

/A HISTORY OF THE KANSAS SPEECH COMMUNICATION ASSOCIATION/

by

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J.P.G.

CHAPTER ONE:

INTRODUCTION

In 1987, Larry Laas, President of the Kansas Speech Communication Association and speech teacher at Satanta High School, in the executive meeting of the KSCA board, stressed the importance of establishing in the Association the position of Historian. He gave two reasons the Association should seriously consider. First, the Association was strong in its debate and speech tradition and it recognized this strength by honoring two of its members with an outstanding teaching award each year. In the past no one had made a serious attempt to keep an updated record of the names of those who had been honored with this award, thus someone was needed to keep track of these recipients. Second, the Association had developed a good reputation with other state associations because of the quality of its conventions. The Association, Laas felt, needed someone who would keep records of the convention activities not only for reference purposes, but also to help future convention planners to have access to program and workshop ideas that had worked well in the past.

At the time, I volunteered for the duty of gathering

records together for future reference. In my research I discovered two especially important items. First, the Association had a history that included successful conventions and many important honors that had been awarded. Second, the Association was made up of people whose work in certification and curriculum had played an important role in the present system of speech education and speech and debate competition.

In my discussion with fellow members of the Association, I discovered that there was no continuity of information among members as to the origin of the organization and its early work and that few members survived who actually remembered the early conventions and activities which had shaped the organization.

The best method, at this time, of passing on the tradition of KSCA is to gather together all the available documents in a single place and then put all the pertinent information into one source. This project is especially timely, because in 1989, KSCA marks its 50th anniversary as an organization dedicated to bettering speech education in Kansas. This thesis is a record of KSCA's activities and work through those 50 years.

When I set out to do this study, I found the need to expand upon what Larry Laas was asking. Obviously, it was important to establish and update the list of those outstanding teachers whom the Association had honored. But,

I also wanted to make a list of the organization's past conventions, their dates and, if possible, the speakers who keynoted those conventions. I also felt that no history would be complete which did not recognize the elected officers who had helped shape the organization. Finally, I wanted to take a look at the actual activities that the Association had engaged in and make a list of those important programs its leaders had worked hard to establish.

Finding the information was no easy task. Fortunately, I was able to acquire minutes of meetings which had been held at most of the conventions, including almost all of the minutes from the first 30 years. Although they were not as complete as I would have liked them to be, they did give me an idea of what the Association had found important over the past years. I also acquired some correspondence which helped fill in some of the gaps of information.

Especially good sources of information were members who had worked in the early years and remembered bits and pieces of information which helped to explain the struggles the Association went through to maintain a standard that was acceptable to everyone.

Once I had established the goals of this thesis, I had to make a decision as to the best way of presenting them. I decided to organize this thesis in several different ways to insure complete coverage of material necessary to do as complete a history as is possible at this time. This first

chapter is designed as overview of the entire thesis to give the reader an idea of what it will include.

Chapter two is a basic chronology of the history of the Association. Its primary goal is to put the work of the Association into a year by year or era by era progression which can give the reader an idea of what events and happenings were taking place from the beginning of the Association to the date of this thesis. I will illustrate the development of the Association by describing not only the issues of importance but also the goals that were set from time to time.

Chapter three will examine one of the two key issues that the Association dealt with throughout most of its existence: The work that the Association has done in curriculum development. As this chapter will show, the Association has spent countless hours trying to improve this area of educational importance. This chapter will show why the Association found that this area needed much work and improvement and why the Association felt that it was its job to make sure the necessary improvements took place.

Chapter four will focus on a second key area of the Association's work, speech teacher certification work in Kansas. The certification standards for teaching speech in the state of Kansas were very low and did not place any importance on college training for speech teachers. This chapter will show the amount of work on the Association's

part that was necessary to update and give credence to speech teacher training.

The final chapter of this thesis will sum up the work that I did on this thesis and talk about what work needs to be done in the future. Although I have made use of the best available information, more work needs to be done to get a complete picture of what the Association stood for in the past.

Following the body of the thesis, I have included several appendices. These serve not only as reference sources but also as a quick overview of the Association's history.

Appendix A will be a list of the elected officers from the Association. This list of officers is as complete as my sources have allowed it to be. Due to a lack of information, some of the officers and their locations have not been accounted for.

Appendix B is a calendar of important events that have occurred throughout the first 50 years of the Association. These have been included as a quick reference to activities and to give an idea as to when work on a particular project was started and how long the Association worked to complete it.

Appendix C is a list of the convention dates and sites and, when available, the keynote speakers for KSTA/KSA/KSCA conventions. This list will serve as a source of

information about convention sites and will help insure that the rotation of the convention around the state is done fairly.

Appendix D is a list of those teachers from both the high school and college levels who have received the highest honor the Association gives, that of Outstanding Teacher. This award, based on educational excellence, is in no way tied to actual Association work but rather reflects excellence in classroom teaching. Teachers are nominated by their peers and then evaluated by a committee. Awards are presented at the spring convention.

Appendix E includes the earliest available constitution. Because I do not have access to the original constitution, I have taken the earliest available copy and then have underlined the changes that took place in order to give the reader some idea what the first constitution included.

The value of this study lies in its usefulness to the Association. It will serve as a reference to work that the Association has done and will help direct efforts to accomplish future goals by being a source of information about past procedures. Although the struggle has been hard, the Association has made great strides in upgrading speech instruction in Kansas. This recognition of the Association's successes can give doubters who might have misgivings about what the Association can really accomplish

encouragement as to what the Association can do in the future. The roots of any group play an important part in the future of that group. By looking at its past, KSCA can see how its future is shaping up.

This thesis documents the first 50 years of an Association in the state of Kansas that can take pride in its accomplishments. KSCA was founded on principles that have held it together through time and still maintains those ideals that the early founders set out to preserve.

CHAPTER TWO:
A SHORT HISTORY OF KSCA

"Ten years ago a group of teachers felt the need for an organization of all speech teachers in the state. Forty charter members paid their dues by April 1, 1939. Many teachers felt that they were working very much alone and wanted to know what others were doing in the same field. They wanted new material, and they felt that Kansas was lagging behind in a speech program. All of these wonderings and desires gave impetus to the starting of the new organization."¹

This message, printed in the Kansas Speech Journal in 1949, summed up the motivation that resulted in forming an Association not only to tie together the speech teachers of Kansas but also to improve the quality of speech education in Kansas.

It is clear from the minutes of meetings that took place in 1939 that the group who formed what is now known as the Kansas Speech Communication Association took seriously the job they had undertaken. Although there is no mention of who actually instigated the organization's formation, the

minutes do reflect that at a speech roundtable of the State Teachers Meeting in Kansas City in November, 1938, Leonard Jensen and Charles Harrell, both of Wyandotte High School, "were authorized to draw up a resolution for a State Speech Teachers Association."²

An organizational committee then met on February 18, 1939, at the Hotel Jayhawk in Topeka, Kansas, to organize the first Speech Association in the state of Kansas. This group consisted of Mrs. Minnamae Jones, Leavenworth High School; J. Edmund Mayer, Topeka High School; John I. Young, Salina High School; and L.A. Stafford, Ottawa High School.³

This organizational group had one basic goal in mind and that was to draw up a constitution for the Speech Teachers Association. Once this constitution was written, L.A. Stafford took on the job of notifying all the speech teachers in the state of Kansas to attend a meeting to be held March 4, 1939, at Topeka High School "to modify, adopt, or reject the proposed constitution."⁴

The group of speech teachers who attended the meeting on March 4, 1939, successfully completed the objective of the meeting. The constitution was modified and adopted by the group. Although I have not been able to compile a complete listing of those 40 people Edith Youman referred to in 1949, the minutes of the March 4th, 1939 meeting do list part of the people who helped to start the organization. They were Ernest H. Reed, Salina; Everett Brown, Eureka;

Raymond Lees, Abilene; Leonard Jensen, Kansas City; John I. Young, Salina; Cecil B. Lamb, Dodge City; J. Edmund Mayer, Topeka; Donald Hopkins, Manhattan; Annabel Pringle, Topeka; Ida Nelle Barnhart, Osage City; Charles Rapp, Osage City; Glada Strode, Topeka; Dorothy Black, Topeka; Edith Youmans, Kansas City; Edna D. Archer, Olathe; and Dorothy Trekell, Hope.⁵ The constitution for the Speech Association set up a slate of officers which was to include President, Secretary/Treasurer, Journal Editor, and one Vice-President from each of the congressional districts. Those offices were filled through an election process at the same meeting.⁶

Prior to the organization of the Association, the only professional meetings of speech teachers in Kansas had occurred at the speech roundtables of the State Teachers Association. However, with the formation of the organization, the president instructed the Secretary/Treasurer to write a letter to the roundtable planners and ask them to cancel the upcoming roundtables in favor of the Association hosting its first convention.⁷ At this point in my research I do not know if the Association accomplished its goal of having a convention in the Fall of 1939. I do have a record of a meeting taking place on September 2, 1939, where officers for the upcoming year were elected.⁸

In 1949, when Edith Youmans wrote her update of Association activities, she stressed that when the

constitution was written, the fledgling Association had established five objectives toward which it was to work:⁹

The first objective is to foster interest in and out of schools in all phases of speech activity. That much interest is present was indicated by the number of schools participating in the speech and drama festivals held in the six districts in the spring.

The second objective is to help bring about a unity in a state speech program. We need a planned program that would touch every part of the state and pull together on that program.

Individual teachers, both experienced and inexperienced have many problems for which they are seeking solutions. The Kansas Speech Teachers Association would like to be of help in solving or advising with these problems.

The Association wishes to encourage higher professional standards among teachers of speech. We need more teachers proficient in the corrective as well as in the interpretive. More efficient teaching will help prove the worth of speech as a required subject in all schools.

The fifth objective is to promote the general welfare of all speech activities in the state, both high school and college. The Speech Association should have a share in planning and coordinating all district and state festivals.

The Association seemed to be fairly active in the early years . The meetings were mostly related to the organizational programs that come with forming a new group. Already in 1940, the Association found the need to form a standing committee to provide for the constitution.¹⁰ On several occasions the minutes of meetings reflect that changes had to be made in order to accommodate the growing group. New committees were formed for nomination and public

relations work and for publication of the journal.

Although copies of the early journals cannot be located, the journal did play an important part in the Association. As early as 1940, the Association took the job of publishing a journal very seriously by appointing individuals to help the editor of the journal make it more successful.

By the fall meeting of the KSTA in 1940, those committees or individuals responsible for upgrading the speech curriculum in Kansas were ready to make their reports. Miss Margaret Anderson, University of Kansas, and Mr. M.A. Callahan, State High School Supervisor, made reports to the membership on their respective studies of speech in the Kansas high schools and the status of speech in Kansas. Unfortunately, copies of these reports cannot be located.

The Association was making fair strides in its efforts to improve speech education until 1942. Then, because of World War II, restrictions were placed on civilian travel. A Quarterly Journal of Speech article said that both the Rocky Mountain Speech Conference and the Southern Association of Teachers of Speech had cancelled their meetings because of the ban of large meetings placed by the Office of Defense Transportation.¹¹ One member of the KSTA moved that "due to present war restrictions"¹² several articles of the constitution be set aside to accommodate the war cause.¹³

The minutes reflect that the Association had decided to forgo a spring convention and hold sectional meetings with the State Teachers Association the next fall.

Apparently the Association did not hold another meeting until 1947. On March 22, 1947, the KSTA held their meeting at Topeka High School. The minutes said, "This meeting was the first since 1942 because of the difficultness of travel during the war years."¹⁴ Because KSTA had not met for several years, the officers set about the task of updating the organization. Hazel Shamleffer of Wichita East High School reviewed the history, and the Association membership made changes in the constitution.¹⁵

The Association also became reinvolved with the Kansas State High School Activities Association by inviting A.E. Thomas, a commissioner for the Activities Association, to speak about how the two organizations could best cooperate. In 1942, he had asked the Association to appoint an advisory group to help the Activities Association govern speech activities. In 1942, there was no mention of the Association taking any action. When he came back in 1947, he asked the Association to create an advisory committee to help him plan speech contest activities in the state. Neither these minutes nor subsequent minutes reflect that the Association made any recommendations until 1948 when the Association recommended to the KSHSAA that "no more than eight and not less than six speech festivals be held during

the year 1948-1949 and that 1st place awards be given at state festivals."¹⁶ In 1949, KSTA also recommended that KSHSAA drop the rule limiting forensic travel since it created a hardship for schools near the state lines.¹⁷ The schools near the state line had to travel quite a distance in order to attend tournaments.

This 1949 meeting seems to be a pivotal one in the life of the Association. The editor of the Kansas Speech Journal said at the time: "The Kansas Speech Teachers Association, like an athlete accepting a new challenge, is alive and with renewed vigor and spirit."¹⁸ The journal reported that the Association had met in April and had outlined a four-point program for the coming year. The four points called for:

- 1) At least one semester of speech taught in each accredited high school in Kansas;
- 2) The publication of an Association-sponsored syllabus for a basic high school course in speech;
- 3) The publication of a professionally acceptable journal five times a year; and
- 4) The goal of having every speech teacher in the state a member of the Association.¹⁹

From this point on in its history, the KSTA seems to have spent a great deal of time struggling with membership problems. Even to the present day, the Association is still working to attain this goal of 100% membership. The editor of the Kansas Speech Journal offered one point to ponder. What he said in 1949 is still true at the present time.

"That it [the Speech Association] will grow and develop by our associations and contacts is undeniable; what may not be so obvious is the need to encourage and maintain such contacts."²⁰

In 1950, KSTA confronted a problem that took the Association by surprise. The North Central Association sent a document around to member schools titled "Recommendations of the Contest Committee of the North Central Association." It had been approved by the Commission on Secondary Schools. The report alleged that "some evils in music, art and speech contests" existed and recommended that schools discontinue all interscholastic competition in these fields.²¹ The report condemned the recognition of academic achievement because some students might have a "feeling of failure of recognition and achievement."²²

In order to give the Association members a better idea of the problem as the NCA saw it, the speech journal printed part of the report:

It is rather commonly felt that the success of a democratic form of life is dependent to a great extent upon the intelligent study and exchange of ideas of persons within the group. It is also recognized that the solution of common problems in the democracy is not best arrived at through dramatic, eloquent, emotional speeches. Very little place in our democratic life is left for the long over-used dramatics and emotions in speech making. Nor is there much purpose in a democracy for formalized debates wherein parties resolve to win through eloquent presentations of a side with little, if any, regard to examination of the facts within a problem. . .The Committee can

see very little real good to be derived educationally from speech contests as most of them now are organized and conducted.²³

The NCA gave four reasons for this drastic action: 1) There are "outside pressures" on schools to participate in contests. 2) All activities ought to have broader intramural participation. 3) There are threats to the moral and physical well-being of students who go on trips. 4) There should be more emphasis upon community service.²⁴

The Association took great offense to these charges made by the NCA. Norma Williams, KSTA Secretary/Treasurer, reported in the spring of 1950 that "the entire group represented in this meeting were in disagreement with the point of view taken by this [NCA] organization."²⁵ The organization formed a committee to reply to the NCA indictments, and before the meeting was over, the committee reported back with a recommended reply.

The committee recommended that the Association condemn the stand the NCA had taken and point out to them that "debate work and speech contests [were] in agreement with the general philosophy of education for the exceptional child since it gives these individuals opportunity to work for higher goals."²⁶ The Association committee pointed out that while the present system of contests may not be perfect, one does not improve them by eliminating them.

Another issue that seemed to be a problem at this same time was the Kansas Speech Teachers Association's

affiliation with the Kansas State Teachers Association. Prior to 1950, the Association had conducted speech roundtables in some of the sectional meetings held by the Kansas State Teachers Association. This was done as part of the Kansas State Teachers Association's program and not initiated by the Speech Association. What the Kansas State Teachers Association was asking the Speech Association to do was to affiliate with them and then conduct meetings as part of the Kansas State Teacher's Association convention. This would require the Speech Association to rotate its meetings to all the sectional meeting sites. As Norma Williams pointed out in a letter to the editor, the Association had everything to gain by affiliating. Affiliation would offer some financial aid to the state speech organization to bring in speakers and give the Speech Association more professional prestige since it was a fairly small organization.

The appeal to the membership was successful. The affiliation with the Kansas State Teachers Association took place sometime prior to the 1952 fall meeting. Minutes of the meeting reflect this affiliation. It had some early benefits. The Speech Association was able to get a speaker through the teachers organization for the fall meeting.

The cooperation that the speech organization had with other organizations was also evident with the KSHSAA. On April 28, 1951, E.A. Thomas, Commissioner for KSHSAA, spoke

to the organization about debate and forensic competition problems, especially in the areas of participation and judging. The Association appointed a committee to work with him and made several suggestions as to what needed improving in both areas.

Just as all organizations progress through time and change with the needs of their membership, so did the Kansas Speech Teachers Association. In the fall meeting in 1952, the organization made an amendment to the constitution to change its name. Upon a vote of the membership, the organization's name was changed to Kansas Speech Association.

As part of this concern for broadening the spectrum of the Association's involvement in all aspects of speech, in 1953, President Kim Giffin, University of Kansas, proposed a constitutional change that would give attention to the individual needs of the Association's membership. He wrote, "Many members of our Association are interested in teaching public speaking and dramatic courses as well as directing debate and dramatics activities. . . However, a fair percent of our members are interested primarily in only one of these or similar areas and their interest in the broad area of speech and drama is secondary."²⁷

One of the main problems that Dr. Giffin saw was that there was sufficient representation of specialized areas in the upcoming program for the spring convention of 1953. He

said, "Frankly, I believe too much responsibility is left to the president." He proposed was that an amendment be made to the constitution to allow divisions to be setup in the organization for specialty areas and that each of these specialty areas have its own chairman, secretary, and division representative on the board of directors. Each group would set up its own by-laws and rules of procedure in accordance with the Association constitution.²⁸

This amendment was designed to reconstitute the board of directors so that the board could plan the spring conventions with representation from all areas to insure that the program was broad enough to interest a large group of members. According to the minutes from the spring 1953 meeting, the amendments to the constitution passed.

New Association President, Earl Hoover, Kansas State College, took over from Kim Giffin the idea that the Association needed to broaden its appeal and took the initiative to set up responsibilities the Association needed to accept. He said, "At the fall business meeting[1953] in Salina, your Board of Directors enthusiastically endorsed a program of action for the Kansas Speech Association. The general tenor of the meeting centered around the purpose of 'more and better speech in Kansas.'"²⁹

Earl Hoover appointed Eugene Spangler of Wichita University to set up the program for the spring 1954 convention with this new philosophy in mind. He also

appointed Mr. Spangler to set up a "series of projects to be reported upon at the Spring Meeting. These projects should result in resolutions to be adopted by the convention which will provide the basis for concrete actions."³⁰

Mr. Spangler took this challenge and came up with the following program items to initiate needed changes. The program consisted of: 1) What the colleges and universities can do to improve speech in the Kansas high schools; 2) Needed changes in regulations governing debate tournaments; 3) Regulations governing participation in play contests and play selection; 4) The operation and programming of speech institutes; 5) What can the individual teacher do to improve the "Speech Situation" in Kansas; 6) What should be done about speech correction in the high schools?; 7) What the high school administrator wants in his speech program: a report on the new survey; 8) The speech teacher examines the speech programs: a report on a new survey; 9) How the Speech Association can best cooperate with high school administrators in expanding the speech program; and 10) A plan for contact and cooperation with officials of state agencies and other professional organizations to best implement actions of the Speech Association.³¹

During the mid 1950's most of the work of the Association was centered around certification and curriculum work. I will deal with these subject matters in other chapters. In 1958, the Association took on its first

project in publication outside of the journal.³² In the spring of 1958, Miss Harriett Ketchum, Kansas State College, Hays, reported to the general assembly that a compilation of readings for contests was ready for publication and that Printcraft Company of Hays would do the printing. The Association gave approval for 2000 copies of this book to be printed at a cost to the Association of \$502.00. The book was to be sold at the pre-publication price of \$1.00 and at a regular price of \$1.50.³³

It seems, however, that problems arose which made the publication of the book impossible at that time. In the spring of 1959, Mr. Nels Haven reported that the publication of the book had to be abandoned because the publication committee was having difficulty in getting copyrighted material released.³⁴

In 1957, Victor J. Capper wrote an article for the journal titled, "Oscars for Speech Coaches." In this article he advocated that the Association recognize outstanding work done by its membership. This article spurred on what the Association today considers one of its greatest accomplishments: the recognition of an outstanding teacher in the field of speech in both secondary and higher education. In issue number three of the 57-58 journal, a special note asked membership to submit names of colleagues whom they felt deserved recognition for outstanding work.

At the spring 1958 convention, official recognition of

outstanding teachers began. The fields of recognition were somewhat broader then today. The Association recognized the following people in their respective fields of accomplishment:³⁵

For consistently outstanding work in high school forensics:

Mrs. P.C. Hesser, Fredonia High School
Mr. Maurice Swanson, Shawnee Mission High School
Mr. Nels Havens, Hutchinson High School
Mr. J. Matt Hill, Topeka High School

For consistently outstanding work in high school drama:

Mr. Victor Capper, Lawrence High School
Miss Willa Holland, Bushton High School

For recognition by the CSSA as the outstanding young college speech professor of 1957-58:

Dr. Charles Goetzinger, Kansas State College,
Manhattan

For distinguished work with the World Metalurgical Congress

Professor Kingsley Given, Kansas State College,
Manhattan

For at least 25 years of distinguished service in the field of speech in Kansas

Professor George D. Wilner, Univ. of Wichita
Dr. Howard Hill, Kansas State College, Manhattan
Dr. Allen Crafton, Univ. of Kansas
Dr. E.C. Buehler, Univ. of Kansas

In 1959, the convention again recognized outstanding contributors to speech education in Kansas from its membership. Although no record remains of the fields recognized, I do have a list of those people who were recognized. They were Mr. George Phlaum, KSTC, Emporia; Mrs. Alma Moore, Newton High School; Mr. Tom Kelley, Hutchinson Jr. College; Mr. Dan Tewell, Pittsburg High School; Mr. William Conboy, University of Kansas; Mr. Harold Loy, College High School, Pittsburg; and Miss Wanda Mae Vinson, KSHSAA.³⁶

In 1960, the format for outstanding teacher award presentation was changed from an informal process to a formal process. The design was narrowed to only give awards to two members each year. One award would be given to the outstanding teacher for high school and one would be given to an outstanding teacher on the secondary level. This format is the one that is used today by the Association.

This change from the informal to the formal format marks an important accomplishment for the Association is because it bestows a sense of prestige to the honor that was not present before. The purpose of this award is to recognize teaching successes. People who are chosen by the committee are chosen because of their involvement not only in the classroom but also outside the classroom at debate and forensic contests and play productions.³⁷

The nomination tool used to determine the recipients was at first just a letter of nomination from any member of the Association. In Jan. 1963, a committee appointed by Bobby R. Patton established a set of criteria which simplified the nomination process and facilitated the selecting of an awardee. It consisted of listing the years of experience, competitive activities involvement, leadership in professional organizations, general leadership in speech in Kansas, and work in play production, radio programs, and/or television shows.

Although this process has been somewhat simplified, the

procedure is still the same. The Association publishes in the journal a form for members to fill out that includes contributions in the classroom, to activities, to profession (research/creativity, publication, programs, workshops, committees, offices, etc.), to community service and any other relevant information about the nominee.

In 1958, the Association put together a directory which consisted of the following information about its membership: Name, school, phone, address, major interest, degrees held, and colleges attended.³⁸

Little information survives pertaining to the Association's activities between 1958 and 1961, when Richard A. Hildreth assigned two studies to be done in the interest of improving speech education in Kansas. The first study, chaired by Dr. Norma Bunton of Kansas State University, was designed to study the status of speech in the public schools of Kansas. This study would give the Association information on salaries, teaching loads, certification requirements, administrator attitudes, breadth of programs, etc. which they could use in "future campaigns to improve the status of speech."³⁹

The second study to be initiated in 1961 was one that was chaired by Professor Mel Moorhouse of the University of Wichita. The study dealt with the production of a handbook listing opportunities for careers in speech. This handbook was designed for high school students "to encourage more

students to enter speech training.⁴⁰

In the history of any organization, there must be a time for reflection into what the organization stands for and what the organization is doing to promote its general goals. In 1962, Bobby R. Patton, Pres. of KSA, did that. The Association had decided to promote itself at the CSSA convention in the spring of 1962. To do this, it had printed 1500 extra journals to be passed out to members of CSSA to show the quality of KSA. In the president's letter, Bobby Patton summed up the work of KSA. The following is part of the summation.

To those unfamiliar with our Kansas Speech Association, may I provide a few pertinent facts. Our Association is comprised of over two hundred educators and supporters of speech activities. Our membership includes virtually all facets of the speech field, including all levels of academic endeavor. Two years ago we also initiated a "Student Interest Group" which now has over a hundred members. Our activities include a yearly statewide convention in May, regional meetings in November, assistance to the Kansas State High School Activities Association for the conduct of speech functions in the secondary schools, yearly awards to out-standing figures in our state for their service to the speech field, and the publication of five journals similar to this issue.⁴¹

President Patton's pride in KSA was justified. The chapters on certification and curriculum will show that, even though the work the Association was doing was slow and rigorous, it was making progress.

Because the Kansas Speech Association was proud of its past endeavors, it wanted to show other states what it had

accomplished. The executive committee in 1965 allotted the president of the organization \$100.00 to be spent at his/her discretion at the Speech Association of America. This money was to be spent to let other states know that speech in Kansas was a viable force in its educational system.⁴² In 1970, the Association again reinforced this philosophy by stating at its spring meeting that "The Executive Committee felt that the status of speech in Kansas and the status of the Kansas Speech Association would receive considerable professional advancement by having our Association represented at the national and regional speech conventions." The committee then decided that \$100.00 might not be enough and that the president should submit an expense budget for travel allowance for himself and the president-elect to attend these meetings.⁴³

As early as 1956, the Association recognized the need to establish some continuity in its board of directors. As new members came on, they had to assume responsibilities and make decisions sometimes based on sketchy information. In 1956, the executive council of KSA recommended that an office of Executive Secretary whose term in office would be three years be created. During this same year, there had been some discussion about electing officers a year in advance so they would be aware of the activities that took place before their actual time in office.⁴⁴ Apparently, this constitutional revision did not come about. In 1963,

Bobby Patton again expressed the need for an Executive Secretary. He said that there still was no executive secretary and that the Association should do something to institute one.⁴⁵

Finally, in 1968, something was done. A proposal was drawn up by Virginia Higgins to modify the constitution relating to the office of secretary. It specified that the Association elect a salaried Executive Secretary-Treasurer whose term of office would be three years. The salary for the coming year would be established at each convention. The duties of this officer would include keeping membership up to date and dealing with problems relating to membership, providing mailing labels for the journal, maintaining the current constitution of the Association, maintaining good financial records, and carrying out all Association correspondence that the president advised.⁴⁶

At the spring 1969 meeting, this constitutional change was approved by the membership at its general business meeting.⁴⁷ The salary for the position of Executive Secretary-Treasurer started out at \$75.00 a year for the 1969-70 school year. This jumped to \$100.00 for the 1970-71 school year. After this, the Association decided to raise the pay of the Executive Secretary-Treasurer 5% each year. The committee however in 1972 decided to return the pay to \$100.00 and leave it at that rate. This continued for an indefinite length of time. The records do not reflect when

a change took place, but today, the Secretary is not paid.

The continuity that this job was to give the Association became most useful in the years to follow. The executive secretary took on a role that helped to make available the work and research that the Association membership had published in its journal. In 1969, a committee was formed by Dr. Mary Roberts, President of KSA, to look into the cost of microfilming the journal.⁴⁸ The need for this came about due to the increase in requests for back issues. Larry Brown, chairman of this committee reported to the Association in 1970, that University Microfilm, Inc., Ann Arbor, Michigan had been contacted and had agreed to microfilm the back issues of the journal and would continue to microfilm the journal in order to make them available to interested parties. There would be no start up costs and the only expense the Association would have would be to mail a copy of each issue to the company. In return, the Association would receive 15% of the royalty from all sets of microfilm sold.⁴⁹

The executive secretary, Virginia Higgins, then took on the job of securing the contract and executing the Board's wish to have the back issues microfilmed. Since this time, issues of the journal have been sent to University Microfilm for processing.

In 1974, in order to better incorporate all aspects of the communication field, the Association took on a new name.

1972-1973 President, Laura Schlobohm, in an interview stated that while she was President there was concern about broadening the concept of the Association to include interpersonal communication work.⁵⁰ The Association membership changed the name to the Kansas Speech Communication Association. This is the name the Association currently comes under.

In 1980, the Association made an important change in its constitution. The Association had been thriving for 40 years and the time had come to recognize and give a token of appreciation to those members who had retired. This new recognition consisted of giving Emeritus status to those retiring members whose service to the profession was generally recognized as exceptional.⁵¹

With the passing of this amendment giving Emeritus status to retiring members of the KSCA, the Association then went about the task of recognizing those who had already retired and were deserving of this honor. They were E.C. Buehler, Karl C. Bruder, Loren Dyson, Edith Hetzel, Tom Kelley, Gertrude Railsback, Laura Schlobohm, Robertson Strawn, and Maurice Swanson.⁵² In 1983, the following people were added, Myrel Carr and Dr. Kim Giffin.⁵³

In 1980, the Association also took the initiative to spread the expertise of its members to other areas of the curriculum. They did this by setting up an in-service

program that could be used by schools. Three years were necessary to set this up. In 1983, Dana Hensley presented a consulting service program which could be used for school in-services. She then was given the title by the Association of KSCA Director In-Service Education.⁵⁴

Unfortunately, from this time period to the present there has not been a good source of records from which to gather information about KSCA's activities. This does not mean that the Association has not been working toward improving the quality of speech education in Kansas. For example, the workshops that have been held as part of the annual KSCA conventions and as part of the KNEA conventions have been very successful not only with speech teachers but also with teachers from other fields interested in learning how speech can work into their own curricula.

The work of the Association for the past fifty years will be recognized at its 1989 spring convention held in Lawrence, Kansas, at the Eldridge Hotel. This convention will mark fifty years of hard work and determination to improve the quality of speech education in Kansas the best it can be. At this historic occasion, the Executive Board will honor those people whose past efforts have contributed to the success of the Association. Past Presidents and Outstanding Teacher Award winners will be recognized for their achievements as part of the banquet.

ENDNOTES

¹Edith Youmans, "KSTA Objectives," Kansas Speech Journal 10.5 (1949): 3.

²KANSAS SPEECH TEACHERS ASSOCIATION, Minutes of the organization committee, 18 February 1939.

³Ibid.

⁴KANSAS SPEECH TEACHERS ASSOCIATION, Minutes of the ratification of the constitution, 4 March 1939.

⁵Ibid.

⁶Ibid. For a list of those officers elected refer to appendix A.

⁷Ibid.

⁸KANSAS SPEECH TEACHERS ASSOCIATION, Minutes of the Executive Council, 2 September 1939. For a list of those officers elected refer to appendix A.

⁹Youmans, p. 3.

¹⁰KANSAS SPEECH TEACHERS ASSOCIATION, Minutes of the business meeting, 6 April 1940.

¹¹"News and Notes," Quarterly Journal of Speech 31 (1945): 267.

¹²KANSAS SPEECH TEACHERS ASSOCIATION, Minutes of the business meeting, 7 November 1942.

¹³Ibid.

¹⁴KANSAS SPEECH TEACHERS ASSOCIATION, Minutes of the business meeting, 22 March 1947.

¹⁵Refer to appendix E.

¹⁶KANSAS SPEECH TEACHERS ASSOCIATION, Minutes of the business meeting, 17 April 1948.

¹⁷KANSAS SPEECH TEACHERS ASSOCIATION, Minutes of the business meeting, 23 April 1949.

¹⁸"Editorial Page", Kansas Speech Journal 10.5 (1949): 2.

¹⁹Ibid, p. 2.

²⁰Ibid, p. 2.

²¹Glen E. Mills, "Abolish High School Speech Contests?," Kansas Speech Journal 12.1 (1950): 3.

²²Ibid, p. 3.

²³Ibid, p. 3.

²⁴Ibid, pp. 3-4.

²⁵Norma Williams, "Report of the Spring Meeting," Kansas Speech Journal 12.1 (1950): 5.

²⁶Ibid, p. 5.

²⁷Kim Giffin, "The President Speaks. . .", Kansas Speech Journal 14.3 (1953): 4.

²⁸Refer to appendix E, amendment addition in 1953.

²⁹Earl Hoover, "The President Speaks. . .", Kansas Speech Journal 15.3 (1954): 5.

³⁰Ibid, p. 5.

³¹Eugene Spangler, "Plans for Annual Spring Meeting", Kansas Speech Journal 15.3 (1954): 5-6.

³²At least this is the first evidence of a publication that I have found.

³³KANSAS SPEECH ASSOCIATION, Minutes of the business meeting, 26 April 1958.

³⁴KANSAS SPEECH ASSOCIATION, Minutes of the business meeting, 2 May 1959.

³⁵KANSAS SPEECH ASSOCIATION, Minutes of the business meeting, 26 April 1958.

³⁶KANSAS SPEECH ASSOCIATION, Minutes of the business meeting, 2 May 1959.

³⁷Refer to appendix D for complete list of award recipients.

³⁸Kansas Speech Journal 21.2 (1959): 17.

³⁹Richard A. Hildreth, "An Open Letter From the President" Kansas Speech Journal 23.1 (1961): 4.

⁴⁰Ibid, p. 4.

⁴¹Bobby R. Patton, "Open Letter from the President", Kansas Speech Journal 24.2 (1962): 1.

⁴²KANSAS SPEECH ASSOCIATION, Minutes of the Executive Council meeting, 23 April 1965.

⁴³KANSAS SPEECH ASSOCIATION, Minutes of the Executive Council meeting, 24 April 1970.

⁴⁴KANSAS SPEECH ASSOCIATION, Minutes of the Executive Council meeting, 20 April 1956.

⁴⁵Bobby R. Patton, "Open Letter From the President", Kansas Speech Journal 24.3 (1963): 5.

⁴⁶KANSAS SPEECH ASSOCIATION, Minutes of the business meeting, 27 April 1968.

⁴⁷KANSAS SPEECH ASSOCIATION, Minutes of the business meeting, 26 April 1969.

⁴⁸Dr. Mary M. Roberts, letter to Mr. Larry Brown 26 May 1969.

⁴⁹KANSAS SPEECH ASSOCIATION, Minutes of the business meeting, 25 April 1970.

⁵⁰Laura Schlobohm, telephone interview, March 1988.

⁵¹There did not seem to be any particular format for choosing members for Emeritus Status.

⁵²KANSAS SPEECH COMMUNICATION ASSOCIATION, Minutes of the business meeting, 25 April 1981.

⁵³KANSAS SPEECH COMMUNICATION ASSOCIATION, Minutes of the business meeting, 22 April 1983.

⁵⁴KANSAS SPEECH COMMUNICATION ASSOCIATION, Minutes of the Executive Council meeting, 21 April 1983.

CHAPTER THREE:

CURRICULUM

Almost as soon as the Kansas Speech Teachers Association was organized, the need for setting up "unity in a state speech program"¹ became one of its major goals. Apparently, from the minutes of the meetings held in those early years, there was a great need to establish a curriculum guide that would not only help teachers of speech teach the basic course but would also guarantee an establishment of criteria that all schools in the state of Kansas could use.

A committee for accomplishing this goal was established in at the April 6, 1940 meeting held at Emporia. Although the minutes do not reflect the results of work that was done, by the fall of 1940, two committees set up to work on curriculum did give reports. These reports concerned getting the state board of education to grant either a minor or major in speech to high school students in Kansas and setting up a survey of speech in the high schools in Kansas.²

At this same meeting, Miss Kathryn Kayser of Emporia State College gave a report on the reaction of the English

Department to granting speech as a substitution for one of the required English courses or to separating speech from the department of English.

The Association then voted unanimously to have Miss Hazel Shamleffer, Wichita East, and Ward Henderson, El Dorado, meet with the State Board of Education to bring KSTA's concerns before it.³ At this same meeting, the Association adopted a resolution "to work for a substitution of one year of speech for one year of English in the Kansas high schools. The speech course must be taught by a specially trained teacher who has a minimum of 15 college hours of speech."⁴

The work of the Association in curriculum development came to a halt during World War II and was not taken up again until 1949 when President-elect Dr. Forest Whan established another committee construct a syllabus for the beginning speech course.⁵ This and his desire to see one semester of speech as a requirement were part of his goals for the 1949-50 year.

Besides the obvious desire for the Speech Association to establish goals for development in speech in Kansas, Dr. Whan in his letter to the membership gave several other reasons why uniformity in speech programs in the state was necessary. "Of greatest importance was found the need for more uniformity of aim, purpose and assignments in the basic course in speech in Kansas high schools. Colleges and

universities have been forced by transferring students to establish some type of uniformity in the beginning course. Some high schools enroll a single section of speech while others fill many sections of advanced speech...No effort has been made so-far to determine what should be taught at the high school level, how it should be taught, or in which grade it should be taught."⁶

The Association planned to accomplish this goal of setting up a uniform program in Kansas by polling all speech teachers in the state about what they thought a program should contain. The survey asked teachers to do the following: 1) State the aim of first course in speech in high schools. 2) Name text books which are most compatible with this aim. 3) Tell what the course should cover. 4) submit an outline of assignments for a minimum of 30 weeks, five meetings per week.⁷

Once this poll was taken and tabulated, the Association did a second survey to determine the attitudes of those interested in speech in Kansas (businessmen, parents, teachers, organizations, chambers of commerce and civic leaders) as to the requirement of speech in Kansas schools.

This second project became a joint project with the Kansas High School Activities Association.⁸

Another task the Association took on at this time was to encourage colleges and universities to set up summer clinics that would be titled "Teaching of Speech in High

School." The Association in its spring meeting gathered information to enable colleges and universities to set up programs that would help the teachers.⁹

To facilitate the development of this syllabus, the Association hired Miss Ruth Stout of Washburn University, who had taught at Topeka High School, to speak to those teachers who attended a round table discussion at the annual fall meeting held in Topeka. Her subject was "Speech Education in the Secondary School" Her talk concerned the objectives of high school speech courses and extra-curricular speech activities.¹⁰

The organization was well underway toward accomplishing the goals that it set up in the spring, 1949, meeting. By the next spring, the Association had polled all of the teachers and was in the process of surveying the business and professional people. This poll of the business and professional people asked them to select from a checklist of high school courses those courses they thought were important for graduation. They were asked to base their decisions on their own experiences as to the courses that they found to be important or wished they had taken. In March, 1,450 replies had been received. At that time, speech was high on the priority list.¹¹ At the spring meeting, Dr. Forest Whan reported that the random sample of business people had resulted in public speaking being rated first in importance more frequently than any other

subject.¹²

The organization approved the publication of this survey and allocated funds to assist in sending it to all Kansas high schools. Because of the success of the survey, the organization renewed its efforts to make speech a required course in all Kansas high schools.¹³

In 1951, the committee in charge of publishing the survey had it published in the Kansas Teacher. This drive to get the speech requirement in the high school curriculum was an important milestone. Until this point, speech was looked upon as a part of the English curriculum and not seen as a separate entity from the language arts. Even though the state of Kansas has not, as of the writing of this thesis, made speech a required course for graduation, the work that these early pioneers did in establishing the importance of speech has given the subject much more credence among the Kansas high schools.

The enthusiasm generated by the survey carried into the 1954 convention. Earl Hoover, Kansas State College, Manhattan, as President that year, initiated a convention that was designed to improve speech education in Kansas. He appointed Mr. Eugene Spangler of Wichita University to put together a program that would launch the Kansas Speech Association "upon an active, constructive program that will produce results."¹⁴

The purpose of this convention as Earl Hoover saw it

was to create resolutions that the Association would adopt which would "provide the basis for concrete action."¹⁵ In his letter, he said that it may very well become the most important meeting the Association had since its beginnings in dealing with curriculum and the success of getting speech as a required course for graduation.¹⁶

The sessions that Eugene Spangler put together to assure the success of the convention included the following:

- 1) What the colleges and universities can do to improve speech in the Kansas high schools.
- 2) The operation and programming of speech institutes.
- 3) What can the individual teacher do to improve the "Speech Situation" in Kansas?
- 4) What should be done about speech correction in the high schools?
- 5) What the high school administrator wants in his speech program: a report on a new survey.
- 6) The speech teacher examines the speech program: a report on a new survey.
- 7) How the Speech Association can best cooperate with the high school administrators in expanding the speech program.
- 8) A plan for contact and cooperation with officials of state agencies and other professional organizations to best implement actions of the Speech Association.¹⁷

At its spring, 1954, convention, the Association took another positive step toward raising curriculum standards in Kansas. The Association decided to go before the Council of Administrators to present sound proposals for the adoption

of speech as a required course. The person chosen to do this was Norma Williams.¹⁸

In 1955, the Association set out plans to hold a workshop in the fall of that year to outline standards for the high school speech program. The workshop would involve participation from teachers of speech, superintendents, principals, and other language arts people who were interested in speech. From this workshop would come a set of recommendations which would be distributed to those agencies involved to establish statewide standards.¹⁹

One of the first positive results of the work the Association had been doing in order to upgrade speech education in Kansas came in 1956. Up until this time, the Association had worked to put together hard facts to substantiate the need for a unified speech program in Kansas. Surveys had been taken and workshops had been held to give people an opportunity to work on and create curricula that would be up to Association standards.

In the fall 1955, meeting, Dr. William Conboy gave a report on work that was being done to put together a curriculum guide for a one year speech course. This work, done by Dr. Norma Bunton of KSC and Dr. Conboy, was far from complete in the Fall of 1955. At the spring meeting, the work was complete. Dr. Roy Hudson reported on the work the curriculum committee had been doing. He gave an outline on a proposal for a one year high school speech course which

included the aims and objectives.

In the fall of 1957, the minutes of the meeting held in conjunction with the Kansas State Teachers Association reported that the Office of the State Superintendent of Education was completing the preparation of a speech curriculum guide for secondary schools. The plans were to publish the guide July 1, 1958, if funds were available.²⁰

The fall of 1957 saw the first time that the Association sat down with officials in charge of graduation standards and discovered what would be necessary to make speech a required course for graduation. Dr. Jackson O. Powell, Dean of the College of Education, University of Wichita, and then President of the Advisory Council to the Kansas Board of Education, spoke to the Association. He outlined several points the Association needed to consider before they actually took action to get the speech course required for graduation.

Dr. Powell gave the following recommendations. He said that studies should be made in the following areas: 1) the status of speech as a skill; 2) the proof of self-improvement value of a speech course; 3) efficacy of speech program to state agencies; 4) the use of experimental groups under controlled conditions to test values and methods of teaching; and 5) the use of extant research in Kansas and other states.²¹

Once these studies were done, Dr. Powell said that the

Association should learn the attitudes of the state superintendent of schools and other officers concerning speech in the high school. Finally, the Association should recommend to the advisory council a program of preparation and certification for teachers.²²

Time passed until 1968, when the Association met with renewed vigor the challenge of upgrading the curriculum of speech in the high school. During this same period the Association was working on upgrading certification for speech teachers.²³ The struggle for upgrading certification will be discussed in the next chapter, but the main concern that the Association had was that by increasing teacher certification, smaller schools might be likely to drop speech from their curricula in order to alleviate the need to find certified teachers. The committee on curriculum felt that something needed to be done to insure that this type of action was not taken.²⁴

The curriculum committee attacked the problem of making speech a required course in the State Board of Education graduation requirements with renewed vigor. The initial quest for this objective met with favorable interest from the Department of Public Instruction. The Department of Public Instruction responded by saying that the request for a mandatory speech course would be submitted to the Accreditation Committee at its June meeting. The department also urged the Association to "emphasize the urgency of the

adoption of the proposal in order to maintain the status quo" by submitting to the committee a proposal that would be suitable and agreeable to the Association.²⁵

The Association drafted and sent the following letter to Floyd Herr and John Vigneron:

The Kansas Speech Association voted unanimously at its Annual Business Meeting, April 27, 1968, to encourage the Accreditation Committee of the State Department of Public Instruction to pass with all possible haste the following proposal which has been previously submitted by the Secondary School Curriculum Advisory Committee at the request of the Association:

Rules, regulations, standards and procedures for accrediting comprehensive secondary schools be modified to include one unit of Speech Arts among the number of units that must be taught each year in separate classes.²⁶

Unfortunately, the Association's hopes were dashed by the decision the Accreditation Committee made in their June meeting. Although the actual discussion is not recorded, a letter sent to the KSA Curriculum Advisory Committee summed up the reasons why the Committee had decided against making speech a mandatory subject.

The Committee reported that the proposal had not met an favorable discussion among the administrators during conferences on the matter. They said that they felt there was not enough flexibility in the curriculum as it was and the addition of one more requirement would create more problems. Also, the Committee said if speech was made a required course ". . .then other subject matter areas would

also demand the same kind of recognition."²⁷ So the efforts of the Association were put to a halt.

David Cropp, chairman of the KSA Curriculum Advisory Committee sent a reply that expressed the feelings of the Association to this decision. He responded to each of the reasons for refusing to grant mandatory accreditation of speech and made a point with regard to the fairness of the proposal. He said, "I can appreciate the concern arising out of the Department's recognizing one area and not other areas. However, should not the means of communication most frequently used be recognized? . . .nothing is stated about the necessity of offering any units of speech arts; the activity which consumes at least seventy-five per cent of the student's time consistently throughout his life."²⁸

This phase of work in the Association basically came to a halt in 1969. David Cropp reported, "The committee recognized that its proposal to the State Department of Public Instruction for a course in speech arts becoming a curriculum requirement for the comprehensive high school has virtually no chance of being adopted at this time."²⁹ The committee instead decided that other work would need to be done in order to insure the inclusion of speech in the curriculum requirements.

Even though the Association had recognized defeat in its attempts to make speech a required course for graduation, it did not stop there. Instead, the Association

went back to one of its earlier objectives. It again put into action the development of a curriculum guide that would be edited by Association members and made available to the speech teachers in the state of Kansas.

The idea for a curriculum guide was presented to the KSCA Board of Directors meeting on Sept. 16, 1977. At this time, Steve Mulvenon, Salina Central High School, moved that the Association appoint Diana Prentice, Topeka High School, and Roger Brannan, Manhattan High School to do some research into the possibility of having curriculum guides or handbooks dealing with speech and drama education published through the University of Kansas Division of Continuing Education.³⁰

By the spring of 1978, work was underway to put together a curriculum guide. In the March 31, 1978, meeting, Diana Prentice announced that Roger Brannan, Laura Schlobohm and Tom Cameron would compose the editing committee.³¹

Once the committee's work was under way, the publication of the book did not take long. In 1979, the book was published. It was entitled, Speech Drama and Mass Media: Practical Activities for Classroom Teachers. The basic philosophy of the book was presented in the introduction. "Our intention is to provide as many innovative, practical instructional techniques as we can without sacrificing conciseness or readability."³²

The biggest reason for publishing this handbook was that, as in most teaching situations, tools for teaching are innovative ideas that individual teachers have devised. KSCA felt that there was a need to disseminate to both new and experienced teachers the wisdom that many of the old hands, as well as the new teachers, had gained in their teaching experiences. The Committee then gathered materials from many outstanding teachers in the communication field and printed them in different categories.³³

In order to achieve the Committee's goal of providing innovative and practical instructional techniques, the book was divided into six sections. The sections included: Section I- Fundamentals of Public Speaking, Section II-Group Discussion, Section III-Mass Media, Section IV-Forensics, Section V-Oral Interpretation, and Section VI-Drama. These sections were further subdivided to include traditional curriculum guide formats in outline form which included lists of objectives, skills to be taught, activities, and evaluation procedures. The next section was comprised of feature activities which came from the files of contributing teachers or were reprinted from textbooks.³⁴ The book was further subdivided in each section by junior high and senior high materials whenever possible.

Once this book was published, it sold quickly. By the spring of 1980, Diana Prentice reported that ". . .sales of the Curriculum Guide were proceeding very well--better than

expected--and that we might soon expect to see income from the sales."³⁵

In the spring 1982, meeting, Tom Pollard of the University of Kansas gave a proposal to the organization that would transfer the University of Kansas's rights of the Curriculum Guide to KSCA and allow the organization to sell the guide and retain all the revenue.³⁶ In this way, the Association took over full control of distribution and sales. The guide had started out at the cost of \$7.50. Once the Association took over control, the cost remained the same. The means of distribution then were discussed, and the Association decided to have the district chairpersons be contacts for those teachers wishing to obtain copies.³⁷ Also the Association provided a mail order procedure whereby interested people could obtain copies directly from Pam McComas, Topeka High School.³⁸

The development of curriculum in the state of Kansas through the history of the state speech Association has not been easy. In the early years, the Association seemed to lack the cohesiveness necessary to accomplish the curriculum work. But in time the Association unified behind the need to establish criteria to enable Kansas schools to teach quality speech education. Even though to date the Association has not been able to accomplish its goal of Speech being a required course for graduation, it has made headway in individual schools and has shown the academic

world of high school education that speech has a very important place in the scheme of educating the youth of Kansas.

ENDNOTES

¹Edith Youmans, "KSTA Objectives," Kansas Speech Journal 10.5 (1949): 3.

²KANSAS SPEECH TEACHERS ASSOCIATION, Minutes of the Executive Council meeting, 1 November 1940.

³KANSAS SPEECH TEACHERS ASSOCIATION, Minutes of the business meeting, 2 November 1940.

⁴Ibid.

⁵KANSAS SPEECH TEACHERS ASSOCIATION, Minutes of the business meeting, 23 April 1949.

⁶Forrest Whan, "Association Plans for 1949-50," Kansas Speech Journal 10.5 (1949): 7.

⁷Ibid, p. 7.

⁸Ibid, p. 8.

⁹Ibid, p. 8.

¹⁰"Announcements," Kansas Speech Journal 11.1 (1949): 2.

¹¹"President's Report," Kansas Speech Journal 11.4 (1950): 3.

¹²KANSAS SPEECH TEACHERS ASSOCIATIONn, Minutes of the business meeting. 6 May 1950.

¹³KANSAS SPEECH TEACHERS ASSOCIATION, Minutes of the business meeting, 28 April 1951.

¹⁴Earl Hoover, "The President Speaks. . ." Kansas Speech Journal 15.3 (1954): 5.

¹⁵Ibid, p. 5.

¹⁶Ibid, pp. 5-6.

¹⁷Eugene Spangler, "Plans for Annual Spring Meeting," Kansas Speech Journal 15.3 (1954): 5-6.

¹⁸KANSAS SPEECH ASSOCIATION, Minutes of the business meeting, 24 April 1954.

¹⁹KANSAS SPEECH ASSOCIATION, Minutes of the business meeting, 18 March 1955.

²⁰KANSAS SPEECH ASSOCIATION, Minutes of the business meeting, 8 November 1957.

²¹KANSAS SPEECH ASSOCIATION, Minutes of the Executive meeting, 12 October 1957.

²²Ibid.

²³David Cropp, Ad Eley, Bobby Patton, and Mary M. Roberts, Report to the KSA membership, 27 April 1968.

²⁴Ibid.

²⁵Ibid.

²⁶Ibid.

²⁷John H. Vigneron, letter to David Cropp, 17 July 1968.

²⁸David Cropp, letter to John H. Vigneron, 17 September 1968.

²⁹David Cropp, a report given to the KSA membership, 25 April 1969.

³⁰KANSAS SPEECH COMMUNICATION ASSOCIATION, Minutes of the Executive Meeting, 16 September 1977.

³¹KANSAS SPEECH COMMUNICATION ASSOCIATION, Minutes of the business meeting. 31 March 1978.

³²"Introduction," Speech, Drama, and Mass Media: Practical Activities for Classroom Teachers, Edited by Diana Prentice, Tom Pollard, and Pam McComas (Lawrence, Kansas: The University of Kansas, 1979)

³³Ibid.

³⁴Ibid.

³⁵KANSAS SPEECH COMMUNICATION ASSOCIATION, Minutes of the business meeting, 26 April 1980.

³⁶KANSAS SPEECH COMMUNICATION ASSOCIATION, Minutes of the business meeting, 30 April 1982.

³⁷KANSAS SPEECH COMMUNICATION ASSOCIATION, Minutes of the Executive Council, 19 July 1982.

³⁸"KSCA Curriculum Guide", Kansas Speech Journal 44.1

(1982): 54.

CHAPTER FOUR: CERTIFICATION

Certification work, like curriculum work, has been part of the Kansas Speech Communication Association agenda from the beginning. Because speech was dividing from the curriculum of English and becoming its own discipline, there was a need to give it the prestige and importance that it deserved. From the early years when anyone with an English degree could teach speech to today when the speech teacher must have at least 15 hours of course work related to the speech field, there has been a steady improvement in the credentials a person must have in order to educate the young people of Kansas in speech communication. The strides the organization made were not accomplished early, but they have improved the educational preparation of today's teachers.

The first mention of work the Association would need to do to accomplish the goal of upgrading speech teacher certification came in the fall of 1940. At this time, Margaret Anderson, University of Kansas, gave a report on a survey she had conducted the previous year. The report was broken down into sections on curriculum and certification. The previous chapter reported on the curriculum area needs

that arose from the survey. At this same time, the Association recognized a need to upgrade certification requirements.

The goal of the Association at this time was to establish minimum requirements for teaching speech. At the time, there were many teachers of English who were teaching speech without much speech training of their own. The Association said that "The speech course must be taught by a specially trained teacher who has a minimum of 15 college hours of speech."¹

The Association then planned to go before the State Board of Education to make its request. The President, John Young, Washington High School, Salina, then appointed Hazel Shamleffer, Wichita East High School, and Ward Henderson, El Dorado High School, to represent the Association at the forthcoming meeting in February of 1941.²

Another area in which the Association felt Kansas was deficient was the availability of workshops for teachers who were interested in learning more about teaching speech. In 1949, the Association took steps to encourage colleges and universities to offer summer workshops to fulfill this need.³

This avenue of upgrading the qualifications of Kansas speech teachers took some time to develop. In 1951, the Association began its campaign to get teachers to attend workshops in the summer. The Association saw the workshops

not as teaching sessions but as question and answer sessions where teachers could discuss problems and come up with workable solutions.

The Association also saw the workshops as a way of improving professionalism. The advertisements put it this way, "as your interest and quality of teaching is improved, the esteem of your colleagues and administration will be increased."⁴ In order to add credence to the discipline of speech, those who were associated with it needed to feel that it was a separate entity which was associated with other disciplines and not merely an extension of them. As Forest Whan asked in his editorial in 1950, "Do the other members of your high school or college staff accept you as a fully qualified teacher of speech? Or do they respect you as an English or social science teacher who, in your 'spare' time, 'handles' dramatics or debate?"⁵ He, as well as the Association, felt that the time had come for those in the speech teaching profession to be recognized for their contributions to a distinct academic field.

The Association felt that part of the problem lay in the fact that many qualified members of the speech teaching profession were unaware of the lack of certified speech teachers. Also, the Association membership was not aware of what rulings the State Board of Education had made in regard to certification for speech teaching personnel.

Association President John Kelso, Emporia High School,

directed a committee to meet with the State Board and determine their philosophy with regard to speech certification. This Committee was also to present to the Board a petition to give careful consideration to the "training of the high school teachers of speech. . .and that the training requirements be made commensurate with the type of speech training desired by the business and professional people in the state."⁶ Kelso said that the Association could not just sit by and make recommendations without doing something to see them through to their conclusion. The Association membership needed to actively advocate changes.

One way that members of the Association worked to help advance the cause of teacher certification was to write articles for the speech journal advocating change. In the November-December, 1951 issue of the Kansas Speech Journal, Leonard Jensen, Wyandotte High School, said, "The training of the speech teacher is of paramount significance. It may mean the success or failure of the whole speech curriculum."⁷ He felt that high schools did not take the training of speech teachers seriously and in turn did not take the speech education of the students seriously. In many high schools, he pointed out, teachers had little or no training in speech education and were also doing extra-curricular activities that were apparently given to them with no regard to their qualifications. He ended by saying "that work in the speech field requires the same

degree of proficiency and training as music or other specialized subjects."⁸

A second article, written in May of 1952, reiterated the importance of proper speech teacher training. E.C. Buehler, University of Kansas, stated that the time had come for speech teachers to have a "greater professional consciousness." He said that speech educators have taken on the attitude of "We will somehow manage to take care of all students who come to us." This attitude, as he went on to point out, was slowing down creativity and exploratory work. He finished by saying that the time had come to re-evaluate the aims and objectives each had set up and, as a result, to "gain the educational stature which is deserving of recognition and respect by our high-level administrators, both high school and college."⁹

The major problem of certification lay in the requirements the Kansas State Board of Education had outlined which did not require separate certification for speech teachers. The speech certification fell under the category of English. The speech journal quoted the English requirements in 1953 as "Twenty-four semester hours with a minimum of six semester hours in the particular subject taught including debate, dramatics, speech, literature, composition, and journalism." This meant that anyone with six semester hours of speech could teach a speech course. This angered those in the profession who wanted to see more

quality in a speech program and felt that it best came from proper training of teachers.

The Association knew that getting certification requirements changed would not be an easy task and would require some hard evidence to prove the need for the change. At the spring meeting in 1955, the Association made a resolution "to . . .develop certification standards for the teachers of speech in the state."¹⁰ The group established a special research committee to conduct a fact-finding research program to substantiate the need for change. This committee was headed by Eugene Spangler, Wichita University, and William A. Conboy, University of Kansas.

This survey was actually conducted by George Goodrich of Wichita University, and the focus was on schools with under 200 in enrollment. The results substantiated what the Association had been advocating all along. The following results pertaining to certification, came from the survey:¹¹

A. One-half of these schools under 200 in enrollment, have no speech teacher. Of this remaining 50%, only one-half of this group have a major or minor in speech.

B. Eighty percent of the administrators felt that they should have trained personnel for speech courses.

Dr. Conboy finished by stressing that Kansas' requirements were low compared to those of surrounding states.

At this point, progress was being made toward educating those teachers who felt the need for more speech training. In the fall of 1957, Leslie M. Blake wrote letters to all the state universities asking them to develop workshops that would train teachers in teaching speech. The response from the colleges and the universities was encouraging. Kansas State College, Manhattan, the University of Kansas, and the University of Wichita had all made plans to host workshops the following summer. The other universities expressed an interest if there was sufficient need.¹²

The Association realized that even with the upgrading of quality teaching through workshops, the battle might never be won. The only way to successfully accomplish the upgrading of standards of teaching would be to increase the certification standards. The Kansas Speech Association Special Certification Advisory Committee was made up of David Cropp, chairman, Roosevelt High School, Emporia, Adrian Eley, Colby High School, LaVerne Hesser, Fredonia High School, and Mary M. Roberts, Kansas State College, Pittsburg.¹³

The big push by the Association to upgrade certification standards came in 1965. At this time, the Association formed a committee which was working hard to gain support for the changes in certification. An editorial by Mary M. Roberts summed up the position of the committee and the Association in general.

The basic concern of any professional organization is the competency of the practitioners of that profession. The professional organization is best qualified to set up standards and work for their adoption. . .

The Kansas Speech Association is severely limited in its efforts to improve the level of speech education in the state as long as untrained teachers continue to enter the field. If the Association is to make its maximum contribution to its members and to education generally, it must be assured of a reservoir of fully qualified speech teachers. . . We must exert our influence to see that a "certified" teacher of speech is a qualified teacher of speech.¹⁴

The recommendations that the Association was making came in the form of revisions to the current certification standards:¹⁵

1. We should recommend a change in wording in the requirement of "six hours of oral and written communication" as part of the fifty semester hours of general education for all elementary and secondary teachers. We should recommend that the requirement specify "a course in speech."

2. We should insist that subject and field requirements for teaching debate, dramatics, and speech be separated from those for the teaching of English. This means that courses in American Literature and in advanced composition should no longer be required of the prospective teacher of speech. It also implies that a suitable number of semester hours in speech--at least 15 and preferably 18--should be required instead of the present "6" in each subject taught.

3. Since the Speech Association of America subcommittee on curricula and certification recommends 18 hours, this number would probably be an authoritative one to suggest.

With this surge of energy came the Association's first concrete effort to get the certification standards changed. On July 23, 1956, the Association gave the proposed change

to the Kansas Advisory Council On Education. The change read as follows:¹⁶

The Kansas Speech Association proposes that Speech be changed from the status of a Subject to the status of a Field and that the Speech Field be stated in the Certification Handbook as follows:

Speech:

Standard: Twenty-four semester hours which include at least one course in each of the following: public speaking, oral interpretation, theater, radio and television, discussion and debate, speech correction or voice and diction, and speech teaching methods.

Minimum: Fifteen semester hours which include at least one course in each of the following: public speaking, theater, discussion and debate; and one of the following: oral interpretation, speech correction, or voice and diction.

Rationale:

1. The teaching of speech and the teaching of English are basically different.
2. All citizens need to have adequate speaking skills.
3. In 1960, the Legislative Assembly of the Speech Association of America recognized with the following resolution the need for a change in certification requirements for teachers of speech in secondary schools.

Resolved: That the Legislative Assembly endorses the following statement of minimal requirements for certification of teachers of speech in secondary schools:

Section I: General Requirements. For permanent certification in speech, the teacher should offer at least twenty-four semester hours in speech, taken at an accredited college or university, and distributed as specified in Section II.

Section II: Subject Area Preparation. To insure breadth of preparation, each certified teacher of speech should have completed at least one course in each of these divisions: (A) Speech Sciences and Processes, (B) Theater and Oral Interpretation, (C) Speech Correction, and (D) Public Address.

Section III: Professional Preparation.
In addition to the preparation specified above, the teacher certified in speech should offer at least one course in methods of teaching speech in the secondary school, together with appropriate student teaching.

Progress on the reformation of certification standards for speech was slow. Work that had begun in 1965 was not yet complete in 1970. Judging from remarks made on July 14, 1970 by Richard Barnes of Wichita Southeast High School, President of the Association, to the Kansas Legislative Committee to Study School Certification, at the State Capital, the change seemed to meet stumbling blocks all along the way. One major stumbling block was the Kansas Association of Secondary School Administrators. Their protest convinced the Board to defer the change for one year while a more comprehensive study was completed.¹⁷

The concerns, that the administrators association had, frightened the speech Association. The reasons the school administrators gave included the fact that teacher recruitment in Kansas was difficult enough and that those who could be recruited might not meet the new certification requirements. Second, the new certification requirements would not allow the high schools "to hire inadequately certified teachers" whom the school district could require to go back to college for further training as a provision for continued employment. Richard Barnes responded to these concerns by emphasizing how detrimental such a practice

would be to the classroom.¹⁸

Barnes pointed out that what seemed most important to the administrators was that they be able to hire people who were competent in one subject and then give them two fields in which to teach. However, Barnes brought up a concern that the administrators had not considered. Since the unqualified teacher would have one year to teach before being required to return to college, what was to happen to those advanced students who would probably know more about the subject matter than the teacher?¹⁹

A second stumbling block the Association had to face was the changes the English teachers were advocating in the fall of 1970. The English teachers association wanted English teachers to have the option of being able to teach one class of speech and theatre arts with nine hours of preparation in the field. The Association felt that this would be detrimental because it would allow schools who already had only one class in speech to avoid the certification standards for teaching speech. At the same time, it might convince schools to drop their present slate of speech classes down to one speech class.²⁰

In 1971, the State Board of Education put into effect another moratorium on updating certification which put the Association back on its heels.²¹ By the winter of 1971, the Board made a decision to upgrade certification. However, it decided to reduce the required hours from 24 to 15.²² This

standard did not meet with the Association's approval. James Costigan, from Fort Hays State College and President of KSA, pointed out that this made Kansas rank 33rd among the states in the number of hours required for certification.²³ Moreover, the new certification standards seemed to be ambiguous. When the State Board of Education certification handbook was published, the certification requirements read as follows:²⁴

(Effective January 1, 1973)

Speech-Theatre Arts:

Fifteen semester hours in such courses as the following: public speaking, theatre, discussion and debate, oral interpretation and voice and diction.

The wording left some unanswered questions. "Does it indicate that a person with fifteen hours of theatre can teach public speaking?"²⁵ Does it mean the opposite?

The wording that the Association had originally submitted for the 24 hour requirement stated that the hours "should include at least one course in each of the following: public speaking, theatre, discussion and debate, and one from the following three: oral interpretation, speech correction or voice and diction."²⁶ In 1977, after the spring Association meeting, Bob Smith, Pam McComas and Diana Prentice met with Dr. Earl Dungan of the State Department of Education in order to review the current standards. During this discussion, the KSCA committee was told of a new certification policy known as "program

approval" that the state department was planning to adopt beginning in 1980.

Through the help of the State Department of Education, the persons mentioned above along with Laura Schlobohm, Virginia Higgins, and Steve Mulvenon formulated a plan and implemented necessary measures to provide the State Board of Education with a certification standards proposal that would be acceptable.

The committee took the National Association of State Directors of Teacher Education and Certification standards and sent them in the form of a survey to all speech teachers in Kansas asking for suggestions to improve them for certification standards in Kansas. In September of 1977, the committee presented the results of the survey to those present at its fall meeting in Salina. The following April, the committee again presented the results of the survey to the general membership at the convention. The newly devised standards which had been written by the committee as a result of the survey were endorsed by the assembly present.²⁷

On April 21, 1978, the committee presented the approved standards to the State Standards Advisory Board. These were then presented to the Subject and Field Committee. The committee did not accept all of the recommendations made by the KSCA. Although the results were not completely satisfactory, they did upgrade the standards for

certification in Kansas.²⁸

Following are the standards that were accepted. These standards are based on the fifteen hours of required course work that would be necessary for certification.²⁹

STANDARD I The program shall provide teacher candidates with instruction in basic speech, e.g., public speaking, speech organization, speech fundamentals.

STANDARD II The program shall provide teacher candidates with instruction in interpersonal communication or group discussion.

STANDARD III The program shall provide teacher candidates with instruction in oral interpretation.

STANDARD IV The program shall provide teacher candidates with instruction in theatre, including acting, directing, stagecraft, and managing a drama program.

STANDARD V The program shall provide teacher candidates with instruction in debate and forensics, including debate theory, persuasion, and directing debate and forensic activities.

STANDARD VI The program shall provide teacher candidates with instruction in mass communication, e.g., broadcasting, film, and social influences of mass media.

STANDARD VII The program shall provide teacher candidates with instruction in the teaching of speech communication and dramatic arts.

STANDARD VIII The program shall provide teacher candidates with the opportunity to participate in a variety of experiences in speech and dramatic arts.

Although the work of upgrading standards is never quite finished, the Association was satisfied with the results that had taken 38 years to accomplish. Speech was no longer

a part of the English certification and was recognized as a field of its own. Speech still had not quite reached the status of other disciplines, but that would be a goal for another certification committee to pursue in the future.

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¹KANSAS SPEECH TEACHERS ASSOCIATION, Minutes of the business meeting, 2 November 1940.

²Ibid.

³Forrest L. Whan, "Association Plans for 1949-50," Kansas Speech Journal 10.5 (1949): 8.

⁴"Summer Workshops," Kansas Speech Journal 12.3 (1951): 2.

⁵Kansas Speech Journal 12.2 (1950): 2.

⁶"May We Count On Your Support?," Kansas Speech Journal 12.5 (1951): 2. The survey referred to here is the one conducted in 1950.

⁷Leonard Jensen, "The Preparation and training of Teachers of Speech," Kansas Speech Journal 13.2 (1951): 5.

⁸Ibid., p. 5.

⁹E.C. Buehler, "Speech Education in Kansas," Kansas Speech Journal 13.5 (1952): 10.

¹⁰KANSAS SPEECH ASSOCIATION, Minutes of the business meeting, 18 March 1955.

¹¹KANSAS SPEECH ASSOCIATION, Minutes of the business meeting, 3 November 1955.

¹²"Summer Workshops for High School Teachers," Kansas Speech Journal 19.2 (1957): 6.

¹³Kansas Speech Journal 27.2 (1965): 6.

¹⁴Mary M. Roberts and Dorothy Bishop, "Higher Certification Standards-An Editorial," Kansas Speech Journal 26.5 (1965): 18-19.

¹⁵Mary M. Roberts, Kansas Speech Journal 26.5 (1965), 16-17.

¹⁶Kansas Speech Journal 27.5 (1965): 6.

¹⁷Richard Barnes, "Remarks made to the Kansas Legislative Committee to Study School Certification, July 14, 1970, at the Topeka State Capital," Kansas Speech Journal 32.1 (1970): 3.

¹⁸Ibid. p. 3.

¹⁹Ibid. p. 3.

²⁰Harold Loy, letter to Lois Caffyn, 15 December 1970.

²¹Richard Barnes, "President's Page", Kansas Speech Journal 32.1 (1970): 1.

²²James Costigan, "President's Page", Kansas Speech Journal 33.2 (1971): 1.

²³Ibid, p. 1

²⁴Laura Schlobohm, "The President's Page", Kansas Speech Journal 34.2 (1972): 1.

²⁵Ibid, p. 1.

²⁶Ibid, p. 1.

²⁷Diana Prentice, "New Certification Standards for Speech," Kansas Speech Journal 40.1 (1978): 4-5.

²⁸Ibid, p. 5.

²⁹"Proposed Speech Communication Standards for 1980," Kansas Speech Journal 40.1 (1978): 6.

CHAPTER FIVE:

CONCLUSION

This work is based upon information that I was able to accumulate from the time speech teachers in Kansas came together to form an organization until 1989. What this study has shown is that speech teachers in Kansas have fought long and hard to accomplish the gains they have made. The years of work have been fruitful but the Association has not accomplished all it set out to do in the early years.

Present day Association members and those who will be involved in the future can look at the struggles the Association has gone through to improve speech education and can feel a sense of pride at its accomplishments. Although the Association has not yet accomplished the goal of making speech a required course in the State Board of Education's graduation requirements, many schools today do require completion of a speech course for students to graduate. The curriculum reforms for which the Association has fought have resulted in a published curriculum guide that has been favorably received by Kansas speech teachers. And although certification standards for speech remain less stringent than those of other curriculum fields, the Association has

made strides in stiffening the requirements for teacher certification. Association work in these areas has come to a basic standstill. Now is the time for the Association to begin reevaluating the work that was previously done and start a renewed push to bring certification and curriculum up to par with the goals that the early pioneers of speech education had. To stop now could create a stagnant organization with no future.

Membership in the Association has varied from year to year, but current figures suggest that there is much interest in KSCA remaining a viable part of speech education. The Association has learned that maintaining an active membership is a continuous process. Because of this need to keep membership up and to keep the Association thriving, the Board of Directors has striven to make convention formats conducive to the interests of all the membership and not just to certain interest groups. The Association has also improved its ability to sell the organization by putting together better promotional materials. This work to improve the promotion of KSCA has resulted in a pamphlet that gives reasons for joining KSCA. Each year it is updated to include the current officers and convention site. It is sent out in the fall of the year to all speech teachers in the state. It has proven successful since the membership form is located in the pamphlet.

The Association has also recognized the important need

to recognize its membership for their endeavors and to make known to the public that its members do important work. The creation of the Outstanding Teacher awards was an important step in this direction. An important element to remember about these award is that they are given for work in the classroom and not for an individual's contribution to the Association per se'. They reflect the fact that the Association is made up first of good teachers.

As I researched this thesis, I began to realize how much hard work was done by the leaders of the organization. These leaders have made the organization what it was and what it has become. The presidents and committee leaders worked hard to accomplish the goals the membership wanted. Because of a strong membership, these leaders had committee members who aided them in many ways to accomplish those goals.

The Association's work with affiliated organizations also attests to the value of the organization. KSCA has always recognized the fact that all people involved in education need to work together to give students the best possible education. By affiliating with the Kansas-National Education Association, the Association is working to improve speech education in Kansas. By affiliating with Central States Speech Association, the Association is working to improve speech education in the midwest. And by affiliating with the Speech Communication Association, the Association

is working to help improve speech education across the nation.

The purpose of this project was to bring together the available history that the Association currently has in its archives. This work consists mostly of information found in correspondence, minutes, and journal entries. Like any type of historical work, the search for evidence of what had transpired before should not stop with the obvious or most easily accessible sources of information.

The historical record of KSCA is an ongoing process that should not stop with the completion of this thesis but should continue in order to pull together all the available information. The Association needs to gather information from members themselves that is pertinent to the history. The Historian of the Association needs to take oral histories from past members who gave a great deal of time and energy to help the Association accomplish its goals. Oral histories not only gather information but also give the present membership a taste of what the past members were like and how their personalities contributed to the success of the Association's work.

With the addition of Historian to the Board of Directors there should also be a permanent arrangement made for storing Association records. In the past, the job of storing information has been approached haphazardly. Some presidents and secretaries kept good files while others

either tried and failed or did not deem the preservation of Association correspondence important. With a central place for storage, the Association will have better access to past records and can then use them to help guide future conventions and Association work. By using this history and keeping future records updated, the Association can better serve its members and become stronger in the future.

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APPENDIX A:

OFFICERS OF THE KSTA 1939-1952

1939

PRESIDENT: Cecil B. Lamb, Dodge City

SECRETARY/TREASURER: Lloyd A. Stafford, Ottawa High School

JOURNAL EDITOR: John I. Young, Washington High School,
Salina

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

District 1: J. Edmund Mayer, Topeka

District 2: Leonard Jensen, Wyandotte High School

District 3: Clark Hendrix, Coffeyville High School

District 4: Kathryn Kayser, Kansas State Teachers
College, Emporia

District 5: Hazel Shamleffer, Wichita East High School

District 6: Ernest H. Reed, Salina

District 7: Merville Larson, Hutchinson Jr. College

1940

PRESIDENT: Paul W. Smith, Chanute Jr. College

SECRETARY/TREASURER: Lloyd A. Stafford, Ottawa High School

JOURNAL EDITOR: John I. Young, Washington High School,
Salina

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

District 1: Annabel Pringle, Topeka

District 2: Leonard Jensen, Wyandotte High School

District 3: Clark Hendrix, Coffeyville High School

District 4: Kathryn Kayser, Kansas State Teachers
College, Emporia

District 5: Hazel Shamleffer, Wichita East High School

District 6: John D. Kelley, Salina

District 7: Wofford G. Gardner, Hutchinson

1941

PRESIDENT: Lloyd A. Stafford, Ottawa High School

SECRETARY/TREASURER: Edith Youmans, Rosedale High School,
Kansas City

JOURNAL EDITOR: Wayne Britton, Winfield High School

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

District 1: Violet Clare Randolph, Atchison

District 2: Leonard Jenson, Wyandotte High School

District 3: Nelle Jones, Chanute Jr. College

District 4: Kathryn Kayser, Kansas State Teachers
College, Emporia

District 5: Hazel Shamleffer, Wichita East High School

District 6: John D. Kelley, Salina

District 7: Wofford G. Gardner, Hutchinson

1942-1943

PRESIDENT: Lloyd A. Stafford, Ottawa High School

SECRETARY/TREASURER: Edith Youmans, Rosedale High School,
Kansas City

JOURNAL EDITOR: Wayne Britton, Winfield High School

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

District 1: Violet Clare Randolph, Atchinson

District 2: Leonard Jenson, Wyandotte High School

District 3: Geraldine Garrison, Neodesha

District 4: Kathryn Kayser, Kansas State Teachers
College, Emporia

District 5: Hazel Shamleffer, Wichita East High School

District 6: Gertrude Stoelzing, Oberlin

District 7: Wofford G. Gardner, Hutchinson

1947

PRESIDENT: Hazel Shamleffer, Wichita East High School

SECRETARY/TREASURER: Edith Youmans, Rosedale High School,
Kansas City

Jan. 1, 1948-Apr. 17, 1948

PRESIDENT: Mr. Ressler

SECRETARY/TREASURER: Edith Youmans, Rosedale High School,
Kansas City

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

District 1: Leonard Jensen, Wyandotte High School

District 2: Dan Tewell, Pittsburg High School

District 3: Kenneth Rock, Abilene

District 4: Norma Williams, Hays

District 5: Everett Brown, Pratt

District 6: Celestine Evans, Hutchinson

1948-1949

PRESIDENT: H. Francis Short, Russell High School

SECRETARY/TREASURER: Edith Youmans, Rosedale High School,
Kansas City

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

District 1: Jim Kershner, Salina

District 2: Margaret Anderson

District 3: Dale Womble, Coffeyville

District 4: Corrinne Martin, Wichita North High School

District 5: Everett Brown, Pratt

District 6: Gertrude Stoelzing, Oberlin

1949-1950

PRESIDENT: Forrest Whan, University of Wichita

SECRETARY/TREASURER: Norma Williams, Liberal High School

JOURNAL EDITOR: Kim Giffin, University of Kansas

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

District 1: Victor Capper, Atchison High School

District 2: Leonard Jensen, Wyandotte High School

District 3: Margarite Overstreet, Winfield High School

District 4: Tom Kelley, Hutchinson High School

District 5: Marguerite Schriver, Dodge City High School

District 6: Geneva Herndon, Fort Hays Kansas State
College

1950-1951

PRESIDENT: Forrest Whan, University of Wichita

SECRETARY/TREASURER: Norma Williams, Liberal High School

JOURNAL EDITOR: Kim Giffin, University of Kansas

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

District 1: Victor Capper, Atchison High School

District 2: Leonard Jensen, Wyandotte High School

District 3: Margarite Overstreet, Winfield High School

District 4: Tom Kelley, Hutchinson High School

District 5: Marguerite Schriver, Dodge City High School

District 6: Geneva Herndon, Fort Hays Kansas State
College

1951-1952

PRESIDENT: John Kelso, Emporia High School

SECRETARY/TREASURER: Alice McDonnell

JOURNAL EDITOR: Kim Giffin, University of Kansas

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

District 1: Vernon R. McGuire, Kansas State College

District 2: Ruth Browne, Shawnee Mission High School

District 3: Mary M. Roberts, Kansas State Teachers
College, Pittsburg

District 4: Betty Fitzgerald, Wichita North High School

District 5: Richard Wilke, Dodge City High School

District 6: Geneva Herndon, Fort Hays Kansas State
College

1952-1953

PRESIDENT: Kim Giffin, University of Kansas

SECRETARY/TREASURER: Marcus M. Penney, Russell High School

JOURNAL EDITOR: Earl G. Hoover, Kansas State College

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

District 1: Vernon R. McGuire, Kansas State College

District 2: Ruth Browne, Shawnee Mission High School

District 3: Mary M. Roberts, Kansas State Teachers
College, Pittsburg

District 4: Betty Fitzgerald, Wichita North High School

District 5: Richard Wilke, Dodge City High School

District 6: Geneva Herndon, Fort Hays State College

1953-1954

PRESIDENT: Earl G. Hoover, Kansas State College

SECRETARY/TREASURER: H. Francis Short, Russell High School

JOURNAL EDITOR: Leslie Blake, University of Wichita

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

District 1: Harold Loy, Manhattan High School

District 2: Kim Giffin, University of Kansas

District 3: Mary M. Roberts, Kansas State Teachers
College, Pittsburg

District 4: Charles Masten, Kansas State Teachers
College, Emporia

District 5: Hope Brauer, Leoti High School

District 6: Rev. Ronin Schreiber, St. Joseph Military

Acadamy

1954-1955

PRESIDENT: J. Matt Hill, Topeka High School

SECRETARY/TREASURER: Bill Brooks

JOURNAL EDITOR: Leslie Blake, University of Wichita

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

District 1: Earl G. Hoover, Kansas State College

District 2: Maurice Swanson, Shawnee Mission High
School

District 3: William Reynolds, Winfield High School

District 4: Roy A. Eblen, Jr., Institute of Logopedics,
Wichita

District 5: Curt Siemans, Buhler High School

District 6: Rev. Ronin Schreiber, St. Joseph Military
Acadamy

1955-1956

PRESIDENT: Leslie Blake, University of Wichita

SECRETARY/TREASURER: Howard Holladay, Kansas State Teachers
College, Emporia

JOURNAL EDITOR: Charles Logas, Washburn University

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

District 1: Nels Havens, Manhattan High School

District 2: Victor Capper, Lawrence High School

District 3: Dan Tewell, Pittsburg High School

District 4: Barbara McJilton, Emporia High School

District 5: Bessie Duggan, Haven High School

District 6: William Marsh, Colby High School

1956-1957

PRESIDENT: Maurice Swanson, Shawnee Mission High School

SECRETARY/TREASURER: Howard Holladay, Kansas State Teachers
College, Emporia

JOURNAL EDITOR: William Conboy, University of Kansas

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

District 1: John Keltner, Kansas State College

District 2: Charles McBurney, Olathe High School

District 3: Harold Loy, College High School, Pittsburg

District 4: Eugene C. Spangler, University of Wichita

District 5: Kenneth Bogue, Grant County Rural High
School

District 6: Jim Trent, Russell High School

1957-1958

PRESIDENT: Harold Loy, College High School, Pittsburg

SECRETARY/TREASURER: Eugene C. Spangler, University of
Wichita

JOURNAL EDITOR: William Conboy, University of Kansas

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

District 1: Martha J. Herrick, Meriden

District 2: Richard Schiefelbusch, University of Kansas

District 3: Laverne Hesser, Fredonia High School
District 4: Charles Schneider, Winfield High School
District 5: I.B. Patterson, St. Johns High School
District 6: Jack Kelley, Salina High School

1958-1959

PRESIDENT: William Conboy, University of Kansas
SECRETARY/TREASURER: Eugene C. Spangler, University of
Wichita
JOURNAL EDITOR: Charles Goetzinger, Kansas State College
VICE-PRESIDENTS:

District 1: Dennis Denning, Winfield
District 2: Allen Gould, Washington High School,
Bethel
District 3: Robley Rhine, Southwestern College,
Winfield
District 4: Edwin R. Stucky, Moundridge High School
District 5: Vernon Barnes, Haven High School
District 6: Harriet Ketchum, Fort Hays Kansas State
College

1959-1960

PRESIDENT: Dan J. Tewell, Pittsburg High School
PRESIDENT-ELECT: Gerald Ashen, Shawnee Mission North High
School
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: Margaret Latinis, Pittsburg High School

JOURNAL EDITOR: H. Francis Short, Kansas State College,
Pittsburg

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

- District 1: Forrest L. Whan, Kansas State University
- District 2: Kenneth Mosier, Fort Scott Jr. College
- District 3: Margaret Goheen, Independence High School
- District 4: Alma Sargent, Derby High School
- District 5: Paul Iden, Pretty Prairie High School
- District 6: Dave Blackim, Russell High School

1960-1961

PRESIDENT: Gerald F. Ashen, Shawnee Mission North High
School

PRESIDENT-ELECT: Richard Hildreth, Kansas State Teachers
College, Emporia

SECRETARY/TREASURER: Allen Gould, Washington High School,
Bethel

JOURNAL EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Lynn Osborne, University of Kansas

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

- District 1: Norma Bunton, Kansas State University
- District 2: Keith Akins, Iola High School
- District 3: David Parker, Chanute Jr. College
- District 4: Albert Higgins, Emporia High School
- District 5: Bobby R. Patton, Hutchinson High School
- District 6: Bill Marsh, Hays High School

1961-1962

PRESIDENT: Richard A. Hildreth, Kansas State Teachers
College, Emporia

PRESIDENT-ELECT: Bobby R. Patton, University of Wichita

SECRETARY/TREASURER: Albert J. Higgins, Emporia High School

JOURNAL EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: William A. Linkugel, University of
Kansas

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

District 1: Gordon Beck, University of Kansas

District 2: Dan J. Tewell, Pittsburg High School

District 3: David J. Blackim, Topeka High School

District 4: James Costigan, Fort Hays Kansas State
College

District 5: R. Dean Nolte, Garden City High School

District 6: Melvin T. Moorhouse, University of Wichita

1962-1963

PRESIDENT: Bobby R. Patton, University of Wichita

PRESIDENT-ELECT: Norma Bunton, Kansas State University

SECRETARY/TREASURER: William Brooks, McPherson College

JOURNAL EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: William A. Linkugel, University of
Kansas

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

District 1: Allan Gould, Washington High School, Bethel

District 2: Laverne Hesser, Fredonia High School

District 3: John DeBross, Kansas State Teachers

College, Emporia

District 4: Jim Simpson, Russell High School

District 5: Urban Gathman, Larned High School

District 6: Doug Duke, Wichita East High School until
January

Wreatha Hicks, Augusta High School

1963-1964

PRESIDENT: Norma Bunton, Kansas State University

PRESIDENT-ELECT: LaVerne Hesser, Fredonia High School

SECRETARY/TREASURER: Terry Weldon, Kansas State University

JOURNAL EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: William A. Linkugel, University of
Kansas

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

District 1: Ronald K. Schaffer, Atchison High School

District 2: George Mastick, Iola High School

District 3: Virginia Higgins, Roosevelt High School,
Emporia

District 4: Milford Messer

District 5: Robert Bicker, Dodge City Jr. College

District 6: Ed Stucky, Moundridge High School

1964-1965

PRESIDENT: LaVerne Hesser, Fredonia High School

PRESIDENT-ELECT: Lynn Osborn, University of Kansas

SECRETARY/TREASURER: Virginia Higgins, Kansas State Teachers
College, Emporia

JOURNAL EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Terry Weldon, Kansas State
University

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

District 1: Ronald K. Schaffer, Atchinson High School

District 2: Tom Cameron, Parsons High School

District 3: Laura Schlobohm, Osage City High School

District 4: James Costigan, Fort Hays Kansas State
College

District 5: Larry Fowler, Garden City High School

District 6: Richard Barnes, Wichita Heights High School

1965-1966

PRESIDENT: Lynn Osborn, University of Kansas

PRESIDENT-ELECT: Keith Akins, Shawnee Heights High School

SECRETARY/TREASURER: Richard Young, Highland Park High
School

JOURNAL EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: John Lehman, Kansas State Teachers
College, Emporia

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

District 1: Michael T. Hayes, Shawnee Mission West High
School

District 2: Sister M. Eustasia, St. Mary's High School,
Pittsburg

District 3: Eldon Evans, Salina High School

District 4: James Simpson, Russell High School
District 5: David McCracken, Greensburg High School
District 6: Robert Washburn, Wichita East High School

1966-1967

PRESIDENT: Keith Akins, Shawnee Heights High School
PRESIDENT-ELECT: John C. Lehman, Kansas State Teachers
College, Emporia
SECRETARY/TREASURER: David J. Blackim, Hutchinson Jr.
College
JOURNAL EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Mary M. Roberts, Kansas State
College, Pittsburg

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

District 1: Larry Brown, Leavenworth High School
District 2: Sister Mary Eustasia, St. Marys High
School, Pittsburg
District 3: Albert J. Higgins, Emporia High School
District 4: Wilber Hogg, Ellinwood High School
District 5: Wilfred Schrepel, Ulysses High School
District 6: Richard Barnes, Wichita Heights High School

1967-1968

PRESIDENT: John C. Lehman, Kansas State Teachers College,
Emporia
PRESIDENT-ELECT: Clay Thompson, Hoisington High School
SECRETARY/TREASURER: Virginia Higgins, Kansas State

Teachers College, Emporia

JOURNAL EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Mary M. Roberts, Kansas State
College, Pittsburg

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

District 1: Jerry Watson, Topeka West High School

District 2: Gerald Ashen, Shawnee Mission South High
School

District 3: Vicky Cook, Fort Scott High School

District 4: Richard Barnes, Wichita

District 5: Sister Mary Eustasia, St. Marys High
School, Pittsburg

District 6: Larry Fowler, Garden City High School

1968-1969

PRESIDENT: Clay Thompson, Hoisington High School

PRESIDENT-ELECT: Mary M. Roberts, Kansas State College,
Pittsburg

SECRETARY/TREASURER: Virginia Higgins, Kansas State
Teachers College, Emporia

JOURNAL EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Bessie Duggan, Wichita State
University

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

District 1: Ad Eley, Topeka High School

District 2: Larry Brown, Shawnee Mission East High
School

District 3: Robert Gobetz, Kansas State College,

Pittsburg

District 4: Dennis Wright, Wichita South High School

District 5: Charles White, Hutchinson High School

District 6: Patrick McAtee, Hays High School

1969-1970

PRESIDENT: Mary M. Roberts, Kansas State College, Pittsburg

PRESIDENT-ELECT: Richard Barnes, Wichita Southeast High
School

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY/TREASURER: Virginia Higgins, Kansas
State Teachers College, Emporia

JOURNAL EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Bessie Duggan, Wichita State
University

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

District 1: Gary Harmon, Manhattan High School

District 2: Tom Cameron, Shawnee Mission West High
School

District 3: Robert Gobetz, Kansas State College,
Pittsburg

District 4: H. Gene Specht, McPherson High School

District 5: Wilbur Hogg, Ellinwood High School

District 6: Gary Sherrer, Salina High School

1970-1971

PRESIDENT: Richard Barnes, Wichita Southeast High School

PRESIDENT-ELECT: James Costigan, Fort Hays Kansas State

College

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY/TREASURER: Virginia Higgins, Kansas
State Teachers College, Emporia

JOURNAL EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Robertson Strawn, Kansas State
College, Pittsburg

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

District 1: Laura Schlobohm, Osage City High School

District 2: Vicky Cook, Fort Scott High School

District 3: Maurice Roberts, Manhattan High School

District 4: Jim Cochran, Colby Community College

District 5: Richard Young, Great Bend High School

District 6: Ruby Gubitz, Derby High School

1971-1972

PRESIDENT: James Costigan, Fort Hays Kansas State College

PRESIDENT-ELECT: Laura Schlobohm, Osage City High School

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY/TREASURER: Virginia Higgins, Kansas
State Teachers College, Emporia

JOURNAL EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Robertson Strawn, Kansas State
College, Pittsburg

JOURNAL ASSISTANT EDITOR: Ruby Gubitz, Derby High School

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

District 1: Dick Stine, Shawnee Mission North High
School

District 2: Ruth Bloomcamp, Pittsburg High School

District 3: Vernon Barnes, Kansas State University

District 4: Dennis Denning, Marymount College

District 5: Pat McAtee, Barton County Community College
Richard Young, Great Bend High School

District 6: Dick Buterbaugh, Winfield High School

1972-1973

PRESIDENT: Laura Schlobohm, Osage City High School

PRESIDENT-ELECT: Pat McAtee, Barton County Community College

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY/TREASURER: Virginia Higgins, Kansas
State Teachers College, Emporia

JOURNAL EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Robertson Strawn, Kansas State
College, Pittsburg

JOURNAL ASSISTANT EDITOR: Laura Meeks, Girard High School

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

District 1: Ad Eley, Shawnee Mission North High School

District 2: Vicky Cook, Field Kindley Memorial High
School, Coffeyville

District 3: Steve Mulvenon, Salina Central High School

District 4: Jo Gatz, Colby Community College

District 5: Leroy Tiberghien, Garden City Jr. College

District 6: H. Gene Specht, Wichita Southeast High
School

1973-1974

PRESIDENT: Pat McAtee, Barton County Community College

PRESIDENT-ELECT: H. Gene Specht, Wichita Southeast High

School

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY/TREASURER: Albert J. Higgins, Emporia
High School

JOURNAL EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Robertson Strawn, Kansas State
College, Pittsburg

JOURNAL ASSISTANT EDITOR: Laura Meeks, Girard High School

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

District 1: Ad Eley, Shawnee Mission North High School

District 2: Vicky Cook, Kansas State College, Pittsburg

District 3: Steve Mulvenon, Salina Central High School

District 4: Jo Gatz, Colby Community College

District 5: Larry Bradford, Barton County Community
College

District 6: Rick Laurino, El Dorado High School

1974-1975

PRESIDENT: H. Gene Specht, Great Bend High School

1ST VICE-PRESIDENT: Mel Moorhouse, Wichita State University

2ND VICE-PRESIDENT: Sam Rawdon, Coffeyville Community
College

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY/TREASURER: Larry Bradford, Barton County
Community College

JOURNAL EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Robertson Strawn, Kansas State
College, Pittsburg

JOURNAL ASSISTANT EDITOR: Laura Meeks, Girard High School

DISTRICT CHAIRMAN:

District 1: Elden Evens, Shawnee Mission East High
School

District 2: Betty Kruppe, Fort Scott Community College

District 3: Vernon Barnes, Kansas State University

District 4: Rod Eisenbise, Goodland High School

District 5: Jim Akins, Lakin High School

District 6: Bob Smith, Wichita State University

1975-1976

PRESIDENT: Mel Moorhouse, Wichita State University

1ST VICE-PRESIDENT: Roger Brannan, Manhattan High School

2ND VICE-PRESIDENT: Robert Smith, Wichita State University

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY/TREASURER: Pat McAtee, Barton County
Community College

JOURNAL EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Robertson Strawn, Kansas State
College, Pittsburg

JOURNAL ASSISTANT EDITOR: Laura Meeks, Girard High School

DISTRICT CHAIRMAN:

District 1: Dave Axon, Johnson County Community College

District 2: Betty Kruppe, Fort Scott Community College

District 3: Richard Douthit, Emporia Kansas State
College

District 4: Connie Smith, Ellis High School

District 5: Jim Akins, Lakin High School

District 6: Don Swender, Wichita State University

1976-1977

PRESIDENT: Roger Brannan, Manhattan High School

1ST VICE-PRESIDENT: Robert Smith, Wichita State University

2ND VICE-PRESIDENT: Steve Mulvenon, Salina Central High
School

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY/TREASURER: Betty Kruppe, Fort Scott
Community College

JOURNAL EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Robertson Strawn, Kansas State
College, Pittsburg

JOURNAL ASSISTANT EDITOR: Laura Meeks, Girard High School.

DISTRICT CHAIRMAN:

District 1: Diana Prentice, Topeka High School

District 2: Sam Rawdon, Coffeyville Community College

District 3: Terry Stephens, Abilene High School

District 4: Gertrude Railsback, Oberlin High School

District 5: H. Gene Specht, Great Bend High School

District 6: Myrel Carr, Chaparrel High School

1977-1978

PRESIDENT: Robert Smith, Wichita State University

1ST VICE-PRESIDENT: Steve Mulvenon, Salina Central High
School

2ND VICE-PRESIDENT: Diana Prentice, Topeka High School

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY/TREASURER: Jane Carter, El Dorado High
School

JOURNAL EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Robertson Strawn, Kansas State

College, Pittsburg

DISTRICT CHAIRPERSONS:

- District 1: Pam McComas, Topeka
- District 2: Bob Coleman, Independence Community College
- District 3: Louise Brokaw
- District 4: Henry Wolf, Hays High School
- District 5: Bob Cochrane
- District 6: Tim Fahrbach, Hutchinson High School

1978-1979

PRESIDENT: Steve Mulvenon, Salina Central High School

1ST VICE-PRESIDENT: Diana Prentice, Topeka High School

2ND VICE-PRESIDENT: Pam McComas, Topeka

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY/TREASURER: Jane Carter, El Dorado High
School

JOURNAL EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Virginia Higgins, Emporia State
University

DISTRICT CHAIRPERSONS:

- District 1: Jim Payne, Topeka West High School
- District 2: H. Francis Short, Pittsburg State
University
- District 3: Louise Brokaw, Salina South High School
- District 4: Henry Wolfe, Hays High School
- District 5: Jim Akins, Lakin High School
- District 6: Ed Trimmer, Winfield High School

1979-1980

PRESIDENT: Diana Prentice, Topeka High School

1ST VICE-PRESIDENT: Pam McComas, Topeka

2ND VICE-PRESIDENT: Pete Hamilton, Pittsburg State
University

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY/TREASURER: Bob Coleman, Independence
Community College

JOURNAL EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Virginia Higgins, Emporia State
University

DISTRICT CHAIRPERSONS:

District 1: Ad Eley, Shawnee Mission North High School

District 2: Robert Garrett, Parsons

District 3: Mark Kapfer

District 4: Steve Brooks, Fort Hays State University

District 5: Joe Willis

District 6: Nancy Walker

1980-1981

PRESIDENT: Pam McComas, Topeka

1ST VICE-PRESIDENT: Pete Hamilton, Pittsburg State
University

2ND VOCE-PRESIDENT: Laura Meeks, Girard High School

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY/TREASURER: Bob Coleman, Independence
Community College

JOURNAL EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Virginia Higgins, Emporia State
University

DISTRICT CHAIRPERSONS:

- District 1: Pam Foster, Osage City High School
District 2: Bob Garrett, Parsons
District 3: Mark Kapfer, Wamego High School
District 4: Henry Wolf, Hays High School
District 5: Linda Perry, Lakin High School
District 6: Richard Young, Hutchinson High School

1981-1982

- PRESIDENT: Pete Hamilton, Pittsburg State University
1ST VICE-PRESIDENT: Laura Meeks, Pittsburg State University
2ND VICE-PRESIDENT: Richard Young, Hutchinson High School
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY/TREASURER: Albert J. Higgins, Emporia
High School
JOURNAL EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Virginia Higgins, Emporia State
University

DISTRICT CHAIRPERSONS:

- District 1: Pam Foster, Osage City High School
Don Center, Washburn University
District 2: Lea Shepard, Independence High School
Kevin Alexander, Allen County Community
College
District 3: John Triplett, Junction City High School
M. Kaye Dudley, Kansas Wesleyan, Salina
District 4: Henry Wolf, Hays High School
Steve Brooks, Fort Hays State University

District 5: Linda Perry, Lakin High School

Pat McAtee, Barton County Community College

District 6: Gary Harman, Chaparral High School

Gary Horn, Southwestern College, Winfield

1982-1983

PRESIDENT: Laura Meeks, Pittsburg State University

1ST VICE-PRESIDENT: Richard Young, Hutchinson High School

2ND VICE-PRESIDENT: Lea Shepard, Independence High School

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY/TREASURER: Albert J. Higgins, Emporia
High School

JOURNAL EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Virginia Higgins, Emporia State
University

DISTRICT CHAIRPERSONS:

District 1: Tina Anderson Kapfer, Shawnee Heights High
School

Diana Prentice, Washburn University

District 2: Darrel Harbaugh, Field Kindley High School

Kevin Alexander, Allen County Community
College

District 3: John Triplett, Junction City High School

M. Kaye Dudley, Kansas Wesleyan, Salina

District 4: Glen Nelson, Ellsworth High School

Jim Costigan, Fort Hays State University

District 5: Larry Laas, Satanta High School

Leroy Tiberghien, Garden City Community

College

District 6: Gary Harman, Chaparral High School

Gary Horn, Southwestern College, Winfield

1983-1984

PRESIDENT: Richard Young, Hutchinson High School

1ST VICE-PRESIDENT: Lea Shepard, Independence High School

2ND VICE-PRESIDENT: Donald Orban, Emporia State University

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY/TREASURER: Albert J. Higgins, Emporia
High School

JOURNAL EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Virginia Higgins, Emporia State
University

DISTRICT CHAIRPERSONS:

District 1: Jim Payne, Stanley-Blue Valley High School
Tom Beisecker, University of Kansas

District 2: Mary Overholser, Cherryvale High School
Mari Tonn, Pittsburg State University

District 3: Steve Neill, Concordia High School
M. Kaye Dudley, Kansas Wesleyan, Salina

District 4: David Pearson, Goodland High School
James Costigan, Fort Hays State University

District 5: Larry Laas, Satanta High School
Gretchen Tiberghien, Garden City Community
College

District 6: Greg May, Bluestem High School
Cindy Hoss, Butler County Community College

1984-1985

PRESIDENT: Lea Shepard, Independence High School

1ST VICE-PRESIDENT: Donald Orban, Emporia State University

2ND VICE-PRESIDENT: Larry Laas, Satanta High School

1985-1986

PRESIDENT: Donald Orban, Emporia State University

1ST VICE-PRESIDENT: Larry Laas, Satanta High School

2ND VICE-PRESIDENT: Cindy Hoss, Butler County Community
College

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY/TREASURER: Gary Harman, Salina Central
High School

1986-1987

PRESIDENT: Larry Laas, Satanta High School

1ST VICE-PRESIDENT: Cindy Hoss, Butler County Community
College

2ND VICE-PRESIDENT: Melly Schmidt, Thomas More Prep-Marian,
Hays

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY/TREASURER: Gary Harman, Salina Central
High School

JOURNAL EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Diana Prentice, Washburn University

DISTRICT CHAIRPERSONS:

District 1: Mary Beth McCarthy, Hayden High School
Meredith Moore, Washburn University

District 2: Becky Martino, Girard High School

Kevin Alexander, Allen County Community
College

District 3: Joe Glotzbach, Council Grove High School
Richard Douthit, Emporia State University

District 4: Nancy Harvey, Ellsworth High School
James Costigan, Fort Hays State University

District 5: Susan Houck, Syracuse High School
Leroy Tiberghien, Garden City Community
College

District 6: Vickie Fellers, Goddard High School
Mark Stucky, Bethel College, Newton

1987-1988

PRESIDENT: Cindy Hoss, Butler County Community College

1ST VICE-PRESIDENT: Melly Schmidt, Hays

2ND VICE-PRESIDENT: Mark Stucky, Bethel College, Newton

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY/TREASURER: Gary Harman, Salina Central
High School

JOURNAL EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Diana Prentice, Washburn University

DISTRICT CHAIRPERSONS:

District 1: Mary Beth McCarthy, Hayden High School
Meredith Moore, Washburn University

District 2: Lea Shepard, Independence High School
Kevin Alexander, Allen County Community
College

District 3: Joe Glotzbach, Council Grove High School

Richard Douthit, Emporia State University
District 4: Nancy Bowie, Ellsworth High School
Bill Watt, Fort Hays State University
District 5: Susan Houck, Syracuse High School
Leroy Tiberghien, Garden City Community
College
District 6: Teresa Reichardt, El Dorado High School
Connie Morris, Wichita State University

1988-1989

PRESIDENT: Mark Stucky, Bethel College, Newton
1ST VICE-PRESIDENT: Jean Brockway, El Dorado High School
2ND VICE-PRESIDENT: Meredith Moore, Washburn University
SECRETARY: Vickie Fellers, Goddard High School
TREASURER: Kevin Alexander, Allen County Community College
MEMBERSHIP CHAIRPERSON: Pat Lowrance, Butler County
Community College
HISTORIAN: Joe Glotzbach, Council Grove High School
PAST-PRESIDENT: Cindy Hoss, Butler County Community College
JOURNAL EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Diana Prentice, Washburn University
DISTRICT CHAIRPERSONS:
District 1: Steve Neill, Kansas City
Ellen Reid Gold, University of Kansas
District 2: Bruce Spitzer, Eureka High School
Harold Loy, Pittsburg State University
District 3: Gary Harman, Salina Central High School

Lynne Ross, Kansas State University

District 4: Nancy Bowie, Ellsworth High School

James Costigan, Fort Hays State University

District 5: David Laudick, Scott City High School

Leroy Tiberghien, Garden City Community Jr.
College

District 6: Lois Pierson, Valley Center High School

Connie Morris, Wichita State University

APPENDIX B:
CALENDAR OF EVENTS

November, 1938	Authorization given to draw up a resolution to start a Kansas Speech Association.
February 18, 1939	Constitution put together.
March 4, 1939	Constitution modified and adopted.
Fall 1940	Reports given on association studies done on Speech in Kansas High Schools and the Status of Speech in Kansas.
April 4, 1941	E.A. Thomas of KSHSAA asked Association to appoint an advisory committee.
November 8, 1941	First mention of KSTA association with the National Speech Association.
November 7, 1942	Last meeting held for five years.

March 22, 1947

First meeting held after WWII.
Appointed first advisory committee
to KSHSAA.

April 17, 1948

Newly appointed advisory committee
made recommendations to the KSHSAA
for 6-8 speech festivals with 1st
place awards given at state.

May 6, 1950

Faced problem of NCA ruling against
speech competitions.
Report given on study dealing with
businessmen's ranking of high
school subjects taught.

1951-1952

Affiliation with Kansas State
Teachers Association took place.

April 19, 1952

Held state meeting with CSSA in
Tulsa.

November 6, 1952

Voted to change name to KANSAS
SPEECH ASSOCIATION.

February 28, 1953

Amended constitution to include
division groups.

Jan-Feb. 1954 Study done by University of Wichita in conjunction with KSA concerning present status of speech activities in Kansas.

April 20, 1956 First talk about Executive Secretary/Treasurer appointment.

April 27, 1957 Added Sustaining Membership of \$5.00 and raised regular dues to \$2.50.

October 12, 1957 Association met with Dr. Jackson O. Powell, Dean of the College of Education University of Wichita to discuss the situation of adding Speech to the required curriculum. Editorial Committee added as consultants to the editor.

April 25, 1958 Editorial committee is made up of one person from each district. Added a business manager for journal.

April 26, 1958 Make first official recognition of

outstanding work done by teachers.

May 1, 1959

Spread the production of the journal among the speech departments in five colleges and universities.

April 23, 1960

Made first presentation of current outstanding teacher award.

1961

Study done by Dr. Norma Bunton, KSU, on the status of speech in the Kansas schools.

Study done by Mel Moorhouse on careers in speech.

1962

Printed extra journals to distribute at the CSSA convention.

May 4, 1962

Announced the back issues of the speech journal had been bound and were to be kept at KU.

April 24, 1964

KSHSAA Liaison committee established.

April 24, 1965

Voted to reduce journal publications from five to three a year.

Set up a committee to work on upgrading speech certification.

April 26, 1969

Office of Executive Secretary/
Treasurer added to the constitution.

April 24, 1970

Raised dues to \$5.00 a year and dropped the sustaining membership. Added Student dues of \$1.00.

April 25, 1970

Agreed to secure a contract with University Microfilm to film all back issues and all future issues of the Kansas Speech Journal.

Winter 1971

Speech Certification upgraded to 15 hours.

April 6, 1974

Constitutional Officer changes took place: Removed President-Elect and added 1st Vice-President, 2nd Vice-President, and District

Chairman.

Constitutionally changed the name
of the organization to KANSAS
SPEECH COMMUNICATION ASSOCIATION

Jan. 28, 1977

Dues raised to \$7.50

September 16, 1977

Association moved to have Diana
Prentice and Roger Brannan
investigate the publication of a
curriculum guide.

April 21, 1978

Present standards for certification
were approved.

July 1979

Curriculum guide was published.

April 27, 1980

Established Emeritus Status.

April 30, 1988

Constitution revision approved.
Officer position of Executive
Secretary/Treasurer changed to two
separate offices. Officer
positions of Membership Chair,
Historian, and Past President
added.

APPENDIX C:
THE ANNUAL CONFERENCES

DATE - LOCATION - SPEAKER

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Speaker</u>
February 18, 1939 (Formation)	Hotel Jayhawk Topeka	
March 4, 1939 (1st conference)	Topeka High School	
April 6, 1940	Emporia State Teachers College	
November 1-2, 1940	Allis Hotel Wichita	Frank M. Rarick, University of Minnesota
April 4-5, 1941	Lamer Hotel Salina	
November 8, 1941	Manor Tea Room Topeka	
November 7, 1942	Allis Hotel Wichita	
March 22, 1947	Topeka High School	
April 17, 1948	Salina	
April 23, 1949	Wichita North High School	
May 6, 1950	Hutchinson High School	
April 28, 1951	University of Wichita	
April 18-19, 1952 (In conjunction with the CSSA convention)	Hotel Mayo Tulsa, Oklahoma	

November 6, 1952 (In conjunction with the Kansas State TA)	Allison School Wichita	
February 28, 1953	Emporia State Teachers College	
November 5, 1953 (In conjunction with the Kansas State TA)	Salina	
April 24, 1954	University of Wichita	
March 18-19, 1955	Washburn University	
April 20-21, 1956	University of Wichita	
November 1, 1956 (In conjunction with the Kansas State TA)	Hutchinson	
April 26-27, 1957	University of Kansas	
November 8, 1957 (In conjunction with the Kansas State TA)	Fort Hays Kansas State College	
April 25-26, 1958	Kansas State College Manhattan	
May 1-2, 1959	Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia	
April 22-23, 1960	University of Wichita	
April 21-22, 1961	Kansas State College Pittsburg	
May 4-5, 1962	Kansas State University	Dr. W. Charles Redding, Purdue University
May 3-4, 1963	Fort Hays State College	Dr. E.C. Buehler, University of Kansas
April 24-25, 1964	University of Kansas	Dr. Ernest F. Haden,

		University of Tennessee
April 23-24, 1965	Hutchinson Junior College	Dr. Robert Oliver, Purdue University
April 29-30, 1966	Topeka West High School	
April 7-8, 1967	Emporia	
April 26-27, 1968	Salina High School	
April 25-26, 1969	Wichita State University	Waldo W. Braden
April 24-25, 1970	Kansas State College Pittsburg	Dr. Robert Oliver, Pennsylvania State University and Dr. H. Clay Harshbarger. Cottey College
March 25-26, 1971	Wichita Southeast High School	
March 23-24, 1972	Kansas State University	Dr. Keith Sanders, Southern Illinois University
March 22-23, 1973	Kansas State Teachers College Emporia	John Fromme, KAKE-TV Wichita
April 5-6, 1974	Barton County Community College	
April 11-12, 1975 (In conjunction with the CSSA convention)	Holiday Inn Kansas City	
April 23-24, 1976	Wichita State University University	Dr. Phyllis Burgess, Wichita State

April 22-23, 1977	Kansas State University	
September 16-17, 1977	Salina South High School	
March 31-Apr. 1, 1978 (In conjunction with KNEA)	Wichita	
April 27-28, 1979	Washburn University	Dr. Karlyn Campbell, University of Kansas
April 26-27, 1980	Washburn University	
April 23-24-25, 1981	Pittsburg State University	Dr. Gus Friedrich, University of Nebraska
April 30-May 1, 1982	Kansas State University	Judith Trent, University of Dayton
April 22-23, 1983	All Seasons Motel Lawrence	
April 27-28, 1984	Southwestern College at Winfield	
April 26-27, 1985	Emporia State University	
April, 1986	Heart of America Motel, Salina	Dr. Earl Reum
April 24-25, 1987	Village Inn Wichita	Dr. Judy Pearson, Ohio University
April 29-30, 1988	Holiday Inn Hays	Dr. Frank X. Dance, University of Denver
April 27-28, 1989	Eldridge Hotel Lawrence	

APPENDIX D:

OUTSTANDING TEACHER RECIPIENTS

HIGH SCHOOL

1960-1961 Kenneth Mosier

1961-1962 Maurice Swanson, Shawnee Mission High School

1962-1963 LaVerne Hesser, Fredonia High School

1963-1964 Harold Loy, College High School, Pittsburg

1964-1965 Edwin Stucky, Moundridge High School

1965-1966 Keith Akins, Shawnee Heights High School

1966-1967 Clay Thompson, Hoisington High School

1967-1968 Davis Cropp, Roosevelt High School, KSTC

1968-1969 Ron Shafer, Atchinson High School

Laura Schlobohm, Osage City High School

1969-1970 Loren Dyson, Valley Center High School

1970-1971 Richard Young, Great Bend High School

1971-1972 Ruth Bloomcamp, Pittsburg High School

1972-1973 Lawrence Brown, Shawnee Mission East High School

1973-1974 Roger Brannan, Manhattan High School

1974-1975 Vicky Bradford, Claflin High School

1975-1976 Diana Prentice, Topeka High School

1976-1977 Steve Mulvenon, Salina Central High School

1977-1978 Albert J. Higgins, Emporia High School

1978-1979 Ad Eley, Shawnee Mission North High School

1979-1980 Laura Meeks, Girard High School

1980-1981 H. Gene Specht, Great Bend High School

1981-1982 Pamela McComas, Topeka High School

1982-1983 Benny Rosell, Hoxie High School
1983-1984 Louise Brokaw,
1984-1985 Larry Laas, Satanta High School
1985-1986 Gary Harmon, Salina Central High School
1986-1987 Ed Trimmer, Winfield High School
1987-1988 Richard Young, Hutchinson High School

COLLEGE

1960-1961 Allen Craften, University of Kansas
1961-1962 Karl C. Bruder, Kansas State Teachers College,
Emporia
1962-1963 E. Christian Buehler, University of Kansas
1963-1964 Leslie M. Blake, University of Wichita
1964-1965 Mary M. Roberts, Kansas State College, Pittsburg
1965-1966 William Conboy, University of Kansas
1966-1967 H. Francis Short, Kansas State College, Pittsburg
1967-1968 Bobby R. Patton, University of Kansas
1968-1969 Bessie Duggan, Wichita State University
1969-1970 William A. Linkugel, University of Kansas
1970-1971 Harold Loy, Kansas State College, Pittsburg
1971-1972 Virginia H. Higgins, Kansas State Teachers
College, Emporia
1972-1973 Bonnie Patton
1973-1974 David L. Matheny, Kansas State Teachers College,
Emporia
1974-1975 Larry Bradford, Barton County Community College
1975-1976 Melvin Moorhouse, Wichita State University

1976-1977 Robert Smith, Wichita State University
1977-1978 Ada Mae Haury, Bethel College
1978-1979 Robert Coleman, Independence Community College
1979-1980 James Costigan, Fort Hays State University
1980-1981 John C. Lehman, Emporia State University
1981-1982 Leroy W. Tiberghien, Jr. Garden City Community
College
1982-1983 Virginia H. Higgins, Emporia State University
1983-1984 Gary Horn, Southwestern College
1984-1985 Harold Nichols, Kansas State University
1985-1986 Cindy Hoss, Butler County Community College
1986-1987 Pat Lowrance, Butler County Community College
1987-1988 Kevin Alexander, Allen County Community College

APPENDIX E:
CONSTITUTION

The following 1953 constitution is the first copy available. The underlined parts are those changes, which were published in the Kansas Speech Journal or printed in the minutes, that were made to the original copy. Page two of the March 22, 1947 minutes are not available, thus there may be more changes that I have no record of.

CONSTITUTION
of the
KANSAS SPEECH ASSOCIATION

Adopted March 4, 1939; revised March 22, 1947. Amended November 6, 1952; February 28, 1953.

ARTICLE I. NAME

Section I. The name of this organization shall be "The Kansas Speech Association." (Nov. 6, 1952)

ARTICLE II. PURPOSE

Section I. To foster state-wide interest in speech activities.

- Section II. To unify the teachers of speech.
- Section III. To help members with their professional problems.
- Section IV. To encourage high professional standards.
- Section V. To promote the general welfare of our speech activities.

ARTICLE III. MEMBERSHIP

- Section I. Membership in this Association is open to all teachers of speech.
- Section II. By a teacher of speech is meant any individual who teaches speech and/or directs or administers school activities in the fields of forensics, dramatics, interpretation or speech correction.
- Section III. Charter members shall be those who contributed a two dollar membership fee to the original organization before April 1, 1939 and a roster of charter members shall be printed on the cover sheet of each edition of the official publication.
- Section IV. Annual dues shall be one dollar and fifty cents per member, payable at any time; membership will then be for one year, starting at the beginning of the following

semester.

ARTICLE IV. ORGANIZATION OF THE ASSOCIATION

Section I. Divisions may be organized to represent major professional interests that lie within the Associations.

Section II. A division shall be set up whenever 25 members petition for it and the Board of Directors approve. A two-thirds vote of those present at any annual business meeting of the Board of Directors is required for the establishment of a new Division.

Section III. Any member of the Association may apply for membership in one or more Divisions under the rules of eligibility and election established by them. Membership in the Association shall be prerequisite to membership in any Division.

Section IV. A Division may be dissolved by the Board of Directors when

Clause 1. The number of Members within the Division falls below 25, or

Clause 2. The Division votes to recommend dissolution. A two-thirds vote of those present at any annual business meeting of the

Board of Directors is required for the dissolution of a Division.

Section V. Each Division shall have a Chairman, a Secretary, one Division Representative, and such other officers as it may desire. The qualifications for these officers and the method of their election shall be determined by the Division. The time for election of Division Officers and Representatives shall not be later in the school year than the time of the election of Officers in the Association. The results of all Division elections shall be filed with the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association.

Section V. A Division remains autonomous in all matters within its field that are not reserved to the Association and the Board of Directors by this constitution. Each Division shall draw up its own bylaws and rules of procedure within the framework of this Constitution and not inconsistent with this Constitution.

Section V. Each Division shall have a Chairman, a Secretary, one Division Representative, and such other officers as it may desire. The qualifications for these officers and the method of their election shall be determined

by the Division. The time of election of Division Officers and Representatives shall not be later in the school year than the time of the time of the election of Officers in the Association. The results of all Division elections shall be filed with the Secretary/Treasurer of the Association.

Section VI. A Division remains autonomous in all matters within its field that are not reserved to the Association and the Board of Directors by this constitution. Each Division shall draw up its own bylaws and rules of procedure within the framework of this Constitution and not inconsistent with this Constitution.

ARTICLE V. OFFICERS

Section I. The officers of this organization shall be a President elected from the state at large; a Vice-President, elected from each district; a Secretary/Treasurer, an Editor of the official publication, and Division Representatives elected by the Divisions properly formed.

Section II. The duties of Officers.

Clause 1. The President shall preside at all

general meetings, act as chairman of the Board of Directors and shall, with the advice and approval of the Board of Directors, arrange the programs for the general meetings.

Clause 2. Vice-Presidents shall be responsible for the speech program of all meetings of their respective districts, and serve as members of the Board of Directors. Each Vice-President shall be in contact with the debate leagues in his district. He is to be responsible for the organization and program of all speech activities of his respective district. Assistance is to be selected as necessary.

Clause 3. The duties of the Secretary-Treasurer shall be to keep the minutes of all meetings, both executive and general, to keep a complete roll of membership, to collect and protect all moneys belonging to the Association, to make notification of all meetings through the following publications: The Kansas Teacher, and Kansas Activity Journal, to cooperate with the President in all necessary correspondence with members and to publish a financial report semi-annually.

The Secretary shall notify the KANSAS
ACTIVITY JOURNAL of all meetings of the
Association.

Clause 4. The Editor of the official publication shall prepare and issue each year five bi-monthly editions beginning on or before September 15. The Editor shall attempt to make the publication pay through advertisements.

Section III. Election and terms of Officers:

Clause 1. The President
Nominations for President shall be made from
the floor. Election to follow immediately.
This election shall be held at the spring
meeting. The term of office shall be one
year beginning at the conclusion of the
annual general meeting. Vacancies in the
presidency shall be filled by the Board of
Directors.

Clause 2. Vice-Presidents.

The Vice-Presidents shall be elected, one by each district, in the same manner and at the same time as the President. In case of vacancy, the outgoing Vice-President shall appoint his successor immediately. If he fails to do so, the Board of Directors shall

appoint his successor.

Clause 3. Secretary-Treasurer.

The Secretary-Treasurer shall be elected and hold office in the same manner as the President and Vice-Presidents.

Clause 4. Editor of the Official Publication.

The Editor of the official publication shall be appointed by the Board of Directors at the Spring meeting.

Section IV. No individual shall hold two offices concurrently.

Section V. Election of officers for the first term shall be in a manner designated by the constitutional committee.

ARTICLE VI. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section I. The Board of Directors shall consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary-Treasurer, and any properly elected Division Representatives. The Editor of the publication is to be an ex-officio member of the Board.

Section II. Duties.

Clause 1. The Board of Directors shall serve

as an executive council and act otherwise on behalf of the organization.

Clause 2. The Board of Directors shall authorize and supervise the activities of the Editor of the official publication.

Clause 3. The Board of Directors shall appoint an advisory committee to work in conjunction with the Kansas State High School Activities Association.

Clause 4. It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to hold two meetings each year, the time and place to be arranged by the President.

ARTICLE VII. MEETINGS

Section I. General.

The annual general meeting of this Association shall be held in the spring of each year at such a time as the Board of Directors shall designate.

Section II. Sectional.

There shall be "Speech Round Tables" held at each of the state sectional meetings of the Kansas State Teacher's Association held in the fall of each year.

Section III. The Board of Directors shall have the power to call a special business meeting of the Association, provided that all members of the Association are notified fifteen days before the meeting; also, a meeting shall be called at the annual convention of the Kansas State Teacher's Association.

ARTICLE VIII. PROVISION FOR AMENDMENTS

Section I. Proposals.

Amendments and by-laws may be proposed by petitions signed by five percent of the membership and directed to the Secretary who shall publish said proposal in the subsequent issue of the official publication.

Section II. Ratification.

Clause 1. Ratification may be made by ballot either by mail or at a general meeting by a 2/3 majority vote of those voting.

Clause 2. Ratification by mail must take place within fifteen days after publication of the proposal.

ARTICLE IX. QUORUM

Section I. A quorum at any meeting shall consist of those members present.

ARTICLE X. ADOPTION

Section I. This constitution shall be adopted when ratified by $\frac{2}{3}$ of the speech teachers present at the meeting held at the Topeka High School, Saturday March 4, 1939.

A HISTORY OF
THE KANSAS SPEECH COMMUNICATION ASSOCIATION

by

JOSEPH PAUL GLOTZBACH

A.A. Cloud County Community College, 1976
B.S.E. Emporia State University, 1978

AN ABSTRACT OF A THESIS

submitted in partial fulfillment of the

requirements for the degree

MASTER OF ARTS

SPEECH

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY
Manhattan, Kansas

1989

A HISTORY OF THE KANSAS SPEECH COMMUNICATION ASSOCIATION

Abstract

For the past 50 years, the Kansas state speech association has been a viable part of the quality and integrity of speech education in Kansas. It has come under the headings Kansas Speech Teachers Association, Kansas Speech Association, and Kansas Speech Communication Association. Unfortunately, in those past 50 years very little has been done to document the work the Association has done. The purpose of this study is to bring together all available records of Association work and to document the events that have occurred. These events not only include efforts to upgrade the quality of speech education in Kansas but also activities that are part of an active organization. The thesis consists of a basic chronology for the first 50 years; work done on upgrading curriculum guides and certification standards; and appendices on elected officers, a calendar of events, annual conferences, a list of Outstanding Teacher recipients, and the first available and the current constitutions.