. The jeweling authorization will be sent from the national office to the chapter. Then, both the insignia, the authorization, plus the proper remittance may be mailed to the Balfour Company, Attleboro, Mass.

The degree card is not to be returned to the national office when ordering new insignia with jewels.

CHAPTERS WILL FIND IT TO BE SIMPLER, QUICKER, AND CHEAPER TO ESTABLISH A SMALL "BANK" OF NFL PINS SO THAT MEMBERS CAN TRADE THEIR PINS FOR OTHER JEWELS AS THEY QUALIFY FOR THEM AND RELEASE THEIR PLAIN PINS FOR USE BY NEW MEMBERS UNTIL THEY IN TURN QUALIFY FOR JEWELED ITEMS.

Diploma Seals

Chapters wishing to affix NFL seals to the diplomas of their graduating members may obtain such seals from the national office at a cost of $12.00 for 60 seals.

The seals are one inch in size, embossed on bronze, silver and gold foil to designate the degree held by the member. Each package will contain an assortment of the seals according to current proportion of degrees.

Replacement packets of all bronze, all silver, or all gold are available at $100 for 20 seals.

Diploma seals must not be awarded to members not attaining advanced degrees.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District Standings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The district standing published regularly in The Rostrum represents the relative strength of the districts as determined by the average number of members and degrees for each chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The total number of active members and degrees in all chapters in the district is divided by the number of chapters in the district at the beginning of the school year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For the September issue, the data is compiled on the basis of the new members and degrees enrolled during the previous year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Rostrum data is compiled during the third week of each month, not on the day the issue is printed.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The Charter

The NFL charter for a new chapter is engrossed with the names of the charter members. To avoid errors, a listing of these names is first secured from the chapter. This list should be returned promptly.

Since charters must be sent to the engrosser, a month should be allowed for the delivery of the completed charter. The chapter need not wait until it receives its charter to enroll members, but should send the application for membership along with credit point reports and membership fees as soon as possible.
When the charter is received, it should be framed and displayed in the speech classroom or in some other appropriate place in the building.

If the charter certificate is lost, a replacement can be obtained for $7.00.

**Charter Renewal**

A charter is valid for three school years; that is, the year during which it is issued and two additional years. All have a uniform expiration date on June 30.

On expiration, the charter may be renewed for another three years if the chapter has met minimum requirements for renewal, which is the enrollment of 50 members or degrees within the past three years. No application is required.

Chapters failing to meet the renewal requirement will be dropped on June 30, but may petition the district committee for renewal of their charter, or apply for affiliate membership.

Charters issued before 1931 are permanent and remain valid as long as the chapter remains active.

**Suspension of Charter**

A chapter holding a permanent charter shall be suspended if at some time during the year prior to June 30 it does not have five active members. The suspension may be removed by rebuilding the membership to five. A chapter failing to be reinstated within three years is expelled.

Any chapter will be suspended if the chapter dues for the year are not paid by December 1. It will be expelled if it is two years in arrears on that date.

All privileges are denied a suspended chapter.

**Inactive Members**

A member, student or instructor, is marked "Inactive" on the national records in September if 10 points were not added to his record during the previous school year.

An inactive member has no vote in local or national elections and is not counted in determining chapter strength or district standing. An inactive member remains eligible to participate in the NFL tournament or congress.

An inactive member resumes active status as soon as 10 points are added to his record.

**For Affiliate Schools**

Although this is entitled "Chapter Manual," most of the material herein is equally applicable to Affiliate Schools. Some of it is not. Following are the principal differences which the Affiliates should note in using this manual as a guide for the NFL program.

Affiliate schools receive annually a certificate of school affiliation instead of a charter bearing the names of charter members.

Affiliate school membership is granted for one year, expiring on June 30, and renewed on application and payment of the annual fee. There is no requirement as to minimum membership enrollment to qualify for such renewal.

When affiliation is renewed, the school will receive a supply of enrollment forms. If additional credit points are needed, they will be sent on request.

Each Affiliate school receives only two copies of *The Rostrum* unless it subscribed for more copies at the time of its enrollment.

The annual membership report published in the October issue of *The Rostrum* covers only chartered schools. Likewise the district standing published each month is based on the enrollments of the chapters, not affiliates.

A mid-year membership report and a ballot for voting on debate questions for the next season is sent to Chapters but not to Affiliates.

Affiliate schools do not take part in the election of district chairman, district committee, or national officers.

**Reporting Points**

Credit points should be submitted to the national office according to By-Law No. 10.

Affiliate schools can receive the Leading Chapter Awards.

Affiliate schools will be on the District Chairman's mailing list and accordingly will receive invitations to participate in some of the tournaments and congresses. The host of such tournaments or congresses of course determines which schools it will invite.

In the official district congress, an Affiliate school has the right to seat one student in the Senate and one in the House, but those students must have Degree of Distinction on record in the national office.

In the NFL district tournament, an Affiliate's school is entitled to four entries (each student in an event constitutes an entry), but only Degree of Distinction members who have not participated in the NFL congress may be entered.

**AFFILIATES WHO EXPECT TO ENTER EITHER THE NFL CONGRESS OR THE NFL TOURNAMENT SHOULD SO ADVISE THEIR DISTRICT CHAIRMAN AT LEAST A MONTH IN ADVANCE OF THE PROBABLE DATE, SO THAT REGISTRATION FORMS WILL BE SENT TO THEM.**

Affiliate members who win a state public school championship in one of the national tournament events are eligible to enter that tournament and should request the national office to supply registration materials.

**NFL Elections**

District Committee

About April 1st, the national office will send every
chapter a ballot on which it is to register its vote for district chairman, two district committee members, and two alternates. All five places should be filled with the names of instructors in the district. The ballott should be marked and returned to the national office as soon as the chapter has had opportunity to consider and determine its choices. It will, however, not be counted until May 1, and will then be worth as many votes as the chapter has members and degrees on record in the national office that day. The chapter can therefore increase the value of its ballot even after it has been mailed and need not delay sending the ballot until all enrollments have been completed.

The full undivided total vote of the chapter will be counted for the chapter’s choice for chairman until he is either elected to one of the three positions or defeated for all of them. Then the ballot will be counted for the next person named, and so on. It is important therefore to fill all places on the ballot.

An elected member of the committee has the right to serve even though he leaves the school from which he was elected if he transfers to a chapter or affiliate school within the district. If a position becomes vacant the alternate becomes committee member and a new alternate is designated according to the original ballots.

An alternate has no vote in the committee, but should be invited to attend committee meetings and join in its deliberations.

District Chairmen

District Chairmen have charge of the NFL district tournament and congress, of the welfare of the League in their districts, and as a body advise the Executive Council on League policy.

In recognition of their services they receive from one of three Citations for service as determined by the average rank of the district for the year, and additional Citations for conducting the district tournament and congress. The chairman whose district ranks highest on June 1 also receives a gold award; the next three highest, silver awards; and the next nine, bronze awards.

Attainments carry over from one year to the next and accumulate toward a gold award.

Election of National Officers

Election of national officers shall be conducted in even years as follows:

1. Any coach with 5 years of teaching experience may become a candidate for national nomination by so advising the secretary before February 15.

2. Present national officers whose terms expire on June 30 shall become candidates for re-election by filing such statement with the secretary by February 15.

3. Each candidate shall be allotted one column in the April Rostrum to support his candidacy.

4. Each chapter shall be mailed a ballot on which the names of the candidates appear in an order drawn by lot and on which the chapter shall mark the order in which it supports the candidates for the office of president, vice-president and director. Each ballot shall be worth as many votes as the chapter has active members and degrees on record in the national office on May 1.

On May 1, the ballots shall be counted as prescribed in By-Law No. 6. The first person chosen shall be president, the next vice-president, and the next four national directors. The term of office shall be two years commencing July 1.

Rules For District Tournament

1. The following rules have been established by the Executive Council for all NFL District Tournaments. A District Committee may request specific changes to meet local situations and if approved by the National President or National Secretary, the changes become effective in that district for that year, provided notice of the change is sent to all chapters in the district 30 days before the tournament.

General Rules

2. Eligibility. To participate in this tournament, a person must be (1) a member of NFL at a chapter in good standing or a Degree of Distinction member at an affiliated school; and (2) able to meet the criteria of the state activities association or equivalent authority at the time of qualification.

An ineligible participant or one who used ineligible material shall earn neither credit points, points toward the tournament trophies, nor any tournament awards. If a winner is disqualified as a non-member, the place remains vacant. For other disqualification the next in rank moves up.

3. Entries. The number of entries from a chapter school shall be based upon the number of active members and degrees on record in the national office for that chapter seven (7) days before the tournament.

In the NFL district tournament an Affiliate school is entitled to four entries. Each student in an event constitutes an entry, but only Degree of Distinction members who have not participated in the NFL congress may be entered.

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The District Committees may request to be either large or small districts, and may ask for one additional entry for each school attending the NFL Congress or District Tournament.

4. Events. Each school may enter not more than three debate teams of two students each and not more than three students in each of these contest events: Boys' Extemp, Girls' Extemp, Original Oratory, Dramatic Interpretation, and Humorous Interpretation. Schools enrolling exclusively boys or girls may enter four students in Extemp. Each debater constitutes an entry.

5. Double Entry. A student may enter two, but not more than two events. The District Committee may limit entry to one event.

6. The District Committee shall not allow any excess entries.

7. Registration on the official form shall be in the hands of the District Chairman seven (7) days before the opening of the tournament, giving the name and event to be entered. Late registration shall require an extra fee of $5 for each day late or $5 for each entry, whichever is smaller, but no registration shall be accepted within 48 hours of the opening of the tournament, nor any change permitted except cancellation or the substitution of one student for another in the same event. The District Committee may vote not to accept any late entries.

Any substitute must have been previously registered on the official form in the space provided for alternates. If the substitute is not listed, the coach must produce a letter from the principal certifying the eligibility of this contestant.

8. Fees. A suitable registration fee determined by the District Committee shall be paid at the time of registration for each student in each event entered. No fee shall be refunded for cancellation of tournament entry. The fee for substitution shall be $1.00.

9. Starting Time. No debate or contest shall be valid if it is begun after 8:30 p.m. or ex temp after 8:45 p.m.; unless it is the final round of a one-day tournament.

10. Forfeits. Contestants not appearing at the time they are scheduled to speak shall be marked last. Debate teams more than 15 minutes late shall forfeit the decision, but the tournament committee may suspend the penalty.

11. Judges. Debates prior to the quarter-final round may be judged by one judge. One or three judges may be used in the first two contest rounds, as determined by the District Committee. Three judges must be used for all subsequent debates and contests.

If accelerated contest elimination rule is used, three judges must judge beginning with round three.

If a judge to be supplied by a school fails to meet a judging assignment, a fine of $5.00 shall be assessed, and failure to pay the fine shall bar the school from subsequent tournaments.

12. Protests. Judges assigned to the tournament committee shall be final unless protested before the contest has begun. If protested, the District Committee shall hear the protest, and its decision shall be final. If a member of the committee is involved in the protest, the other members shall appoint a person to act in his stead.

13. Timing. Timekeepers shall be provided for all contests and each contestant may receive such notice of the passing of time as he may elect. At the expiration of time, the timekeeper shall stand and remain standing for the judges to note the overtime, but that shall not disqualify the contestant.

14. Disputes. The district committee or a tournament committee appointed by it shall have full power to adjudicate any disputes or interpretation of the rules, but may not change the rules.

15. Sweepstakes. A sweepstakes plaque for permanent possession shall be awarded to the school whose 10 best entries participated in the largest number of rounds in the tournament; each contest round counting one; each debate two.

No rounds shall be counted in which the student did not actually compete. A tie shall be broken in favor of the school whose ten best entries earned the largest total of credit points in the tournament.

16. Trophy. Rounds for all entries shall be accumulated from year to year and a District Tournament trophy awarded for one-year possession to the school whose total is highest at the conclusion of the tournament. Its record shall be set back to zero and the records for other schools carried forward to the next year. The trophy shall become the permanent possession of the school winning it three (3) times. A tie shall be broken in favor of the school whose students were in the largest number of rounds in the present tournament. If still tied, credit points earned will be computed. The trophy will then be awarded to the school with the highest total of earned credit points.

17. Credit Points. A student may not receive credit points for more than six rounds a day in the district tournament or any points for any other contest or congress until eliminated from all official competition. A student who participates in only one event in the district tournament shall receive two credit points more for each debate and each contest round than the number prescribed in Article IV.

18. Question. The question shall be the current national question.

19. Each school may enter one, two, or three teams of two students; each debating both sides of the question and advancing on its own record. No substitution is permitted.

A team shall be eliminated as soon as it loses two debates, or loses in the final round.

20. Procedure. Each speaker shall have eight minutes
for constructive argument, alternating affirmative to negative. Following each constructive speech, one opponent shall cross-examine the speaker for three minutes. The questioner shall control the use of the time and may interrupt the respondent, but may not comment on the answers or make any statement of his own views. Each debater shall question one opponent. Following the four constructive speeches and subsequent questioning, each speaker shall have four minutes for rebuttal, alternating negative to affirmative.

Personal letters or telegrams shall not be admissible as evidence.

Original Oratory

21. Contest. This contest shall comprise only memorized orations actually composed by the contestants and not used by them during a previous year. No visual aids are permitted.

22. Subject. Any appropriate subject may be used, but the orator must be truthful. Any non-factual reference, especially a personal one, must be so identified.

23. Length. Orations shall require not more than 10 minutes for delivery.

24. Quotations. Not more than 150 words of the oration may be direct quotation from any other speech or writing and such quotations shall be identified in a typewritten copy of the oration supplied at the time of registration. Extensive paraphrasing of another source is prohibited.

25. Grouping. The orators shall compete in such number of groups that not less than four and more than eight shall be in any one group. No more than seven students shall compete in a final round.

26. Speaking Order. The tournament officials shall by lot determine the order in which the contestants are to speak, except as changes must be made to allow a contestant registered in two events to appear in both.

27. Rank. The judges shall rank the orators 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, etc., in preliminary rounds, the ranks of each orator shall be totaled and places awarded according to the sequence of lowest totals.

28. Breaking Ties. Ties shall be broken only to avoid ranking "Up" more than half of the contestants in a section. In case of a triple tie for first or second in a section of five contestants, three shall be marked "Up." Likewise in case of a triple tie for second or third in a section of seven contestants, four shall be marked "Up."

29. Breaking Ties. A simple tie shall be broken in favor of the contestant preferred by two of the three judges. In a triple tie, the ranks shall be converted to reciprocal fractions (1st to .60, 2nd to .40, 3rd to .33, etc.), and places awarded according to highest totals.

If a simple tie is not broken, both shall be given the higher rank and the next place passed. If a triple tie is not broken, all three shall be given the middle place and the next place passed.

30. Elimination. Half, but not more than half of the contestants actually competing in each section shall be marked "Up" and rest "Down." At the end of the second and each succeeding round, all contestants marked "Down" twice will be eliminated. As soon as the number of contestants has been reduced to seven, the next round becomes the final contest.

The district committee may elect to accelerate elimination by marking all who are ranked third or lower "Down." In a one-day tournament, this method must be employed.

31. Final Contest. To the ranks given by the judges in the final contest, there shall be added the places received by the contestants in each of the preceding rounds and the contestant having the lowest total shall be given first place. In the event of a tie, the one having the preferred ranking from a majority of the final judges shall be given the place. Other places shall be determined according to low sequence of place and rank totals.

Extemporaneous Speaking

32. Subjects. The District Chairman shall obtain from a director or of a college department of speech, or from the national office, a list of 30 topics phrased for contest use and based on subjects discussed in standard periodicals during the current school year. These topics must be in the form of a question. The contents of the list shall not be disclosed except as contestants draw topics therefrom.

33. Drawing. Thirty minutes before the contest is to begin, the first speaker shall draw three subjects, choose one, and return the other two. The other contestants shall draw in like manner, in the order of speaking, at intervals of seven minutes. The entire list of subjects shall be used for the drawing by each section. A contestant drawing a topic on which he has spoken previously in the tournament shall return it and draw again.

34. Preparation. As soon as he has chosen a topic, the contestant shall withdraw and prepare his speech without consultation and without reference to prepared notes. Reference to books and magazines will be permitted.

35. Notes. No notes are allowed.

36. Time. Contestants shall speak not more than seven minutes. No minimum is prescribed.

37. Rules 25 through 31 shall also apply to this contest.

Interpretation

38. Divisions. Separate contests shall be conducted in Dramatic and Humorous Interpretation, each presented as memorized selections and without the use of physical objects or costume. Time for presentation shall not exceed 10 minutes.

39. Dramatic and Humorous. Selections used in these contests shall be cuttings from published printed novels, short stories, plays or poetry. Adaptations may be for purpose of continuity only. During the presentation the
contestant must name the author and the book or magazine from which the cutting was made. No visual aids are permitted.

40. **Re-Use.** No student may use a cutting from the same source which he used in any contest previous to the current school year.

41. Rules 25 through 31 shall also apply to this contest.

**National Tournament Rules**

**General Rules:**

1. **Events.** The tournament shall consist of contests in Debate, Boys' Etemp, Girls' Extemp, Original Oratory, Dramatic Interpretation, and Humorous Interpretation.

2. **Eligibility.** Winners of first place in an NFL district contest in which 12 contestants participated in an individual event or 10 teams competed in debate; and winners of the championship in a recognized state public school league who are then members of NFL shall be eligible to enter the national tournament. If an individual wins first place at both the NFL District and State Tournament in the same event, then the second place winner from the district in that event may attend the national tournament.

3. A school league awards equal highest honors to two or more teams or contestants, none of them qualifies for national entry.

4. If four students comprised the debate team, only the two who debated in the final championship debate become eligible to enter the national tournament.

5. **Ineligibility.** In order to qualify for the national tournament, a student must meet the criteria of the Activities Association or equivalent authority at the time of his qualification in either the district or the state tournament. His graduation status shall be immaterial for entry into the national tournament.

6. A school shall be ineligible to enter its students in the national tournament or congress if during the year it has violated the rules for interscholastic speech competition enacted by the activities association or equivalent authority for that state.

7. Any student who is not an NFL member cannot be entered into the national tournament.

4. **Double Entry.** A national winner may not re-enter the same event nor may any student register in more than two events.

5. **Second Entry.** Each contestant may enter a second event. Only students from the same school may constitute a second-event debate team.

6. **Registration.** Registration shall be on official form signed by the principal and by the speech instructor. No entry will be accepted if postmarked later than May 15.

7. **Supervision.** Each student at the national tournament shall be under the immediate supervision of an adult who may be his speech coach, parent, coach from another school, or other adult named on the registration form.

8. **Entry Fee.** The entry fee and judging fee shall be established each year by the national office.

9. **Judging.** For each round judged, $5.00 shall be refunded. Any claim for judging at the national tournament must be presented for payment by September 1 of that year or no such service will be recognized. Each coach is required to judge 4 rounds or pay in advance his judging obligation.

10. **Entry Limit.** Entry shall be restricted to conform to the sanction given the tournament by the Contest and Activities Committee for the National Association of Secondary School Principals or to special rules enacted by the Executive Council.

11. **Judges.** Preliminary debates and contests shall be judged by three judges. Finals and debate semi-finals by five.

Judging cards are sent to the coaches for them to sign up for judging assignments. The cards should ask for information as to what events the coach has contestants in and should show the school and NFL district from which the coach comes. It should also show information about what other students from the district this coach is being responsible for and what events the coach is qualified to judge. At the present time, the council has a rule which allows a coach to judge an event in which he has an entry. Previous to the 1971 tournament, this was not true. The rule does not say that a coach must judge in an event in which he has an entry; it simply unites the hands of that person in charge of judges and allows him to assign a judge to an event in which he has an entry if judging is "tight" and if this would allow for better judging.

The national office will assign a code letter to each district. When the judging cards come in, the person in charge of judging should assign this code to each of the names to be used for judging. The national office makes up a cardboard sheet on which the judges' names may be entered on the left with a column in front of the name for the code letter, and a column after each name for the events in which this coach has students, and a column for each time slot for the entire tournament. The judging cards should be accumulated and put into alphabetical order. Entering the names alphabetically by last name should be done as soon as the worker arrives at the national tournament and picks up the last names which the national office has received just prior to leaving for the nationals.

Judging cards shall be provided at the registration desk because some coaches will not have filled them out and sent them in. Notes may be placed in the envelopes for those schools where no judging cards have been returned. In some cases, the coach is not coming with the student. In some cases the coach has forgotten to turn in a card.
Days before the tournament, when a fairly representative group of cards has arrived, the person in charge should secure the information as to how many sections of each event will be running at each time slot. In the national tournament, three judges are used on each round until the finals of individual event and semi-finals for debate. The number of sections is to be multiplied by two and a work sheet is to be made with the proper numbers needed for each event. (The local area is to furnish one judge for each panel, so the person in charge of judges can do nothing with this area of information until reaching the tournament site.) Numbers from 1 onward to the identifying number of judges are to be placed on the work sheet. Then, against the numbers, names of coaches who first do not have contestants in that event and who are qualified judges for that event are to be written. The coach's code should be placed with his name for future reference. Across the bottom of the blue judging card, the times and events in which it is planned that this judge shall be used should be entered. This will be transferred to the cardboard judging sheets later.

No person should judge in any event more than once. This is for the purpose of keeping a judge from hearing the same person twice in that event. However, judges will often become scarce toward the end of the tournament, so it is advantageous to use the judges in a double manner early in the tournament. This may be done because the second event contestants are never in the first and usually not in the second rounds of the main events. This rule has sometimes changed as to when the second events enter the mainstream. It is always safe to assign a judge to Round 1 or usually Round 2 of, say, Dramatic Interpretation and also to one of the first rounds of the second events in Dramatic Interpretation. This way, judges are utilized more effectively.

Pairings of debate teams and the sectionings of individual events should be obtained from the national office. Then, specific assignments can be made with regard to each section and each debate. To do this, the numbers of each debate team and the room to which they are assigned should be copied on work sheets. It will be necessary that the code letters of the states from which the teams come be written on one copy of the debate pairings. This should also show on the work sheet. Under each room number and accompanying coded debate pair, three numbers are to be written. Once the work sheet is prepared, assignment of two judges to each debate from the panel of judges can be made. It is important to watch that no judge judges any team with his code letter. A third judge will be missing in each panel. This will be for the local judge supplied by the area of the contest and will be added to the work sheet at the tournament site.

The national office has a card prepared on which the event, the time, the name of the judge and the room number to which he is to report will be entered. These should be alphabetized and distributed about 15 minutes before each round by placing them in alphabetical order on a large table from which the judges will pick up their own assignments. A typed list of the panel of judges for each time slot of the tournament will have already been posted. These lists need to be posted several hours in advance of each assignment. Even then it will be necessary to make last-minute changes, because judges are no different from people. There will be a few who do not meet their assignments.

Under the present rules for the national tournament, two rounds of each event are pre-set by the national office. Panels for the first rounds can be prepared and specific assignments made. Judges' cards can also be prepared. Other rounds should have panels prepared for them but no specific assignments can be made until the sectioning officers make up the specific sections.

Judges whose cards are returned at the tournament or very late should be used as much as possible to fill in assignments when judges do not show up. In this way it is possible to more nearly balance the use of all the judges.

At the time when each judging assignment cards are handed out, the officer in charge should have with him at the assignment table, the cardboard sheets with his name on it and his work sheet for assignment to specific sections, plus the exact sections with their code letters. When a judge does not show 5 to 10 minutes before the time he is assigned round, some judge who is standing by should be chosen. It is important that he has not previously judged this event or is not assigned to judge it in the next round or two. He also is not to hear a student or team from his own district. When this has been checked carefully, his name is placed on the assignment card and on the work sheet, so that the cardboard sheets may be changed to show the exact and accurate names of those who have judged in that round.

There shall be one person from the local area who is responsible for the names and qualifications of the local judges (one per panel of judges), and this person should be available at most times to furnish the person in charge of judges the proper names. However, it should be understood at all times that there can be only one person really in charge, and that should not be the local person.

The most desirable quality of the individual assigned to judging should be devotion to duty. This job will mean doing work at late hours of the night because this person cannot work until the sectioning people have worked. If rounds do not get started on time, it is the fault of the person assigning judges, even though he may have only ten minutes to assign 50 or 60 judges because the sectioning people do not give him the needed information until 10 minutes before the time for the round to start.

For the final rounds and for semi-finals in debate, 5 judges are used. Usually, the local area is asked to furnish two of the five and the coaches are used for three. It is a good idea, if possible, to pre-choose some established coaches who have had great success in those events, but who do not have a student in that event this particular year. In this way it is possible to have really qualified people judging the final round.

There will arise a great many problems that have to be solved by common sense. It is desirable to try to guess which debate teams would have been at which summer institute and thereby be the products of certain college students, graduate students, or college instructors. It is desirable not to assign these judges to their summer
institute students. This has to be, for the most part, a guess; because nowhere is that information asked for. It would eventually become a mammoth double-checking job if it were a rule which should be held fast at all times.

12. Timekeepers with flash cards shall be provided for all debates and contests. At the expiration of speaking time, the timekeeper shall stand and remain standing for the judges to note the overtime, but that shall not disqualify the contestant.

13. Forfeit. A contestant who does not appear at the time scheduled to speak in a contest shall be marked down without rank. A debate team more than 15 minutes late shall forfeit the decision, but the tournament management may suspend the penalty for valid reason.

14. Disputes. The members of the Executive Council present shall have full power to adjudicate any protest, dispute, or interpretation of the rules.

15. Trophies. Each time a student appears in a debate or contest, his school shall receive one trophy point. The school gaining the largest number of points shall be awarded the sweepstakes trophy and its coach the Coach-of-the-Year award. Trophy points shall accumulate from year to year and the participating school with the largest total at the conclusion of the tournament shall receive the Delta Sigma Rho-Tau Kappa Alpha award.

Debate

16. Question. The question shall be the resolution recommended by the NuEa Committee.

17. Teams. A team shall consist of two students prepared to debate both sides of the question.

18. Pairings. The National Office will pair the first two rounds on a geographical pairing basis.

In Round III, the National Pairing Committee will pair the teams at random so that, (1) no team has met the same team in any previous round, (2) no team will meet a team from its own state, (3) no team shall meet a team from the same state twice, insofar as possible.

Beginning with Round IV, all teams will be power-matched. No team shall meet a team from its own state in Rounds IV or V, insofar as possible. This pairing policy shall remain in effect for as long as possible. All 3-0 teams shall be paired. If there is an uneven number of undefeated teams, one team shall be paired with a 2-1 team by Blind Draw. All 2-1 teams shall be paired. If there is an uneven number of 2-1 teams, one team shall be paired with a 1-2 team by Blind Draw. All remaining 1-2 teams will be paired.

Byes before Round 3 will be drawn from the NFL District or State Championship teams. Byes for Rounds III and IV will be drawn from teams who have lost to an undefeated team.

If an uneven number of undefeated teams are left, the bye will be determined by a Blind Draw.

Five judges will be used when there are 8 or fewer teams left in the tournament.

Double elimination shall be in effect until there are two teams left.

19. Procedure. Each speaker shall have eight minutes for constructive argument, alternating affirmative to negative. Immediately following each speech, one of the opponents shall question the speaker for three minutes. The questioner shall control the use of this time. Each debater shall take one turn at questioning, and each shall have one four-minute rebuttal, negative first. The debate shall proceed with minimum time between speakers. Personal letters or telegrams shall not be admissible as evidence in any debate.

20. Elimination. A team shall be eliminated if it loses twice or loses in the final debate.

Original Oratory

21. Contest. This contest shall comprise only memorized orations actually composed by the contestants and not used by them during a previous year. No visual aids are permitted.

22. Subject. Any appropriate subject may be used, but the orator must be truthful. Any non-factual reference, especially a personal one, must be so identified.

23. Length. Orations shall not require more than 10 minutes for delivery.

24. Quotations. Not more than 150 words of the oration may be direct quotation from any other speech or writing, and such quotations shall be indicated in a typewritten copy of the oration supplied at the time registration is sent to the national office. Extensive paraphrasing of another source is prohibited.

25. Sections. In each round, the orators shall be grouped into sections of not less than four nor more than eight contestants. Each student entered as a main event individual speaker shall speak in four preliminary rounds. The first two rounds shall be geographically prepared by the national office. Round III shall be prepared at the national tournament and power-protected. Each student entered as a second-event contestant shall speak in two randomly-paired rounds. No student from the same school, district, or state shall be paired in the same section unless unavoidable. Geographical diversity shall be followed when possible. If possible, contestants with the same titles shall not compete in the same section of dramatic or humorous interpretation. A student entered in two events shall not speak in the same position in each event. The speaking order shall vary if possible, so that a speaker who spoke early in one round will speak middle or late in the next round. As far as possible, the same students speaking against each other will be avoided.

26. Order. Speaking order shall be drawn by tournament officials to give each contestant an early, a middle, and a late speaking order in successive rounds. Order in the final contest shall be determined by lot.

27. Ranking. The judges shall rank the orators 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, etc..
28. Ties. In the preliminary rounds, a simple tie for third place in a section of six shall be broken in favor of the contestant preferred by the two of the three judges. In all other simple ties, both contestants shall be given the rank for which they tied and the next place passed.

A three-way tie shall be broken by use of reciprocal fractions, only to avoid marking up more than one in excess of the number specified by Rule 29. If the tie is not broken, all three contestants shall be awarded the median of the places for which they tied and the next place passed.

A simple tie in the final contest shall be resolved in favor of the contestant preferred by three of the five judges. A triple tie shall be resolved by converting the ranks of the final judges to reciprocal fractions and assigning places according to highest totals.

29. Elimination. A student shall continue in competition until he receives 2 “Downs.”

Extemporaneous Speaking

30. Subjects. Each district chairman shall submit a list of ten suitable topics, based on national and international affairs and discussed in periodicals published since September 1. All topics appearing on two lists shall be taken for contest use. The list shall not be disclosed except as contestants draw topics therefrom.

31. Drawing. Thirty minutes before the contest is to begin, the contestant to speak first shall draw three topics, choose one, and return the other two. The other contestants shall draw likewise at intervals of seven minutes. A contestant drawing a topic which he drew previously shall return it and draw again.

32. Preparation. As soon as he has chosen a topic, the contestant shall withdraw and prepare his speech without consultation and without reference to prepared notes. Reference to books, periodicals, and annotated bibliography is permissible. Written notes or speeches will not be permitted in the preparation room. Contestants may use magazines and newspapers during the preparation period.

The preparation room will be occupied during the time period prior to the contest speaking only by the contestants and the designated supervisors. Coaches and friends will be permitted entry into the preparation room only in an emergency. Any such emergency must be approved by the supervisors.

33. Notes. None are allowed.

34. Time. Time limit shall be seven minutes.

35. Questioning. For the final contest drawing shall be at intervals of one minute and all contestants shall enter the contest room together. After all have spoken, the chairman shall recall each in turn to the platform and direct one of the other contestants to ask that one a question pertaining to the contestant’s speech.

Reply shall be limited to two minutes. In that manner each contestant shall question and be questioned.

36. Rules 25 through 29 shall also apply to the contest.

Dramatic Interpretation

37. Selections used in this contest shall be cuttings from published printed novels, short stories, or poetry. Adaptations shall be for the purpose of continuity only. Contestants shall, during their presentations, name the author and the book or magazine from which the cutting was made.

38. Re-Use. The contestant may not use a cutting from the same source, which he used in any contest previous to the current school year.

39. Presentation shall be from memory and without the use of physical objects or costume. Time limit is 10 minutes.

40. Rules 25 through 29 shall also apply to this contest.

Humorous Interpretation

41. Selections for interpretation must be cuttings from poetry, novels, published short stories, or plays. Adaptations may be for the purpose of continuity only. They should be judged on their appropriateness as contest material and their suitability to the particular contestant using them. The use of good literature should be noted favorably and the selection devoid of literary merit graded lowest.

42. The contestant should be graded on poise, quality, and use of voice, inflections, emphasis, pronunciation, enunciation, and especially the ability to interpret characters correctly and consistently. Narrative should be vivid and animated so as to be an interesting and integral part of the story rather than just “filler” between portions of dialogue.

The final test of good interpretation is the ability to use all these factors so successfully and inobtrusively that the hearer forgets that this is a contest and in perfectly created atmosphere is carried away to the time and place of the story being unfolded.

43. Re-use. The contestant may not use a cutting from the same source which he used in any contest previous to this school year.

44. Rules 25 through 29 shall apply to this contest.

Consolation Events

Contestants eliminated through Round VI from the primary and secondary events may participate in these events. As soon as eliminated from the major events, the student should report to tournament officials who will direct his entry into one of the consolation rounds. In these contests, all who are ranked in the lower half once are eliminated.

After having qualified for the quarter-final round, a contestant’s previous record will be eliminated. A final champion and the runners up will be chosen on the basis of judges’ rankings in the final three rounds of both Prose-Poetry and Impromptu speaking.
Prose-Poetry

The student will have brought with him two five-minute selections: one of prose and one of poetry. He will alternate those selections in competition. During one round, all contestants will be interpreting prose. In the next round, all contestants will be interpreting poetry. This procedure will continue through the final round of competition.

The oral interpreter of literature should interpret with feeling for the pleasure and profits of others, the finest thoughts and deepest emotions of the author.

The oral interpreter should be judged on the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technique/Material</th>
<th>Artistry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breathing, Tone, Pitch</td>
<td>Imagination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emunciation (vowels-consonants)</td>
<td>Concentration of Central Idea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phrasing</td>
<td>Relation of mind and body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhythm</td>
<td>Characterization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pace</td>
<td>Artistry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The aim of prose is service. As a general rule it makes its appeal to the intellect. It is primarily concerned with what is said - not with the manner of saying it.

Poetry makes its primary appeal to the emotions. It is characterized by the nature and beauty of form. The outward mechanics of interpretation must be completely concealed in the real interpretation that springs from within the reader. Technique must be kept in the background, serving only as a means to an end.

Impromptu Speaking

The purpose of impromptu speech is to give a contestant additional opportunity to be creative and imaginative. An impromptu speech should reveal the student's ability to organize his thoughts quickly and in a logical manner. The speech should present the speaker with an opportunity to express himself freely and demonstrate his skill in delivery.

The material should be organized according to some logical plan to produce a complete speech within the time allowed. Delivery should be free from marked defects and should be effective in enlisting and holding the interest of the audience.

The best impromptu speech combines clear thinking, good speaking, and interesting presentation to establish a definite thought with respect to the subject chosen. Notes are not permitted.

Impromptu speaking time may not exceed five minutes, nor be less than two minutes. A participant who exceeds five minutes will be disqualified.

There will be a five-minute preparation time. Impromptu topics will be chosen from proverbs, ordinary things, abstract words, events, quotations, and famous people. The official NFL impromptu ballot will be used. Three judges will rank each section of seven speakers.

Instructions To Judges

The following instructions appear on the primary and secondary event ballots given to the judges in NFL tournaments. They are reproduced here for the guidance of students and instructors in preparing for those contests.

Debate

In arriving at your decision take into consideration the following aspects of good debating:

Analysis: Getting to the heart of the question.

Proof: Supporting contentions with sufficient and convincing evidence.

Argument: Sound reasoning; logical conclusions.

Adaptation: Clashing with the opposition.

Refutation: Destroying opponent's contentions; reinforcing your own.

Organization: Clear, logical presentation of material.

Speeech: Effective delivery; favorable impact on audience.

Rules for Cross-Examination:

1. The questions must be directed to the speaker who has just completed his constructive speech and answered by him alone.

2. The questioner controls the time and may interrupt a lengthy reply. Any form of time wasting is unethical.

3. The respondent may decline to answer only if he gives a valid reason for doing so.

Team Evaluation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affirmative</th>
<th>Poor</th>
<th>Fair</th>
<th>Good</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>Superior</td>
<td>Outstanding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative:</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>Superior</td>
<td>Outstanding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reasons for my Decision:

The judge is expected to write brief comments explaining his decision. A copy of the ballot is given to each school at the close of the tournament.

Extemporaneous Speaking

The extempore speech should not be regarded as a memory test of the material contained in any one magazine article, but rather as an original synthesis by the speaker of the current fact and opinion on the designated topic as presented by numerous sources.

The contestant therefore should be held accountable for strict adherence to the precise statement of the topic drawn and discounted severely for shifting to some other phase of the topic on which he might prefer to speak. The information presented should be well-chosen, pertinent, and sufficient to support the central thought of the topic.
The material should be organized according to some logical plan to produce a complete speech within the time allowed. Delivery should be free from marked defects in the mechanics of speech — poise, quality and use of voice, enunciation, fluency, bodily expressiveness — and should be effective in enlisting and holding the interest of the audience.

The best extemporaneous speech combines clear thinking, good speaking and interesting presentation to establish a definite thought with respect to the subject chosen for the occasion.

Original Oratory

Since these orations have been written by the contestants delivering them, the judges should consider Thought, Composition, and Delivery. However, since this is a contest in speech rather than in essay writing, the emphasis should be placed on the speech phase. Thought and composition should be considered primarily in the way they are employed to make effective speaking possible.

The orator should not be expected to solve any of the great problems of the day. Rather, he should be expected to discuss intelligently, with a degree of originality, in an interesting manner, and with some profit to his audience, the topic he has chosen.

Although many orations deal with a current problem and propose a solution, the judge is expressly reminded that this is not the only acceptable form of oratory. The oration may simply alert the audience to a threatening danger, strengthen its devotion to an accepted cause, or eulogize a person. The orator should be given free choice of subject and judged solely on the effectiveness of its development and presentation.

The composition should be considered carefully for its rhetoric and diction. The use of appropriate figures of speech, similes and metaphors, balance sentences, allusions, and other rhetorical devices to make the oration more effective should be noted especially. Use of American English should be more than correct; it should reveal a discriminating choice of words and altogether fine literary qualities. It should be especially adapted to oral presentation.

Delivery should be judged for mastery of the usual mechanics of speech — poise, quality and use of voice, bodily expressiveness, and for the qualities of directness and sincerity which impress the oration upon the minds of the audience. An orator should not be penalized for a few seconds overtime.

No particular style of delivery is to be set up as the one correct style to which all contestants must conform. Rather, each contestant is to be judged upon the effectiveness of his delivery, free to choose or develop whatever style will best give him that effectiveness with his particular oration. No visual aids are permitted.

Dramatic and Humorous

The art of interpretation is to be regarded as recreating the characters in the story presented and making them seem living and real to the audience. Presentation shall be from memory and without the use of physical objects or costume.

Selections for interpretation must be cuttings from novels, short stories, plays or poetry. During the presentation, the contestant must name the author and the book or magazine from which the cutting was made. Adaptation may be for the purpose of continuity only. The selections should be judged for their appropriateness as contest material and their suitability to the particular contestants using them. The use of good literature should be noted favorably and the selections devoid of literary merit graded lowest.

This is a contest in interpretation. Although gestures and pantomimes are not barred, they should be used with restraint. The contestants should be graded on poise, quality and use of voice, inflections, emphasis, pronunciation, enunciation, and especially the ability to interpret characters correctly and consistently. Narrative should be vivid and animated so as to be an interesting and integral party of the story rather than just "filler" between portions of dialogue.

The final test of good interpretation is the ability to use all these factors so successfully and inobtrusively that he never forgets that this is a contest and in perfectly created atmosphere is carried away to the time and place of the story being unfolded.

Debate Principles

The following more comprehensive instructions were prepared by Nebraska coaches and accepted by NFL as correct determination of the specific points or procedures covered therein:

A. — A decision is not to be based upon:
   1. The merits of the question. The judge should not be influenced by prejudices in favor or against the proposition.
   2. Partiality. The judge should not be influenced by the reputation of or partially of or against either of the competing teams, their schools, or coaches.
   3. Preconceived notions on arguments. The judge should not allow his idea of what the best affirmative or negative arguments or cases may be to influence his decision.
   4. Personal preferences on debating style. A judge should not penalize a team of its style, either in case construction or delivery, differs from that which he personally prefers; but should evaluate all styles on the basis of effectiveness in winning conviction.

B. — A decision should be based upon:
   1. Skill in analysis. This includes not only the analysis of the proposition, but also analysis of the debate as it progresses.
   2. Use of evidence. This includes the use of sufficient evidence and proper reference to source.
   3. Validity of argument. This includes reasoning and
conclusions drawn from the evidence presented.

4. Clarity of organization. This includes clear outlining of constructive arguments and easily followed handling of refutation.

5. Effectiveness of delivery. This includes all matters pertaining to oral presentation with special emphasis upon extempore abilities.

C. — A team should be penalized for:

1. An unfair interpretation. If the interpretation is disputed by the negative, it shall rest with the judge whether or not the affirmative is supporting a tenable position.

2. Discourtesy toward opponents. Discourtesy should be penalized according to the seriousness of the offense.

3. Falsification of evidence. If a team falsifies evidence in support of a point, it shall lose the point, and if the falsification is obviously deliberate, the judge shall impose an additional penalty according to the seriousness of the falsification.

4. Misconstruing an opponent's arguments. A speaker who misconstrues an argument unintentionally should not be penalized more than the time wasted. If it is intentional, the team should in addition, forfeit the argument.

5. Introducing new arguments into rebuttal. The judges shall disregard new arguments introduced in rebuttal. This does not include the introduction of new evidence in support of points already advanced or the answering of arguments introduced by opponents.

6. Speaking overtime. When a speaker's time is up, the judge shall disregard anything beyond a closing statement.

D. — There is general agreement among debate coaches on:

1. Interpretation. Judges should regard no interpretation of the question as official, unless the National Wording Committee issues an official interpretation and labels it as such.

2. Technicalities. The team shall debate the basic principles underlying the proposition. Too much emphasis should not be placed upon a technicality.

3. Burden of proof. The affirmative carries the burden of proof for the proposition. The negative carries the burden of proof for a counter-proposal. Both teams carry the burden of rebuttal.

4. Affirmative burden. An affirmative team need not destroy all negative argument. It need only show that the preponderance of argument and evidence rests on its side. This holds true equally for the negative team.

5. Questions. A team need answer questions only when they are shown to be pertinent and consequential to the debate.

6. Irrelevant arguments. Arguments as to whether the proposition is constitutional, or whether it will be adopted are irrelevant.

7. Direct clash. The negative team is primarily responsible for a direct clash, providing the affirmative team is not evading the proposition. The affirmative team is responsible for a clash on arguments advanced by the negative as evils in the proposition.

8. Delayed replies. An argument introduced in constructive cases should be replied to by the opponents in time to give the team which advanced the argument an opportunity to reply.

9. Adaptation. A high premium should be placed upon adaptive extempore debating. This should not excuse a team for lack of clarity in organization or for errors in the use of English.

10. Persuasion. A premium should be placed upon the ability of the debaters to utilize human interest and accepted premises. Fallacies committed in an attempt to gain persuasive power should be treated the same as other fallacies.

11. Fallacies. A judge should not discredit an argument as fallacious, unless the fallacy is exposed by the opposition, except in the closing affirmative rebuttal, when the judge shall discredit it upon discovering the fallacy.

12. Constructive solution. Credit should be given to the team which most nearly approximates a constructive solution to the problems.

13. Point of order. The negative team shall not be denied the right to rise to a point or order after the closing affirmative rebuttal. However, if they argue the point instead of stating the point, they shall be heavily penalized on the point. In this contingency, final disposition of the matter shall rest entirely with the judge. In general, this practice is to be discouraged.

Cross-Examination
Debating

By Lloyd H. Fuge
and Robert P. Newman
of the University of Pittsburgh

Cross-examination is more than the art of debate. All the essential elements of good debate are necessary: A strong case, good adaptation to the audience, adequate evidence, and skillful delivery. Good cross-examination demands, in addition, a quick wit and a facile tongue.

General

A. Purpose of Cross-Examination:

To clarify an obscure point in an opponent's case, to expose factual error or unsupported assertion, or to obtain damaging admissions are the purposes of cross-examination. It should not be used (as it is in law) to
attack the witness' personal integrity.

B. Attitudes of Questioner and Witness:

Both should appear to be reasonable, co-operative and eager to please. Either one should be "marked down" for unpleasant sarcasm, obvious "stalling," or appearing to browbeat his opponent.

C. Relation to Case:

The virtue of any cross-examination decreases unless the results are tied to later speeches. The cross-examination should be an integral part of the debate, not a sideshow.

D. Delivery.

Both speakers must talk to the audience. Cross-examination takes the form of an exchange between two debaters, but basically, it is for the benefit of the listeners. In public debates it is vital that both speakers face the audience while questioning or responding.

The Questioner:

A. Controls the time, and may interrupt the witness to request shorter or more direct answers, or to indicate that the answer he has given is insufficient.

B. Must ask fair and relevant questions. He should neither comment on the answers, argue with the witness, nor make speeches. He should use his time for questioning alone, not for either constructive argument or summary. In fact, a conclusion is all the more effective if the audience reaches it without the questioner's help.

C. Should have considerable scope in the questions he asks. Since the time is his, he may waste time if he wants to. The witness should answer even if the significance or relevance of the question is not immediately apparent to him.

D. Should begin with common ground on which agreement may be expected, and proceed to areas in which disagreement develops or the witness makes significant admissions. The questioner may well begin with the questions which reveal his purpose: "Do you maintain that the Nationalist Chinese Army stands as a bulwark against Communism in Asia?" "Yes." "And do you further maintain that recognition of Red China would weaken or destroy this bulwark?" "Yes." Agreement on such questions is almost certain, and the questioner clearly indicates the direction of his inquiry.

E. Should develop his attack along the lines of his basic case. He should limit the number of objectives he tries to reach. A series of at least five questions, probing a single issue of the debate thoroughly and following up the leads which the witness' answers provide, is preferable to a miscellaneous assortment of questions lacking interrelation and adaptation to the witness' answers.

F. May not insist on a simple "Yes" or "No" answer unless his question is simple, direct and factual. Questions about why something is true are necessarily complicated and the questioner cannot expect the witness to answer them briefly. Factual questions are best, and the questioner can ask them in enough different ways to lend variety to the cross-examination.

G. Should phrase questions with the verb first, then the subject, and finally the object or modifying phrase: e.g. "Do you admit that Joseph R. McCarthy is the junior senator from Wisconsin?" He should avoid negative questions, or any phrasing with "not": "Do you not know that there have been thirty-seven violations of the Korean truce by the Red Chinese?" The answer to this can only be confusing.

H. May remind the audience and the witness of a relevant fact by beginning the question: "Are you aware that . . ." or "Are you familiar with . . ." However, the questioner's motive in putting such questions should be to put the witness on record concerning the statement involved, and not to present materials of his own.

I. Should summarize a series of questions on an issue by repeating an opening question: "Do you still consider, in light of these facts, that the Chinese Nationalist Army stands as a bulwark against Communism in Asia?" This calls for a "Yes" or "No" answer, clearly indicates that the Questioner has concluded that particular approach, and lets the members of the audience to draw their own conclusions.

The Witness:

A. Must answer directly and briefly any legitimate question susceptible to a simple answer. He should not question the questioner except in using a rhetorical question as an answer, nor should he engage in "stalling" tactics.

B. May refuse to answer a tricky or unfair question — "When did you stop beating your wife?" — if he states a good reason for doing so.

C. May ask questions to clarify a question possibly giving his reasons for considering the question obscure, or may ask the questioner to stop making speeches and to continue his questioning.

D. May clarify a question, if to do so is appropriate. He should state the qualification before his answer: "Do you believe in the desirability of democratic elections?" "For people educated in the tradition and practice of democracy, yes."

E. Can exercise some control over the question period by controlling the timing of his answers. If he feels that the questioner is dragging out the question period, he can answer rapidly, exposing the questioner's inaptitude.

F. Should not be afraid to admit ignorance if the question demands knowledge of an obscure fact.

G. Must answer without consulting his colleague or receiving help from him.
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