

THE FORENSIC

PEITHO KALE DIKAIÄ

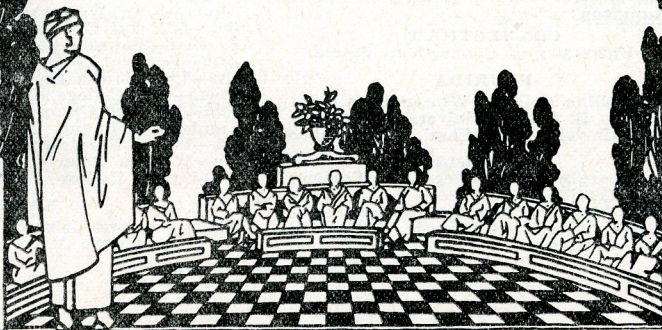
MARCH
1949

SERIES 34

NUMBER 3

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- Beta—Alabama College, Montevallo.
 Gamma—Spring Hill College, Spring Hill.

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- Alpha—Arizona State Teachers College, Flagstaff.
 Beta—Arizona State College, Tempe.

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- Alpha—Henderson State Teachers College, Arkadelphia.
 Beta—Ouachita College, Arkadelphia.
 Gamma—College of the Ozarks, Clarksville.
 Delta—Arkansas State College, Jonesboro.

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- Alpha—University of Redlands, Redlands.
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 Zeta—George Pepperdine College at Los Angeles.

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- Alpha—Colorado State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, Fort Collins.
 Beta—Colorado State College of Education, Greeley.
 Gamma—Western State College of Colorado, Gunnison.

CONNECTICUT

- Alpha—University of Connecticut, Storrs.

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- Alpha—Rollins College, Winter Park.
 Beta—John B. Stetson University, DeLand.
 Gamma—University of Miami, Coral Gables.

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- Alpha—Georgia State College for Women, Milledgeville.
 Beta—University of Georgia, Athens.
 Gamma—University of Georgia, Atlanta Division, Atlanta.

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- Alpha—College of Idaho, Caldwell.
 Beta—Northern Idaho College of Education, Lewiston.

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- Alpha—Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington.
 Beta—Eureka College, Eureka.
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 Delta—Bradley University, Peoria.
 Zeta—Monmouth College, Monmouth.
 Eta—Illinois State Normal University, Normal.
 Theta—McKendree College, Lebanon.
 Iota—North Central College, Naperville.
 Lambda—Shurtleff College, Alton.
 Mu—Wheaton College, Wheaton.
 Nu—Western State Teachers College, Macomb.
 Xi—Augustana College, Rock Island.
 Omicron—De Paul University, Chicago.
 Pi—Northern Illinois S. Teachers, DeKalb.
 Phi—Illinois College, Jacksonville.
 Rho—The Principia, Elmhurst.
 Sigma—Eastern State Teachers College, Charleston.
 Tau—James Millikin University, Decatur.
 Upsilon—Southern Illinois Normal University, Carbondale.

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- Alpha—Franklin College, Franklin.

IOWA

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 Beta—Central College, Pella.
 Epsilon—Simpson College, Indianola.
 Zeta—Parsons College, Fairfield.
 Eta—Upper Iowa University, Fayette.
 Theta—Coe College, Cedar Rapids.
 Iota—Western Union College, Le Mars.
 Lambda—Dubuque University of Dubuque.
 Mu—Drake University, Des Moines.
 Nu—William Penn College, Oskaloosa.
 Xi—Luther College, Decorah.

KANSAS

- Alpha—Ottawa University, Ottawa.
 Beta—Washburn Municipal Univ., Topeka.

Gamma—Kansas State College, Manhattan.
Delta—Morningside College, Sioux City.
Delta—Southwestern College, Winfield.
Zeta—Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia.
Eta—Kansas Wesleyan University, Salina.
Theta—Kansas State Teachers College,
Pittsburg.
Iota—College of Emporia, Emporia.
Kappa—Baker University, Baldwin City.
Lambda—Sterling College, Sterling.
Mu—Bethany College, Lindsborg.
Nu—Fort Hays Kansas State College, Hays.
Xi—Bethel College, North Newton.
Omicron—McPherson College, McPherson.

KENTUCKY

Alpha—Georgetown College, Georgetown.
Beta—Centre College, Danville.
Gamma—Kentucky Wesleyan College,
Winchester.
Delta—Transylvania College, Lexington.

LOUISIANA

Alpha—Louisiana College, Pineville.
Beta—Centenary College, Shreveport.
Delta—Louisiana Polytechnic Institute,
Ruston.
Gamma—Southwestern Louisiana Institute,
Lafayette.

MAINE

Alpha—Colby College, Waterville.

MICHIGAN

Alpha—Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo.
Gamma—Hope College, Holland.
Delta—Michigan State College, East Lansing.
Epsilon—Michigan State Normal College,
Ypsilanti.
Eta—University of Detroit, Detroit.
Theta—Central Michigan College of Education,
Mount Pleasant.

MINNESOTA

Alpha—Macalester College, St. Paul.
Beta—St. Olaf College, Northfield.
Gamma—Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter.
Delta—Hamline University, St. Paul.
Epsilon—College of St. Thomas, St. Paul.
Zeta—Concordia College, Moorhead.
Eta—College of St. Catherine, St. Paul.

MISSISSIPPI

Alpha—Millsaps College, Jackson.
Beta—Mississippi State College, State College.
Gamma—State College for Women, Columbus.
Delta—Mississippi Southern College, Hattiesburg.

MISSOURI

Alpha—Westminster College, Fulton.
Beta—Park College, Parkville.
Gamma—Central College, Fayette.
Delta—William Jewell College, Liberty.
Zeta—Culver-Stockton College, Canton.
Eta—Central Missouri State Teachers College,
Warrensburg.
Theta—N. E. Missouri State Teachers College,
Kirksville.
Iota—Southeastern State College, Cape
Girardeau.
Kappa—N. W. State Teachers College, Maryville.
Lambda—Missouri Valley College, Marshall.
Mu—Tarkio College, Tarkio.
Nu—Drury College, Springfield.
Xi—Rockhurst College, Kansas City.
Omicron—St. Louis University, St. Louis.

MONTANA

Alpha—Rocky Mountain College, Billings.
Beta—Montana State College, Bozeman.

NORTH CAROLINA

Alpha—North Carolina State College, Raleigh.
Beta—Wake Forest College, Wake Forest.
Delta—Lenoir Rhyne College, Hickory.

NEBRASKA

Alpha—Nebraska Wesleyan Univ., Lincoln.
Gamma—Doane College, Crete.
Delta—Hastings College, Hastings.
Zeta—State Teachers College, Kearney.
Eta—State Teachers College, Chadron.
Theta—University of Omaha, Omaha.
Iota—State Teachers College, Wayne.

NORTH DAKOTA

Alpha—Jamestown College, Jamestown.

OHIO

Alpha—Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea.
Beta—Heidelberg College, Tiffin.
Gamma—Hiram College, Hiram.
Delta—University of Akron, Akron.
Epsilon—Otterbein College, Westerville.
Zeta—Marietta College, Marietta.
Eta—Bowling Green State University, Bowling
Green.
Theta—University of Toledo, Toledo.
Iota—Kent State University, Kent.

OKLAHOMA

Alpha—Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical
College, Stillwater.
Beta—University of Tulsa, Tulsa.
Gamma—Oklahoma Baptist University,
Shawnee.
Delta—Northwestern State College, Alva.
Epsilon—Okla. City University, Oklahoma
City.
Zeta—Okla. College for Women, Chickasha.
Eta—East Central State College, Ada.
Theta—Southeastern State College, Durant.
Iota—Central State College, Edmond.

OREGON

Alpha—Linfield College, McMinnville.
Beta—Lewis and Clark College, Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA

Alpha—Grove City College, Grove City.
Beta—St. Vincent College, Latrobe.
Gamma—Seton Hill College, Greensburg.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Beta—Presbyterian College, Clinton.
Delta—Winthrop College, Rock Hill.
Epsilon—The Citadel, Charleston.
Zeta—University of South Carolina, Columbia.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Alpha—Dakota Wesleyan University, Mitchell.
Beta—Huron College, Huron.
Gamma—Yankton College, Yankton.
Delta—S. D. State College, Brookings.
Epsilon—Sioux Falls College, Sioux Falls.
Zeta—Northern S. T. C., Aberdeen.
Eta—Augustana College, Sioux Falls.

TENNESSEE

Alpha—Maryville College, Maryville.
Beta—Tusculum College, Greeneville.
Gamma—State Teachers College, Johnson City.
Delta—Tennessee Polytechnic Institute,
Cookeville.
Epsilon—Carson-Newman College, Jefferson
City.

TEXAS

Alpha—Southwestern University, Georgetown.
Beta—Trinity University, San Antonio.
Gamma—E. Texas S. T. C., Commerce.
Delta—Howard-Payne College, Brownwood.
Epsilon—Mary Hardin-Baylor, Belton.
Zeta—Texas Christian University, Ft. Worth.
Eta—North Texas S. T. C., Denton.
Theta—Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene.
Iota—Baylor University, Waco.
Kappa—Sam Houston S. T. C., Huntsville.
Lambda—Southwestern Texas State Teachers
College, San Marcos.
Mu—Stephen F. Austin State Teachers,
Nacogdoches.
Nu—Texas A & I, Kingsville.

VIRGINIA

Alpha—State Teachers College, Farmville.

WASHINGTON

Alpha—College of Puget Sound, Tacoma.
Beta—Seattle Pacific College, Seattle.
Gamma—State College of Washington, Pullman.
Delta—Whitworth College, Spokane.

WEST VIRGINIA

Alpha—W. Va. Wesleyan College, Buckhannon.

WISCONSIN

Alpha—Ripon College, Ripon.
Beta—Carroll College, Waukesha.
Gamma—State Teachers College, Oshkosh.
Delta—State Teachers College, River Falls.
Epsilon—State Teachers College, Whitewater.

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AND SPORTS FIELDS KNOW FROM EX-
PERIENCE THAT AWARDS STIMULATE
EFFORT.

A beautiful plaque or a trophy cup in Balfour Bronze—
that exclusive nontarnishing finish — are awards that
will always be treasured.

Write us regarding your Award problems

Sole Official Jeweler to Pi Kappa Delta

L. G. Balfour Company

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PRICES OF KEYS—1947

Fob size, with pearls or amethyst.....	\$ 4.25
Lavaliere size, same jewels.....	3.50
Pin attachment with clasp for either of the above, extra.....	1.00
Miniature size, with pin and clasp, same jewels.....	3.00
White gold, to be worn by Special Distinction members only, extra.....	1.00
Also add to the price of each key for handling charges.....	.50
For other jewels add the following amounts to the above prices:	
Rubies, each75
Sapphires, each50
Turquoises, each50
Emeralds, each	1.00
Diamonds, each.....	large, \$10.00, small 8.00
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Price for changing jewels in old keys.....	.50
(Full value is allowed for these special jewels when they are exchanged for new jewels or for a white gold key.)	
Guard chain, 1/10 s.r.g.p.....	.50
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Allowance for the old gold in yellow gold keys exchanged for white gold:	
Fob or lavaliere sizes.....	1.50
Miniature size	1.00
Federal Tax	20%
State Tax	2%

Address all key orders to Dr. Sylvester Toussaint, 1713 Glenmere Blvd., Greeley,
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DEGREES
Fraternity, ruby eye.
Proficiency, amethyst eye.
Honor, emerald eye.
Special Distinction, diamond eye and
white gold, if desired.

Oratory, ruby circle.
Debate, pearl circle.
Instruction, emerald circle.
Honorary, sapphire circle.
Two orders, turquoise circle.
Three orders, diamond circle.

THE FORENSIC

OF PI KAPPA DELTA

SERIES 34

MARCH, 1949

No. 3

OPENING PROGRAM

Sunday, April 10, 1949—7:30 P.M.

Chapel, Bradley Hall

DEDICATION: Alfred Westfall, Colorado A & M College,
Presiding

Music: "Overture from the Suite for Organ," Ralph E. Clewell, Harold
Hardesty, Organist

Invocation: Professor Theodor LeVander, Augustana College, Illinois

Music: "Etude in A Flat, Opus 6, No. 2," by Clair Omar Musser. "Pre-
lude in C Minor," by Chopin, Marcella Bayer, Marimbist. Carolyn
Reid Sisney at the Piano

(The Music Program is presented jointly by the Phi Mu Alpha and the
Sigma Alpha Iota Music Fraternities.)

Tribute to George W. Finley by Dr. Sylvester R. Toussaint, Colorado
State College of Education

"Look at the Past, But Face the Future," Founder Egbert Ray Nichols,
University of Redlands, California

"The Mission of Pi Kappa Delta," Dean Forrest H. Rose, Southeast
Missouri State College

Music: "La Ci Darem La Mano," from "Don Giovanni," Janet Cler
and Robert Parks

BUSINESS MEETING: National President Edward S. Betz,
Presiding

Address of Welcome, President David Blair Owen, Bradley University

Response: President Edward S. Betz

Business of the Convention:

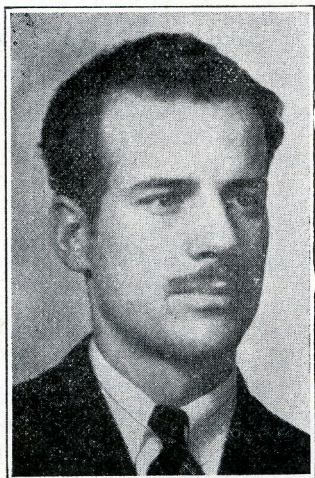
Presentation of Charter to Incoming Chapters, President Edward S.
Betz. (After this the members of the society will stand and repeat
the vow of obligation and allegiance.)

Organization of the Convention

Appointment of Committees

Announcements

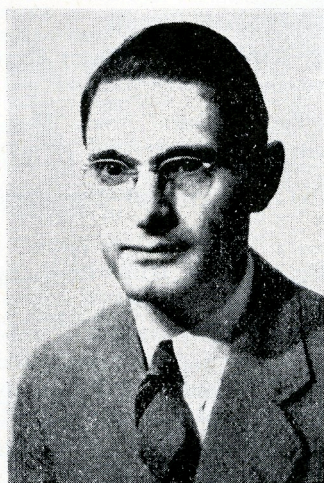
Adjournment

The National Council

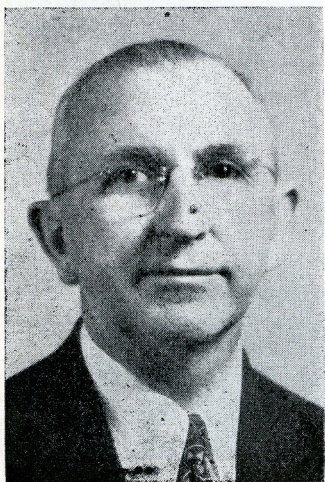
ED. BETZ
President



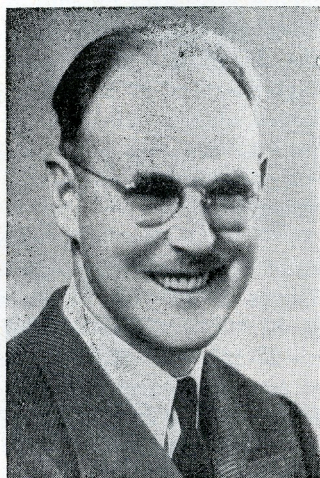
SHEROD COLLINS
Vice President



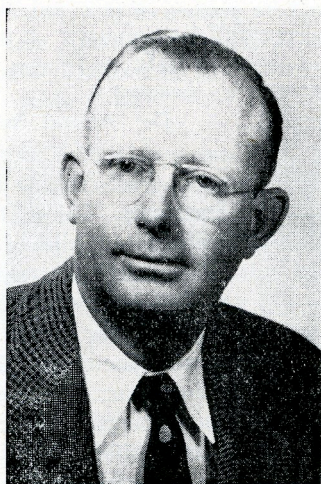
S. R. TOUSSAINT
Secretary-Treasurer

of Pi Kappa Delta

E. O. WOOD



R. D. MAHAFFEY



D. J. NABORS

These men have arranged the Sixteenth National Convention of Pi Kappa Delta.

Early Leaders of Pi Kappa Delta

At the opening session of the Sixteenth National Convention a program has been arranged which should instill in all the delegates a deep appreciation of the high ideals of Pi Kappa Delta and an enlarged understanding of the purposes and personalities that together have given Pi Kappa Delta its characteristic pattern of strength.

Two of the men who both in the early days and later were devoted to Pi Kappa Delta will be on that program: E. R. Nichols, founder and first national president, and Alfred Westfall, former secretary-treasurer, national president, and for 19 years editor of *THE FORENSIC*.

The contributions of E. R. Nichols to Pi Kappa Delta are only in a very small measure shown by the reprint of a portion of his history of Pi Kappa Delta. A mere recital of his achievements can never convey a complete picture of the contributions he has made to forensics through his writings, his organizing, and his teaching of a long list of national winners.



E. R. NICHOLS



ALFRED WESTFALL

Dr. Alfred Westfall, too, although not one of the original founders, contributed much to the basic structure of the fraternity. Elected secretary-treasurer in 1920 he established the policy of printing the record of receipts by chapters, organized the membership files and set up the bookkeeping system. As president for four years and editor of *THE FORENSIC* for nineteen years, he read and proof-read two thousand pages of copy and made up seventy-six issues.

His scholarship is shown in numerous professional articles, short stories and his magnum opus, *American Shakespearean Criticism*.

Pi Kappa Delta is rarely fortunate to have had men like E. R. Nichols and Alfred Westfall as leaders.

*The History of Pi Kappa Delta**

Division One—From The Beginning To The First Convention

By EGBERT RAY NICHOLS,

First National President of Pi Kappa Delta



I. THE PERIOD OF CORRESPONDENCE

A. **Beginnings.** (1) There are ten founders of the national forensic honor society, Pi Kappa Delta. Before me as I write are their names signed in ratification of the first Constitution on a page of typewritten paper now somewhat battered and torn. How did these ten men get the idea of Pi Kappa Delta, how were they brought together in this common purpose, and how did they come to affix their signatures to a constitution establishing such an organization?

The history of Pi Kappa Delta properly begins with the birth and growth of the idea rather than with the documentary evidence of its existence. The first concept, which resulted in the creation of Pi Kappa Delta, was the realization of the need for some reward or honor for orators and debaters in the smaller colleges. Although this idea was present but dormant in the minds of many persons, it came to two of the founders of Pi Kappa Delta—John A. Shields and Egbert Ray Nichols—in a more vigorous way and came to them almost simultaneously. The plan of Pi Kappa Delta was the logical outgrowth of this first concept—a forensic need.

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

In the football season Nichols made a trip to Lawrence College at Appleton, Wisconsin, with a number of debaters who accompanied the football team. These debaters and their new Public Speaking teacher sought out the debaters and Professor F. Wesley Orr, of Lawrence College, and began to exchange notes. Lawrence College had just been admitted to Tau Kappa Alpha and several of the debaters wore their keys. Upon inquiry the Ripon men found out what Tau Kappa Alpha was and intended to be. The Ripon men wanted to be in a forensic honor organization. The Lawrence men said that they would be glad to take them into their chapter. Naturally the Ripon men suggested that they

* Reprinted from THE FORENSIC, March, 1923.

would like to have a chapter of their own. They were met with the response that Tau Kappa Alpha granted but one chapter in a state, that Lawrence had that chapter, and that it was intended that other debaters come in through their chapter. The Ripon men were confronted with a curious anomaly—a state chapter existing as a local chapter. It did not appeal to them. After talking it over, Nichols suggested that a new organization was an obvious need. There was some talk of the possibility of launching a new national organization. The matter rested there for a time.

(2) **First Movement in Kansas.** A few weeks later Shields wrote to Nichols saying that Ottawa was seeking some method of honoring its orators and debaters and asking for suggestions. With the experience at Lawrence in mind, Nichols replied that the thing to do was to form an honor society which could award a key, suggesting that such an organization might be both state and national. Shields, answering that it was a good idea and that he had thought something of the sort was needed, undertook to sound out the other colleges of Kansas when the oratorical association delegates got together. Here again the matter rested for a time.

When the delegates to the Kansas State Prohibition Oratorical Association, the I. P. A., assembled at Manhattan, Kansas, with the Agricultural College as host, Shields found unexpected aid. A student of that college, Edgar A. Vaughn, proposed that they organize an honor society for orators and debaters. Vaughn in speaking of the beginnings of Pi Kappa Delta says:

"The minutes of the Prohibition Oratorical held at Manhattan will show that Shields made a motion to have a committee appointed to the end of creating an honor society for debaters and orators. They will show further that I was made chairman of that committee, that Shields was appointed on it, and that C. J. Boddy, of Kansas Wesleyan, was the third and inactive member, since his college was 'agin fraternity lodges,' as one student expressed it. You know they took considerable time to look us over before they came in. Shields' motion was made after I had conferred with the head of our English department, who said that he thought that there was one already in the field and that he saw no use of another. You will recall that at that time the small colleges had no chance whatever for a chapter in the other society. Well, I called Shields out and introduced myself to him and told him my plan. He asked some questions and made the motion at the close of the afternoon session, whereupon the committee was appointed. The reason that he was selected was that it was K. S. A. C.'s first participation in the Prohibition Contest and I had been told that Shields was the power behind the throne. He proved to be so."

Shields tells the story of these early activities looking towards Pi Kappa Delta, as follows:

"The first definite step taken toward the organization of Pi Kappa Delta was at the State Contest of the Kansas Prohibition Oratorical Asso-

ciation held in Manhattan, Kansas, in the spring of 1912, when Messrs. John A. Shields, of Ottawa University, and E. A. Vaughan, of Kansas Agricultural, were recognized as representatives of that association, without direct responsibility to the organization, to take action in the matter of founding a fraternity which was to have no connection with the Association.

"Already some agitation had been carried on at a number of colleges, and a temporary organization was even formed at Ripon College, Wisconsin. A little later, Messrs. Shields and Vaughan invited Mr. C. J. Boddy, of Kansas Wesleyan University, to join them in their endeavor to organize the fraternity, the matter being informally placed before the Kansas Oratorical Association (Old Line) at its meeting in Winfield, Kansas, in March, 1912. Mr. A. L. Crookham, of Southwestern College, was added to the committee. These gentlemen in due time, with mutual consent of the entire number, were added to the list and joined to the committee of National Founders: Messrs. E. R. Nichols, Ripon College, Wisconsin; H. O. Pritchard, Cotner College, Nebraska; P. C. Somerville, Illinois Wesleyan; J. H. Krenmyre, Iowa Wesleyan; Daniel C. Lockwood, College of Emporia, Kansas, and Frank P. Johnson, Morningside College, Iowa."

(3) **The Wisconsin Organization.** In the meantime Nichols had thought the idea over and hearing from Shields that Kansas was favorable to the proposal to organize an honor society, he called his men together and formed a local honor society for Ripon College. Nichols was appointed to confer with Shields, of Ottawa University, and with representatives of other colleges in the Middle West for the purpose of working up an interstate organization.

(4) **Origin of the Name Pi Kappa Delta.** At a later meeting of the Ripon organization Lowell P. Goodrich reported three names, all of which were suggested by his sister, Grace Goodrich, an accomplished student in Greek. Of the three names, Pi Kappa Delta was chosen as being the superior in euphony and in motto, since it was composed of the initial letters of the phrase "Peitho Kale Dikaia." Thus the honor of naming the new forensic organization soon to become a power in oratorical and debating circles in American college life goes to a college girl just beginning a teaching career. At this meeting of the Ripon men, Arthur J. Martin reported that he and Nichols had drawn a rough sketch of a key and that now that a name had been chosen, he would write the jewelers for key designs. Nichols reported that he had written P. C. Somerville of Illinois Wesleyan, M. M. Maynard of Monmouth College, Illinois, E. C. Griffith of William Jewell College, Missouri, H. O. Pritchard of Cotner College, Nebraska, and Charles A. Marsh of Morningside College, Iowa, and that all favored the idea. He reported that Shields of Ottawa University had written that the Kansas colleges had a definite movement for an organization under way. It was voted that Nichols cooperate with Shields and merge the two movements into one. Maynard, Sutherland and Nichols were appointed to draft a constitution.

B. The Constitution Emerges. The Ripon constitution, largely the work of Nichols, as soon as adopted locally was sent to Shields at Ottawa. Shortly afterward he returned the constitution with suggested changes. The Ripon committee met and went over the suggestions, made a revised copy and sent it to Shields. Shields and his committee (at least one member of his committee, Vaughan) went over this constitution and prepared a third which was submitted to Ripon. The Ripon committee was not satisfied and amended the Kansas product and resubmitted it with a design for the present Pi Kappa Delta key, which had been received from the Edward Roehm fraternity jewelry firm. The end of the college year came and the matter was allowed to go over until the following college year.

Shields and Vaughan met and made out the fourth draft of a constitution and sent it to Ripon. This constitution, amended in a few articles by Nichols—chiefly in the article concerning the key—proved acceptable. Shields and Vaughan accepted the changes in this draft made by Nichols and the final or fifth version was ready to go before a larger group for acceptance.

In writing of this period in the development of Pi Kappa Delta Shields says: "The Constitution was written and re-written by mail over a period of several months, and then when about in shape, Vaughan and I met in my room at Ottawa and shaped her up after a couple of days of work, and it was adopted practically as we wrote it. It has been changed since, but not basically, as you know."

(1) **The Key.** From which men of the three most concerned with the first constitution, Shields, Vaughan and Nichols, this or that idea first came is hard to determine. If brought together today, they would probably not be able to agree upon which one thought of any given idea. A few things are, however, definitely known. The key idea originated with Nichols, but his sketch was considerably altered by the fraternity jeweler who designed the present key. Nichols designed a square key with a jewel in each corner and an eye in the center. Two jewelers followed his idea almost literally and submitted prices which the Ripon men considered entirely too high. The Roehm company foresaw this difficulty and sent three different designs, one of them pear shaped with two jewels. They explained that they could do with two jewels anything that was required in the explanations sent them. Nichols had in mind indicating on the key a difference to designate orators, debaters and instructors, and what they had accomplished. The economy of the Roehm idea appealed and the Ripon men immediately voted to adopt the design which is now used as the insignia of the order. The Kansas men agreed readily to the key design and ideas, and Nichols wrote the final version of the article on the key which has come down in the constitution.

Key number one was ordered by E. A. Vaughan. In all about 121 keys were ordered between January, 1913, and January, 1916, when Shields turned his office over to Roy Painter, of Washburn College.

(2) **The Degrees.** The name, we have already seen, was submitted by the Ripon men. From Kansas, however, came the idea of making degrees as well as orders in the new society. Shields and Vaughan were both Masons and the idea of having degrees and orders to correspond with the jewelings of the key occurred to them as appropriate. And, by the way, a Mason must have designed the Pi Kappa Delta key. After the degree idea came the suggestion from one of the three that the organization should have local, state, interstate, and national organization to correspond with the four degrees.

Shields, who had a genius for constitutional details, was responsible for the phrasing and the outlining, or order, of most of the document that was finally accepted. The contributions made by Vaughan were also valuable. In Shields, Vaughan and Nichols three born organizers met and put their labors together. Vaughan was the more imaginative of the three. He caught the vision of the possibilities and the future of the organization more than the other two. His mind was full of suggestions of possibilities and he soared immediately into enthusiasm. Shields kept his feet firmly on the ground and reduced things to a semblance of orderly sections and articles. He proved himself a good critic several times. Nichols had a better sense of the essentials of the organization and the things necessary to make it appeal to the colleges it was intended to attract. Above all, he sought a workable document representing an organization which was to bestow an honorary key on orators and debaters and coaches, and he wished to show by jewelings of the key the distinctions each individual had achieved. He felt that this was practical. In the end they were all satisfied, and their combined labor produced an organization which not one of them working alone could have conceived.

C. **Founding the Order.** As the constitution neared completion, the method of launching it came up for consideration. Nichols proposed that local chapters such as the one at Ripon be organized and the constitution be sent them. Shields felt that the organization must not be created by the association of local chapters, as the local chapter was to be the lowest degree in the proposed society. He countered with the idea of a group of National Founders who should be members of the highest degree, proposing to work from them downward to state and local chapters. His idea prevailed. Nichols saw the possibilities of this idea immediately and suggested that the interstate step or province organization be added to the scheme. In this way the original idea of three degrees was broadened into four.

(1) **The First Council.** Too much credit cannot be given Shields for the tactful way in which he molded all the suggestions into an acceptable document and then nominated, elected and installed the first set of officers. He did it—all alone—by himself. In other words, the secretary cast the ballot for the officers and they were elected. The rest followed his suggestions and took their places accordingly. Nichols and Vaughan, when they met, for the first time, at the first convention at Washburn College, in 1916, had a good laugh over it. None of the rest of the Founders ever objected; and the wisdom of Shields' disposition of the offices was soon apparent, for the men who had done the most to bring Pi Kappa Delta into being were the ones most likely to carry it into a state of activity. According to Shields' disposition, Nichols became the first President; Vaughan, the Vice-President and Chairman of the Charter Committee; Shields himself acted as Secretary-Treasurer, and J. H. Krenmyre, of Iowa Wesleyan, was chosen Historian. Crookham, of Southwestern, was put on the Charter Committee, as was also P. C. Somerville, of Illinois Wesleyan.

(2) **The Ten National Founders.** The Kansas group included Shields, Vaughan, Boddy and Crookham when the constitution was finished. With Nichols added, there was a group of five. Shields proposed to raise the group to ten or twelve National Founders. He suggested Krenmyre and Johnson from Iowa and another Kansas representative, Daniel C. Lockwood, of Emporia. Nichols wrote suggesting H. O. Pritchard, of Cotner, and P. C. Somerville, of Illinois Wesleyan, M. M. Maynard, of Monmouth, E. C. Griffith, of William Jewell College, and Charles A. Marsh, of Morningside College. A glance at the plate carrying the signatures of the National Founders shows that places for Monmouth and William Jewell are blank. March's place was taken by Johnson, one of his students who at that time had made an enviable record in college oratory.

(3) **Matters of Founding the Order.** It was the idea, of course, that each founder was to bring in his college as a local chapter; but it was some time before the college represented by each of the ten founders entered Pi Kappa Delta. At present, however, they all maintain active chapters. It was January, 1913, before the constitution was submitted and signed by the ten National Founders and the national organization was ready to accept applications for the establishment of local chapters. The date of the founding of Pi Kappa Delta is always given as January, 1913, because the first chapter was granted at that time, soon after the constitution was signed.

D. The First Chapter. Naturally it was expected that Ripon College, which had a local chapter already organized, would enter the national

organization first. This would have been the case, but the Ripon group found themselves held up by the non-fraternity attitude of the college as soon as their application for permission to join the national organization went before the faculty of the institution. The local chapter was obliged to petition the college board for permission to proceed and this petition could not be acted upon until the meeting of the Board of Trustees in June. The Ripon group was consequently obliged to mark time.

Immediately upon the final approval of the constitution, Shields called together a group of eligible students at Ottawa and organized a local and placed a petition from them for a charter before the National Council as soon as possible. Shields was so anxious to secure the first chapter that he did not wait to gather up all the eligible students at Ottawa, but signed up four besides himself, thus making the legal limit of five. The Council granted the petition and chartered the group as Kansas Alpha. The men composing the Kansas Alpha charter membership are: John A. Shields, Leland H. Jenks, Jesse Elder, Charles T. Battin, and Samuel Marsh. To the best of my recollection this chapter (Number One) was granted its charter about the 20th of January, 1913.

E. The Early Chapters. The third local chapter to be organized and the second to qualify under the constitution was that at Iowa Wesleyan, organized by J. H. Krenmyre, first National Historian. The next to qualify was that of Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas, brought in through the activity of Shields, who met and interested C. Benjamin Franklin, the key man at that college. The fourth chapter to qualify was another brought in by Shields through his acquaintance with orators of the I. P. A. Six members of Nebraska Wesleyan, including the coach, E. H. Wells, applied for a charter and thus Nebraska was entered. At the end of the college year the newly organized honor society had four chartered local groups and two other groups almost in the fold—Ripon College and Morningside College. Frank P. Johnson, National Founder, had a group of seven at Morningside ready to enter; but soon after he left the college and the embryo chapter died. The Ripon group was successful in its petition to the Board of Trustees of the college in June and subsequently entered the national organization.

In addition to the local chapters mentioned, one state chapter, Kansas, had been organized with Ottawa and Washburn chapters as members. C. Benjamin Franklin, of Washburn, was elected president of this organization.

F. Difficulties and Early Struggles. (1) The ten National Founders did not all bring in chapters. This was the first disappointment that the organizers encountered. The anti-fraternity sentiment at various colleges proved a serious obstacle as we have already seen. Next came the lack of

responsible local leaders at various chapters, such as the coach, a natural leader, might furnish. At the first of May, 1913, Nichols found his health seriously threatened and was advised to seek a milder climate. At this time he was about to bring in several chapters through correspondence with the coaches, but was obliged to drop everything and was soon on the way to Southern California. On the way he stopped at Lincoln, Nebraska, to visit the chapter at Nebraska Wesleyan, and went to Bethany, a suburb of Lincoln, to visit H. O. Pritchard, National Founder, and to examine the Cotner situation. The group at Cotner, although desirous of entering the order, felt that they could not afford to do so. In the fall of 1914, P. C. Somerville, of Illinois Wesleyan, brought in the sixth chapter (Ripon being numbered fifth), and one more National Founder made good. As soon as he arrived in California, Nichols took steps to interest Occidental College.

(2) **The Kansas State Agricultural College Chapter.** Early in 1914, E. A. Vaughan had the Kansas State College chapter ready. A difficulty arose here. The first constitution provided that the state chapter had jurisdiction over all locals and Kansas had a state chapter. Some of the members of the Washburn chapter were opposed to the admission of K. S. A. C. on the ground that it was not in the same class forensically as Ottawa and Washburn. In consequence of this the state chapter refused to give K. S. A. C. a charter. After considerable correspondence the affair was settled amicably.

(3) **Other Chapters of 1914.** Central College, Pella, Iowa, was the eighth charter granted. The college was soon sold and the chapter died after a brief existence. The ninth chapter was installed at the University of Redlands in the spring of 1914. Nichols had begun work at Redlands the fall before, having decided to spend the winter in California. He now decided to stay another year and resigned his position at Ripon College. The Redlands chapter was the natural result of his decision to stay in California.

With Redlands entering Pi Kappa Delta, Occidental became interested. The debate manager, Paul B. Steinorf, after consultation with Nichols, got together a group of twelve and petitioned for a charter. The end of the college year came before the chapter was installed, and later it developed that the chapter had been organized without the consent of the faculty and hence was not permitted to continue its connection with the national organization. Thus at the end of 1914 Pi Kappa Delta found itself composed of ten chapters and these were but loosely bound together.

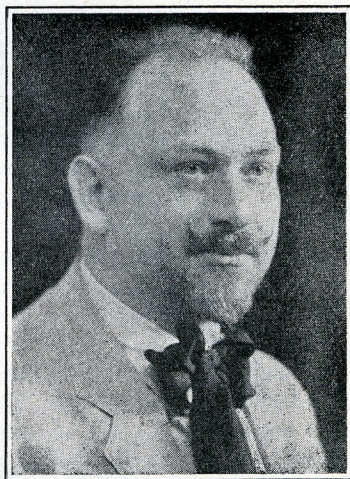
G. **Rocks Ahead.** With the order at this stage in its development Shields found it difficult to get membership fees from the original chapters and reports of new members initiated. The whole organization seemed

to be lagging and was pervaded with a doubtful air. Correspondence from the National officers was not proving an efficient means of holding the interest in the movement that had appeared at first. Nichols and Shields both realized that something had to be done. The order was not growing; in fact it was losing the chapters that it had been able to interest. Nichols proposed that a publication be sent out if enough money could be obtained. Here, at last, came the one big difficulty which was to make all the previous troubles look infinitesimal. How were they to get enough money to put out a magazine? Would it arouse the waning interest? Would it put life into the languishing order?

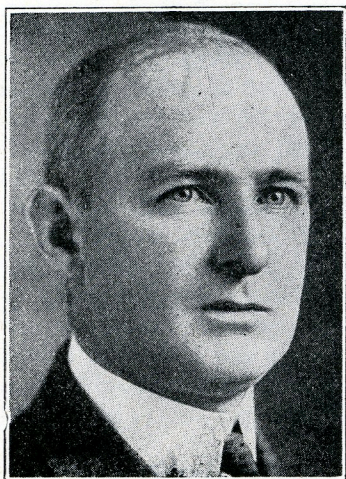
At the beginning of the new college year things looked bad for the future of Pi Kappa Delta. A new source of consternation appeared. The Washburn chapter decided that Pi Kappa Delta was going to die and wrote that important piece of news to E. A. Vaughan. Vaughan wrote a scarehead to Nichols, and Nichols asked Shields to count the cash again. The Nebraska Wesleyan chapter and the Iowa Wesleyan chapter both lost interest and became inactive. Vaughan, Shields, and Nichols decided that the situation was so critical that a magazine must be published whether there was money enough or not. Shields felt that the publication would help him in the demand for dues. Nichols began to prepare the copy. With affairs at this stage the National Council received a bit of encouragement. The Colorado Agricultural College applied for a charter. It was granted with alacrity. Alfred Westfall, the organizer of this chapter, was known personally to Shields and Nichols as an old debater of Park College whom they had combated unsuccessfully back in 1910 and 1911. The coming of this chapter in January, 1915, insured more money and enabled the Council to take the risk of issuing a publication. The first or correspondence era of Pi Kappa Delta was past.

Past Presidents of Pi Kappa Delta

W. H. VEATCH



GEORGE PFLAUM



DANA HOPKINS



GEORGE McCARTY