THE FIRST SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OF FORENSIC ACTIVITIES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS (1867-1942).

by

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W. H.
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

Design of the Thesis

The five chapters of this thesis are designed to give insights into the facts and events which surround the history of the development of forensic activities at the University of Kansas. It is the purpose of each chapter to record simply and accurately in narrative style the major trends taken by oratory, debate, and the intramural forensic activities in each period. Few parallels are drawn with the forensic trends of the nation; however, it is hoped that from this chronicle the reader may make his own deductions on those events that fit into the total forensic picture and those that are unique to Kansas.

Previous Investigation

While a cursory study was made of the history of forensics at the University of Kansas by Gary Skinner in May of 1960, and a study of the development of the Speech Department by Professor Allen Crafton in 1957, no record exists of any other previous investigations on the history of the major forensic activities at the University of Kansas.

Source Materials

Manuscripts of the secretaries' records of the Aeropolis society, the one available manuscript of the Meteor, and numerous commencement
programs of the literary societies were examined. In collecting information for the first chapters of this work, the University yearbooks that were published intermittently from 1874 to 1901 were used as a basic guide. This information was reinforced and extended by extensive research into the files of the campus weekly newspapers.

The facts presented were verified by checking follow-up stories and by spot checking with the Lawrence Journal, the Morning News-Tribune, and with special issues of The Graduate Magazine, Wilson Sterling's History of KSU 1866-1891 and Robert Taft's Newspaper Articles About Kansas University and The Years on Mount Oread. Additional information was obtained from the complete files of the University Catalogue, and Commencement programs.

An attempt was made to show the editorial license practiced by the early writers and to reflect reaction to the events as reported by the newspapers, through direct quotes.

From 1901 to 1932 the Jayhawker regularly carried accounts of the yearly debate record. These accounts were checked by referring to reports of the event in the Kansan, the University Kansan, and from 1912 on, the University Daily Kansan. The debate record from 1895-1925 was checked with Donald Olson's Master's thesis, "Debating at the University of Nebraska," University of Wisconsin, 1947. Additional and supporting information was also obtained from issues of the Gavel, the Chancellor's Report, and from a letter from Howard T. Hill, Assistant Professor of Public Speaking at K.U. from 1913 to 1916.

For additional information and verification of the period 1925 to 1942, the writer was fortunate in being able to have numerous
conferences with Professor E. C. Buehler and to have access to his personal files. All major events were checked with accounts given in the Lawrence Daily Journal-World.
CHAPTER II
FORENSIC ACTIVITIES IN THE LITERARY SOCIETIES
(1867-1884)

The Aeropolis Literary Society

Many forensic activities at the University of Kansas can trace their origin back to a common source, the literary society. The first of these societies to be organized at the University of Kansas was the Aeropolis Society. Its initial meeting was held on October 5, 1867, only one year after the University opened its doors. While at this time the literary society movement on the whole had lost much of its vitality, this young society embraced many of the movement's established traditions and set out enthusiastically to promote activities that would be in keeping with its stated design: "To afford its members facilities for literary advancement."

The charter members, fourteen women and nineteen men, signed the Society's constitution on October 25. As did the constitutions of older societies, the Aeropolis constitution set up rules for the speakers. Included in it were the following regulations:

No member shall be allowed to speak at any meeting without first rising and addressing the chair, nor shall he speak more than twice upon any motion or question nor at any time longer than ten minutes.

... readings and rehearsals shall be restricted to the limits of five and ten minutes.
... chief disputants shall be allowed to speak not to exceed ten minutes, others not to exceed five minutes.

The Society elected its first president, Archibald E. Thrasher of Iola, on October 25. In addition, two critics were elected whose stated duties were "to present to the society in writing impartial criticisms on all orations, essays, and discussions."  

Among its first members and those who took leading parts in the activities of the Society were: Clara Archibald, Lawrence; Kate Bullene, Lawrence; Emma Hadley, Lawrence; Robert Burgess, Lawrence; John P. Cone, Lawrence; Isaac T. Barker, Wakarusa; Alice E. Halestine, Lawrence; Arch E. Thrasher, Iola; Hannah Oliver, Lawrence; Mattie Cone, Lawrence; R. P. Evans, Richland; G. Morgan, Sarcoxie; B. N. Rooks, Burlingame; Susan Savage, Wakarusa; Mary Southerland, Lawrence; and Lucy Gleason, Lawrence.  

During the short life of this society (1867-1870), the Society paper, the Meteor, was started. Eight honorary members were selected from the faculty including Professor David H. Robinson, Frank H. Snow, John W. Horner, Mrs. C. A. Smith, The Hon. S. G. Crawford, Mrs. Charles A. Hughson, President John Fraser, and Professor John Folkmann.  

Active membership during this period ranged from thirty-three to twenty-three members with (according to the secretary reports) an average attendance ranging from eighteen in 1868 to 11.5 in 1869.  

The minutes of the Society's meetings that were held in College Chapel on Friday evenings give a fair picture of its earnest but rather futile attempt to promote forensic activities.
On November 8, 1867, the first debate proposition, "Resolved, That the whites were more to blame in the present and past Indian wars than the Indians," was assigned to four debaters by the president. The minutes of the November 15, 1867, meeting read: "The literary exercises were complete with the exception of a select reader and the first debater who failed to appear."6

That this same pattern existed in many of the meetings is made apparent in reports of subsequent meetings: "The literary exercises were good, the debate omitted," "The literary exercises were as usual very slim" or "The society resolved themselves into a committee of the whole for the debate."7

On January 10, 1868, the faculty passed the following resolution to help solve, in part, the poor quality of the literary presentations: "All members of the society who perform except debaters and select readers will be excused from the regular literary exercises of the institution the week immediately following said performance."8 The regular literary exercises were "declamations, essays, and select readings from the English classics with sketches of authors, alternately to be presented every week."9

But even this did not help the ailing Aeropolis Society. The records of January 29, 1869, show that there were only twenty-three members and that the average attendance was 11.5 members. They also indicate that much of the Society's time was being spent in the business of buying oil for its lamps, buying stationery, accepting resignations, admitting new members, or listening to faculty lectures.
The minutes only hint at the Society's internal difficulties, but on December 10, 1869, a sergeant-at-arms was added to its officers. On March 4, 1870, a new constitution was adopted and signed by thirty-two men. Its preamble reads:

We, the undersigned students of the University of Kansas do hereby declare ourselves an association for the mutual improvement in elocution, composition and debate and for enlarging our fund of general intelligence. . .

The new constitution changed the Society's name to Orophilian. It added the Society's motto, *Eloquent Mundum Regit*; gave faculty members ex-officio standing; instructed the president to appoint critics and judges for the debates; and set up a time limit of five minutes for speeches in the irregular debates.

While the constitution did not exclude women from membership, they evidently were discouraged, for J. H. Long, in recalling the activities of the literary societies, says of the Orophilians:

From their point of view the eloquence which rules the world was male eloquence only. No woman could have a part in it. Not even to the extent of reading a little essay or reciting a poem.\(^1\)

This general feeling is supported by Wilson Sterling\(^2\) who also suggested that the Orophilians discouraged women from attending Orophilian meetings.

Under the new constitution the speech activities of the Society became more definite. The debaters, the subject debated, and the decision held a more prominent place in the minutes. While irregular debates using two, three, five, or all of the members were still popular, the regular debates using two negative and two affirmative speakers were
the highlights of the meetings, and fines of ten cents were charged for non-performance.

On March 11, 1870, three speeches labeled extemporaneous were given on "Our Society," "Kansas," and "Eloquence."\(^\text{13}\)

Perhaps something of the general nature of the work done in the Society up to this point can be seen in the following list of some of the debate topics that were used in the meetings:

1867 - Resolved, that the city as a location for an educational institution is superior to the country.

1868 - Resolved, that farming is the most healthful and useful employment for man.

Resolved, that all, irrespective of color, have an equal right to the educational advantages of Kansas.

Resolved, that U. S. Grant is not a fit candidate for the presidency.

Resolved, that a lie is never justifiable.

1870 - Resolved, that man shapes his own destiny.

Resolved, that Congress was justified in granting lands to aid in the construction of the North Pacific R. R.

Resolved, that capital punishment should be abolished throughout the world.

Resolved, that the toll bridge crossing the Kaw River at Lawrence is injurious to the community.\(^\text{14}\)

The Orophilian and The Oread Literary Societies (1870-1889)

On December 9, 1870, The Orophilian Society was challenged by the organization of a new society, The Oread. The first officers of this society included two from the Orophilian ranks, C. F. Bassett who was elected president and J. C. Donalson, the vice president. Other
officers included Jennie Herron, secretary, and Hannah Oliver, critic.\textsuperscript{15} The Oread Society adopted for its motto \textit{Esto Perpetua}. In other respects it resembled The Orophilian Society. Its fees were one dollar per year. It had fines for non-performance, and its membership included active and honorary members. Women members, however, were accepted.

Sterling\textsuperscript{16} suggests that the existence of a rival seems to have contributed to the vigor and prosperity of both societies. K.U. publications bear this out. Increased membership was indicated in the \textit{Hierophantes} of 1873 which listed forty-one members for the Orophilians and thirty-four for the Oreads.\textsuperscript{17} Activities, too, were reported with more regularity and approbation.

In 1872 a charter was granted to the Orophilians. In June of this same year the two societies gave their first annual commencement week exhibitions. Places on the program in both societies were determined by sometimes hotly contested elections by the society members.\textsuperscript{18}

An account in the \textit{Daily Kansas Tribune} records the following of the Oread commencement activities for June 9, 1874:

... The programme began with an anthem finely sung by Miss Lolie Bell, the dignified president of the Society, and who has a sweet voice; Miss Gross with a very strong soprano, and Messrs. Tucker and Wickersham, with Mr. Scott at the organ.

After prayer by Rev. H. D. McCarty, Miss Lolie Bell welcomed the audience in a neat little speech during which she stated that the society had made a beginning in the way of a library, which already contained some thirty volumes of standard works. She was followed by an oration by Miss Alma Richardson, on "Authority versus Opinion." The oration showed care in its preparation and was well delivered. ...

The question Resolved: That party spirit is productive of more good than evil, was maintained in the Affirmative by Mr. J. H. Long in a manner that would have done credit to some of our old campaigners. ... Miss Richardson who followed him and antagonized the proposition, so overwhelmed
him with instances, ancient and modern of the demoralizing effect of party spirit -- which showed her intimate knowledge of the ring workings of the present day -- as no amount of gallantry could withstand. . . .\textsuperscript{19}

The article continues by giving comments on the music; Mr. J. A. Wickersham's reading of a special issue of The Oread Gazette; Miss Mary Gamble's essay on "Genius Not Industry," and Mr. Tucker's oration on "The Necessity of Physical Culture."

On the latter it states: "Mr. Tucker had a clear, full voice, a pleasant and easy manner, and withal seeming to have his subject well in hand, embellished it with apt and carefully drawn illustrations."\textsuperscript{20}

The Eighth Annual Exercises of the Orophilians presented June 6, 1879, included the following program:

\textbf{Programme}

\begin{tabular}{ll}
Introductory & W. E. Stevens \\
Music & \\
Oration & E. Butler \\
"Eloquence" & Mollie E. Herrington \\
"The Maestro's Confession" & \\
Declamation & \\
Music & \\
Debate & Resolved: "That the physical features of the earth determine national characteristics"
\end{tabular}

Essay

Mary Schmucker

Oration

R. W. E. Twitchell

"The Development of the Race."\textsuperscript{21}

This year the Oread program was delayed since "a hurricane took off the tin roof drenching the hall."\textsuperscript{22}
The general enthusiasm for the societies during these early years is echoed in the *Collegiate* reports of 1875:

The Orophilian Society has enjoyed an unusual degree of popularity since its resumption of meetings at the opening of school. Every night the hall in which the sessions are held is crowded to its utmost capacity and for the most part the literary programmes presented have been remarkably good.

The same source gives the following account of the Oreads:

The Oread society this fall presents its usual attraction of lofty literary attainments, good music, and gracious girls.

We give below a list of the questions discussed this term:

Resolved: That the right of suffrage should be limited by an educational provision.

That a lawyer is justified in defending a bad case.

That the sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage should be prohibited by law.

That infidel publications should be prohibited by law.

There seems to be some disagreement as to the dominant characteristics of the two societies. In recalling them, Miller labels the Oreads the "society crowd" and the Orophilians the "scholarly folks."

Long, however, says of them, "The Oreads were the more sober; there were perhaps more of the kind called grinds among them. The Orophilians were the more brilliant, the more enterprising."

By 1879 the societies had substituted *Robert's Rules of Order* for *Cushing's Manual* as a parliamentary guide. They had purchased organs and were publishing papers, *The Review* for the Orophilians and *The Gazette* for the Oreads. An account of the June 5, 1878, commencement exercises states that prize declamations were selected by three judges.
The speakers were given percentage ranks and prizes were a Webster's Unabridged Dictionary and a complete edition of the works of Charles Lamb.27

The years 1880 to 1884 were productive years for both societies. In 1880 rooms were set aside in New University (Fraser Hall). Oread Hall was located on the third floor south wing and Orophilian Hall on the third floor north wing. Decorating and furnishing these rooms became yearly projects.28

That the societies' efforts along these lines were looked upon with awe by the freshmen is evidenced in a fragment from a letter written by underclassman Glen Miller: "The neat carpeted floor, cheery walls, easy chairs and beautiful oil paintings make Oread Hall delightfully cozy."

In recalling Oread Hall later, he corrects his first impressions by saying:

"How I came to forget the statuary is inexplicable for those busts were a feature never to be forgotten. I guess 'oil paintings' was a figure of speech or else a figure of freshman imagination for the pictures of Longfellow, Lowell, and other worthies that adorned the walls certainly came off a printing press. The only 'oil' I now recall was the one of Chancellor Marvin possessed by the Orophilians and hanging over the speaker's chair."29

The Kansas Review reports the presentation of the above items in its account of the dedication of Orophilian Hall on January 7, 1881, the painting being donated by Mrs. Canfield and the chair by Miss Lily Leiby.30

In forensic activities, too, an innovation occurred in 1880. On December 17 representatives from the seventy members of the Orophilians
and the members of the Oreads met for an inter-society contest. For the next six years this contest became the great event of the year. 31

An account of the first contest appears in the Kansas Review and reads as follows:

... The debate came first on the program and was a discussion of the question whether foreign immigration should be restricted. C. F. Scott, acting as chairman of the evening, introduced Mr. E. C. Meservey, a representative of the Oreads, as the first speaker on the Affirmative. Mr. Meservey's argument was logical and well arranged, taking the grounds that the preservation of our political institutions demanded restricted immigration. He was followed by Mr. H. T. Smith, who represented the Orophilians in an extremely well written speech. ... Mr. Smith has a very graceful presence and delivery which, added to his pleasant voice, made his effort one of the best of the evening. ... After a duet ... the debate was resumed by Mr. P. C. Young of the Oread Society, who sustained the Affirmative in a thoughtful, well-digested argument. He was followed by Mr. J. F. Tucker on the part of the Orophilians. This was Mr. Tucker's first appearance before a Lawrence audience and he may certainly congratulate himself on having made a good impression. His argument fairly bristled with points, stated in a clear, concise language, and delivered with grace and earnestness. 32

Other forensic numbers sprinkled between the music included a declamation on the death of Benedict Arnold by Mr. J. R. Turner and one on the Witch's Daughter given by Miss Mina E. Marvin. Two essays, by Mr. W. C. Spangler and Mr. Upton, closed the program. Professors Snow, Miller and Canfield, judges for the performances, gave the contest to the Oreads with 93.8 to the Orophilians, to the Orophilians 91.4 per cent.

Over all winners of these contests for 1880, 1883, and 1884 were the Oreads; in 1881, 1882, 1885, and 1886 the Orophilians. 33

For a number of years the societies continued to prosper. The Kansas Cyclone of 1883 lists ninety-four members for the Orophilian
Society and ninety-five for the Oreads. 34

In 1883 the University Courier published accounts of the numerous activities of the societies and often offered praise. Typical is an extract from a December issue:

The entertainments of the literary societies have a splendid effect. Almost every society member is a candidate for honors and a candidate must have a good record to be elected.

The majority of the members do good work and become ready, spicy, and often eloquent off-hand speakers. . . . The literary society cannot be over-valued. 35

In 1884 the commencement exercises of the societies were varied in two ways. First, the Oreads and the Orophilians, instead of holding separate June programs, joined forces and presented one program. The first one presented on May 30, 1884, included the following:

Programme

C. L. Smith - President of the Evening
Invocation
Music
Essays

Orophilian
"Shades and Shadows" Hattie C. Hulick

Oread
"Reality and Sham"

Nettie Brown

Music
Debate

Question: "Watchman, What of the Night"

Oread
H. B. Martin
Orophilian
B. K. Bruce

Music
Declamations

Oread
Fannie E. Pratt
Orophilian
Pearl A. Young

Music
Orations

Orophilians
S. M. Cook

"The Victory of Faith"

Oread
Cyrus Crane

"A Dangerous Idea" 36
A second change was the selection of a special orator to appear before the societies. From 1884 to 1888 selected orators included President John Bascom, D.D.; Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, L.L.D.; Hon. A. L. Childs; Hon. Noble L. Prentis, and Col. Thomas W. Higginson. 37

That the societies were no longer looked upon with favor by the University students after 1884 is made clear in write-ups appearing in both the yearbooks and the campus newspapers.

As early as October 24, 1883, reports of political maneuvers by fraternity men were published. On that date the Courier carried the following story:

The election of the contestants on the [December] 27, 1882, for the annual contest with the Orophilian Literary Society was one that should be memorable in the history of the Oread Society for on that occasion three secret societies combined to place in position their own members to the exclusion of non-fraternity members. There was but one outsider among the entire number elected. . . . This year the "big three" were defeated and the "barbs" carried the day. Last year there was but one outsider among the entire number elected. This year there is but one fraternity man on the successful ticket. 38

Perhaps this period of decline is best summed up by Wilson Sterling in his History of K.S.U. He says of it:

... Oread was the first to cease to hold meetings in the fall of 1886. Her place and hall were taken by a new society, the Athenaeum, which developed out of an offshoot of Orophilian. Orophilian too was living a precarious sort of life. Several of its members had formed an independent and small debating club, The Webster Debating Club, that met in Orophilian hall on Saturday afternoons. This club later took the name of "Moot Senate" and after Oread ceased to meet, it transferred its sessions to her hall and became the Athenaeum Literary Society on March 18, 1887. But that these societies were no longer satisfying the wants of students in the direction of practice in debate is shown by the formation in this same year (1886-87) of two other debating clubs, the Dickson Debating Club and the Lime Kiln Debating Club.

But Orophilian and Athenaeum continued to exist down to 1889. Athenaeum then disappeared from sight. Orophilian made several
attempts to get back her old energies but in vain. Athenaeum's place had been taken by a purely non-fraternity society - the Adelphic. . . . The fragments of the Orophilian made a last effort to live and formed the University Literary Club. An arrangement was made whereby under certain conditions the work done in the club should be credited on the English work of the student in class. But the club lasted only to the end of the year, and failed to show itself at the beginning of 1890-91.39

The Helianthus for 1889 concludes a long article entitled, "Their Days Are Numbered," by saying:

... To the faithful few [thirty-nine members] who are holding the helm of Orophilian and who have not been seduced by the sweet-voiced sirens of the Science Club, the Political Science Club, the Philologic Club or any of the numerous societies for special work, the Helianthus extends best wishes for success though at the same time feeling that the day for literary societies pure and simple is past at K.S.U.40

In spite of these views, various literary societies enjoyed limited success until as late as 1916. None, however, enjoyed the longevity or the influence of the societies of the early 1880's. Sterling attributes this decay to two factors:

1. Injurious entrance of politics into the societies in the attempt to control elections of the contest and June programs;

2. The change of methods and range of study and the growing specialization of students.41

The following selected list of debate topics used in the societies during their more prosperous years was taken from the University Courier (1880-1884) and the Kansas Review (1879-1881):

Resolved, that it is not right that Representatives in Congress should be residents of the districts from which they are elected.

Resolved, that theatre of today is pernicious in its general influence.

Resolved, that the actions of Independents who bolted the Republican party were justifiable.
Resolved, that the principles of free trade should prevail in the United States.

Resolved, that State University should be supported by a state tax instead of by legislative appropriation.

Resolved, that monopolies are detrimental to natural progress.

Resolved, that the greater part of the labor problem is embodied in the question of national finance.

Resolved, that party spirit is productive of more good than evil.

Resolved, that party fealty should outweigh considerations of character.

Resolved, that ex-presidents should be senators at large.

Resolved, that our government should establish a national system of education.

Selected Minor Literary Societies

The Adelphic

The Adelphic Society met for the first time on November 1, 1889. G. O. Virtue was elected president. Its constitution, which provided that no member of any college secret organization could be eligible for membership in the Adelphic, was drafted by D. R. Krehbiel, C. S. Hall, and H. C. Riggs. Its purpose was the mutual improvement in composition, elocution, and debate; its motto—Ad astra per Aspera.

The Society had thirty-three male members in 1910.

The Normal Society

The Normal Society was first listed as a major society in the University Catalogue of 1881-1882. It carried on a program similar to that of the Oread and Orophilian societies, giving June programs and having weekly meetings. In the Normal Society, however, much of the
time was spent in listening to special lectures on the duties and problems of teachers.

The Snow Society

The Snow Literary Society was founded October 1, 1897, under the patronage of Chancellor Snow. It met in Room 14, Fraser Hall. In 1898 the English department recognized the following system of credit for work done in the Society for one year:

- One term's work in elocution to freshmen
- Three themes to sophomores
- Two forensics projects to juniors and seniors

The stated purpose of the Snow Literary Society was to develop literary taste and college spirit. 44

The Kent Club

In the year 1878 a debating club was organized among the law students which was called the Blackstone Club. During the school year of 1881-82 it dissolved into the Kent Club. Its membership was limited to regularly matriculated students in the Law School and its stated purpose was to offer opportunity for improvement in extempore addresses, original papers on legal questions, orations, debates, and parliamentary drill.

The Burke Club

In the fall term of 1899-1900 the Burke Literary Society was organized almost entirely by freshmen. The purpose of the Society was that of improving literary work.
The X.Y.Z. Club

Organized on November 16, 1900, the X.Y.Z. Club had as its purpose training in debating, parliamentary law, and extempore speaking. Its first president was J. E. Boyle. Charles Carpenter was its first vice president, and F. H. Ayers its first secretary.

Faculty Supervision and Assistance

While speech activities at K.U. received faculty support only in varying degrees, it is evident that support did exist. The minutes of the Aeropolis Society indicate that Professor Snow, Professor Robinson, and President Fraser all lectured to the Society from time to time.

The class day exercises of the first commencement, June 10, 1873, included three orations from the four graduates, Flora Richardson, Ralph Collins, and L. D. Tosh. Since chapel appearances were required, it may be assumed that they also had faculty guidance for this program.

The Catalogue for 1874-75 lists rhetorical exercises consisting of orations, declamations, and selected readings as being a requirement of all students attending the University. The Collegiate reports that Professor Williams and Professor Roland helped train the students for these exercises.

The year 1880 was not only a productive one for the literary societies at K.S.U., but it also marks the first listing of an instructor in elocution and Latin, James W. Gleed, A.B. The Catalogue also indicates that ten weeks of elocution were required of all freshmen and sophomores in the classical, scientific, and modern literature courses. The following rhetorical requirements were made:
... Each member of the freshmen, sophomore and junior classes will appear at least twice each year at the morning exercises in the hall. The freshmen and sophomores will present declamations; the juniors original orations, and the seniors original orations. The seniors will appear in the morning exercises or on a day set aside for them.48

In the spring of 1880 prizes were offered students for declamations. The Faculty prize was open to the ten students who ranked highest in chapel performance. The A. F. Bates prize was open to all students.

Prizes and sponsors varied during this fad (1880-1887) but they did contribute to the contest spirit of commencement week.

The first winners included in the June 1880 contests were:
Faculty prize--first, H. T. Smith, second, Nellie G. Thacher, third, Charles F. Scott; Bates prize--Pliny L. Soper.49

In 1883 the Field Oration replaced the Bates prize. James B. Chamberlain was the winner. In 1885 the Grovenor Oration was added. Its first winner was John D. McLaren. He received twenty-five dollars and a Chamber's Cyclopedia. Faculty prizes were not awarded. In 1886 three prizes were given. Prizes were awarded to: the Crew Oration, Daniel C. Kennedy; the Grovenor Oration, Wilbur S. Jenks; and the Field Oration, T. Francis Doran. In 1887 awards were given to the winners of the Grovenor Prize Oration and to the Field-Harges Prize Declamation. Winners were Thomas F. Doran and Walter Wesly.50

The decade following 1880 was marked by an event of special importance in the forensic field: Professor Thomas C. Trueblood set up classes at the University. The first of five references made by the Courier to Professor Trueblood's visits appeared April 10, 1883:
"Prof. Trueblood, one of the conductors of the Kansas City School of Oration, spent the 6th in Lawrence. It is said that a number of our students will attend his school this summer."

The September 24 issue of the Courier carried the following article: "Prof. Trueblood of Kansas City has organized a class in elocution here. All students will be cordially welcomed. This is the place to prepare for the chapel rostrum and for the necessities of future life."

While Professor William B. Brownell was listed in the Catalogue as Assistant in English and Instructor in Elocution (1883-1886) there was further agitation by the students for a department of elocution. In an article by G. L. Miller, the following plea was made:

... The instructor is now merely an assistant in the Dept. of English. He's required to train 250 students for chapel twice each year. He conducts two elocutionary classes containing fifty pupils each. He prepares performers for the society contests in December; for three society entertainments in June for class day and commencement day.

We need an independent department of elocution. Elocutionary drill should be inserted into the curriculum for every year and should be made compulsory.

We do not want to make tragedians or dramatic readers, but we should make our students ready, accurate, and even eloquent off-hand speakers.

But such a department was slow in coming. On October 24, 1884, an item of note stated that Professor R. I. Fulton, President of the Kansas City School of Oratory, would organize classes in the Y.M.C.A. rooms. By 1891 Professor Fulton, who held a Master's Degree from Ohio Wesleyan, was made Assistant in Elocution and Oratory. Professor Fulton taught his courses in the Department of English, but all students
in the new school of Music and Art were required to take elocution.

At this time Georgia H. Brown was instructor in dramatic action.
CHAPTER III

FORENSIC ACTIVITIES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS
(1884-1910)

Oratory

The period 1884-1910 was important to the University's forensic growth for two reasons. First, oratory reached new heights in popularity since the state oratorical contests were held at this time; second, the first intercollegiate debates had their beginnings in 1895. During this period the orator attained even greater campus prestige than that which had been enjoyed by the inter-literary commencement speakers. It was not unusual for the orator of the 1880's to be given vocal support with pre-contest pep rallies, to enjoy the encouragement of a large following from his respective university at the contest, and to be honored with prizes, newspaper and public ovations, and mass student patronage if he were fortunate enough to be the state winner.

At K.U. the reign of the orator began on February 22, 1884, when the first local contest to select the winner who would represent the University in the state oratorical contest was held. The Oratorical Association that arranged for the contest had its birth in a committee of six, consisting of two from each literary society, Orophilian, Oread, and Normal. This committee added six members to itself, one more from each society and three from the Law Department, and set about drafting
a constitution and working up the movement in other colleges of the state so that an annual orator might be selected to represent Kansas in the Inter-state Oratorical Contests. The committee was successful and the first Kansas State Oratorical Association was formed with the following officers: L. H. Leach, president; H. A. McLean, vice president; Olin Templin, treasurer; W. S. Jenks, business manager; W. C. Spangler, secretary; Charles Johnson and W. A. Snow, faculty supervisors.

The first local winner was L. H. Leach. His oration was "The Modern Triumvirate."

The first state contest was held at Lawrence on April 18, 1884. Included were representatives from State Normal at Emporia, Baker University at Baldwin, Ottawa University, the University of Kansas, Washburn University at Topeka, and Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. The decision from this contest went to State Normal, Emporia; however, the Emporia contestant was later charged with plagiarism and a second contest was held at Baldwin on April 23. According to Sterling, the winner of this contest, L. H. Leach of K.S.U., received the $100 prize awarded by three judges selected by a committee consisting of one from each college association.

An account of the contest in the Lawrence Journal Thursday, April 24, disagrees with Sterling on the amount of money awarded to the

*The Cicala and the four weekly and daily Lawrence papers do not list Manhattan.

**Until 1900 K.U. was regularly referred to by using the abbreviation K.S.U. This form will be followed in this work.
winner, listing it as twenty-five dollars in gold. However, both the Lawrence Journal and Morning News-Tribune agree with his account of the enthusiasm and interest shown in both contests. Excerpts from their reports of the event appear below.

Much enthusiasm was manifested by the one hundred and fifty university students who went down on special yesterday evening. When the train arrived here they took Mr. Leach, carried him on their shoulders to the Journal office, set him down in the middle of the floor and gave him three resounding cheers. The compositors at first thought it a young Cincinnati riot, but soon took to the situation. When a procession was formed down Massachusetts street, and a huge bonfire of boxes given by Max Strauss of Steinberg's was kindled on the courthouse corner, while further down the street another was started on the corner of Massachusetts and Warren, Mr. B. F. Ezekiel of the Famous furnishing the material.

The first annual contest of the State Oratorical Association has proved an extraordinary success. When our University delegates were at Topeka last month, they had to make some large promises in order to obtain the contest for this place. Emporia representatives made some very flattering offers, but our university boys agreed to do as much, and more too.

A cash prize of $25.00 was guaranteed. J. W. Crew with his usual amount of liberality supplied this amount.

The delegates were promised free entertainment, and this our students supplied. The state association was insured a large audience, which the people of Lawrence more than furnished.

Chapel Hall, last evening, was crowded from wall to wall. A volley of cheers followed the delivery of each orator, almost shaking the dome of the University when L. H. Leach left the rostrum. Baker University had the largest number of students present of any of the foreign institutions, and these, with the home listeners sent up cheer after cheer to their favorite, W. A. Quale. The other orators, though lacking in the number of enthusiastic partisans, received a full share of the applause.

To substantiate the charges made against the Emporia entry, three of the four Lawrence newspapers ran parallel excerpts from the two speeches. The other Lawrence newspaper, the Western Home Journal, offered the following as evidence:
... an oration of A. K. McClure, Editor of the Philadelphia Times, delivered before the literary societies of Dickinson College, June 26, 1873, on "What of the Republic?" was produced. And on a comparison, it was found that five hundred words of Mr. Mays' oration of 2,000, were taken verbatim from the above, and 500 more were plainly traceable to the same source although changed somewhat.8

The K.U. winner, L. H. Leach, went on to enter the tenth interstate contest at Iowa City in May of that year, and with this entry Kansas officially became a member of the Inter-State Oratorical Association. In addition to giving criticisms of each speech given at the contest, the Lawrence Journal supplied the following information:

On the first of May the Inter-State Oratorical Association Assembled in the hall of the Irving Literary Society of the Iowa State University at Iowa City. Delegates from the state associations of Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin were present... The application of Kansas for admission to the association, backed by an orator and six delegates, was granted without a dissenting voice, and Kansas is now a part of the association.

In 1885 procedure similar to that of 1884 was followed in planning and conducting the contests. Again this year the judges were instructed to rank each contestant on each of the following: delivery, composition, and thought. The orator was asked to submit at least five copies of his 2,000 word oration to the judges. In the local contests these manuscripts were turned in one month before the contest. A committee of three also judged the local work.

By 1893 the number of judges used in state competition was increased to six, three to judge thought and composition and three to judge delivery.10

At this time the State Contest included K.S.U.; State Normal, Emporia; Baker University, Baldwin; Washburn University, Topeka; Ottawa
University, Ottawa; The College of Emporia; Kansas Wesleyan University, Salina; and Southwestern, Winfield. The member schools took turns in hosting the event.

Perhaps the general tone of student support of these oratorical events can best be seen in an account of the contest of February 10, 1893.

The State Oratorical Contest took place last Friday night in Topeka. K.U. was represented by a large delegation. Many of our boys fearing they would not be there in time went Thursday morning and every train that left Lawrence from then till Friday night carried University students.

By eight o'clock the Grand Opera House was nearly filled with college students from various parts of the state and the yelling began.

... the K.U. delegation was too much scattered to get in their best work, but we had the advantage of the best yell, and "Rock Chalk" could be heard above the din.

In spite of the introduction of debate into the program in 1895, oratorical contests continued to be the chief forensic activity on the campus for the next ten years. During this period spring contests were held to encourage the novice, prizes of money and gold medals donated by George Innes were awarded the local winners, and a transcript of the oration was published in the Courier and the University Review.

At this time Miss Kate Spiers, the first woman to enter the spring contest, took third place on April 28, 1896. Although some accounts indicated that support of the activity was not always unqualified, certainly in winning years the orator was the campus hero. In 1898 P. S. Elliott, a state winner, was lauded in the Kansas University Weekly with
a picture and a news story carrying a two column three-deck head. ¹³
Included in the write-up was an account of the overall reaction to the contest.

Pandemonium broke loose in Lawrence yesterday, five hundred ribbon bedecked college boys and girls from all parts of the state in addition to our own legion marched up and down the streets, blowing horns. Not one of the eight orators was able to claim any lack of vocal support. As far as noise went it was the Iowa football game intensified. ¹⁴

Seven judges were used in this contest and, as in earlier contests, the orators were ranked on thought, delivery, and composition. In addition to the eight orators, several solo musical numbers and the Ottawa Mandolin Club were featured on the program.

Arrangements for the contest had been made by the Student Oratorical Association that had replaced the faculty-dominated association of early 1889. This organization (1889) elected L. T. Smith as its first president and C. P. Chapman was elected as its first secretary. The association's original purpose had been to control only local contests, but by 1898 the faculty had given it authority over all oratorical enterprise at the University. ¹⁵ From its inception the organization was largely financed by donations and by charging admission (fifteen cents) to preliminary and final local contests.

Although oratory was to become an important part of the Missouri Valley activities in the Twenties, the Oratorical Association and oratory at K.U. received an almost fatal blow on January 24, 1903. ¹⁶ Misunderstandings fostered in part by student fights that began in 1899 with Ottawa and Baker reached a peak when on that date the K.U. entry was disqualified on a charge against his credentials. ¹⁷ Chancellor Strong
protested but the K.U. man was not reinstated as the State winner. As a result K.U. withdrew from the State Oratorical Association. On March 9, 1903, Chancellor Strong read the withdrawal resolution to the student body and state oratorical ties were officially severed.\textsuperscript{18}

The next year K.U. joined the Oratorical Association of the State Universities of the Mississippi Valley.\textsuperscript{19} The rules of the Association's contest, which was extempore in nature, required the contestant to give a 12-minute extempore discussion on one of seven themes under the general topic, "Improvement of City Government in the United States."\textsuperscript{20} Both the preliminary contests and the finals for this contest were held in the summer. K.U. sponsored one of the two preliminaries on June 18. Entries in this contest represented Oregon, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Colorado, and K.U. At the finals held in St. Louis, H. S. Smith of Miami University, Ohio, received first and Jesse Hoel, K.U., was awarded second place.\textsuperscript{21}

In spite of the fact that a December 16, 1911, issue of the University Kansan hints at some interest in oratory—"Kansas may compete with other schools in the Missouri Valley Conference in oratory,"\textsuperscript{22} no further indication of K. U. entries in school-sponsored competition exist until 1921 when Kansas entered an orator in the Missouri Valley Oratorical Contest. Local K.U. oratorical contests included the following winners:*  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Winner</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>L. H. Leach**</td>
<td>The Modern Triumvirate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>S. T. Gilmore</td>
<td>Individual Manhood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1886</td>
<td>S. C. Crane**</td>
<td>Man and the Masses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1887</td>
<td>H. B. Hamilton</td>
<td>Labor and Love</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1888  L. A. Stebbins**  Partisanship
1889  F. E. Reed  Limited Immigration
1890  H. F. Bear  Growth of Government
1891  H. S. Hadley  Oliver Cromwell and Puritanism
1892  J. M. Challis  Shylock and Justice
1893  W. H. Riddle  The University of Common Sense
1894  L. B. Sears  The Mission of Drama
1895  E. T. Hackney  America's Sodoms and Gomorrah
1896  P. A. Klaassen  Is Peace a Dream
1897  W. A. McMurray  (Not listed)
1898  P. S. Eliott**  Liberty and Law
1899  S. G. Elliott  What of the Future
1900  C. W. Meyer  The Policy of Bismark
1901  I. T. Felts  Duty vs. Destiny
1902  J. Kramer  American Diplomacy
1903  G. Malcolm  Wendell Phillips
1904  J. Hoel  Improvement of City Government in the United States***

**State winners

***This was a 12-minute extempore discussion given at the Mississippi Valley Contest at St. Louis. Hoël received second place.

Debate

The first interstate debate involving K.U. debaters, the Kansas-Nebraska joint debate, took place on May 3, 1895, in University Hall. Plans for this debate began early in 1894. As in oratory, a committee was set up to complete the arrangements. This committee which later

*The above list was compiled from issues of the campus newspapers and yearbooks.
evolved into the Debating Council included three faculty members, one representative from each class of the school of arts, one representative of the other schools, and one representative from each of the debating societies. Professor A. M. Wilcox was the chairman and E. M. Hopkins the first secretary.  

The Student's Journal, published the following accepted local and intercollegiate rules for this joint debate in the fall of 1894:

I. Each university shall determine the time and manner in which its speakers are to be chosen.

II. No one but a regularly matriculated student carrying full work in some school or department of the university and candidate for a degree shall be chosen to speak.

III. Each university shall be represented by three speakers.

IV. Each speaker shall be allowed 15 minutes and in addition each side shall have ten minutes for rebuttal, the closing speakers to be chosen by the sides they represent. The debaters shall speak in alternation and the representatives of the negative side shall have the closing speech.

V. The place for the first debate shall be chosen by lot, and, after the first, the debates shall alternate.

VI. The first debate shall be held on the evening of the first Friday in May, 1895.

VII. The university where the debate is to be held shall propose not later than December 5th, at least five questions, from which, not later than December 15th, the other university shall select one, and the sides shall be chosen by lot on the first Friday in April preceding the debate.

VIII. Lots for the first debate both as to the place and sides shall be drawn by the President of the University of Missouri.

IX. Three judges shall be selected by the chancellors of the two universities. No one shall be chosen as judge who is a resident of either state represented, or who has an interest in either university.

X. All necessary expenses connected with the debate shall be met by the university where the debate is held.
The Kansas plan for the preliminary debates gave the committee authority to select the question for the preliminary and final trial debates. The speakers in each preliminary debate were to speak for nine minutes and three minutes in rebuttal.

In all trial debates the sides and order of the speakers was determined by lot twenty-four hours before the debate.

Debaters were to be selected from the contestants entered by the debating societies.

The judges of these debates were instructed to use the following system in preparing their reports:

- The language of the debater shall count 20 points in a scale of 100.
- Ready and extempore delivery, 20 points
- The effect produced, 10 points
- The logical character of the speech 50 points

Debaters were to be selected from the contestants entered by the debating societies.

The preliminaries for this first debate were held at the University on March 1. The Kent Club and the Adelphic Society each entered nine contestants. The final trial debates were held on April 8, 1895. F. M. Brady, T. J. Madden, and John Little, all Kent Club representatives, were selected to represent K.U.

On May 3, 1895, the Kansas-Nebraska joint debate was held in the chapel of University Hall. Faculty representatives were Professor J. W. Adams for Nebraska and Professor A. M. Wilcox for Kansas. The affirmative side of the question, "Resolved, That less weight should be given to
precedent in judicial decisions," was upheld by Nebraska. The Nebraska speakers, in order, were E. B. Sherman, A. J. Weaver, and E. McNeal. The rebuttal was given by A. J. Weaver.

The Kansas team of T. J. Madden, J. E. Little, and F. M. Brady, with rebuttals by T. J. Madden, won the decision. The judges, Principal John T. Buchanan of Kansas City and J. W. Cook of Illinois State Normal, ranked the speakers in the following order: Madden, Weaver, Brady, McNeal, Sherman, and Little. A third judge, President W. F. Slocom of Colorado College, was unable to attend.

The *Lawrence Daily Journal*, in reporting this decision, states:

The judges retired at a few minutes before 11 o'clock and after they had been out awhile it was announced that an adjournment would be taken to Spooner Library Hall, where a reception would be held till the decision was reached. This was nearly 11:30 and it was then announced that Kansas had won by a very close margin and that the speakers ranked in the following order in the estimation of the judges: Madden, Weaver, Brady, McNeal, Sherman and Little. A third judge, President W. F. Slocom of Colorado College, was unable to attend.

The Debating Council

During the next fifteen years debate at K.S.U. continued to thrive under the leadership offered by the Debating Council which was established soon after the first debate. At first the Council used the same system of selecting members as was used by the committee that arranged the Kansas-Nebraska debate. By 1900, however, the Council was reorganized. Membership at this time included ten men selected from each recognized literary society. While societies varied during this period, the Snow, Burke, Kent, and X.Y.Z. clubs were usually represented during the earlier years, and after 1905 the Athenian Senate regularly appeared on the list of recognized societies. The executive
committee of the Council included one man from each literary society, three faculty members, and the president and secretary of the executive council. The Council's duties were:

...to handle all routine work, manage all debate taking to the main body only questions of policy... It [the Council] forms a body which has power to correspond with other schools, make arrangements for debates, declare who may or may not enter, and, in short, actually control debating at K.U.²⁸

It was in the area of selecting the squad that the Council seemingly had the most trouble. As early as 1896 some opposition to the use of the literary society as sources for K.U. debaters was voiced.²⁹ In 1903 a squad plan, still based on membership in the literary societies, was used. This plan eliminated the preliminary contest before each debate. Using thirty-six society men as a base, eight divisions were formed. These in turn were eliminated by tryouts before faculty members. Sixteen were selected for the squad. Six of these men worked on the Missouri question, six on the Nebraska question, and four on the Colorado question. These sixteen men studied their respective questions for two months. A public contest determined the eight men who would represent K.U. in the inter-state contests.³⁰

However, this arrangement still did not satisfy the needs of the growing university. In 1905 the following editorial appeared in the Kansan:

The debating council Monday night refused to accept the suggestions of Chancellor Strong in regard to debating. With that refusal, the chance to do the greatest thing for debating in the history of the University passed. The Chancellor promised that the University would get behind debating in a financial way, if the Council was changed and anyone in the University allowed to enter the debates.³¹
In spite of this opposition, the structure of the Council itself did not change. However, by 1907 the regulations governing the preliminaries were modified to include more of the University's two thousand students. The new rules stipulated that any student not a member of the literary societies could be admitted to candidacy on presenting to the Debating Council satisfactory evidence of his qualifications for debating. The regulations further stated that all students were to be ranked I, II, or III. Only speakers with I ratings were to represent the University. Students with II ratings were to serve as alternates.\(^3\)

By 1909 three tryouts were again held. At these preliminaries everyone was invited to participate in the first tryout on November 30. The speeches were to be seven minutes in length and ten men were to be selected. A second tryout eliminated four more candidates. The final tryout on December 11 was a formal debate held before faculty members who were instructed to judge the candidates solely upon the excellence of the work.\(^3\) Four men were selected as winners of this debate: Foster Cline, George Probst, Elbert Overman, and H. Marks, alternate. Mr. Cline received a twenty-five dollar prize and Mr. Probst an Imperial Dictionary.\(^3\)

Other problems that confronted the Council included securing finances, arranging for awards, selecting judges, and adopting rules governing the inter-state contests.

In the area of finance the Council met its problems by charging an admission ranging from fifteen to twenty-five cents to all inter-collegiate debates held on the campus, by charging an admission to the tryout finals, and by voluntary fees. Each year any deficiency that
existed was met by the participating literary societies. 35 As early as February 3, 1900, an attempt was made to limit the expenses involved in securing judges. The new ruling read, "There shall be three judges to be chosen within a radius of fifty miles of the place where the debate is held." 36 At the end of this period a further attempt was made to limit expenses by using two debaters instead of three; especially was this true of the debates held with Missouri.

While the debaters at the second Kansas-Nebraska debate held in Lincoln were ranked first and second in the debate, and first and second for Kansas and received prizes of fifteen and ten dollars, no precedent was set for giving debaters awards. By 1907, however, the Council had secured permission to award appropriate gold pins to the debaters. An interesting comment was made by the Kansan in the news story that made the announcement, "No 'K' with a gavel on it will be awarded as it is feared that that might lessen the value of the athletic 'K'." 37

The Debate Program

In the area of the actual debates Kansas added a number of new opponents to the yearly debate schedule. The first debate with Missouri took place in 1898, with Colorado in 1900, with Baker in 1902, with Iowa in 1905, with Washburn in 1906, and with Oklahoma in 1907.

Compacts (or contracts) were made between the two institutions debating. While at times there were variances, the compacts usually stipulated terms involving the place, the selection and number of debaters (three), the length of the speeches (often 17-10 or 12-4), the selection of the question, and the selection of the judges. 38 Usually the compacts
required the judges to be out-of-state residents. They also indicated that in cases where only one speaker gave the rebuttal that he be chosen by the side he represented and that the negative should present the last rebuttal. 39

These contracts were usually made for a one- or two-year period. K.U. seemingly had the most difficulty in negotiating contracts with Baker and Nebraska. In 1903 the Baker contract was discontinued and the debate cancelled. The Kansas University Weekly carried the following statement in the news story announcing the cancellation, "It was simply the declaration of a policy to discontinue all contest relations with any of the denominational schools of the state." 40 This stand was retracted in 1907.

In 1906 the Nebraska contract was not renewed. Donald Olson suggests that Nebraska's interests were turned toward Wisconsin and Illinois at this time. Whatever the cause, K.U. did not debate her first rival again until 1915.

An attempt to simplify the selection of the question was made as early as 1908 when plans were made for a triangular debate. An account appearing in the Kansan on October 15 stated:

A triangular debate will probably be arranged between Missouri, Colorado, and Kansas. This plan, though new at Kansas, is practiced at many of the Eastern schools. This plan provides that each university of the triangle shall have two teams debating upon opposite sides of the same question. The debates would be held at the three schools and on the same night. One Kansas team would debate Missouri and the other one would debate Colorado here. Under this plan six teams are giving three debates upon the same question and on the same evening."
In addition to the problems involved in negotiating and canceling individual contracts for each debate, the Council also had to cope with the problems of the times: influenza, fires, typhoid fever epidemics, and the racial question. Plans for the first debate with Missouri were upset when the shops at K.U. burned. The debate originally set for the third Friday in March was postponed until April 15. 43 On April 6, 1907, K.U. was represented in a debate with Baker at Baldwin by its first Negro debater, Woodie Jacobs. Mr. Jacobs debated on the negative side of the question stating that the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution should be repealed. 44

Public reaction to the intercollegiate debates was at first enthusiastic. In some cases the receipts from the debates totaled as much as $600. The debaters received ovations in print and at times were even "tossed again and again with hearty good will," by their zealous auditors. 45 However, by 1907 more and more newspaper inches were devoted to intercollegiate athletics, accounts of the debates were often written in sports story style, 46 and the struggle for adequate recognition of the university debater had begun.

The Debate Record

In compiling the following list, university yearbooks and newspapers were consulted. Discrepancies in the spelling, dates or basic facts were checked out by referring to numerous stories on the same event. All debates with Nebraska were checked with Donald Olson's account of the Kansas-Nebraska debates. For the most part, there was agreement between the two sources; however, K.U. publications reported the first
debate a win for Kansas, not a tie, that William J. Bryan presided
over the debate held at Lincoln in 1896, and that Kansas won the debate
held at Lincoln in 1898 (801 points to 686 points).

### K.U. DEBATES 1895-1910

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>K.U. Debaters</th>
<th>Opposition</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Winner</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 3, 1895</td>
<td>T. J. Madden</td>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>Lawrence</td>
<td>Kansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J. E. Little</td>
<td>Aff.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F. M. Brady</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>May 1, 1896</td>
<td>B. B. McCall</td>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>Nebraska</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arthur McMurray</td>
<td>Neg.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N. S. Guyer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1897</td>
<td>C. M. Sharpe</td>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>Lawrence</td>
<td>Kansas</td>
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<td></td>
<td>F. H. Wood</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W. C. Coleman</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 15, 1898</td>
<td>W. S. Kretsinger</td>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>Lawrence</td>
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<td></td>
<td>B. B. McCall</td>
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<td>E. G. Simpson</td>
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<td>May 6, 1898</td>
<td>Perl Decker</td>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>Kansas</td>
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<td>W. A. Layton</td>
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<td>J. B. Cheadle</td>
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<td>April 7, 1899</td>
<td>Perl Decker</td>
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<td>E. H. Brady</td>
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<td>W. S. Hyatt</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>May 12, 1899</td>
<td>O. J. Lane</td>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>Lawrence</td>
<td>Nebraska</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Franklin Baker</td>
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<td>T. M. Brady</td>
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<td>April 13, 1900</td>
<td>J. T. Tolan</td>
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<td>Kansas</td>
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<td>T. F. Rice</td>
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<td>J. T. Botts</td>
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<td>April 27, 1900</td>
<td>Geo. L. Davis</td>
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<td>L. J. Lyons</td>
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<td>J. A. Anderson</td>
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<td></td>
<td>James Vandal</td>
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<td>State</td>
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<td>March 1, 1901</td>
<td>J. A. Devlin, H. H. Tangeman, C. F. Runold</td>
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<td>Lawrence</td>
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<td>April 12, 1901</td>
<td>J. B. Cheadle, E. H. McMath, J. H. Tolan</td>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>Missouri</td>
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<tr>
<td>February 1902</td>
<td>Tangeman, McMath, Cline</td>
<td>Baker</td>
<td>Baker</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
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<td>April 1902</td>
<td>J. H. Tolan, J. C. Rankin, W. F. Mowry</td>
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<td>April 1902</td>
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<td>April 11, 1902</td>
<td>W. C. Huston, S. E. Bartlett, A. E. Simms</td>
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<td>April 1903</td>
<td>Fairchild, Fred H. Ayres, J. W. Kayser</td>
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<td>May 1903</td>
<td>Earhart, Wood</td>
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<td>Boulder</td>
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<td>April 9, 1904</td>
<td>Geo. T. Guernsey, G. A. Neely, W. H. Elder</td>
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<td>Lincoln</td>
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<td>April 1915</td>
<td>Frank Tyler, R. O. Douglas, R. L. Douglas</td>
<td>Missouri</td>
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<td>Kansas</td>
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<td>April 22, 1905</td>
<td>C. A. Ramsey, B. A. Earhart, W. Parker</td>
<td>Iowa</td>
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<td>Kansas</td>
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<td>Feb. 10, 1906</td>
<td>Howell, McWilliams, John Cage</td>
<td>Missouri</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Competitors</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Outcome</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>April 21, 1906</td>
<td>J. W. Blood, William Parker, Chester Ramsey</td>
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<td>Lawrence Baker</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 11, 1907</td>
<td>Ralph Spotts, M. O. Locke, Paul Wall</td>
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<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>Charles Blackmar, Tom Gowenlock, J. Paul Jones</td>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>Iowa City Iowa</td>
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<td>April 1907</td>
<td>Clyde Commons, Sander J. Vigg, Woodie Jacobs</td>
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<td>Baldwin Kansas</td>
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<td>Sullivan Lomax, Russell E. Butler</td>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
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<td>April 24, 1907</td>
<td>Sidney Heil, Clyde Adams, Wilber Lapham</td>
<td>Washburn</td>
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<td>April 15, 1908</td>
<td>J. M. Childers, C. C. Merillat</td>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
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<td>April 22, 1908</td>
<td>T. F. Countryman, Edgar W. Brag, Croles Wright</td>
<td>Washburn</td>
<td>Topeka Washburn</td>
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<td>April 28, 1908</td>
<td>F. W. Brinkerhoff, F. Tyler</td>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>Lawrence Missouri</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 3, 1909*</td>
<td>Paul C. Carson, R. G. Hemenway, J. W. Harbeson</td>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>Lawrence Kansas</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 3, 1909*</td>
<td>M. O. Locke, E. L. Overman</td>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>Columbia Missouri</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 23, 1909</td>
<td>R. E. Butler, C. C. Merillat</td>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>Lawrence Kansas</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*The first triangular meet.
Two major intramural activities were inaugurated in the period extending from 1895 to 1910. The first inter-fraternity debate was held on April 26, 1905. Winner of the Ewing-Herbert silver cup was the Sigma Chi Fraternity.

The second event was the annual freshman-sophomore debate. The first of these debates which was scheduled in an effort to replace the all-night activities of the freshmen and sophomores in the "May-day Scrap" which began in the 1890's, was held on April 30, 1906. The freshmen, Henry C. Waters, Clyde L. Fife, and Tom R. Gowenlock on the affirmative, won the first debate. The negative side of the question debated, "Resolved, That combinations of railroads to fix rates are not desirable and should be prohibited by law," was upheld by Ansel Clark, Miller McCreary, and Omer Miles. These debates were discontinued in 1909.

Faculty Supervision and Assistance

At the beginning of this period the only speech subjects included in the University Catalogue were offered in the School of Fine Arts. These courses which included The Elements of Vocal Expression, Action in Oratory, and Oratory were all taught by Mrs. May Marchant Pierce Clark.
At this time elocution was a required course for the freshmen and extended through both semesters. The students were required to perform once a week. 49

Courses in oratorical composition, elements of vocal expression, action in oratory, oratory, principles of vocal expression, scenes from Shakespeare, dramatic action, dramas and public readings, and pantomime were all listed in the 1900-1901 Catalogue. Instructors for these classes were Charles Vickery of the National School of Elocution and Oratory and Cora McCollum Smith of the Columbia School of Oratory. 50

An article appearing in the Kansas University Weekly quotes K.U. debater Perl Decker as saying:

The zeal which Prof. Vickery shows in everything that pertains to debate and true oratory is having a marked effect. His criticism, and in criticism lies his greatest power as to logical arrangement, delivery and general decorum in debate, were of great help. 51

By 1906 to 1907 the following courses instructed by Edgar G. Fraizer, Associate Professor of Public Speaking, were being offered: Principles of Spoken Discourse, Arguments and Debates, Oral Debates, Expository Address, Reading Aloud, Forms of Public Address, and Extempore Speaking. 52 An article in the Kansan describes the nature of the beginning courses:

... [it offers] training in the formulation and delivery of informal talks, speeches, and addresses; and the reading of papers on literary, art, and social subjects; [in addition] 53 practice in parliamentary law, library reading and reports.

The report of the Board of Regents for this year indicated that public speaking occupied classrooms at Fraser Hall twenty-one hours per week. 54
By 1909 the Department of Public Speaking and Debate was listed under the College and offered five courses of debate and public address to K.U. students. 55
CHAPTER IV

FORENSIC ACTIVITIES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS
(1910-1925)

Debate

Experimentation was the keynote of debate at K.U. from 1910 to 1925. During this period debating societies were organized, new methods of team try-outs were tried, The Debating Council was reorganized, and women were allowed to debate for the first time. In the actual debates, which were usually duals or triangular meets, split teams and the Oxford Plan were tried. Judging too was varied. While the outcome of the debate remained most often a decision of three judges, audience decisions and the decision of an expert judge were also used. In some instances no decisions were given.

During the first part of this period K.U. continued to follow, in both opposition and form, the pattern set in 1909. Debates were usually held each year with Oklahoma and Colorado in triangular meets and with Missouri in a dual meet. In both cases the contracts often stipulated that the debater wear formal attire. In the triangular meets, as a rule, the affirmative team remained at the home school, meeting one of the traveling negative teams. Until 1916 it was the custom to hold the debates before campus audiences. On April 5 of that year, however, the records show that K.U. and Missouri debated the
topic, "Resolved, That intercollegiate athletics should be abandoned in American universities," before high school audiences at Independence, Cherryvale, and Coffeyville, before appearing at Fraser. At the Lawrence debate the K.U. team of Henry Schinn, Odes Burns, and Raymer McQuiston upheld the winning affirmative side. Arthur Capper served as chairman of this debate. In 1916 K.U. again added Nebraska to its list of opponents. In these dual meets one team debated at Lawrence and one at Lincoln on the same day.

Women Enter Debate

During the war years K.U., in an attempt to continue to schedule its regular debates, permitted a woman, Miss Marjorie Bean, to debate against Colorado in the triangular meet on March 8, 1918, at Lawrence. Miss Bean was second speaker on the negative of the proposition, "Resolved, That the Federal Courts of the United States should be deprived of the power to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional." K.U. lost the debate, but the Gavel for that year carried the following statement: "Miss Bean was Kansas' first woman debater; she did very creditable work... ." Although she was the first to represent Kansas in intercollegiate competition, Miss Bean was not the first woman to earn a place on the Kansas squad. As early as 1910 a woman, Miss Maybelle E. Stuart, was given a place on the preliminary squad. In 1914 Miss Hester J. Kaufman was selected as one of the eighteen varsity debaters. No intercollegiate debates were held at K.U. in 1919. No women appeared on intercollegiate teams in 1920, but in 1921 the first all woman team met a Kansas State Agricultural College team in a duel. The K.U. women won both at Manhattan and at Lawrence. Ruth Terry, Editha M. Battersby,
and Florence Heaton upheld the affirmative side of the unicameral question and Lois V. Ferguson, Jessie E. Martindale, and Gertrude Gardenshire the negative. The University women continued to meet K.S.A.C. opponents in 1922 and 1923.

K.U. reflected the effects of the war not only in the selection of women debaters but also in the subjects debated. For instance, the question used in the debate with Missouri in 1918 was, "Resolved, That the terms of settlement of the present war should include the establishment of a league to enforce peace. Dean Malott, Harold Hall, and George Blake defended the affirmative of this debate which was held March 28 at Lawrence.

After the war changes came rapidly. The use of a two-man team in an attempt to limit expenses, as had been introduced in the early years of the century, became popular in the early twenties. New time limits were assigned to the constructive and rebuttal speeches, varying from 10-6 to 12-5. A number of the debates with Missouri were held off-campus at the Kansas City Junior College, at Westport High School, and at Grand Avenue Temple in Kansas City. E. E. Porterfield, Judge of the Juvenile Court of Kansas City, served as the single expert judge in the debate held at the K.C. Junior College. Split teams were used in the 1924 Missouri debate, in the debate with Iowa, and with Wyoming Women's College in 1925. The Oxford plan using no decision was used in the Missouri debates of 1922 and 1923. A shift-of-opinion ballot on the merits of the question was used for the audience decision in the Iowa debate and the international debate in 1924.
In addition to these changes in 1924-1925, K.U. met its first international opponent, Oxford, England; and added Iowa, Indiana, Wyoming Women's College, and Pennsylvania to its list of intercollegiate debates.

In the spring of 1925 K.U. joined the newly formed Missouri Valley Debate Conference. Professor E. C. Buehler reports that there were eight schools in this select league, Colorado, Drake, Kansas, Kansas State, Oklahoma, Texas, South Dakota, and Washington. In its first year K.U. met Washington, Kansas State Agriculture College, Oklahoma, and Colorado in Conference debates. Two-man teams were used in the debates with Oklahoma, Washington, and Colorado.

The Debating Council

By 1910 the Debating Council had been reorganized to include four faculty members appointed by the Chancellor, two student representatives from each of the active literary societies, and two members of the K.U. chapter of Delta Sigma Rho.

Tryouts for the intercollegiate debates for 1910 were similar to those of 1909 with two exceptions: first, sixteen men were selected from the general tryout and ten from the second. This second group was then organized into a debate class under the direction of Professor Gerhard H. Gessell. Six men were selected for intercollegiate debate from their performance in the finals which were five-minute speeches given on either side of the Missouri or Oklahoma question. Money prizes were given to the winners. A similar pattern for tryouts was followed throughout this period. By 1914 the term "squad" was used to describe
those selected from the first tryouts. By 1924 members of all classes, both men and women, were eligible for the tryouts.\textsuperscript{19}

A debating society of fifty-four male members was organized in 1912. The stated purpose of the society, the K.U. Debating Society, was "to give those students interested an opportunity to engage in active debate and parliamentary practice."\textsuperscript{20} Milton Minor was the first president of the Society, Allen Wilbur the vice-president; C. C. Fairchild, secretary, and Frank Carson, treasurer. This society, the University Debating Society, and Delta Sigma Rho soon replaced the literary societies and by 1915 were the only organizations represented on the Debating Council.

Athletic contests, typing contests, music contests, and numerous special-interest clubs all vied for public support during the latter part of this period and, while the Council was able to secure gold "K" fobs for all men representing K.U. in intercollegiate debate,\textsuperscript{21} apathy did exist and prompted the following article to be written for the 1922 Jayhawker:

Debating to some people means getting up on the stage before a crowd of people and talking. Debating to a university debating squad means months of hard work. Two or three hours a day every day, they spend in preparation for their speeches. Going over the same material and picking out the flaws while they perfect their arguments. How much university credit do they get? Well, to date we have not found any, only the credit for having won or lost. Three-fourths of the student body does not know the names of the debaters and will not interest themselves enough to look up the question. It is discouraging to say the least to work for three or four months on a debate, with which you are to defend your university and then go upon the stage to speak to about 100 students. \textsuperscript{22} All hail the university debating squads and honor to them.
In 1923 the Debating Council became the Forensic Council and was listed under the University Senate Committees in the 1923-1924 Catalogue. This governing body was described in the 1926 Jayhawker as being "a committee of six faculty members appointed by the University Senate to formulate policies for forensics and to act as general advisory board for all debates and speech events."24

The Delta Sigma Rho

New impetus and unification was given to the K.U. debate program when on May 6, 1910, a Delta Sigma Rho charter was granted to the university debaters. Charter members included: W. H. Davis, E. L. Overman, F. W. Cline, W. T. Griffin, R. L. Douglas, H. C. Marks, R. H. Spotts, M. O. Lock, R. M. Perkins, P. C. Carson, J. W. Harbeson, G. E. Probst.25 From 1912 to 1925 the fraternity held chapter meetings which were devoted to discussions of debate boosting projects, twice each month; gathered debate materials; sent two representatives each year to the Debating Council;27 and provided the trophy for the Engineer-Law School debates. Perhaps it was not true of all years, but in 1915 the fraternity could boast of ranking high in scholarship, 28 being second among the men's organizations.

At the end of this period the roster of the K.U. chapter of Delta Sigma Rho included 110 members.

The Debate Record

The following list was compiled from University yearbooks and papers. Follow-up stories were used to check the validity of the information.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>QUESTION</th>
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<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Resolved, that the short ballot should be adopted in municipal, county and state elections.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Resolved, that it would be advisable to apply minimum wage legislation to the field of sweated industries.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>Resolved, that the recall should be applied to the state judiciary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>Resolved, that a policy of regulated competition should be adopted by the Federal Government as a solution of the trust problem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>Resolved, that the several states should adopt a unicameral form of state legislation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Resolved, that immigration into the United States should be further restricted by applying to all immigrants a literacy test requiring the ability to read ordinary prose in at least one language or dialect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Resolved, that the single tax on land should immediately be substituted for all other forms of state and local taxation. (Not debated)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>Resolved, that a single tax on land values should be substituted for all states and local taxes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Resolved, that the Monroe Doctrine should be abandoned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Resolved, that the United States should permanently retain the Philippine Islands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Resolved, that intercollegiate athletics should be abandoned in American universities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Resolved, that the United States should immediately and substantially increase her armament.</td>
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</table>
1917 Resolved, that the principle of investigation of industrial disputes as embodied in the Canadian Compulsory Act should be adopted by the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, that submarine warfare upon commerce as now conducted is incompatible with the rights of neutrals and the law of nations in regard to non-combatant enemies.

1918 Resolved, that the terms of settlement of the present war should include the establishment of a league to enforce peace.

Resolved, that the Federal Courts of the United States should be deprived of the power to declare Acts of Congress unconstitutional.

1920 Resolved, that the United States should prohibit all foreign immigration for a period of five years.

1921 Resolved, that the United States should adopt a parliamentary form of government.

Resolved, that the state of Kansas should adopt a unicameral form of legislation.

Resolved, that labor should have a share in the control and management of industry through representatives of its own choosing.

1922 Resolved, that a court of industrial relations similar to the Kansas plan should be adopted by the several states.

1923 Resolved, that presidential candidates should be nominated by national primary.

Resolved, that the United States should immediately recognize the Soviet Government of Russia.

1924 Resolved, that the United States should enter the permanent court of the World
Resolved, that France is justified in occupying the Rhur Valley

Resolved, that this house is opposed to the principle of Prohibition

Resolved, that capital punishment is a good policy

Resolved, that Congress has the right to overrule by two-thirds vote of both houses decisions of the Supreme Court declaring certain acts of Congress unconstitutional

1925

*Double debates

**Triangular debates

The Kansas High School Debate League

In an effort to arouse interest in debate among the Kansas high schools, principals and superintendents of accredited high schools of the state met at the University on March 12, 1910. As a result of this meeting a high school debate league was organized. The March 12 University Kansan announced that each year the University would award the Regent's Cup and a league banner to the winning school. The banner was to be held permanently.

At the first finals held on May 6, 1911, Ashland County High School debating the negative won the cup. The proposition was, "Resolved, That our present immigration laws be amended so as to debar all immigrants over sixteen years of age and unable to read and write; provided, that this amendment shall not debar dependents upon qualified immigrants or residents of the United States."
H. G. Ingham, who became director of the Extension Division of the University in 1921, did much to coordinate and promote the League activities. Perhaps the organization and purpose of the League can best be understood by turning to a summation given in the University Daily Kansan, February 6, 1927:

The Kansas High School Debate League was organized at the annual conference of superintendents and principals of accredited high schools, held at the University of Kansas in 1910. The league began its operations in the fall of 1910 with an enrollment of 33 high schools.

The object of the league is improvement in debate among the students in the accredited high schools in Kansas. The entry fee was three dollars.

For convenience the league has divided the state into nine debating districts. Each district has a director, selected by the schools in the district, who arranges the debates between the schools in his district to determine the champion school in the class A high schools and the champion in the class B schools.

The executive committee of the league arranges the schedule for the debates between the district champions and sets the date for the finals which are held at the University of Kansas. The state and district champions in each class are awarded silver cups by the university.

Oratory

Although there is some evidence that Kansas did belong to the Missouri Valley Oratorical Association which held its first contest in 1917, K.U. publications report only one oratorical contest in the first years of this period. Clarendon Havinghurst won the State Peace Oratorical Contest which was held in Topeka. In 1922, however, Forrest Rodgers represented K.U. at the Missouri Valley Oratorical Contest which was held in St. Louis. From this date on, with the exception of 1924, K.U. entries in the Missouri Valley Oratorical Contest were annual.
Intramural Activities

Perhaps the most interesting intramural activity of this period grew out of the annual snow fights of the Engineer and Law Schools which began in March of 1912. In 1919 debate was selected as a more proper outlet for the rivalry between Uncle Jimmy Green's boys and the Marvinites. On April 10 of this year the two schools met in verbal battle, using universal military training as their subject. Chancellor Strong was chairman for the event, Henry Shinn the coach. Over seven hundred students attended the debate at Fraser Chapel where the engineers represented by Paul A. Diehl, Richard A. McGee, and James L. Bennett won the intramural trophy cup given by the K.U. Chapter of Delta Sigma Rho. The Law School was represented by George Strong, Wade Evans, and Hamilton Fulton.

The engineers won the event again on March 30, 1920. After a lively all-school pep rally the Law School won the cup on March 29, 1921, and again on April 20, 1922. The decision of this debate was challenged with fists, and as a result the University Daily Kansan, February 12, 1923, published the following announcement:

The annual engineer-law debate has been a University event for many [three years] and has been discontinued as a result of the battle which occurred last spring between the rival schools in front of Green Hall.

A second intramural event included speeches given by a representative from each school on the campus. These schools elected speakers who each gave six-minute orations on the relation of his school to the university on Students' Day. The first of these special days recorded
was held on May 26, 1911. The following students represented their schools: Law, Harry Allphin; The College, Fred Lee; Engineers, Mat Graham; Pharmics, C. C. Cramer; Medics, J. D. Cook.

Debates between the various debating societies for the university championship were also common during this period, but as a rule they were student-initiated, and student-sponsored events.

**Faculty Supervision and Assistance**

Oral Interpretation, Debate I-II, Extempore, and Advanced Public Speaking all appeared regularly as courses offered in the Department of Public Speaking and Debate during these formative years. According to the University Catalogue 1911-1912, emphasis was placed on the composition of public address in the sophomore year, with this emphasis focused on good mental action rather than technique in delivery.

Leadership in forensic activities at K.U. at this time, while of quality, was not long sustained. In these years, Gerard A. Gesell (1910-1913), Arthur T. MacMurray (1914-1921), Howard T. Hill (1913-1916), H. A. Shinn (1919-1923) and Bryan Gilkinson (1924-1925) held positions as Professor of Public Speaking, Coach of Debating, or Assistant Professor of Public Speaking at the University.
CHAPTER V

FORENSIC ACTIVITIES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS
(1925-1942)

Debate

Based on the philosophy that any forensics program needs a broad base and that speech should provide training for many of the University's 4,503 students, the debate program at K.U. expanded rapidly during the next seventeen years. At its beginning the actual squad involved ten debaters who took part in ten intercollegiate debates during the year. At the end of this period, a squad of eighteen debaters from the upper classes and fifteen freshmen debaters took part in seventy-four intercollegiate debates. The accelerated pace of this period was in evidence at the outset, even in intercollegiate debate, but was witnessed more in the intramural activities that were designed to provide a basis for future expansion.

The initial event in the fall of 1926 was a forensic rally held in the Little Theater of Green Hall. This rally was devised to enlist the interests of the student body in forensics and public speaking. Featured on the program were Dr. W. W. Davis, Professor of American History, who talked on "The Value of Speech Training in Life"; Dr. Forrecc C. Allen, Director of Athletics, who discussed "Competition of Minds and Wits"; and E. C. Buehler, Director of Forensics, who announced an extensive program of intramural speaking contests for the
year. Included in the list were speeches on campus interest, extemporaneous contests, and a speech meet in addition to the inter-collegiate debates and the oratorical contest. The rally was successful and became the usual device for launching the yearly program during this period. The guest speakers for the rally often included lawyers and businessmen who spoke on the value of speech training and debate.

The Forensic Council

As in previous years, policies governing competition in inter-collegiate debate were formulated by the Forensic Council which regularly included Professor Craf ton, Professor Buehler, and four other faculty members. Usually the other members were selected from the English, Language, and Political Science Departments, and from the School of Law.

The debates were arranged by contracts which were negotiated by reams of correspondence. Typical of these contracts is the one completed on January 28, 1929. (Note verifaxed contract following.)

While no stipulations were made on this contract as to what the debaters should wear, contracts still often called for tuxedos. During much of this period judging of the K.U. debates was done by audience decisions determined by shift-of-opinion ballots, an audience panel of twelve, or by vote. Non-decision debates were also popular, but as indicated on the contract, all methods of judging were used. Three speakers were sometimes used at the University, but the popular trend at this time was a two-speaker team. At K.U., in keeping with the belief that "experimentation has its merits, but that it should be applied with discretion," traditional forms of debating were retained,
MEMORANDUM
Forensic Council of The University of Kansas

Date: January 28, 1929

1. The University of Kansas Debating team and Northwestern Univ. debating team shall meet in debate at Evanston, Ill. or environs on March 7, 1929.

2. The question for debate will be as follows: Resolved: That a substitute for Trial by jury should be adopted.

3. The University of Kansas shall uphold the Negative of the question.

4. The financial arrangements shall be as follows:
   Local entertainment to be furnished by Northwestern; no financial guarantee on either side, in case of return engagement at Lawrence this season; if no return engagement, thirty dollar guarantee from Northwestern.

5. The debate shall be conducted as checked:
   - Three-judge decision.
   - Single expert judge decision.
   - Audience decision based on merits of Question.
   - Audience decision based on merits of Debating.
   - Audience vote before and after debate to indicate change of opinion.
   - No decision.

6. There shall be 3 speakers on each team.

7. The affirmative shall open and close the debate. The length of constructive speeches shall be 12 minutes, rebuttal speeches 5 minutes.

8. The debaters shall wear ________________________.

9. The visiting team will furnish information which may be used for arrangements and publicity. This particularly includes names of speakers and the time and place of arrival.

For Kansas University (signed) ________________________

For Northwestern University (signed) ________________________
and new ones, the senate forum, direct clash, and cross examination were added. 6

The Council's funds for financing the entire forensic program as formerly came from a common student enterprise fund which was derived from a general activity ticket, and from general admission to debates and oratorical contests. 7 Files of the 1925-1926 season show expenses for local events of $105; expenses for intercollegiate debates $400; and miscellaneous items including membership fees, printing of orations, and window cards, $103. An account showing the enterprise fund to be only $300 for this season makes it apparent that the problem of finance was a major consideration for the program. 8 To reduce the problem, K.U. debaters volunteered to pay for their own meals. This practice was followed for sixteen years. 9

The financial picture of K.U. was greatly altered in the spring of 1929 when the Council received $800 as its share of a $1,000 settlement with Will Rogers for violation of contract. 10 The incidents preceding this transaction are interesting. In 1928 Professor Buehler made arrangements with C. L. Wagner to have Will Rogers present a lecture the next fall on the K.U. campus under the auspices of the Forensic Council. Concurrent with this project were the plans of the newly organized Lecture Bureau. The Bureau, recognizing the attraction of the popular lecturer, suggested that he be a part of their program. The Forensic Council agreed to let the Bureau feature Will Rogers, provided that they receive the proceeds from his lecture. The new lecture course was announced listing Will Rogers as the main attraction
of the 1928-1929 series. Unfortunately for the K.U. program, that fall Mr. Rogers' friend, Fred Stone, was injured in an airplane accident and Mr. Rogers agreed to be his stand-in in "Three Cheers." Due to the success of the New York comedy, the K.U. lecture was postponed until April 20. In March Mr. Rogers' management cancelled the lecture. The University challenged this decision and a tentative date was set for the fall of 1930. However, this lecture was also cancelled. As a result, in an effort to make restitution, Bruce Quisenberry, Mr. Rogers' manager, made the cash settlement with the University in May of 1929.

Subsequent years offered their financial problems, but the forensic budget, as a rule, remained around the $800 level.

Tryouts for the Squad

After the forensic rally in October, candidates for the debate squad prepared two or three weeks for the tryouts which were generally held in November. These tryouts included a five-minute constructive speech for or against the Missouri Valley, the Phi Kappa Delta, or, in the concluding years of the period, the selected national college question. This five-minute speech was followed by a two-minute rebuttal speech. Judges for the tryouts were Professor E. C. Buehler and two members of the Forensic Council. Usually a separate tryout was held for the freshmen.

The debate squad during this period was "Storehouse number one from the standpoint of honors and leadership." For the 1939-1940 season ten debaters were Summerfield Scholars and 100 per cent of the seniors were Phi Beta Kappa. Five K.U. debaters were selected for the
University's Honor Man of the Year award. These men were: Gunnar Mykland, 1936; William Zupanec, 1937; Don Voorhees and Dean Moorhead,* 1939; and Paul Moritz, 1940.

The Debate Program

The Forensic Council at this time pursued a policy which emphasized non-decision and audience decision debates; therefore, in reporting this period no attempt will be made to establish a complete win-loss record for the period, but, rather, it will be the purpose of this work to record its diversified major undertakings.

Motivation was provided for the K.U. debaters when on February 9, 1927, a negative K.U. team composed of George Chumos, David Evans, and Kenneth Corder met Missouri at the State Capitol Building in Topeka. The debate was held before the joint session of the Kansas State Legislature. The judges, who were from the Supreme Court of Kansas, gave a 2-1 decision favoring Missouri in this debate. Again on February 14, 1931, this same procedure was followed in a debate on the chain store question with Texas. This time Kansas debaters Burton Kingsbury and Fred Anderson, on the affirmative, won a 2-1 decision from the Supreme Court judges. Governor Harry H. Woodring served as chairman for the debate. In 1935, using the Missouri Valley question, "Resolved, That the several states should adopt a unicameral system of legislation embodying the essential features of the Nebraska Plan," K.U. debaters met Texas at Austin before the state legislature and Missouri before the Senate House Judiciary Committee at Topeka. Both were no decision debates. 16

*The two men shared the honor.
In 1939 Fred Ellsworth, secretary of the Alumni Association, made arrangements for Bob McKay and Leo Rhodes, K.U. debaters, to meet Texas before a joint meeting of the Kansas State Senate and the House at Topeka on March 8. K.U., on the affirmative of the proposition, "Resolved, That the United States should cease to use public funds including credit for the purpose of stimulating business," won the debate.  

One of the first debates to be broadcast over KFKU was presented in 1926 as a repeat performance. The question, "Resolved, That intercollegiate athletics should be abolished," was debated on a split team basis with Iowa. In the following years an increasing number of radio debates and discussions were added to the forensic program. As a general rule, the debates were carried over the K.U. station or over WREN. A few, however, were broadcast over KMBC in Kansas City. One of these, notable in that the decision was made by the radio audience, was held on February 26, 1933. At this debate K.U. debaters Donald Hults and Harold Harding met the Young Democrats on the negative of the proposition, "Resolved, That all Intergovernmental World War Debts and Reparations Shall Be Cancelled." Beginning in 1930, K.U. debaters regularly appeared each year in a series of half-hour radio programs designed to help the high school student. These debates given on the high school question were preceded earlier in the month by talks given by Professor Buehler on the art of debating, the organization of debate, and the technical points of debate. The debates were followed by a program including a critical discussion of the radio debates, "Do's
and Don'ts of Debate," and fifteen minutes of questions and answers on the question. 21

With its share of the money to be received from the Will Rogers Lecture, the Forensic Council was in a position to authorize an extended tour of the East for the K.U. debaters in March of 1929. On this tour the three-man team, Kenneth Corder, Burton Kingsbury, and Fred Anderson, won ten of the twelve decision debates. The University itinerary for the tour included the following schools:* Drake University, Marquette University, Loyola University, Northwestern University, Michigan State College, Detroit City College, Western Reserve University, Princeton University, Rutgers College, and Pennsylvania State College. 22

Three questions were used in the debates, "That a substitute for trial by jury should be adopted," "That the world would be better off without movies," and "That the government should control hydroelectric power sources." 23

A second Eastern Tour was scheduled by the University March 8-13, 1931. On this tour K.U. debaters Russell Strobel, Burton Kingsbury, and Frederic Anderson debated Marquette University, Notre Dame, Purdue, The College of Detroit, Michigan State College, Northwestern University, and Kent School of Law, Chicago. Five of the debates were no decision debates. In the two decision debates K.U. lost to Notre Dame and won from Detroit. 24

The debate season of 1930-1931 was the most extensive program to this date. Its schedule included the eastern tour involving seven

*The K.U. debaters met some schools twice.
debates and twenty-five other intercollegiate debates. Seven of these were held on the K.U. campus. Six topics were debated during the season. One week of that year five debates were scheduled. In covering the debates the *University Daily Kansan* carried pictures of the debaters and several front page stories which included the following statistics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Debaters</th>
<th>Opposition</th>
<th>Record</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tues., Feb. 17</td>
<td>Joseph McDowell</td>
<td>Drake</td>
<td>Win</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tues., Feb. 17</td>
<td>Joseph Fife</td>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wed., Feb. 18</td>
<td>Fred Anderson</td>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Win</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Burton Kingsbury</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wed., Feb. 18</td>
<td>Joseph McDowell</td>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Harold Harding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thurs., Feb. 19</td>
<td>Stacy Pickell</td>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Win</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Keith Morrison</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A similar active week was scheduled beginning December 5, 1934. At this time K.U. debaters met Minnesota on Wednesday, Nebraska twice on Thursday, Kansas State Agricultural College on Friday, and Missouri on Saturday. Three teams and two questions were used during the week.

Current political subjects were often used in the intercollegiate debates. In 1928 four debates were held in which the competing universities represented the Republican or the Democratic view on a general political question. The New Deal was debated when K.U. debaters met Creighton in an English-style debate held before the Lawrence Co-op Club at the Eldridge Hotel on December 6, 1934. The proposition of this debate was, "Resolved, This house should oppose the politics of the New Deal."
Besides entertaining the opposition presented by the inter-collegiate debates, K.U. debaters sometimes accepted challenges from the civic and business groups. One such group, the Kansas City Bankers, challenged the University debaters to a non decision debate. The debate was held in Green Hall on March 3, 1932. The Bankers were represented by Mr. A. Mignery and Mr. M. Alendorfer. K.U. debaters Gordon Sloan and Kenneth Jordan defended the war debts question.

One of the first interracial debates involving K.U. debaters took place on February 22, 1933, when K.U. met the Negro Intercollegiate Champions of Wiley at Grand Avenue Temple in Kansas City, Missouri. Hilden Gibson and Charles Hackler upheld the negative of the socialism question in this formal debate.

The most outstanding single undertaking of 1936 was the University's two-week tour to the Pacific Coast. On this tour K.U. debaters Lyman Field, W. I. Zupanec, and John Phillips, debating on socialized medicine, the Supreme Court, and the New Deal, met the University of Oklahoma, Southern Methodist, the University of Arizona, the University of Redlands, the University of Southern California, Leland Stanford University, the University of California, and the University of New Mexico.

Tournament debating entered the K.U. debate picture in the Thirties. Besides the Missouri Valley and the Delta Sigma Rho tournament, K.U. attended the first Texas Round Robin Tournament held at Austin in 1939. Omer Voss and Leo Rhodes won the tournament with a 7-0 record. At the second tournament now called a decision tournament, Leo Rhodes won highest individual honors for debate. This same award
was received by K.U. debater Grier Stewart in 1942.

Kansas entered the state annual Debate Tournament at Washburn in 1940. Jim Gillie and Grier Stewart tied with Washburn for first place at the tournament. Competition included sixty-one other teams. At the Rocky Mountain Speech Institute Tournament held at Denver on February 15, 16 and 17, 1942, K.U. debaters Bob McKay, Mac Wynne, Irving Kuraner, Emmet Park, and John D. Stewart tied with Southern California for first place with a 9-1 record. The University speech and debate team placed second in the entire overall tournament record. This same year both sides of the question were debated at the Oklahoma University Tournament held at Norman.

Although the nation was at war, University debaters were able to add Nebraska to the list of tournaments attended in 1942, making a total of four for that year. K.U. at this time, however, never wholeheartedly embraced decision tournament debating. A general policy was that a student could debate in only one tournament on the same question in one semester. A debater could debate in two or more tournaments a semester if he used another debate question.

Freshman Debates

Freshman debating became a part of the K.U. program in the spring of 1927. At this time the Council recommended that participation be limited to one debate the first semester with most of the actual debating taking place in the second semester. For the next few years it was customary for the Delta Sigma Rho members to select a ten- to twelve-member freshman squad by tryouts early in the fall. The current high school question was usually used for the tryouts and for the yearly
question. Members of the squad then worked up cases under the tutelage of a member of the varsity squad called a Freshman Coach. Eight varsity members served in this capacity: James Hays, Rice Lardner, Burton Kingsbury, Charles Hackler, Gunnar Mykland, James Molby, Omer Voss, and Bob McKay. The schedule for the freshmen from its first year of existence included debates with Kansas State Agricultural College. Usually these were broadcast over KFKU or over the Manhattan station. As the program became more established, the squad often debated before high school audiences, either as opponents or on a split team basis, in an effort to improve standards of debate in the high school. Following this same purpose in November of 1933 and again in 1934, the Freshman teams gave a series of six debates over KFKU. Preceding and following these debates as in the earlier varsity programs, Professor Buehler gave an analysis of the high school question, answered questions, and gave a critical analysis of the debates.

**Off-Campus Debates**

At the beginning of the school year in 1928, the Forensics Council advised on the desirability of presenting debates before interested audiences. The debates were to be primarily for educational and entertainment purposes with no emphasis being placed on decisions. That year off-campus debates were held at the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Kansas City, Missouri; The Unitarian Church, Topeka; the Rotary Club, Atchison; and at St. Mary's Academy, Leavenworth. This program was extended in 1930 through the efforts of Professor Buehler who sent letters to various clubs in the state announcing the availability of students from the persuasion class, the advanced debating class, and the
varsity squad for club programs. As a result, the University Daily Kansan reports that six intercollegiate debates and seven inter-squad debates had been scheduled for off-campus appearances that year. The audiences of these groups ranged from fifty persons to five hundred in number. Clubs included on the list were: the Rotary and Kiwanis clubs in Atchison, Lawrence, Topeka, Coffeyville, and Kansas City, Kansas; the Current Topics club of Iola, a convention of the Kansas-Oklahoma Master Plumber's Association, and assemblies at numerous high schools. Included in the latter was a tour of southern Kansas towns, Garnett, Iola, and Coffeyville, where K.U. debaters Russell Strobel, Hilden Gibson, Joe McDowell, and Keith Morrison debated the liquor, the chain store, and the college athletic question. The Missouri-Kansas debate in the late fall was an off-campus exhibition debate on the current high school question. Usually these debates were held at Argentine High School, Kansas City, Kansas. A similar arrangement was made with Texas on an exchange basis. Each school debated the other in off-campus debates on the high school question. In addition to these annual events K.U. teams held practice debates with small colleges, gave exhibition debates, and served as judges at a number of high school tournaments and at the High School Debate Institute held at the University.

The growth of the off-campus program is apparent in the summary report of 1940 which lists eleven intercollegiate extension debates, seven freshman debates, and nine intra-squad extension debates. Thus, by a policy of taking the program to the people, debate at the University of Kansas grew from an activity witnessed most often by a few hundred to one that included thousands of listeners.
Delta Sigma Rho

Delta Sigma Rho, the national honorary debate fraternity, continued to be active in promoting speech activities on the K.U. campus. The fraternity elected on the average during the seventeen-year period four new members to the society each year. In addition to its general support of intercollegiate and intramural activities, one of the fraternity's major projects in gaining recognition for the debater was to award the Highest Individual Forensics Honors to one debater each year. Announcement of the award appeared every spring in campus newspapers and was listed on the international debate programs. From 1932 on, the D.S.R. Award appeared as one of the special awards to be listed on the University commencement programs. Among the first announcements of the award was one made in the program for the international debate with Cambridge on November 7, 1927, which stated:

Delta Sigma Rho wishes to announce that it has arranged to give special individual honors to one debater each year for excellency in debate and for individual contribution to forensics in general. The winner of this honor will have his name inscribed on a metal shield which will hold a permanent place in the Administration Building. The Forensic Council of the University voted to give this honor to Mr. Rice Lardner for the year 1926-1927.45

K.U. debaters receiving the award were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Debater</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Debater</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Rice Lardner</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>James Molby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>David Evans</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Gunnar Mykland-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Burton Kingsbury</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>Lyman Field*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Frederic Anderson</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>Roy Lee Steinheimer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Joseph McDowell</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>Dean Moorhead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>Russell Strobel</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>Omer Voss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>Charles Mackler</td>
<td>1941</td>
<td>Leo Rhodes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>Kenneth Slocum</td>
<td>1942</td>
<td>Bob McKay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Grier Stewart</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Both debaters received the award.
The University sent its first debaters to take part in the annual Delta Sigma Rho tournament on March 3-4, 1933, at Iowa City. K.U. debaters Charles Hackler and Donald Hults placed second at the tournament with a 4-1 record. K.U. placed first in debate at this tournament in 1935. The affirmative team, Lyman Field and Gunnar Mykland, finished with a 4-0 record and the negative team, Logan Lane, and Alonzo Dempsey, had a 2-2 record. In 1939 ten University students attended the tournament. The debaters participated in thirty-six debates. At this three-day tournament James Meredith was judged third among twenty-five entries in the discussion class.

Bob McKay and Leo Rhodes served on the monopolies committee and the international relations committee at the first Delta Sigma Rho Student Congress held at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., March 31 to April 1, 1939. This unicameral congress worked on bills concerning four national problems: the Neutrality Act, National Defense, Labor Relations, and Monopolies. Professor Buehler at this time was serving on the Executive Committee of the fraternity and was one of the two men to attend both the Delta Sigma Rho and the Pi Kappa Delta Convention held a year earlier at Topeka. In answer to a request made by H. L. Ewbank, president of Delta Sigma Rho, and Lyman Judson, editor of the Gavel, Professor Buehler submitted to the D.S.R. Planning Committee impressions of the P.K.D. convention and made comparisons of the two student congress meetings after the Delta Sigma Rho Congress.

Professor E. C. Buehler, Russell Baker, John Dunagin, Don Mitchell, Richard Oliver, and Emmet Parks attended the second Congress held at Chicago in 1942.
The Missouri Valley Forensic League

K.U. continued her affiliation with the Missouri Valley Debate League during this period until it merged with the Missouri Valley Oratorical Association in 1933 to become the Missouri Valley Forensic League. Professor Buehler became the Executive Secretary of the Missouri Valley Debate League in 1927. His records contain many interesting letters that hint at the main problems of the League at this time, which were: traveling on a limited budget, the use of two-man or three-man teams; the fees to be paid to the judges and the question to be debated. In 1929 H. B. Summers submitted a new constitution for the League that called for a looser organization, no scheduling of debates, and no championships, but regulated more strictly the rules governing the contests. This constitution was not accepted and no formal league sponsored activities in debate were held that year. On May 17 the Debate League was reorganized. Professor Buehler was elected Executive Secretary. The new organization that for the first year included all the old members of the League had two purposes, the selection of a suitable question and the dissemination of ideas and information. The Debate League continued in this form until 1933 when the merger with the Oratorical Association occurred. A summary report of the League compiled by Professor Buehler for the Gavel indicated that in 1930 the Debate League had added four universities to the original eight, Missouri, Nebraska, Arkansas, and Ohio* [Iowa State College]. The report further indicated that the average number of yearly intercollegiate debates for

*Additional records indicate a misprint. Ohio is not named.
each school was twenty-five; that the members preferred the two-man team and that all types of judging were used; however, no decision and audience decisions were the most popular.

After 1933 one of the questions that seemed to cause some problems in its resolution was the eligibility of the debaters. Many schools of the Forensic League felt that the younger debaters were at too great a disadvantage when meeting Law School debaters. It was their belief that a five-year man or a six-year man should be excluded from eligibility. The rule that finally solved the problem stated that a five-year male law student was eligible to compete in the Missouri Valley debates. A forensic meet which included a debate tournament, oration, and extemporaneous events replaced the individual scheduling of debates. Texas held the first of these three-day contests on March 22-24. At this meet, as in those that followed, each institution was represented by one or two teams in five rounds of debate. The personnel could be changed at any time, however, and the schools were allowed to bring any number of debaters; but only two teams could officially participate at one time. The University was host school for the Missouri Valley Forensic League in 1935 and again in 1941. Other institutions hosting the event were: the University of Texas, 1934-1938; the University of Oklahoma, 1936; Washington, 1937; Colorado, 1939; Arkansas, 1940; and the University of Wichita, 1942. The usual program for the three days included business meetings, a banquet, and orations on Thursday; meetings, three rounds of debate, and the extemporaneous events on Friday; and the final rounds of debate on Saturday. 55

Under the old Debating League rules as originally set up in 1925, four debates scheduled between the competing schools counted for
championship honors. All other debates that might be scheduled were called irregular debates. K.U. debaters won the championship under these regulations in 1927 and again in 1928. Burton Kingsbury, Rice Lardner, George Chumos, and David Evans won the title by defeating Colorado, Kansas State Agricultural College, and Oklahoma; their loss was to Texas. In 1928 these same men and Frederic Anderson defeated Colorado, Kansas State Agricultural College, and South Dakota for the championship honors.

K. U. debaters tied with Texas for first place at the tournament held at Austin in 1938, and with Oklahoma at the tournament held at Fayetteville, Arkansas, in 1940. K. U. debater Leo Rhodes received the highest individual honors in debate at this tournament.

Missouri Valley Questions

The following list of questions debated in the Missouri Valley 1926-1942 was compiled from the files of Professor E. C. Buehler and from issues of the University Daily Kansan. The questions were selected by the following procedure: member schools would submit a list of three questions; all institutions then voted on all questions; this preferential list was returned to the schools and again voted upon; the question was worded by the secretary and two other faculty members of the League; a final vote on the proposition was then taken.

1926 Resolved, that Congress should adopt Colonel Mitchell's plan of National defense, providing for a single department of national defense, with three equal branches of army, navy and air.

1927 Resolved, that Congress enact legislation embodying the principles of the McNary-Haugen Farm Bill.

1928 Resolved, that the recent policy of the United States toward Latin America should be condemned.
1929 None

1930 Resolved, that modern advertising of commodities as practiced by manufacturers, retailers, and wholesalers is more harmful than beneficial to society.

1931 Resolved, that the Hoover administration is deserving of a vote of censure.

1932 Resolved, that the government should control the production of industry.

1933 Resolved, that the nations of the world should cancel their war debts and reparations.

1934 Resolved, that the United States government should provide for the stabilization of the value of the dollar.

1935 Resolved, that the several states should adopt a unicameral system of legislation embodying the essential features of the Nebraska Plan.

1936 Resolved, that Congress should have the power by a two-thirds majority vote to override decisions of the Supreme Court, declaring laws passed by the Congress unconstitutional.*

1937 Resolved, that the consumer co-operative development in America should be supported.

1938 Resolved, that the American Federation of Labor should be reorganized along the principles of the C.I.O.

1939 Resolved, that the United States should join with other democratic nations in a program of collective security.

1940 Resolved, that the federal Constitution should be amended to require a national referendum prior to the declaration of war.

1941 Resolved, that the United States should have conscription of Capital in the event of war.

1942 Resolved, that Congress should enact legislation providing for a general federal sales tax of not less than three per cent nor more than five per cent.

*Changed to this question after the Supreme Court ruling on the A.A.A. The original question was based on the Agricultural Adjustment Act.
International Debates

Although debates scheduled with foreign teams were held regularly every year in the period following 1925, the first international debate on the K.U. campus was held at 7:45 p.m., October 20, 1924. As in subsequent debates, the K.U. opponent, the Oxford Union Team of England, was sponsored by the Institute of International Education with headquarters in New York.* The debate itself, which was held in Robinson Gymnasium, in certain respects reflected characteristics of the English parliamentary methods. All remarks were addressed to the chair and other speakers were referred to only in the third person. In the debate a period of forty-five minutes was allotted each team for main speeches, the time being divided between the debaters as suited their needs. Each team gave one rebuttal speech. An admission of fifty cents was charged for the event. High school debaters and teams from other Kansas colleges were guests of the University. The follow-up story appearing in the Daily Kansan for October 21 summarized the event by stating:

A crowd of more than 2,100 packed Robinson Gymnasium Monday night to hear the Kansas team debate the Oxford Union team of England.

The audience, composed largely of University faculty and students registered their appraisal as to whether they were strongly or slightly influenced by the discussion according to the English custom. Kansas upheld the negative arguing in defense of prohibition, while three witty Englishmen lauded the virtues of drink. Chancellor E. H. Lindley presided as chairman.

*The Institute served as an intermediary agent for arranging the tours of international teams. They handled the details involved in establishing an itinerary, in selecting the question, and in planning the debate form to be followed. They also provided publicity material on the visiting team.
The audience voted: those strongly opposed to prohibition 116; those mildly opposed 82; those strongly favoring prohibition 507; and those mildly favoring 78.

The K.U. international debates that followed the Oxford debate of 1924 retained many of its characteristics. High school students were usually invited. K.U. as host school provided hospitality for the international visitors and paid a guarantee of from $85 to $150 to the Institute of International Education. Chairman of the event often included Chancellor Lindley and R. M. Davis, Dean of the School of Law. The question selected usually was made from a list of four or five submitted by the Institute. The style of debate used by the visiting team was adopted. The audience was often asked to give the decision and was briefed on the procedure to be followed in the debate and on the merits of the question by means of formal programs. For example, the programs for the Cambridge debate of 1927 and the German debate of 1930 carried the following notes:

The discussion will be largely free from the conventional rigidity of many American debates and will no doubt be characterized by the same wit, readiness of speech, and persuasiveness which has marked the previous international discussions. Each team will have 45 minutes for constructive argument, the order and length of speeches will be announced by the chairman. There will be a single speech of 5 minutes for refutation for each team. The audience will vote on the merits of the question. At the close of the debate there will be 15 minutes given to the audience for questions and comments on the debate.

The German style of debate is quite different from ours. In the German debate the constructive case for either side is presented by one or more speakers. There is no formal refutation as is the custom in the American style of debate; but the speakers are directly questioned by both the opponents and the audience, either during the course of the speeches or after the close of the arguments.
... For those in the audience who can understand German, our foreign friends will give a short summary of their arguments in their own language.

In the summer of 1933, a "Kansas Jayhawker and a Texas Longhorn matched their wits on the debate platform with the gentlemen from the Universities of Oxford, Edinborough, Cambridge and a dozen other English universities." The Kansas man, Frederic Anderson, and the Texas representative were selected by the Institute to represent the Missouri Valley on this international tour. The tour was financed in part by many leading citizens of Kansas, the University faculty, and a number of Lawrence clubs who joined forces and contributed $300 to a subscription fund for the Kansas debaters.

Summary of the International Debates

Sources for this summary are: the Lawrence Journal-World, international debate programs, and the University Daily Kansan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>International Team</th>
<th>K.U. Debaters</th>
<th>Decision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 20, '24</td>
<td>Oxford</td>
<td>Brewster Morgan</td>
<td>Audience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Martin Dickinson</td>
<td>Neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Howard Fisk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Resolved, that this house is opposed to the principle of prohibition.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 2, '26</td>
<td>Sidney, Australia</td>
<td>David Evans</td>
<td>Audience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Martin Dickinson</td>
<td>Neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>George Chumos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Aff.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Resolved, that the results of the Great War have tended toward the peace of the world.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 7, '27</td>
<td>Cambridge</td>
<td>George Chumos</td>
<td>Audience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>David Evans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Burton Kingsbury</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Neg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Resolved, that the power of the press has increased, is increasing, and should be diminished.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
'28 Sidney, Australia
Burton Kingsbury
Robert Richards
Frederic Anderson

"Resolved, that the world would be better off without movies."

Dec. 4, '29 Oxford
Frederic Anderson
Russell Strobel
Joseph McDowell
None

"Resolved, that the installment plan of buying is a danger to the American people."

Dec. 4, '30 Germany
Burton Kingsbury
Frederic Anderson
None

"Resolved, that the foreign indictment of American culture is justified."

'30 Puerto Rico
Burton Kingsbury
Raymond Kell
Newman Jeffrey
None

"Resolved, that this house condemns the growing domination of the United States in the affairs of this hemisphere."

Dec. 2, '31 Turkey
Burton Kingsbury
Raymond Kell
Neg.

"Resolved, that the world has more to fear from Fascism than from Bolshevism."

Nov. 14, '32 Dublin
Kenneth Slocum
Charles Hackler
None

"Resolved, that Capitalism has broken down."

Nov. 17, '33 Cambridge
Charles Hackler
Gordon Sloan
None

"Resolved, that the United States should adopt the essential features of the British plan of radio control and operations."

Nov. 18, '35 Oxford
Lyman Field
Logan Lane
None

"Resolved, that the Supreme Court should not override legislative acts."

Oct. 20, '37 Wales-Scotland
Don Voorhees
Martin Maloney
Neg.
"Resolved, that whilst holding firm to the principle of Anglo-American cooperation the conception of an Anglo-American Alliance is rejected."

Nov. 23, '39 Oxford
Leo Rhodes
Bob McKay

"Resolved, that the United States should follow a policy of strict isolation toward all nations outside the Western Hemisphere engaged in armed international."

Nov. 24, '40 Toronto
Robert Sullivan
James Gillie

"Resolved, that the English-speaking nations should form a union."

The High School Program

Under the direction of Harold G. Ingham, Director of the Extension Division, the University continued to serve the Kansas High School Debate League by helping to arrange the district and finals in the spring, and by helping to provide materials for the debaters. In 1928 the Chancellor's report indicated that over 2,000 such requests had been filled the previous year. During this time the K.U. debaters and members of the Speech Department contributed to the program by serving as judges and by presenting demonstration debates.

Perhaps the first innovation in the high school picture came in 1929 when Delta Epsilon Alpha, a high school forensic society, arranged a high school debate tournament to be held at the University. Featured at the tournament was a debate between the teams of the University of Missouri and the University of Kansas.

Invitation tournaments usually sponsored jointly by the Extension Division and the Speech Department became annual, and by 1933 had tried round-robin scheduling, split teams, no decision, and audience decision
contests. On December 4 of that year the tournament was replaced by a debate round table. In 1936 the invitation tournament was discontinued, and the state finals, now held in tournament form, were usually scheduled for two days in February instead of in March.

In 1939 an extemporaneous speech contest on the general subject, "The Safety Movement," was held at Fraser Hall. Three Topeka high school students and one Lawrence student won the honors. 69

The first high school debate institute was held on November 30-31, 1938, under the joint sponsorship of the Extension Division and the Speech Department. It featured Chancellor Lindley, who talked on "Personality Factors in Speech." 70 The institute was continued the next year featuring a demonstration debate judged by Bower Aly, E. C. Buehler, and Leo Rhodes, and an address by Chancellor Malott. 71

In 1940 the institute was modeled after a regular Congressional Assembly. E. C. Buehler opened the session that year with an address on "The Place of Debate in a Democratic Society." 72

One of the first speech and drama festivals sponsored by the two university groups was held at the University on March 29-30, 1940. Extempore speaking, standard oration, original oration, after-dinner speaking, readings, one-act plays, and radio drama were included in the festival divisions. 73

In 1938 the debating league merged with the Kansas State High School Athletic Association to form the Kansas High School Activity Association. 74 By this time tournaments were standard, and by 1942 the use of the four-man team at the tournament was also well established. 75
Women in Debate

During this period women were allowed to debate on the same subjects as those debated by the men, but they were not allowed to debate with the men. Often these debates were a part of the off-campus program. The K.U. women debaters usually met Kansas State Agricultural College and Park College, and at times, Northwestern. Seven of the K.U. women's squad were selected as members of Delta Sigma Rho during this period.

Oratory

While debate was the backbone of the forensics program, oratory and extempore speaking were not neglected. K.U. at this time regularly sent an orator to compete in the Missouri Valley Oratorical Contests and by the 1930's was sponsoring yearly contests between the freshmen and sophomores and the junior and senior classes. Usually cash awards were given to the three highest ranking contestants in both contests, the first place award being fifteen dollars for the junior-senior contest and ten dollars for the freshman-sophomore contest. In 1927 K.U. entered an extempore speaking contest at Manhattan. K.U. speakers George Chumos, David Evans, and Burton Kingsbury won individual and team honors from Kansas State Agricultural College. The K.U. students ranked 1-2 and 4. The first annual K.U. Extempore Oratorical Contest was held on February 27, 1929. At this contest the extempore speeches were selected from a list of general interest on University education, and the contestants had thirty minutes to prepare their five-minute speeches. The orations were speaker's choice and were ten minutes in
length. By 1936 K.U. orators were annual entries in the State Peace Oratorical Contest. An all-school contest replaced the class contests in 1939. Rules for this contest stipulated that the oration be 1,400 words in length. Paul Moritz, speaking on "Well, Here We Are Again," won the fifteen dollar prize. In 1941 a democracy team was selected from the contestants of an oratorical contest that had as its theme, "American Youth and Democracy."

The Missouri Valley

Contestants entering the Missouri Valley Oratorical Contest which was usually held in March adhered to the same contest rules for a number of years. Under these rules the contestant was required to be a bona fide male student of the institution he represented. He could not have a baccalaureate degree or an excess of 124 hours. He could not win first place at the contest more than once. One copy of the oration which was to be 1,500 words in length was to be submitted to the officer in charge of the contest. The contestants were to appear in tuxedo. Faculty representatives of the participating schools judged the event, ranking all contestants except those from their institutions. No contestants were to receive the same rank. Prizes for the contest were fifty dollars and twenty-five dollars. After the Association merged with the Debating League in 1933, K.U. contestants often competed with entries from Colorado, Drake, Missouri, Washington, Kansas State Agricultural College, Oklahoma, Iowa State, Texas, South Dakota, and Arkansas for honors in oratory. At this time the length of the oration was changed to a time limit of ten minutes. In 1941 the ten-minute rule was
changed again to a word limit. This time the limit was 1,350 words.
The prizes which had been reduced to fifty dollars, twenty-five dollars, and fifteen dollars in 1932 were later reduced to twenty-five, fifteen and ten dollars.

In 1928 the Board of Governors of the Missouri Valley Oratorical Association voted to combine extemporaneous speeches and oratory, making the requirement that each contestant enter both events. Eligibility for the extemporaneous contest was the same as for the oratorical contest under the Missouri Valley Forensic League. The speeches in this contest were seven minutes in length and were given most often on a subtopic of the general topic, "The American Political Scene." One exception to this rule occurred in 1942 when the general topic was "College Youth and the Present War." Prizes of ten and fifteen dollars were awarded to the winners of the contest. After the Missouri Valley Forensic League was organized, each school was free to enter an additional contestant in the extempore contest. However, the orator was often used for both events.

During this period K.U. had the unique distinction of being the only school of the Missouri Valley to rank first in oratory for three consecutive years, 1934, 1935, and 1936. In the list that follows, the names of the K.U. entries and their subjects were collected from programs of the Missouri Valley Oratorical Contest, issues of the University Daily Kansan, and the Jayhawker. Selected entries were verified by the Lawrence Journal World reports.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>Forrest Rodgers</td>
<td>The Kansas Industrial Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>Elroy Tillotson</td>
<td>The Length and Breadth of Patriotism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>Maston G. White</td>
<td>Politics and Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Austin Van Der Slice</td>
<td>Woodrow Wilson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>George Chumos</td>
<td>The Spirit of the American University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Sewell Voran</td>
<td>Walls and Wings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Jack Brown</td>
<td>A Nation Without a State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Steacy Pickell</td>
<td>Fireside and Iron Bars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931*</td>
<td>Steacy Pickell</td>
<td>The Crime Situation in the United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>Leslie Rutledge</td>
<td>The Common Man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>Woodward Pennington</td>
<td>The Suicide of Capitalism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934*</td>
<td>Lyman Field</td>
<td>One Conspicuous Failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935*</td>
<td>William Zupanec</td>
<td>Skyscraper Cave Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936*</td>
<td>Martin Mahoney</td>
<td>Are College Students Radical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>John Phillips</td>
<td>The Coming Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>Dean Moorhead</td>
<td>The American Political Scene (Extemporaneous)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>Paul Moritz</td>
<td>Well, Here We are Again</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>Mac Wynne</td>
<td>Democracy a Way of Life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941*</td>
<td>John Waggoner</td>
<td>Breadline Democracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>Russell Baker</td>
<td>American Destiny</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*First place at the Missouri Valley Oratorical Contest*
Intramural Activities

The Campus Problems Speaking Contest

As was suggested earlier in this work, intramural activities played a vital part in the development of the total forensic program during this period. Foremost among these intramural activities was the Campus Problems Speaking Contest that was held every fall. The contest which was to become traditional at K.U. was first held on November 17, 1925. The pattern set at that time was followed with few variations each year for the next seventeen years.

After a publicity campaign that included posters, personal salesmanship by the Speech Department, and newspaper announcements, tryouts which were open to all University students were held on November 5. Contestants were instructed before the tryouts to select some problem related to the University community and to work it up without faculty supervision. This topic was then used in both the tryouts and the final contest. The judging in both contests was done on the way the material was handled in composition and presentation and not on the merits of the subject. The preliminary speeches were four minutes in length, and the final speeches were eight minutes in length. Both the preliminary and final contests were extempore, delivered without notes. In speaking of the general nature of the contest in retrospect, Professor Buehler has said,

It is essentially a contest designed to give emphasis to natural, realistic speaking similar to what we find in adult life. It fills a need in view of some of the objectionable features associated with formal oratory and the highly specialized type of speaking demanded in contest debating.
Of the twenty-one students entering the first preliminary contest, eight students were selected for the finals. These eight students represented three different races and one foreign nation. Judges for the final contest were W. S. Johnson, Department of English; John Ise, Department of Economics; Harold Ingham, Director of the Extension Division; Paul Riemers, President of the Men's Student Council; and Katherine Klein, President of the Women's Student Government Association. Professor M. T. Van Hecke of the School of Law presided.

The first winner of the campus Problems Speaking Contest was Sewell Voran who spoke on "Through Wide Eyes." He was presented a silver loving cup awarded by the Men and Women's Student Council.

Three of the seventeen students who won the contest in the next seventeen years were women. During this time the subjects used in the contest included a variety of University problems including the curriculum, athletics, and the racial problem. From its inception to the end of the period the Campus Problems Contest was a popular fall event. The preliminary, the final contest, and the announcement of the winner all received extensive coverage in both the University Daily Kansan and the Lawrence Journal-World. This complete list of the Campus Problems winners was compiled from the files of these publications.

Campus Problems Winners (1925-1942)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Contestant</th>
<th>Title of Speech</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1925-1926</td>
<td>Sewell Voran</td>
<td>Through Wide Eyes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926-1927</td>
<td>Constance Knuckles</td>
<td>Forensics at K.U.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927-1928</td>
<td>Charles Stokes</td>
<td>The Negro</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1929-1929  Jack Morris  Sophomore Pledging
1929-1930  Joe McDowell  The Uselessness of Women on the Campus
1930-1931  Margaret Plummer  College Curricula
1931-1932  Raymond Kell  The "K" Club
1932-1933  Rollo Nuckles  Rules and Regulations
1933-1934  Dorothy Bangs  Orientation Classes in Our Curriculum
1934-1935  Robert Thorpe  Physical Training
1936-1937  Don Voorhees  Platforms and Platitudes
1937-1938  Don Voorhees  Eight Cylinder Mythology
1938-1939  Emmet Park  The Two Sides of the Desk
1939-1940  Richard MacCann  The Fifty Families
1940-1941  Karl Ruppenthal  A System in Education
1941-1942  Arthur Nelson  K.U. Faces the Future

Other interesting innovations introduced into the intramural program at this time included interclass competition, debates on political and important campus issues, speeches on selected University problems, given in some instances by campus leaders, and the radio contest on Kansas and Missouri problems.

A series of contests on the art of effective speech was held between the freshmen and sophomores in February of 1926. The contest included debate, oratory and extempore speaking. Total team points were kept, following a system similar to that used in a track meet. This event lasted several years but was replaced early in the Thirties by the freshman debate squad and the freshman-sophomore oratorical contest.
Two of the numerous debates on campus issues have special interest. The first, held on May 3, 1927, had as its proposition, "Resolved, That the Dove [a radical campus] paper should be abolished from the campus." Three men of the Dove presented the negative in this cross-examination debate. The outcome of the debate was determined by an audience shift-of-opinion ballot. The second debate was based upon a problem that was being featured in the campus paper at this time. The debate on "Resolved, That Hell Week should be abolished" was held on February 25, 1929. It, too, was a cross-examination debate. Political debates during election years were often held as a take-off on the forensic year. The first of these was held on October 25, 1928. The debates were held on a realistic basis for the sole purpose of getting votes. Before and after the debate, a straw vote was taken.

As a service to the University community, the Speech Department in April of 1928 co-sponsored a speaking contest on "The Meaning and Use of the Union Memorial Building." The contest was held in the then unfinished building which offered visual reinforcement to the needs advocated by the speakers. Glenn Voran and Charles Stokes were winners of the twenty-five dollar and ten dollar prizes.

University life was again emphasized in the contest of 1932 when nine students, selected for their prominence in student affairs and their ability to make a creditable speech, talked on their particular associations. Included in the list of speakers were the presidents of the W.S.G.A., the Men's Student Council, the Y.M.C.A., and the Mortarboard, the captain of the K.U. Tennis Team and the student manager of
the Union Building. Among the subjects discussed were "Suppression of Campus News," "An Unjust Charge Against Fraternities," and "Problems Created by Athletics in General." A similar program was presented by the campus leaders in 1940 over WRENS and to the Lawrence Rotary Club.

"Student Opinion at K.U." was the title given to a novel experiment conducted in 1939. The program included six weekly forensic broadcasts presented over WRENS beginning on January 26 of that year. Five K.U. students participated in each contest program and presented five-minute speeches for a weekly cash award of five dollars. In addition to the cash award presented by the Men's Student Council, the winner of the first contest, "What's Wrong with Kansas," represented K.U. in the Kansas Day Oratorical Contest at Topeka. Each of the contests was judged by a board of three judges including prominent lawyers, speech experts, educators, and businessmen; and by a radio audience vote. The enthusiastic response of the radio audience to the programs netted over two thousand votes from these auditors. Included in the series were the following titles for the weekly programs: "What's Wrong with Kansas," "What's Wrong with Missouri," "The American Political Scene" (an extempore contest), "Kansas Personalities," and "Missouri Personalities." The last two divisions included the following personalities: Governor Payne Ratner, William Allen White, Glen Cunningham, Chancellor Lindley, and Dr. Hertzler for Kansas; for Missouri, Governor Stark, Thomas Hart Benton, General Pershing, Senator Clark, and William Volker. K.U. students who were weekly winners of this first radio contest were Earl Porter and Mary McAnau in the men and
and women's extempore division. Mac Wynne, John Oakson, Earl Porter, and Mary McAnau were awarded the decision in the other four broadcasts. A similar radio series was conducted on national problems the following year.

In 1942 the State Chamber of Commerce sponsored the Kansas Problems Contest for a second time. Governor Payne Ratner served as chairman of the contest. Six students of the University participated. Each spoke for ten minutes on general Kansas problems. The judges, Chancellor Malott, Lt. Governor Carl Friend, and Associate Justice Walter Thiele awarded the decision to Robert Hutchinson who spoke on Rural Education in Kansas.

**Faculty Influence and Assistance**

The Jayhawker for 1926 includes in its review of the debate activities for the year the following statement:

The year has been marked by many changes especially in the administration of forensics. The chief of these has been the coming of Professor E. C. Buehler, formerly of Washburn College, as coach of forensics. Much of the credit for improvements noted is due to his capable, energetic leadership.

Capable and energetic, these two words were the keynotes of the leadership of the unified forensic program that existed at the University the next seventeen years. Not only did Professor Buehler provide the guidance necessary to put the curricular and extra-curricular activities on a reciprocal basis, he also helped to create an imposing image for the University's forensic program. His personal contributions to national and state programs included writing eighteen books in the speech field and speaking at a multitude of off-campus meetings. In
addition, he served as executive secretary to the Missouri Valley Debating League (1928-1933), the Missouri Valley Forensic League (1933--), as one of the seven vice presidents of the Delta Sigma Rho (1937--), and helped to promote better high school debate.

Of the eighteen books that Professor Buehler wrote during this period, fifteen were debate handbooks and two of them were general speech texts written for the lay speaker.* Five of the handbooks were written for the Reference Shelf series, seven were written for Noble and Noble Publishing Company, one for the National Chain Store Association, and the first two were published by the Extension Division of the University. Issues of the Daily Kansan\textsuperscript{106} indicate that the handbook series was widely used by both the high school and university debater. In 1930 a September edition listed twenty universities that were using the chain store publication, and in 1941 the same source stated the handbook on compulsory military training was in use in thirty-five states.\textsuperscript{107} Professor Buehler's handbooks were often reviewed under the new books section of the Gavel. One issue, in referring to his 1936 edition, stated:

\ldots This Buehler contribution, aside from its intrinsic value to debaters and teachers of debaters, marks a new high in the offerings of the publishers.\textsuperscript{108}

The two books, You Sell with Your Voice with Martin Maloney as co-author and Make Yourself a Better Speaker, both published by the Ronald Press, were written for the salesman and for the business and professional speaker. You Sell with Your Voice concentrated on the voice...

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*See Appendix D.
factor in salesmanship and was designed to develop hidden virtues so that the reader could reach the highest level of effective oral expression in sales work. Make Yourself a Better Speaker was given the sub-title, "Sensible Hints on Public Speaking," and was developed along this line.

In addition to these major publications, Professor Buehler also wrote several articles for the Gavel during this period.

In his off-campus speaking engagements, Professor Buehler often gave high school commencement addresses, lectures on public speaking for businessmen, and spoke on "Ear Appeal," or "Voices of Magic" at university convocations and at various civic clubs. In 1933 he was selected as one of the debate experts who would debate the high school question, "Resolved, That the United States should adopt the essential features of the British system of radio control and operation," over the largest hook-up ever attempted to that date. The Gavel reports that NBC, CBS, and the Canadian network united to broadcast the program from the Merchandise Mart in Chicago. Other experts who debated included Professor C. C. Cunningham and Dr. H. L. Ewbank, who were Professor Buehler's colleagues on the affirmative, and Dr. Harry W. Chase, Dr. C. H. Judd, and Dr. T. V. Smith who presented the negative stand.

In the Thirties Professor Buehler joined Professor Crafton and Professor Calderwood to use radio as a medium for improving standards and appreciation of drama, poetry, and debate. Mary Kinane, in covering the development of KFKU, summarized the high school debate program by stating:
Professor Buehler's radio debates and discussions covered a variety of contemporary, historical, and current event subjects and provided stimulus for high school debates throughout the state.

These high school programs continued through much of the decade and, as was stated earlier in this work, regularly included critiques given on either freshman or varsity debates.

Since Professor Allen Crafton has covered the overall development of the Department of Speech and Drama of this period with greater authenticity than that which could be given, based for the most part on an interpretation of University Catalogues, no attempt will be made in this work to reiterate this information.

Conclusions

As in almost all historical studies, the facts presented in this work speak for themselves. Traditionally, the forensic program at K.U. has shown vitality and growth. Usually the time-lag between the first national forensic innovation and its incorporation into the K.U. program has never been long.

Traditionally, too, the program has attempted to train students to meet the increasing demands upon the individual for intelligent participation in the functions of our growing democratic society.

The goal of effective speaking for more effective living has not been easy to reach. At times during the period both intrinsic and extrinsic problems have overshadowed the more basic ideals and have threatened the very existence of the forensic program. But the program survived. Not only did it survive but substantial gains were also made in transforming its position from mere ancillary status to that of a discipline worthy of academic recognition.
FOOTNOTES

Chapter II


2. Ibid.

3. Kansas Kikkabe, Steam Printing Establishment. Lawrence, Kansas, 1882, p. 44.

4. Ibid.

5. Aeropolis Records. op. cit.

6. Ibid.

7. Ibid.

8. Ibid.


10. Aeropolis Records. op. cit.


13. Ibid.


15. Kansas Kikkabe, Steam Printing Establishment, Lawrence, Kansas, 1882, p. 44.

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The Kansas Collegiate V (June 5, 1878) 6

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Ibid., p. 130.

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1 The University Courier II (October 10, 1883) 60.

2 The University Courier. February 11, 1884, none.

*A newspaper format was adopted by the Courier this year. No pages were used.


5. The Lawrence Journal, April 24, 1884, p. 8.

6. Ibid.

7. The Morning News-Tribune. April 18, 1884, p. 3.

8. Western Home Journal. April 24, 1884, p. 5.


12. The Weekly Courier. op. cit.

13. The Kansas University Weekly, February 26, 1898.

14. Ibid.


16. The Kansan, January 24, 1903.

17. Ibid.

18. The Kansan, March 14, 1903.

19. The Kansan, December 5, 1903.

20. The Kansan, February 27, 1904.

21. The Kansan, October 20, 1904.

22. The University Daily Kansan, December 16, 1911.

23. The Students Journal, October 26, 1894, none.

24. Ibid.

25. The Students Journal, January 18, 1895, none.

26. The University Courier XIV (May 9, 1895) 4.
Throughout the remainder of this work, the material was taken from page 1, unless page numbers are given.
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1 University Daily Kansan, April 5, 1916.

2 The Jayhawker, ed. by Marion Johnson. Union Bank Note Co., Kansas City, Missouri, 1916, p. 244.

3 University Daily Kansan, March 6, 1918.


5 University Kansan, November 19, 1910.

6 University Daily Kansan, December 10, 1914.

7 University Daily Kansan, May 13, 1921.

8 University Daily Kansan, March 25, 1918.

9 University Daily Kansan, December 17, 1923.

10 University Daily Kansan, December 10, 1924.

11 University Daily Kansan, April 14, 1924.

12 University Daily Kansan, December 17, 1923.

13 University Daily Kansan, December 12, 1924.

14 University Daily Kansan, November 27, 1922.
15 University Daily Kansan, December 10, 1924.


17 University Daily Kansan, March 15, 1952.

18 The Kansan, November 1, 1910.

19 University Daily Kansan, October 5, 1924.

20 The Jayhawker, Union Bank Note Co., Kansas City, Missouri, 1912, p. 229-232*

21 The University Daily Kansan, May 19, 1914.


24 Annual Catalogue of the University of Kansas. Published by the University of Kansas, Lawrence, 1924, p. 10.


27 "State University of Kansas." The Gavel I (March 15, 1913) 78.


29 University Kansan, February 19, 1910.

30 University Kansan, March 12, 1910.

31 University Daily Kansan, February 6, 1927.

32 The Jayhawker. op. cit., p. 243.

33 University Daily Kansan, December 8, 1922.

*The editor of the Jayhawker is given only when his name appears on the opening pages of the yearbook.
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1. The University Daily Kansan, October 6, 1925.

2. Ibid.

3. The University Daily Kansan, October 22, 1931. The University Daily Kansan, October 4, 1926.


8. The University Daily Kansan, April 13, 1926.


11. The University Daily Kansan, September 7, 1929.

12. The University Daily Kansan, May 14, 1929.

14 The University Daily Kansan, January 10, 1927.

15 The University Daily Kansan, February 15, 1931.


17 University Daily Kansan, March 5, 1939.

18 University Daily Kansan, February 24, 1926.

19 University Daily Kansan, February 27, 1933.

20 University Daily Kansan, December 2, 1930.

21 Lawrence Journal World, October 17, 1932.


24 University Daily Kansan, March 6, 11, 1931.


26 University Daily Kansan, February 16, 1931.

27 University Daily Kansan, December 5, 1934.

28 University Daily Kansan, November 22, 1934.

29 University Daily Kansan, March 4, 1932.

30 University Daily Kansan, February 22, 1933.

31 University Daily Kansan, January 19, 1936.

32 University Daily Kansan, February 26, 1939.

33 "Kansas," The Gavel, ed. by Kenneth Hance. 23 (May, 1940) 79.

34 University Daily Kansan, November 19, 1940.

36 University Daily Kansan, December 8, 1926.

37 University Daily Kansan, November 15, 1929.

38 University Daily Kansan, October 1, 1933.
   University Daily Kansan, September 21, 1934.

39 The Jayhawker, ed. by Mac F. Cahal. Joseph D. Havens Co.,
   Kansas City, Mo., 1929, p. 186.

40 The University Daily Kansan, November 18, 1930.

41 The University Daily Kansan, March 30, 1931.

42 The University Daily Kansan, December 7, 1930.


   for 1940-41.

45 The Forensic Council. Intercollegiate Debate Program.
   University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas. Season 1927-28.

46 The University Daily Kansan, March 6, 1933.

47 The University Daily Kansan, March 5, 1935.

48 The University Daily Kansan, March 7, 1939.

49 The University Daily Kansan, March 26, 1939.


51 Lyman Judson. Unpublished letter to E. C. Buehler, April
   28, 1938.

   23 (May, 1941) 74.

53 H. B. Summers. Unpublished letter to the Coaches of Debate
   in the Missouri Valley Schools. February 28, 1929.


55 V. L. Baker. Unpublished letter to "All members of the
   Missouri Valley Forensic League," March 2, 1940.

56 The University Daily Kansan, March 21, 1927.
57. The University Daily Kansan, March 19, 1928.


61. The University Daily Kansan, October 13, 1924.

62. The University Daily Kansan, October 21, 1924.


64. International Debate, "German Debating Team versus University of Kansas," December 4, 1930.


66. The University Daily Kansan, February 14, 1933.


68. The University Daily Kansan, January 11, 1929.

69. The University Daily Kansan, March 12, 1939.

70. The University Daily Kansan, November 20, 1938.

71. The University Daily Kansan, October 24, 1939.

72. The University Daily Kansan, October 27, 1940.

73. The University Daily Kansan, February 25, 1940.

74. The University Daily Kansan, February 15, 1940.

75. The University Daily Kansan, February 13, 1940.


77. The University Daily Kansan, February 20, 1929.

78. The University Daily Kansan, March 15, 1939.


82. Constitution. op. cit.


85. University Daily Kansan, October 27, 1925.


87. University Daily Kansan, November 6, 1925.

88. University Daily Kansan, November 17, 1925.

89. Ibid.

90. University Daily Kansan, January 6, 1926.


94. The University Daily Kansan, February 10, 1932.

95. Ibid.

96. The University Daily Kansan, January 22, 1940. The University Daily Kansan, February 28, 1940.


101. Program, "Annual Speech Arts Dinner." Union Building, University of Kansas, April 24, 1939.

102. Ibid.

103. Lawrence Journal World, January 14, 1942.


106. The University Daily Kansan, September 25, 1930.

107. Ibid.


111. The Gavel, ed. by Lyman Judson. XVI (January, 1934) 23.

112. The University Daily Kansan, October 29, 1933.

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International Debate. "German Debating Team versus University of Kansas." December 4, 1930.


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APPENDIXES
APPENDIX A

Questions Debated by the University of Kansas (1895-1910)
**QUESTIONS DEBATED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS**  
*(1895-1910)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opposition</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>Resolved, that less weight should be given to precedent in judicial decisions.</td>
<td>1895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>Resolved, that the initiative and referendum as provided by the law of Switzerland should be introduced into our system of government.</td>
<td>1896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>Resolved, that it should be the policy of the United States to extend its dominion.</td>
<td>1897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>Resolved, that a national income tax would be a desirable part of our system of taxation.</td>
<td>1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>Resolved, that the English cabinet system of government would be better for the United States than the Congressional form.</td>
<td>1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>Resolved, that the United States should adopt the English colonial policy in the government of our recent acquisitions, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines.</td>
<td>1899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>Resolved, that combinations of railroads to fix rates are not desirable and should be prohibited by law.</td>
<td>1899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>Resolved, that the Philippine Islands should be retained as a permanent colonial possession by the United States.</td>
<td>1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>Resolved, that the United States Senators should be elected by popular vote of the people.</td>
<td>1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>Resolved, that the growth of great corporations is a menace to the life of democracy.</td>
<td>1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>Resolved, that the United States should build, fortify, and control a Nicaraguan Canal.</td>
<td>1901</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Missouri
Resolved, that the Federal Government should subsidize the Merchant Marines. 1901

Baker
Resolved, that a permanent income tax would form a desirable part of our system of federal taxation. 1902

Missouri
Resolved, that municipalities should own and operate plants for supplying light, water, and surface transportation. 1902

Nebraska
Resolved, that the United States should by appropriate concessions in its tariff duties extend its export trade and cultivate unity. 1902

Nebraska
Resolved, that arbitration in disputes concerning public service industries should be compulsory. 1903

Missouri
Resolved, that national law enforcing arbitration in all difficulties between employers and employees in railroad and mining industries is desirable. 1903

Colorado
Resolved, that the continuous operation of public service industries should be secured by compulsory arbitration. 1903

Missouri
Resolved, that the 15th Amendment to the Constitution has not been justified. 1904

Nebraska
Resolved, that the interests of the United States no longer require an appeal to the Monroe Doctrine as a principle of national policy. 1904

Missouri
Resolved, that trade unions are justified in demanding closed shop. 1905

Iowa
Resolved, that trade unions are justified in demanding closed shop. 1905

Missouri
Resolved, that Congress should grant power to a commission to fix and enforce railway rates. 1906

Iowa
Resolved, that the United States should establish a fiscal protectorate over West Indian, Central or South American Republic whenever it shall manifest a chronic failure to meet its foreign financial obligations. 1906

Baker
Resolved, that the South American Republics should be free to accept or reject the Monroe Doctrine. 1906
Resolved, that Congress should pass an income tax law.

Resolved, that the cities of the United States should seek the solution of its traction problem in private ownership.

Resolved, that the 15th Amendment to the constitution should be repealed.

Resolved, that the present policy of the United States in excluding Chinese should be maintained.

Resolved, that the cities of the United States should seek the solution of their traction problems in private ownership.

Resolved, that Congress should exact an income tax.

Resolved, that the state of Kansas should extend the same suffrage rights to women as to men.

Resolved, that the candidates for all elective state, district, county and city offices should be nominated by a direct primary held under state regulation.

Resolved, that the United States should encourage a merchant marine by bounties and subsidies.

Resolved, that the United States should encourage a merchant marine by bounties and subsidies.

Resolved, that the Fifteenth Amendment should be repealed.

Resolved, that the United States should establish a system of postal savings.

Resolved, that the United States should establish a system of postal savings banks.

Resolved, that a tax upon incomes is a desirable means of raising revenue within the state.
APPENDIX B

Typical Questions Debated by the University of Kansas (1925-1942)
TYPICAL QUESTIONS DEBATED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS (1925-1942)

The selected topics of this list were compiled from copies of Debate Schedules of the University of Kansas, the issues of the Jayhawker (1925-1932) and issues of the University Daily Kansan (1925-1942).

1925-1930

Resolved, that Intercollegiate Athletics should be abolished.

Resolved, that the United States should enter the World Court under the Harding-Hughes reservations.

Resolved, that the prohibition amendment should be repealed.

Resolved, that the Republican party should be returned to power in national affairs for the next four years.

Resolved, that a substitute should be provided for the present jury system.

Resolved, that we adopt Governor Smith's proposal for modification of the Volstead Act and the 18th Amendment as outlined by him in his speech of acceptance.

Resolved, that installment buying of personal property as practiced today is both economically and socially desirable.

Resolved, that national commercial advertising as practiced in the United States is more detrimental than beneficial to society.

1930-1931

Resolved, that the 18th Amendment should be repealed and the control of the liquor traffic left to the several states.

Resolved, that the chain stores are detrimental to the best interests of the American public.
Resolved, that all colleges and universities should abolish the destruction between amateurism and professionalism in sports to which admission fees are charged.

Resolved, that the Hoover administration is deserving of a vote of censure.

Resolved, that the several states should enact legislation providing for compulsory unemployment insurance.

Resolved, that the United States should cease the policy of armed intervention in the Caribbean.

Resolved, that a substitute for trial by jury should be abolished.

1931-1932

Resolved, that the United States should refuse marginal farm loans.

Resolved, that the United States should recognize the government of Soviet Russia.

Resolved, that the government should establish an economic planning commission similar to the war industries board.

Resolved, that the several states should enact legislation providing for compulsory unemployment insurance.

Resolved, that the government should request industry through central boards of control.

1932-1933

Resolved, that socialism would be preferable to capitalism in the United States.

Resolved, that the government should own and operate public utilities.

Resolved, that at least one-half of all state and local revenues should be derived from sources other than tangible properties.

Resolved, that the nations of the world should cancel war debts.

1933-34

Resolved, that the powers of the President should be substantially increased as a settled policy.
Resolved, that the United States should adopt the essential features of the British system of radio control and operation.

1934-1935
Resolved, that all collective bargaining should be negotiated through non-company unions safeguarded by law.

Resolved, that we should abolish the present Agriculture Adjustment Program after 1935.

Resolved, that the Federal Government should adopt the policy of equalizing educational opportunity throughout the nation by means of annual grants to the several states for public elementary and secondary education.

1935-1940
Resolved, that Congress should be empowered to fix minimum wages and maximum hours for industries.

Resolved, that Alfred M. Landon should be elected to the Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, that the United States should cease to use public funds including credit for the purpose of stimulating business.

Resolved, that the United States should own and operate railroads.

Resolved, that there should be complete economic and military isolation for the United States.

Resolved, that the powers of the Federal Government should be increased.

Resolved, that the nations of the Western Hemisphere should form a permanent union.

Resolved, that the Federal Government should control labor unions.*

---

*The National University question.
APPENDIX C

A Roster of the Members of the Kansas Chapter of Delta Sigma Rho (1910-1942)
ROSTER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS CHAPTER
OF DELTA SIGMA RHO 1910-1920

Adelbert Andrew ('11)*
Robert Alback ('20)
Lyle Anderson ('17)
Lyle Armel ('20)
Marjorie Bean ('18)
Emmett Bennett ('14) - 1913**
George Brown ('17)
Odes Burns ('16)
Cale Carson ('15) - 1912
Frank Carson ('13) - 1913
Paul Carson ('11) - 1910
Foster Cline ('10) - 1910
Clyde Commons ('04)
Clarence Connor ('11)
Roy Davidson ('17)
Roy Davis ('14) - 1912
William H. Davis ('10) - 1910
Hector Dodds ('16)
John Donalson ('20)
R. L. Douglas ('10) - 1910
William Erdman ('10)
Arthur Fast ('12)
Arvid Frank ('14) - 1913
Abraham Granoff ('20) - 1920
Walter Griffin ('13) - 1910
Wallace Hake ('18)
Harold Hall ('20)
J. W. Harbeson ('10) - 1910
Joseph Harris ('18)
Herman Haugen ('19)
Clarence Havinghorst ('18)
John Heil ('08) - 1910
Harvey Heller ('14) - 1912
Asher Hobson ('13) - 1913
Homer Hoyte ('13) - 1913

W. M. Hughes ('11)
John M. Johnson ('16) - 1913
Donald B. Joseph ('15)
M. O. Lock ('11) - 1910
Edward Mason ('19)
Harold Mattoon ('17)
Frank McClelland ('14) - 1912
R. McQuiston ('16)
Clay Marks ('10) - 1910
Milton Minor ('13)
Victor Newman ('18)
Avery Olney ('15)
Elbert Overman ('11) - 1910
Rollin M. Perkins ('10) - 1910
Eliot Porter ('11)
Edwin Price ('19)
George Probst ('12) - 1910
Alfred Richmond ('17)
Worth Rodebush ('12) - 1912
Vincent Rosecrans ('10)
Paul Schmidt ('18)
Lewis Severson ('19)
Henry Shinn ('16)
Errett Smith ('18)
Harry Smith ('17)
Ralph Spotts ('10) - 1910
Ferdinand Stuewe ('19)
Claude Voorhees ('18) - 1920
Allen Wilber ('13) - 1912
Christy Wilson ('14)
William Wilson ('18)
Francis Wright ('12)***

*The year in which the member received his degree.

**The year in which the member became a member of D.S.R.

***The 1956 K.U. Golden Anniversary list was used as a base for the above lists. Chapter members for the three periods were determined by a process of elimination which involved checking the various D.S.R. directory lists and listings of new members that appeared in the Gavel. This list was further checked by using the 1960 list of active, dead and missing members.

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ROSTER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS CHAPTER
OF DELTA SIGMA RHO 1920-1925

Mary Alber ('24)*
Editha Battersby ('21)
Copeland Bowers ('21)
Adolph Brick ('23)
Frederick Calvert ('21)
Milton Cummings ( ) - 1923**
Lois Ferguson ('23) - 1923
Frederick Field ('23)
Margaret Ford ('23) - 1922
Gertrude Gardenhire ('21)
Henry Gott ('18) - 1921
George Gould ('21)
Howard Haines ('22) - 1922
Myrl Hart ('23)
Clarence Harvey ('23) - 1922
Florence Heaton ('21)
Ralph Johnson ('24)
Edmund Kaufman ('24)
Geneva Kunkle ('22)
Dean Malott ('21)
Raymond Martin ('20) - 1921
Jessie Martindale ('22)
Walker Means ('25)
Nathan Mnookin ('22) - 1922
Evelyn Purkaple ('24) - 1922
Geraldine Pettit ('23) - 1922
Annabel Pringle ('23)
Leroy Raynolds ('26)
Lois Robinette ('24)
Forest Rogers ('22)
Witson Rogers ('21)
Edward Schwartzkopf ('21)
Harold Schafer ('24)
Hyman Shultz ('21)
Frank Snell ('24) - 1922
Mont Clair Spear ('24)

Elroy Tillotson ('23) - 1922
Richard Toomey ('21)
Ruth Terry ( ) - 1923
Floyd Wright ('23)
Paul Wunsch ('23)
Masten White ( ) - 1924

*The year in which the member received his degree.

**The year in which the member became a member of D.S.R.
ROSTER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS CHAPTER
OF DELTA SIGMA RHO 1925-1942

Paul Aiken ( ) - 1929  
Frederic Anderson ( ) - 1928  
Jean Arbuckle ( ) - 1932  
Henry Asher ( ) - 1929  
Russell Baker ( ) - 1941  
Joseph Blades ( )  
Phillip Bramwell ( ) - 1935  
Richard Brewster ('27) - 1926  
Kenneth Corder ( ) - 1929  
George Chumos ( ) - 1928  
Haywood H. Davis ( ) - 1929  
Martin Dickinson ( ) - 1927  
Jack Dunagin ( ) - 1941  
David Evans ('28)  
Sidney Edwards ( ) - 1929  
Lyman Field ( ) - 1935  
James Gillie ( ) - 1942  
James Gilmore ( ) - 1929  
Dorothy Gregg ( ) - 1928  
Charles Hackler ( ) - 1933  
Clement Hall ( ) - 1933  
Charles Hassett ( ) - 1932  
Harold Harding ( ) - 1931  
Ted Haugh ( ) - 1928  
James Hays ( ) - 1926  
Donald Hults ( ) - 1933  
Joseph Ivy ( ) - 1936  
Richard Jones ( ) - 1938  
Kenneth Jordan ( ) - 1931  
William Kahrs ( ) - 1926  
Irvint Kass ( ) - 1939  
Raymond Kell ( ) - 1931  
Burton Kingsbury ('30) - 1931  
Irving Kuraner ( ) - 1940  
Mary Lane ( ) - 1936  
Rice Lardner ('27) - 1926  
George Leonard ( ) - 1926  
John Litner ( ) - 1939  
Martin Maloney ( ) - 1936  
Joseph McDowell ( ) - 1929  
Robert McKay ( ) - 1939  
Dorothy McLain ( ) - 1927  
Don Mitchell ( ) - 1941  
James Molby ( ) - 1935  
Dean Moorhead ( ) - 1938  
Jack Morris ( ) - 1930  
Keith Morrison ( ) - 1931  
Paul Moritz ( ) - 1939  
Gunnar Mykland ( ) - 1933  
Verlyn Norris ( ) - 1942  
Richard Oliver ( ) - 1941  
Emmet Park ( ) - 1940  
C. A. Parker ( ) - 1928  
John Phillips ( ) - 1936  
Stacey Pickell ( ) - 1931  
Margaret Plummer ( ) - 1930  
Hugh Randall ( ) - 1935  
David Rice ( ) - 1941  
Leo Rhodes ( ) - 1937  
Clarence Rupp ( ) - 1930  
Eldon Smith ( ) - 1939  
Kenneth Slocum ( ) - 1932  
Roy Steinheimer ( ) - 1938  
John Stewart ( ) - 1940  
Thomas Stewart ( ) - 1942  
Russell Strobel ( ) - 1929  
Robert Sullivan ( ) - 1940  
Ruth Van Riper ( ) - 1928  
Donald Voorhees ( ) - 1938  
Sewall Voran ( ) - 1928  
Omer Voss ( ) - 1928  
John Waggoner ( ) - 1942  
Paul Wilbert ( ) - 1937  
Claude Wood ( ) - 1933  
John MacWynne ( ) - 1940  
William Zupanec ( ) - 1935
APPENDIX D

Professor Buehler's Eighteen Books
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>The Instalment Buying of Personal Property. Bulletin of the University of Kansas, XXX (August, 1929).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>The Chain Store Question. University Extension Division, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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Books

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>Make Yourself a Better Speaker.</td>
<td>The Ronald Press</td>
<td>New York, New York</td>
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