

# CHAPTER NOTES *(Slightly Edited)*

## TENNESSEE A. AND I. STATE UNIV.



Members who were present for picture, from left to right: Dr. Thomas E. Poag, Honor; Troy L. Jones, President; Shirley Snyder, Active; Sandrell Rivers, Proficiency; Daniel Thomas, Instruction; Wilma Blanche, Active; Dr. Jayme Williams, Instruction.

Reporter: Daniel R. Thomas

Tennessee Kappa Chapter of Pi Kappa Delta was installed on the Tennessee State University campus Tuesday night, December 2, 1970.

Officiating the ceremony was Dr. Caroll Ellis, Tennessee Theta Chapter, David Lipscomb College, Nashville, Tennessee.

Dr. A. P. Torrence, President of Tennessee State University, and Dr. Thomas E. Poag, Dean of Arts and Sciences and Chairman of the Speech and Drama Department, were made honorary members.

Mr. Troy L. Jones is serving as President of the Local Chapter.

Others initiated were, Wilma Jean Blanche, Charles Faulkerson, Harvey Shaw, Sandrell Rivers, Michael Edwards, Shirley Hall Snyder, Daniel Richard Thomas and Dr. Jamye Coleman Williams, Professor of Speech.

The ceremony was preceded by a Dinner with after-dinner speeches by Miss Linda Love, and Miss Barbara Mason, both of whom are Freshmen.

Tennessee Kappa Chapter is not only proud to join Pi Kappa Delta, but shall

seek to further its aims by becoming one of its best chapters.

## AUGUSTANA COLLEGE

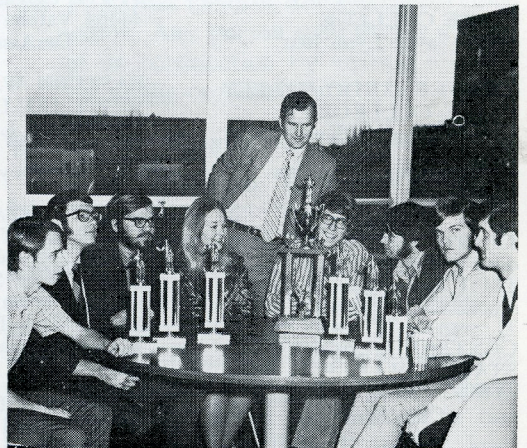
Reporter: Steve Binger

The Augustana College Eta Chapter of Pi Kappa Delta has compiled an impressive record after eleven tournaments this year. The team of Dennis Hansen and Darron Knutson swept varsity debate honors at the Mankato River Bend Tourney and the Wayne State Invitational.

The novice team of Jon Reckner and Morgan Simpson has established a thirty-two win, three loss debate record after seven tournaments.

Orator Sheila Barton, last year's national winner in peace oratory, has a second and two first place finishes to her credit. Dennis Hansen has won one tournament and finished fourth in two others in oral interpretation.

Augustana's junior varsity teams of record are presently tied for first in the year-long series of tournaments sponsored by



Augustana College (S. Dak.) forensic speakers gather around a table full of hardware earned in winning top honors at two different week-end tournaments. Forensics director Jerry Winsor is standing behind his speakers, from the left, Steve Binger, Morgan Simpson, Jon Reckner, Sheila Barton, Dave Nelson, Terry Koehn, Darron Knutson and Dennis Hansen, the only senior in the group.



the South Dakota Intercollegiate Forensics Association.

In January forensics Director Jerry Winsor and a six member team will travel to the West Coast where the team will enter four week-end tournaments as a part of a January Interim Forensic-Study Tour.

The members of the Chapter are looking forward to the Pi Kappa Delta tournament at the University of Houston as well.

## CENTRAL MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY

Reporter: Susan Sienko

Our chapter has undertaken money raising projects to help underwrite expenses for the Houston Convention trip. The chapter is active in other ways in assisting

our Director of Debate and Forensics, Prof. Kenneth Newton, in promoting forensic activity on the campus.

John Johnson, one of our former outstanding debaters, has recently returned from two years of Peace Corps service in Brazil. He brought back with him his lovely Brazilian bride, Neire. John is now at the University of Wisconsin working on a master's degree in economics.

Another former debater, John (Butts) Landon, visited the campus recently. He received his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Cornell University and is now teaching economics at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio. John is distinguished for developing three affirmative cases for a Provincial debate tournament and with his partner won all three rounds.

## *New Members of Pi Kappa Delta*

### MCNEESE STATE UNIVERSITY

44441 Keith Barousse  
44442 Sarah T. Casey  
44443 Lois Schmitt

### NORWICH UNIVERSITY

44444 Douglas R. Bourdon  
44445 Richard Goldberg

### SOUTHEAST MISSOURI STATE COLLEGE

44446 Jayne Lynn Joos

### SAN FERNANDO VALLEY STATE COLLEGE

44447 Donna Miller

### CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE (PA.)

44448 Debbie Argenti  
44449 Diane Budavich  
44450 Anne Flaherty  
44451 Ricky Perrotta  
44452 Kathy Seibel

### CENTRAL MISSOURI STATE COLLEGE

44453 Thomas Richard  
Cheatham

### UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA (BERKLEY)

44454 Joan Penny Alexander

### DAKOTA WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY

44455 William Dixon  
44456 Gregg Rochester

### KEARNEY STATE COLLEGE

44457 Michael Cronin  
44458 Terry L. Hallowell  
44459 Harry H. Hoffman  
44460 David Reitz  
44461 Linda Diane Smith  
44462 Douglas L. Steinkruger  
44463 W. C. Witthoff, Jr.

### CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE COLLEGE

44464 Vatche T.  
DerAssadourian

### EASTERN WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE

44465 Gary L. Casperson  
44466 David M. Daugherty  
44467 Rodney R. Peer

### ANGELO STATE UNIVERSITY

44468 Rebekah Gray  
44469 Helen Schafer  
44470 Marvin Schultz  
44471 Mark Tansil  
44472 Patricia Turner  
44473 Rachel Wells

### ADRIAN COLLEGE

44474 Ronald L. Batory  
44475 Dennis M. Bird  
44476 Shirlev E. Bowers  
44477 Franklin C. Clements  
44478 David A. Cornell  
44479 L. Craig Davis  
44480 Allison Feelev  
44481 Brian Macomber  
44482 Candace Melissa Myers  
44483 George John Poulos

44484 Garry A. Schwartz  
44485 Patricia Kay Skinner  
44486 Richard C. Sweebe

### FROSTBURG STATE COLLEGE

44487 Jay John Fignar  
44488 Irvin S. Johnson  
44489 Janet Kogut  
44490 Jannet Marie Lanham  
44491 James A. Thompson  
44492 Jack W. Vrieze

### MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY

44493 Robert F. Campbell  
44494 Robert E. Cooley II  
44495 John R. Hightower  
44496 Billy Manning  
Huddelston, Jr.  
44497 Betsy Reeves

### WHITMAN COLLEGE

44498 Michael Farris

### BRIDGEWATER STATE COLLEGE

44499 Nancy Briggs  
44500 Gail Holbrook  
44501 Rosemary J. Lally  
44502 Sandra Leonard  
44503 Jane Masi  
44504 Karen Jean Mather  
44505 Linda Rautenberg  
44506 Ellen C. Searle

### ANGELO STATE UNIVERSITY

44507 Dale Freeman  
44508 Mike Hail  
44509 Charles Kirkpatrick



# *What Is Pi Kappa Delta?*

## **What is Pi Kappa Delta?**

Pi Kappa Delta is an honorary fraternal organization for intercollegiate debaters, competitive individual speakers, non-classroom audience speakers and instructors teaching courses in oral communication. Its purpose is to promote scholarship, especially in the field of forensic speaking in senior American colleges and universities.

## **How is this purpose accomplished?**

The purpose is accomplished in several ways: (a) By giving a key and scholarship honors thereby implying a student is rewarded for his accomplishment and other students are encouraged to strive for like honors; (b) By promoting a spirit of harmony and co-operation for the welfare of forensics in the college, and in an intercollegiate way, the organization can do much for the betterment of public speaking in colleges all over the country; (c) The organization makes forensics more important by calling attention to them, thus advancing the cause; (d) The honor of membership in a national organization of this kind and the wearing of the honorary key is a compensation to the student who is obliged to sacrifice other things to promote forensics in his college.

## **When and how was Pi Kappa Delta founded?**

Pi Kappa Delta was organized in 1912-13 by John A. Shields of Ottawa University, Edgar A. Vaughn of Kansas State Agricultural College, and E. R. Nichols of Ripon College. Associated with them when the organization was launched were seven other charter members taken from seven other institutions in the Middle West. They were J. H. Krenmyre of Iowa Wesleyan; C. J. Boddy of Kansas Wesleyan; Frank P. Johnson of Morningside College; A. L. Crookham of Southwestern College; P. C. Sommerville of Illinois Wesleyan; H. O. Pritchard, then of Cotner College; and Dan C. Lockwood of the College of Emporia.

The constitution was written and discussed by correspondence and the final draft signed by the ten members.

## **How does Pi Kappa Delta operate?**

Pi Kappa Delta is an independent forensic honorary organization that operates on democratic principles. Supreme power is vested in the local chapter and the majority voice of the delegates attending the province and national conventions.

- a. National officers are elected at biennial national conventions. These officers form the National Council who direct the affairs of the organization in the interim between conventions.
- b. Province officers are elected at each of the eleven province meetings. Province meetings are held on off-national years.
- c. Pi Kappa Delta is governed by a National Constitution that may be amended by delegates to the national convention. Each local chapter has one vote in the convention.
- d. Pi Kappa Delta is not a secret organization. Any person may secure a copy of its constitution by writing an officer of the organization.

## **What is the Pi Kappa Delta insignia?**

It is a gold key of three sizes — watch fob size, lavalier size, and a miniature pin. The key is pear shaped, has the letters Pi Kappa Delta in Greek capitals across the round part of the key with the design of an eye immediately above. The eye is jewelled, and there is a second jewel at the top of the key surrounded by scroll work. A third jewel, a black onyx, is set in the lower part of the highest distinction key. The significance of parts of the key are explained in the ritual or initiation ceremony.

## **Why is the key jewelled?**

It is jewelled first, to make it more attractive; second, to make it distinct from



the insignia of any other honorary society; third, to indicate whether the wearer is an orator, debater, or instructor, and whether he belongs to the first, second, third, fourth or fifth degree of distinction. The eye jewel indicates the degree in terms of contests entered and won, and the top stone indicates order or whether the wearer is an orator, debater, etc. The ruby is the oratory jewel or order stone; the pearl, the debate; the emerald, the instructor; and the sapphire, the honorary member. A ruby eye indicates the degree of fraternity; the amethyst eye indicates the degree of proficiency; the emerald eye indicates the degree of honor; and the diamond eye indicates the degree of special distinction and highest distinction. The onyx on the lower part of the key of highest distinction distinguishes it from the special distinction key. There is a scheme of advancement for instructors also.

**Are members required to purchase keys or Pi Kappa Delta stationery?**

No. Keys and stationery are optional. They may be purchased through the National Treasurer. The cost of the Key varies with the jewellery and the size desired.

**Are chapters required to meet specific responsibilities?**

Yes, as outlined below:

- a. Verify the membership eligibility of each person initiated into the local chapter.
- b. Hold annual initiations and elections of officers. Retention of charter requires an active membership of five or more persons.
- c. Submit names and fees of all new members to the National Secretary Treasurer, also answer all correspondence promptly, and supply requested information to the editor of the *Forensic*.
- d. Attend each Province meeting, and at least every other National Convention.

The membership of Pi Kappa Delta is composed of men and women united in the ideal of free speech — the art of persuasion,

beautiful and just. For half a century, Pi Kappa Delta members through research, leadership, and service have nurtured, encouraged, and promoted higher ethics and increased proficiency in the use of the spoken word as the means of clarifying, guiding, and protecting the democratic processes of our American heritage.

For further information of Pi Kappa Delta, inquire of local members or National officers.



## Letters to the Editor

I am writing to you as president of your college's Pi Kappa Delta chapter, to tell you how exciting I think this year's national Pi Kap convention-tournament in Houston is going to be. As your student representatives, John Cliff, of the University of Houston, and I helped plan the tournament. We think you will not only find good competition, but that you'll especially like competing against schools from all over the U.S.

John and I are really looking forward to your chapter's participation in the student meetings. The purpose of these meetings is to reflect student desires and suggestions for Pi Kappa Delta policy. We hope that your Pi Kap members will meet sometime previous to the March tournament, and formulate suggestions or recommendations for the entire student membership to act upon. John and I will be available before the tournament begins to discuss your recommendations with you. We'll also be available all during the tournament, so please let us know your feelings on any of the issues. The National Council is extremely anxious for Pi Kappa Delta to be an organization truly expressive of student views.

Sincerely,

*Karen Marshall*

Student Representative

Pi Kappa Delta National Council



# The History of Pi Kappa Delta

## Introduction

It was over fifty years ago that two college students, John A. Shields and Edgar A. Vaughn, met for a weekend to make the final draft of a document that had been discussed by mail for several months. After the final touches had been made late one night, the boys flipped a coin to see which would have the privilege of signing it. Thus, the Constitution of Pi Kappa Delta became a reality. One of the young authors ventured a prediction that someday as many as three hundred members might be added to the organization — perhaps even three hundred fifty.

That the young organization was destined to serve a definite need has been proven as almost fifty years later it has granted 260 charters and added more than 32,000 members.

For a number of years the FORENSIC included accounts of the formative years of Pi Kappa Delta. However, little has been done to bring the history up to date for almost twenty-five years. Realizing a need for a more complete history, the Public Relations Committee was authorized to prepare a history for general distribution. This version is based on a study of the historical accounts given in the early FORENSICS, an examination of records, and correspondence with the past presidents and other officials.

It would take an entire volume to record the history of Pi Kappa Delta. A complete history should contain the winners of national contests, results of business meetings, members who have served on the National Council, the record of admission of chapters and achievements of outstanding alumni. In this brief edition, no attempt has been made to include all such details; however, that is a project that the next Public Relations Committee might consider. The information assembled by the committee was submitted to the National Secretary for editing.

## The Establishment of the Fraternity

The concept which resulted in the creation of Pi Kappa Delta was the realization of the need for a means of proving recognition for orators and debaters in the smaller colleges. The idea came to two of the founders of the fraternity, John A. Shields and Egbert R. Nichols, almost simultaneously.

In the autumn of 1911, Shields was a junior at Ottawa University, Ottawa, Kansas, and Nichols, who has been a professor of English for two years (1909-1911) at Ottawa, began his work at Ripon College, Wisconsin, as head of the Department of Composition and Public Speaking. The two were friends and kept in touch with each other by occasional letters.

Nichols related how his debaters on a trip to Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin, discovered the debaters were wearing a forensic key. Lawrence College had just been admitted to an organization, which at the time established only one chapter in a state. This suggested to the Ripon debaters the need of establishing a new organization.

In Kansas, Shields had likewise discovered the need for such a society. When the debaters to the Kansas State Prohibition Oratorical Association assembled in Manhattan, Kansas, Shields found another person, Edgar A. Vaughn, who was also interested in a means of giving recognition to orators and debaters.

The Ripon group adopted a constitution and sent it to Shields at Ottawa and it was adopted by the Kansas group with some changes. Suggestions for the design of the key were also made. After some modification, a pear-shaped key with two jewels was accepted, and the first key was ordered by Vaughn in January 1913.

The name for the organization was supplied by Miss Grace Goodrich, a student in Greek at Ripon College. Pi Kappa Delta was chosen because it was composed of the



initial letters of the phrase *Peitho Kale Dikaia*, "the art of persuasion, beautiful and just."

The Kansas group proposed the idea of including degrees as well as orders in the new society, which showed the Masonic influence — both Shields and Vaughn were Masons. Vaughn had the imagination to see the essential purpose of the organization, which was to bestow an honorary key on orators, debaters, and coaches; he wished to show by jewelizing the key the distinction of each individual.

Shields received credit for taking the action that officially launched the organization. He selected the officers from the founders and as secretary, cast the ballot which put them into office. According to Shields' selection, Nichols became the first president, Vaughn, vice-president and chairman of the charter committee; Shields himself acted as secretary-treasurer; and J. H. Krenmyre, Iowa Wesleyan, the historian. A. L. Crookham, Southwestern College, Winfield, Kansas, and P. C. Somerville, Illinois Wesleyan, were appointed on the charter committee.

### **The National Conventions, 1916-22**

The first national convention of Pi Kappa Delta was held in the spring of 1916, with Washburn University, Topeka, Kansas, serving as the host chapter. The constitution was put in more complete form, the insignia and the ritual were designed, and the plans for inter-fraternity relations were developed.

The first contest was held at the second national convention at Ottawa University, 1918, and was a debate between Redlands and Ottawa. Later the contests became the chief feature of the national conventions. It was announced that plans were being made to establish an arrangement with Delta Sigma Rho for co-operative forensic endeavors.

The third national convention was held at Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa, in 1920. An oratorical contest was included in the program. No debate tournament was held but teams arranged debates to be held en route to and from the convention, and

during free periods of the convention. To facilitate debate plans, Secretary Marsh suggested that the colleges adopt the same debate question, which was the first step toward the policy of selecting an official question.

### **The Development of Policy, 1922-26**

The Fourth Biennial Convention was held at Simpson College, Iowa, in 1922. To facilitate scheduling debates, an official question had been adopted by chapter vote for the first time in 1922. The question was: "Resolved that the principles of closed shop are justifiable." This was a period of rapid growth for Pi Kappa Delta as the society added forty-one chapters during two years.

*Provincial Organizations.* In 1923, the chapters in some of the provinces initiated provincial conventions. These regional meetings were of historical importance since from them developed the debate tournament, the first being held at Southwestern College, Winfield, Kansas. At the close of the first tournament a prediction was made that it was not beyond reason to expect that within the next biennium other provinces would hold like meets, resulting ultimately in intra-provincial contests.

*Extempore Speaking.* Experiments were made in extempore debate in which the question was not revealed until twenty-four hours before the debate. Also the extempore speaking contest was developed and was added to the program of the 1924 national convention at Bradley University, Peoria, Illinois.

International debating brought the British system of debating before the American colleges. This tended to free debating in the United States from its rigid system of memorized speeches and increased the popularity of the audience decision. But the development of the tournament plan with its crowded program of many simultaneous debates and contest after contest on the same question forced the American schools more and more to the single expert judge, usually a debate coach, a method of judging which was gradually adopted for general use.



During Marsh's term of office, a number of Pi Kappa Delta members were interested in formulating a code of ethics. The National Council suggested that such a code covering "every phase of debate" should be undertaken.

During the early years of the 1920's there was a great deal of interest in the problem of judging. As debates multiplied in number it became difficult to provide disinterested judges. In an effort to improve the judging, H. B. Summers, Kansas State College, compiled and published a directory of judges, listing men in all parts of the country who had served as judges and giving a summary of the estimates of their ability made by the institutions they had judged.

The fifth national convention of Pi Kappa Delta was held at the Bradley Polytechnic Institute in Illinois, April 1-3, 1924. The addition to the program of the extempore speaking contests and the scheduling of separate contests for men and women in both extempore and oratory attracted more delegates. Plans were made at this meeting for the inauguration of a national debate tournament at the next convention.

### **The Period of National Tournaments, 1926-42**

The sixth national convention was held in 1926 at Fort Collins and Greeley, Colorado. For the first time national debate tournaments for men and women were undertaken and the double elimination plan was used. At this convention the plan was adopted of holding provincial meetings in the years in which the national conventions were not held. The official debate question for 1925-26 was the proposal to control child labor by an amendment to the constitution. "The Crime Situation in America" was the topic selected for the men's extempore contest and the women's topic was "Marriage and Divorce." Pi Kappa Delta planned a certificate for proficiency in debate coaching to be awarded upon graduation to students who had been active in forensics. It was voted to publish the winning speeches of the national conventions; Volume One of *Winning Inter-collegiate Debates and Orations* appeared in 1926.

*Chapter Activities.* The year 1929 marked the use of the airplane for debate travel. G. R. McCarty, South Dakota State College, and his debaters travelled by air from Oklahoma City to Chickasha to maintain their schedule. The College of St. Thomas debaters flew from St. Paul to Chicago for one of their forensic engagements.

Wichita, Kansas was selected for the location of the eighth national convention which was held March 31 to April 4, 1930. The tournaments had developed gradually with no definite plan; however, in 1930, an organization was planned for their administration, with carefully selected officers and committees in charge of each contest. At previous conventions, a chapter could enter more than one team. At Wichita, for the first time, each chapter was limited to a single team.

*Changes in Contest Procedure.* The addition of contests in debate, oratory, and extemporaneous speaking resulted in a great increase of interest in the Pi Kappa Delta national conventions. Business sessions, side trips, banquets, and other special features were included in the convention programs; however, the contests were the outstanding features of the conventions. During the early years of the national contests, the National Council did most of the work of planning and conducting the events. In time, special committees were appointed to take charge of the contests with a different committee being responsible for each event. In the first contests in oratory and extemporaneous speaking, the contestants were divided into several divisions for a preliminary round with the best two or three in each division competing in a final round.

In the early tournaments the double elimination plan was used with a team being dropped after its second loss. The number of preliminary rounds in debate was increased to five at the 1932 convention held at Tulsa, Oklahoma, with an elimination bracket set up for those teams that were undefeated at the end of five rounds. This plan was used in the national conventions of 1934 and 1936.



The next major change in contest procedure was made in 1938 at the Topeka, Kansas, convention. In debate, the preliminary rounds were dropped and each team was scheduled to debate eight rounds with the teams given a rating based on the number of debates won. The committee in charge of debate asked tournament directors to recommend outstanding teams that were to be "ceded" teams. These teams were placed on the bracket at regular intervals in an attempt to provide equalized competition for all teams. In the individual events, four preliminary rounds were held and the six best speakers selected for a final round in which they were ranked from first to sixth.

Another new feature of the 1938 convention was the addition of a student congress. State and regional congresses had been held for several years resulting in a demand for such activities at the national level. The Pi Kappa Delta Congress was held in the Kansas Capitol as a two-house legislature. Each chapter was invited to send one delegate to the lower house, and each province elected two senators to comprise the upper house. Interest in the Congress resulted in a new attendance record for Pi Kappa Delta conventions with more than 800 delegates and visitors being registered.

At the Knoxville Convention in 1940, the plan used in debate was a combination of that used at Topeka and the earlier tournaments. Each team was scheduled to debate eight rounds and was given a rating based on the number of debates won. Teams winning seven or eight debates were rated superior; those winning six were rated excellent; and those winning five were rated good. At the end of eight rounds eight teams were selected for a quarter bracket with first and second place winners being selected after three additional rounds of debate.

Because of the popularity of the Student Congress at the Topeka convention, another Congress was held at Knoxville. Several changes in the rules were made as a result of the previous Congress; however, without the atmosphere of the State Capi-

tol, the Congress received less attention than the one held at Topeka.

In 1942, in the convention at Minneapolis, dissatisfaction with the combination plan resulted in a return to the 1938 pattern in which teams debated eight rounds and were rated on the number of wins and losses. The plans for the convention had already been made before the start of the war and an attempt was made to conduct the convention with as little deviation as possible. The Student Congress was retained as one of the features of the convention but was modified to an unicameral house.

### **The Contemporary Organization, 1947-59**

*Post-War Conventions.* Following a five-year interim of war years, Pi Kappa Delta resumed its national tournaments in 1947. In the individual events four preliminary rounds were held and eighteen speakers selected for the fifth round. In oratory and extemporaneous speaking, the 10 per cent of the speakers ranking highest were given the rating of "superior"; the next highest 20 per cent were rated "excellent"; and the next highest 20 per cent were rated "good." The major change at the 1947 convention was the substitution of Discussion for the Student Congress. An interesting experiment in the Discussion was the use of ratings by opponents. Ratings were given in Discussion on the same basis as in extemporaneous speaking and oratory, with the rating based entirely on scores given by the opponents from round to round.

The 1949 convention was held at Bradley University, Peoria, Illinois. Discussion was continued with a combination plan of coach judging and judging by opponents, with final ratings based on the combination scores of the two groups.

In 1951 the Pi Kappa Delta national convention was held at Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater, Oklahoma; this proved to be a popular place for a convention site as delegates from 135 chapters assembled for a four-day convention. The plan for the contests had become standardized from the previous conventions. The major change at Stillwater was that of doing away with



all judging and ratings in the Discussion event.

The national convention was held at Kalamazoo College Michigan, in 1953. The decline in college attendance as a result of the Korean War was reflected in the attendance at Kalamazoo. However, the contests were held with little change from the procedure of the previous national. A distinctive feature of the Kalamazoo convention was the acceptance of an invitation that had been extended over a period of twenty-five years to hold the next national convention on the West Coast.

The 19th biennial convention was held at Redlands University in 1955 with 117 chapters sending 554 delegates. At Redlands a return was made to a five day convention in order to allow free periods for sightseeing and other special features. The growth of Pi Kappa Delta in California has been impressive with an increase from five to thirteen chapters since the close of World War II.

The 1957 Convention was held at South Dakota State College, Brookings, South Dakota. New features added to the program was a session devoted to professional problems with Robert T. Oliver, Pennsylvania State University, as the speaker. The tradition of making a Distinguished Alumni Award was started at this convention with Senator Karl Mundt being selected to receive the award. Plans were made to inaugurate a Pi Kappa Delta forensic scholarship in honor of one of the founders, John A. Shields.

Plans were made to return to Bowling Green State University for the 1959 Convention. Bowling Green had served as host for the first post-war convention in 1947 and advanced registrations indicated that more records for attendance and participation were in prospect.

Pi Kappa Delta has made a number of contributions to forensics for which it may be proud. It was the first of the forensic societies to hold a national convention. It was the first to sponsor an oratorical contest as a part of its program. It was the first to adopt the policy of selecting a question for all chapters to use. It was the first to

add the contest in extemporaneous speaking to its national program. It was first in making an effective provincial system to sponsor activities on the regional level. Out of one of its chapters came the first debate tournament and it was the first to add the debate tournament to its national program.

## Conclusion

Pi Kappa Delta is proud of its significant contributions to intercollegiate forensics. It helped to fill the period between the decline of the literary society and the development of the speech department as a major phase of higher education. The organization on a national basis was established to co-ordinate the work of the local clubs, and to give recognition to orators and debaters according to uniform criteria. Experiments were carried on with new types of speech activities, and policies were developed to guide forensics on the local, regional, and national levels.

High ethical standards have been maintained and requirements for membership increased from time to time to make affiliation of greater value. Pi Kappa Delta has provided a service magazine, *THE FORENSIC*, to members as a means of unifying the work of the local chapters and providing other information on speech and forensics.

At the regional and national level, conventions, tournaments, and congresses have been provided that have brought students together from all parts of the country. Many of these young people, otherwise, would never have had the opportunity to attend a national meeting with the many personal benefits to be gained from participation in forensic activities on such an extensive basis.

Although Pi Kappa Delta was the third fraternity of its kind to be organized, it became the largest in terms of the number of chapters and total membership. This may be attributed to its more liberal policy of granting charters to smaller institutions, and its more vigorous policy of sponsoring regional and national conventions and tournaments. With strict attendance requirements, as many as 145 chapters have



sent more than 800 members to participate in some of its national assemblies.

Pi Kappa Delta is the only forensic society that has provided several orders in which membership may be earned and a series of degrees through which the member may progress from year to year. After three years of forensic activity one may qualify for the highest degree and the distinction of wearing a diamond in his key.

### Requirements for Admission

Pi Kappa Delta has endeavored always to keep its standards of admission, those which would be in harmony with the principles of an honor society. In order to do this, certain procedures have been developed which must be allowed by all applying institutions.

Any group wishing to petition for a chapter of Pi Kappa Delta should make application to the National Secretary-Treasurer. One of the basic factors is that of a local forensic organization upon which the chapter may be built. The chapter committee, headed by a member of the National Council and composed of selected members, will be guided by the governor of the particular province in which the school is located and by the opinion of the schools in the province.

An institution considering application should have had forensic contact with all of the schools in its area, demonstrated interest in and a desire to maintain a sound extracurricular speech program. In keeping with this, the school should have a budget sufficient to assure the continuance of the program as well as qualified faculty leadership for the same reason. Since Pi Kappa Delta is an honorary, applying institutions are expected to be fully accredited. The application should have the unqualified endorsement of the administrative officers. For further indication of strength within the school, a well-defined program of academic speech courses is desirable. No institution which has a chapter of one of the other national forensic honoraries will be considered for membership in Pi Kappa Delta until such association has been clearly terminated with the full understanding of the national officers of both organizations.

Each applicant should be familiar with the requirements as specified in Article 9, New Chapters, of the constitution of Pi Kappa Delta. Upon approval of the charter, a sufficiently large group of initiates should be available to give the new chapter the impetus and continuance which it will need.

---

## KNOW YOUR CANDIDATES

(Continued from page 12)

A native of Pennsylvania, Dr. Sorber was graduated from Beaver College, Glenside, with a B.A. degree. She received the M.S. in education from the University of Pennsylvania and earned her Ph.D. at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, where her dissertation was an analysis of the persuasion used in Radio Moscow's North American Service. She has had articles published in *Speech Teacher*, *Rostrum*, *The Forensic*, and *Springboards*.

After teaching high school in Pennsylvania and Colorado, Dr. Sorber became a

speech instructor at Southwestern College, Winfield, Kansas, and then at Stephen F. Austin State College, Nacogdoches, Texas. She taught part time and supervised practice teachers in speech at the University of Wisconsin.

In addition to Pi Kappa Delta, she holds memberships in Zeta Phi Eta, Speech Communication Association, Central States Speech Association, Wisconsin Speech Association, American Association of University Professors.



# PI KAPPA DELTA

## NATIONAL CONVENTIONS, 1916-1971

1916 Topeka, Kansas .....	Washburn College
1918 Ottawa, Kansas .....	Ottawa University
1920 Sioux City, Iowa .....	Morningside College
1922 Indianola, Iowa .....	Simpson College
1924 Peoria, Illinois .....	Bradley Polytechnic Institute
1926 Greeley, Fort Collins and Estes Park, Colo. ....	Colo. Agricultural College
1928 Tiffin, Berea and Westerville, Ohio .....	Heidelberg, Baldwin-Wallace, and Otterbein Colleges
1930 Wichita, Kansas .....	University of Wichita
1932 Tulsa, Oklahoma .....	University of Tulsa
1934 Lexington, Kentucky .....	Transylvania College
1936 Houston, Texas .....	Sam Houston State Teachers College
1938 Topeka, Kansas .....	Washburn Municipal Univ.
1940 Knoxville, Tennessee .....	Marysville College
1942 Minneapolis, Minnesota .....	College of St. Thomas, Macalester College
1947 Bowling Green, Ohio ..	Bowling Green State Univ.
1949 Peoria, Illinois .....	Bradley University
1951 Stillwater, Oklahoma ....	Oklahoma A. and M. Col.
1953 Kalamazoo, Michigan .....	Kalamazoo College
1955 Redlands, California .....	University of Redlands
1957 Brookings, South Dakota .....	South Dakota State
1959 Bowling Green, Ohio ..	Bowling Green State Univ.
1961 Stillwater, Oklahoma .....	Oklahoma State Univ.
1963 Carbondale, Illinois .....	Southern Illinois Univ.
1965 Tacoma, Washington .....	Pacific Lutheran Univ.
1967 Whitewater, Wisconsin .....	University of Wisconsin at Whitewater
1969 Tempe, Arizona .....	Arizona State University
1971 Houston, Texas .....	University of Houston

## NATIONAL PRESIDENTS, 1913-1971

1913-1918 E. R. Nichols, Ripon and Redlands
1918-1922 J. R. MacArthur, Kansas State College
1922-1924 Charles A. Marsh, Morningside College
1924-1928 Alfred Westfall, Colorado A. and M. College
1928-1930 Alfred Veatch, Washington State College
1930-1932 George R. R. Pflaum, Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia
1932-1934 H. Dana Hopkins, Heidelberg College
1934-1936 George McCarty, South Dakota State College
1936-1938 S. R. Toussaint, Monmouth College
1938-1940 Forrest H. Rose, Southeast Missouri State College
1940-1942 W. V. O'Connell, Northern Illinois State Teachers College
1942- * Glenn Capp, Baylor University
1942-1947 Martin J. Holcomb, Augustana College, Ill.
1947-1949 Edward S. Betz, College of the Pacific
1949-1951 Sherod J. Collins, State Teachers College, Missouri
1951-1953 Roy D. Mahaffey, Linfield College, Oregon
1953-1955 John Randolph, Westminster Col., Missouri
1955-1957 Theodore F. Nelson, St. Olaf College
1957-1959 Larry E. Norton, Bradley University
1959-1961 Harvey C. Cromwell, Mississippi College for Women
1961-1963 Raymond C. Yeager, Bowling Green State University
1963-1965 Roy D. Murphy, Univ. of Southwestern La.
1965-1967 Georgia Bowman, William Jewell College
1967-1969 Theodore O. H. Karl, Pacific Lutheran Univ.
1969-1971 H. Francis Short, Kansas State Col., Pittsburg

\*Resigned to enter military service.

### LEGEND:

The black and white cover design containing the table of contents in the center was a familiar format to readers for forty-two years. Then, in 1958, under the editorship of Emmett T. Long, a new format appeared containing a two-color cover with photograph. Minor changes, in the arrangement of the front cover, still maintaining the cover photo, occurred in 1960 under the editorship of John Randolph, and again in 1968 under the editorship of Gil Rau. Your reactions and suggestions are solicited.