

KFKU SPORTSCAST - March 9, 1944.

Basketball at the University of Kansas made its final bow tonight when the Co-Operative Club was host to the Kansas varsity basketball team at the Colonial Tea Room. It has been years since Kansas finished as low in the percentage column as they did this year in the Big Six race, but there were many other factors that are considered outstanding - the most unusual of which, I think, is the fact that the entire sixteen men on the Kansas varsity did not use tobacco in or out of season. This is a testimonial to the worthwhileness of athletic training in the schools. Doubtless none of these boys thought of smoking as a morale problem. They considered it from the beginning an efficiency matter. These boys all wanted to be champions, and in their idealistic stage they realized that they could not dissipate their energies by the use of tobacco and other harmful ingredients that might interfere with their success.

Although they did not win a championship, I am very proud of these boys in many, many ways. Most of them are outstanding students, and after this war is over if the boys are returned to college, I predict a very unusual future for many of them. So, after all, athletics in war time are only to fill a need in the lives of these young boys which I am very sure this competition succeeded in doing.

The team members had many thrills. They defeated some of their ancient rivals and lost by close scores to others, but the great joy is playing out the game. The great value of education through play was satisfied by their having a chance to win. Grantland Rice, in his poem, "As To Gameness", describes it better, perhaps, than anyone else when he said - quote

There's only one reason for games strewn about,
Not winning or losin~~g~~ but playing them out;
Not merely to pick up the cheers that are due,
Forgotten tomorrow when others break through;

Still plugging and plodding and groping away,
Through fogs and through shadows that hold one at bay,
Well knowing how little it matters if one
Keeps pounding along to the end of the run.

This is exactly what athletics are for in the life of formative youth. And apparently, from my experiences with these boys year after year I believe that the play life through intercollegiate athletics pretty well fills an important place in the student athlete's life. The friendships, the rivalries and the good times experienced on these athletic trips will be played over many, many times when these athletes in mature years sit around their firesides and take an inventory of the good life that they lived while in college.

But we do have basketball activity with our high school here in Lawrence. There is a district tournament to be played here in Liberty Memorial High School tomorrow night and Saturday night, March 10 and 11. Pairings have been made in Topeka and the first game is between Wyandotte and Atchison, starting at 7:15 Friday night. On the same night at 8:45 Lawrence will play Topeka. The officials will be Rollie Clarkson and Joe Michaels, both from Kansas City. On Saturday night the two losing teams will play for third place at 7:15, and the two winners will play for first and second place at 8:45.

Last week we had information from the high school office that the season tickets would sell for 60¢ for adults and 50¢ for students. There is a correction. The admission price will be 60¢ for each night for adults, and 50¢ for students.

Last Friday night Lawrence won from Ottawa which makes Lawrence appear a little stronger in the district tournament. So there will be a double header each night - Friday and Saturday. Double header basketball games seem to prove a fine drawing card. We are expecting the Lawrence basketball fans to turn out en masse to see this splendid tournament.

The Big Six Conference has had quite a bit of difficulty in selecting their representative for the National Collegiate Athletic Association play-off in Kansas City March 24 and 25. As announced last week, Iowa State by having the better offensive-defensive record than Oklahoma, was selected to represent the conference. Iowa State declined the invitation because they were losing some of their star Naval trainees. Therefore they desired to close their season. Oklahoma was placed in the same position, so it was necessary for the tournament manager, Reaves Peters, who is the Big Six Commissioner, to ask the Fifth District Selection Committee, comprising of Dr. H. H. King, chairman, of Kansas State College, C. E. McBride, sports editor of the Kansas City Star, George Edwards, basketball coach of the University of Missouri, and a representative from the Missouri Valley Conference, to select a representative. The University of Missouri was asked because they had a civilian team. Assistant Dean Sam Shirkey, who is faculty representative of Missouri, was out of town and no decision could be had. ~~While~~ The representatives asked the Big Six Selection Committee to ask Iowa State College to reconsider, which they did, so the Iowa State Cyclones will be the Fifth District representative. Henry Iba's Oklahoma Aggies, which would be the Missouri Valley Conference representative, would have been the team to meet in a play-off match with the Big Six representative, but since most of the Missouri Valley teams had disbanded and since Oklahoma Aggies had accepted the Invitation Tournament in New York, no play-off was necessary.

The Fifth District has always heretofore had a play-off series between the Big Six winner and the Missouri Valley winner. Therefore, this year when Iowa State has been selected by the Big Six as their representative they now become the Fifth District representative without a play-off. The Rocky Mountain District, which is the Seventh, has no representative, so the N.C.A.A. committee has asked the University of Iowa to represent the Rocky Mountain area. Likewise, the Pacific Coast had no representative because the northern and southern section of the

Pacific Coast did not meet. Again, the N.C.A.A. committee selected Pepperdine College, a small college that has heretofore been in the Intercollegiate Tournament in Kansas City which is made up of small colleges not observing the one year residence rule.

So only Iowa State and Arkansas will be representatives from their districts. The other schools - the University of Iowa and Pepperdine College - have been filled in to make a tournament possible. The plan of the National Collegiate is to have the four teams west of the Mississippi River play off their tournament in Kansas City March 24 and 25. Then the winner of the four western districts will meet the winner of the four eastern districts in Madison Square Garden in New York. Then there is an Invitation Tournament in Madison Square Garden promoted by Ned Irish. Oklahoma Aggies, Kentucky, Utah, New York University, St. John's of Brooklyn, - some of the top teams of the country - have been invited to participate in the Invitation Tournament. This formerly was the Invitation Basketball Writers Tournament. It is rather an independent affair, but lists the top teams in the country. The winner of the Invitation Tournament, which is played in Madison Square Garden, will meet the winner of the National Collegiate in New York City for the benefit of the Red Cross. Last year about \$26,000 was turned over to the Red Cross from the Invitation Tournament with Wyoming University, the winner of the N.C.A.A. tournament, defeating St. John's of Brooklyn, the winner of the Invitation tournament.

The difficult time that Commissioner Reaves Peters has in making up a ~~xxx~~ skeletal quartet to fill places of the Pacific Coast and the Rocky Mountain conferences is justified if only for the benefit that the Red Cross derives from the eventual play-off.

Pepperdine College from Los Angeles, of course, never has been a part of the N.C.A.A. organization, and Iowa University belongs in the Fourth district, the Big Ten area. Iowa is the second best team in the Big Ten, finishing barely below

Ohio State, the winner. However, these games should afford a very interesting tournament in Kansas City. The dates, again, are March 24 and 25, in Municipal Auditorium. Double headers will be played each night. The tickets can be procured by phoning or writing Clyde Baker, Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Missouri. Another interesting feature of the play-off will be the possible meeting of Iowa State College and the University of Iowa, two formidable opponents in the Hawkeye State. The drawings by Commissioner Peters will be announced in the very near future.

Now, back to some news about some of our alumni. Roland "Kickapoo" Logan, right guard on the Kansas football teams in 1927, 1928 and 1929, is now Lieut. Roland Logan, of the Navy. The Kickapoo was given Roland Logan on account of the fact that he came from Kickapoo, Kansas, a small village near Leavenworth. Logan was trainer for the Kansas varsity athletic teams for a number of years. He then went to George Washington University, Washington, D. C., as trainer, then to the Boston Red Sox, and then to the University of Pittsburgh. He finally wound up as trainer of all athletic teams at the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York. He enlisted in the Navy over a year ago and is now at one of the advance bases in the Pacific in charge of recreation. Four months ago he took over as officer in Coach Jim Crowley's place. Crowley was football coach of the Fordham Rams before he assumed the fleet recreation center in the Pacific. Crowley is now in charge of Admiral Halsey's staff as chief of all recreation in the Southern Pacific.

Lieut. Roland Logan has under his direct supervision forty acres of play activities such as football, basketball, boxing, soccer, swimming, tennis, handball, horseshoes, softball, badminton, volleyball and golf. He has just finished laying out a nine-hole golf course. Logan states that he is short of golf equipment but they are hoping to get some very soon. Quoting Logan, he says, "We also have a big stage where I warble and act as master of ceremonies

in my spare moments. I also have a large refreshment hall and a nice ice cream parlor. Five thousand men or thereabouts visit this large center every day. It is a terrific boost to their morale -- fighting men off the ship who come here and play, relax, eat ice cream and rest up. Admiral Nimitz stated the place is worth five battleships. I am carrying on and enjoying the work immensely. It is seven days a week and as much as 15 hours a day. The men come as early as 5:30 for a pre-breakfast work out, and often come back at night."

Congratulations to Roland Logan and the fine work that he is doing. He was always the life of any party. On football trips as a player he always led the singing, and as trainer of the teams he had the boys in high spirits as they gathered around the piano at the hotel or wherever they might be.

In my Jayhawk Rebounds letter to our service boys, as of February 15, we published a letter from Captain Fen Durand of the Marines, one of our old varsity basketball and track stars. He states, "I was roughly indoctrinated into action on November 20th when I landed in the assault wave against the Japs at Tarawa. After having my landing craft shot out from under me when 100 yards from the beach, I spent nearly two hours swimming in the water before reaching shore. These Japs are worthy opponents and we Marines don't underestimate them. I was lucky to survive since about half of those in my craft were killed and several others wounded. At present we are in a rest camp, so called, where we are again undertaking strenuous training in preparation for the next operation. We manage to work a couple of hours in our daily schedule for athletics and have organized basketball, baseball and volleyball teams."

This morning Coach Henry Shenk received a letter from Captain Durand. This letter, dated March 1st, states, "We are now at a base camp training hard but also enjoying a lot of good sun and surf bathing. The temperature is mild enough that we never wear shirts and use only one or two blankets at night. We are far removed from a town and therefore removed from all dissipation, so all of us are really getting in tip top shape. I weight 195 pounds at present,

Then, consistent with his modesty, he states, "Today I received a thrill when Admiral Nimitz presented me with a Silver Star Medal for so-called gallant action. There were many others of our division receiving similar awards as a result of our Tarawa action. It was a real thrill to receive the award from one of the big boys. Major Bill Jones, a former K.U. boy, also received the Silver Star Medal."

Bill Jones will be remembered as a Sig Alph back in 1937, and Fen was a Phi Psi, graduating in 1939. Fen further states, "I guess it has been all of three years or more since I last saw you and Mrs. Shenk. Your boys will be grown, probably, when I see you again at this rate. Give my regards to all of my friends on the Hill.

Now, in closing, well do we remember General Douglas MacArthur's words which are carved in stone above the gymnasium of the United States Military Academy at West Point:

"On the fields of friendly strife are sown
The seeds which, in other years on other fields
Will bear the fruits of victory."

KFKU Sportscast
April 13, 1944

WAR AND ATHLETICS, THEIR PARADOXES

Fred Eugene Leonard says: Quote. Man's earliest endeavor to perfect the body, discipline the mind and mold the character of the young by means of selected forms of physical activity and special regimen could doubtless be traced back to a prehistoric age. The study of ancient customs of China and India, Egypt, Babylonia and Assyria, the Phoenicians and Carthaginians, the Persians and the Hebrews might also yield some curious facts. But if one's purpose is to follow the evolution of modern forms of physical education in Europe and America and to note the significant contributions and modifications introduced at various stages, it is sufficient to begin with Greece as it was in the century and a half whose middle point is the year of Salamis and Thermopylae (480 B.C.). There we find 'gymnastics' generally adopted as a necessary part of education, provision everywhere made for the exercise of youths and grown men in establishments supported and administered by the state, great national festivals at which the chief attractions were contests in physical prowess, and at a later day sculptors able to reproduce from the type presented to them in the gymnasia ideal human figures which have never been excelled in beauty.

"Several things must be borne in mind when one thinks of Greece in the period of the Persian Wars. It was not a nation in the modern sense of a political unit with a central government and circumscribed territory, but a group of independent states and cities in European Greece, on the islands of the Aegean Sea, along the west coast of Asia Minor, and wherever else the Greek language was spoken by persons who felt the tie of a common descent, common religious beliefs and common customs.

"These customs, furthermore, were not uniform. For example, education embraced two subjects of instruction and training, gymnastics and 'music'. The former reached primarily the body and the will; the latter, which included literary studies as well as music in the narrower sense, affected the intellect and the emotions. Sparta, surrounded by an unfriendly and subject people, was little more than an organized camp, in which self-preservation required a form of training designed to mold every citizen into the best possible weapon of defense. Individual welfare was therefore strictly subordinated to that of the community. Education was viewed as a function of the state, and physical hardihood, skilful use of weapons, self-reliant courage and iron discipline were developed by a type of education which was chiefly gymnastic and military. Literary training was neglected, and music, in the form of religious and patriotic hymns, war song and ballads recounting the deeds of heroes, was valued solely for its stimulating effects. At Athens, on the other hand, we find a much broader type of education, which came more and more to dominate the practice of her sister states and cities. Complete and harmonious development of the individual was the object sought, and the schools were private affairs, over which the state exercised nothing more than police supervision. Gymnastics was hardly less essential than at Sparta, but literary training occupied a prominent place, and music was esteemed for its refining influence on character and its contribution to social enjoyment.

A third point to be noted is that whatever may be said of Greek education applies to free citizens only, and hence takes no account of slaves and the foreign-born, who made up possibly as much as three-fourths of the total population--at least in the case of the larger cities. And even within these limits it was usually boys alone for whom provision was made. Unquote.

Moving on to the background of German gymnastics, we find Johann Bernhard Basedow (1723-1790), Johann Christoph Friedrich GutsMuths (1759-1893), and Frederick Ludwig Jahn (1778-1852), as the pillars of strength of German gymnastics supporting the view that this activity was primarily indulged in for the purpose of developing strong young men for war. While the Turnverein and Turner bund, popular German gymnastic societies were operating over Germany and systems of school gymnastics were being developed in that country and Sweden, a variety of sports and organized games had become an established feature in the life of English public schools and activities. The playground movement made headway in Germany and Denmark, but the Swedish system of school gymnastics was gaining a foothold in England as it had done in Denmark.

Montague Shearman attempts to show "that competitions in running, jumping, and hurling of heavy weights are not only indigenous to the land, but have been one of the chief characteristics of both town and country life in England as far back as chronicles will reach; and that athletic sports, though they have had their days of waxing and waning, have always been a feature of life in 'Merrie England'." Young Londoners in the reign of Henry II (1154-1189) practiced leaping, wrestling, casting the stone and playing with the ball, together with other exercises in open spaces set apart for their use near the city. Another author refers to lifting or throwing the heavy stone or bar, wrestling, running, swimming, handling the sword and the battle-axe, riding, vaulting and shooting in a long bow. Some idea of the universal prevalence of vigorous forms of recreation in the early part of the seventeenth century we gain from a passage in Robert Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy. Writing of exercise as a cure, he first considers hunting and fishing, and then goes on to say that many other sports and recreations there be, much in use, such as ringing, bowling,

shooting (archery), foils, football, racing, wild-goose chases, which are the disports of greater men. The ordinary occasions for the pastimes of the common people were Sundays and church festivals, and the numerous country fairs.

Therefore, we find that all athletic contests are a throwback from the game of war. The Huns, under Attila, used war for conquest. The German mind has always held to the theory that they were the supermen, the men to rule the world. The Englishman has followed the theory that every man to be a gentleman should play at least one game well.

After the war of Liberation, Charles Follen and Charles Back, two German refugees, came to America and settled in Boston. They taught Latin and Greek at Harvard University and founded the first schools of the Germanic type of physical education in our country. They organized the Turnverein, where, at these gymnastic societies, the building of strong bodies was emphasized. Charles Follen later moved to Philadelphia where he organized Girard College.

The German influence on American physical education was very pronounced in the early beginning of education in our country. School gymnasias were fitted with apparatus and the imitation type of the Germanic theory was initiated. Follow the leader became the procedure for our schools in physical education.

However, the English type of physical education through sports and games began to replace the Germanic system in the middle of the Eighteenth century. America turned to sports and games through the English influence and instead of developing a strong body for war-like activities, America's psychology was to develop sports and games on the theory that the game is the thing. The German student proudly exhibited a ^{saca}scar on his face as his trophy

from a broad sword duel; while the American athlete prized his college letter on his sweater earned in intercollegiate athletic competition. Here you have the two psychologies. The German was trained in combat for war. The American was trained in combat for peace and pleasure. Both had body building as the incentive, but the American athlete was taught that you must say no a thousand times to temptation so that you could be a champion. The net result was that the Germanic mind believed in destroying the other fellow. The American conception was in the words of General Douglas MacArthur: Quote. On the fields of friendly strife are sown the seeds which, in other years on other fields will bear the fruits of victory. Unquote.

In an AP dispatch a couple of weeks ago from Sardinia, war correspondent Kenneth L. Dixon quoted a tall, fair-haired captain of the air forces as follows: "As long as we live under our present code of ethics and virtues there will always be war. I am not convinced but that war is a pretty good thing." The men in the room in which sat American bombardiers and pilots, were shocked. It was hard for them to believe their ears. Dixon said that you could almost hear the wheels of their minds turning as the fire crackled in the stillness.

One said, "Just how do you mean that? I know places where you would be lynched for a crack like that."

"What virtues does war have?", someone asked.

"Courage is one," the blond captain replied. "At home, in school, in church, we are taught from kids that courage is a virtue - a wonderful thing. Discounting all the substitutes for war you find in sports and in a daily competitive struggle for existence, war is a final mass test of courage, the only one that gives great numbers of men a chance to prove their physical courage at least."

He stared into the fire for a minute, and then continued. "Unselfish-

ness, or rather selfishness, is another; the willingness to lay down one's life for a friend or for a cause. Patriotism is another; willingness in the final analysis to lay down one's life for one's country. Leadership and faith in leadership. War tests these virtues out. It marks the difference between the men who have them and the men who don't. Without war or something similar those virtues would rot from disuse."

The captain speaking had a brother who was killed in a P 38 a day or two before. He had another brother who was in action who, he thought, might get it. He had lost most of his best friends and still he didn't think that would change his mind.

"Besides," he continued, "I don't say war is a good thing in itself. I don't know about that. I only know that under our present standard of virtues it seems to me, and as long as men continue to admire these virtues, there will be war, and I get sick and tired of all this talk about war being terrible and how we are going to stop it with a world police force. They might delay another war, but they won't stop it. It is our standard of virtues. If courage and chivalry and patriotism and leadership and faith in a cause or a country are virtues, are worthy of dying for, then war is partly a good thing for it keeps them alive and active. If they are not worth dying for, then war is certainly a terrible thing. But the only way we will stop it is to revise our standard of virtues."

"You are crazy", a bitter youth said slowly. "You're wrong. I can't tell you exactly where, but your reasoning is haywire somehow. War is wrong. That's all I know. I don't know about virtues."

Another captain said, "Well, I know there is no virtue in staying up all night listening to you guys argue. I am going to hit the sack. We've got another tough early mission in the morning."

Certainly we believe that on the field of friendly athletic strife and combat opportunities for courage, unselfishness and the sense of belonging are developed. We believe further that there is a transference from the activities of the athletic field to the activities of business and professional life. Teamwork, cooperation and loyalties are developed which help in later years.

After every great war in America we have had a revival of athletic sports and games. During the Civil War when we had huge concentrations of men they learned to play One Old Cat which developed into our present game of baseball. Many men were out of work after the war and during the depression professional baseball was born. Young men who could not procure jobs on the farms and in the factories turned their talents to baseball. So we could rightfully say that the Civil War formed the foundation for our professional game of baseball in America.

In World War One the same huge concentration of men in Army camps turned their leisure time to sports and games. The overseas legions of Americans came back and there was not enough employment for all of the veterans, so again professional sports received an emphatic impetus. Baseball was revived and enlarged. A new professional sport was developed, that of professional football. Professional football is definitely established, and World War One was the incubator.

And now we are in World War Two. At the end of this war sports prophets are seeing the interests of professional baseball spread to all corners of the world. A world's championship now will be truly a world's championship because nations will compete with nations for the world's championship. Heretofore the world's championships, so called, have been a national championship between the American League and the National League. Professional football, doubtless, will be so magnified and

enlarged that not one or two leagues, but maybe ten or twelve leagues will be organized. Doubtless there will be Class AA, Class A, B and C leagues. Every city in America of any size will belong to a league and they will have their professional team.

And last but not least, World War Two will supply the talent and the material for professional basketball. Every large metropolitan city has an auditorium that can seat from eight to twenty-five thousand people. The American soldier and sailor in every army camp and station is playing basketball. It is a game easy to play and develops few casualties. Therefore, we can expect professional basketball on a larger scale than anyone can quite imagine at the present time.

So the three wars, the Civil War, World War One and World War Two are the direct causes of the three great professional sports. Therefore, we will have a professional sport for each season of the year -- baseball in the spring and summer, football in the fall and basketball in the winter. In this way doubtless thousands of our young men will be able to use their skills in providing a living and at the same time serving as entertainers for our great throng of civilian population.

Certainly American sports both professional and amateur will be exemplifying the English tradition of building friendships while developing stronger bodies without the hideous practices of destroying their neighbors.

KFKU - May 4, 1944

With the rising tide of might of the Allies surging against the Axis powers, postwar preparations of the Allies are being actively carried forward. Postwar preparations are also definitely being made by the athletic departments of all universities and colleges in preparing for the peace era after the war.

After every great war there has been a resurgence of athletic activities when the men are returned to peacetime pursuits. Depressions have always followed a war. And the men returning therefrom have used their physical skills in games and sports for financial remuneration. Not only do amateur games increase manyfold, but professional games have been inaugurated during these peace time depressions. The Civil War was responsible for the development of professional baseball on a large scale. World War One served as a foundation for professional football and the revivification of professional baseball. World War Two will contribute definitely to a number of professional basketball leagues as well as multiplying several-fold the professional football leagues, together with professional baseball becoming an international sport.

Heretofore, the World Series in baseball has been a contest between the winners of the National League pennant and the winners of the American League pennant. That championship has been called the World's championship, when really it has been the national championship of North America. But in the future it is not difficult to envision a world's championship in baseball where several nations may meet to decide the world's championship.

There are many who contend that if we have international sports and games between all the countries of the world a better understanding would be had, and we would have fewer wars. Be that as it may, it is a certainty that we will have a surging revival of sports and games the like of which the world has never seen before.

Athletics have been accepted as an integral factor in building morale among

the troops of nations, especially the United States. Large standing armies of our country will be maintained. These American soldiers will introduce the American sports to the inhabitants of the countries in which our troops are stationed. Just as the game of basketball was spread by the medical missionaries and secretaries of the International Y.M.C.A. College of Springfield, Mass., so will the sports and games of our country be visited upon the other countries by our American soldiers and sailors.

But while the professional sports are receiving a boom and impetus, college sports will be undergoing a great revival. Already some schools which had abolished intercollegiate athletics for the duration have reconsidered and are now planning to field teams. They realize that this year and perhaps the year to follow will not be big years in athletics, but these schools are laying a foundation, planning on their directors of athletics and their various major sport coaches being ready to take over and carry on in a big way when peace does come.

The era following the first World War was known as the "stadium age" because many schools built huge football stadia, and the era following the second World War doubtless will be known as the "fieldhouse age". Many large fieldhouses will be built for indoor track, indoor practice in football and baseball, and an area that will seat from eight to sixteen thousand in basketball. Time was when five thousand in basketball was considered a big crowd. Already twenty thousand people have attended basketball games in one field house and these numbers will be increased. Only the size of the field house will limit the attendance. The Golden Age of Greece and Rome will be nothing to compare to the post-war period of intercollegiate athletics in America.

The danger, of course, will come in the supervision of this young, non-tractable pachyderm. This young animal may grow into an elephant of sports gone wild. He may be uncontrollable because, true to the American habit of

going all out for a winner, these college teams are apt to throw all caution aside and subsidizing and proselyting, which has always been great in America, will be increased many fold.

Prior to this war, so-called respectable colleges subsidized and proselyted their athletes ~~in~~ on a large scale. Football was big business and it will be bigger business after this war. Basketball was just coming into its own. Now basketball will be an ultra-major sport, and along with its cousin, football, will go big time in no unmistakable fashion.

Many forms of subsidization and proselyting were practiced. Some universities used the method of obtaining about forty wealthy men to subsidize four scholarships a year. Each annual scholarship was twelve hundred dollars, and since each wealthy man subsidized four, this amounted to \$4,800 for each of the forty men. That gave a school under this ~~plan~~ plan 160 picked football players, besides the normal flow that came in. Other schools used the legislative scholarship plan where the representatives and the senators gave the boy a legislative scholarship which provided his tuition and books. Another prominent school had a plan of a "buck a month club", a dollar a month or \$12 a year. Thousands of these memberships were sold and it was under the guise of meeting competition from state institutions - this being an endowed college that used this plan.

Others use a straight subscription, asking the wealthy alumni to give \$500, and the smallest gift asked for was \$5. From \$30,000 to \$50,000 was raised.

Just prior to World War Two football players were paid from \$90 to \$125 per month. Of course, they were not paid openly - it was on a clandestine basis. The athletic directors knew nothing about it, the athletic managers knew nothing about it, the football or basketball coaches knew nothing about it. In fact, no one knew anything about it, except that the boy just happened to appear on the campus. He wore good clothes, he did not work, and he was

able to go home to visit his mother a couple of times a year. Numbskulls or boneheads were not in the quest of these subsidies. The outstanding boys in the schools were selected. Their grades and their I.Q.'s were carefully tested because when so much money was involved in lining a prize athlete, certainly the spenders wanted to insure the athletic longevity of such a boy and did not want him to fall under the eligibility axe.

Please do not misunderstand me. These were not all the outlaw colleges. These schools that perfected such a plan were members of conferences as respectable as the Big Six or the Big Ten or other outstanding colleges in the Ivy League and on the Pacific Coast. One thing was certain. Wherever this happened there always was a large football stadium, and where these plans flourished most was always in a city of from eighty to one hundred thousand, up to several million. Big time athletics cannot flourish in a town of fifteen thousand or less. It takes the crowd to get the money, and it takes the money to get the boy. Some athletic associations by clever manipulation of the books, charged ten to twenty thousand dollars off to advertising and then this money was diverted to the necessary channels.

Faculty representatives of respectable schools meet and make rules ~~that~~ and apparently not much attention is paid to them. I would like to read the rules and regulations governing athletics and all participation of the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association, otherwise known as the Big Six. These rules were written in 1937, and so far as is known, have not been altered. May I read Rule 8, as follows: Amateur Rule. 1. No student shall participate in any intercollegiate contest who has ever used, or is using his knowledge of athletics or his athletic skill for gain, or who has taken part in any athletic contest in which a money prize was offered. 2. A man who has participated in a wrestling or boxing contest in which professionals participated on the same program shall be ineligible.

Rule 9. Subsidication. 1. No student shall participate in any intercollegiate

contest who has ever received: (a) Any subsidy, either directly or indirectly, because he is an athlete, (b) Any advance payment for future services, (c) Any guarantee of payment which is not conditioned upon the services being performed in advance of the payment, of (d) Any payment for services at greater than reasonable and current rates. 2. No student shall participate in any intercollegiate contest who has ever received a loan, scholarship aid, remission of fees, or employment merely because he is an athlete or through channels not open to non-athletes equally with athletes.

Rule 10. Recruiting. 1. By alumni and friends. The conference is opposed to the recruiting of prospective students by alumni and friends, when the reason for such recruiting is that the prospective students are athletes. The conference will make continued and positive efforts to eliminate such recruiting. 2. By members of athletic staffs. (This is a laugh.) Members of athletic staffs shall not recruit prospective athletes. The following are submitted as typical examples of recruiting: (a) Urging enrollment through initiating correspondence, direct conference or indirect message. (b) Promising employment, loans, scholarships or remission of fees. (c) Indirectly contacting prospective athletes by suggesting to alumni or friends that they endeavor to recruit them. (This is another laugh --) Staff members shall avoid the appearance of recruiting. Evidence that a staff member has been guilty of recruiting shall be considered grounds for action discontinuing the scheduling of contests with those teams with which he is connected or for which he has been recruiting. Regulations governing recruiting by staff members are designed to relieve the coaches of any suggestion of responsibility for recruiting material for their teams. (Unquote)

For years coaches of so-called big time schools have traveled all over the country with their picture machine showing their football and their basketball teams in action, and meet with their alumni and have openly contacted high school students definitely signing up the boys the same as a salesman would

sell a bill of goods. In the district basketball tournament last March here in Lawrence, Kansas, the representatives of three large universities contacted two of the high school boys who happened to be football and basketball stars. So much money per month was offered these boys in a flagrant violation of these rules. Territories are invaded regardless of the location of the high school. Ninety dollars a month is the modest sum to be offered to these athletes. Remember, please, that this was in war time when athletes are offered \$90.00 a month, and when peace comes \$150 a month for twelve months in the year will be an ordinary amount that these top athletes can command.

The difficulty with the whole scheme of athletics is that there is nobody to enforce the rules as they are now constituted.

TEN THOUSAND MAN HOURS PER WEEK OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Ten thousand man hours plus per week of physical education sounds rather impressive, - and so it is. At the peak of the war effort on Mount Oread, the University's Department of Physical Education did a Herculean job. Twenty-five hundred hours per week for the Navy V-12, forty-two hundred hours per week for the Army Specialized Training Program, nine hundred hours per week each for civilian students, and Navy V-5 fliers, and approximately fifteen hundred hours per week for machinists' mates - totalling ten thousand hours per week. Of course, the physical conditioning was only one of the integral parts of the education these men were getting, but physical fitness has long been one of the imperative needs of a first class fighting man. And with the American armed forces the finest in the world, the emphasis upon physical *fitness* education is paramount.

What a metamorphosis has taken place here on Mount Oread since Pearl Harbor! During all these months the physical training plant of the University of Kansas has been a beehive of activity, with full use from early morning until late in the evening of Robinson Gymnasium, Hoch Auditorium, Memorial Stadium, the drill hall of the Military Science Building, the intramural fields, and nearby tracts used for playfields.

In the fall of 1942 the University adopted a plan of compulsory physical conditioning for all men registered for induction and for all men enlisted in any of the armed services or reserve programs. Through the far-seeing eye of Chancellor Malott who early in the game visited Washington and got first hand information on the Army and Navy needs, the University began to recruit outstanding men in physical education to carry on the very important work the government was asking of her educational institutions.

By the summer of 1943 ten thousand man-hours of physical education per week was the assignment for the staff of the Department of Physical Education - and the task was accomplished by a staff of nine men - an average of eleven hundred man hours per week for each instructor.

Fortunately, we had in our employ two outstanding teachers - Henry Shenk and Reginald Strait. Henry Shenk, a graduate of the University of Kansas, came to us from Junction City, Kansas, where he was coach and director of physical education for the Junction City schools. Shenk's chief teaching load is in the Navy V-12 program, but he has also taken over the duties of varsity football coach which he has done with signal success. Reginald Strait, in charge of the V-5 Naval Aviation Cadets physical training program, was director of physical education for the Chanute, Kansas, city schools when we secured his services after Dr. E. R. Elbel left the department for military service.

Ray Kanehl, another Kansas graduate, who was head of the department of physical education at Wichita East High School, came to us in July, with an outstanding record as administrator, teacher and coach. In addition to his teaching duties in the V-12 program, he is coordinator and schedule-maker of the service groups, and also varsity track coach.

Dean Nesmith, a former Kansas football star, and trainer of athletic teams at the University, is our other civilian instructor in the V-12 program.

Now for the physical instructors handling the ASTP physical training. Howard Porter, a graduate of Kansas City University and the University of Missouri, and former physical education teacher at Argentine High School in Kansas City, joined our staff in August, and was placed in charge of the physical conditioning for this group. Vernon Hayes, a Washburn University graduate, was teaching at Waterville, Kansas, when he was asked to join our staff. Elmer Schaaake, one of Kansas' immortals in football, former coach

at Bethany College and Lawrence Memorial High School, is the only one of these four men remaining on the staff at the present time, due to the curtailment of the Army Specialized Training Program. Jack Austin, a former Emporia State Teachers College football star, was at the University working on his doctorate, when we asked him to assist in this important physical conditioning of the Army Trainees.

The scheduling of so many classes throughout so many hours of the day created a problem to find accommodations for everyone, yet I believe we worked out a program that was mutually satisfactory to all groups. Ray Kanehl was appointed as coordinator of programs and schedules for the various service groups. All V-12 classes were scheduled to meet in Robinson Gymnasium from 8:30 in the morning through 4:30 in the afternoon five days a week. The V-5 trainees meet for an hour and a half each day for their physical training - 10:30 to 12, and 5 to 6:30 - and all of these had to fit into the schedule without overlapping some other class. The ASTP program calls for six hours per week of physical conditioning. These classes meet three times a week for two-hour periods, and before the enrollment in the unit was curtailed, these classes met in Hoch Auditorium on both the main floor and the stage, and also in the drill hall of the new Military Science Building. Physical Conditioning classes for all civilian students (men) were held in the west stadium.

A 650-yard obstacle course on the south slope of Mount Oread is second to none in this section of the country. This course consists of walls to climb, a "hog-house" to climb over, a trough to run through, hurdles and vaults, hand-over-hand beams, rope-swing over water, balance beams, a maze, a bear pit, water jumps, and ropes over walls. All of the students - civilians, fliers, Army and Navy trainees, use the obstacle course regularly. It comes closer to conditioning men for war skills and

combat than most any other piece of apparatus in the conditioning program. Running is one of the best leg and wind conditioners. In obstacle course running men must progress over, under, around, and through obstacles placed in their way, and these obstacles are designed to include activities requiring use of arms as well as legs.

A full intramural program has been carried out for each sport in season: touch football, basketball, volleyball, softball, tennis, handball, horseshoes, and so forth. The intramural fields south of Robinson Gymnasium are in use every afternoon from 4:30 to 6:30 or later, and the practice fields at the stadium are used every morning and afternoon.

While the naval school for machinists' mates (later electricians' mates) provides officers to conduct its own physical conditioning program, its swimming schedule is under the supervision of our department of physical education. Requirements of both Navy V-12 and Army ASTP programs include swimming. New filters have been installed in the pool in the gymnasium, the pumping capacity doubled, and additional purification facilities added. The load on the pool has become so great that it has been necessary to install a new chlorinator to insure the sanitation of the water.

Swimming is an imperative must with all of our armed forces. The fact that we have 3,700,000 of our men overseas makes it imperative that all of our service men must learn to swim, because at the most unexpected moment any of our men and women may be catapulted into the water as they journey over the seven seas. It is impossible to be too good a swimmer, and for that reason swimming is given paramount consideration in a physical fitness program. To be able to swim may be the means of saving one's own life.

It has been a real challenge and an unusual pleasure that we have enjoyed in working with the officers and men of our armed forces. From Lieut. A. H. Buhl, the commanding officer of the Machinists' and Electricians' Mates School, together with Chief Starkey, Lieut. McGuigan and Lieut. Zeller, - to Lieut. Randolph Neil and Lieut. Ben F. Douglas, and later Lieut. Claude M. Smith, of the V-5 Naval fliers, - to Lieut. C. A. Michelman, commanding officer of the Navy V-12 program, and Ensign H. L. Ware, athletic officer of this group, - to Col. W. L. McMorris, commanding the Army unit, along with Capt. Archie Morris and Lieut. Ben. F. Clark, - to our Chief Specialists in the Navy - Ralph Hayes, T. J. Odom, Bob Garver and Don Davis - working with our civilian staff, the experience has been one continuous administrative and physical education beehive.

With our buildings taxed to their capacity, there has been a forbearance and an appreciation of the other fellow's job that has been surprisingly pleasant. Most of our officers in all branches of the service have been men skilled in competitive athletics. Football, Basketball, track and baseball have been the competitive laboratory in which these men have learned to work together and at the same time to drive and inspire their men to a fine pitch of physical conditioning - that quality so needed by our fighting forces.

Ensign H. L. Ware, the athletic officer for the Navy V-12 program, was an outstanding wingback on the Texas Christian University teams in 1938, 1939 and 1940. He was co-captain in 1940. The predecessor of Lieut. Claude M. Smith, Lieut. Ben F. Douglas, athletic officer of the V-5, was an outstanding football and basketball player on the Grinnell College teams as an undergraduate, and before coming here to assume his position as athletic officer, was head football and basketball coach at his alma mater, Grinnell College. Lieut. Smith, formerly great halfback

at "Ole Miss", was later assistant football coach at that institution, the University of Mississippi, until his induction into the Navy.

The Machinists' Mates have an outstanding group of athletic officers. Chief Starkey is a great baseball fan, having played some semi-pro ball; Lieut. McGuigan played football at Rockhurst College in Kansas City, and Lieut. Zeller was a football and basketball star at Indiana University before playing with the Chicago Bears.

The Chief Specialists of the V-12 group are a hardy and aggressive group. Chief Ralph Hayes, an expert boxer, has developed Golden Gloves champions at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, for many years. In Robinson Gymnasium at 4:30 any day in the week will be found fifty or more husky mit-wielders under the watchful eye of Chief Hayes, swinging knock-out blows at their opponents, and at the same time developing the manly art of self defense which in naval language means the survival of the fit. Chief Troy Odom played halfback at Tulane University in 1934, 1935 and 1936. Chief Bob Garver is an expert swimmer, and has had outstanding success as a Red Cross swimming instructor. Chief Don Davis, who played baseball and basketball at Kansas State College, and later coached in high school, is a fine organizer of V-12 intramural teams.

There is just one objective of all Army and Navy training -- to prepare men physically and technically for service in combat. The man who is in top physical condition fights better and longer than the one who isn't. For example, a man who enters the service with no experience in body contact sports may get a completely new mental experience from his boxing lesson. After more training in contact sports a man gets poise, confidence, skill and the desire for combat -- even though he had never had a grade school fist fight before his service days. We do not teach commando tactics. We teach physical conditioning because that is

what Uncle Sam instructs us to do. And ours is the first phase in getting the boys ready for the thing that is so vital to the preservation of our country. Physical training makes fit fighters.

The Machinists' Mates were succeeded in April by a contingent of Electricians' Mates. This program will be terminated in October, and we are advised that the Navy V-12 program will be greatly reduced in November. The ASTP which started out with an enrollment of seven hundred trainees last August, is reduced to less than 75 at the present time, but approximately 250 more boys are expected in August. The V-5 program will be terminated July first, we understand.

The transition to peace is becoming evident on Mount Oread, but we have not slowed up in our physical conditioning of these boys who may have to fight. These trainees in all groups have been carrying on their athletics, and the spirit of competition is very manifest. There will be a great revival of physical training with the returning of our men from the services, and we will find that playfields will be rehabilitated and enlarged, fieldhouses and swimming pools will be built. These young men will have a desire to be physically fit.