A HISTORY OF THE CENTRAL STATES SPEECH ASSOCIATION

by

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P.E.B.
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Purpose of the Study

The Central States Speech Association, the largest and most influential of the four regional speech associations in America, has as its purpose "... to unite those persons in the Central States area with an academic or professional interest in all disciplines of speech in all educational levels, for the promotion of their mutual interests and the advancement of their common field."\(^1\) The success the Association enjoyed through the years in meeting this purpose cannot be disputed. The Association has risen from infancy in the early 1930's to the powerful, influential, and prestigious position it commands in 1974. The significance of this climb is impressive when considering that in each decade of its existence there has been a major war which has had drastic impact upon the academic community. The Association has weathered those storms and has through dedicated leadership

\(^1\)"Central States Speech Association Constitution and By-Laws, Article II: Purpose," 1971 CSSA Directory of Membership, p. 1.
and membership outdistanced rival organizations to reach its preeminence among the regional speech associations. However, the who, what, when, where, and how of its existence has been recorded in bits and pieces; in journals, in its meager archives, and by personal memory, but never as a complete rendering within one document. Throughout these years of growth the Association failed to undertake the task of transcribing its history into written form. The time has long passed that the history of this scholarly and influential organization should be compiled and written. The significance and thus the purpose of this thesis is to do precisely that.

**Nature of the Study**

The approach to this study will be in the field of historical research. The area of institutional history is one of eight valid areas recognized for historical research in the field of speech. A review of the literature in the speech field indicates that the propensity for writing institutional history has had a decided upward trend in recent years. In 1967, more than seventy-five Master's and Ph.D. papers were written in this category. That number had

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increased to over one hundred by 1969 and continues to expand.\textsuperscript{4}

The reasons for undertaking this project are three-fold: First, the need exists to transcribe the history of this organization into print. Second, it provides the opportunity to examine, in depth, an organization from its founding to the present. This provides invaluable knowledge relative to composition, organization, and functioning of an organization of this nature. Last, but extremely important, it provides the opportunity to utilize three separate and distinct methods for gathering information which will provide the basis upon which to write the organization's history. These methods are (1) the segregation, collation, and subsequent filtering of necessary information from the historical documents of the Association; (2) the use of oral history techniques to fill gaps caused by incomplete, insufficient, or missing documentation, and to expand upon historical events; and (3) the use of questionnaire techniques to fill gaps and further expand the historically significant events which have not been earlier recorded.

Further elaboration is appropriate concerning these methods. The historical files of the Association, what there

was of them, were put at my disposal by Dr. David Berg, the encumbent Executive Secretary of the CSSA. These files proved to be a valuable source of information; however, the almost complete lack of historically significant documentation before 1947 made it imperative that other techniques be employed to gather information about the CSSA prior to that date. Letters and questionnaires were sent to selected individuals who were believed to be able to provide significant information concerning the history of the Association. Approximately fifty percent responded to the letter of inquiry and the questionnaire. Only one individual, Professor Loren Reid, granted the request for an oral history interview. The interview was conducted by the author on 27 November 1973 at Professor Reid's office at the University of Missouri.

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5 An example of the introductory letter and accompanying questionnaire are provided at Appendix A. Other letters of similar nature without the attached questionnaire were also dispatched to the Presidents, Executive Secretaries, and Editors of the Journal; an example of this letter is provided at Appendix B.

6 The oral history interview tape and the Deed of Gift Agreement are contained in the Historical Files of the CSSA. It should be noted that legal factors are at play in this technique and should be scrutinized before entering into an oral history interview. The Deed of Gift Agreement is one of the legal aspects. A copy of the document used in this particular study is located at Appendix C.

7 All replies received may be found in the Historical Files of the CSSA.
Professor Reid also provided those personal records that were significant to the historical inquiry concerning the Association's activities from 1937 to 1948. In combination, these three sources of information were sufficient in scope, content, and volume to provide a clear prospective of the Association's history. They also proved valuable to the author as an extremely useful and satisfying learning experience. An additional source of historical information, without which the very early history of the CSSA could not have been reconstructed, was the 1929-1947 editions of The Quarterly Journal of Speech.

Organization of Chapters

The remainder of the historical account will be divided into six additional chapters for the purpose of organizing the study.

Chapter Two covers the formative years of the Association from the beginning in 1931 to its reorganization in 1937 and subsequently to its dormancy in 1942 to wait out the rigors of WW II.

Chapter Three presents the Association's revival after the war. Section two of the chapter provides a capsule history of The Central States Speech Journal which was first published in 1941 and revived in November 1949 to be published consistently since then.
Chapters Four and Five recount the events of the 1950's and 1960's which were years marked by extremes of frustration to progress and prosperity.

Chapter Six examines the first four years of the 1970's and reflects on the future of the Association.

Chapter Seven reflects upon the Association's strengths and weaknesses. Also provided are recommendations that should be considered for the continuation of the Association's progress and particularly the perpetuation of its history.
CHAPTER II

THE FORMATIVE ERA

Turbulent Times: The Federation Years

Obscure beginnings are commonplace in the formation of many organizations. So it was with the Central States Speech Association (CSSA). The identity of the individual whose notion it was to organize the speech activities of the Central States into an organization has long been obscured by the passage of time. Only remnants of information remain of the historical events that subsequently led to the organization of the Federation of Central States Speech Associations at Detroit on 27 December 1931.¹

The actual genesis of the CSSA precedes this date and began as an idea sometime prior to 1931. Regional associations had begun to flourish in the late 1920's. The Western Association of Teachers of Speech and the Southern Association of Teachers of Speech organized during this period, adding their names to the already established and time-honored Eastern Public Speaking Conference. Thus, by 1930, three

regional organizations were in existence and representing their respective territories. These circumstances probably contributed substantially toward the idea to form the Central States area into a fourth regional organization. Oddly enough, the fact that the idea existed first appears in the notes from the First Annual Convention of the Southern Association of Teacher of Speech.² As this was their first convention, the members adopted certain aims and objectives by which they desired their organization to be guided. In an expression of hope that these aims and objectives would be discussed in detail at the Chicago convention of the National Association of Teachers of Speech (NATS) in December 1930, the membership inserted into the official report of their meeting the following statement:

The officers and members of the Southern Association hope . . . these aims and objectives will be discussed in detail by . . . those interested in the formation of a Central States Association, [Italics mine] and that from this discussion will come a unified program for all regional associations and a plan for cooperative action with the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.³

Their desire was to manifest itself seven months later at the NATS annual convention. On Monday, 29 December


³Ibid., p. 550.
1930, a Conference on State and Sectional Associations was held. At the meeting, Professor Alan H. Monroe of Purdue University announced that steps were being taken to form a Central States Association or Federation.\(^4\) Professor Monroe, as temporary secretary of the committee organized to work out plans for the formation of a Central States organization, expressed hope that the organization would be in functioning order by the next NATS convention.\(^5\) By virtue of Professor Monroe's announcement, the embryonic idea present in May 1930 became a reality.

Realizing that there was to be a Central States organization of some description, the Board of Directors and Committee Chairmen of the Indiana Association of Teachers of Speech, meeting in Indianapolis in February 1931, approved a plan for affiliation with the proposed Central States organization and appointed W. M. Brigance, of Wabash College, as their official Indiana representative.\(^6\) Buoyed by this and other encouraging signs, the committee continued its investigation into the establishment of a Central States organization throughout the remainder of 1931. Their efforts culminated in a


meeting of delegates from the State Speech Associations of the Central States at the Detroit convention of NATS in December 1931. The purpose of the meeting was to form a Federation. It was successful in meeting this goal. Accordingly, Sunday, 27 December 1931, became the birthdate of the Federation of Central States Speech Associations. Expediently, the delegates adopted a constitution establishing an Executive Council which was empowered to select its own Chairman and Executive Secretary. Membership in the Federation was to be by states rather than by individual. Individuals were automatically members of the Federation by virtue of their membership in a state association. Member states included in the Federation were Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

To carry on the necessary activities of the Federation, various committees were formed. Professor O. C. Miller

7 "The National Convention," The Quarterly Journal of Speech 18 (February 1932): 163, reflects the first and last use of the title, "Federation of Central States Speech Associations." Regardless of the various titles subsequently used to designate the organization, it remained a Federation of State associations until reorganized in May 1937. At that time, membership shifted from membership by state associations to individual membership. Thus, in May 1937, the organization ceased as a Federation of State associations and became an organization of individuals--the CSSA.

8 Ibid.
of Northwestern Missouri State Teachers College headed the Committee on Curricular Problems, whose purpose was to investigate the existing speech curricula in the region. The Committee for College Entrance Requirements, under Dr. W. P. Sandford of the University of Illinois, was to study conditions under which speech was recognized for college entrance credit. The State Associations Committee, chaired by Dr. F. L. D. Holmes of the University of Minnesota, was to study the methods by which the existing state associations were formed, collect their constitutions, and assist states which did not have associations to form them. Dr. Giles Gray of the State University of Iowa headed the Regional Conference Committee, whose purpose was to plan for a regional conference to be held in the Spring of 1933. Finally, the election of officers for the new Federation resulted in the selection of Alan H. Monroe of Purdue University as Chairman of the Executive Council and C. R. Layton of Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio, as Executive Secretary.

News of the Federation's formation traveled quickly. At a meeting of the NATS Executive Council on Monday, 28 December 1931, the members welcomed the news of the formation of the Federation and indicated that they looked forward to the time when the Federation would become a member of

\[9^{\text{Ibid.}} \quad 10^{\text{Ibid.}}\]
NATS. This desire was to become reality one year later during the NATS seventeenth annual convention in Los Angeles where the Central States Speech Association was formally admitted as a member during a meeting of the NATS Executive Council on Monday, 26 December 1932.

To call for a convention of the Federation in 1932 was not considered realistic because of the lack of time to plan such an event so shortly after the group's formation. Subsequently, plans for the first convention were made for 3 and 4 March 1933. The meeting place was to be Iowa City, Iowa. When the convention date arrived, approximately one hundred and seventy-five persons registered. During the course of the convention, Alan Monroe and C. R. Layton were re-elected President and Executive Secretary respectively. They were to be kept very busy with Executive Committee duties throughout the duration of the convention. A key action accomplished by the committee was the retention of the state organizations as the basis of the Federation's structure. Additionally, several resolutions were adopted.


14Ibid.
which expressed to NATS the organization's concern regarding the participation of secondary school personnel in the state, regional, and national organizations. A further resolution urged NATS to encourage the growth and stability of regional and state groups and to recognize the regional groups as the executive agencies of the National Association in their respective areas.15

In celebration of a successful first convention, a dinner was held on Friday evening, 3 March. During the dinner program Dr. Ralph Dennis of Northwestern University, reported to the assembled members upon the NATS annual convention at Los Angeles. Dr. Clarence T. Simon, also of Northwestern University, delivered the dinner address, climaxing the end of the first year for the Federation.16

Northwestern University was the setting for the second convention which took place on 27 and 28 April 1934.17 Details are sparse concerning the activities which transpired at the convention, but it is known that Harry G. Barnes of the State University of Iowa was elected President and


that the University of Wisconsin was selected as the 1935 convention site. However, the 1935 and 1936 conventions never materialized. The disagreements and discord that had plagued the Federation from its beginning boiled to the surface when some individuals expressed the view that since the NATS convention was to be held in Chicago in 1935, the Federation should meet there rather than at the University of Wisconsin. Support for this position was great enough so that no convention at all was held in 1935. The Executive Committee did meet during the 1935 NATS convention in Chicago, however, where they deferred any decision relative to the future of the Federation until the next NATS convention at St. Louis in December 1936.18

The Federation found itself caught in a web of uncertainty which raised many serious questions. Should the group continue as a federation of state associations or change to an association based on individual membership? Should there be a reorganization? Should there be an annual convention

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18 The events as described for the 1935-1936 period are not well known nor documented. They were extracted from a mimeographed summary of the early events of the CSSA which was unsigned and is of unknown origin. The summary was located in the files of Professor Loren Reid of the University of Missouri who was the Executive Secretary of the CSSA in 1937-1938. The events contained in the mimeographed summary were supported by Professor Reid in an Oral History Interview conducted by the author on 27 November 1973 at the University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.
Reorganization: A New Life

St. Louis was the site for the 1936 convention of NATS. This was to be a very important convention for the floundering Federation of Central States Speech Associations; for it was here that the decision would be made relative to the future of the organization. After more than two years the members of the Federation finally met to resolve the pressing questions which had been so long deferred. The decision which emerged from the long-awaited meeting was to hold a conference at Madison, Wisconsin, in the Spring of 1937. The primary concern of the Madison meeting would be the reorganization of the CSSA. Election of officers was also deferred until the Madison meeting. Consequently, as the last act of his administration, President Harry Barnes appointed an Interim Committee on Reorganization with full power to act until the organization should be reconstituted or dissolved at the Madison Conference. The Committee members were:

Bower Aly, University of Missouri, Chairman
C.E. Lyon, University of South Dakota
Henry Moser, University of Michigan
Myron G. Phillips, Wabash College
Almere L. Scott, University of Wisconsin
Harry G. Barnes, State University of Iowa, Ex-Officio
Charles R. Layton, Muskingum College, Ex-Officio

19 The 1937 Conference of the Central States Speech Association (Official program for the 1937 Conference of the CSSA), p. 3, Historical Files of the CSSA.

20 Ibid.
The University of Wisconsin at Madison hosted the reorganizational meeting on 7 and 8 May 1937. During the two-day conference, sectional meetings concerning rhetoric, forensics, oral interpretation, elementary education, secondary education and radio speaking were held. These gatherings, however, were overshadowed by the primary purposes of the conference—reorganization. General membership sessions and Executive Committee meetings were held on 7 and 8 May. At the conclusion of these meetings on 8 May 1937, a constitution had been hammered out and formally adopted.21 The Central States Speech Association (CSSA) had a new title, constitution, and—life.

Subsequent actions taken as a result of the reorganization bespoke a new direction and hope for the future. One major accomplishment was the adoption of a resolution which expressed the desire to raise the level of speech education in the Central States region by raising the requirements for teaching, controlling extra-curricular activities, and

21A reproduction of the earliest available constitution of the CSSA is at Appendix D. It indicates adoption on 8 May 1937 and revision on 1 April 1938. "News and Notes," The Quarterly Journal of Speech 23 (October 1937): 517, reflects the individual membership dues to the CSSA, established at the May 1937 convention, to be $2.50. The appended constitution, Article 8: Dues, indicates individual membership dues as $1.25. The revision of 1 April 1938 was in all probability responsible for the reduction in the amount of dues. The remainder of the constitution probably reflects the original as adopted by the CSSA membership on 8 May 1937.
arranging for the acceptance of credit for college entrance. Further, the decision was made to hold an annual meeting in conjunction with NATS when that organization met within the Central States region and to meet separately each year in which the NATS convention was held outside the Central States area. Consequently, the 1938 meeting was scheduled for 1 and 2 April 1938 at Columbia, Missouri. To complete the final touch to the revitalization process, a new slate of officers to lead and administer the affairs of the Association was selected. They were, President, Charles R. Layton, Muskingum College; Vice-President, Carrie Rassmussen, Madison, Wisconsin Public Schools; and Executive Secretary, Loren D. Reid, University of Missouri.22

The reorganization had been successfully completed. The CSSA possessed a new constitution, title, and leadership, but could or would it be successful? Would the old problems which had beset the Federation persist and fell this organization also? Only time would tell, but hopes were high that the old Federation of Central States Speech Associations had, in its demise, produced a new and vibrant CSSA which was a better organized, responsive, and workable organization capable of meeting the needs and desires of its members rather

than just a redecorated facade. Success or failure was sure to manifest itself at Columbia, Missouri, on 1 and 2 April 1938.

Planning for the 1938 conference began almost immediately after the 1937 meeting. Under the generalship of Loren Reid, preparations for the conference proceeded expeditiously. To help in conference preparations, Professor Reid established the Conference Executive Committee and asked Professor Wesley Wiksell to chair it. 23 The committee, as Professor Reid envisioned it, would be responsible for practically all the finite details associated with the 1938 conference. Professor Wiksell accepted the chairmanship and proceeded to gather his subcommittee. 24 The subcommittees of the Conference Executive Committee were ultimately composed of very dedicated and enthusiastic individuals. "Hospitality" was chaired by Wilber E. Gilman, "Luncheons" by Charles F. Hunter, and "Rooms" by Hazel Hoffman. Raymon L. Irwin was chairman for "Registration and Rooms for Meetings," Raymond P. Kroggel chaired "Exhibits," with "Publicity" led by George Gates and "Radio Broadcasting" by Sherman P. Lawton. The dedication and hard work of these individuals and all

23 Professor Loren Reid to Professor Wesley Wiksell, 7 February 1938, Historical Files of CSSA.

24 The numerous letters written by Professor Wiksell requesting individuals to serve on various subcommittees and answering rejections and acceptances are contained in the historical files of the CSSA.
who worked with them proved to be the ingredients which provided the 1938 conference with its crown of success.

The program prepared and presented to the 1938 conference attendees was both professionally useful and responsive to the needs and interest of the members. Dr. William Glasgow, Dr. V. A. Ketcham, Dr. F. M. Rarig, and Dr. C. T. Simon delivered addresses in response to the theme of the general session, "Persistent problems in Speech." Their respective insight both informed and entertained those attending the session. Other valuable meetings followed which further enhanced the success of the program assembled for the membership. The Conference's success laid to rest the haunting questions concerning the Association's ability to function as a viable, responsive organization. The CSSA could look forward with renewed assurance to a productive future. To carry forward this newly found vitality, the membership elected Professor Franklin H. Knower of the University of Minnesota and Lena Foley of Shorewood High School as President and Vice-President, respectively, for the year 1938-39.

Confirmation of the Association's growth and increas-
ing prestige within the speech community were to become increasingly apparent at the 1939 conference. The three hundred and ninety delegates who attended the conference at Minneapolis were testimony to this conclusion. Professor Reid, the past Executive Secretary of the Association, reported the membership had reached three hundred. Growing membership and record attendance were encouraging signs that the Association had become a useful and responsive organization. Increasing sophistication was further reflected in the programs presented during the conference. A variety of topical interests were available to the conferees and included radio, rhetoric, oratory, speech pathology, voice science, interpretative reading, public speaking, high school dramatics, and speech correction. Characterizing the high quality of the programs was the topic "What should be the place of discussion in the speech curriculum in the Central States area?" An imposing array of scholars took part in the discussion. Included were H. L. Ewbank, University of Wisconsin, Discussion Leader; Martin P. Anderson, University of Wisconsin; J. J. Auer, Oberlin College; A. Craig Baird,

27"News and Notes" The Quarterly Journal of Speech 25 (October 1929): 510. Professor Reid was unable to complete his three-year tenure as Executive Secretary of the CSSA due to his acceptance of a position in the School of Public Speech at Syracuse University. Orville A. Hitchcock was selected to replace Professor Reid.
University of Iowa; H. G. Barnes, University of Iowa; W. Roy Diem, Ohio Wesleyan University; Douglas Ehninger, Western Reserve University; Kenneth G. Hance, Albion College; O. A. Hitchcock, University of Akron; W. S. Howell, University of South Dakota; C. F. Hunter, University of Missouri; Charles R. Layton, Muskingum College; Irving J. Lee, Northwestern University; J. H. McBurney, Northwestern University; and William Schrier, University of North Dakota. 28

The task of maintaining the enthusiasm and productivity displayed at Minneapolis at Terre Haute in April, 1940, fell upon H. Clay Harshbarger of the State University of Iowa as President-elect for the year 1939-40 and Merel R. Parks of the Detroit Public Schools as Vice-President-elect. These men, in concert with Executive Secretary Orville Hitchcock and the Conference Executive Committee, were to bring together an unparalleled program for the 1940 conference. The theme of the conference was "Problems in Teaching Speech and Their Possible Solutions." In keeping with the theme, some representative problems discussed during the conference included teaching analysis of questions and problems, new methods of utilizing speech, the place of mechanical aids in teaching speech, teaching speech in the elementary schools,

28 The 1939 Conference of the Central States Speech Association (Official program for the 1939 Conference of the CSSA), p. 3-12, Historical Files of the CSSA.
the use of diagnostic tests in speech, and discussion programs by radio.\textsuperscript{29} An enjoyable experience, for many, was the program presented by members of the Verse Speaking Choir of Saint Mary-of-the-Woods College. The purpose of the presentation was to inform those present about the use of the verse speaking choir as a method of teaching speech. The program, unique in its content and presentation, was well received by those in attendance.\textsuperscript{30}

The 1940 conference ended on a successful note, and the officers-elect for the year 1940-41 were announced: Wilber E. Gilman of the University of Missouri, President; Ruth B. Gober of the Blackwell Oklahoma High School, Vice President. Orvile A. Hitchcock, who had completed the remainder of Loren Reid's term as Executive Secretary, was re-elected to an additional three-year term.\textsuperscript{31}

Oklahoma City was to be the site for the April 1941 conference. All efforts of the new Executive Committee were directed toward an ambitious, innovative, and productive program for those who would be in attendance. However the shadow of the war in Europe was mushrooming, enveloping an ever increasing number of participants. Professor Gilman recognized

\textsuperscript{29}The 1940 Conference of the Central States Speech Association (Official program for the 1940 Conference of the CSSA), pp. 2-11, Historical Files of the CSSA.

\textsuperscript{30}Ibid., p. 6. \textsuperscript{31}Ibid., p. 1.
this fact in his message to the attendees: "In these days of national stress, speed and efficiency are required on every side. We can make no greater contribution to national defense than to improve the efficiency of our teaching and research." This charge was incorporated into the theme of the conference: "How Can We Improve the Effectiveness of the Teaching of Speech in the Central States Area?"

To allow enough time to accomplish all that had to be done, the precedent of holding a three-day conference, which began at Terre Haute in 1940, was followed at Oklahoma City. The fact that more than two hundred and twenty individuals made presentations during the various activities of the conference attests that the three days were well filled and productively spent. During the second general session on Thursday, 17 April, two round table discussions were held. The first addressed the subject, "How Can We Coordinate Speech Instruction Throughout the Various Levels?" The discussion was chaired by Dr. Kenneth G. Hance of the University of Michigan. Entering into the discussion were Merel R. Parks, Detroit Public Schools; Walter W. Parker, Southeast

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32 W. E. Gilman, "Message from the President," The 1941 Conference of the Central States Speech Association (Official program for the 1941 Conference of the CSSA) p. 1, Historical Files of the CSSA.

33 Ibid.  34 Ibid., pp. 19-22.
Missouri State Teachers College; Rupert L. Cottright, Wayne University; and Frank R. Rarig, University of Minnesota. The second discussion, chaired by Dr. Giles W. Gray of Louisiana State University, spoke to the subject "The Functions of State and Regional Speech Publications." Among those participating were Orville A. Hitchcock, University of Akron; F. Lincoln Holmes, Illinois Normal University; and Gladys Borchers, University of Wisconsin. Sessions of this caliber contributed a great deal toward the overall success enjoyed by the conferences and the Association's rapid progress to a place of prominence in the speech community. Its members could look forward to the 1942 conference with great pride and warm satisfaction that their Association had weathered all storms and was a growing, useful, and productive organization.

To further illustrate the CSSA's rapid progress, Volume I, Number 1, of the Journal of Central State Speech Association was published just prior to the April conference in March, 1941. The Editor was Orville Hitchcock, the Executive Secretary of the CSSA. The first edition was thirty-five pages in length and contained two articles: "Training of Speech Teachers in the Central States Area," by Franklin H. Knower of the State University of Iowa, and "Speech in the Elementary Schools of Detroit," by Merel R. Parks of the
Detroit Public Schools. The *Journal* also listed the 1941 members of the CSSA and the program for the 1941 conference to be held at Oklahoma City in April. Also included were twelve pages of advertisements pertinent to the interest of the speech profession. The new journal, however, was to be short-lived. The Executive Committee, meeting at Detroit during the NATS convention in December 1942, approved a motion by Wilber Gilman that "the publication of the CSSA Journal be suspended until the conclusion of the present was *sic* emergency." Clay Harshbarger seconded the motion. Thus ended the life of the "first" *Journal* after only one issue. It would not reappear until November 1949.

Rapidly approaching was the 1942 convention at Des Moines. Charles Green of the University of Oklahoma and Genevieve Arnold of Austin, Minnesota, the new President and Vice-President for the year 1941-42, were hard at work preparing for what was to become the last conference of the CSSA for several years. This fact was not apparent at the time, however, for no one could foretell the events which were to transpire on 7 December 1941. Regardless of the tragic events

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*35* Journal of the Central States Speech Association 1 (March 1941), Historical Files of the CSSA.

*36* Central States Speech Association, Minutes of the Meeting of the Executive Committee, Meeting of 6:00 P.M., 29 December 1942, Historical Files of the CSSA.
of that day and subsequent events, the annual conference was not cancelled, and planning proceeded without delay. It began as scheduled on Thursday, 16 April 1942. Featured was an impressive array of speakers, some one-hundred eighty-six in all, who delivered speeches encompassing the entire spectrum of the conference theme: "Speech Education in the Central States as Influenced by Research in Speech and Development in Cognate Fields."37

Proceeding with the selection of the 1943 convention site, the Executive Committee finally agreed on Columbus, Ohio. They also tentatively selected Kansas City for the 1944 conference.38 The committee, however, recognized that these plans might never materialize. The original motion to hold the 1943 convention in Columbus was amended to read "but that the Executive Committee be empowered to decide not to have a meeting if conditions should so warrant."39 Additional precautionary steps were taken at a subsequent meeting held on 16 April 1942. At this meeting Wilber Gilman proposed that "if the 1943 convention were not held, the Execu-

37The 1942 Conference of the Central States Speech Association (Official program for the 1942 Conference of the CSSA), Historical Files of the CSSA.

38Central States Speech Association, Meeting of the Executive Committee, Meeting of 8:30 A.M., Thursday, 16 April 1942, Historical Files of the CSSA.

39Ibid.
tive Secretary be empowered to invest all moneys beyond a reasonable working capital in Government Bonds." James McBurney seconded the motion and it carried. Needed groundwork had been accomplished for dealing with contingencies that might arise out of the war situation and subsequently affect the Association.

The foresight of the Executive Committee was to produce dividends in a very short time. Ending as each must, the convention of 1942 closed in the dark shadows of war. Dr. James H. McBurney of Northwestern University was the new President-elect for the year 1942-43. Ota Thomas of the State Normal University of Carbondale, Illinois, was the Vice-President designate. They were to remain in these positions for a considerable period, for as events rapidly began to unfold, it was obvious that the 1942 conference was destined to become the last until after the war. Prior preparations of the Executive Committee to meet the eventualities of the times were quickly utilized. The government requested that organizations reduce their conventioneering because of the critical transportation crisis caused by the war. As Orville Hitchcock so aptly put it, the CSSA was put "on ice"

40 Central States Speech Association, Meeting of the Executive Committee, Meeting of 4:30 P.M., Thursday, 16 April 1942, Historical Files of the CSSA.
until the crisis passed. The authority given the Executive Secretary to invest the assets of the Association in Government Bonds was used by Professor Hitchcock. He boxed and deposited the Association's records in the attic of his home in Akron, Ohio, and proceeded to Washington D. C. to work for the Office of War Information (OWI) and later the Office of Price Administration (OPA).

An era of struggle, accomplishment, and rapid change had come to an end for the CSSA. Nothing remained but to let the bonds earn their interest, the records gather dust, the officers and members perform whatever patriotic duty was incumbent upon them, and wait for the scourge of a war which embraced the world to end.

41 Orville Hitchcock to Patty E. Brown, 15 October 1973, Historical Files of the CSSA.

42 Ibid.
CHAPTER III

THE RENAISSANCE YEARS

After the War, New Beginnings

Immediately after the war, Professor James McBurney stirred the long dormant CSSA back into life. He had remained President of the CSSA throughout the war years and was eager to re-establish the Association and be divested of his duties. The renaissance began with a meeting of the Executive Committee in December, 1945, from which some important decisions were forthcoming. The first was to hold a meeting in December, 1946, for which Professor McBurney accepted the planning responsibility. Secondly, a new president would be selected as soon as practicable so that he might preside at the Conference scheduled in the Spring of 1947. The final event capping the meeting came as Orville Hitchcock, the Executive Secretary during the war years, resigned.\footnote{Events as recounted above were established based on a letter from Orville Hitchcock to Wayne Thompson. The letter was handwritten, but undated. Details contained in the letter in conjunction with a reference in "News and Notes," The Quarterly Journal of Speech 32 (October 1946): 414, coincide to establish its origin as late August or September, 1946. The letter was contained in the personal files of Professor Loren Reid of the University of Missouri and is now located in the Historical Files of the CSSA.}
He felt as McBurney. He had served sufficiently long, and it was time to step aside. His action, in concert with McBurney's desire to step down, launched the search for a new President and Executive Secretary. Subsequent to his resignation as Executive Secretary, Professor Hitchcock traveled to his home in Akron, Ohio, where the CSSA's records had peacefully resided during the war. He dusted them off, boxed them up, and sent them to Professor McBurney at Northwestern University. By now Dr. McBurney WAS the Association and needed help. He found it in the person of Dr. Wayne N. Thompson who accepted his offer to take over, in an acting capacity, the duties of the Executive Secretary. On 21 October 1946 Professor Thompson secured the Association's records from Professor McBurney and moved them to his office at the University of Missouri.

In addition to the records of the Association, Dr. Thompson acquired a check for $154.68 and three $100.00 United States Savings Bonds purchased by Orville Hitchcock in March, 1943. With an excess of $454 in its treasury, the Association—

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2 Orville Hitchcock to Patty E. Brown, 15 October 1973, Historical Files of the CSSA.

3 Wayne N. Thompson to Patty E. Brown, 4 October 1973, Historical Files of the CSSA.

4 Statement of Receipt by Dr. Wayne N. Thompson, 21 October 1946, Historical Files of the CSSA.
tion's revival at least began with black ink in its financial ledger. Unfortunately, this would not be the case in just a few short years. However, at the moment the future looked bright.

Professor Thompson had not waited for the arrival of the Association's records before tackling the duties his post demanded. Since his appointment as the Acting Executive Secretary, he had been hard at work planning for the first post-war conference, scheduled for April 1947, at Columbia, Missouri.

Chairman Betty Bebout of the Publicity Committee and her co-workers were also busy with "getting the word out" about the Conference. Radio, newspaper announcements, letters, and journal ads were used to spread the news. Everyone was pushing to make the April conference at Columbia a gala event. Not the least of those who took a special and personal interest in the conference was Professor Loren Reid. This was his home territory, and he wanted nothing but the best for the CSSA's first post-war conference.

As important as the Conference was to be, a number of significant events occurred before it was convened. The search for new officers, for example, came to a climax. The Acting Executive Secretary, Wayne Thompson, received the news

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5 Central States Speech Association, "Report from the Publicity Committee," 12 December 1946, Historical Files of CSSA.
from Professor McBurney, in December 1946, of his landslide election as Executive Secretary. Also elected by the same landslide vote were Dr. D. W. Morris of Ohio State University as President, and Mary Blackburn of the Granite City Community High School, Granite City, Illinois, as Vice-President. The election had finally accommodated Professor McBurney's desire to step down as President. It also provided the Association a completely new Executive Committee to complement the first post-war conference four months hence. Additionally, the Executive Committee meeting, which had previously been scheduled to be held in conjunction with the Speech Association of America (SAA) Conference in Chicago, convened as scheduled on Monday, 30 December 1946. It was, however, the Executive Committee meeting of the next day, 31 December 1946, which provided the decision that had a drastic impact upon the Association's history. Other decisions of

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6. James H. McBurney to Dr. Wayne Thompson, 13 December 1946, Historical Files of the CSSA.

7. The Speech Association of America (SAA) was the new name for the National Association of Teachers of Speech (NATS). The name change was approved at the NATS convention in Columbus, Ohio, in December 1945. For additional information, see "News and Notes," The Quarterly Journal of Speech 32 (April 1946): 275.

8. Minutes of the Central States Speech Association Meeting, Meeting of 6:30 P.M., Tuesday, 31 December 1946, reflect that the Executive Council authorized the Executive Secretary to "examine the files of the Association and to destroy that part of the files which is of no financial or
the Committee allowed the Executive Secretary to cash the United States Savings Bonds and purchase a steel filing cabinet to house the Association's records. The Executive Secretary also rendered the first post-war financial statement which indicated Association assets of $566.18, expenditures of $398.61, and a balance of $167.57 remaining in the treasury. Fortunately the Association had never experienced any financial hardships during its existence. It had always managed to break even or retain a very conservative amount in its treasury. Professor Loren Reid, during his Executive Secretaryship, commented that expenses incurred during the 1938 conference were three hundred dollars with income equaling the identical amount. Good financial management and enthusiastic attendance at the pre-war conferences had allowed the Association to accumulate a nominal balance of $450.00 in its treasury by the end of 1942. It was this sum upon which it began its financial revival and reconstruction after historical significance. From the lack of historical files of the CSSA prior to 1942, it is assumed that Dr. Thompson was very diligent in carrying out this mandate. Considering this circumstance, the author is eternally grateful to Professor Loren Reid who furnished his personal files of the 1937-48 period which contributed significantly toward the reconstruction of historical events concerning the CSSA during that period.

9Ibid.
10Professor Loren Reid. Oral History Interview conducted by the author on 27 November 1973, at the University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri. Historical Files of the CSSA.
By December 1946 the financial picture had altered considerably, showing a significantly reduced balance in the treasury. Dr. Thompson was greatly concerned about the financial condition of the Association. He cautioned President Delyte Morris, in January 1947, that the Association "does not have financial resources comparable to those of the national organization, and we probably should keep operating expenses as low as we can." His caution was proven well-founded in March 1947 when he rendered a report on the financial status of the Association to President Morris that reflected assets of only $84.92, and this only one month before the first post-war conference. Dr. Thompson was emphatic when he cautioned, "It takes eighty memberships at $1.25 each to make a hundred dollars . . . I think that we should be cautious about incurring major expenses. It is difficult for those of us who have worked with more prosperous (and more expensive) organizations to realize how slowly $1.25 checks

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11 See p. 30 above.

12 See footnote 9 above.

13 Wayne N. Thompson to D. W. Morris, 27 January 1947, Historical Files of the CSSA.

14 Wayne N. Thompson to D. W. Morris, 3 March 1947, Historical Files of the CSSA.
mount up." President Morris replied that he hoped the Association did not end up in the red, but he understood "that the Executive Committee was definitely in favor of using the available resources of the Association for the furthering of a good convention at Columbia rather than attempting to conserve a balance.""16

If the financial situation had any effect on the 1947 conference, it certainly did not show. Anticipation and enthusiasm had been growing by the minute. No effort was being spared to insure that this conference was to be a fitting re-introduction to the conference atmosphere of work and play which had been sorely missed during the long war years. Preparations were moving forward on a grand scale. Letters went out to many prominent individuals inviting them to speak during the conference. Betty Bebout's Publicity Committee had continued to insure throughout the past months that every conceivable means of spreading the news of the conference was utilized. Her committee's efforts paid off handsomely, particularly in newspaper coverage. Announcements appeared in many widely-separated newspapers: The Meridian Star, Meridan, Mississippi; The St. Louis Post Dispatch; The Milwaukee Jour-

15 Ibid.
16 D. W. Morris to Wayne N. Thompson, 13 March 1947, Historical Files of the CSSA.
The climax came at 9:00 A.M., Friday, 18 April 1947, when Mayor M. P. Blackmore, of Columbia, welcomed those in attendance to the conference and to Columbia. Immediately after Mayor Blackmore's welcome, representatives from ten of the Central States presented five-minute remarks concerning speech activities in their respective states. The conference was off to a good start. The two-day program had been expertly planned and arranged to meet professional needs and also to allow sufficient time to renew old friendships. Included in the program were topics on theater, speech correction, radio, public address, and interpretation.

Several important items were forthcoming from the various business meetings held during the conference. Chicago was chosen as the meeting place for the 1948 conference. This selection was made in part because of the assistance that could be rendered by the personnel from Northwestern University. In addition, it was agreed that the conference would

17Clippings from these newspapers may be found in the Historical Files of the CSSA.

18Program for the First Post-War Conference of the Central States Speech Association (Official program for the 1947 Conference of the CSSA), p. 3, Historical Files of the CSSA.

19Ibid., pp. 3-8.
be two days in duration. Loren Reid and Wesley Wiksell were chosen as the Auditing Committee to keep track of the financial aspects of the Association. And the Ballot Committee reported that the officers-elect for the year 1947-48 were, President, John W. Black of Kenyon College; Vice President, J. Arthur Nelson of Omaha Central High School; and the Executive Secretary, William M. Sattler of the University of Oklahoma. Dr. Sattler was chosen to replace Dr. Thompson who, due to personal reasons, had found it necessary to resign from his post.

Approximately one hundred and fifty were in attendance at the conference; this was in response to over twenty-five hundred invitations which had been dispatched. Although this might appear as a meager response for an invitation list so large, that was not the case. The country was still reeling from the after shocks of the war. People remained unsettled, and transportation was still a problem. The one hundred and fifty who attended were the hard core of dedicated professionals that composed the backbone of the CSSA. The

20 Central States Speech Association, Meeting of Executive and Advisory Council, Meeting of 8:00 P.M., 17 April 1947, Historical Files of the CSSA.

21 Central States Speech Association, Business Meeting, Meeting of 10:45 A.M., 18 April 1947, Historical Files of the CSSA.

22 James H. McBurney to Wayne N. Thompson, 11 March 1947, and D. W. Morris to Wayne N. Thompson, 13 March 1947, Historical Files of the CSSA.
conference was a warm, personal affair which rekindled the spirit of comradeship that had lain dormant during the Association's inactive years. As conditions settled and the nation returned to an even level, those attending future conferences would surely grow in number.

As an adjunct to the successful gathering at Columbia, the Audit Committee (Loren Reid and Wesley Wiksell) reported in June 1947 that the Association had weathered the short term financial crunch and in May 1947 had $185.60 in the treasury. Looking forward to 1948, one could feel assured that the Association was again established and ready to claim its place of prominence in the speech fraternity.

All energies were now focused upon the 1948 conference. Chicago had always been a great magnet for attracting people to conventions. The lure of this bustling and robust city with its central location and easy access was to mark it as the most popular, productive, and financially rewarding convention site for the CSSA, not only in 1948 but in future years as well.

The time for the conference finally arrived: 2 April 1948, at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, Illinois. Results

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were staggering. Over six hundred members registered for the meeting and attended the various sessions. The quantum leap in attendance was heady enough, but the vitality of the conference was further increased by sessions which were plentiful, well-planned, and well-attended.\(^{24}\) Representatives from all thirteen states of the Association were present to deliver a synopsis of speech activity in the Central States during the first general session on Friday morning, 2 April. Their combined theme was the need for more teachers of speech which was amplified by an outlook that indicated the deficit would not be corrected for some time.\(^{25}\)

Several distinguished individuals from outside the field of speech also addressed the conference members. Included were President Frank H. Sparks of Wabash College; Earl Wynn, Director of the Communications Center of the University of North Carolina; John S. Kenyon, professor of English of Hiram College; Joseph Seibert, Chairman of the Department of Marketing in the School of Business Administration of Miami University; and John Dunn, Public Relations Director of the University of Oklahoma. Another gratifying fact was the re-introduction of the session on experimental phonetics for the


\(^{25}\)\textit{Ibid.}, p. 417.
first time following the war. 26

Several very crucial events transpired during the Conference meetings of the Executive and Advisory Committees. First, the selection of Omaha, Nebraska, to be the April 1949 convention site was finalized. Second, and most important, was the establishment of a committee to investigate the possibilities of publishing a journal. Composing the committee were Lionel Crocker, Kenneth Hance, and Loren Reid. 27 At a subsequent meeting of the Executive Committee on 3 April, further elaboration concerning the journal was undertaken. The value of publishing a journal was discussed in detail. The point was raised that it would provide an outlet for people who wished to write and would provide an excellent vehicle for the dissemination of new ideas and promotion of speech in the Central States region. The matter of an editor was also discussed, and agreement was reached that the Journal Committee, in concert with the Executive Committee, would submit names for consideration. Professor Crocker was authorized to assemble data on publishing two issues of a CSSA Journal in November 1948 and perhaps in February 1949. It was further

26 Ibid.

27 Central States Speech Association, Joint Meeting of the Executive Committee and Advisory Committee, Meeting of 8:00 P.M., Thursday, 1 April 1948, Historical Files of the CSSA.
approved that the Association could utilize half of its assets to publish the two issues of the journal. However, these initiatives were premature. Some individuals in the organization were opposed to the journal idea because they felt the Association had not yet gained sufficient strength to support such a venture. The provisions concerning the journal were put to a vote and, as a result, were rescinded in August 1948; and the matter of publishing a journal was postponed until the 1949 conference.\textsuperscript{28} Thus ended the saga of the journal for the time being. It would become the task of Professor Leroy Laase, of the University of Nebraska, and Darrell Gooch of Howe High School, Indianapolis, Indiana, the new President and Vice President, to renew the drive for authority to publish a journal.\textsuperscript{29}

Without a doubt it was the dedication of President John Black and Executive Secretary William Sattler, in partnership with many other hard-working individuals that produced a conference which by its record attendance, splendid program, and forward-looking actions would be the one to emulate in the years to come. President Black in reminiscing about the con-

\textsuperscript{28}Central States Speech Association, Executive Committee of CSSA (1948), Meeting of 4:00 P.M., 3 April 1948, Historical Files of the CSSA.

\textsuperscript{29}"News and Notes," \textit{The Quarterly Journal of Speech} 34 (October 1948): 417.
ference recalled that "Bill Sattler ... remained prideful, as long as he lived, of the unusually large attendance at and income from the Chicago convention of 1948." Also the fact that he was successful in persuading Professor Frank Rarig, of the University of Minnesota, to speak at the conference was particularly pleasing to President Black. He recalled that Professor Rarig rarely spoke anywhere and that his appearance at the conference was especially appreciated by the older members of the CSSA who knew of Professor Rarig's reticence to deliver speeches at professional meetings.

Another speaker, Mr. Paul Hoffman, President of Studebaker Corporation in South Bend, Indiana, delivered the principal address at the General Session. Mr Hoffman was later to become a Trustee of Kenyon College and a world figure in the United Nations as manager of its trusteeship program.\(^\text{30}\) It was evident that everything about the conference was successful. One could only hope that this outpouring of enthusiasm would carry forward into the future.

The conference of 1949 in Omaha did not attract the crowds of Chicago. It nevertheless was a successful and worthwhile gathering which produced the authority to establish what was to become the trademark of the CSSA—The Central

\(^\text{30}\)John W. Black to Patty E. Brown, 30 October 1973, Historical Files of the CSSA.
States Speech Journal (CSSJ). Although defeated by mail vote in August 1948, the approval for publication of the Journal finally came after several meetings of the Executive and Advisory Committees. Agreement was reached that there would be two issues published each year and that they would be distributed free to members of the Association. Lionel Crocker was nominated for the position of Editor, which he later accepted. It was also stipulated that the Editor would serve a three-year term.\textsuperscript{31} These actions precipitated a need to amend the constitution. Amendments were quickly drawn providing for (1) authorization to publish a journal, (2) addition of the position of President-Elect to the Executive Committee, and (3) selection of the convention city two years in advance of a given meeting date. These amendments would later be discussed, debated, and voted on at the April 1950 conference at Columbus, Ohio. Through these events, the 1949 conference had made its impact upon the history of the CSSA. Most importantly, actions accomplished there by the Association's leadership insured that a journal would become available to convey the scholarly works of the Central States speech community through the outlet of a professional publi-\textsuperscript{31}cations.

\textsuperscript{31}Central States Speech Association, Minutes (27 April 1949), Meeting of 8:00 P.M., 27 April 1949, and Minutes (28 April 1949), Meeting of 5:30 P.M., 28 April 1949, Historical Files of the CSSA.
cation that was to be dedicated to high standards and applicability to the discipline.

The Central States Speech Journal

The Association Trademark

With authorization for the Journal approved, the CSSA joined the ranks of those professional organizations which have three things in common: dedicated members, annual conferences, and an official publication. As an outlet for scholarly writing within the speech discipline and cognate fields, the Journal was dedicated to the high standards demanded of a scholarly publication. Lionel Crocker, the Editor and the individual who was to set the standards, was hard at work assembling the first edition. With the appearance of the November 1949 edition, there began a publication cycle only once interrupted to the present day.

Professor Crocker had patterned the format of the Journal somewhat after the familiar Quarterly Journal of Speech. Five hundred copies of the first issue were published at a cost of $1.00 per copy. The first edition

32 Although the November 1949 edition indicated Volume I Number 1, the first Journal was published in March 1941. See page 24 above for further details.

33 Copies of all editions, including the one of March 1941, may be found in the Historical Files of the CSSA.

34 Central States Speech Association, CSSA Meeting
contained seventy-seven pages and an additional eight pages of advertisement. The issue's eight articles were authored by Orville A. Hitchcock, John W. Black, Franklin H. Knowe, John W. Keltner, James I. Brown, Kim Giffin, Martin F. Palmer, and W. Roy Diem. The Journal also contained sections dedicated to "New Books" and "News and Notes." To have assembled such an outstanding first edition in such a short time would have been virtually impossible for one man working alone. Professor Crocker, however, had assembled a competent and dedicated staff of contributing editors:

Radio, Clarence M. Morgan, Indiana State Teachers College
Public Address, John W. Keltner, University of Oklahoma
Oral Interpretation, Elizabeth Worrel, Northeast Missouri State Teachers College
Dramatics, Dallas S. Williams, University of Nebraska
Speech Pedagogy, Hugh Seabury, The State University of Iowa
Speech Correction and Hearing, John Montgomery, Kent State University
News and Notes, Earnest Brandenburg, Washington University
Book Reviews, Halbert E. Gulley, University of Illinois
Secondary Schools, Lorna Shogren Werner, Webster Groves, Missouri

Executive and Advisory Committee, Meeting of 9:30 P.M., 28 December 1949, Historical Files of the CSSA.


Working together this team published a journal which established the high standards and scholarly professionalism which were to be emulated in future years. Professor Crocker remained the Editor for the subsequent three issues, terminating his Editorship with the March 1951 printing. His successor, Dr. Paul Moore of Northwestern University, accepted the Editorship reins beginning with the December 1951 publication.

The transition from the old to the new Editor had not been without problems, however. The second issue for 1951 was printed in December, one month later than the normal November publication date. Although no fault of Dr. Moore's, the change in Editors resulted in the former printer's asking the Association to secure another printer. Searching for a replacement consumed valuable time. As fate would have it, when a new printer was found and printing commenced, the printer's staff became ill, further delaying publication. In the interim, cost had risen and, as a consequence, the December 1951 Journal contained only sixty-nine total pages, a reduction from the average of ninety plus pages of the previous editions.37

From this point forward the Journal was to show a

37"Editorial Note," The Central States Speech Journal 3 (December 1951): 64.
rather rapid decline in the number of articles published and pages printed. This unfortunate trend was not due to any lack of enthusiasm or competency on the part of the editorial staff, but was precipitated by financial difficulties. The Association, in the early 1950's, found itself again in precarious financial straits. Publication of any journal at all during this time was a monument to dedication, management, and fortitude. The situation finally reached such severity that the Journal was not published for the year between March 1952 and March 1953. When publication resumed, the issue contained only thirty-seven pages. Another issue, that of July 1953, was published almost immediately thereafter. It contained only thirty pages and marked the last issue to use a monthly designation for the publication date. The use of the titles, Fall and Spring, for future issues commenced after that date. Very shortly after the July 1953 edition, the Fall 1953 copy was published.

Three editions within approximately eight months seems unusual for what was supposed to be a bi-annual publication, but they can probably be attributed to two events that occurred in December 1952 and April 1953. The first was the securing of an $800 loan from the Speech Association of America (SAA). The latter was the resignation of Professor

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38 Central States Speech Association, Minutes of
Moore as Editor of the *Journal* and the subsequent selection of Professor Kim Giffin of the University of Kansas as the new Editor.\(^39\) Although Dr. Giffin began the job of Editor under the most trying of circumstances—the Association was still very much in debt—this did not deter the new editor. His skillful management and professional drive allowed the *Journal* to continue publication during very difficult times. Although its length dropped to thirty-two pages, the variety and quality of articles suffered little. Professor Giffin's adaptation to the limited resources contributed substantially in helping the leadership of the Association rectify its financial woes. Once the financial wounds of the Association had healed, the *Journal* began rebuilding in size, scope, and content. As his tenure as Editor was growing to a close, Professor Giffin had begun a slow but steady rebuilding process. The Spring 1958 edition, his last after five years as Editor, contained sixty-four pages. His expert generalship had guided the *Journal* through some strained times. As he stepped down, he could feel satisfied that he had reinstated

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Central States Speech Association Executive Committee Meeting, Meeting of 8:00 A.M., 30 December 1952, Historical Files of the CSSA.

\(^{39}\)Central States Speech Association, Minutes of the Advisory Council, Meeting of 8:00 P.M., 16 April 1953 and Minutes of Executive Committee, Meeting of 8:00 A.M., 18 April 1953, Historical Files of the CSSA.
the *Journal* to its deserved position of stature and dignity among professional publications.

Dr. Keith Brooks of Ohio State University became Editor, replacing Professor Giffin. His first publication as Editor, the Autumn 1958 edition, marked the beginning of the *Journal*'s tri-annual publication cycle (Autumn, Winter, and Spring) and an increase in page content from sixty-four to eighty. This was not the only change, however. The increased pages were to accommodate five additional features in the *Journal*: (1) A CONTROVERSIAL SYMPOSIUM involved four invited contributors--two pro and two con--each writing approximately 1200 words pertinent to a controversial topic in the Speech field; (2) REFLECTIONS FROM THE RETIRED presented contributions from a distinguished member of the profession in retirement; (3) BOOKS, a review article was concerned with several published contributions as they related and affected a specified area; (4) CURRENT ARTICLES IN THE REGIONAL JOURNALS listed the articles and authors appearing in the *Southern Speech Journal*, *Today's Speech*, and *Western Speech*; and (5) LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.\(^\text{40}\) By inclusion of these additional features, Dr. Brooks and his staff hoped to provide interesting and stimulating reading to the membership. In this desire

they were completely successful. Another minor change, but important nevertheless, was to begin the continuous numbering of pages, starting with Volume II, Autumn 1959. A change of greater significance came in the latter two years of Brooks' tenure as Editor, when publication of a membership directory was begun. The Directory would later be formally adopted as standard procedure and, beginning in 1968, would become a separate publication.

The CSSJ was due for additional expansion: the job of Editor passed from Dr. Brooks to Dr. Robert S. Goyer of Purdue University in the Autumn of 1961. The publication of the Autumn 1961 edition marked the beginning of the quarterly publication of the Journal.41 It would now appear in February, May, August, and November. The content and format were also rearranged slightly to meet the changing attitudes and needs of the members. One thing remained the same; quality, as always, remained the foremost qualification for publication in the Journal.42

Dr. Robert P. Friedman, of the University of Oregon, followed Dr. Goyer as Editor in the summer of 1964.43 He in

42 Ibid.
turn was succeeded by Dr. Roger E. Nebergall, of the University of Oklahoma, in late 1966.

Two important events were to transpire during Dr. Nebergall's term as Editor. First, the Executive Committee granted Dr. Nebergall's request that he proceed to copyright the Journal. Subsequently, the Summer 1968 copy of the CSSJ became the first copyrighted edition. Secondly, the exchange of journals between CSSA and the Western Speech Association for sustaining members was established. This unique arrangement meant that scholarly work of two regional organizations would be shared through the exchange of their professional publications. This precedent was to expand to embrace all of the regional organizations within a few short years.

Following Dr. Nebergall, Dr. James W. Gibson of the University of Missouri became the Editor and continued in the


45 The Central States Speech Journal 19 (Summer 1968): Inside Front Cover.


47 Central States Speech Association, Annual Business Meeting, 17 April 1971, Meeting of 11:45 A.M., 16 April 1971, Cleveland, Ohio, Historical Files of CSSA.
position until January 1974, when the office was assumed by Dr. Donovan Ochs of the University of Iowa. Many of the changes during the tenures of the later editors were minor in nature, though always directed toward upgrading and enhancing the Journal. A change from monthly designation of issues to the use of the seasons, Spring, Summer, Fall, and Winter began with the Spring 1968 edition. Also, with the Winter 1970 issue CSSJ adopted a new 6½ x 10 inch size, and a three color front cover. Formats and contents were subtly rearranged to keep pace with changing needs, but the effort to achieve high quality never wavered.

CHAPTER IV

THE MID-CENTURY DECADE

Bittersweet Years

The CSSA began the second half of the century on the best of terms. The Association had just published the first edition of the Journal in November 1949. Its treasury stood at $598.40 on 29 March 1950.¹ Congratulatory letters were arriving daily, expressing pleasure and congratulations to Lionel Crocker for publication of the CSSJ. Conference time 1950 was fast approaching its April date, and preparations for it were progressing handily. All appeared to be in order—and was. However, this environment of tranquility was the beginning of the proverbial "calm before the storm." The storm was not to become apparent until later, but the characters and events which were to be a part of it were being cast. The nature of the storm—indebtedness—was something the Association had not experienced for any length of time or severity in its history. This time it would be different. Indebted-

¹Central States Speech Association, Summary CSSA Financial Statement 4/26/49 to 3/29/50, Historical Files of the CSSA.
ness and all its accompanying problems, pressures, and embarrassment were to be the companions of the Association for several years. The Association would start acquiring these unwanted guests in 1951 and would be unable to extricate itself from their clutches until May 1954 when for the first time in three years the financial statement would show receipts greater than expenditures.  

Financial problems did not descend upon the Association rapidly, however. They developed slowly, without being recognized for what they were until it was almost too late. Symptoms of the problem began to surface as early as 1950, even though the convention at Columbus had been a well-attended, professionally rewarding experience. The combined session with the CSSA and the Ohio Association of College Teachers of Speech on Friday, 14 April was particularly gratifying. The very appropriate theme for the joint meeting was "Status of Speech at the Mid-Century." During the session Professor Franklin Knower of Ohio State University talked about "Speech Education in Ohio," Jeanette Watkins and Harriet Olson spoke on the subject "Speech Correction in Illinois," and Dr. Hayden K. Carruth of the University of Michigan presented "A Survey of Speech in the Secondary Schools of Michigan."

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2Central States Speech Association, Statement of Income and Expense for the year ending May 31, 1954, Historical Files of the CSSA.
Closing out the meeting was the address "A Mid-Century Speech Philosophy" delivered by Professor Horace Rahskoph, President of the SAA. Although other sessions followed throughout the conference, the most noteworthy accomplishment was the adoption of a revised constitution, the first since April 1938.3

In August 1950, after all receipts and expenditures associated with the conference and printing of the March 1950 CSSJ were received, President William Sattler published a financial statement.4 It revealed that the cost of printing the CSSJ had risen $238 from its November 1949 issue to that of March 1950. Another discouraging revelation was that $157.89 comprised the total assets of the Association. Costs were increasing rapidly, and membership fees alone could not keep pace. Professor Sattler had remarked in an accompanying statement to his financial report that5

It is quite clear that the basic membership fee and the convention fee will not alone insure the financial soundness of the Association. The sustaining memberships appear to be the answer to the requirements of the Association.

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3A complete reproduction of the revised, April 1950, Constitution may be found in The Central States Speech Journal 2 (November 1950): 60-62.


5Ibid., p. 86.
Previously, on 27 July 1950, President Sattler had indicated the membership of the CSSA to be four hundred and sixty seven.\textsuperscript{6} Thus, the symptoms were starting to make their appearance: increasing cost, miniscule operating capital, and the realization that membership and conference fees would not financially sustain the Association.

The CSSA, meeting in conjunction with the American Educational Theatre Association (AETA), the Wisconsin Speech Correction Association (WSCA), and the Wisconsin Speech Association, held its 1951 conference in April at Milwaukee. The success of the Milwaukee meeting was based in large measure upon the cooperation and unity of purpose of the cooperating associations. In addition, the local arrangements committee and the enthusiasm of the Wisconsin teachers helped make the conference a valuable and pleasant experience.\textsuperscript{7} The Associations' luncheon, attended jointly by members of the CSSA, AETA, and WSCA, was the highlight of the conference. Professor Andrew T. Weaver of the University of Wisconsin delivered the luncheon address which he entitled "Some Values in Speech

\textsuperscript{6}Central States Speech Association, Membership CSSA, Statement prepared by William M. Sattler, 27 July 1950, Historical Files of CSSA.

Although the events and actions which transpired during 1951 are not abundantly documented, this was not the case in 1952. It would be the year in which the realization of financial difficulty would become shockingly clear. However, it was business as usual at the Tulsa conference in April as the Association met jointly with the American Theatre Association and the Oklahoma Speech Association. During the conference the Advisory Council approved and submitted a budget which would, if everything worked as projected, allow for an income of only $125 over expenses. Everything did not go according to the plan, unfortunately. Suddenly, in June, the news that the Association had not paid a $300 bill to a printer was forthcoming from Lionel

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81951 Conference CSSA, AETA, WSCA (Official program for the 1951 Conference of the CSSA), p. 16, Historical Files of the CSSA.

9It should be noted that the March 1951 and December 1951 CSSJ's, the 1951 Conference pamphlet, and one financial statement completed in 1953 are the only existing documents contained in the Historical Files of the CSSA for the year 1951, making it difficult to expound at any length on the events of that year.

10Central States Speech Association Conference 1952 (Official program for the 1952 Conference of the CSSA), Historical Files of the CSSA.

11Central States Speech Association, Minutes of the Meeting of the Advisory Council, Meeting of 8:00 A.M., 19 April 1952, Historical Files of the CSSA.
Crocker in a letter to President Holcomb. In a letter to President Holcomb. Following this bit of unsettling information, there arrived a bill from H. M. Henry, Printer, to the Executive Secretary, Garber Drushal, requesting payment in the amount $1099.32. The note accompanying the bill requested prompt payment; although the Association's financial difficulties were recognized, the Printer allowed that he must also pay his expenses. Arriving as they had, within two weeks of each other, these bills strained the finances of the Association beyond the breaking point.

In order to meet the Association's debts, the Executive Committee, meeting in December 1952, made and approved a motion that the Association request an $800 loan from the SAA. The request was subsequently approved by the Executive Committee of the SAA, but not until after some heated debate and unpleasant moments for President Holcomb as he presented the Association's case before the Committee. The approval came on a 7 to 6 vote and with two conditions

12 Lionel Crocker to Martin J. Holcomb, 11 June 1952, Historical Files of the CSSA.

13 Bill from H. M. Henry, Printer, Wooster, Ohio, 24 June 1952, to Central States Speech Association, Historical Files of the CSSA.

14 Central States Speech Association, Minutes of Central States Speech Association Executive Committee Meeting, Meeting of 8:00 A.M., 30 December 1952, Historical Files of the CSSA.
attached: (1) that the money was available from the Finance Committee of the SAA, and (2) a portion would be paid back quarterly and all of it as quickly as possible. What may have happened had the loan not been granted is impossible to say. As it was, however, the loan helped the Association to regain its balance and pay some of its back debts.

The March 1953 edition of the Journal was published, the first in a year. This was one positive accomplishment resulting from the SAA loan. Unfortunately there were negative aspects also. The loan was not large enough to bring the Association into the black. Not all debts had been or could be paid. This fact became clear when Professor Crocker inquired once again, almost a year after his first correspondence, why nothing had been paid on the printing bill at the Granville Times and Press. The answer came three weeks later at the 1953 conference during the reading of the financial report before the Advisory Council of the Association. The report revealed that the Association had $376 in its treasury and a projected $1900 in debt obligations. Expectations were that by the end of the fiscal year the Association

15 Martin J. Holcomb to J. Garber Drushal, 16 January 1953, Historical Files of the CSSA.

16 See p. 47 above.

17 Lionel Crocker to Martin Holcomb, 21 March 1953, Historical Files of the CSSA.
would remain $800 in debt. Further adding to the unhappy situation, Professor Paul Moore resigned as Editor of the Journal. He was replaced the next day by Professor Kim Giffin, of the University of Kansas, upon a declaration by the Executive Committee. One would think that things could not get much worse, but they did. The transition between the out-going and in-coming Executive Secretaries was to take place on 1 June. The changeover went smoothly with the exception of one very vital detail. The past Executive Secretary, Dr. Garber Drushal, was not prompt in forwarding the Association records to Professor Thompson.

The new Executive Secretary, Professor Wayne N. Thompson of the University of Illinois, began having considerable difficulty trying to run an already financially crippled organization without benefit of the organizational records. The situation proceeded to get worse rather than better. It was not until late July that portions of the records were

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18 Central States Speech Association, Minutes of the Advisory Council, Meeting of 8:00 P.M., 16 April 1953, Historical Files of the CSSA, p. 1.

19 Ibid., p. 2.

20 Central States Speech Association, Minutes of the Executive Committee, Meeting of 8:00 A.M., 18 April 1953, Historical Files of the CSSA.

21 J. Garber Drushal to Wayne N. Thompson, 1 August 1953, Historical Files of the CSSA.
forwarded, and those did not include the most important ones—
the financial records. Dr. Drushal, still in possession of
the financial records of the Association, departed on a trip
to South America for six weeks, further delaying the trans-
fer. Not until early October, almost five months after
Professor Thompson became the Executive Secretary, was he to
have in his possession the complete set of records. To say
that President Dietrich and Professor Thompson were upset by
the long delay is an understatement. Upon receipt of the
financial records Professor Thompson expeditiously conducted
a searching review to ascertain the extent of the Association's
financial plight. His findings were not pleasing ones. The
Association still owed the SAA debt, an unpaid printer's
bill in the amount of $349, and other less prominent debts.
Assets consisted of a paltry $68 in cash and $300 in accounts receivable. The situation was bleak and the outlook not
much better. Professor Thompson immediately began monthly
accounting procedures to remain abreast of the Association's
cash flow. These monthly records reflected a depressingly
grim picture indeed. December 1953 was representative: total

22 Ibid.

23 Wayne N. Thompson to John Dietrich, 15 October 1953, Historical Files of the CSSA.

24 Ibid.
assets, $700.27; total liabilities, $1289.44.\textsuperscript{25}

What had always been counted on in the past years to bolster the Association's bank account were the annual conferences. The 1953 conference held in Chicago was successful as always. More than five hundred persons attended. Even this very large turn-out, however, did not provide enough revenue to extract the Association from debt. Other measures were taken to increase the Association's income. The constitution was amended to increase conference fees from $1.50 to $2.00. This would help finances in 1954, but this was 1953, and the Association was still very much in financial disarray.\textsuperscript{26} Professor Thompson's next step was to inquire into the possibility of incorporating the Association.\textsuperscript{27} This initiative never materialized, but it was characteristic of the dedication of Dr. Thompson and his determination to put the Association back on its feet.

Chicago had always been the best-attended convention city for the CSSA. It was to keep its drawing ability in 1954. Again it was a well-attended conference and the one

\textsuperscript{25}Central States Speech Association, Financial Position of the CSSA on December 2, 1953, Historical Files of the CSSA.

\textsuperscript{26}Wayne N. Thompson, "Memorandum from the Executive Secretary of the CSSA," The Central States Speech Journal 5 (Fall 1953): 2.

\textsuperscript{27}King Broadrick to Wayne Thompson, 14 February 1954, Historical Files of the CSSA.
which enabled the Association, for the first time in more than two years, to become financially solvent. The statement of income and expenses for the year ending 31 May 1954 reflected a cash balance of $375.10. The Association had been able through the tremendous efforts of Executive Secretary Wayne Thompson, President John Dietrich, and other dedicated individuals to pay off all Association debts and to retain a small cash balance in reserve. Finally, the light at the end of the tunnel appeared. It would be the responsibility of the new President, Max Fuller, along with Professor Thompson, who remained as Executive Secretary, to do all in their power to insure that the Association remained financially in the black. Through the efforts of Professor Thompson, the Association had gotten out of debt. Mr. Fuller, an executive with the Maytag Company, was eminently qualified to complement Professor Thompson in insuring that the Association accelerate away from its past woes into a debt-free, productive future.

The conference was unique in another respect. At the


29Additional information concerning Mr. Fuller may be obtained from the Oral History interview conducted by the author with Professor Loren Reid of the University of Missouri on 27 November 1973; it is located in the Historical Files of the CSSA.
General Session meeting on Friday, 2 April, members were treated to an informative keynote address by Professor Frank M. Rarig of the University of Minnesota who spoke on "Speech in a Modern Society." As it concluded, good attendance and achievement of financial solvency, marked the 1954 conference as the turning point out of the debt-ridden, bitter-sweet years to a future which hopefully held promise and prosperity.

All Ahead--Full

The ability of the Association to take its lumps and bounce back again had been resolutely demonstrated. Having extricated itself from debt, the Association began a slow but steady increase in membership and conference attendance. Although attendance at St. Louis in 1955 was a disappointing two hundred and eighty three, the conference was sociable, and worthwhile. During the business meeting Professor Charles L. Balcer of St. Cloud State Teachers College, Minnesota, the new President-Elect, presented a motivating address,  

30 Central States Speech Association Conference 1954 (Official program for the 1954 Conference of the CSSA), p. 3, Historical Files of the CSSA.  

31 "News from the Office of the Executive Secretary October 1, 1955" The Central States Speech Journal 7 (Fall 1955): 36.
"Plan for the Future."

His speech apparently had a positive impact, for at year's end the Association's treasury contained almost nine hundred dollars.

In late 1955, very tentative inquiries were being propagated by the Executive and Advisory Committees concerning two important issues. First, the possibility that the sustaining members of the four regional associations would receive without charge the journals of all regional associations was a major area of discussion during the December 1955 meeting of the Committees. The second issue centered upon the possibility of the four regional groups working together in the sale of advertising. The latter proposal was later rejected, but the former was to become reality before the end of the decade.

The financial solvency of the Association in 1956 allowed the leadership to take bolder initiatives to bolster the productivity and the image of the Association and the Journal. These initiatives would come to light during the

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32 Central States Speech Association Conference 1955 (Official program for the 1955 conference of the CSSA), p. 13, Historical Files of the CSSA.

33 Central States Speech Association, Financial Statement, 7 December 1955, Historical Files of the CSSA.

conference in April. Chicago again worked its magical charm for the 1956 meeting. Attendance was a gratifying five hundred and thirty. Authorization was given to increase the size of the Journal to sixty-four pages. And for the first time, the treasury had grown to such an extent that the Executive Secretary was authorized to place part of the funds into an interest-drawing savings account. This was an appropriate step to take, for the financial status of the Association in November 1956 revealed a balance of $2076.09. Membership stood at approximately six hundred and was growing. It was a good year.

Nineteen fifty-seven was also to be a good—and unusual—year for the Association in several respects, not the least of which was the convening of two conferences within the year. The Executive and Advisory Committee, at their December 1956 meeting, approved proposals that the conference for the year 1958 be held in Chicago in December 1957. The

35 "News from the office of the Executive Secretary", *The Central States Speech Journal* 8 (Fall 1956): 38.

36 Central States Speech Association, Annual Report of the Central States Speech Association, 26 December 1956, Historical Files of the CSSA.

37 Central States Speech Association, Meeting of the Executive and Advisory Committee, CSSA, Meeting of 7:00 P.M., 28 December 1956, Historical Records of the CSSA.
succeeding conference would then be held in Detroit on 10 April 1959.\textsuperscript{38} This arrangement broke with the traditional scheme which had been followed for years. Consequently, Professor Halbert Gulley was directed to take a referendum of members during the Minneapolis conference in April 1957 on whether the 1958 convention should be held in December 1957 or on the traditional April date in 1958. Renegotiation of a satisfactory date within the first two weeks of April could not be arranged with the Sherman Hotel due to schedule conflicts arising from Easter weekend, the Delta Sigma Rho Congress, and the Illinois High School Association state speech contest. Consequently, the Executive Council eliminated the referendum and declared, as originally planned, 26 December 1957 as the conference date.\textsuperscript{39} This decision was just one of the significant events of the 1957 Minneapolis conference. Probably the most significant action accomplished during the meeting was the establishment of five permanent committees:\textsuperscript{40} Committee on Awards for Outstanding Young Teachers; Committee on Secondary School Speech; Committee on

\textsuperscript{38}Ibid., p. 2.

\textsuperscript{39}Halbert E. Gulley, "Report on Time and Place for CSSA Convention," \textit{The Central States Speech Journal} 9 (Fall 1957): 54.

\textsuperscript{40}"News from the Office of the Executive Secretary," \textit{The Central States Speech Journal} 9 (Fall 1957): 54.
Liaison with the State Associations; Committee on Liaison with Special Learned Association; and the Convention Advisory Committee.

Probably the most visible and beneficial of these committees was the Committee on Awards for Outstanding Young Teachers. It was a matter of urgent concern everywhere that good teachers be recruited and retained. In recognition of this serious problem, the committee was assembled to select young teachers of speech, drama, forensics, or speech correction in the Central States region to receive the award.41 The criteria used as a guide by the committee for selection of persons to be recognized were as follows: a teacher with not more than five years of experience who possessed a "sense of mission, love of people, love of his work, intellectual honesty through knowledge of his subject, nonauthoritarian attitude, understanding of students, and ability to create student interest."42 The committee, composed of Dr. Charles Balcer as Chairman, Dr. Elbert Bowen, Dr. Max Fuller, Dr. Severin Nelson and Dr. Margaret Wood, had to work under pressure of time to select the recipients

41 Wilbur E. Moore to Charles Balcer, 16 April 1957, Historical Files of the CSSA.

by the December conference date. They succeeded in selecting thirteen outstanding young teachers who were subsequently recognized for their achievements at the December 1957 conference in Chicago.  

The remaining four committees also addressed problem areas of concern to the CSSA. The committee on Secondary School Speech, chaired by Dr. William Conboy of the University of Kansas, was to investigate the status of speech in the secondary schools with specific emphasis on certification requirements. To maintain a balance among all interest groups in the speech field and attempt to combat the rising trend of certain groups to "splinter off" from the central areas was the purpose of the Committee on Liaison and Special Learned Associations, chaired by Dr. Paul Carmack. The Committee on Liaison with State Associations headed by Dr. Merrill Baker was established to coordinate and reduce overlapping of work between the regional and state organizations. Improvement of the annual conferences was the purpose of the Convention Advisory Committee, which was composed of the past five presidents of the Association.  

43 A listing of the first recipients of the Outstanding Young Teachers Award may be found in The Central States Speech Journal 9 (Spring 1958): 7.

From these significant accomplishments and an enthusiastic attendance of three hundred and eighteen individuals, the 1957 Minneapolis Conference would be remembered as a milestone in the history of the CSSA. Vitality, enthusiasm, and accomplishment were glowing brightly as the conference ended. Everyone could and would look forward to an even greater meeting at Chicago in December.

The Chicago convention was well received by the three hundred and seventy-five persons who attended. Several special features were evident at the conference which made it unique. Featured were an expanded three-day program, a special "Theater Day" on Thursday, 26 December, an exhibition debate on "US Foreign Aid," five general sessions, awarding of the CSSA's Award for Outstanding Young Teachers for the first time, thirty-six sectional meetings of special interest, and a teachers' placement service. The theme of the five general sessions emphasized speech as an unified discipline. Such outstanding scholars as Dr. Harold Westlake, Professor of Speech Correction and Audiology at Northwestern University, and Dr. John Dietrich, a former president of the CSSA, delivered addresses at these sessions.45 As a matter of interest to all, the Executive Committee authorized thirteen awards

for the Young Teachers for the year 1958. On this positive note the last conference to be held until April 1959 closed, climaxing a productive year.

The Association was not in any way inactive in 1958. Although there was no conference, there still remained everyday business to attend to. A major event to transpire during the year concerned the Journal. After much debate and correspondence, pro and con, the decision was made to increase the page content of the Journal from sixty-four to eighty pages and begin publication on a triannual basis. The first issue under the new criteria was the Autumn 1958 edition which also marked the Journal's tenth anniversary.

A long sixteen months had passed since the last convention in December 1957. Three hundred and sixty members arrived at Detroit to take part in the work and festivities of the 1959 conference. They were greeted by the Governor of Michigan, the Honorable G. Mennen Williams, who gave the


48 The Tenth Anniversary Issue of The Central States Speech Journal 10 (Autumn 1958): 61, contains an index of all previous Journals from November 1949.
welcoming address to the assembled membership. Those who attended the conference luncheon would also have an opportunity to hear an address by Professor Kenneth G. Hance of Michigan State University. Although the convention was a success, it did not proceed without inconvenience. A switch in exhibit rooms for example, resulted in some unpleasant moments for both the Statler Hilton Hotel management and the CSSA leadership. The problem was resolved, however, and the conference proceeded to a satisfactory conclusion. At its ending, the 1959 conference closed the door upon a decade which began with problems but ended with progress and prosperity. The Association membership could look forward to the 1960's with confidence that their organization would continue to grow and prosper. Many challenges lay ahead. The Association however, possessed what was needed to meet them--financial stability, leadership, and an enthusiastic and supportive membership.

49 Central States Speech Association, Report of the Resolution Committee, Detroit, Michigan, 11 April 1959, Historical Files of the CSSA.

50 Ibid.

51 Richard P. Degnam to H. L. Ewbank, 22 May 1959, Historical Files of the CSSA.
CHAPTER V

THE 1960's

DECADE OF PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY

Nothing of particular moment ushered in the decade of the 60's for the CSSA. After the near financial disaster of the early 50's, the Association had settled onto a comfortable road of progress and relative prosperity which continued as the years passed. The 60's were to continue this trend. The tenor of the decade would rest primarily in refining those projects already adopted. The rising complexity of the problems associated with a growing organizational membership, larger and more elaborate annual conferences, and financial assets which were increasing into thousands of dollars would demand greater attention to business practices to insure the orderly growth and financial stability of the Association.

The executive team which began the decade were Dr. Charlotte Wells, of the University of Missouri, President for the year 1960-61; Dr. John J. Pruis, of Western Michigan University, Vice President; the Executive Secretary, Dr. Merril T. Baker of the State University of South Dakota; and
Dr. Keith Brooks, of Ohio State University, the Editor of the CSSJ.

Familiar, comfortable, and profitable Chicago was the conference site for the April 1960 gathering of the Association. Attendance was outstanding, with 527 people registering for the conference. This was 150 more than either of the previous two conventions had attracted. The theme for the general session on Friday, 8 April was "The Ideal Speech Department in the Second Half of the Twentieth Century."

Three scholars presented differing points of view toward the theme. "An Outsider's Point of View" was the title of the addresses presented by Dr. O. Hobart Mowrer, Department of Psychology of the University of Illinois and Dr. Wallace W. Douglas, Department of English at Northwestern University. In contrast, "An Insider's Point of View," delivered by Dr. Franklin S. Haiman, School of Speech at Northwestern University, rounded out the program. The climax to the session came with the awards to the Outstanding Young Teachers.¹ It was an apparently successful conference, but one which the new President, Dr. Charlotte Wells, felt could be improved upon. She called for an increase in attendance to 650 for the 1961 Conference in Chicago, concluding, "You can't enjoy

¹Central States Speech Association Conference 1960 (Official program for the 1960 Conference of the CSSA) p. 5, Historical Files of the CSSA.
it—or help make the next one better—if you aren't there!"² Unfortunately, the goal was never reached. Chicago 1961 hosted 461 delegates—a significantly smaller figure than expected.

Some encouraging news, however, also emerged from the convention. Of considerable concern in the late 1950's was the fact that the membership of the Association had declined from previous years. An all out membership drive was launched to reverse the situation, and the results were released during the convention: membership had increased by 175 during the previous year, a fact which helped blunt the concern over the reduced attendance figure.³

This good news complemented other important events which took place during the two-day conference. The constitutional amendments which had earlier been proposed passed. The name of the Convention Advisory Committee was changed to Committee on Conference Evaluation.⁴ And the Executive Com-


³Central States Speech Association, Notes on the Central States Speech Association Annual Conference, (1961), undated, Historical Files of the CSSA.

⁴Central States Speech Association, Meeting of the Executive Committee, Meeting of 7:30 P.M., 14 April 1961, and Annual Business Meeting--CSSA, Meeting of 1:15 P.M., 14 April 1961, Historical Files of the CSSA.
mittee approved the publication of a Membership Directory which was to include, in addition to a list of the members, the constitution of the CSSA, a list of presidents and secretaries of the state associations, and expiration dates for these officers. President Wells' idea to identify by sectional meeting the place at which all who were on the program would appear was contained in the "Program Participants" section of the program. This innovation was well received and earned a number of favorable comments. The Friday morning general session was well attended and concluded with the presentation of awards to the eleven Outstanding Young Teachers by Professor Frances McCurdy and CSSA Vice-President, Bradford Barber.

With the ending of the 1961 Conference, planning began almost immediately for 1962. Again it was to be held in Chicago at the Sherman House. When the opening day arrived, keynoting the general session was Professor A. Craig Baird of the University of Iowa whose subject, "Speech and the 'New' Philosophies," was delivered to a gathering of 250. The opening session also witnessed the presentation of the Outstanding Young Teachers Awards to nine deserving indiv-

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5 *Ibid.*, First entry only.

6 Central States Speech Convention, Notes on the Central States Annual Conference, undated, Historical Files of the CSSA.
During the conference the Executive Committee was hard at work. Forthcoming from its sessions was the decision to publish the *CSSJ* in four issues of equal size each year. Publication dates would be August, November, February, and May. To accomplish the transition to the new procedure, Volume XIII was continued through the Fall of 1962, labeling it Number 5, thereby enabling Volume XIV to begin at the outset of 1963. In other actions the convention dates were established through 1967. Chicago was to be the conference site for each year with the exception of 1964 when the conference was scheduled for St. Louis.

Attendance figures, which were up from the previous year, were encouraging. The 530 who attended were once more treated to a well-planned program, which was facilitated by the accommodations afforded by the hotel. The Association occupied an entire floor at the Sherman House, with meeting rooms, registration and information areas, exhibits, general sessions, headquarters, and placement services all within a few steps of each other.

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7Central States Speech Association, *CSSA Annual Conference*, undated, Historical Files of the CSSA

8Central States Speech Association, *Meeting of the Central States Speech Association, Executive Committee, Meeting of 6 April 1962*, Historical Files of the CSSA.

9Central States Speech Association, *CSSA Annual*
As the year drew to a close, the Executive Secretary, Professor Merrill T. Baker, presented the Executive Committee with a positive report of the previous year's activities. It revealed membership totals at approximately 800 and a balance of $1246.24 in the treasury. Not a bad way to end a year, and a firm basis upon which to begin another.

It may have been that 1962 was such a good year that it detracted from the following year. Nineteen sixty-three was one of those years where everything seems to mark time. The conference that year was well planned, organized, and executed, but it was not well attended. It seemed that most of the displeasure stemmed from the physical facilities, or the lack thereof, at Chicago's Morrison Hotel, the site of the Conference. It was of some concern also that the business meeting was even more poorly attended than usual. As a consequence, several decisions of importance to the entire membership had to be delegated to committees. It was becoming increasingly apparent that a great deal of the

Conference, undated, Historical Files of the CSSA.

10Merrill T. Baker to Executive Committee CSSA, 1 December 1962, Historical Files of the CSSA.

11Wayne N. Thompson to Raymond Smith, 3 May 1963, p. 2, Historical Records of the CSSA.

12Ibid., p. 3.
Association's business was being done by committees. The feeling of general displeasure that prevailed at the conference appeared to indicate that a change in locale was needed if for no other reason than simply for change's sake. Chicago had apparently declined in popularity.

The 1964 conference, fortunately, had already been scheduled for St. Louis. The change was propitious, for the conference not only met but, in many respects, surpassed expectations. The attendance was equivalent to that of the Chicago meetings of the recent past. The financial status of the organization was improving. Income during the past year had exceeded nine thousand dollars while expenses were only a little in excess of six thousand dollars. The keynote address by Professor J. Jeffrey Auer of Indiana University, as well as the presentation of the Awards to Outstanding Young Teachers, highlighted the general session on opening day. The inevitable amendments to the constitution were

13 "Central States Speech Association, Announcements and Reports," The Central States Speech Journal 13 (Winter 1962): 122-123, indicates the growing number of committees and the personnel serving on them.

14 Central States Speech Association, Financial Statement June 30, 1963, through July 1, 1964, Historical Files of the CSSA.

15 Central States Speech Association Conference 1964 (Official program of the 1964 Conference of the CSSA), p. 3, Historical Files of the CSSA.
introduced and passed. It appeared as if the constitution was being amended yearly, as this amendment was the fourth consecutive one in as many years and the seventh since the revision of April 1950.16 These amendments, however, were a continuing reflection of the flexibility and adaptability the organization maintained to meet both the changing environs of the speech community and the needs of the membership.

The mid-decade year of 1965 was a mirror image of the past two years. The business of the Association was progressing smoothly as the annual conference returned to Chicago in April 1965. Attendance was just short of five hundred and, as was the norm, the program was excellent.17 Of particular note was the program presented during the general session on Saturday, 10 April, chaired by Professor J. Jeffrey Auer. The theme was "How Stands the Field of Speech?" Professor John W. Black, of Ohio State University, directed his remarks to the question, "As a Profession?" "As a Scholarly Publisher?" was the question addressed by Professor Karl R. Wallace of the University of Illinois. Professor Robert C. Jeffery of Indiana University concerned his


17Central States Speech Association Conference 1965 (Official program of the 1965 conference of the CSSA), p. 17-27, 55, Historical Files of the CSSA.
remarks with "As a Service Association?" The interrogator for the program was Professor Frederick W. Haberman of the University of Wisconsin.¹⁸

The Executive Committee had also been attending to vital business matters throughout the year. Advertising rates for the *Journal* were changed from a flat rate for all types of advertising into two categories (commercial and non-commercial). Rate increases were in the amount of twenty to forty percent over the old scale, but they had no appreciable negative effect on the amount of advertising received. Advertising rates for the conference booklet were also boosted to allow the Association to break even on its printing costs. A subsequent unexpected and welcomed increase in advertising contracts materialized, requiring the conference booklet to be expanded in size to fifty-five pages.¹⁹

Membership had been carefully watched in recent years and had not been allowed to decline from inattention. Membership at the close of 1965 stood at 930, an increase of 60 over 1964. Included were 181 libraries which were on the

¹⁸*Central States Speech Association Conference* (Official program of the 1965 Conference of the CSSA) p. 37, Historical Files of the CSSA.

¹⁹Paul H. Boase to Executive Committee of the Central States Speech Association, 16 December 1965, Historical Files of the CSSA.
subscription list for the Journal. At the close of the year the treasury contained a balance of nearly four thousand dollars with no outstanding debts, and serious thought was being given to the notion of investing some of the balance so that it might generate additional income through interest accumulation.\textsuperscript{20}

A return to the LaSalle Hotel in Chicago in 1966 was a high point for recent conference attendance with the final registration reaching 685.\textsuperscript{21} Attendance of this magnitude was gratifying to everyone and set the tenor for the remainder of the year. The conference program pamphlet that year was bound by a pleasing pastel green cover, a substantial change from the perpetual flimsy white of past years. Its popularity was also attributable to its readability and the fact that it contained a floor plan of the conference meeting area for which many had been pleading for years.\textsuperscript{22}

The keynote speaker at the general session on Friday was Vice President John C. Weaver, the Dean of Faculties of Ohio State University, who delivered an address entitled "In

\textsuperscript{20}Ibid.

\textsuperscript{21}Central States Speech Association Conference 1966, (Official Program of the 1966 conference of the CSSA) p. 56, Historical Files of the CSSA.

\textsuperscript{22}Ibid., See entire pamphlet.
the Power of the Tongue."\textsuperscript{23} The Award to Outstanding Young Teachers went to twelve recipients and was another bright moment of the conference.\textsuperscript{24}

As the year drew to a close, it was apparent that improvement and growth had been 1966's trademark. The bank balance was a gratifying $7522.61 which included two thousand dollars in certificates of deposit and over five thousand dollars in cash assets.\textsuperscript{25} Advertising contracts for the \textit{Journal} were on the increase, further increasing the Association's prosperity but cutting into the available space allotted to the Editor for articles and editorial comment.\textsuperscript{26} Increasing by 217 from the previous year, membership figures indicated an astonishing 1147 on the rolls. Library membership had fallen to 172, however, due in part to lack of subscription renewals. A strong effort was mounted to regain and increase these subscriptions. Conference locations had also been determined through 1970 with Indianapolis

\textsuperscript{23}Ibid., p. 23.

\textsuperscript{24}A list of recipients may be found in the Central States Speech Association Annual Business Meeting, Meeting of 3:10 P.M., 15 April 1966, Historical Files of the CSSA.

\textsuperscript{25}Central States Speech Association, Financial Statement, September 1, 1966, to December 15, 1966, Historical Files of the CSSA.

\textsuperscript{26}Larry D. Clark to Executive Committee of Central States Speech Association, 22 December 1966, Historical Files of the CSSA.
selected as the gathering place for 1967. Chicago again received the nod for 1968, St. Louis for 1969, with a return to Chicago in 1970.27

A zenith was reached with the beginning of the Journal exchange program with the Southern Speech Association. Work in this direction had been proceeding for years.28 The exchange began with the November 1966 issue and marked a beginning only, for negotiations with the Western and Eastern regional associations was underway, and arrangements hopefully could be worked out for an exchange program with them. Everything seemed to have progressed properly in the year 1966. It had been a good year.

Indianapolis was to reinforce the notion that Chicago was, with few exceptions, the city that consistently drew the largest conference attendance. Attendance at the 1967 convention was reported at 486, a decrease of nearly 200 from the previous year. This drastic drop in attendance was reflected in the financial picture of the convention, which just managed to break even. Reduced attendance, however, did nothing to eclipse the thought-provoking and challenging keynote address delivered by Professor Karl R. Wallace, of

27Ibid., p. 2.

28See p. 65 above.
the University of Illinois, entitled "What Are We Teaching?"29

Taken in its entirety the conference made up in program content and pleasant surroundings what it lacked in total attendance.

Other important actions were forthcoming from the Executive Committee's work during the conference that would have great impact on future events. Authorization was granted the Editor of the Journal to enter into an exchange of journals with the Western Speech Association and the Eastern Speech Association if the procedures on the exchange could be agreed upon. A separate Directory was approved for publication beginning in August 1968 and would be issued to the members free. Additionally, approval was granted the Editor to increase the size of the Journal by an additional sixteen pages.30 The authorizations for upgrading the Journal and publishing a separate Directory would cost money; therefore, the inevitable constitutional amendment increasing dues was introduced and passed.31 During the December 1967 meeting of the Executive Committee, authorization was granted

29Central States Speech Association Conference 1967
(Official program for the 1967 conference of the CSSA) p. 23, Historical Files of the CSSA.

30Central States Speech Association, Meeting of the Executive Committee, Meeting of 8:30 P.M., 13 April 1967, Historical Files of the CSSA.

31Ibid.
the Executive Secretary to spend up to $500 per year to compensate the Western Speech Association in the journal exchange program brought on by the unfavorable balance between memberships. It was hoped this action would allow the negotiations which had broken down because of this issue to resume and conclude in a journal exchange. The meeting concluded with the approval for a minor change concerning the Journal. Monthly designations would be dropped beginning in 1968 and subsequent issues would be identified as Spring, Summer, Fall, and Winter.

Overall for the year 1967 the Association managed a tidy increase in its bank balance. The December 1967 figure reflected a grand balance of $10,657.37. Although attendance had been down at the April conference, memberships for the year had increased. The rolls reflected 1222 members, an increase of 100 since the preceding report. Fortunately, increasing memberships and advertising had combined to reduce the impact of lost conference revenue and produced a substantial increase in the financial standing of the Association.

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32 Central States Speech Association, Executive Committee, Minutes, Meeting of 7:55 P.M., 28 December 1967, Historical Files of the CSSA.

33 Ibid.

34 Central States Speech Association, Executive Committee Minutes, Meeting of 7:55 P.M., 28 December 1967, Historical Files of the CSSA.
As mentioned previously, the 1968 conference returned to the familiar LaSalle Hotel in Chicago. Late on the first day, 5 April, registration stood at 699 with 750 expected. However, this conference would be remembered by many, not because of large attendance but because of the very tragic event which had previously taken place hundreds of miles away, the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. The repercussions which followed around the nation, and in the vicinity of the LaSalle in particular, were noted with clarity by one person who attended the conference, Dr. S. L. Becker. He recalled, "I saw the store windows across from the hotel broken by one of a group of Negro youngsters who marched by; I heard an impassioned speech in a hotel room by a close friend justifying the burning and looting being done by the Negroes in many parts of the country; I saw hotel employees locking all the entrances to the hotel but one; and I engaged in discussion with my friends and colleagues about whether it was safe to go out of the hotel for dinner." 

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35 Central States Speech Association Annual Business Meeting, Meeting of 3:10 P.M., 5 April 1968, Historical Files of the CSSA.

36 Quoted from a paper presented by Dr. S. L. Becker, "What Rhetoric (Communication Theory) Is Relevant for Contemporary Speech Communication?" portions of which were quoted
conference business meeting, introduced a resolution to the membership to be sent to the widow of Dr. King "expressing its (CSSA) profound sense of shock and sorrow" at Dr. King's assassination. If for no other reason than the memory of this very fateful event, the 1968 conference would be forever etched in the minds of those who attended.

During the Executive Committee's December 1968 meeting, a proposal was approved to exchange Journals with the Western Speech Association on a per issue basis to the association requiring the greater number of issues, thus breaking the deadlock which had existed for some time regarding how to proceed with the exchange. The report of the Executive Secretary revealed some comforting figures; current membership stood at 1,336 with a grand financial balance of $16,302.38, including $10,000 in Certificates of Deposit. With these prosperous statistics the Association could look forward to


37Central States Speech Association, Annual Business Meeting, Meeting of 3:10 P.M., 5 April 1968, p. 3, Historical Files of the CSSA.

38Central States Speech Association, 1968 Meeting of the Executive Committee, Meeting of 9:35 P.M., 27 December 1968, Historical Files of the CSSA.

39Ibid., p. 2.
another comfortable year in 1969.

If there was a second-best conference city, it was St. Louis. Like the Avis Company, it displayed its qualities by attracting 659 members to the 1969 conference. The keynote address was delivered by Senator Thomas F. Eagleton (D-Mo.) who was not particularly well known at the time, but who would rise to national prominence in a few short years.40

During the business meeting, the Executive Secretary reported that membership in the CSSA had reached 1652, which included 281 library subscribers.41 Also during the meeting, the death of Dr. William Sattler, a past President and Executive Secretary of the CSSA was noted with deep regret. A resolution was passed by the assembled members to be sent to his family.42

The meeting of the Executive Committee held in December 1969 was to bring to a close a decade of progress and prosperity. Exchange of journals among sustaining members

40 Central States Speech Association Conference 1969 (Official Program published for the 1969 Conference of the CSSA) Historical Files of the CSSA.

41 Central States Speech Association, Annual Business Meeting, Meeting of 3:10 P.M., 18 April 1969, Historical Files of the CSSA. It should be pointed out that the membership figures stated above and at other places in this paper can and do fluctuate monthly if not daily. They should not be taken as the exact number for a large span of time. They represent only one point in time and should be viewed as such.

42 Ibid., p. 2.
of the CSSA and the Western Speech Association was finally approved, contingent upon a one-year trial period. The Eastern Speech Association had earlier expressed interest in exchanging journals, and it was agreed that complimentary copies should be exchanged among the officers and editors for the coming year following which additional negotiations would be undertaken. A sign of the times, increasing cost, was evidenced by the increase of $400 granted the Executive Secretary for secretarial assistance. This increase was appropriate and necessary, for the administrative duties of that office were becoming staggering. In light of the circumstances, the increase was nominal when one considered the effort required to administer an Association with total assets of $21,882.43 and a membership approaching 1700. With these somewhat astounding figures to contemplate, it could be concluded that this was a pleasant way to close the decade of the 60's. The past ten years had been kind to the Association. It had witnessed increasing membership and a rapidly growing treasury. The prospects for the future were better than they had ever been.

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43 Central States Speech Association, Minutes of the Executive Committee, Meeting of 9:30 P.M., 29 December 1969, Historical Files of the CSSA.

44 Central States Speech Association, Financial Statement, April 15, 1969 to December 11, 1969, Historical Files of the CSSA.
CHAPTER VI

THE 70's AND BEYOND

The First Four Years

There was no evident demarcation line separating the end of the 1960's and the beginning of the 1970's. As the years of the 60's passed, each was practically the mirror image of its predecessor. The decade had been successful in most respects with no crises to punctuate a bland but progressive ten years. There was no indication that the succeeding years would hold any less promise or that the Association would stray from the familiar road it had traveled for so many years. President Wilmer A. Linkugel of the University of Kansas presided over the 1970 Conference in Chicago as it continued in the progressive mold of past years. Attendance pushed the six hundred mark, reinforcing the notion that Chicago was consistently the best conference city for the Association. The large total attendance was gratifying in itself, but the attendance at the sectional meetings spoke to the expert planning and applicability of the overall program. "Innovative Ideas in Persuasion," chaired by Professor W. Scott Nobles of Macalester College, was by far the
largest draw with attendance standing at one hundred seventeen. Close behind were programs titled "Rhetoric and/or Communication: One World or Two?" and "The Rhetorical Criticism of Social Movements."

Several items of general interest were presented to the assembled members at the annual business meeting. The status of the Association was given by Executive Secretary Kenneth E. Anderson, who revealed that the finances of the organization were comfortably in the black with a balance of $18,713.87 as of 31 March. Membership in the Association stood at 1,555, including 316 library subscribers. Of particular interest to the sustaining members was the news that the exchange of journals with the Western States Speech Association was a reality. In the near future they could also look forward to receiving copies of the Southern and Western Speech journals. President Linkugel gave a brief report in which he reaffirmed the Association's plan to extend greater service to its members and to the profession as a whole by increased service to, and ties with, the various state asso-

1Central States Speech Association Conference 1970 (Official program of the 1970 Conference of the CSSA) Historical Files of the CSSA.


3Ibid.
ciations. He stated that the Association would continue to work toward fulfilling these plans. The highlight of the meeting came with the presentation of awards to the outstanding young teachers for the year. Presenting the awards was Dr. Bernard Brommel, Chairman of the Committee on Awards to Young Teachers.

True to President Linkugel's pledge to attain closer ties within the profession and with state association, $250 was approved as "seed money" to be allocated to Professor Ernest Bormann as agent for the Advisory Committee. This was to be used to start projects and to develop workshops or other programs of value to state associations. Hopefully, this initiative would begin building closer relationships between the CSSA and junior colleges and high schools. The individuals in these institutions felt in many ways left out since they were often unable to obtain funds and/or release time to attend conventions. This nominal beginning might help eliminate some of these problems and build closer ties with the CSSA.

The question of revision of the Constitution had been a topic of discussion at several meetings during the conference

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4 Ibid., p. 131.

and was thoroughly considered during the last Executive Committee meeting on 11 April. Dr. Robert Gilmore was charged with the responsibility to gather information and comment from the members, and present a preliminary recommendation on constitutional revision to the Executive Committee, which would be meeting at the December 1970 Speech Communication Association Convention in New Orleans.\(^6\)

The intervening months between the April conference and the December meeting of the Executive Committee had brought both some good and some bad news. The good news was that membership had reached 1661. The bad news was that the Association was running slightly in the red for the year. Executive Secretary Ken Anderson emphasized that cash and savings reserves were ample to see the organization through this period and into another deficit year if necessary. He based his statement on the assumption that fees would not be changed until the new constitution was adopted. Contributing to the red entries in the financial records were rising postal rates, the cost of the journal exchange program with the other regional associations, and relentless inflation.\(^7\) Two factors could help reverse this trend:

\(^6\)Ibid.

\(^7\)Central States Speech Association, Executive Committee Meeting, Meeting of 9:44 P.M., 28 December 1970, Historical Files of the CSSA.
first, a sizeable attendance at the April 1971 conference in Cleveland, and secondly, the adoption of the new constitution which contained an increase in fees within its provisions. President Gilmore helped bolster the campaign to foster attendance at Cleveland by giving the members a sneak program preview in his editorial in the Winter 1970 issue of the CSSJ. If this preview was any indication of things to come, the Cleveland conference would certainly be one to look forward to.

Cleveland 1971 was indeed a noteworthy conference. Professor Ernest Bormann, as President-Elect, was responsible for the program assembled for the conference. The keynote address at the opening session was delivered by Dr. William S. Howell of the University of Minnesota, President of the Speech Communication Association. Complementing his address, as in previous years, was the presentation of awards to the Outstanding Young Teachers. A significant accomplishment directed toward better relations between the CSSA and state associations was initiated through the "Workshop for Officers of State Speech Associations" sponsored by the CSSA Advisory

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9Central States Speech Association Conference 1971 (Official program of the 1971 Conference of the CSSA), p. 23, Historical Files of the CSSA.
Committee and chaired by Professor Bernard J. Brommel of the University of North Dakota. Informative briefings were presented in several areas of particular concern to state organizations: "Editing the State Journal" was presented by George W. Ziegelmueller of Wayne State University; Sharon A. Ratliffe from Western Michigan University presented "Building State Memberships"; Hazel L. Heiman of the University of North Dakota spoke on "Services of the CSSA to State Organizations"; "Planning State Convention Programs" was the topic of Donald R. Marine of Illinois Central College; and Mary M. Roberts from Kansas State College in Pittsburg, Kansas, addressed "Projects for State Organizations."  

Several matters of significance surfaced during the business meeting. Executive Secretary Ken Anderson reported to the session that membership in the Association had reached an all-time high of 1,732 as of 13 April 1971. Furthermore, negotiations with the Eastern States Speech Association had been completed, and an exchange of journals among sustaining members was underway. By this action all the regional associations were exchanging their publications among their sustaining members. Unfortunately, the Association's financial picture did not reflect the same encouraging news. Although cash reserves remained adequate, expenditure's for the year

\[\text{Ibid., p. 31.}\]
were $2000 in the red. The reasons were several: no changes in dues structure in four years, continuing inflation, publication of a Directory of Membership, and increasing postal rates. As a result of the deficit, an amendment to the constitution was proposed which would increase the dues for sustaining members from ten to fifteen dollars. The amendment would be presented to the membership by mail ballot during May. The financial status of the Association was reviewed extensively during the Executive Committee session. It was revealed by the Executive Secretary that the journal exchange program with the Western Speech Association was costing the CSSA approximately $1000 cash in addition to the cost of printing and mailing journals to some three hundred plus members of Western Speech. The cash subsidy was necessitated by the fact that CSSA had roughly three times more sustaining members than did the Western Speech Communication Association. To establish a ceiling on future expenditures of this type, he indicated that a $650 maximum cash liability had been agreed upon in regards to the Eastern Speech journal exchanges. With this great outflow of financial resources, the Association had to generate other sources of income. As an additional revenue producer the Committee agreed that the


12 Ibid., p. 136.
CSSA would charge for all reprinting of materials from its journal in any source which had an expectation of profit. The fee would be fifty dollars, with half being retained by the Association and half going to the author. It was noted that the author would be allowed free use of his own work, but he could not grant free use to others because the Association held the copyright. 13

The combination of an excellent program, attendance in the neighborhood of six hundred, and decisive action on matters of great importance to the Association and its members marked the 1971 Conference as a memorable one.

In the latter part of June 1971, Executive Secretary Ken Anderson reported to the Executive Committee that the new constitution had been adopted by a vote of six hundred to twenty. 14 The overwhelming approval gave the Association its first completely new constitution in over twenty years. It was certainly a very important moment in the history of the CSSA. 15 All the good news did not come in the first half


14 Ken Anderson to Executive Committee, 29 June 1971, Historical Files of the CSSA.

15 The new constitution may be found in its entirety in 1971 CSSA Directory of Membership, p. 1-4, Historical Files of the CSSA.
of the year, however. In late December, at the meeting of the Executive Committee in San Francisco, the financial report showed that the Association, after being in some difficulty at the time of the April conference, actually finished in the black by six hundred dollars. It was noted, though, that expenses were significantly ahead of those of the previous years and revenues were lagging behind. Topping the financial news were the membership figures which indicated a membership of 1763, an increase of 102 over 1970. Library memberships were also at an all-time high at 375.16 As always, however, the bad had to be taken with the good. The bad in this instance was the inevitable rise in costs. Secretarial support for the Editor and the Executive Secretary was going to have to be provided by the Association since the home schools of these officials could no longer provide that kind of support. To help with this problem the Committee authorized a maximum of $2000 per year for secretarial expenses for the Office of Executive Secretary and the Editor of the Journal.17 With this action the Committee closed the pages on a very progressive year for the CSSA.

Professor Theodore Clevenger, Jr., of Florida State


17Ibid.
University and President of the Speech Communication Association, was the Keynote speaker at the general session kicking off the April 1972 conference in Chicago.\textsuperscript{18} He was one of many notable scholars who would appear as part of the program prepared for the members attending the conference. Professor Halbert E. Gulley, of Northern Illinois University, chaired a topical program entitled "The Current Job Pinch: Enhancing Your Employability." Providing the program content were Dr. Robert N. Hall, Director, Placement Bureau, Speech Communication Association; Dr. Robert H. Gourley, Associate Director, Placement Bureau Northern Illinois University; and Dr. Robert Haakenson, Associate Director of Public Relations, Smith, Kline and French Labs., Philadelphia. Each gentleman dealt with a different area of employment--Dr. Hall with college and universities, Dr. Gourley with secondary and elementary schools, and Dr. Haakenson with business, industry, and the media.\textsuperscript{19}

Notwithstanding the excellence of the program, business matters were also a demanding part of the conference. After long years of need, and repeated recommendations from Executive Secretary Kenneth Anderson, the Executive Committee agreed to establish an ad hoc finance committee consisting

\textsuperscript{18} Central States Speech Association Conference 1972 (Official program for the 1972 Conference of the CSSA), p. 25, Historical Files of the CSSA.

\textsuperscript{19} Ibid., p. 31.
of the immediate past president, a committeeman-at-large, the vice-president, and the executive secretary as an ex officio member. The Committee would be responsible to develop budgets and also to undertake long-range program planning on behalf of the Association. An organization with assets totaling nearly twenty-five thousand dollars, yearly cash flow in excess of twenty-four thousand dollars, and a membership approaching two thousand made this committee long overdue. Important appointments were also made to the Legislative Council of the Speech Communication Association. Appointed were Dr. David Berg, the incoming Executive Secretary, for a three-year term; Mr. Robert Heimerl for a three-year term as a high school representative; Mr. Roy Berks as a representative for two-year colleges, with Dr. David Fredericks as his alternate; Dr. Kenneth Anderson would continue to complete the one year remaining on his term. Discussion was launched on the subject of soliciting a new Editor for the Journal. Dr. Gibson would be stepping down at the end of 1973; therefore, a committee consisting of Dr. Gibson,

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20 "Minutes, Executive Committee Meeting, April 8, 1972," *The Central States Speech Journal* 23 (Summer 1972): 139.

21 Central States Speech Association, Report on Fiscal Year 1971-1972, Historical Files of the CSSA.

22 Ibid., "Minutes April 8, 1972."
Dr. Mary Roberts, and Dr. Ernest Bormann were appointed to search for a replacement.\textsuperscript{23} It had been noted earlier during the business meeting that Dr. David Berg of the University of Kansas would be assuming the duties of Executive Secretary on 1 September 1973.\textsuperscript{24} Even before assuming his office, Dr. Berg was at work inquiring into the possibility of computerizing the membership list. The Executive Committee noted that there were ample resources in the treasury to support such an adventure, and expenditures were authorized as needed.\textsuperscript{25} This project would be a great time saver and work reducer for the Executive Secretary should it become finalized. The project was another in a long line of progressive ideas which enabled the CSSA to maintain its status as the largest and most influential of the regional organizations. As the conference ended, one could only describe its characteristics as progressive, prosperous, and productive. Much of the year remained to reinforce these characteristics, and if the 1972 Conference was any indication, they would be amplified many times by years end.

As expected, by December considerable progress had

\textsuperscript{23}Ibid.

\textsuperscript{24}"Annual Business Meeting, April 7, 1972," The Central States Speech Journal 23 (Summer 1972): 137.

\textsuperscript{25}Ibid. "Minutes April 8, 1972."
been made in many areas. During the intervening months since the April Conference, a revised agreement had been worked out for the journal exchange, and a combined directory of membership was planned with the Speech Communication Association and the three other regional associations. Reflecting the year's progress, Executive Secretary David Berg reported the Association membership stood at 1959, an increase of 171 over the previous year. It was also indicated that the Speakers' Bureau, in its third year, was being utilized more frequently. The Speakers' Bureau had been established three years earlier to provide speakers to state associations for their annual or biennial meetings in a continuing effort at cooperation and assistance between the CSSA and the state organizations. Ending the year on a charitable note, the Executive Committee authorized thirty dollars to rent a bus for a tour of the well-known Guthrie Theater during the Minneapolis Conference. The stage was set for April 1973.

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27 Ibid.


29 Ibid. "Executive Committee Meeting, December 26, 1972."
respects from previous conferences. For the first time since the December 57-58 conference, this one was three days in length. It also contained changes in format and scheduling which produced an unhurried, and pleasurable experience. A "Swap Shop of Lesson Plans" with Marjorie McGregor as moderator was a new innovation on the conference scene. The idea was to provide a forum for the exchange for teachers of lesson ideas from a variety of interest areas. Included among those areas were Interpersonal Communication, Public Address, Group Discussion, Interpretation, and Acting. As a response to the increasing presence of women in the speech profession "Feminism, Sex Roles, and Communication: "The Hard Facts" with Julie R. Andrzejewski, St. Cloud State College as Chairperson, was offered to provide clarifying, informative, and undistorted facts relative to this relevant topic.31

During the business sessions several items of vital business were attended to. Professor Bormann, Chairman of the committee to select a new journal editor, reported a list of nominees. After a review and discussion by the Executive Committee, the list was pared to three names.32

30 Central States Speech Association Conference 1973 (Official program of the 1973 Conference of the CSSA) p. 32, Historical Files of the CSSA.

31 Ibid., p. 33.

32 Central States Speech Association, Executive Committee Meeting, Meeting of 3:00 P.M., 5 April 1973, Historical Files of the CSSA.
vote of the Executive Committee taken later in the year, Dr. Donovan J. Ochs of the University of Iowa was selected as the Editor-Designate replacing Dr. James Gibson. Dr. Ochs would become the Editor beginning with the Spring 1974 issue.33 The new Chairperson of the Advisory Committee, Dr. Sharon Ratliffe, of Western Michigan University, was introduced to the Executive Committee by the outgoing Chairman, Dr. Bernard Brommel.34 The Advisory Committee had become a vital force in the structure of the CSSA since the adoption of the new constitution in 1971. Under the new plan, the Chairman would serve a three-year term and also be a member of the Executive Committee. These changes introduced continuity to the Advisory Committee for the first time and provided the structure necessary to insure that the committee would become a useful and productive asset to the Association.35

As the Minneapolis Conference drew to a close, the members were treated to a special general session on Saturday morning, 7 April. They were to hear Dr. Marvin L. Esch, 

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34Ibid.
35Robert K. Gilmore to Patty E. Brown, 28 December 1973, Historical Files of the CSSA.
Congressman for Michigan's 2nd District, Ann Arbor, Michigan, deliver an address entitled "Perspective from Washington on Education in an Area of Accountability." Congressman Esch, former professor of speech at Wayne State University and active member of the CSSA, was presently serving as a member of the Education and Labor Committee and three major Subcommittees through which all major education legislation must pass. This background made his speech especially credible for his audience of educators.

At the conclusion of the conference, attention was turned toward future events and the 1974 Conference. In November, Executive Secretary David Berg provided the year-end financial and membership statistics that reflected a slight down turn in both. This was to be expected because of rising postal rates, printing cost, and inflation. Assets of the Association stood at $20,220.37 in November, 1973, down $3,000 from 1972. Membership stood at 1,812, including 440 library subscriptions which was a new high in that category. More than three hundred individuals had not renewed their memberships during the year; however, emphasis was being directed toward this problem and, hopefully, the situation would be rectified in the upcoming year. Nineteen

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36 Central States Speech Association, Membership Report, 1 November 1973, Historical Files of the CSSA.
seventy-three had been another plentiful and progressive
year. The membership could be proud of their accomplishments
and could look forward to the future knowing that the pros-
pects for continued success was indeed very bright.

And Beyond

What lies ahead? No one knows with certainty. How-
ever, there are some indications from the Executive, Advisory,
and Business meetings of previous months which foretell some
probable future events; but that ends the extent of one’s
ability to see into the future. Everyone, of course, is
looking forward to the 1974 Conference at the Marc Plaza in
Milwaukee, Wisconsin on 4, 5 and 6 April. It will assuredly
present a beneficial program as past conferences have done.
The financial indicators assure a continued increase in the
treasury. And the organization’s leadership is an outstand-
ing group of scholar-leaders who are dedicated to the purpose,
progress, and prosperity of the Association. The establish-
ment of the ad hoc committee for budget and future planning
matters was one of the most important and far-reaching deci-
sions to take place within the Association in recent years.
If the Committee is able to accomplish its purpose, its
benefits will be of tremendous import to the organization.
Although these strides indicate a good prognosis, the CSSA
has reached that point in its forty-two year history where
it appears a break with the past should be made. As mentioned previously, after the indebtedness debacle of the early 50's, the Association settled onto a road of progress and prosperity on which it has continued until today. True, and easier-to-travel road, but nonetheless the same road, easily described as: (1) holding an annual conference, and (2) publishing a quarterly journal. An organization with membership exceeding two thousand and assets approaching or exceeding twenty thousand dollars would seem to indicate that the time, place, and assets are available for the Association, as powerful, prestigious, and influential as it is, to venture onto some major side roads which could benefit the membership as well as the Association itself. Some relevant suggestions have been advanced which should be considered for future progress and expansion of the CSSA. These suggestions include: (1) convening more than one meeting a year, and (2) establishing more forms of recognition for individuals in addition to the Outstanding Young Teacher Award presented only to teachers with five or fewer years' experience. Recognition of more experienced Associate and full Professors would provide one means of fulfilling an institution's desire to have its teachers demonstrate their teaching abilities.\(^\text{37}\)

\(^{37}\)Oral History Interview with Professor Loren Reid, University of Missouri, 27 November 1973. Historical Files of the CSSA.
The Budget and Planning Committee meeting in Milwaukee in December 1973 discussed the possibility of the Association's sponsoring a series of research projects with emphasis being placed on surveys to describe the nature of communication education, employment, and personnel involved in the field from undergraduate school through graduate training and employment. 38

In these days of economic uncertainty, the Association might establish a CSSA scholarship for an award to a deserving young person who is pursuing an education in the field of speech. Philanthropy of this nature would vastly raise the prestige and influence of the Association in the eyes of the scholarly profession of speech. These suggestions just touch the surface of what could be done. The time has arrived that new ideas be considered and adopted, thereby providing the Association with new horizons in service and leadership that have consistently been its trademarks.

38Dr. David Berg, interview of 14 March 1974, University of Kansas.
CHAPTER VII

THE FINALE

Accolades

Many changes have taken place since that idea to organize the Central States Speech Association was generated in the early 30's, since the record-breaking attendance at the 1948 conference, since the near financial ruin of the early 50's, and since the recovery and progress of the late 50's and 60's. Of course the speech profession has broadened considerably during these years with a resultant increase in speech teachers. But the principal credit belongs to the officers of the Association who have given willingly and completely of their time in order to build the Association into what it is today. First, a salute is due the Presidents who appoint the committees, preside at meetings, and oversee the entire organization during their year's tenure. Secondly, a salute goes to all the Presidents-elect, each of whom has labored many long hours to produce the programs for the annual conferences and to do all those small, hardly-noticed things which make a program run smoothly. A third salute should be given to the Executive Secretaries whose direction of the Association's business affairs has kept the machinery running
smoothly all these years. Theirs is a particularly difficult and demanding position, for it has evolved over the years into one which requires almost daily attention. Last, a proud salute should go to the Editor and Associate Editors of the Journal. Their devotion has produced a scholarly publication which is highly respected among its rivals and the speech community.¹

Various signs of health and strength are usually noted when looking at an organization. The growth in membership, increasing revenues, conference attendance, and services being performed for the members are such signs. Often one forgets the work of patient, plodding committee members who devote themselves to the basic and serious examination of ideas and practices. These committees, too, are a sign of good health. The Conference Evaluation Committee, by evaluating each year's conference and recommending improvements for the next, provides a valuable contribution to the success of the yearly meeting. The Awards to Young Teachers Committee selects the teachers that will receive this award each year. The Nominating Committee diligently selects the outstanding group of

¹The duties of the various officers mentioned have changed over the years. The current duties of each may be found in "Central States Speech Association Constitution and By-Laws (adopted June 1971)," 1971 CSSA Directory of Membership, pp. 3-4.
persons from which the membership will select its future leaders. The Advisory Committee provides a wide range of experience and expertise to complement the work of the Executive Committee. Its contributions have become indispensable to the smooth functioning of the Association. The concluding recognition belongs to those unsung heroes of the conferences, the Committee on Local Arrangements. These absolutely devoted people perform the one thousand and one nitty, gritty details that must be accomplished to insure the smooth functioning of an annual conference. An organization without dedicated people in committee work withers and dies. Fortunately, the CSSA possesses a strong, healthy, and vibrant committee system which has contributed substantially to its growth and prosperity.

It would be an oversight not to mention the state speech associations within the CSSA. They are at the grass roots of the speech community. They are the ones that confront the everyday problems of the profession. Their counsel and advice is invaluable in developing programs at the regional level that are focused toward state needs in solving their problems. Great strides have been made at the state level in recent years. All states now publish a journal or newsletter. Six states publish more than one issue of their journal, and eight publish a newsletter. All have their own
autonomous speech associations. Six maintain a limited affiliation with their state education association and hold at least one meeting in conjunction with their state's annual teachers' convention. These strengths reflected at the state level can only bolster the CSSA in its activities. Without this broad support, the Association would be far removed from those it is trying to serve. As a result of having it, the services provided better meet the needs of the membership and in so doing, increase the strength and appeal of the organization.

Of course the greatest sign of health and strength within an organization lies not within the leadership, or the committees, or the state associations, but in the plain, ordinary members who attend meetings when they have the funds and time available. They read the journals and reports when they have the time. It is they who select for use the ideas, techniques, and suggestions encountered at the conferences or in the publications. They are the ones who decide what new techniques, approaches, and emphasis they shall apply in their particular situation. It is they who determine the intellectual menu of those they teach. And in the end it is they who determine the course which their organization has

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taken and is to take. It is they who have enabled this history to be written.

As the Central States Speech Association proceeds into the future, it may be supremely confident of success. The grounds for this confidence? The learning, the skill, the dedication of its individual members. As they determined its history, so shall they determine its future.

Recommendations

The purpose of this entire project was to transcribe the available documentary evidence into a coherent history of the Central States Speech Association. It would be negligent, therefore, not to provide some recommendations concerning the extension of the project into the future.

The Association should establish a position of Archivist/Historian as a non-voting member of both the Executive and Advisory Committees. This arrangement would allow for first hand knowledge of events having historical significance and facilitate their accurate transcription. This position should NOT be reduced to an additional duty for the Executive Secretary who is already burdened with other matters of great importance. The dual title of the position implies dual duties. First, as Archivist, the individual's responsibility would be first to gather those documents deemed to be historically significant, and then to catalog, file, and maintain
the documents as the Historical Files of the Association. Records that should be retained should include as a minimum yearly financial statements; annual conference pamphlets; Executive Committee, Advisory Committee, and General Business Meeting Minutes; conference attendance and membership statistics; report of the Editor of the Journal; and any other records deemed appropriate. These records should be assembled and maintained separate from the working files of the Association as kept by the Executive Secretary. As Historian, the individual would, at the conclusion of the calendar year, prepare a historical account, in journal article length, of the past year's activities. This account should contain as a minimum (1) statistical information to include number of members, financial status, and conference attendance; (2) annual conference highlights; and (3) significant business transactions of interest to the Association and its membership. Upon completion, the yearly historical account should be published in the Spring or Summer editions of the CSSJ for all to read and enjoy.

Consideration should also be given the possibility of tape-recording some, if not all, of the annual conference. If the recording of all the conference is considered too ambitious, then as a minimum the general session, business meetings, key addresses, and selected programs of particular
interest should be recorded. The establishment of such an oral history file containing these recordings would be an innovative accomplishment which would not only benefit the Association's historical archives, but would provide those not attending the opportunity to secure the tapes and listen to the proceedings should they so desire.

Should these recommendations be adopted, this paper would become not a historical ending but a historical beginning.
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1Arrangement is chronological by date. All categories are so arranged.


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Brommel, Bernard J. "CSSA Advisory Committee: Grass Roots to the Board." The Central States Speech Journal 23 (Summer 1972): 3.


PAMPHLETS

The 1937 Conference of the Central States Speech Association. May 7 and 8, 1937.

The 1938 Conference of the Central States Speech Association. April 1 and 2, 1937.

The 1939 Conference of the Central States Speech Association. April 14 and 15, 1939.
The 1940 Conference of the Central States Speech Association.  
April 18, 19 and 20, 1940.

The 1941 Conference of the Central States Speech Association.  
April 17, 18 and 19, 1941.

The 1942 Conference of the Central States Speech Association.  
April 16, 17 and 18, 1942.

Program for the First Post-War Conference of the Central States Speech Association.  
April 18 and 19, 1947.

1951 Conference CSSA, AETA, WSCA.  
April 20 and 21, 1951.

Central States Speech Association Conference 1952.  
April 17, 18 and 19.

Central States Speech Association Conference 1954.  
April 2 and 3, 1954.

Central States Speech Association Conference 1955.  
April 1 and 2, 1955.

Central States Speech Association Conference 1960.  
April 8 and 9, 1960.

Central States Speech Association Conference 1964.  
April 10 and 11, 1964.

Central States Speech Association Conference 1965.  
April 9 and 10, 1965.

Central States Speech Association Conference 1966.  
April 15 and 16, 1966.

Central States Speech Association Conference 1967.  
April 14 and 15, 1967.

Central States Speech Association Conference 1969.  
April 18 and 19, 1969.

Central States Speech Association Conference 1970.  
April 10 and 11, 1970.

Central States Speech Association Conference 1971.  
April 16 and 17, 1971.
Central States Speech Association Conference 1972. April 7 and 8, 1972.


LETTERS

Professor Loren Reid to Professor Wesley Wiksell. 7 February 1938.


James H. McBurney to Dr. Wayne Thompson. 13 December 1946.

Wayne N. Thompson to D. W. Morris. 27 January 1947.

Wayne N. Thompson to D. W. Morris. 3 March 1947.


Lionel Crocker to Martin J. Holcomb. 11 June 1952.

Martin J. Holcomb to J. Garber Drushal. 16 January 1953.

Lionel Crocker to Martin Holcomb. 21 March 1953.

J. Garber Drushal to Wayne N. Thompson. 1 August 1953.

Wayne N. Thompson to John Dietrich. 15 October 1953.

King Broadrick to Wayne Thompson. 14 February 1954.

Wilber E. Moore to Charles Balcer. 16 April 1956.

Richard P. Degnam to H. L. Ewbank. 22 May 1959.

Merrill T. Baker to Executive Committee CSSA. 1 December 1962.

Wayne N. Thompson to Raymond Smith. 3 May 1963.

Paul H. Boase to Executive Committee CSSA. 16 December 1965.
Larry D. Clark to Executive Committee CSSA. 22 December 1966.

Ken Anderson to Executive Committee. 29 June 1971.

Wayne N. Thompson to Patty E. Brown. 4 October 1973.


PROCEEDINGS (Unpublished)

Central States Speech Association. Meeting of the Executive Committee. Meeting of 8:30 A.M., 16 April 1942.

Central States Speech Association. Meeting of the Executive Committee. Meeting of 4:30 P.M., 16 April 1942.

Central States Speech Association. Minutes of the Meeting of the Executive Committee. Meeting of 6:00 P.M., 29 December 1942.


Central States Speech Association. Meeting of Executive and Advisory Council. Meeting of 8:00 P.M., 17 April 1947.


Central States Speech Association. Joint Meeting of the Executive Committee and Advisory Committee. Meeting of 8:00 P.M., 1 April 1948.

Central States Speech Association. Executive Committee of CSSA (1948). Meeting of 4:00 P.M., 3 April 1948.
Central States Speech Association. Minutes (27 April 1949). Meeting of 8:00 P.M., 27 April 1949.


Central States Speech Association. Minutes of the Meeting of the Advisory Council. Meeting of 8:00 A.M., 19 April 1952.

Central States Speech Association. Minutes of Central States Speech Association Executive Committee Meeting. Meeting of 8:00 A.M., 30 December 1952.

Central States Speech Association. Minutes of the Advisory Council. Meeting of 8:00 P.M., 16 April 1953.

Central States Speech Association. Minutes of the Executive Committee. Meeting of 8:00 A.M., 18 April 1953.

Central States Speech Association. Meeting of the Executive and Advisory Committee, CSSA. Meeting of 7:00 P.M., 28 December 1956.


Central States Speech Association. Meeting of the Executive Committee. Meeting of 8:30 P.M., 13 April 1967.


Central States Speech Association. Executive Committee Meeting. Meeting of 3:00 P.M., 5 April 1973.

INTERVIEW


MISCELLANEOUS (Unpublished)

Statement of Receipt by Dr. Wayne N. Thompson. 21 October 1946.


Bill from H. M. Henry - Printer, Wooster, Ohio, 24 June 1952 to Central States Speech Association.

Central States Speech Association. Financial Position of the CSSA on December 2, 1953.


APPENDIX A

Letter of Request and Questionnaire
October 23, 1973

Major Patty E. Brown
954 Jana Drive
Lawrence, Kansas, 66044

The purpose of this letter is two-fold. First to introduce myself and secondly to request your assistance in providing me with information with which to reconstruct and subsequently write the history of the Central States Speech Association (CSSA).

First let me introduce myself. I am Patty E. Brown, a Major in the United States Army and a graduate student in the Department of Speech and Drama, Speech Communication and Human Relations Division, at the University of Kansas.

At the suggestion of Dr. David Berg, Executive Secretary of the CSSA, I elected to research and write the history of the CSSA to fulfill the thesis requirement for a Master of Arts in Speech Communication and Human Relations. Thus the primary purpose of this letter is to request your assistance in obtaining necessary information to reconstruct the history of the CSSA.

My preliminary research has indicated that you were a key individual responsible for the inception and growth of the CSSA. As such, I feel that your comments are particularly vital to my project. If you are amenable, I would like to forward to you a magnetic tape upon which to record whatever responses you feel are necessary and fitting. Enclosed you will find a questionnaire which provides the general slant of the information needed. The early years (Dec 1930-1938) are particularly sparse in historical literature and information. Any and all information regarding this period is welcomed.

Because of your interest and dedication to the CSSA, I feel your comments are of critical importance. Should this request be impossible to fulfill, please let me know what arrangements you consider more desirable.
In closing, I want to thank you for your consideration of this request. Should you have any questions, my address is listed above and my telephone number is Area Code 913-841-4376.

Respectfully,

Patty E. Brown
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND QUESTIONNAIRE

for the

CENTRAL STATES SPEECH ASSOCIATION

Whose brainchild was the CSSA?

What were the circumstances surrounding the formation of the CSSA? What caused its formation?

Do you have any knowledge and/or information of any description regarding:

(1) Committee formed in December 1930, at the National Convention, headed by E. C. Mabrie, which was to study regional speech associations and eventually lead to the formation of the CSSA?

(2) The establishment of the Federation of CSSA on 27 December 1931?

(3) The CSSA's first meeting held on 3 and 4 March 1933 at Iowa City, Iowa?

(4) Annual meeting 27-28 April 1934 at Northwestern University?

(5) Annual meetings for 1935, 1936 and 1938.

Who were the Charter members? Name, numbers, institution with which affiliated.

Who were the members of the initial governing body?

Was there a constitution prior to May 1937? If so, is there a copy? Where is it located? Who drew it up?

Does the CSSA have a Charter of any description? If so, where is the original?

Was there a convention held in 1938? If so, where, and are there any records?

Was the CSSA completely inactive from 1943 to 1945? If not, what if anything transpired during these years? Who was custodian of the records? Who took the initiative to reestablish the organization?
Is there a copy of the constitution which was approved in May 1937? If so—where is it?

Was the November 1941 edition of the Journal the first time it was published?

What or who authorized the publication of the Journal in the early 40's?

Why is Chicago the most popular city for the CSSA conventions?

Do you possess or have knowledge of any historical records regarding the CSSA which would provide useful information for this thesis? Particularly for the years prior to 1947; also 1951.

Information and records for the period prior to May 1937 is completely void. Any information on this period will be beneficial.

Please feel free to make additional comments of any nature, which would be helpful in the writing of the history of the CSSA. Personal experiences which would lend a more personable flavor to the history would be particularly welcome.

Suggestions as to other individuals to contact would be welcome.
APPENDIX B

Letter of Request
October 23, 1973

Major Patty E. Brown
954 Jana Drive
Lawrence, Kansas, 66044

The purpose of this letter is two-fold. First to introduce myself and secondly to request your assistance in providing me with information with which to reconstruct and subsequently write the history of the Central States Speech Association (CSSA).

First let me introduce myself. I am Patty E. Brown, a Major in the United States Army and a graduate student in the Department of Speech and Drama, Speech Communication and Human Relations Division, at the University of Kansas.

At the suggestion of Dr. David Berg, Executive Secretary of the CSSA, I elected to research and write the history of the CSSA to fulfill the thesis requirement for a Master of Arts in Speech Communication and Human Relations. Thus the primary purpose of this letter is to solicit your assistance in providing personal input toward this endeavor.

It would be beneficial to this project if you would provide what you considered the major highlights of your tenure as Executive Secretary of the CSSA and any personal reminiscences which would provide a personal flavor to the history of the Association.

Additionally any comments regarding improvements which might be considered for the Association’s betterment are welcomed.

In closing, I want to thank you for your consideration of this request. Should you have any questions, my address is listed above and my telephone number is Area Code 913-841-4376.

Respectfully,

Patty E. Brown
APPENDIX C

Deed of Gift Agreement for Oral History Interview
ORAL HISTORY DEED OF GIFT AGREEMENT

CENTRAL STATES SPEECH ASSOCIATION

I, __________________ , of ________, own and desire to give to the Central States Speech Association the following described property which was transferred to the Central States Speech Association on _____, 19___, and which consists of _____ hours of tape time contained on _____ reels of recorded tape.

Description of Property:
Recording tape resulting from _____ oral history interview sessions conducted on __________ at __________ as part of the Central States Speech Association's oral history interview on

Property Rights: Now therefore I convey and transfer to the Central States Speech Association the above described property irrevocable and subject to no conditions or restrictions whatsoever, except as may be related to access.

Literary Rights: I hereby dedicate such literary rights to the Central States Speech Association as I may possess in these tape recordings and in any other research materials in the custody of the Central States Speech Association.

Access: The tape recordings (and verbatim or respondent edited transcripts) shall be available for research to qualified scholars accredited by the Central States Speech Association commencing __________, 19 ___.

Duplication: At the authority of the Central States Speech Association additional tapes and transcripts may be duplicated from the originals for the purpose of interlibrary loan to scholars and for reference deposit at other research centers. All Duplicate copies will be subject to the identical terms promulgated in this agreement.

In full accord with the provisions of this Deed of Gift, I hereunto set my hand,

Donor (Respondent) Date

The Central States Speech Association by its duly authorized agents, hereby accepts the above described gift.

Oral History Interviewer Date
APPENDIX D

Early Constitution of the CSSA Circa 1938
CONSTITUTION

Central States Speech Association
(Adopted May 8, 1937)
(Revised April 1, 1938)

Preamble

The Central States Speech Association should not attempt to compete in any sense with the National Association of Teachers of Speech. The Central States Speech Association should not attempt to usurp the duties of the several states' organizations. The primary function of the Central States Speech Association should be the representation of the profession of the teaching of speech in the Central States Area.

Article I: Name

The name of the organization shall be The Central States Speech Association.

Article II: Purpose

It is the purpose of the Association to represent the teachers of speech in the Central States area. The area of the Central States Speech Association shall include the following states: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

Article III: Membership

Membership may be held by any person in the Central States Speech Association area who pays the required annual membership fee.

Article IV: Officers

1. The officers of the Association shall be a president, a vice-president, and an executive secretary.

2. The president shall be elected annually in the manner hereinafter provided. It shall be the duty of the President to preside over all meetings of the Association, to represent the Association officially, and to promote the best interests of the Association.

3. The vice-president shall serve in the place of the president whenever the president shall be unable to serve.
4. The executive secretary shall be elected for a term of three years in the manner hereinafter provided. It shall be the duty of the executive secretary to keep the minutes of all the meetings, to make a proper accounting of the finances annually, and to have general charge of the business of the Association.

5. The president, the vice-president, the two immediate past presidents, and the executive secretary shall constitute the executive committee of the Association.

6. Officers shall take office immediately after the spring conference.

Article V: Advisory Committee

The president or another representative designated by each of the state speech associations in the Central States area shall constitute the advisory committee of the Central States Speech Association.

Article VI: Nominations and Elections

1. On or before January 15 of each year the executive committee shall nominate members of the Association to fill impending vacancies.

2. Within ten days after nominations have been made, the executive secretary shall mail a ballot to every member of the Association in good standing. Each ballot shall include, in addition to the names of the nominees, a blank for the writing in of the name of any member of the Association. The ballots shall be returned within twenty days. On the twentieth day after the mailing of the ballots the executive secretary shall appoint a committee of tellers to open and count the ballots and shall immediately make a suitable public announcement of the result. All ballots shall be filed for record until the meeting of the Association next ensuing.

Article VII: Meetings

A meeting of the Central States Association shall be held annually at the time and place of the convention of the National Association of Teachers of speech. A second meeting shall be held each year, at a time and place to be selected by the executive and advisory committees. It is recommended that whenever feasible the committees select a place somewhat removed from the convention city that year of the national association.
Article VIII: Dues

1. Any person in the Central States area may become a member of the Central States Speech Association and the National Association of Teachers of Speech jointly by the payment of an annual fee of $3.50 to the Executive Secretary of the former association, or of the Central States Speech Association alone by the payment of an annual fee of $1.25. The joint fee for membership in the Central States Speech Association and sustaining membership in the National Association of Teachers of Speech shall be $11.00, payable to the secretary of the former association. The Executive Secretary may enter into negotiation with state associations for combination memberships in national, regional, and state associations; in such memberships the share of the Central States Speech Association shall be not less than $1.00.

2. The executive committee shall determine the amount of the annual conference fee.

3. No member in good standing shall be required to pay any conference fee which may be charged for any meeting of the Central States Speech Association.

Article IX: Funds

The executive secretary shall have full charge of the funds of the Association and shall give proper accounting therefor. An auditing committee shall be elected annually by the Central States Speech Association.

Article X: Amendments

Amendment to this constitution may be made at any time by a two-thirds vote of all the members of the Association in good standing who vote on any proposed amendment. Each member shall submit his vote by mail within twenty days after the receipt of the ballot. Amendments shall be submitted by the executive committee upon the request of ten members.
APPENDIX E

Officers of the CSSA: 1931 - 1974
OFFICERS OF THE CSSA 1931-1974

27 December 1931

CHAIRMAN OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL: Alan H. Monroe, Purdue University.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: C. R. Layton, Muskingum College (Ohio).

1932-1933

CHAIRMAN OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL: Alan H. Monroe, Purdue University.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: C. R. Layton, Muskingum College (Ohio).

1933-1934

PRESIDENT: Alan H. Monroe, Purdue University.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: C. R. Layton, Muskingum College (Ohio).

1934-1935

PRESIDENT: Harry G. Barnes, State University of Iowa.

1935-1936

PRESIDENT: Harry G. Barnes, State University of Iowa.

1936-1937

PRESIDENT: Harry G. Barnes, State University of Iowa.

1937-1938

PRESIDENT: C. R. Layton, Muskingum College (Ohio).
VICE-PRESIDENT: Carrie Rasmussen, Madison, Wisconsin Public Schools.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: Loren D. Reid, University of Missouri.

1938-1939

PRESIDENT: Franklin H. Knower, University of Minnesota.
VICE-PRESIDENT: Lena Foley, Shorewood High School.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: *Loren D. Reid, University of Missouri.
   *Resigned during the year replaced by Orville A. Hitchcock.

1939-1940

PRESIDENT: H. Clay Harshbarger, State University of Iowa.
VICE-PRESIDENT: Merel R. Parks, Detroit Public Schools.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: Orville A. Hitchcock, University of Akron.

1940-1941

PRESIDENT: Wilber E. Gilman, University of Missouri.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: Orville A. Hitchcock, University of Akron.

1941-1942

PRESIDENT: Charles Green, University of Oklahoma.
VICE-PRESIDENT: Genevieve Arnold, Austin, Minnesota.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: Orville A. Hitchcock, University of Akron.

1942-December 1946

PRESIDENT: James H. McBurney, Northwestern University.
VICE-PRESIDENT: Ota Thomas, State Normal University (Illinois).
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: *Orville A. Hitchcock, University of Akron.
   *Resigned December 1945 replaced by Wayne N. Thompson.

January to June 1947

PRESIDENT: 'D. W. Morris, Ohio State University.
VICE-PRESIDENT: Mary Blackburn, Community High School (Illinois).
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: Wayne N. Thompson, University of Missouri.

1947-1948

PRESIDENT: John W. Black, Kenyon College.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: William M. Sattler, University of Oklahoma.

1948-1949

PRESIDENT: Leroy T. Laase, University of Nebraska.
VICE-PRESIDENT: Darrel Gooch, Howe High School, Indianapolis.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: William M. Sattler, University of Oklahoma.
1949-1950

PRESIDENT: Paul Moore, Northwestern University.
VICE-PRESIDENT: John M. Martin, Dalewood High School, Dayton, Ohio.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: William M. Sattler, University of Michigan.
EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL: Lionel Crocker, Denison University.

1950-1951

PRESIDENT: William M. Sattler, University of Michigan.
VICE-PRESIDENT: John D. Davies, Kenosha High School.
PRESIDENT-ELECT: John W. Keltner, University of Oklahoma.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: J. Garber Drushal, College of Wooster.
EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL: Lionel Crocker, Denison University.

1951-1952

PRESIDENT: John W. Keltner, University of Oklahoma.
PRESIDENT-ELECT: Martin J. Holcomb, Augustana College.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: J. Garber Drushal, College of Wooster.
EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL: Paul Moore, Northwestern University.

1952-1953

PRESIDENT: Martin J. Holcomb, Augustana College.
VICE-PRESIDENT: Thelma A. Knudsen, South Bend, Indiana.
PRESIDENT-ELECT: John E. Dietrich, University of Wisconsin.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: J. Garber Drushal, College of Wooster.
EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL: Paul Moore, Northwestern University.

1953-1954

PRESIDENT: John E. Dietrich, University of Wisconsin.
VICE-PRESIDENT: Dorothy I. Summers, University of Oklahoma.
PRESIDENT-ELECT: Max Fuller, Grinnell College.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: Wayne N. Thompson, University of Illinois, Chicago.
JOURNAL EDITOR: Kim Giffin, University of Kansas.

1954-1955

PRESIDENT: Max Fuller, The Maytag Company, Newton, Iowa.
VICE-PRESIDENT: Marion Stuart, Champaign Senior High School, Champaign, Illinois.
PRESIDENT-ELECT: Charles L. Balcer, State Teachers College, St. Cloud, Minnesota.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: Wayne N. Thompson, University of Illinois, Chicago.
JOURNAL EDITOR: Kim Giffin, University of Kansas.

1955-1956

PRESIDENT: Charles Balcer, State Teachers College, St. Cloud, Minnesota.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: Wayne N. Thompson, University of Illinois, Chicago.
JOURNAL EDITOR: Kim Giffin, University of Kansas.

1956-1957

VICE-PRESIDENT: Gertrude Elliff, South High School, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
PRESIDENT-ELECT: Wayne N. Thompson, University of Illinois, Chicago.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: Halbert E. Gulley, University of Illinois.
JOURNAL EDITOR: Kim Giffin, University of Kansas.

1957-1958

PRESIDENT: Wayne N. Thompson, University of Illinois, Chicago.
VICE-PRESIDENT: Marie Hochmuth, University of Illinois.
PRESIDENT-ELECT: N. Edd Miller, University of Michigan.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: H. L. Ewbank, Jr., Purdue University.
JOURNAL EDITOR: Kim Giffin, University of Kansas.

1958-1959

PRESIDENT: N. Edd Miller, The University of Michigan.
VICE-PRESIDENT: John Wiley, University of Nebraska.
PRESIDENT-ELECT: Donald K. Smith, University of Minnesota.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: H. L. Ewbank, Jr., Purdue University.
JOURNAL EDITOR: Keith Brooks, The Ohio State University.

1959-1960

PRESIDENT: Donald K. Smith, University of Minnesota.
VICE-PRESIDENT: John J. Pruis, Western Michigan University.
PRESIDENT-ELECT: Charlotte G. Wells, University of Missouri.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: H. L. Ewbank, Jr., Purdue University.
JOURNAL EDITOR: Keith Brooks, The Ohio State University.

1960-1961

PRESIDENT: Charlotte G. Wells, University of Missouri.
PRESIDENT-ELECT: Henry L. Ewbank, Purdue University.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: Merrill T. Baker, State University of South Dakota.
JOURNAL EDITOR: Keith Brooks, Ohio State University.
JOURNAL EDITOR-ELECT: Robert S. Goyer, Purdue University.

1961-1962

PRESIDENT: H. L. Ewbank, Jr., Purdue University.
VICE-PRESIDENT: Raymond G. Smith, Indiana University.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: Merrill T. Baker, State University of South Dakota.
JOURNAL EDITOR: Robert S. Goyer, Purdue University.

1962-1963

PRESIDENT-ELECT: Raymond G. Smith, Indiana University.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: Merrill T. Baker, State University of South Dakota.
JOURNAL EDITOR: Robert S. Goyer, Purdue University.

1963-1964

PRESIDENT: Raymond G. Smith, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.
PRESIDENT-ELECT: Merrill T. Baker, State University of South Dakota, Vermillion, South Dakota.
VICE-PRESIDENT: Winston L. Brembeck, University of Wisconsin.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: Paul H. Boase, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.
JOURNAL EDITOR: Robert S. Goyer, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.
COMMITTEE-MEN-AT-LARGE: William M. Sattler, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. (Term expires 1965).
Lionel G. Crocker, Denison University, Granville, Ohio. (Term expires 1964).
1964-1965

PRESIDENT: Merrill T. Baker, University of South Dakota.
PRESIDENT-ELECT: Winston L. Brembeck, University of Wisconsin.
VICE-PRESIDENT: Orville A. Hitchcock, State University of Iowa.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: Paul H. Boase, Ohio University.
JOURNAL EDITOR: Robert P. Friedman, University of Missouri.

1965-1966

PRESIDENT: Winston L. Brembeck, University of Wisconsin.
PRESIDENT-ELECT: Orville A. Hitchcock, State University of Iowa.
VICE-PRESIDENT: Charlotte I. Lee, Northwestern University.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: Paul H. Boase, Ohio University.
JOURNAL EDITOR: Robert P. Friedman, University of Oregon.

1966-1967

PRESIDENT: Orville A. Hitchcock, State University of Iowa.
PRESIDENT-ELECT: Charlotte I. Lee, Northwestern University.
VICE-PRESIDENT: Paul H. Boase, Ohio University.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: Larry D. Clark, University of Missouri.
JOURNAL EDITOR: Roger E. Nebergall, University of Oklahoma.

1967-1968

PRESIDENT: Charlotte I. Lee, Northwestern University.
PRESIDENT-ELECT: Paul H. Boase, Ohio University.
VICE-PRESIDENT: Wilmer A. Linkugel, University of Kansas.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: Larry D. Clark, University of Missouri.
JOURNAL EDITOR: Roger E. Nebergall, University of Oklahoma.
1968-1969

PRESIDENT: Paul H. Boase, Ohio University.
PRESIDENT-ELECT: Wilmer A. Linkugel, University of Kansas.
VICE-PRESIDENT: Robert K. Gilmore, Southwest Missouri State College.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: Larry D. Clark, University of Missouri-Columbia.
JOURNAL EDITOR: Roger E. Nebergall, University of Oklahoma.

1969-1970

PRESIDENT: Wilmer A. Linkugel, University of Kansas.
PRESIDENT-ELECT: Robert K. Gilmore, Southwest Missouri State College.
VICE-PRESIDENT: Ernest G. Bormann, University of Minnesota.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: Kenneth E. Andersen, University of Michigan.
JOURNAL EDITOR: James W. Gibson, University of Missouri.

1970-1971

PRESIDENT: Robert K. Gilmore, Southwest Missouri State College.
PRESIDENT-ELECT: Ernest G. Bormann, University of Minnesota.
VICE-PRESIDENT: Larry D. Clark, University of Missouri-Columbia.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: Kenneth E. Andersen, University of Illinois.
JOURNAL EDITOR: James W. Gibson, University of Missouri-Columbia.

1971-1972

PRESIDENT: Ernest G. Bormann, University of Minnesota.
PRESIDENT-ELECT: Larry D. Clark, University of Missouri-Columbia.
VICE-PRESIDENT: Jerry M. Anderson, Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: Kenneth E. Andersen, University of Illinois.
JOURNAL EDITOR: James W. Gibson, University of Missouri-Columbia.


1972-1973

PRESIDENT: Larry D. Clark, University of Missouri-Columbia.
PRESIDENT-ELECT: Jerry M. Anderson, Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan.
VICE-PRESIDENT: Kenneth E. Andersen, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: David M. Berg, University of Kansas.
JOURNAL EDITOR: James W. Gibson, University of Missouri-Columbia.
COMMITTEEMEN-AT-LARGE: John M. Fonkert, Mason City High School, Mason City, Iowa. (Term expires 1973). Frances L. McCurdy, University of Missouri-Columbia. (Term expires 1974).

1973-1974

PRESIDENT: Jerry M. Anderson, Central Michigan University.
PRESIDENT-ELECT: Kenneth Anderson, University of Illinois.
VICE-PRESIDENT: William Brooks, Prudue University.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: David Berg, University of Kansas.
JOURNAL EDITOR: James W. Gibson, University of Missouri.
APPENDIX F

The Annual Conferences: Date, Location, and Site
### THE ANNUAL CONFERENCES

#### DATE - LOCATION - SITE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Site</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27 December 1931</td>
<td>Detroit, Michigan</td>
<td>Hotel Statler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Formation)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>No Conference</td>
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<tr>
<td>3, 4 March 1933</td>
<td>Iowa City, Iowa</td>
<td>State University of Iowa</td>
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<td>(1st Conference)</td>
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<tr>
<td>27, 28 April 1934</td>
<td>Evanston, Illinois</td>
<td>Northwestern University</td>
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<td>1935 and 1936</td>
<td>No Conferences</td>
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<td>7, 8 May 1937</td>
<td>Madison, Wisconsin</td>
<td>University of Wisconsin</td>
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<td>1, 2 April 1938</td>
<td>Columbia, Missouri</td>
<td>Hotel Tiger</td>
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<td>14, 15 April 1939</td>
<td>Minneapolis, Minnesota</td>
<td>Hotel Radisson</td>
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<td>18, 19, 20 April 1940</td>
<td>Terre Haute, Indiana</td>
<td>Terre Haute House</td>
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<td>17, 18, 19 April 1941</td>
<td>Oklahoma City, Oklahoma</td>
<td>Hotel Biltmore</td>
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<td>16, 17, 18 April 1942</td>
<td>Des Moines, Iowa</td>
<td>Hotel Savery</td>
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<td>1943-1946</td>
<td>No Conferences</td>
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<td>18, 19 April 1947</td>
<td>Columbia, Missouri</td>
<td>Hotel Tiger</td>
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<td>2, 3 April 1948</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td>Congress Hotel</td>
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<td>Location</td>
<td>Site</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>29,30 April 1949</td>
<td>Omaha, Nebraska</td>
<td>Hotel Fontenelle</td>
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<tr>
<td>14,15 April 1950</td>
<td>Columbus, Ohio</td>
<td>Deshler-Wallick Hotel</td>
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<tr>
<td>20,21 April 1951</td>
<td>Milwaukee, Wisconsin</td>
<td>Hotel Schroeder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17,18,19 April 1952</td>
<td>Tulsa, Oklahoma</td>
<td>Hotel Mayo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17,18 April 1953</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td>Hotel Sherman</td>
</tr>
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<td>2,3 April 1954</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td>Hotel Sherman</td>
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<tr>
<td>1,2 April 1955</td>
<td>St. Louis, Missouri</td>
<td>Hotel Jefferson</td>
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<tr>
<td>6,7 April 1956</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td>Hotel Sherman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,6 April 1957</td>
<td>Minneapolis, Minnesota</td>
<td>Hotel Leamington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26,27,28 December 1957-58</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td>Sherman Hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,11 April 1959</td>
<td>Detroit, Michigan</td>
<td>Hotel Statler</td>
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<tr>
<td>8,9 April 1960</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td>Hotel LaSalle</td>
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<tr>
<td>14,15 April 1961</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td>Hotel LaSalle</td>
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<tr>
<td>6,7 April 1962</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td>Hotel Sherman</td>
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<tr>
<td>5,6 April 1963</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td>Morrison Hotel</td>
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<tr>
<td>10,11 April 1964</td>
<td>St. Louis, Missouri</td>
<td>Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel</td>
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<tr>
<td>9,10 April 1965</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td>Pick-Congress Hotel</td>
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<tr>
<td>15,16 April 1966</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td>LaSalle Hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14,15 April 1967</td>
<td>Indianapolis, Indiana</td>
<td>Hotel Claypool</td>
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<tr>
<td>18,19 April 1968</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td>LaSalle Hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18,19 April 1969</td>
<td>St. Louis, Missouri</td>
<td>Chase-Park Plaza Hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,11 April 1970</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td>Sherman House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16,17 April 1971</td>
<td>Cleveland, Ohio</td>
<td>Sheraton-Cleveland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7,8 April 1972</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td>Sheraton-Chicago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,6,7 April 1973</td>
<td>Minneapolis, Minnesota</td>
<td>Hotel Leamington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,5,6 April 1974</td>
<td>Milwaukee, Wisconsin</td>
<td>Marc Plaza</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX G

Outstanding Young Teacher Awards: 1957 - 1974
OUTSTANDING YOUNG TEACHER AWARDS

1957-58

Jack D. Armold, University of Illinois, Navy Pier, Chicago, Illinois
Eugene K. Bristow, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana
E. Fulton Ross, Sr. High School, Davenport, Iowa
Charles Goetzinger, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas
Murray Hewgill, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan
Arthur Houseman, State College, St. Cloud, Minnesota
Ronald F. Reid, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.
Catherine E. Moodie, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska
Erwin H. Bitz, Public Schools, Grand Forks, North Dakota
Goodwin F. Berquist, Jr., Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio
David E. Tull, University Station, Enid, Oklahoma
Donald K. Sikkink, South Dakota State, Brookings, South Dakota
Marie W. Holmes, High School, Prescott, Wisconsin

1958-59

Virginia H. Floyd, Doane College, Crete, Nebraska
Patricia C. Gulley, Woodrow Wilson Jr. High School, Tulsa, Oklahoma
Hazel Marie Clemence, Abilene High School, Abilene, Kansas
Renee Neprud, Waukon Public High School, Waukon, Iowa
Robert P. Friedman, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri
James W. Cleary, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin
Georgia Dandos, Edina 24, Minnesota
William Richard Ditton, Evanston Township High School, Evanston, Illinois
Paul Ried, Denison University, Granville, Ohio
Robert L. Smith, Hope College, Holland, Michigan

1959-60

Janice Bakken, Rugby High School, Rugby, North Dakota
Robert Keith, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, North Dakota
Richard Mitchell, John Marschall Jr-Sr High School, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
John Kuiper, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa
Jerry C. McNeely, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin
John A. Mills, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana
Stanley G. Rives, Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Illinois
George Bedard, Carthage College, Carthage, Illinois
Robert W. Evans, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio
Nathaniel S. Eek, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan

1960-61

Carole W. Peterson, Crippled Children's School, Jamestown, North Dakota
Bernard J. Skalka, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska
Kyle Perrin, Lawton High School, Lawton, Oklahoma
Charles Row, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri
Arnold E. Aronson, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin
Thomas J. Murray, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin
Thomas W. Timmis, Savanna, Illinois
Sandra Bump, Morton Public Schools, Morton, Illinois
Alan Stambusky, Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Illinois
Frank Rutledge, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan
Herbert W. Hildebrandt, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan

1961-62

Allen Montgomery, State Teachers College, Minot, North Dakota
John DeBross, Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, Kansas
Wilma Leonard, Rolla High School, Rolla, Missouri
Lois Nelson, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin
Robert Carr, Wisconsin State College, Ishkosh, Wisconsin
George Soderberg, Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Illinois
Ruth Anne Clark, Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana
George Zeigelmueller, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan
Kenneth Anderson, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan

1962-63

Wayne Sanstead, Minot High School, Minot, North Dakota
Philip Jackman, Nebraska State College, Kearney, Nebraska
James G. Saunders, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas
Stanley Harms, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas
Richard E. Shine, Office of County Superintendent of Schools, Scott County, Iowa
Lloyd F. Bitzer, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin
Phillip K. Tompkins, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana
Don M. Burks, Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Illinois
David T. Prins, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan

1963-64

David Clark, Wesleyan University, Lincoln, Nebraska
Terry Ashley Pendell, High School, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
John Waite Bowers, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa
Richard B. Byrne, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin
Robert J. Kibler, So. Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois
Ronald L. Smith, General Motors Institute, Flint, Michigan
Jacob P. Rast, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas
Kenneth Frandsen, So. Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois
Don Faules, Ohio University, Thens, Ohio

1964-65

Madalene Barnett, Ohio University, Athens, Ohio
David Berg, Oklahoma University, Norman, Oklahoma
John Condon, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois
Paul Dovre, Concordia College, Moorhead, Minnesota
Henry Jisha, Cincinnati University, Cincinnati, Ohio
Hugh Munro, Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, Kansas
B. F. McClarren, Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, Illinois
John Ruyle, Northbrook High School, Northbrook, Illinois
Calvin Stoney, Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri
Fredrick Williams, Wisconsin University, Madison, Wisconsin
Terry Welden, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas

1965-66

Jerry Anderson, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan
James Benson, Wisconsin State University, Eau Claire, Wisconsin
James Fricke, Minot State College, Minot, North Dakota
Judith Gorsky, Bishop Hogan High School, Kansas City, Missouri
Sally Haug, Wisconsin State University, Eau Claire, Wisconsin
Carl Hinricks, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas
David Knauf, University of Iowa, Ames, Iowa
Edward McGlone, North Illinois University
Judith Rohn, North Farmington High School, North Farmington, Michigan
William Smith, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois
Larry Sutton, Depauw University
John Petelle, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska

1966-67

Lawrence W. Lichty, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin
Phillip Emmert, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri
Theodore J. Walwik, Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana
James W. Gibson, Municipal University of Omaha, Omaha, Nebraska
Norman Flynn, Aquinas High School, LaCrosse, Wisconsin
Ralph Webb, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana

1967-68

Martin Adams, Kent State University
Robert J. Brake, University of South Dakota
Donald R. Brown, University of Minnesota
Ronald J. Koperski, Bradley University
Carl E. Larsen, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Donald W. Parson, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas

1968-69

William Arnold, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio
Larry Barker, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana
Kathleen Galvin, Northwestern University and Evanston Township High School, Evanston, Illinois
Mark Knapp, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Louise McDonald, Tulsa Public Schools, Tulsa, Oklahoma
Marcia Weber, Murphysboro High School, Murphysboro, Illinois
Barbara Wood, University of Illinois, Chicago, Illinois

1969-70

Betty Anderson, Huron High School, Ann Arbor, Michigan
Richard Dieker, Western Michigan University
Gustav Friedrich, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana
Sharol Parrish, Madison Memorial High School, Madison, Wisconsin
Sharon Ratliffe, Western Michigan University
Rachel Torbett, Independence Jr. High School, Independence, Kansas
John Wenberg, Central Michigan University
1970-71

Leslie Ann Batty, Belleville West High School, Belleville, Illinois
Thomas Belisecker, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas
Linda Freeman, Lincoln High Schools, Lincoln, Nebraska
Bruce Gronbeck, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan
Paul Nelson, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri
Donald Ritzenheim, Southfield High School, Southfield, Michigan
Michael Sincoff, Ohio University, Athens, Ohio

1971-72

Loren J. Anderson, Wayne State University
Jesse G. Delia, University of Illinois, Champagne-Urbana, Illinois
Roderick P. Hart, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana
John A. Kline, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri
Gloria Lauderback, Utica-Stevenson High School, Sterling Heights, Michigan
Jack Sexton, Hutchinson High School, Hutchinson, Kansas
Robert P. Swanson, Maine East High School, Park Ridge, Illinois

1972-73

James Bradac, University of Iowa, Ames, Iowa
Bonny Dore, Plymouth High School, Plymouth, Michigan
Dennis S. Gouran, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana
Maung Gyi, Ohio University, Athens, Ohio
James W. Pratt, St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota
William Robart, Crete High School, Crete, Nebraska
Stewart L. Tubbs, General Motors Institute, Flint, Michigan

1973-74

Patricia Baudendistel, Forest View High School, Arlington Heights, Illinois
Vincent DiSalvo, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska
Robert Friedenberg, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio
Nemi Jain, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Carolyn Shockey, West Mid-High School, Norman, Oklahoma
LaNette Zimmerman, Sun Prairie High School, Sun Prairie, Wisconsin