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Zeta—Parsons College, Fairfield.
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Theta—Coe College, Cedar Rapids.
Iota—Western Union College, Le Mars.
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Mu—Drake University, Des Moines.
Nu—William Penn College, Oskaloosa.
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Delta—Morningside College, Sioux City.
Epsilon—Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware.
Zeta—Ohio State Teachers College, Columbus.
Eta—O movement State College of Science, Chillicothe.
Theta—Ohio University, Athens.
Chi—Purdue University, West Lafayette.
Psi—Purdue University, Fort Wayne.
Omega—Randolph-Macon College, Lynchburg, Va.
Rho—Riverside College, California.

g—Rutgers University, New Brunswick.
Delta—Shurtleff College, Alton, Ill.
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Epsilon—St. Mary's College, Indiana.
Zeta—St. Andrews College, Kansas.
Theta—St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.
Chi—St. Mary's College, Indiana.
Psi—St. Paul's College, Virginia.
Omega—Stanford University, California.
Rho—St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn.

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Delta—University of Akron, Akron.
Epsilon—Otterbein College, Westerville.
Zeta—Marietta College, Marietta.
Theta—Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green.

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Beta—University of Tulsa, Tulsa.
Gamma—Oklahoma Baptist University, Shawnee.
Delta—Southwestern State College, Altus.
Epsilon—Oklahoma City University, Oklahoma City.
Zeta—Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.
Eta—East Central State College, Ada.
Theta—Southern State College, Durant.
Iota—Central State College, Edmond.

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Epsilon—The Citadel, Charleston.
Zeta—University of South Carolina, Columbia.

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

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Alpha—Maryville College, Maryville.
Beta—Tusculum College, Greeneville.
Gamma—State Teachers College, Johnson City.
Delta—Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville.

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Alpha—Southwestern University, Georgetown.
Beta—Trinity University, San Antonio.
Gamma—E. Texas S. T. C., Commerce.
Delta—East Texas State College, Tyler.
Epsilon—Presentation College, Brownwood.
Psi—Mary Hardin-Baylor, Belton.
Omega—Texas Christian University, Ft. Worth.
Rho—North Texas State C. T., Denton.
Omega—Tarleton College, Ft. Worth.
Gamma—Texas A & M, College Station.
Delta—Whitworth College, Spokane.

**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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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
(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
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.

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

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 beginning 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 ‘again 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 jewel ing 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 labs 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 jewel ing 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 chap-
ter, 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
PAST PRESIDENTS

Egbert Ray Nichols, 1916-18
John R. McArthur, 1918-22
Charles S. Marsh, 1922-24
Alfred Westfall, 1924-28
W. H. Veatch, 1928-30
George Pflaum, 1930-32
Dana Hopkins, 1932-34
George McCarty, 1934-36
Sylvester Toussaint, 1936-38
Forrest H. Rose, 1938-40
William V. O'Connell, 1940-42
Glenn Capp, 1942*
Martin Holcomb, 1942-45

* Resigned to enter Army Air Corps
From Directors of Forensics to Deans

Two members of Pi Kappa Delta who have excelled in coaching debaters and orators hold responsible positions as Deans of Colleges.

Carl A. Dallinger, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts of Dubuque University, graduated from Park College where he took a major in speech. He participated in inter-collegiate debate in his junior and senior years and was active in oratory. During his junior year, his colleague and he won second place in debate at the Missouri Province Forensic Tournament held at Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, the spring of 1933. In his senior year, he won first place in the Missouri Collegiate Oratorical Contest. He won third place in the finals of the Inter-State Oratorical Contest that year. During that year also, he won first place in the Peace Oratorical Contest in Missouri.

He served on the faculty of Park from September, 1934, to September, 1946, first as an instructor in the Department of Speech, and finally as Head of the department from 1942-1946. He went to Dubuque in September, 1946, as Head of the Department of Speech. In June, 1947, he was appointed Dean of the College of Liberal Arts.

He collaborated with Miss Elaine Pagel in the writing of the chapter on Charles Sumner which is included in the two volumes, "The History and Criticism of American Public Address," edited by William Brigance.

Dr. Forrest H. Rose, former National President of Pi Kappa Delta, was elected Dean of Southeast Missouri State College in 1945. In response to the editor's request for information, Dean Rose replied with characteristic modesty, brevity, and wit:
February 23, 1949.

The last two months have been filled with feverish activity as the many gears of the convention machinery have begun to mesh. The direction of a national convention for Pi Kappa Delta is nearly an education in itself. It is difficult to appreciate the ramification of the problem until one has experienced it. Normally our conventions have been planned over a period of about a year. Of course, this year much pre-planning had taken place but the late change in the place of the convention has crowded much of the activity into the first three months of the year.

There were some who responded to our letter of inquiry with the comment that "We had better postpone the convention until 1950." Our decision not to postpone the convention has so far been justified by the magnificent cooperation which is everywhere in evidence. The Administration and Speech staff at Bradley University have gone all out to meet the emergency. They have made their facilities available to us on what might be termed a "moment's notice." Even before the convention begins


"Two years on debate squad at Ohio Wesleyan. Participated in two debates: Lost to Penn. State; won from Occidental. Wouldn’t consider having a debater on my squad as poor as I was.

"Directed debate and taught in high school two years. Teams lost every debate.

"College experience includes two years at Kansas Wesleyan University, Salina, Kansas; three years at Park College, Parkville, Missouri; eighteen years at Southeast Missouri State College. (Gosh, has it been that long!)

"Best team I ever had? Women of 1935; they lost only two debates all season and won six cups. Men? I can’t decide. As an entire group, I guess the men of 1942 would draw the nod, although I’ve had individual teams that were equally good.

"Elected Dean here December, 1945. Am teaching one class a term and fumbling with debate. Job is varied, including some of the work usually done by a Registrar, getting out catalog materials, making up schedules, making credit studies, and everything else for which no one else can be found. My office is a three-ring circus. Thank goodness my secretaries have all been good ring-masters."
we should appreciate the debt that we owe President Owen and Dr. Mawhinney. As local chairman, Dr. Mawhinney has made tremendous progress in the planning of the convention and we are assured that the "'49-er" at Peoria will measure up to the high standard of previous Pi Kappa Delta national conventions.

Because of the local situation we have been forced to close the convention on Thursday. Facilities which we need for the banquet will not be available to us on Thursday evening or Friday. This will force us to crowd our schedule somewhat but probably not so much as to be disagreeable. Some of you at the 1947 convention urged consideration of a shorter convention. We will have an opportunity this year to make some comparisons with previous conventions. The convention will officially open Sunday night with a service followed by the opening meeting. We hope that all of you will plan to be in Peoria Sunday afternoon so that you will be able to obtain your housing and be free to join with us all in opening the convention.

We urge you to complete your registration and your housing reservations as promptly as possible. The office of the secretary is responsible for much of the detail of the convention. It will function much more efficiently if your registration and reservations are completed at an early date.

As always the student stunt night will be an interesting feature of the convention. Survey the talent on your squad and come prepared to add your bit to the evening's fun. The Province of Illinois and Bradley University are planning a dance following the program. This should be one of the highlights of the convention.

As one approaches the end of the planning period two thoughts are uppermost in his mind. First, will the convention come off as we expect it to? There is every evidence that the 1949 convention will rank with the best and because of the central location may be the largest ever held by Pi Kappa Delta. The second question—is it worth while? Can the time and effort spent on the national convention and tournament be justified? Although one may raise this question at times before a convention gets under way, he rarely does after the hundreds of Pi Kappa Deltans who represent all parts of the United States gather in convention. You student delegates will take back to your campus values from this convention which are indefinable.

In the many letters which I have written during the past year one phrase has been frequently repeated and I feel that this is the place to use it for the last time in 1949—I will be looking forward to seeing you in Peoria.

EDWARD S. BETZ,
National President.
Latest chapters to be granted are the Washington Epsilon at Pacific Lutheran College, Parkland, Washington and Idaho Gamma at Idaho State College, Pocatello. Both will be installed before convention time and will be present to receive charters at Peoria.

We will bring a supply of application blanks, Forms A and B, constitutions, key order forms and ritual booklets to the convention. Chapter presidents and sponsors should check on their supply needs for spring membership additions and initiation ceremonies and stock up at Peoria. We do not have supplies to waste so do not ask for what you do not need.

Each debate team should bring a set of time cards to the convention. For Bradley University or Pi Kappa Delta to supply the entire tournament would be quite an expense. It becomes a simple matter if each team makes its own set and brings it to Peoria.

We are looking forward to meeting at the registration desk in Bradley Hall all of you with whom we have been corresponding during these past months. We hope to be set up to take care of you on Saturday and it will help if you can register as soon as possible. You won’t have to wait and we won’t be so rushed. So—on to Peoria! We’ll see you there.
Berea, Ohio—Dr. John Lowden Knight, 33-year-old chancellor of Nebraska Wesleyan University, will become president of Baldwin-Wallace College in June.

He holds a Bachelor of Sacred Theology and a Master of Arts degree from Boston University, as well as an additional Master’s in Arts from Vanderbilt University. In 1947 Dr. Knight was awarded the Honorary Doctor of Divinity at Kansas Wesleyan University.

Chancellor of the Nebraska university for three years, Dr. Knight previously was professor and assistant to the president at Willamette University, Salem, Oregon.

The young administrator also has served as minister of Lake Shore Park Methodist church, Lynn, Mass., and as pastor of the Bellevue, Tenn., Methodist church. One summer he was visiting professor at Iliff School of Theology, Denver, Colorado.

Contributor of numerous periodical articles on education and religion, and a frequent speaker and lecturer, Dr. Knight holds memberships in Phi Kappa Phi, Phi Delta Kappa, Pi Gamma Mu and Pi Kappa Delta fraternities.
As a college freshman, I attended the 1924 convention held in Peoria, Illinois. Unaccompanied by a coach or a fellow student, green and somewhat lonely, I changed to sit at one of the luncheons with Alfred Westfall and George Finley. Neither ever remembered it. But their kindness, interest and encouragement introduced me to the fraternal spirit of Pi Kappa Delta. In later conventions the personal warmth and friendliness of the H. Dana Hopkin’s, the George Pflaum’s, the Glenn Capp’s, the “Syl” Toussaint’s, the Bill O’Connell’s have, according to many reports, lightened the discouragement of defeated contestants, while their sense of balance has moderated the exaltation of the winners. To them, winning, although worth striving for, was secondary. Foremost to the great teachers in Pi Kappa Delta has been the friendly striving, the good natured competition and the clash of skill, and the opportunity for growing and for maturing.

Let us hope that at the Sixteenth National Convention, the friendliness, the cooperativeness and the fraternal feelings will more than balance the competitiveness and the will to win.
Chapter News

Colorado

After spending 1947-1948 as visiting professor at the University of Missouri in the field of Elizabethan literature, Dr. Alfred Westfall has resumed his duties at Colorado A & M College, where he is Head of Department of English and Modern Languages.

Students of Colorado A & M College have participated in two fall tournaments. During November 3-7, a group attended the annual tournament of the Rocky Mountain Forensic League at Logan, Utah, with events in conventional debate, radio speaking, extempore, oratory, after-dinner speaking, and British style debate. Similar events were participated in at a tournament sponsored by the University of Colorado on November 19th and 20th. On the campus, Aggie speakers held a pre-election political forum in which the case of the various presidential candidates were presented. This program was broadcast by the local station KCOL. The local chapter of Pi Kappa Delta is sponsoring three college-wise intramural contests in January and February. These contests will feature oratory, extempore, and oral interpretation.

Roy C. Nelson, former debate coach at Colorado University, succeeded Frank Davis as Director of Speech at Colorado A & M College in September. Mr. Davis is in charge of speech at Alabama Polytechnic, Auburn, Alabama.

Florida

Florida Gamma chapter once more sponsored, January 13th through January 15th, the annual University of Miami Intercollegiate Debate Tournament. Schools competing included Chicago, West Point, South Carolina, Georgia, Stetson, Florida, and Miami.

The finalists were the Chicago affirmative and the Florida negative and Chicago won the tournament championship by unanimous decision of the three judges. The winning speakers were Al Policoff and Dave Ladd and the losing finalists for Florida were Phil Anderson and Walter Apfelbaum. The runners-up were Fred Routh and Warren Holmes, Miami affirmative team, which rang up the same won and lost record as the victorious Chicagoans but lost out to them on points.

Entertainment of the visitors included a special performance of "Medea" in the University's famous Box Theatre. Pi Kaps bought the entire house for their visitors and their dates. Next morning the guests were taken to Mathewson Hammock Beach where many of them enjoyed their first mid-winter swim in the ocean.
The tournament closed on Saturday night with a banquet in the new Student Club on the shores of the beautiful campus lake. Trophies were awarded to the finalists and the winners and keys were presented to all contestants as souvenirs of their visit to Miami. The tournament officially ended with dancing in the outdoor patio under a full Miami moon.

Illinois

Forensic teams representing Augustana College, Bradley University, and Principia College headed the list of winners in the 17th annual I. S. N. U. Forensic Tournament. Three hundred forty students representing thirty-six midwest colleges and universities participated in the three divisions of debate, discussion and original oratory.

Augustana College retained for the third straight year the highly prized championship crown in the “direct clash” debates. In the men’s division, the Rock Islanders took all six of their debates. Don Ferguson and Wilbur Johnson, who represented I. S. N. U. in this division, were victorious in three of six contests.

The Augustana women’s team also won in this section, edging out I. S. N. U.’s Muriel Gresham and Evelyn Reed. Although both groups won five out of six rounds, Augustana got the decision because they had only one bye, whereas the host team had two. I. S. N. U.’s only loss in this event was to Augustana. DeKalb finished third in the championship clashes.

Top honors for experienced debaters went to Purdue University and St. Olaf College of Northfield, Minnesota, each of whom had two unbeaten teams in the six rounds. An I. S. N. U. team made up of Audrey Grupe and Ethel Frederiksen won five out of six rounds in this division. Elon and Marvin Kleinau won four out of six debates, Russ Bankert and Bill Murray were victorious in three of four rounds, and Don McConkey and Cal Moore salvaged one win out of six contests with strong opposition.

Of 111 students from twenty colleges who entered the three rounds of discussion, only four participants were awarded superior ranks. Three Bradley students, Vince and Margaret Miller and Bill McBride, topped the list. Among the thirteen students who were rated excellent were two I. S. N. U. students, Russ Bankert and Cal Moore.

Sixteen schools entered thirty-three students in the original oratory section of the tournament. Mary Lou Hatfield was I. S. N. U.’s entry.

Dr. F. L. D. Holmes, head of the speech department, took time out from computing the results on Saturday afternoon to express sincere appreciation to faculty members who served as judges and special appreciation to students who served as time-keepers and room sponsors.
Augustana College won third place in the Grand Western Debate Tournament sponsored by the School of Speech of Northwestern University. Roger Nebergall and Robert Sward on the affirmative and Dale Holmgrain and Charles Luidberg on the negative were Augustana’s representatives.

Dorothy Ann Koch of Augustana won first place in the women’s division of the Illinois Intercollegiate oratorical contest. Roger Fritz of Monmouth College won the men’s division.

Northern Illinois State Teacher College tied for third place in the Grand Western Tournament at Northwestern. James Koeller, Paul Donnelly, Art Piepenbruick, and Don Nelson represented Northern.

The Illinois Pi chapter of Pi Kappa Delta and the Kiwanis Club of DeKalb jointly sponsored the 17th Annual George Strawn Discussion Contest. Approximately thirty students participated in three rounds of discussion held one week apart in October. At the conclusion of the three preliminary rounds the four highest ranking speakers in women’s discussion competed in the women’s finals and the four highest ranking men discussants participated in the men’s final contest. The grand semi-final and final contests for the combined men’s and women’s contest were held before the assemblies of the student body of the college. The question discussed in the contest was, “What should be the policy of the American colleges toward increased enrollment?” The four grand finalists also spoke before the DeKalb Kiwanis Club early in November.

The Northern Illinois State Teachers College’s men debaters opened their season December 1 with three non-decision debates with Northwestern University at Evanstown, Illinois. The initial debates of the season for the women debaters took place at a triangular non-decision debate at the University of Illinois, Urbana, with the University of Illinois, Eastern Illinois State College, and Northern Illinois State Teachers College participating. Three teams each had two debates in this meet. The national proposition dealing with federal aid to education was used in all the debates.

Twenty-seven student speakers will represent the Northern Illinois State Teachers College in the annual invitational debate tournament at Illinois State Normal University, January 14th and 15th. N. I. S. T. C.’s representatives include twenty debaters on ten teams; seven orators, six of whom will participate in oratory only, and fifteen entrants in discussion, one of whom will participate in discussion only. This large squad of student speakers prepared for participation in the tournament under the direction of Paul Crawford, director of forensics, assisted by Dr. Laura Crowell, also of the speech department of N. I. S. T. C.

On Saturday, January 29th, N. I. S. T. C. was host to its golden anniversary invitational intercollegiate debate tournament at DeKalb. Four
rounds of debate were held in each of four divisions; the championship division for men, the championship division for women, division one for upper classmen not in the championship divisions, and a freshman and sophomore novice division. In division one Northwestern University of Illinois at Navy Pier and Northern Illinois placed in that order. Wheaton won first in the women's division, and Northern Illinois won first in the freshman-sophomore division.

Iowa

With the initiation of five students into the degree of Fraternity on February 3, 1948, Iowa Eta located at Upper Iowa University, Fayette, Iowa, resumed its activity following a lapse during the war years. Dr. W. C. Mongold was assisted with the initiation by Miss Ivadell Brause, speech instructor, Miss Florence Hotchkin, degree of Fraternity 1927, college Bursar, and Mrs. Margaret Jayne Collett, charter member and founder of the Iowa Eta. Martha (Dunagan) Williams, debate coach, was received into the Iowa Eta from Dakota Wesleyan's chapter, South Dakota Alpha. Following the initiation, the chapter and its guests adjourned to the home of Miss Hotchkin for an oyster stew and social hour.

With the exception of Robert Zerkin, Bronx, New York, and Henry Craley, Red Lion, Pennsylvania, all of last year's members have returned for an active year of speech work. The officers for this year include:
President, Eugene Galligan, Flushing, Long Island, New York
Vice-President, Barbara Kelly, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Secretary-Treasurer, Richard Shimeall, LaPorte City, Iowa
Reporter, John Cazanas, Mason City, Iowa
Business Manager, John T. Kelly, Brooklyn, New York

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Kelly were initiated as active members, and President V. T. Smith and Miss Grace Meyer, Dean of Women, were initiated as honorary members just prior to the annual spring banquet in May.

With the tripling of the speech squad this year, the current season started off with a jolt when our representative returned from Bradley University Tourney with four excellents in debate and discussion. Thirteen members of the squad took part in the Iowa State Teacher's Tourney in December. Ten members of the squad will participate in the Eau Claire tourney in February. Recently members of the squad participated in a radio discussion. These activities have enabled the following to be elected as pledges for the spring initiation:
William Bock, Junior, Chicago, Illinois
Robert Andrews, Senior, Chicago, Illinois
Earl Thompson, Sophomore, Wadena, Iowa
Robert Livingston, Senior, Fayette, Iowa
Robert Parmenter, Senior, Huntington, Long Island, New York

The announcement of these elections was made at a special Pi Kappa Delta assembly which presented the trials and tribulations of speech preparation.

Louisiana

Two Southwestern Louisiana Institute debate teams were declared co-champions of the women’s division at the Millsaps College “warmup” debate tournament which was conducted at Jackson, Mississippi.

Nineteen colleges and universities representing nine southern states were represented at the tournament.

The six teams were composed of Merita Dou- dngue, Lucille Magnon, Marguerite Richard, all of Lafayette, and Jackie Todd, Lake Arthur. The Southwestern women won the championship by defeating teams from Louisiana State University, the University of Alabama, the University of Mississippi, Georgetown College of Kentucky, North Georgia College, Southeastern State College of Oklahoma, Ouachita College of Arkansas, and Millsaps College.

Both Southwestern teams defeated their opponents in the semi-final round to be declared co-champions and to win both the first place and the second place trophies.

The men’s division championship was won by a team representing the University of Alabama, which was coached by Miss Annabel Dunham, a former Southwestern star debater of 1943. Junior division championship went to Ouachita College.

Jack Watson and Raymond Zagone, both of Lafayette, won five of their six debates in the men’s division, before dropping the quarter final round to the University of Florida by a two-one decision of the judges.

Southeastern was represented at the tournament by six teams; the groups survived the preliminary rounds by winning seventeen and losing seven debates. During the two-day meeting, Southwestern won twenty-six debates and lost eleven.

Marguerite Richard was the only woman speaker of the twenty-six
men and women speakers to advance to the finals of the extemporaneous speaking contest.

"It seemed to be an unusual victory for Southwestern," Roy D. Murphy, debate coach, said upon returning to Lafayette. Two teams from the same institution rarely share the championship of a single division as did the SIL teams. It is also unusual for all of an institution's teams to advance to the elimination rounds of every division as did Southwestern's. Furthermore, the fact that two of the three division championships were won by an institution's debaters and by debaters who were coached by a former debater of the same institution may never have happened before in the history of intercollegiate forensics."

**Mississippi**

Dr. E. S. Wallace, director of the "Warm-Up" Debate Tournament, Millsaps College, Jackson, Mississippi, reports as follows: A total of sixty-six teams representing seventeen colleges and universities in nine states participated in the debate tournament, and one additional school was represented in the individual contests in oratory and extemporaneous speech. This is as large as any tournament we have had, and the quality of debating this year was unusually high.

The University of Alabama team composed of Tarver Roundtree and Oscar Newton took top honors in the men's division, defeating Collin Bowen and Jack Carter of South Oklahoma State College, Durant, in the finals. In the women's division two teams from Southwestern Louisiana Institute defeated two teams from Ouachita in the semi-finals and thus took home both cups. The junior division was won by Stockstill and Hooker of Ouachita with a four-one decision over Mississippi College in the finals. All three of the winning teams were undefeated throughout the tournament. This is the second consecutive year in which Newton and Roundtree have won.

Of the 164 debates held during the tournament, eighty-six were won by the affirmative and seventy-eight by the negative. There was a total of 127 affirmative ballots and 113 negative. The votes were exactly even in the preliminary rounds of the men's and junior divisions, while the negative had a slight edge in the women's division.

On the basis of judge's ratings, the highest average in the men's division was received by Jack Carter of Durant, with Oscar Newton of Alabama a close second. In the women's division Martha Jo Bush of L. S. U. had the highest average with Marguerite Richard of S. L. I. second. In the junior division, Hooker and Stockstill of Ouachita were first and second, respectively. Thirty debaters in the men's division, eighteen in the women's division and seventeen in the junior division received ratings averaging B or better.
In the contest in oratory Robert Hamlin of David Lipscomb was first and Tarver Roundtree of Alabama second. Jack Carter and Evelyn Nobles of Durant tied for third. Other finalists were Dorothy Jean Lipham of Millsaps, D. M. Maples of Mississippi, and Lyle Eveans of L.S.U.

Jack Carter received the unanimous vote of the judges as first place winner in extemporaneous speech. Charles Crouch of David Lipscomb was second and Jordan Bittel of Florida third. Other finalists were Jerry Boone of Mississippi, Marguerite Richard of S. L. I., Walt Apfelbaum of Florida, Bennie Moore of Mississippi College and George Gulley of Mississippi.

Nebraska

Bob Kully and Leonard Wilson of Hastings College tied with Ernest Marsh and Tom Jones also of Hastings for first place in the junior division of the Southwestern Debate Tournament held in Winfield, Kansas. Walter Stromer and Dwight Cramer of Hastings won second in the senior division.

Ohio

Bob Mallas, Bowling Green’s “Mr. Debater” Award winner last year, is Eta chapter’s president for the year. Bob enrolled in a debate class last year by mistake but decided to “stick it out” and became an outstanding debater. In judged debates, Bob had a record of twenty-nine debates won and six lost and helped to win two tournaments and tied for second in two others. Other officers are David Cox, vice-president; Mary Kinney, secretary.

In December Bowling Green debaters tied for first in Division A and Division B at a tournament at Otterbein College. The tie in A division was with Denison and in B with Otterbein.

The Great Lakes Area Debate Tournament was held at Bowling Green on January 7 and 8, 1949. Forty-two teams from seven states competed in debate and oratory. Five rounds of preliminary debates were scheduled with eight teams picked for an elimination series. Those schools were Georgetown, Augustana, Northwestern (2), Illinois at Chicago, Depauw, Otterbein, and Bowling Green. Northwestern was awarded the championship trophy by winning over Illinois-Chicago in the finals.

James Cleary of Marquette, won in oratory. Frank Breisch of Wheaton was second and Joseph Neath of Denison was third.

All contestants and coaches were housed free of charge on the Bowling Green campus Friday evening.
Tennessee

The Delta chapter of Pi Kappa Delta at Tennessee Polytechnic Institute has been active this year. Our newly elected officers are Edwin Beau, president; Robert Brown, vice-president; Paul Kelley, secretary; Cordell Sloan, treasurer, and Joe Lena Collins, corresponding secretary.

Tennessee Tech participated in the discussion tournament held at the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, in November. Tech sent six representatives and three of these received "certificates of excellence." There were sixty-six participants in this tournament.

In a pre-season debate tournament held at the University of the South at Tewanee, Tennessee, January 7th and 8th, Tennessee Tech took second and fourth places. Paul Kelley and Bob Brown were the winners of the second place, and Victor Folster and Richard Rudel were fourth-place winners. Tech was also represented by two girls' teams composed of Vivian Hicks and June Reid, and Joe Lena Collins and Neorene Campbell. The latter girls' team was the highest rating girls' team in the tournament.

Texas

Glenn Capp, former National President of Pi Kappa Delta, is the co-author of Practical Debating, published by J. B. Lippincott Company.

BOOK REVIEWS


"Character, associations and loyalty" have been made the test to determine whether hundreds of thousands of Americans can make a livelihood in the work for which they are trained. Note the word "associations." Who are your friends, whom were you seen talking with, what do you read? These have all been made tests of "loyalty" and the book presents highlights of, among others, the investigations of Dr. Condon, Elizabeth Bentley, and the beginning of the Alger His story. In the first-named, and in other cases, the prosecution appears as un-American as its name.

For the freedom-loving the threat to personal liberty is appalling. Equally appalling is the threat to world peace. "Cold war" and "potential enemies" are recurring phrases in the book, which emphasizes that the picture is neither all white nor all black; the greys predominate. An article reprinted from Fortune presents a splendid case that atomic censorship is a backward step for civilization. The author of the article argues that the basic principles of atomic energy are known to scientists the world
over; that the scientists of any nation can soon learn the "secret" of atom bomb production, and the bars to free interchange of information in this country may lose us our position of pre-eminence. Other authorities quoted in the book bluntly answer that we are the only country making atomic bombs today; we don't know when they may be vitally needed; let's wait a year or two before telling the world all the answers. This calls for secrecy, and secrecy is a curtailment of free speech.

Although the question of the need for secrecy on the atomic bomb is a major theme of the book, it also attacks the extension of censorship into other fields where the public, if enlightened, could make, and would make definite contributions. Examples of bureaucracy seeking to cover its blunders, secret diplomacy not proud of its achievements (the unnecessary necessity of the Berlin air-lift is cited), and military secrecy that badly misfired on the development of new weapons are reported.

As a panorama of censorship in America, including certain official regulations and reasons, and a selected bibliography, "Federal Information Controls in Peacetime" has everything to commend it.


The book has five major headings: "General Discussion," "Legislation," "The Immigrant in America," "Europe's Displaced Persons" and an extensive bibliography. It is a decidedly readable and thought-provoking compilation of the sincere convictions of international experts. The compiler, Clarence Peters of the Foreign Policy Association, has been thoroughly objective. He has impartially selected for reprinting the pro and con arguments for letting down or holding firm our immigration barriers.

This is clearly indicated by the authorities represented in the book: William Green, George Marshall, Felix S. Cohen, Adolf A. Berle, Louis Adamic, Henry Pratt Fairchild, Stanley High, Herbert H. Lehman, and Joseph P. Chamberlain and many others.

This book should be read before criticizing Congress whatever its action.


The problems debated or discussed are of grave importance and literally cry out for universal understanding. They are: Federal World Government; The Marshall Plan; Anglo-American Alliance; The Church in World Affairs; Universal Military Training; State Socialism and Democracy; Compulsory Arbitration of Labor Disputes, and Federal Security Planning.