

University Extension at
The University of Kansas
during World War II and the
Immediate Postwar Years:
1940-1947

by
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University Extension Research Publication
The University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas
January, 1967

Foreword

The decision of Extension at Kansas to emphasize diversified non-credit instruction in its adult education program stemmed largely from the successful institutes initiated for bankers and insurance men in 1940. The program was interrupted by World War II and then was resumed soon after the end of that conflict. The changes which occurred in other Extension fields in 1940 were not significant but the direction taken by Extension classes and conferences led to such a substantial growth in adult education projects as to make 1940 a turning point in Extension history. In 1940 only one eighth of the salaried staff in Extension was found in the Bureau of Extension Classes; in 1947 the Bureau accounted for almost one third of the staff and in 1963 it contained approximately one half.

The special problems created by World War II, in themselves, would warrant treatment of the war years as a separate chapter in the history of Extension at Kansas. Two postwar years are included in the present report to bring the account down to the close of the period during which Harold G. Ingham served as director of Extension. In many ways it seems fitting that, after confronting other crises during his long term of office, Mr. Ingham concluded his directorship after guiding his Division through the major crisis posed by total war.

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UNIVERSITY EXTENSION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS DURING WORLD WAR II AND THE IMMEDIATE POSTWAR YEARS: 1940-1947

1. Organization

During the academic year 1940-41 Extension operated through the following bureaus:

- Correspondence Study
- Lectures and Lecture Courses
- Short Courses, Institutes, and Conferences
- Extension Classes
- Postgraduate Medical Study
- General Information
- School Service and Research
- Visual Instruction
- Radio

Director Harold G. Ingham personally handled Postgraduate Medical Study, Short Courses, Institutes and Conferences, and Radio. School Service was headed by a director but all other bureaus were in charge of secretaries who finally were termed directors in 1946. Mr. Ingham also had charge of the work connected with the Fire Schools and salesmanship instruction. Fortunately, he had an unusually able secretary, Dorcas Rublee, who served substantially as assistant to the director and took over much of the detail work in several programs.

Since the number of bureaus proved cumbersome it was decided in 1941 to place Postgraduate Medical Study under the jurisdiction of Extension Classes. In 1941-42 the Bureau of School Service and Research, which had been a joint enterprise of Extension and the School of Education, was allocated exclusively to the latter.¹ In 1946 the Bureau of General Information was renamed the Extension Library Service.

Carrying the story a year beyond the close of the period being studied it may be noted that in 1947-48 Postgraduate Medical Study again became a separate bureau and that the Bureau of Short

¹ Since the Bureau of School Service and Research was connected with Extension for only one year during the period under review, mention of its activities has been omitted in this account.

Courses, Institutes, and Conferences was merged into the Bureau of Extension Classes.

The various Engineering, Science, Management Training programs administered by the University during World War II were directed by a member of Extension's staff but they constituted an operation entirely apart from Extension. An account of them is included herein since they constituted adult education projects in which the University participated.

In 1947 Mr. Ingham, who had been head of Extension since 1918, asked to be relieved of his general administrative duties in order to give full time to the Postgraduate Medical Study program. He was succeeded by Frank T. Stockton who held the title of dean of University Extension. Mr. Stockton had been the first dean of the School of Business at Kansas, serving in that capacity from 1924 to 1947. The term "Division" was dropped from the title with the change in administration since Extension was now given the rank of a school of the University. Guy V. Keeler, who was appointed as assistant director in 1934, continued in that position until June 30, 1947, when it was discontinued.

It should be noted here that Richard R. Price, A.B., 1897, Kansas, first director of Extension at Kansas, was given the highest honor available to alumni in 1945 when the University conferred its Distinguished Service Award upon him.

2. Correspondence Study

The Bureau of Correspondence Study was one of the original components of Extension at the University of Kansas when the Division was organized in 1909. Concerned at first only with college credit work and a limited number of non-credit courses, it added high school courses in 1912 and soon thereafter increased its list of non-credit subjects. During the depression of the 1930's it provided a needed service in establishing Emergency Extension Classes for high school students and off-campus Freshman Colleges. During the ten years 1930-31 to 1939-40 the average number of new annual enrollments in all types of work was 1,348.

For a more comprehensive analysis of the Bureau's operations prior to 1940, as well as of the period covered by the instant study, reference is made to the writer's brochure on correspondence study which was the initial number in the University Extension Research Publication series.¹

¹Forty Years of Correspondence Study at the University of Kansas, 1909-1949. (1951)

The annual new Correspondence Study enrollments during the period being reviewed were as follows:

Year	Total	College	High School	Non-Credit
1940-41.....	1,269	1,067	161	41
1941-42.....	1,285	1,016	211	58
1942-43.....	1,620	955	535	130
1943-44.....	2,284	875	1,335	74
1944-45.....	2,466	1,005	1,370	91
1945-46.....	2,829	1,105	1,562	162
1946-47.....	2,662	1,147	1,285	230

It will be noted that the total new enrollments more than doubled during the period. The gain was accounted for almost entirely in high school subjects. College course enrollments, except for a two-year decline, remained almost stationary. Non-credit courses had a substantial advance but the increase, in terms of numbers, was small.

The surge in high school courses was due to the employment of the Supervised Study program. In 1942 high school students were provided with course outlines, prepared their answers to assignments under the guidance of high school teachers, and forwarded their completed lessons to the Bureau to be read, corrected, graded, and returned. It was not essential that a teacher be a specialist in the courses which she supervised. The entire program was conducted as an expedient in view of the shortage of high school teachers and the consequent curtailment of curricula in many high schools. Supervised study courses were made available first in commercial subjects, government, history, mathematics, mechanical drawing, and science. Later, courses in English, Latin, modern languages, art, and foods were added. An analysis of enrollment figures for Supervised Study shows that commercial subjects provided over 50% of the total, with science and English courses coming next in order.

The enrollment in "regular" courses also added to the high school gains. From 1943-44 to 1945-46 English enrollments increased from 151 to 207, history averaged over 140 per year, and mathematics from 1940-41 to 1945-46, inclusive, averaged 80 per year. Satisfactory enrollments were also registered by civics.

In the College course field English held first place with economics second, followed by education and mathematics. Enrollment

in other departments was widely distributed without any single department experiencing either beneficial or detrimental effects from the war situation except for interest shown by members of the armed forces in foreign languages.

A special project initiated during World War II involved the Engineering, Science, Management War Training refresher courses in mathematics and physics designed for teachers on a non-credit basis. The enrollment was 88 in 1942-43 and 13 in 1943-44, after which time the project was discontinued. No fees were charged since the plan was financed by the Federal Government.

Another course originated in wartime was one designed for aliens who wished to prepare for naturalization examinations. Started in 1943-44, the course had a steady growth.² Course outlines were provided by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. The fee was set at the low figure of \$3.50. According to one report there were 16,000 aliens in Kansas at the beginning of the year 1944.

Upon the organization of the U.S. Armed Forces Institute the University of Kansas in April, 1942, entered into a contract to cooperate with the Federal Government in providing correspondence study to military personnel. The contract subsequently was renewed from year to year. The enrollment during 1942-43 was only 56; in 1944-45 it reached 419. Fields found to have the greatest interest were foreign languages, economics, accounting, entomology, and mathematics. With the reduction in the Armed Forces following World War II the enrollment steadily declined. The USAFI plan provided that the Government share the expense of an approved course with the military enrollee. Each year over 100 Kansas courses were on the USAFI approved list.

In 1934-35 Kansas launched a non-credit course dealing with the various aspects of the natural gas industry. The project was sponsored by the Natural Gas Department of the American Gas Association. The course drew a satisfactory number of annual enrollments ranging from 41 to 154 until the advent of World War II which caused a record low of 12 in 1943-44. Two years later the gas companies began to rebuild their personnel with returned veterans, many of whom took advantage of G.I. educational benefits to enroll in the Gas Course. The enrollment in 1945-46 was 94; that in 1946-47 was 108.

During 1940-47 no changes were made in the regulations govern-

²The enrollment was 28 in 1943-44, 47 in 1944-45, 42 in 1945-46, and 89 in 1946-47.

ing correspondence courses except as regards high school supervised study; no changes were made in course fees. The one modification in the instructional staff was the employment in 1945 of Anna McCracken as a full-time instructor in all philosophy courses and for selected courses in economics.

For the period being reviewed the director of the Bureau continued to be Ruth Kenney who had served in that position since 1927. When the Kansas Adult Education Association was formed in March, 1941, Miss Kenney, who had been largely responsible for promoting the organization, was selected as its executive secretary, a position which she held until 1950. Her unflagging interest in the Association served to keep it functioning during years when many other persons were largely apathetic. In May, 1947, Miss Kenney was elected to the advisory board of the American Association for Adult Education. She was re-elected for a second three-year term in 1950.

3. Lectures and Lecture Courses¹

Faculty lectures were promoted by Extension at the University of Kansas from the date of its organization as a division in 1909. By 1915 "outside talent" was frequently booked for school, club, and community presentations. As the programs gained acceptance it became necessary in 1921-22 to organize their management in what was termed the Bureau of Lectures and Lecture Courses. One year later Guy V. Keeler was appointed as the head of the Bureau, a position which he retained through the remaining years of the existence of the Bureau as an Extension agency. Mr. Keeler immediately proceeded to add concerts and entertainment features to his offerings.

From 1922 to 1940 the Bureau enjoyed success notwithstanding some loss in patronage during the depression years of the 1930's. By 1939-40 it had more than regained its losses with the delivery of 104 lectures by faculty members, 281 by non-faculty personnel, 234 by a special lecturer, Glenn Cunningham, together with 60 concert and entertainment appearances by faculty members and student organizations and 549 by non-University talent.

In spite of the threat of war and war itself, the Bureau was able to maintain its activities satisfactorily from 1940 to 1947 except for

¹Information concerning the Bureau has been obtained largely from its annual reports. Data on the activities of the Bureau from 1940 to 1947 are set forth in Table A of the Appendix.

one year, 1942-43. In 1940-41 the total number of programs delivered, consisting of lectures, concerts, and entertainment, was only slightly less than the results achieved in 1939-40. After the decline to the 1942-43 low point with its 652 programs the recovery was a rapid one. In 1945-46 the number (1,887) was fifty percent greater than for any prewar year.

In the lecture field the trend followed the general pattern outlined above. Appearances of faculty members declined down to the midwar period, and then quickly increased. A similar development was evident in the use of non-faculty lectures.

Three lecture programs deserve special comment. During 1940-41 a small group of faculty members was selected to serve as "speakers on democracy" out over the state. It was the function of the speakers to interpret to the people what democracy meant and why it was necessary to preserve it against aggression. The group gave 96 lectures in 1940-41 and 26 in 1941-42. Travel expenses were paid by the communities served. The project was primarily conceived by Chancellor Deane W. Malott. A second special series of programs grew out of the Bureau's employment of Dr. Andre Baude, a French physician who had escaped from his country after the Nazi invasion. His lectures on war themes during 1940-41 were given 81 times as the result of special promotion by the Bureau. The third project to be noted was the Talk of the Month Club which was initiated in the fall of 1942.² The new program proved to be very popular and has been continued down to date.

The most active faculty lecturers were E. C. Buehler of the Department of Speech and Dramatic Art who made 102 appearances from 1940 to 1947 and Dean R. A. Schwegler of the School of Education who filled 51 dates in 1945-46. Faculty lectures under the auspices of Lecture Course local committees varied in number from 2 in 1941-42 to 92 in 1945-46 and commencement addresses ranged from 22 to 108 for 1942-43 and 1945-46, respectively.

Prior to 1940-41 the peak year for the concerts and entertainment provided by the Bureau was 1936-37 when 804 programs were delivered. In 1939-40 the number was 609. It will be noted from Table A in the Appendix that from 1940-41 through 1942-43 the largest number of events in any one year was 365. However, public interest in resuming concerts and entertainment, which had been curtailed by the grim realities of the critical war years, was restored

² *University of Kansas Newsletter*, August, 1943.

by 1943-44 and continued at a relatively high level through 1946-47 when 1,805 programs were scheduled.

Concerts by faculty members were provided by the Fine Arts Quartette and individual artists. Student contributions consisted of appearances by the men's and women's glee clubs during 1940-42. The two clubs gave a total of 42 concerts.

In 1940 Mr. Keeler was named as vice president of the International Lyceum Association. During 1945 he served as president of the Kansas Educators Club and in March, 1946, he was elected president of the International Association for Lecturers and Concert Artists.³

4. On-Campus Conferences and Short Courses

The period being studied in this report had three distinct phases so far as on-campus events were concerned. First, there were the years 1940, 1941, and 1942, all of which were "prewar" Extension-wise notwithstanding the fact that the United States entered World War II in December, 1941. As many events were scheduled for the campus during the first half of 1942 as there were for the same period in 1941. As in the case of World War I, it took time for the University community to visualize its involvement in World War II. Unbelievable as it may seem, the *University Daily Kansan* carried no story whatever about the attack on Pearl Harbor. It did, however, take note in March, 1942, of the establishment of the Sunflower Ordnance Works a few miles east of Lawrence, but only to complain that it caused crowded living conditions and other inconveniences for students as hundreds of construction and plant employees sought living quarters in Lawrence.

The crucial war years of 1943, 1944, and 1945 witnessed a substantial curtailment in the campus programs designed for adults. During the 1942-44 biennium 14 events were discontinued. Transportation restrictions and manpower difficulties, plus lack of facilities at the University due to use of the Union building and other quarters by Navy and other trainees, kept business and professional people and other adults at home. High school programs involving debating, art, speech, and drama events for students and teachers continued to be maintained but in several cases state-wide meetings were replaced by regional ones.

The years 1946 and 1947 represent the immediate postwar period when there was some return of adult conferences and short courses

³ *University Daily Kansan*, March 18, 1946.

to the campus. The revival of such programs, however, took place slowly. Additional time for adjustment from war to peace was required before the on-campus events began a notable expansion.

A significant on-campus Extension project during the last half of 1940 was a successful institute held in July for 44 life underwriters. The program supplemented one held for fire, casualty, and surety insurance men in June, 1940. The life institute was described as comparable to one which Purdue University had operated during the previous two years and, in fact, was featured by having as its director Alden C. Palmer who had conducted the Purdue course. There were twenty-two others, besides Mr. Palmer, who participated as instructors.¹ Subsequently, the life underwriters met at the University in 1941 and 1942 but did not continue further due to the war restrictions on travel and other reasons. In 1942 the program, which was endorsed by the Underwriters Associations of Oklahoma, Colorado, Nebraska, and Missouri in addition to the Kansas Association, provided for an advanced—as well as a basic—course.

The Second Annual Short Course in Fire, Casualty, and Surety Insurance, with 111 attending, was held in June, 1941.² Delayed by wartime conditions, the Third Annual Short Course, now designated as one in Fire, Casualty, and Marine Insurance, did not take place until 1946. It was followed by the fourth and fifth courses in 1947 and 1948. Faculty members who appeared on some of the programs were Leonard Axe, Alfred Seelye, and F. T. Stockton, all from the School of Business.

In October, 1940, an Employment Security Institute was held on the campus with representatives from four states in attendance. Domenico Gagliardo and F. T. Stockton from the University faculty served on the instructional staff.³ During the same month the School of Business, in cooperation with the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce, sponsored a one-day conference for trade association officers.

Another main campus event in 1940 consisted of a Conference on Adult Education which was held in October under the sponsorship of several statewide organizations and the five State schools of higher learning. Its theme was "The Purposes of Education in American Democracy." Participants included President C. E. Rarick of Ft. Hays Kansas State College, Mrs. Elizabeth Reigart of

¹ *Summer Session Kansan*, July 8, 1940.

² *Ibid.*, June 17, 1941.

³ *University Daily Kansan*, October 16, 1940.

the Kansas State Board of Regents, and Paul B. Lawson and John Ise of the University of Kansas faculty. Workshops were used to supplement lectures. Lee Gemmell of the University Extension staff aided in planning the program and Ruth Kenney had general supervision over the project. Among the business topics considered was the advisability of establishing a Kansas adult education council. On March 22, 1941, the Kansas Adult Education Association finally came into being with Miss Kenney as its secretary.⁴

The Adult Education Conference was closely followed by another meeting, entitled the Group Leadership and Cooperation Conference, held in November, 1940, with 151 attending. In addition to Extension the project was sponsored by the American Association of University Women, the State Federation of Business and Professional Womens Clubs, the Kansas Federation of Womens Clubs, the Kansas League of Women Voters, and the Kansas Congress of Parents and Teachers. The discussions in the various sessions were concerned with methods for integrating the several groups in their joint work for the common good. In November, 1941, the same sponsors, together with the Kansas Home Demonstration Advisory Council, the Kansas District of the Y.W.C.A., and the Kansas Womens Christian Temperance Union, held a joint conference on Group Leadership and Cooperation and on the Cause and Cure of War. Chancellor Deane W. Malott, H. B. Chubb, Domenico Gagliardo, and F. T. Stockton from the University were on the program.⁵

Extension apparently did not participate in a Legal Institute held in November, 1940. The meeting was arranged by the School of Law under the sponsorship of the Committee on Legal Institutes of the Kansas State Bar Association. G. B. Smith represented the Kansas Law School faculty on the program which was concerned with Federal rules, international law, and the judicial functions of legislative bodies. A second Legal Institute which dealt with taxation was held in December, 1941, with L. T. Tupy of the Law School staff and Ellis Bever of Wichita as featured speakers.⁶

Closely related meetings held in 1940 were the Editors Roundtable in November and the High School Journalism Conference in

⁴ *University of Kansas Newsletter*, September 28, 1940; March 29, 1941; *University Daily Kansan*, October 2, 8, 1940.

⁵ *University Daily Kansan*, November 8, 1940; *Lawrence Daily Journal World*, November 19, 1941.

⁶ *University Daily Kansan*, November 7, 1940; *Lawrence Daily Journal World*, December 6, 1941. The Douglas County Bar Association was also a sponsor in 1941.

October. The Roundtable began in 1923 and has continued annually down to date. In 1941 and 1944 the Kansas Press Women held meetings in conjunction with the Editors Day. The high school journalists returned in 1941 but adjourned their sessions for the entire war period and did not make a reappearance until 1946. The high school group first came to the campus in 1920 when an initial session in the spring was followed by a second conference in the fall.

A third program arranged by the Department of Journalism was a Printers Mechanical Conference, with 39 in attendance, which was held in August, 1941. The topics stressed in the discussions were the care and maintenance of linotypes and other printing equipment.⁷ Except for the Printers Conference Extension did not officially take part in any of the projects sponsored by Journalism.

In the business field the Kansas Bankers Association continued with its successful Bank Management Clinic at the University in 1941 and 1942, following the initial session in 1940. In 1943 the Clinic was replaced by a one-day "Wartime Conference" held at Topeka. In the following year the Clinic was also held in Topeka in connection with the "Wartime Convention" of the Association. In 1945 the general Clinic was replaced by nine Divisional Group Clinics conducted at various centers over the state. During 1946 and 1947 the Clinic returned to the University campus where it has continued to meet down to date. School of Business faculty participants in the 1940 and 1941 programs were J. H. Taggart, John Ise, and F. T. Stockton.

Since the School of Business had a Secretarial Training Department it joined the Kansas Shorthand Reporters Association in promoting a Shorthand Reporters Institute held in July, 1946. Justice W. W. Harvey of the Kansas State Supreme Court was a prime mover in the establishment of the Institute. A second session was held in 1947 and others followed in subsequent years. Extension shared in the management of the Institute.⁸

One of the chief programs with which the School of Engineering and Architecture was concerned was the Water and Sewage School held on the campus in 1941 and 1942. The School was cancelled in 1943. In 1944 its functions were assumed by the technical sessions of the Kansas Water and Sewage Works Association convention at Topeka. No state meeting of any kind was held by the Association

⁷ *Summer Session Kansan*, August 1, 1941.

⁸ *Ibid.*, July 26, 1946.

in 1945. The following year the state convention, with an education program, once more met in Topeka. At this convention the organization split into the Kansas Section of the American Water Works Association and the Kansas Sewage Works Association. Joint educational meetings were scheduled by the two associations at their 1947 and 1948 conventions in Wichita and at their 1949 convention in Hutchinson. At the joint conventions held in Salina in 1950 it was voted to cooperate in sponsoring a water and sewage operations short course which the University of Kansas proposed to hold in April of that year.⁹

The Water and Sewage School has the distinction of being the oldest "continuous" adult education institute held on the campus of the University, having been established in 1922. Extension did not participate in the School's management until 1950. The Kansas State Board of Health, which originated the program, was sponsor throughout its entire existence.

In April, 1941, the Seventh Annual Welding Conference, in which Extension had a part, attracted 214 enrollees including several high school manual arts teachers. No further welding conferences were held in subsequent years. Since the School of Engineering and Architecture became involved heavily in the defense programs from 1941 until a short time before the close of World War II and had staff limitations it was not in a position to promote on-campus conferences during the critical war years.

The School of Education and Extension organized a Reading Institute in 1939. The project was very successful with 342 enrolled in 1940 and was continued through 1943. Group sessions were arranged for elementary and high school teachers, supervisors, administrators, reading specialists, and clinical workers. In 1941 twenty-seven persons were listed as staff members of the Institute; the attendance was 191. Bert Nash of the University's School of Education was the director of the Institute. In 1942 a workshop extending over a second week was added. Individuals completing the program for the entire two weeks were eligible, upon examination, to receive two hours' credit.¹⁰

Reading clinics were products of the Institute. They were held

⁹ *Kansas Government Journal*, May, 1944, p. 42; March, 1946, p. 30; April, 1946, p. 50; April, 1947, p. 12; June, 1950, p. 62. The attendance at the School was 125 in 1941.

¹⁰ *Summer Session Kansan*, June 20, 27, 1941; *1941 Reading Institute Report; University Daily Kansan*, April 23, 1942; January 21, 1943; *Summer Session Kansan*, June 5, 9, 12, 1942. Twenty-five persons out of the 102 enrolled for the general Reading Institute remained for the workshop in 1942.

at various high schools where students were tested by representatives from the University. From July 1, 1940, to July 1, 1941, three "county clinics" and four clinics for individual county seats were scheduled. The following year six clinics were conducted. Data obtained from the tests were sent to the University for analysis and suggestions for any remedial treatment which appeared to be indicated. With the disappearance of the Institute after 1943 the clinics were discontinued.¹¹

Additional programs sponsored by the School of Education during the early years of the war were a Curriculum Conference held in June, 1941, in cooperation with the Kansas State Teachers Association, with 162 attending, and what evidently was a follow-up type of meeting, a School Administrators Conference in June, 1942, which was revived in April, 1947. In 1944 the School of Education and the School of Business jointly conducted a Guidance Clinic which was repeated in July of the following year. In December, 1945, a one-day Conference on Postwar Problems in Education for college and public school personnel was held under the sponsorship of the National Commission for Defense of Democracy of the National Education Association, the Kansas State Teachers Association, the School of Education, and Extension with an attendance of 137. A somewhat similar conference had previously convened at the University in April, 1944, upon the invitation of Paul B. Lawson, dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. In June, 1947, Education arranged a workshop on behalf of the Association for Childhood Education which continued in subsequent years.¹²

A significant program was undertaken in July, 1946, when Extension and the Kansas State Board of Health inaugurated a Health Education Workshop directed by May Hare with 183 enrolled.¹³

¹³ *Summer Session Kansan*, July 5, 9, 1946.

The Workshop, which carried University credit for those fulfilling certain conditions, was repeated in 1947. It continued for several years thereafter under Miss Hare's able leadership.

A Speech and Drama Festival was first held at the University in March, 1940, with Extension and the Department of Speech and Dramatic Art acting as sponsors on behalf of the State High School Activities Association. It continued each year through World War II and on through 1947. From 1941 to 1945, inclusive, its enrollment was confined to high school students and teachers from towns

¹¹ Extension Division *Biennial Report*, 1940-42.

¹² *Summer Session Kansan*, June 20, 1941; *Lawrence Daily Journal World*, June 10, 1942; *University Daily Kansan*, May 11, June 1, 1944; March 15, 1947.

in the eastern part of the state.¹⁴ In 1941 the attendance was 367 students and teachers; in 1945 it was 125. A Conference for Teachers of Speech and Drama was held in December, 1946, with only 20 persons in attendance.

The first High School Art Conference and Exhibit was held at the University under the sponsorship of the School of Education, the Department of Design, the Department of Drawing and Painting, and Extension in March, 1941, with Maud Ellsworth of the School of Education in charge. The event was repeated in 1942, 1943, and 1944, with a limited number of schools sending representatives. In 1945 regional meetings in Ft. Scott, Hutchinson, McPherson, Newton, Parsons, Salina, and Topeka were substituted for the state conference. At each center the program was conducted by Marjorie Whitney of the University's Department of Design and Miss Ellsworth. In 1946 and 1947 the Conference and Exhibit returned to the University. The peak enrollment for the years the event was on the campus was 398 in 1942.¹⁵

In March, 1941, the Departments of Chemistry, Physics, and Chemical Engineering, and Extension cooperated in holding a Physical Science Conference for high school students and teachers of chemistry and physics. The objectives of the meeting were to emphasize the wartime need for trained scientists and engineers and to assist teachers of the two subjects. The Conference was repeated in 1942 and then was discontinued. The attendance in 1941 was 313; that in 1942 was 243. The theme of the Conference of 1942 was "Science in War and Peace."¹⁶ Faculty speakers were J. D. Stranathan, Paul B. Lawson, Ray Q. Brewster, and T. T. Castonguay.

An attempt to assist high schools in another field was made in October, 1941, when a conference for 78 English teachers was conducted under the auspices of Extension and the Department of English. Still another meeting for representatives of high schools and colleges in the eastern part of the state was a Physical Fitness Conference held in December, 1942.¹⁷ Neither conference was repeated due to wartime difficulties.

¹⁴ *University of Kansas Newsletter*, January 31, 1942; April 7, 1945; *University Daily Kansan*, March 31, 1944.

¹⁵ *University of Kansas Newsletter*, January 25, 1941; April 7, 1945. In 1944 the Conference was combined with meetings of the Kansas State Art Teachers Association, the Kansas State Federation of Art, and the state association of occupational therapists. (*Ibid.*, February 19, 1944.)

¹⁶ *University Daily Kansan*, March 5, 1941, January 31, March 10, 19, 1942.

¹⁷ *Lawrence Daily Journal World*, October 16, 1941; *University Daily Kansan*, December 13, 1942.

A wartime Recreation Training Institute to assist in preparing volunteers for work in community recreation programs was held in May, 1944, with Ann Livingston and Pat Rooney of the National Recreation Association as the chief instructors and with 125 enrolled.¹⁸

Short courses which were of importance in meeting the medical needs of the war period were handled in two classes in Medical Protozoology for laboratory technicians held in October, 1943, and February, 1944, and in a class on Medical Helminthology for the same group given in July, 1944. The enrollment in the three courses were 32, 20, and 21, respectively. The Helminthology course was repeated in March, 1946, with 19 enrolled. The instruction in both subjects was provided by Mary Larson of the University's Department of Zoology. Technically, all courses in the two fields were administered as part of the Postgraduate Medical Study program.¹⁹

Home Economics took part in extra-curricular activities by holding a Conference on Home Interests in conjunction with a Conference on Health and Nutrition in May, 1941, with 110 enrollees. Cooperating agencies were the Department of Design and Extension. Home Economics also offered non-credit classes in nutrition, home nursing, first aid, and canteen operation, both to University students and to Lawrence women, in April, 1942. In May, 1944, the Department, aided by Extension, conducted classes on homemaking in wartime for Lawrence women; in February, 1945, it held a regional conference for teachers of home economics; and in June and July, 1947, it carried on a Workshop on Family Life Education.²⁰

In June, 1942, a short course was provided for 170 air raid wardens which was sponsored by the Kansas Department of the American Legion and the Kansas State Defense Council. In February, 1945, Extension offered a short course on Industrial Electronics to 30 persons. In October, 1945, U.S. Employment Service counselors from Kansas conducted a two day conference on the campus.

¹⁸ *University Daily Kansan*, May 16, 1944. The Institute was strongly supported by the Lawrence Recreation Council.

¹⁹ *University Daily Kansan*, October 27, 1943; *University of Kansas News Bureau Release*, January, 1944; *Summer Session Kansan*, July 14, 1944. The Protozoology course was requested by the doctors who had attended the circuit courses on Tropical Diseases.

²⁰ *Lawrence Daily Journal World*, April 17, 1942; *University Daily Kansan*, May 17, 1944; April 24, 1947. For a full account of the wartime projects of the Department see Section 3 of Viola J. Anderson's excellent volume, *The Department of Home Economics, The First 50 Years, 1910-1960, The University of Kansas*.

An important activity conducted by the Department of Political Science and Extension was the first Peace Officers School in February, 1947, with 165 enrolled. The School has been held annually since that date.²¹ Extension also operated a credit course in Spanish taught in Lawrence by Mrs. L. R. Lind in the spring of 1945 for the benefit of resident students who were unable to schedule regular day classes.

Several events unrelated to any particular department of the University were held during 1941-47. In January, 1941, there occurred a Conference for Adult Leaders of Christian Youth with 105 attending which was repeated the following September with 167 registered. A second meeting was a Ministers Conference which came in December, 1941, in connection with Religious Emphasis Week. The attendance was 256. The ministerial group also met in 1946 and 1947. Still other events which were reported by Extension were an Institute for Case Workers in September, 1946; a Motor Fleet Supervisors training session in November, 1946; a Leadership Day for outstanding high school girls in January, 1947; a Driver Education Conference in April, 1947; and a Boy Scout Day in April, 1946 and 1947.²²

In April, 1941, an Interscholastic Guest Day was managed by Extension. Assisting in the program were the Departments of Chemistry, Geology, Home Economics, and Design, the School of Engineering and Architecture, the museums, and the Athletic Association. Slightly over 400 high school seniors and their sponsors were registered. The event was repeated in 1942 but was discontinued thereafter.²³ Extension also operated debate institutes, assemblies, and tournaments for the state's high schools which are discussed below in the section devoted to the Bureau of General Information.

An event of unusual interest was the Girls State which met at the University of Kansas in June, 1941, after having held two sessions previously at Washburn University in 1939 and 1940.²⁴ Girls State met again on the Lawrence campus in 1942 but adjourned for

²¹ *Summer Session Kansan*, June 5, 1942; *University Daily Kansan*, February 8, October 25, 1945; January 27, 1947.

²² *Lawrence Daily Journal World*, September 13, 1941; *University of Kansas Newsletter*, November 29, 1941; *University Daily Kansan*, January 17, April 14, 1947. The Youth Leadership Conference was sponsored by the Kansas Y.M.C.A., the area Y.W.C.A., and the Kansas Council of Churches.

²³ Extension Division, *Report on High School Conferences, 1940-41; Biennial Report, 1940-42.*

²⁴ *Summer Session Kansan*, June 17, 1941. Kansas was one of the pioneer states in establishing Girls State.

the duration of the war until 1947. The State was sponsored by the Kansas Department of the American Legion Auxiliary and Extension. The attendance was 270 in 1941, 260 in 1942, and 175 in 1947.

Finally, mention should be made of the Commencement Forums led by faculty members and designed for returning alumni. The Forums, which originated in 1935, were held in 1941 and 1942 but were discontinued thereafter when war economy difficulties greatly diminished the number of persons coming to the campus for commencement activities. The Forums were managed by the Alumni Association.

Lee Gemmell had charge of non-defense on-campus programs from 1939 to 1942 and during 1945-46. Gerald Pearson assisted from 1942 to 1945. Hobart Hanson was employed on a full-time basis in 1946 to handle such projects and continued in that position until 1949. Prior to coming to Kansas Mr. Hanson had served as secretary to the lieutenant governor of Vermont and had also completed four years in the Army Air Force.²⁵

5. Extension Classes¹

At the time the Extension Division of the University of Kansas was organized in 1909 extension classes were administered through the Department of Correspondence Study. As the class program grew in volume it became necessary to place it under a separate bureau in 1921-22. Down to 1940 the Extension Class Bureau concerned itself almost exclusively with credit course work. Some major non-credit projects, such as the Fire Schools and Postgraduate Medical Study, were administered solely or primarily by the director of Extension while others were handled largely by teaching departments and schools. Guy V. Keeler served as head of the Extension Class Bureau from July, 1922, to June, 1945.

During 1940-44 non-credit classes assignable to Extension were discontinued due to the emphasis placed upon the Engineering, Science, Management Defense and War Training programs of the University. Then, from 1944 to 1947 Extension began a large-scale development of non-credit projects, most of which were undertaken

²⁵ *Graduate Magazine of the University of Kansas*, December, 1946, p. 18.

¹ Detailed data on the Bureau's operations will be found in Tables B, C, and D in the Appendix. Information on both credit and non-credit classes off campus was secured primarily from annual and special reports of the Bureau of Extension Classes.

in cooperation with teaching departments and schools. Very few such projects were established independently by the latter.

Credit Classes

Extension courses carrying academic credit were operated on a fairly satisfactory basis during the prewar year of 1940-41. Twenty-five classes were held in seven towns with 354 enrolled including 96 for graduate credit. This achievement represented a substantial increase over the figures for the previous year when there were only ten classes in three towns with 197 enrolled. The subjects covered by the 1940-41 courses were well distributed between Education, Accounting, Sociology, Psychology, English, Mechanical Engineering, Political Science, and Design. Nearly one-half of the classes, involving 152 students, were conducted in Kansas City, Missouri. One class in Sociology was held as far west as Colby. Thirteen instructors were from the University staff and three were non-faculty.

With the establishment of Engineering Defense Training in February, 1941, the time which could be given to promoting credit courses off campus was reduced. Further decline in emphasis took place in the first half of 1942 when the United States was officially at war. As a result of the developing emergency, the number of credit courses in 1941-42 fell to 17 located in eight towns with 112 graduate and 179 undergraduate enrollments for a total of 291. J. W. Twente's class of 30 persons in his course on Problems of City School Administrators, held in Kansas City, Missouri, was composed exclusively of graduate students. All but two of the 21 students in Fred Montgomery's class in Visual Education in the same city were enrolled for graduate credit.

The departments represented in the 1941-42 program were Education, Economics, Psychology, English, Geography, and Sociology. Once again Kansas City, Missouri, led in enrollment with a total of 113. Garnett, Iola, Independence, and Parsons constituted a circuit for Esther Twente's courses in Social Pathology and Introduction to Social Case Work. All but one of the instructors in the program for the entire year were from the University faculty.

With the progress of World War II the maintenance of credit courses during 1942-43 became extremely difficult. Instructors were in short supply except in a few fields, increased emphasis was being placed on war-industry courses, and travel restrictions were imposed. Consequently, during the year only seven courses were

given in two towns, Kansas City, Missouri, and Topeka, with 119 enrolled including 62 for graduate credit. Education provided five courses and Psychology and Sociology added one each. Again, all but one of the instructors were University faculty members.

Records for the academic year of 1943-44 are incomplete due to the loss of Extension Class reports. However, it is known that the total enrollment in credit classes in Topeka, Greater Kansas City, Leavenworth, Lawrence, and four other towns was 558 in 25 classes, the largest enrollment since 1925-26.² In Topeka five Education courses designed for teachers had 109 registrants. Evidently the programs offered at the other three named locations were also primarily for teachers. Two unusual courses were one on Advanced Shorthand and Transcription in Lawrence, taught by Margaret O'Briant, and another on Air Transport in Kansas City, Missouri, both of which began in April, 1944.³

Since eventual victory for the Allies seemed apparent by the middle of 1944 the attention of our population at that time was increasingly turned toward postwar concerns. Interest in conventional education began to supplant education for immediate military and industrial purposes. Consequently, Extension experienced a slight growth in its credit courses during 1944-45. Altogether, 27 such courses were given in nine towns with 573 enrolled. One-half of the enrollment came from classes in Kansas City, Missouri. The departments represented were Education, Economics, Spanish, Sociology, and Psychology. Education had the largest number of courses (17), with 366 enrollments. A unique offering was a graduate course entitled Radio in Education which was sponsored jointly by the University, the Kansas City, Missouri, Public School System, and Radio Station KMBC in June, 1945. Two hours' credit was earned by each of the 44 teachers who completed the course.⁴ Another unusual course was one on Special Education for the Hard-of-Hearing given in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1944-45 and repeated the following year. Accounting and Statistics from the School of Business provided 114 enrollments, Spanish had 74, and Psychology had 19. Obviously, the entire program, except for the Business School subjects, relied upon teachers for its support. The number of enrollments for graduate credit was 192, all in Education courses.

² *University of Kansas Newsletter*, November 27, 1943; February 5, April 1, 1944; Bureau of Extension Classes, *Annual Report*, 1946-47, p. 5.

³ Department of Adult Education, Topeka Public Schools, *Report for 1943-44*; *University of Kansas Newsletter*, February 19, April 1, 1944.

⁴ *Summer Session Kansan*, June 29, 1945.

In July, 1944, Chancellor D. W. Malott appointed a special Committee on Adult Education for the Postwar Years with F. T. Stockton as chairman.⁵ The Committee's report, which was presented May 28, 1945, contained strong recommendations in favor of a comprehensive adult education program. The Committee expressed the belief that "there never has been a time when more people have been vitally interested in educational programs than there are at present" and that "the University should promptly capitalize on the goodwill it has developed through the ESMWT (Engineering, Science, Management War Training) Program." The Committee proposed that extension centers with resident staff members be established in every city of the state with 35,000 population or more and that selective programs be promoted in smaller localities.

In connection with its work the Committee canvassed all departments and schools of the University for the purpose of learning to what extent they were willing to participate in an active adult education program. Thirteen departments or schools reported that they were ready to assist in an aggressive campaign. Other departments were apathetic or felt that, since their work required laboratory instruction, it was not feasible to undertake off-campus classes.

During 1945-46 the off-campus enrollment in credit courses increased substantially, due in part, at least, to the interest generated by the Adult Education Committee's report. Fifty-four courses were offered in 14 towns under both resident and non-resident instructors with a total enrollment of 942. The departments represented were Education, English, Speech, Design, Economics, Spanish, Sociology, Physical Education, Psychology, Mathematics, and Engineering Drawing. Again, Education led the way with 28 courses, most of which were given in smaller towns such as El Dorado, Holton, Kingman, Olathe, and Wellington. Only eight Education courses all told were given in Kansas City, Kansas, Kansas City, Missouri, and Topeka. None were given in Wichita, Hutchinson, or Salina. Women constituted the entire number of students in several Education classes and in practically all cases composed at least 75% of the enrollees.

Of particular interest in the 1945-46 program were eight classes in Accounting with 138 enrolled, two classes in Personnel Manage-

⁵ Other members of the committee were J. W. Ashton, John G. Blocker, H. G. Ingham, Guy V. Keeler, John H. Nelson, W. H. Shoemaker, and J. W. Twente.

ment, one in Investments, two in Handicrafts, and two in Engineering Drawing. Quite evidently, Extension was sampling the demands for formal education among other groups than those composed of teachers. The fact that 36 non-credit courses also were given, largely in Business School subjects, was an additional indication of the developments taking place in the Extension class areas.

The year 1946-47 witnessed a continued gain in both credit and non-credit classes offered off-campus. There were in all 58 credit courses and 78 non-credit for a total of 136. An examination of the credit program shows that 14 classes were concerned with subjects in the sphere of the School of Business. Emphasis was placed upon first-year, cost, and tax accounting courses which were 12 in number. Other course subjects for credit classes were Transportation and Personnel Management. Business classes were given only in Topeka, Wichita, and the two Kansas Cities. Education matched Business with 14 courses given primarily in county-seat towns such as El Dorado, Wellington, Kingman, and Anthony. Eleven other teaching departments of the University were also represented in the program. The total enrollment in credit classes for the year in 14 towns was 1,071 as compared with 3,330 in non-credit courses. The number of graduate enrollments was 157.

During the two years 1945 to 1947 Robert Cooke was employed on a full-time basis by Extension to teach classes in Elementary School Art Methods, Art in the Home, and Handicrafts. In addition, F. O. Russell was assigned on full time to extension teaching by the School of Education for the first semester of 1945-46.

Non-credit Classes and Conferences

Except for the Brewer lectures mentioned in Section 7 and a class in Business Law taught in the Lawrence evening class program by Jerome Kesselman of the Business School staff in November, 1941, no non-credit courses strictly the product of the University were given from July, 1940, down to May, 1944.

The comprehensive forward movement proposed by the Committee on Adult Education for the Postwar Years in 1945 placed emphasis primarily upon the promotion of credit classes over the state. For some time, however, it had been the belief of the chairman of the Committee that equal emphasis should be given to non-credit short courses and institutes designed to afford direct and immediate assistance to hundreds of adults in making readjustments to peace-time conditions. Accordingly, the full force of the School of Business was directed toward searching out, organizing, and as-

sisting various groups which were not interested in credit courses but which were primarily in need of the specialized non-credit instruction which the School could provide. Some indication of the position of the School in the over-all picture can be gained when it is noted that in 1946-47 there were 59 non-credit classes in Business School areas out of the total of 78 given in that year.

In May, 1944, announcement was made that the School of Business and Extension would offer a series of five courses in the personnel management field. Upon completion of one course a certificate would be granted and upon completion of all five the registrant would be given a master certificate. As a result of field work done by Roy Browning, the University representative in Kansas City, and by the dean of the Business School the first class was started in June, 1944, in Kansas City, Missouri. The subject covered by the class was Employment Procedure and the instructor was N. Webster Rickhoff. Other courses in the series, namely, Labor Relations, Wage and Salary Administration, Statistics and Personnel Records, and Industrial Supervision and Training, followed. In January, 1945, a similar program was started in Wichita but was not completed.⁶

The personnel series continued with limited success down to the middle of 1945 but thereafter it failed to obtain support except for a Labor Relations course in Topeka beginning in February, 1947. As the war demands for labor started to slacken the pressure on management to follow the most modern procedures in personnel administration began to ease off. The old habit of many managers of not doing anything new in labor relations unless forced to do so began to reassert itself.

With the termination of World War II in sight at the beginning of 1945 the Federal Government instituted cut-backs in military and related production. In order to facilitate the process of curtailment, conferences on War Contract Termination were held at various locations across the country. Kansas City was selected as the site for the first conference in the Missouri Valley area. Selected specialists were provided by the Federal Government as speakers and University Extension was given the task of arranging and promoting the meetings. The Kansas City sessions began in March, 1945, with over 230 in attendance. F. T. Stockton had general supervision of the project and John G. Blocker was the educational director. The

⁶ *University of Kansas Newsletter*, May 6, July 20, 1944; January 6, 1945.

course ran one night a week for ten weeks. Included among the enrollees were individuals from Omaha and St. Louis.⁷

A third program prepared by, and supervised jointly by, the School of Business and Extension was a series of classes on Small Business Operation. During the academic years 1945-46 and 1946-47 meetings were held in Kansas City, Missouri (2 classes), Iola, Chanute, Parsons, Ft. Scott, Salina, Topeka, Wichita, and Leavenworth (2 classes). The attendance varied from 4 to 83.⁸

A course given to a business group in Kansas City, developed in 1945 primarily by Roy Browning, was one on Applied Psychology which was attended by 139 members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and representatives of the Manufacturers Association in the ladies garment industry. A Time and Motion Study course was also provided for the two groups.⁹

A fourth series of short courses, sponsored jointly by the School of Business and Extension in 1945-46 and 1946-47, consisted of 10 classes in Secretarial Techniques and five in Office Procedure and Practice. One of the Secretarial Techniques classes which was held at Manhattan in the spring of 1946 drew a comment of approval from President Milton Eisenhower of Kansas State University.¹⁰ The outline of the course was developed by Extension's Kansas City center with the cooperation of the Westport Chapter of the National Secretaries Association.

Still a fifth cluster of non-credit offerings in Business School subjects during 1945-47 consisted of courses in Elementary and Advanced Transportation, Primary Rates, Intermediate Rates, and Advanced Traffic Rates. Ten such courses were held in Kansas City, Missouri, along with two in Kansas City, Kansas, and one in Topeka.

Other off-campus events in the fields of business and industrial management during 1944-46 included Job Analysis, Employee Counseling, Factory Layout, and Elementary Statistics which were given in one or both of the two Kansas Cities. During 1946-47 a variety of courses dealing with such subjects as Supervision, Human Relations, Industrial Psychology, Personnel Management, Labor Relations, Collective Bargaining, Safety Engineering, Job Analysis, Time and Motion Study, Investments, Wholesale Selling, Salesman-

⁷ *University Daily Kansan*, January 2, 1945; *University of Kansas Newsletter*, January 6, April 7, 1945.

⁸ *University Daily Kansan*, September 26, 1946.

⁹ *University of Kansas Newsletter*, March 3, 23, 1945; *University Daily Kansan*, June 1, 1945. The enrollment figure of 139 is taken from the annual report, 1944-45, of the Bureau of Extension Classes.

¹⁰ *University Daily Kansan*, March 25, 1946.

ship, and Taxation were conducted in Topeka, Wichita, and Kansas City, Missouri.

An event of particular importance was the first class in Kansas City, Missouri, in a course on Purchasing sponsored by the Purchasing Agents Association which was given in October, 1946. L. E. Wooley, manager of the University Book Store and formerly purchasing officer for a Wichita aircraft plant, was one of the instructors.¹¹ Another project which deserves special mention was a Conference on Economic Adjustments in the Postwar Period as they affected conditions in local communities held in Newton under joint Extension and Business School auspices in February, 1946. The speakers were L. L. Waters and Alfred Seelye from the School of Business staff and George Docking, president of the First National Bank of Lawrence. The attendance was approximately 150.¹²

In February, 1945, the Department of Journalism, in cooperation with Extension, arranged a Management Institute and Forum for the printing industry in Kansas City which was followed by other courses at the same location on Industrial Journalism in January, 1946, and on Writing for House Organs a year later. The department also operated a course on Magazine and Feature Writing in Topeka in January, 1947, and in Wichita the following April with Elmer Beth and four other Journalism staff members as instructors.¹³ Still another Journalism offering was a course on the Short Story initiated at Kansas City, Missouri, in January, 1947.

Another agency which developed activity in off-campus non-credit education in the immediate postwar period was Extension's Bureau of Visual Instruction. Assisted by J. W. Twente of the School of Education and Mrs. Margaret Wulffkuhle of the Bureau, Secretary Fred Montgomery staged regional audio-visual classes in 1944 in Atchison, Chanute, Pratt, Dodge City, and Wichita. The purpose of the classes was to demonstrate the value of the motion picture as a teaching device.¹⁴

During the 1944-47 period the Department of Speech and Dramatic Art offered six non-credit courses located in Wichita, Kansas City, Kansas, and Kansas City, Missouri, with E. C. Buehler as one of the instructors. The field of art and design was also well represented by non-credit courses on Interior Decoration, Handi-

¹¹ *Ibid.*, October 1, 1946. Mr. Wooley later taught the resident course in Purchasing offered by the School of Business at Kansas.

¹² *Brief Summary, Institutes, Conferences, and Short Courses, 1945-46.*

¹³ *University Daily Kansan*, February 1, 1945; January 7, 1946; April 9, 1947.

¹⁴ *University of Kansas Newsletter*, December 2, 1944.

crafts, Jewelry, and Art Appreciation given during 1945-47 in Hutchinson, Iola, Newton, Topeka, Wellington, Wichita, and the two Kansas Cities. Miscellaneous classes were those dealing with Electronics, Plastics, Techniques of Teaching, Cello, and Children's Literature. All of these courses were organized by Extension.

Conferences on Atomic Energy were held in eight cities of Kansas in April, 1946, with 1,564 persons attending. Speakers included scientists from Oak Ridge, Los Animos, the University of Chicago Laboratory, and from the Chemistry, Economics, Engineering, Physics, and Political Science departments of the University of Kansas. The project was conceived by Hilden Gibson of the Department of Political Science at Kansas who secured a grant of funds from the Volker Foundation to meet the fees and expenses of the atomic energy scientists.¹⁵ Extension participated in the management of the event.

Finally, note should be made of one-day conferences on Driver Education which were held in April, 1947, at Emporia, Hays, and Pittsburg with a total attendance of 150 and of a Fleet Supervisors Institute held in Topeka in November, 1946, with 40 enrolled.

Interest in non-credit, non-defense courses during the last years of the war and during the postwar period was promoted in no small degree by the establishment of Extension Centers with full-time managers in Kansas City in 1944¹⁶ and in Wichita in 1945. Roy Browning was the Extension representative in Kansas City until June, 1945. He was succeeded by N. Webster Rickhoff who filled the manager's position with great success until his retirement in 1964. During most of his period of service he had the effective aid of his assistant manager, Edward S. Avison. The Wichita Center was initially managed for a brief time by Jack Happy who was succeeded by Adrian Dawson.

Testimony as to the value of having resident representatives on the ground in the principal population centers is found in the fact that during 1946-47 there were 76 courses which were given in the Kansas City area, which included Leavenworth and Topeka, and 29 in Wichita and south-central Kansas. The figures include both credit and non-credit courses. The work of the center managers was seconded by Gerald Pearson, who became director of the Bureau

¹⁵ *University Daily Kansan*, March 28, April 3, 8, 1946; *Brief Summary, Institutes, Conferences, and Short Courses, 1945-46*, prepared by Extension.

¹⁶ Proposals for establishing centers were made by Richard R. Price, first director of Extension, as early as 1910. The establishment of a center in Kansas City with a full-time representative in charge was discussed in correspondence between the writer and Director Ingham in 1938.

of Extension Classes in 1945, and by various deans and other faculty members.

6. Defense and War Training Courses

On-Campus

With the advent of the National Defense program in 1940 Kansas was soon called upon to conduct training courses which were particularly suited to the laboratories and staff which the University could furnish. The first ventures came under the general designation of Engineering Defense Training. Responsibility for organizing and directing the program was shared between the School of Engineering and Architecture and Extension. Professor F. A. Russell from Engineering was in charge for a brief period and then was succeeded by Guy V. Keeler.

The first E.D.T. courses were established on the campus in February, 1941.¹ They were Materials Inspection, Materials Testing, and Engineering Drawing. The classes were open to young men who were out of school. No fees were charged but students were responsible for buying their texts and for their living expenses. The initial courses were soon followed by three repeat classes in Engineering Drawing, by three each in Welding and Machine Tools, and by one each in Physical Testing of Materials, Metallurgy, and Shop Methods during the remainder of 1941.² Mention should also be made of an arrangement whereby young men working on National Youth Administration projects in the Engineering Research Laboratory in February, 1941, were given instruction during their spare time in Construction Drafting, Estimating, and Plan Reading.

Initially, resident Engineering School students were allowed to enroll in Engineering Defense Training courses for credit but the practice was discontinued when it was made clear that it was contrary to the policy of the program.³

In July, 1941, Engineering Defense Training was succeeded by the Engineering, Science, Management Defense Training program. During 1942 the on-campus projects consisted of two sections in

¹ *University Daily Kansan*, February 5, 18, March 25, 1941. Engineering Defense Training, University of Kansas, *Annual Report*, January 1-June 30, 1941.

² *Graduate Magazine of the University of Kansas*, March-April 1941, p. 10; *Lawrence Daily Journal World*, August 19, October 17, 1941; *University Daily Kansan*, May 16, 1941. All classes beginning after June, 1941, were part of the renamed program—Engineering, Science, Management Defense Training.

³ *University Daily Kansan*, March 25, 1941.

Engineering Drawing, a fourth class in Machine Tools, and three classes in the Chemistry of Explosives which were conducted by Ray Q. Brewster of the Department of Chemistry of the University and John Hoverth of the Sunflower Ordnance Works. The chemistry classes were designed for Lawrence women who had an interest in employment with Sunflower. In addition, classes were organized in 1942 for Lawrence citizens in Safety Engineering, Engineering Drawing, Blue Print Reading, Projection Work, and Lettering Practice.⁴ Several "defense" courses were also inaugurated in Lawrence in February, 1942, for University students and "outside persons" in Military Law, Navigation, Meteorology, Aerial Photography, Vacuum Tube Electronics, Home Nursing, Nursing Aide, First Aid, and Nutrition. Such classes evidently were supplementary to the program supported by the Federal Government and were not a part of it. The enrollment in most of the classes last mentioned was unsatisfactory, ranging from three to thirty-four.⁵

Special forms of training were classes for prospective employees of the U.S. Army Signal Corps in 1942 and 1943 and classes for women aircraft technicians, initiated in January, 1943, with three subsequent classes in 1943 and one in 1944. Enrollees in the aircraft technician group were selected by the aircraft plants in the area and were paid modest salaries while in training. In April of 1944 the North American bomber plant of Kansas City, Kansas, sent 13 men to the University campus to take technician training. The initial group was followed by others at ten week intervals.⁶

At the same time that the on-campus defense and war training projects were in progress much more extensive instruction was being offered along similar lines out over the state and in the western part of Missouri. By June, 1944, the off-campus training program had become so comprehensive that there was no longer any substantial demand for the use of on-campus facilities.

In April, 1941, the School of Engineering and Architecture announced that it had organized a two-year resident program in Industrial Technology to prepare individuals for supervisors, maintenance engineers, and plant control operators.⁷ The project failed

⁴ *Ibid.*, March 1, 12, October 13, November 8, 1942; *Lawrence Daily Journal World*, June 8, 1942.

⁵ *Lawrence Daily Journal World*, February 6, 1942.

⁶ *Annual Report, 1942-43, Engineering, Science, Management War Training, University of Kansas; University of Kansas Newsletter*, May 6, 1944.

⁷ *Graduate Magazine of the University of Kansas*, March-April, 1941, p. 10; *Lawrence Daily Journal World*, January 19, 1942.

since the need of the times was for educational facilities at the places where people lived and worked.

Off-Campus

In 1942 the term "Defense" in the title Engineering, Science, Management Defense Training was replaced by the word "War." Since the programs under both titles were identical in purpose they will both be referred to herein under the initials E.S.M.

As noted above, Engineering Defense Training on and off the Kansas campus was primarily a joint responsibility of the School of Engineering and Architecture and Extension. When the E.S.M. program was instituted, however, the U.S. Office of Education entered into a contract with the Chancellor of the University who accepted training responsibilities for the University as a whole. After signing the contract the Chancellor initially appointed Dean J. J. Jakosky of the School of Engineering and Architecture to direct the University's program but within a short time replaced him with Guy V. Keeler of Extension who held the title of "Institutional Representative," a position which he retained during the entire E.S.M. period. Certain Extension offices in Fraser Hall were assigned to Mr. Keeler for his work. Mr. Keeler reported directly to the Chancellor and to the regional E.S.M. supervisor and had no official relationship to Director Ingham of Extension where E.S.M. was concerned. Insofar as Mr. Keeler continued to be in charge of Extension's Lecture Course and the Bureau of Extension Classes he reported to the director of Extension.

The enrollment secured by the University in the Engineering Defense Training program during 1940-41 was 3,114. For the year 1941-42 under the E.S.M.D.T. the figure was 9,576. During the first year of E.S.M.W.T., 1942-43, the program had been built up to the point where the total enrollment reached 14,798. Then it dropped down to 7,296 in 1943-44 and to 3,957 in 1944-45 after which time it was discontinued. The total figure for the period from 1940 to 1945 was 38,741, which gave Kansas ninth place among the 226 collegiate institutions which participated in the various defense and war training programs. Universities which had higher total enrollments were California, Illinois, Pennsylvania State, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical, Rutgers, Illinois Institute of Technology, Purdue, and Southern California. It should

be noted that Kansas State University handled a limited amount of training with a total enrollment for the five-year period of 1,202.⁸

One reason why the University of Kansas enjoyed such large enrollments was that it had been given jurisdiction over Western Missouri as well as over the entire state of Kansas. Substantial contributions by way of classes and students were made by Kansas City, Missouri, St. Joseph, and Joplin. Kansas City, Kansas, exhibited marked training activity due to the extensive personnel needs of the North American bomber plant and other critical industries in the Fairfax District and elsewhere on the Kansas side. In January, 1944, it was noted that there were 43 classes in Greater Kansas City.

Wichita was a major user of E.S.M. courses due to the presence of super-active aircraft plants, Boeing, Beech, Cessna, and Culver, and their numerous sub-contractors. Thus, in January, 1944, it was reported that 2,250 persons were enrolled in 81 classes in Wichita.

Instruction in Accounting and Engineering Drawing went far afield to obtain personnel interested in securing basic training in these subjects with classes held in such towns as Dodge City, Pratt, Salina, Independence, Pittsburg, Ft. Scott, Atchison, Chanute, El Dorado, and Lawrence. Numerous courses were also organized in Office Management, Personnel Management, Supervision, Production Planning and Control, Counseling, and Plant Security.

An extensive offering of engineering and related courses was featured under E.S.M., chiefly in the aeronautical, mechanical, and electrical fields. Science subjects were taught in classes on the Chemistry of Explosives at Lawrence, Pittsburg, Independence, and Coffeyville, in a few classes in Industrial Chemistry, in a number of classes in Direct and Alternating Currents, and in numerous courses on Radio.

The director of the E.S.M. program was assisted by a group of University department chairmen who acted as advisors and, particularly in the management area, as class organizers and promoters. The group, which began to function in 1940 and 1941, consisted of R. Q. Brewster (Chemistry), George Bradshaw, J. O. Jones, and H. S. Stillwell (Engineering), F. T. Stockton (Management), and James D. Stranathan (Physics).

⁸ Official figures on enrollment have been taken from Bulletin 1946, No. 9, U.S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, entitled *Engineering, Science, Management War Training Final Report*, pp. 105-111. In October, 1944, Mr. Keeler reported that over 50,000 had been enrolled in E.S.M. courses. His figures represent initial enrollments while those given in the final report of the Office of Education apparently relate to completions.

⁹ *University of Kansas Newsletter*, January 1, 1944.

Instructors for the various classes ordinarily were secured locally. According to the director, the number of classes for which off-campus instructors had been employed by May, 1945, had approached 700.¹⁰

The war training program had a pronounced effect upon the ability of area industries to staff their plants through both initial and upgrading training. Something of the magnitude of the problems involved can be visualized in noting that at one time, within a relatively short period, a large aircraft producer in Wichita added 200 people to its accounting department. Very few of these individuals had any acquaintance with accounting prior to their employment. The E.S.M. training program constituted the largest project for intensive adult education ever undertaken in Kansas. Efforts made by certain schools and departments of the University to capitalize upon the interest in adult education engendered by the E.S.M. have been detailed in Section 5 of this report.

The entire budget provided the University for defense and war training from 1940 to 1945 was supplied by the Federal Government. The total expenditure for work under the supervision of the University amounted to \$694,076.00.

7. Salesmanship: Fire Schools¹

Salesmanship

Extension at Kansas began its participation in the related fields of merchandising and salesmanship as early as 1914 when the first Merchants Week was held on the campus. The Merchants Week, or Short Course as it was called beginning in 1916, continued with some wartime interruption until 1922. It was followed by "sectional" and local short courses and merchants' institutes down through 1929-30.

In the spring of 1930 the first program confined strictly to salesmanship was introduced with a series of lectures conducted by Chester P. Brewer of Austin, Texas. A total of 3,146 attended the lectures in Topeka, Wichita, Kansas City, Kansas, and Kansas City, Missouri. No further projects in salesmanship were undertaken during the depression years. Early in 1941 Mr. Brewer returned to

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, May 5, 1945.

¹ For a more complete discussion see Frank T. Stockton, *The Evolution of Extension Instruction in Retail Merchandising and Salesmanship at the University of Kansas* (1953) and *A History of Fire Schools in Kansas* (1955). University Extension Research Publications, University of Kansas.

the four cities to repeat his series. The attendance was 1,813. By arrangement with the School of Business persons who attended the Brewer lectures in 1941 and who also completed a correspondence study course in Salesmanship were able to earn two hours of academic credit.

The program which was so auspiciously inaugurated by Mr. Brewer was abruptly interrupted by World War II. Not until September, 1946, was it possible to institute another project when a class in Salesmanship for ten returned veterans was conducted by D. E. Conklin of Remington-Rand in Kansas City, Missouri.

A major project which was begun at the very close of the period being studied was initiated by a Retail Sales Institute held at Junction City in March, 1947, under the auspices of the local Chamber of Commerce. The program, which was confined to a day and a half, consisted of lectures and roundtables on salesmanship, advertising, and the use of the voice in selling which were scheduled at breakfast, luncheon, and dinner sessions. Instructors were D. E. Conklin, John Sheaks and Leo St. Clair of Wichita, Purdue Graves of Topeka, and Elmer Beth, Nelson C. Shafer, and Gerald Pearson of the University of Kansas staff. Both the Department of Journalism and the School of Business cooperated with Extension in handling the event. The registration was 119. All instructional costs were met by the Chamber of Commerce.

Heartened by the Junction City venture, Extension and the School of Business held somewhat similar institutes in ten other cities in the state between March and July, 1947. The total enrollment at these locations was 1,076. One of the lecturers in the series was Fred Sharpe of Baldwin, Kansas, whose subject was salesmanship. His appearances were so well received that it was decided to employ him on full time with the Extension staff to handle retail sales institutes on a circuit program with the financing based upon graduated fees paid by local chambers of commerce. Mr. Sharpe, entered upon his new assignment in September, 1947, and remained in it until July, 1956, when he resigned to accept an offer from a trade association. Numerous letters from highly satisfied communities attested to his success while representing the University.

Fire School

The first state-wide Fire School in which University Extension at Kansas participated was held at Newton in conjunction with the annual convention of the Kansas State Firemens Association in 1929. Schools were conducted at subsequent state conventions until

1934 when regional schools were operated during that year and in 1935. The year 1936 saw the establishment of the state school at Lawrence under the title of the Fire College. The new arrangement remained in effect until 1941.

Largely due to governmental wartime restrictions on transportation, the 1942 and 1943 Schools were held in connection with the annual convention of the League of Kansas Municipalities. Meeting with the League was satisfactory as an emergency plan but the committee in charge of the Fire School decided that it should avoid envelopment by a related association and that it should make its way independently. Moreover, the School needed a home base to simplify its planning problems. Consequently, the committee accepted an invitation to hold its 1944 sessions in Wichita. The School continued in Wichita through 1948, moved to Hutchinson through 1954, and returned to Lawrence and the University campus in 1955. In 1961 it again went to Hutchinson and then was held in Topeka in 1963 and 1964. It should be noted that no School was held in 1945 due to travel restrictions.

The programs for the annual sessions of the School were arranged by a Fire School Committee the membership of which was modified from time to time as additions were made to the sponsors. University Extension, the Kansas Inspection Bureau, the State Board for Vocational Education, and the State Fire Marshal all finally participated with the State Firemens Association in planning and operating activities.

The courses of instruction given by the School from 1940 to 1947 covered many fields. Such topics as evolutions, forcible entry, salvage, first aid, inspection, resuscitation, rescue, and training, which dealt with the daily operations of the fire departments, were supplemented by consideration of more unusual matters such as hotel fires, airplane crash fires, the weather and the fire service, public relations, and the personnel problems of chiefs. At the 1942 session emphasis was placed upon problems in Civil Defense. Subsequently during 1942-44 local schools for training instructors of auxiliary firemen for Civil Defense work were conducted in twelve different cities.

During the period under review Harold J. Ingham served as the director of the Fire School. However, much of the planning and operation for 1946 and 1947 was in the hands of Gerald Pearson, director of the Bureau of Extension Classes at the University. In 1948, after Mr. Ingham had relinquished all other responsibilities

in order to devote his full time to Postgraduate Medical Study, Mr. Pearson officially became the director of the Fire School.

The peak prewar attendance at any state-wide School was 210 in 1931 and 1933. When the Fire College began operations in Lawrence in 1936 the attendance dropped to 72. During the next five years it ranged from 105 to 156. When the School was held at Wichita the attendance exhibited substantial gains, reaching 367 in 1944 and 293 in 1946.

The School program was financed by an annual legislative appropriation of \$500.00 which was generously supplemented with additional funds from the Kansas State Board for Vocational Education beginning in 1937. During the entire period being considered the director had the valuable assistance of E. J. Stewart of the Kansas Inspection Bureau, of O. H. Beatty of the Kansas State Board for Vocational Education, and of Clyde Latchem, the State Fire Marshal.

8. Postgraduate Medical Study¹

As related in a previously issued University Extension Research Publication, the Postgraduate Medical Study program had a successful but troubled existence from its founding in 1927 under Harold G. Ingham to 1940. During the academic year 1927-28 Dr. Wayne A. Rupe of Washington University was employed to handle circuit classes in Pediatrics. Since it proved impossible to find a qualified man to follow Dr. Rupe, the direction of the program was changed and, beginning in September, 1928, intensive courses lasting five or six days were given at the Medical School on such subjects as Physical Therapy, Internal Medicine, Surgical Diagnosis, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Pediatrics, and Nose and Throat. Circuit courses in Obstetrics and Internal Medicine were offered in the summers of 1928, 1930, and 1931. No more circuit courses were offered until 1943.

Since the intensive courses did not attract as many enrollees as were desired and since it was expensive to staff them they were abandoned in 1930 in favor of annual clinics held at the Medical School. Arrangements were made whereby physicians could participate in small clinical groups in surgical and treatment fields

¹ Information concerning the medical program was obtained primarily from the biennial and special reports of Mr. Ingham, from printed course announcements, and from correspondence files.

which held most interest for them. In 1940 there were 67 different clinic groups open to the postgraduate enrollees.

Clinics were conducted in 1941 with an enrollment of 136. Subsequently, they were discontinued until October, 1945, when the enrollment was 175. The 1946 clinics drew 68 registrations.

In 1943 conditions were such, so far as transportation was concerned, that it became more expedient to send instructional teams to circuit centers than to have physicians come to the Medical School. Consequently two circuit programs were operated, one on Tropical Diseases which had emerged as an important war-time area of concern, held during May, June, and July, and one on Diseases of the Chest, held in August and September. Both courses were offered in Emporia, Kansas City, Parsons, Salina, and Wichita. The Tropical Diseases circuit also included Hays.

The instructors in the Tropical Diseases circuit were Dr. H. L. Douglas from the School of Medicine, H. B. Hungerford and Paul B. Lawson from the Department of Entomology, and Mary Larson of the Department of Zoology, all at the University of Kansas. The total enrollment at the six centers was 276. For the course on Diseases of the Chest the lecturers were Dr. Carl C. Birkelo of the Detroit, Michigan, Department of Health, and Dr. Henry C. Sweany of the Chicago Municipal Tuberculosis Sanatorium. The number of doctors enrolled in the course was 149.²

The two circuit courses just discussed were undertaken by Extension at the invitation of the Kansas Medical Society and the Kansas State Board of Health which became joint sponsors of such courses, along with Extension and the School of Medicine. The joint sponsorship continued not only in connection with circuit courses held in 1944 and 1945 but also with the clinics and refresher courses held after 1944 except for the refresher courses for nurses.

In 1944 three circuits were organized in Venereal Disease (267 enrolled), Cardiac Disorders (314 enrolled), and Obstetrics and Gynecology (188 enrolled). The same locations selected in 1943, except for the substitution of Topeka for Emporia and the omission of Hays, continued to be used for the two courses last named. The circuit centers for the Venereal Disease program, however, were considerably modified to include Beloit, Dodge City, Hutchinson, Kansas City, Parsons, Topeka, and Wichita.

Instructors on Cardiac Disorders were Dr. Chauncey C. Maher

² *Biennial Report*, Extension Division, 1942-44. Enrollment figures for the two circuit courses are for aggregate attendance.

of the Northwestern University School of Medicine and Dr. George Walker of the School of Medicine of the University of Kansas. In the Obstetrics and Gynecology program the instruction was given by Dr. J. B. Boyd of the School of Medicine of the State University of Iowa and Dr. M. Edward Davis of the University of Chicago Medical School. The instructors on Venereal Disease were Dr. Percy S. Pelouze of the School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania and Dr. J. P. Berger of the Medical School of the University of Michigan.

An afternoon and evening course in Laboratory Hematology was given at Atchison for 7 enrollees in September, 1944, with Dr. C. J. Weber of the Kansas Medical School in charge. Plans had been made to offer the course in several locations but the small enrollment for the initial session, plus other considerations, resulted in the discontinuance of the project.

War-time staff shortages led to the offering of only one circuit course in 1945. It dealt with Poliomyelitis and was given during March in the five population centers of Kansas City, Parsons, Salina, Topeka, and Wichita with a total attendance of 180 doctors and 10 nurses. The instructors were Dr. E. A. Piszczek of the University of Illinois Medical School and Gus Valdemar, physical therapist at the Children's Hospital, Denver, Colorado. Expenses for the lecturers were covered by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

By January, 1946, restrictions upon travel had been removed and, in addition, the Medical School had been able to repossess its staff which had been depleted by military and related service. Consequently, it was considered practicable to reestablish at the Medical School the one-time "intensive courses" which were now designated as "refresher courses." Five such courses were offered during the first half of 1946. The subjects selected and the course enrollments were Internal Medicine, Psychiatry, and Dermatology (82), Obstetrics and Gynecology (72), Pediatrics (87), Physical Medicine (34 including 18 technicians) and General Surgery and Radiology (61). Still another project in the series was a refresher course for nurses which had a highly satisfactory enrollment of 322. The nursing course was repeated in May, 1947, with 281 registered.

When the refresher projects were resumed during January to June, 1947, the number was substantially increased over that of the previous year. The nine courses offered and their enrollments were:

Allergy³ (41 doctors and two technicians), Fracture Treatment (128 doctors), Internal Medicine, Psychiatry, and Dermatology (37 doctors and one technician), Obstetrics and Gynecology (63 doctors), Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology (66 doctors), Pediatrics and Public Health (75 doctors and 5 technicians), Physical Medicine (19 doctors and 82 technicians), Radiology and Cancer (43 doctors), and Surgery (46 doctors).

It is interesting to note that the course on Fracture Treatment presented by Sir Reginald Watson-Jones, professor of orthopedic surgery, London Hospital, London, England, was held at the Palmer House in Chicago since it was not possible to provide satisfactory accommodations for it at the Medical School. The American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons joined Extension in sponsoring the course which was held in February, 1947, immediately following the close of the annual meeting of the Academy.

Eminent guest instructors were secured for all the refresher courses. The number utilized for any one course ordinarily varied from four to eight. For the Allergy Symposium 14 guest instructors were secured. Headed by such individuals as Major General Norman T. Kirk, surgeon general of the United States Army, and Dr. William C. Menninger, chief consultant in psychiatry to the Surgeon General, the list of guest instructors for the medical courses included outstanding men from such medical schools as those of Northwestern University, St. Louis University, Washington University (St. Louis), Yale University, Cornell University, Stanford University, Columbia University, Baylor University, and the Universities of Chicago, Cincinnati, Rochester, Iowa, Wisconsin, Texas, Illinois, Arkansas, North Dakota, and Minnesota.

Use was also made of specialists from such institutions and agencies as the Mayo Clinic of Rochester, Minnesota, the Hertzler Clinic of Halstead, Kansas, the Crile General Hospital of Cleveland, Ohio, and the Childrens Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Guest instructors in the refresher courses for nurses came from such institutions and agencies as the Colorado Psychopathic Hospital of Denver, the U.S. Public Health Service, the Universities of Minnesota and Oregon, the Childrens Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor, and the Kansas State Board of Health.

Members of the Medical School faculty who participated as instructors in the refresher courses were too numerous to be listed

³ The refresher course in Allergy or Symposium, as it was termed, was sponsored by the Mississippi Valley Section of the American College of Allergists.

in full. Some of the staff who repeatedly took part in such courses were Doctors Lewis G. Allen, L. A. Calkins, Mahlon H. Delp, Charles C. Dennie, L. P. Engel, E. T. Gibson, Edward H. Hashinger, Ralph Major, C. C. Nesselrode, Nelse F. Ockerblad, Thomas G. Orr, R. L. Sutton, Jr., F. R. Teachenor, Galen M. Tice, James B. Weaver, and C. J. Weber.

Other Medical School staff who frequently served as instructors in refresher courses in Physical Medicine and Nursing included Quintilla Anders, M.A., Elva Jung, R.N., Ruth G. Monteith, R.P.T., Eileen Ridgway, R.N., and Elizabeth E. Sutcliffe, R.N.

In November, 1946, a "continuation course" in Surgical Pathology was organized to meet once a week for 12 weeks at the Medical School. The course had 17 registrations; it was repeated beginning in May, 1947, with 21 registrations.

A single circuit course, which dealt with Cancer, was held in the first half of 1947. The instruction centers were Topeka, Salina, Hays, Wichita, and Parsons. The total enrollment was 320. The instructors were Dr. Eldridge H. Campbell of the Albany (N.Y.) Medical College and Dr. George G. Finney of the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine. Funds for the support of the circuit program were derived from fees charged enrollees plus grants from the Kansas State Board of Health, the Kansas Division of the American Cancer Society, and the Kansas Tuberculosis and Health Association.

In his biennial report for 1942-44 Chancellor D. W. Malott stated that the Medical School, in conjunction with the Kansas Medical Society, was planning "an extensive state-wide program of postgraduate medical education particularly for the benefit of doctors returning from war service."⁴ However, due apparently to budget difficulties as well as continuing staff shortages, only the seven circuit courses described above were conducted from May, 1943, to July, 1947. An important step toward strengthening the role of continuation study for the medical professional groups was taken in 1945 when the Medical School established a Department of Postgraduate Medical Education.

During 1943-46 Gerald Pearson frequently assisted the medical extension program as a field representative. In February, 1947, Stephen Sims and Harold Swanson were employed for brief periods to do field work.

During the 1940-47 period Harold G. Ingham, director of Ex-

⁴*Fortieth Biennial Report of the Chancellor, University of Kansas, 1944, p. 18.*

tension, continued to guide postgraduate medical education in cooperation with the Medical School staff. At the end of the academic year 1946-47 he requested that he be relieved of his position as head of Extension in order that he might be able to give his entire time to the medical education field. He continued to work exclusively in that area until his retirement in 1957. The outstanding success achieved in medical continuation study in Kansas is one of his finest memorials.

9. General Information¹

The Bureau of General Information was organized in 1909 under the title of the Department of General Information and Welfare. Thus it was one of the original agencies of Extension at the University of Kansas. Four years later the "Welfare" part of the title was discontinued and by 1921-22 the Department became a Bureau.

General Information in 1909 immediately assumed the functions which characterized it through the years, namely, furnishing clients with package libraries, club study programs, plays and readings, and high school debate materials.

The Bureau made steady progress in developing its clientele until free loans on all but debate materials were supplanted by a service charge in 1932. An immediate decline in patronage developed. By 1939-40 some degree of recovery had been achieved.

During the period under review the secretary (director) of the Bureau was Helen Wagstaff. Confronted with the abnormalities of the war situation and realizing that the many anxieties of the times might seriously curtail requests for package libraries, plays, art prints, and other material available through the Bureau, Miss Wagstaff pursued an aggressive program designed to keep the Bureau's services before the public. In this connection she used to advantage her close relations with the State Federation of Womens Clubs, the Parent-Teachers organization, the Kansas League of Women Voters, the State Library Association, the Y.W.C.A., and the State Federation of Business and Professional Women. At meetings of the several organizations she set up pamphlet exhibits, distributed literature about the Bureau, and took part in the discussions relating to the need for women to keep informed on the critical domestic

¹The main sources used in the preparation of Section 9 have been the annual reports of the Bureau of General Information, 1941-47. Data on the several activities of the Bureau are detailed in Table E in the Appendix.

and foreign problems involved in the war. She placed emphasis on package libraries and club study outlines as instruments for maintaining general educational interests and for preserving some of the cultural concerns which lightened the burdens of the war and made life more livable.

In April, 1945, Miss Wagstaff was elected president of the Kansas Division of American Association of University Women. Prior to that time she had been state chairman of the reading and library service committee of the Kansas Congress of Parents and Teachers. In still another area she organized the Kansas Division of the Womens Action Committee for Victory and Lasting Peace and in 1940 and 1941 assumed major responsibility for organizing and conducting the conferences on Group Leadership and Cooperation held on the University campus. In 1941-42 she was a member of the executive board of the Kansas Library Association. Other important activities consisted of serving as chairman of the committee on library extension of the National University Extension Association and as a member of the board of directors of the Library Extension Division of the American Library Association. The participation of Miss Wagstaff in significant organizations did much to keep the Bureau of General Information and its services in the minds of potential clientele.

Miss Wagstaff resigned her position with the University at the end of the 1946-47 academic year to accept a post as general secretary of the Missionary District of the Protestant Episcopal Church at San Joaquin, California. She was succeeded by Mrs. Virginia Mad-dox, a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University. In 1946 the title of the Bureau was changed to that of the Extension Library.

Package Libraries

In the spring of 1942 the University was approved as a War Information Center and as a unit of the Civilian Morale Service under the U.S. Office of Education. With faculty assistance it became the function of the Center to provide information to local defense councils, schools, study clubs, libraries, and civic and other organizations regarding wartime matters. The Center had its headquarters in the University's main library and was supervised by the reference librarian aided by a committee headed by Miss Wagstaff who was the organizer of the project. Close cooperation existed between the Center and the Bureau with considerable inter-

change of material. The Center also organized a speakers' bureau under the direction of E. C. Buehler.

To aid both organizations, Miss Wagstaff prepared a series of pamphlet bibliographies which were printed in the University's *Newsletter* series and mailed to a list of prospective users. The pamphlets listed were available to borrowers through the Bureau in package library form and were put on display at the meetings of various adult groups. Very good results were achieved by such promotion. Titles of the pamphlet bibliography series were *The Nations at War, Peace Aims and the Post-War World, The Americas in a World at War, Education—In Wartime and the Post-War Period, The Meanings of Democracy, Religion and the Church Facing New Frontiers, Group Discussion—A Tool of Democracy, Plays for These Times, and The Child.*

It should be noted that the pamphlet exhibits, first prepared by the Bureau in 1942-43, formed the nucleus of the War Information Library. The Library also received much valuable material from the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace, from Federal agencies in Washington, and from the governments of Great Britain and Australia.

An interesting service performed by the Bureau in 1944-45 and to some extent in 1945-46 was that of furnishing books to the Prisoner of War Camp at Concordia, Kansas.

By May, 1945, borrower interest in wartime topics had greatly declined and a substantial increase was noted in requests for information on the San Francisco Conference at which the United Nations Charter was framed. By the middle of 1946 the demand for package libraries was well distributed among such subjects as national and international affairs, child welfare, philosophy psychology, art, music, painting, and literature.² In April, 1945, the Bureau announced that it had increased and revised its reference materials on vocations, a subject on which it issued a bibliography during 1938-39.³ Throughout the period under review the Bureau charged a fee of 25 cents, plus postage, for each package library or other service to the general public.

Drama and Readings

Reference to Table E in the Appendix reveals that during 1940-47 the demand for plays and readings substantially declined from

² *University of Kansas Newsletter*, May 5, 1945; *Summer Session Kansan*, July 30, 1946.

³ *University of Kansas Newsletter*, April 7, 1945.

the peak load in 1940-41. One reason for the unfavorable showing was that during most of the period an adequately trained staff for providing consultation and maintaining revised collections was not available. Publishers of plays continued their generous cooperation in sending their productions to the Bureau but, due to the staff situation, it was not possible to use them to full advantage.

Other factors which contributed to the decline were the discontinuance of *The Prompter* after February, 1945, and of the special Extension numbers of the University's *Newsletter* during 1945-46 and 1946-47. *The Prompter*, a monthly publication which was first issued in October, 1939, contained notes on loan collections, reports on school and other local dramatic activities, and feature articles on amateur dramatics. In her annual report for 1941-42 Miss Wagstaff stated that the publication was "a rather unique contribution to the field of amateur dramatics in the state" and that it had brought "much favorable and appreciative comment." The *Newsletter* had carried many stories on the drama and readings service which helped to give information to prospective clientele about materials available through the Bureau.

The only comment on readings in the annual reports for the period occurred in 1943-44 when it was stated that the Bureau's staff had done "original work in searching out materials to fit the needs of borrowers, making appropriate cuttings, for contest use primarily."

From 1934 to 1945 the Drama Series was in charge of Mrs. Myrtle Bair; from 1946 to 1964 it was under the supervision of Mrs. Nola Ring. The position apparently was vacant during the year 1945-46.

Club Study Outlines

It will be noted from Table E in the Appendix that the demand for club study outlines from 1940 to 1944 was relatively stable. During the 1945-47 period a substantial increase occurred. Although the pamphlet bibliographies initiated in 1942-43 were designed primarily to promote the demand for package libraries, it was noted that their publication also stimulated requests for club program planning aids.

In 1943-44 the secretary of the Bureau observed that "the present day spread in subject interest, with its war and postwar emphasis, has required that an unusual number of requests and inquiries be answered by letters with information and bibliographies worked out for the particular problem of each request." Attention was called to the fact that the number of letters sent out by the

Bureau was not counted in the study outline figures in the annual reports.

The Kansas Federation of Womens Clubs had for several years been a strong supporter of the Bureau and urged its component units to secure their study outlines from it. By 1941-42 the Federation had established a program committee which aided in publicizing the Bureau's efforts. In 1945-46, however, Miss Wagstaff noted that the Federation was relying less upon the Bureau than formerly since a number of other sources for assistance on program planning had come into the picture. When such sources offered free service there was some reluctance to turn to the University where a borrower's fee had to be paid.

Apparently the competition from the other sources for program planning aid continued through 1946-47. In that year Miss Wagstaff endeavored to set up a counter-offensive by pointing out that it was desirable for clubs to use the University's service since it provided "a central clearing house where such items may be had from a variety of sources without the necessity of writing to each source separately. . . ." At the same time she sent a larger selection of planning items with each loan, thereby leaving the choice of programs more to the borrowers.

Art Prints

Relatively little attention was given by the Bureau to art print circulation from 1940 to 1947, largely due to the fact that personnel limitations made it impossible to secure a qualified individual to mount, classify, and promote the collection. Consequently, some requests could not be met. Only during 1945-46 was it possible to employ a trained part-time assistant to do the work necessary to keep the collection in satisfactory order. In 1943-44 Miss Wagstaff noted a significant demand for "illustration material for art programs on modern or war art." Other than this comment, little or nothing about user interest in the prints was said in the annual reports of the Bureau during the entire seven years.

Children's Reading Program

In 1946 Extension joined with the Department of English and the School of Education at the University in announcing a Reading Program for Children designed to "stimulate the reading of good books by children in the elementary schools." The Program was further designed "to help teachers, parents, and others to choose

from the great number of available suitable selections of both modern and classical books for children."⁴

Elementary schools were provided an approved book list. Children reading a minimum of 12 books in a calendar year were to be awarded University of Kansas certificates adorned with red seals. Any child reading 25 or more books was entitled to a gold seal. Additional awards were to be made annually for continued reading. In all cases the certificates were to be awarded only when endorsed by sponsors such as teachers, librarians, Girl Scout or Four-H Club leaders. School libraries were encouraged to buy, pool, or to exchange books from the approved list.

A strong group of agencies consented to serve as an advisory council for the Program. It consisted of the State Department of Public Instruction, the Kansas State Teachers Association, the Kansas State Library, the Kansas Associations of County and of City Superintendents, and the Kansas Library Association. Other sponsors were added later.

The Program met with immediate acceptance. During 1946-47 the number of first awards was 1,582. By 1951-1952 there were 3,579 first awards, 1,514 second awards, 755 third awards, 387 fourth awards, 83 fifth awards, and 20 sixth awards.

Miscellaneous Services

During the 1940-47 period the Bureau procured books for review over the University's radio station, KFKU. The Bureau also supplied schools with reference materials for state extemporaneous speech contests.

In 1941-42 the Bureau prepared a new book list for the State Parent-Teacher organization. With faculty aid it also arranged seven reading courses for the State Federation of Womens Clubs and undertook the tasks of certifying the accomplishments of individual readers and serving as a standardizing agency for the reading courses used by the Federation.

Debating

Following the formation of the Kansas High School Debating League in 1910 Extension gave continued attention to the handling of state and district tournaments and to the distribution of debate materials to the numerous teams. Largely due to the personal interest of Extension's first director, Richard R. Price, and to that of

⁴ See leaflet entitled "A Reading Program for Children" issued by Extension, English, and Education in 1946.

Director Harold Ingham, the debating program was an outstanding success year after year. Even through the World War II period it continued to flourish. Mr. Ingham served as chairman of the National University Extension Association Committee on Debate Materials and Interstate Cooperation for several years, beginning in 1935.

The program for debaters consisted of an institute normally held in November and a state tournament for district winners held the following March. The November session in 1940 was termed the Debaters Institute and Assembly. Since the program involved the operation of a mock legislature in which bills were introduced and debated from the floor, the title in 1941 was modified to that of Debaters Institute and Legislative Assembly. In 1942 the Legislative Assembly section was discontinued. Other features were demonstration debates between teams from the Universities of Missouri and Kansas in 1940 and from the University of Oklahoma and the University of Kansas in 1946 together with "no decision" debates between high school teams in 1941.⁵ A special event at the 1940 Institute was a debate between Congressman W. P. Lambertson and Hilden R. Gibson of the University faculty.

Information regarding details of the tournaments and institutes during the war years is very meager. We do know, however, that the attendance figures for the Institute ranged between 130 and 294 during the 1940-45 period and that the State Tournament which drew 181 in 1941 had declined in attendance to 61 in 1946. That the several sessions continued without interruption is significant in showing how important debating was considered as a productive outlet and training device for young people of high school age. Along with the Speech and Drama Festivals and the High School Art Conferences debating gave youth a constructive escape from the tensions of war.

The debating activities at the University were directed by E. C. Buehler of the Department of Speech and Dramatic Art. Among his various contributions Mr. Buehler held a half-day debate clinic in July, 1940, for interested high school teachers in the Summer Session and conducted demonstration debates on the high school subjects by University student teams on Station KFKU.⁶

⁵ *University Daily Kansan*, October 29, 1940; *University of Kansas Newsletter*, September 28, 1940; September 27, October 29, 1941. Former Governor Alfred M. Landon was a guest speaker at the 1943 Institute.

⁶ *Summer Session Kansan*, July 26, 1940; *University of Kansas Newsletter*, September 28, 1940.

10. Visual Instruction

University Extension began a collection of lantern slides for loans to schools as early as 1912 and it established a "movie film exchange" in 1914. The distribution of the visual materials was handled by General Information until 1921-22 when the Bureau of Visual Instruction was established to take over the task.

The original library items of 35 mm. silent films and lantern slides was supplemented with film slides and still films from 1930 to 1938. In 1928-29 the 16 mm. silent film made its appearance and, in due course, the 35 mm. film, except as noted below, was discontinued. In 1934-35 the 16 mm. sound film had its first use. It was not until 1942-43, however, that loans of sound films began to exceed those for silents.

The Bureau of Visual Instruction during the World War II years diligently applied itself to the task of adding to its film library. In October, 1941, it announced that it was prepared to make bookings of educational films in the central states for the Radio Corporation of America.¹ In January, 1942, it stated that it had 18 new national defense training films for distribution.² In 1943 it was reported that the Bureau was the western depository of 35 mm. films emanating from the New York Museum of Modern Art.³ In 1944 Secretary Fred Montgomery advised that the Bureau was ready to release educational films produced by the leading Hollywood motion picture companies and secured through the Teachers Film Custodians of New York City.⁴

Several items of interest were noted by the secretary regarding the use of films by schools and other agencies. In April, 1942, it was reported that an increasing number of school administrators were scheduling films for specific dates throughout the school year.⁵ In January, 1944, mention was made concerning the increase in the use of 16 mm. sound films following a rapid expansion in the showing of silent films from 1935 to 1940.⁶ The increased use of sound films was even more pronounced in 1945-46. A marked interest in the use of health films was observed early in 1944. The distribution of the 35 mm. films from the Museum of Modern Art ceased after 1943-44 and thereafter no more 35 mm. films were utilized. The

¹ *University of Kansas Newsletter*, October 25, 1941.

² *Ibid.*, January 31, 1942.

³ *University Daily Kansan*, November 18, 1943.

⁴ *University of Kansas Newsletter*, September 30, 1944.

⁵ *Ibid.*, April 25, 1942.

⁶ *Ibid.*, January 1, 1944.

showing of glass slides, which had been fairly good down to 1937-38, declined after that date down to the end of the period being surveyed. Some use of silent films continued through 1946-47.

In November, 1945, the attention of school administrators was called to the fact that projectors were no longer on the wartime "priority lists" and, accordingly, could be purchased if desired. It was recommended that each county superintendent obtain a unit for distribution among his several schools on an arranged schedule. The price of a sound equipment unit was \$300.00 and up; that for silents was \$100.00 and up.⁷ Note was also made of the fact that, through the development of the Rural Electrification Administration, electric power had been made available to many rural schools for use in projectors.

After years of yearning for such a facility the Bureau announced in December, 1946, that it finally had a preview room. Saturday schedules were established for its use. Prior to 1946 the only preview place was a classroom which was not always available.

Fred Montgomery, who became secretary (director) in 1936, is still (1967) in charge of the Bureau. In May, 1946, Russell Mosser, wartime director of education at Wichita for the Boeing Airplane Company, was made assistant secretary,⁸ a position which he held until 1948.

Extra duties were given Mr. Montgomery during World War II. He was made the University's representative in the management of the Navy schools for machinists' and electricians' mates. He also served as the educational director of the Prisoner of War Camp at Concordia and as a member of the committee in charge of the program for the 75th Anniversary of the University.

Detailed information on the Bureau's operation may be found by referring to Table F in the Appendix. It should be noted that Chancellor Deane W. Malott announced in November, 1943, that the University of Kansas ranked second in the United States as a university distributor of visual aids.⁹

⁷ *University Daily Kansan*, November 15, 1945.

⁸ *Ibid.*, May 9, 1946.

⁹ *Ibid.*, November 18, 1943.

11. Radio¹

The University's Radio Station KFKU made its primary test on December 9, 1924, and initiated its regular broadcast schedule January 25, 1925. During the first sixteen years of the Station's existence it encountered serious difficulties, the most significant of which was the limited time allowed it on the air as a result of an arrangement for using the transmitter of a commercial station, WREN. At the time when the present account begins, July, 1940, KFKU had only two one-half hour periods per day for presenting its programs. It was on the air only from September through the following June. It had a very small staff and suffered further from an insufficient budget of \$4,550.00 in 1940-41 which was finally increased to \$7,675.00 for 1946-47. It was necessary for the Station to depend for its talent primarily upon the members of the University faculty. Finally, it had makeshift quarters and obsolete equipment. The Station operated on 5,000 watts and 1,220 kilocycles in 1940; a year later it changed to 1,250 kilocycles.

Broadcasting under the conditions just outlined was a difficult matter. Only the persistence and ingenuity of Harold Ingham, the Station's director, and Mildred Seaman, who held the title of assistant program director, kept the Station functioning. Despite adverse conditions marked changes were made in the Station's programming during the war and postwar years which gave it improved stature and a state-wide leadership in educational broadcasts beyond any successes it had enjoyed in the past. Instead of having numerous unconnected talks and musical events the Station proceeded to develop broadcast series on topics of current or continuing interest to listeners. Faculty response to requests to prepare and deliver programs was unusually favorable while public officials and outstanding citizens were most cooperative in giving their time to the Station.

Beginning in the fall of 1940 KFKU initiated a series of storytelling programs designed for school children in the primary and upper elementary grades.² With the cooperation of school systems in the listening area the stories were heard by the children in their classrooms. Under various titles, such as the Story Book Lady and

¹ Some material for this section was obtained, with the author's consent, from a master's thesis by Mary Kinnane, entitled *The History of Station KFKU (1923-1954)*. The writer is indebted to Mildred Seaman for reviewing the original draft of the section and for supplementing it with significant additional data.

² *University Daily Kansan*, September 29, 1940.

the Magic Flying Carpet, the story telling was maintained through 1940-42, 1943-44, and 1946-47.

The success of the "story hours" led in 1942 to the launching of a second broadcast project for school children, entitled Art by Radio with Maud Ellsworth as the instructor.³ The Art program proved so popular that it was scheduled for each week of the school year, with only minor interruptions, down to June, 1947, and for some time thereafter. As soon as the demand for war-related broadcasts diminished to some extent the programs for school children were increased. Thus, in the fall of 1944 a Health series was introduced to be followed in 1945 with another series on Safety Education.⁴ All of the broadcasts for grade school children were components of what was entitled the School of the Air.

In June, 1941, KFKU broadcast the 75th Anniversary program of the University by remote control from several buildings on the campus. In December, 1944, the Station broadcast a special feature celebrating its own 20th anniversary.

With the advent of World War II KFKU devoted itself to providing public information on issues and problems. Two notable roundtable series were America in Crisis and Inter-American Relations. The wartime services contributed by the School of Medicine were featured. Homemaking under wartime conditions was explored in a series entitled Speaking to Women. Special programs with a religious emphasis stressing the need for a spiritual basis on which to rebuild the world order were presented. Faculty panels, including such men as Richard S. Howey, John Ise, F. B. Jensen, and L. L. Waters from the School of Business, and Walter Sandelius from Political Science, together with such competent citizens as Sam Wilson of the Kansas State Chamber of Commerce and George Docking from the First National Bank of Lawrence, were used to discuss economic controls and other domestic problems arising out of the war. In March, 1943, Governor Andrew Schoeppel appeared on broadcast to open the state's Red Cross drive.⁵

In 1943 weekly reports from the Kansas Legislature were given by members of the Kansas Senate and House of Representatives who came to the campus to broadcast directly from the KFKU studio. In 1945 similar reports were presented direct from the State House through the remote facilities of KFKU. In January, 1947, taped interviews of members of the Legislature on public issues

³ *University of Kansas Newsletter*, September 26, 1942; November 27, 1943.

⁴ *Ibid.*, October 13, 1945.

were broadcast. The Station was granted the privilege of placing recording equipment in the press room of the State House in order to facilitate the interviewing procedures.⁶

During 1944, as the war picture appeared brighter, attention was given to more broadcasts of music, to sportscasts, and to other programs unrelated to the war problems. Considerable use was also made of panels to discuss postwar questions.⁷ Two well conceived series initiated in the fall of 1944 were presented under the titles of *Kansas Unlimited* and *Your Kansas Government*. The first of these two, which was sponsored in part by the Kansas Industrial Development Commission and the Kansas State Chamber of Commerce, had to do with informing listeners concerning the economic potential of the state. The second utilized heads of State government departments who told about the duties and operations of their several agencies. Both series were transcribed for use over the Kansas Network consisting of five stations. The Government program was utilized by high schools and the Network provided a prize of a \$25 government bond each month to the high school student writing the best essay on "What I've Learned This Month from 'Your Government' Broadcasts."⁸

In 1944 two other series were also well received. They were *Living Books* and *Know Russia*, both of which were presented by University faculty members. Still another series related to the state was one entitled *Look to Kansas* which was launched in the fall of 1945. State officials and members of the Legislature served as speakers with Governor Schoeppel making the first appearance. As a contribution to postwar understanding the Station, beginning October, 1945, broadcast the *America at Peace* lectures given by faculty members and in 1946 it conducted a roundtable discussion on the development and implications of atomic energy.⁹

Other programs of special interest included the French and Spanish lessons designed to assist high school students which were broadcast by faculty members of the Romance Language Department, including Mattie Crumrine, May Gardner, Clarence Chrisman, and Maude Elliott.¹⁰ Note should also be made of several other series,

⁶ *University Daily Kansan*, March 2, 1943.

⁸ *Ibid.*, January 15, 1947. The first remote control broadcast of the proceedings of the Kansas State Legislature took place in 1925.

⁷ *Ibid.*, January 10, 1944.

⁸ *University of Kansas Newsletter*, November 4, 1944.

⁹ *Ibid.*, October 23, 27, 1945; January 26, 1946.

¹⁰ The French and Spanish lessons were not considered a part of the School of the Air.

each of which occupied at least four broadcast periods. Since there were thirty or more of such series distributed through the years under review, mention is made here only of a sufficient number to show their diversity. Included in the list were such subjects as K.U. Women and the War, Your Health (in cooperation with the School of Medicine), the Pre-school Child, Short Story Study Course, Excursions in Science, Mineral Resources of Kansas, Know the Orient, Let's Visit Latin America, Lest We Forget Our Constitution, Vocational Guidance, and Exploring Your University. In addition, the Station presented a faculty group called the Brainbusters who attempted to answer all types of submitted questions and, beginning in 1943, it regularly offered Symphonic Favorites which continued to be scheduled down through 1947.

A significant development which was promoted by KFKU through Miss Seaman was the formation in the summer of 1946 of the Radio Council of Kansas Women. The Council planned a series of 32 broadcasts dealing with Women in Kansas to originate at KFKU with recordings provided for use by other stations over the state.¹¹

The membership list of the Council was composed of the following twenty distinguished women of Kansas:

Ruby Phillips Bramwell	Mayme Riordon
Salina	Solomon
Josephine Churchill	Dorothy Schroeder
St. Francis	Ashland
Rebecca Welty Dunn	Mildred Seaman
Arkansas City	Lawrence
Zula Bennington Greene	Ann Searcey
Topeka	Leavenworth
Stella B. Haines	Cora Shelton
Augusta	Salina
Florence Heiser	Bertha Shore
Topeka	Augusta
Etta Kushner	Patricia Solander
Topeka	Osawatomie
Mary Frances McKinney	Lilian Troup
Hartford	Concordia
Pauline Reppert	Mary Williams Ward
Neodesha	Wellington
Pearl Richardson	Marietta Weaver
Pratt	Mullinville

Resident courses in Radio Speaking and in Radio Dramatic

¹¹ *Ibid.*, March 1, 1947.

Production, which were initiated in 1937-38 and in 1939-40 by the Department of Speech and Dramatic Art, were continued through 1946-47. Likewise, the Department of Journalism maintained its single course in the radio field, Radio Copy Technique, first offered in 1940-41.

The Committee on Adult Education for the Postwar Years¹² appointed by Chancellor Malott in 1944 established a sub-committee on the use of radio in adult education. In its report prepared in 1945 the sub-committee proposed that Station KFKU should be materially strengthened. Its principal recommendations were:

1. That the Station's power be increased in order to obtain a wider coverage of the state.

2. That broadcast time be increased to at least five (5) hours per day.

3. That the Station be provided with modern equipment and studios.

4. That the Station be staffed with a program director, an operator, and an announcer who would be "regular, permanent" employees.

5. That the faculty be canvassed to obtain "a staff of broadcasters whose work on radio shall be counted as a regular part of their teaching load in the University."

6. That a "permanent advisory committee" be established to consult with and assist the director.

Recommendation 3 and part of 4 were placed in effect during the next five years. An attempt to implement Number 6 was only partially successful. The members of the sub-committee were J. W. Ashton, chairman, V. P. Hessler, and Mildred Seaman.

¹² See Section 5.

Appendix

Table A
Lecture and Lecture Courses

Faculty Lectures			
	Commencements	Under Auspices Lecture Course Committee	Speakers on Democracy
1940-41	43	16	96
1941-42	34	2	26
1942-43	22	5	
1943-44	27	9	
1944-45	91	29	
1945-46	108	92	
1946-47	98	69	
Non-Faculty Lectures			
1940-41	594	1944-45	245
1941-42	546	1945-46	901
1942-43	260	1946-47	692
1943-44	166		
Concerts and Entertainment			
	Faculty and Students	Faculty	Non-University Talent
1940-41	27		320
1941-42	51		285
1942-43	11		354
1943-44	27		909
1944-45		9	1,141
1945-46		1	785
1946-47		9	1,796
Special Musical Group, 75th Anniversary Trio (7 appearances)			

Table B
Extension Classes, Credit Courses

	Enrollment	Number of Classes	Number of Towns
1940-41	354	25	7
1941-42	291	17	8
1942-43	119	7	2
1943-44*	558	25	8
1944-45	573	27	9
1945-46	942	54	14
1946-47	1,055	57	14
	<hr/> 3,892	<hr/> 212	

* Data for 1943-44 from report as of April 30, 1945, from Guy V. Keeler to Harold G. Ingham.

Table C
Extension Classes, Credit Courses

Enrollment by Departments									
	Political Science	Education	Economics	Psychology	Spanish	English	Sociology	Engineering	Design and Art
1940-41	24	108	51	25		34	76	28	8
1941-42		112	14	17		27	105		
1942-43		88		15			16		
1943-44	(Data not available)								
1944-45		366	114	19	74				
1945-46		486	185	24	11	15	12	32	46
1946-47	11	336	226	73	25	20	20	45	141
	Geography	Math	Nursing	Physical Education	Speech				
1941-42	16								
1945-46			27			82			22
1946-47			28		36	40			54

Table D
Extension Classes, Credit Courses
Annual Enrollment by Towns

	Kansas City, Missouri	Kansas City, Kansas	Topeka	Lawrence	Leavenworth	Holton
1940-41	152	46	96			17
1941-42	113	16	60	8		
1942-43	69		50			
1943-44*			109			
1944-45	283	36	92	45	41	
1945-46	193	83	139			146
1946-47	269	146	120	140	20	19

*Classes held also in greater Kansas City, Leavenworth, Lawrence, and four unidentified towns but no enrollment data available except for Topeka.

1940-41	Colby	21
	Hiawatha	15
	Mankato	7
1941-42	Garnett	13
	Independence, Kansas	42
	Iola	22
	Parsons	17
1944-45	Independence, Missouri	18
	Olathe	22
	Oskaloosa	14
	Shawnee Mission	22
1945-46	Atchison	78
	El Dorado	34
	Harper-Anthony	18
	Hutchinson	46
	Kingman	42
	Moundridge	9
	Olathe	71
	Oxford	12
	Wellington	23
	Wichita	48
1946-47	Anthony	12
	Arkansas City	24
	El Dorado	69
	Kingman	48
	Newton	31
	Wadsworth	20
	Wellington	68
	Wichita	69

Table E
General Information Bureau Loans

	Number of Package Libraries	Number of Club Study Outlines
1940-41	4,403	884
1941-42	4,148	1,045
1942-43	3,070	1,251
1943-44	3,724	885
1944-45	4,607	1,521
1945-46	4,120	1,685
1946-47	4,385	1,521

	Number of Plays	Number of Readings and Orations	Number of Art Prints
1940-41	5,094	1,431	686
1941-42	3,866	849	650
1942-43	2,790	612	702
1943-44	4,029	905	852
1944-45	4,585	931	1,087
1945-46	3,375	566	1,106
1946-47	3,472	449	774

Total	
1940-41	13,498
1941-42	10,558
1942-43	8,425
1943-44	10,395
1944-45	12,731
1945-46	10,842
1946-47	10,601

Table F
Bureau of Visual Instruction

	16 mm. Silent Films	16 mm. Sound Films	Glass Slides	Museum of Modern Art Films
1940-41	10,444	5,168	669	620
1941-42	7,951	6,912	527	851
1942-43	5,379	7,625	305	193
1943-44	4,968	9,685	489	496
1944-45	4,100	9,736	625	
1945-46	4,293	15,051	481	
1946-47	2,919	20,844	443	

The following brochures, written by Frank T. Stockton, have appeared in the University Extension Research Publications series:

FORTY YEARS OF CORRESPONDENCE STUDY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS: 1909-1949 (1951)

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS PARTICIPATION IN CONTINUATION STUDY FOR PHYSICIANS AND PUBLIC HEALTH PERSONNEL: 1911-1922 (1953)

THE EVOLUTION OF EXTENSION INSTRUCTION IN RETAIL MERCHANDISING AND SALESMANSHIP AT THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS (1953)

A HISTORY OF FIRE SCHOOLS IN KANSAS (1955)

THE STEELWORKERS INSTITUTES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS (1955)

THE PIONEER YEARS OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS (1956)

THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS LAUNCHES AND TESTS AN EXTENSION DIVISION: 1909-1922 (1957)

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS: 1949-1956 (1961)

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UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS
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