

A
August 12, 1938.

Mr. Paul Teetor,
Assistant Editor,
The Rotarian,
35 E. Wacker Drive,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Teetor:

Thank you for your special delivery letter of August 9th. You have been very fine in sending me Major Griffith's points, and I assure you that I will not use any part in any way in endeavoring to score direct hits. That was not my purpose. I merely wanted to see how he handled his material.

Of course, I am taking the affirmative side that college athletes should be subsidized, but not professionalized. I am taking the students in the school of fine arts, as a comparison, such as those students who have talents along the musical line. I refer to singers and musicians who play in the band. The musicians have special scholarships for music, and I maintain that students who enter the school of physical education should have specialized scholarships.

I am taking issue with the administrators of the National Association of State Universities when they set out their standards of athletic eligibility, and I am showing a definite discrimination against the athlete. By asking these students to sign statements that they have not received any remuneration I am making the point that it produces mass perjury, rather than edifying college athletics.

I am also showing that there is no credit given for athletic practice on the football field, while credit is given to the choir singer and the band member for their work in doing these extracurricular activities. What I am also endeavoring to do is to make some interesting points in behalf of the student, and to create leader interest.

I am sending you a recent photograph and a few biographical notes for your column. I will appreciate the return of the glass when you have finished with it.

I am also indebted to you for the articles by Warren Piper and Elmer Layden. I found them intensely interesting. I am leaving Saturday morning for Louisville, and will take the article along but will have it into your Chicago office before the deadline of August 20th.

I will be happy to extend your best regards to your old friend "Doc Elbel", who is now "Doc" in fact. On August 5th he received his Ph.D. from the University of Iowa, in physical education. I know he will be happy to hear from you.

I remember distinctly when Ed came up here just after the football season when the drugstore quarterbacks down at Ottawa didn't think he had such a howling success. His basketball team wasn't any too hot, and he said he wanted a job here where he could get away from competitive coaching. There were too many quarterbacks to suit him. I told him I thought we had the job for him. He said he wanted to go to Springfield, Mass., to get his master's degree, and he did that, and then we hired him the next September. We have been delighted with him here. He is an extremely hard worker and he is very sincere about the work he does. I will make it a point, when he returns, to give him your message. After his graduation he planned to take a week or two in Indiana visiting his wife's relatives.

With all good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Director of Physical Education,
Varsity Basketball Coach.

FCA:AH

DR. FORREST C. ALLEN, Director of Physical Education and Varsity Basketball Coach, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.

Director of Athletics, University of Kansas, for 18 years - from 1919 to 1937. Built Kansas Memorial Stadium, complete horseshoe type of stadium, seating 38,000, first such stadium completed west of Mississippi River. Founded Kansas Relays in 1923. Won Big Six Conference basketball championships - 7 out of last 8 years.

Chairman of Fifth District Basketball Rules Committee of National Collegiate Athletic Association. Member of Rules Committee for past 12 years. Chairman of Research Committee. Organized and served as president for 2 terms, National Basketball Coaches Association.

Athletic Director and coach of all sports, Central Missouri State Teachers College, Warrensburg, Mo., 1912 - 1919. Coached football at University of Kansas, 1920.

Has won 15 championships in basketball in 20 years in Missouri Valley Conference and Big Six Conference. Have had two ever-victorious teams, 1923 and 1936, in which no games were lost during season. Won 22 championships out of 27 years basketball coaching.

Author of "My Basketball Bible", 1923, and "Better Basketball", 1933; contributed chapter on Organization and Administration of Physical Education in Higher Education in America, by Kent, 1929. Wrote syndicated articles for Associated Press of New York on basketball for 7 years; have written for magazines like The Country Gentleman, Sport Story, Boys Life, etc.

SHOULD COLLEGE ATHLETES BE SUBSIDIZED? YES!

Dr. Forrest C. Allen,
Director of Physical Education,
Varsity Basketball Coach,
University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kans.

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Subsidizing does not mean the hiring of players merely for playing ability, at a salary based on skill. That is professionalism. Then the answer for the colleges is emphatically, No! If subsidizing means "to furnish aid with a subsidy", or to give the athlete an even break with othes in extracurricular activities, then Yes! And why not?

Twenty years ago, when intercollegiate football was on trial because of physical dangers to the participants, the late Theodore Roosevelt, ex-president of the United States, saved the game for the good that he thought it possessed. Today, with the game on trial again, this time because of alleged moral and spiritual dangers, there is need of another evolutionary leader instead of a revolutionary one.

Some facetious wag has said the only difference between a professional and an amateur was that the amateur would not take a check. Another nimble-wit has suggested that the four-letter boy in college nowadays was the boy with large capital letters in a concentric circle over his chest: C - A - S - H.

"Without discrimination for or against the athlete" has long been the slogan of the present purity collegiate eligibility rules committee. There has been much talk but little action to bring this matter squarely out in the open. Today is the age of subsidizing. President J. B. Conant, of Harvard University, stated recently that Harvard would subsidize the best young brains of the United States at his institution. The student preparing for law, medicine, engineering, the ministry, and all of the professions have been and are subsidized. Why exclude physical education and athletics? Byron "Whizzer" White is to be subsidized in England with a Rhodes Scholarship. Yet if the English practice of subsidizing Rhodes Scholars were applied to our American college athletes, all of our boys would be declared ineligible by our own

American collegiate eligibility committees. If subsidizing were dignified by recognition, then the insidious proselyting that is so dominant today among 90% of our American colleges would be much diminished. This malignant athletic lesion that devitalizes many of our best athletes by the system's hypocritical handling of sinecure jobs should be cut out. Study the roster of the professional football leagues of the United States with the players' college affiliations, for a pretty fair appraisal of where proselyting is dominant. Many scars are carried far beyond the academic hall by surreptitiously paying a boy more to play football in college than he can earn on the outside in honest employment. The boy having taken this so-called "easy money" during his eligibility playing days quite naturally turns to professional football when his eligibility is exhausted.

Some of our American university administrators suffer from a deadly disease - the disease of "buck passing". The three great epochs in our American life are the passing of the Indian, the passing of the buffalo, and the passing of the buck.

We readily recognize some alarming and attendant evils connected with intercollegiate athletics in some sectors, especially football. However, there is, in my opinion, a far better way of meeting the attendant evils than that endorsed by the National Association of State Universities concerning their "Standards of Athletic Eligibility", drawn up by the committee on Student Group Life, November, 1935. Article III of their regulations follows: "The faculty committee on eligibility shall, in advance of competition, require of each candidate for competition in any sport, a detailed statement in writing of the amounts and sources of his financial earnings and income received, or to be received during the college year and the previous summer, from others than those upon whom he is naturally dependent for support. In case any question arises with regard to the implication of this statement, the matter shall be referred to the executive committee of the conference for decision."

If the above unfair discriminatory regulation does not produce mass perjury, then pass judgment upon the following edict: "Every candidate for an athletic team must, after a careful explanation of all the eligibility regulations and their

implications of honor, by the faculty committee on athletics, declare orally to the committee and in writing upon his honor his eligibility or ineligibility under each separate regulation. Each member of the athletic staff, physical education department, athletic council, and faculty committee on athletics, shall upon his honor in writing certify his own adherence to all the athletic regulations and to the best of his knowledge the eligibility or ineligibility of every member of the team that represents the institution."

There is no admission or confession here stated that the majority of athletes are receiving secret subsidies of a clandestine nature, but the very tone of this act immediately takes on the spirit of the inquisition, and then the crime results in getting caught. This scheme above mentioned was in operation a decade ago concerning summer baseball for collegians, and it failed dismally.

You and I know that fraternities and sororities feed athletes, who, being without the price of oats, pack a football and a sturdy pair of legs goalward and to glory. You and I know that fraternities and sororities index "wow" per term papers and examination questions from year to year, even going so far as to determine just what pedagogue received this or that epistle and noting upon whom it should or should not be used at the next future time.

You and I both know that the students on this great American frontier used expert "ponies" long before the automobile age, and that professors who caused students to sign the "no cribbing" exam blank knew full well that many who signed were either going to crib or had already done so. Just as long as students are required to do many things in which they have no interest, these "get by" rackets will be indulged in with no qualms of the conscience.

The athlete is already and many times discriminated against. Just why should the finger of suspicion be pointed at a two-fisted, healthy American boy because he wants to play a game in which he excels? Why should he be haled into an academic court, lectured to, and caused to sign papers and also to declare orally that he is without stain of professional guilt any more than the music or art student who is not

only paid a tidy sum for singing in a church choir, but in addition is given credit toward graduation for his singing in that choir.

No credit is given the athlete for participating in daily two hour practice drills on the football field, or for playing in a regularly scheduled contest. But if he should go down town and play in any competitive game with an outside team, even without remuneration, he would automatically become ineligible. If the athlete should referee an intramural game of any kind for the same amount of money that the singer receives for his one hour's work, the athlete immediately becomes a professional and is ineligible to play. When playing games for his school in intercollegiate athletic contests no academic credit is given for this activity, but credit toward graduation is given a member of the band for his services.

It is thinkable that you could take athletic coaching by correspondence and maybe you could get a job at some fine school, but it is improbable. By earning a varsity letter you feel that you have filled one of the laboratory requirements. If you desired to teach history or chemistry, you could carry the minimum the school required and you could take as long as you desire to complete the course. But if you care to participate in intercollegiate athletics you must possess 28 hours of academic credit the two preceding semesters before you can enter the game laboratory of athletic instruction.

A recent survey was conducted in one of our co-educational mid-western universities to determine what percentage of the male student body was eligible for athletic competition under the present ruling of 28 hours of passing work the two preceding semesters. The findings were interesting. Out of a total enrollment of 2700 men students, 1240 were eligible and 1460 were ineligible; a little less than 46% were eligible for athletic participation had they the ability and desire for varsity athletic competition. Undeniably it is unjust to the athlete to focus so much attention upon the undesirable reflection that he brings upon his school and himself when his class grades render him ineligible for intercollegiate competition.

It is just as logical to think that we should have physical education scholarships as well as any other special scholarships which are offered by alumni and other beneficiaries. Coaching and physical education are professions, and the sooner we have a newer and a better understanding on these moot points, the better off all of us will be. Who can say that from a great army of aspiring youth, tingling with the love of contests and conquests, it is not possible to discover another young Naismith, a Stagg, a Gulick, or a MacKenzie? These men were all poor boys. They struggled for their education and they competed in athletics when the parents of these boys frowned upon the profession that they were to take up. Since those days physical education has been dignified and edified, until now we have giants of intellect as well as physique in the field of physical education.

Again I might ask why is it not possible for this young athlete to use his skills that are so highly developed in his quest for a higher education, the same as the student of art and music. Great research men declare that the rhythm and the poise and the timing of a superb athlete are art and poetry in action.

From a practical necessity, the so-called poor boy who is skilled in athletic endeavor looks to his skilled physical activity as legitimate means of obtaining a college education. When college days come up this so-called poor boy, who has been fed on coarse but wholesome food and has been forced to labor throughout the day and into the night sometimes for a bare existence, is a fit subject for the so-called illegal athletic scholarship because he is tough enough to stand the football racked. And our average social "mezzanine hurdler" and "booky-pusher" who is surfeited on the pre-digested food, the late hours, plus cocktail parties and the automobile, is no fit subject for a coach's perfect dream. Who will say that this fearless and rugged chap, endowed with Nature's wonderful physique and a fine brain, hasn't as much right to use his God-given talents as a favorable introduction to a college education, as is the rotund and dapper high school luminary with a Caruscan voice who uses his talents in the fine arts singing at funerals.

- It is a notorious fact that the wealthy alumni of some of the oldest colleges in America have long subsidized this so-called poor boy with heavy and powerful gastrocnemius and biceps muscles to the so-called glory of their alma mater. But when the Southeastern Conference proposes a new deal that perhaps is radical, some of these same representatives throw their hands up in horror and cry, "Sin! Sin!"

A shameful procedure happened a few years ago in our own Big Six Conference, when it was necessary to resort to the application of a retroactive rule to make Jim Bausch a professional, although he was hired by an insurance company at \$75.00 a month, a thing that is practiced and has been practiced for years by athletes of other schools which are members of conferences many, many times older than the Big Six Conference.

Life is full of paradoxes. We give money to aid the physically crippled young, and in the next breath we give money to mentally cripple the physically strong. It is easy to collect a thousand dollars for a slush fund for certain purposes, where otherwise you would be unable to collect a hundred dollars for certain legitimate activities.

The Associated Press out of Los Angeles, on January 17, 1933, states as follows:

A Survey of Coast Sports

Former G-man will Investigate Status of Athletics.

Los Angeles, Jan. 17.--Dean E. J. Miller of the University of California at Los Angeles said today that Edwin N. Atherton, former G-man who created a sensation by a vice investigation in San Francisco two years ago, had been engaged by the Pacific Coast conference to assist in a survey of financial support for athletes. Dean Miller, chairman of a committee making the survey, emphasized that Atherton was not retained to seek 'evidence against athletes or to investigate any one institution'. He said the survey is to enable the committee to adjust 'rules concerning what constitutes legitimate aid for athletes'.

If a G-man should investigate the Big Six Conference or any other honorable, long-established conference, on obeying the present rules of the conference as they are now printed, his findings would cause much panic. The athletic situation is a mess. Conferences are printing one rule, but actually obeying another. This is comparable to the present international situation, when the world powers say we must be prepared, we must protect ourselves against the outlaws.

When Primo Carnera, the great Italian hulk, won the world's heavyweight championship, a little Jewish boy who was his shadow and hero-worshiper, followed him everywhere. When Carnera left New York on the Italian steamer, the Roma, the little Jewish boy became a stowaway. Carnera was returning to his native home in Italy. He was lionized on his triumphal return to Italy; the women of his little seaside home knitted him the most gorgeous, multicolored shawl that the deft hands of Italian women could weave. When Carnera returned to America the little Jewish boy became a stowaway on the return trip, but as soon as the purser was out of sight, the little Hebrew slipped from his hiding place and camped along beside Carnera who gigantic form was stretched out in a deck chair. As the evening wore on and the atmosphere became cooler, Carnera used this beautiful throw that the women of Italy had made him to protect himself from the chill air. The churning of the waves soon rocked him to sleep. The little Jewish boy, keeping a close watch over Carnera, soon had an impulsive desire to rush to the rail to feed the fishes. In his haste to scurry to the rail, he tripped over Carnera, and all of his gastronomic contents were spilled over Carnera and his shawl. The awakened and surprised Carnera looked at the mess and glowered on the little shaking, frightened and sick Jewish boy. But true to his traditional quick thinking, the little fellow gulped a couple of times, and then said, "Now, sir, Mr. Carnera, you will feel a lot better."

Some conferences pay specialists whose business it is to keep some nervous and athletic sick stomachs from regurgitating in public.

The colleges should take a page from the State of New York in their educational policy in regard to the high schools. All of the activities of the high

schools in New York state, including all forms of competitive athletics, are under the direct control of the high school administration. There is no such thing as an athletic association. If the colleges would abolish their athletic associations, with their alumni and student boards, and if the universities would handle the athletic funds the same as all other state-appropriated funds, then such bugbears as especially high-priced coaches' salaries and the diverting of such sums as \$10,000 for advertising when in reality it is used as a slush fund -- then much of the grief of our present athletic catastrophe would be done away with.

Ex-president Angell, of Yale, in emphasizing the need of competitive sport groups, said: "We must believe in all sincerity, as I am sure many of us do not, that physical education, including competitive sports, is an essential part of the obligation of the college and in no sense a mere excrescence to be confided to the casual outsider or to the transient apprentice. We must recognize that it stands in the closest possible relation to moral education, which we often pronounce as one of the prime duties of the college, if not, indeed, the very first. We must believe unreservedly in sports for the whole college community, and competitive group sports as far as possible. If, then, physical education in the largest sense is an intrinsic part of the work of the college, why should there longer be hesitation in recognizing that fact, and accepting the full responsibilities which go with it."¹

Write the chairman of your college athletic committee and insist that the authorities carefully reconsider their past and present action of denying a square deal to some of the best brains and bodies in their institutions. Enlist! Investigate and acquit our young athlete of any improper attitude when he desires to obtain an education by using his lawful talents in quest of a higher education.

COPY

THE ROTARIAN

35 East Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois

August 5, 1938.

Dear Dr. Allen:

Mr. W. A. Dill, director of the K. U. News Bureau, has advised us that you will write for THE ROTARIAN on the affirmative side of the question, "Should College Athletes be Subsidized?". This is, of course, gratifying to us, for it is a question which is very much in the minds of those interested in college sports and this group includes a good percentage of Rotarians in the United States.

It is our plan to present this debate in the October ROTARIAN. The issue comes out the latter part of September, just as the football season is getting under way. Major John L. Griffith, Commissioner of Athletics in the Big Ten, has just submitted an outline of the negative side of the question, and I am sure that it promises to be an interesting feature. Of course, we want to make it a real debate, so a complete coverage of points in favor of subsidizing, that is, so far as the space devoted to the subject will permit, will be clarifying, I am sure, to our readers. Mr. Dill, in his letter of July 31st, briefly outlined some of the points you will cover. These seem satisfactory.

The article should run approximately 2,000 words in length. As an honorarium, we shall be glad to send you our check for \$60.00.

If there are any questions, do not hesitate to get in touch with us. We should like very much to receive the article by August 15, but if that will crowd you too much, we can extend the deadline to August 20.

As a former member of the Lawrence Rotary Club, I know you are familiar with our publication. However, I am enclosing a little booklet entitled "Toward a Clarified Public Opinion" which lists some of the debates we have presented in recent years. I am also sending you copies of the July and August issues of the magazine, under separate cover.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) PAUL TEETOR

Dr. F. C. Allen,
c/o University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas.

COPY

July 31, 1938.

Dear Mr. Teeter:

The Naismith article was mailed to you, first class, Saturday evening, and should reach you by an early delivery Monday. I have checked over your specifications, and think I have covered most of the points you suggest. Dr. Naismith did not mention the introduction of the game into Australia, but did several other countries. One point occurs to me that you might wish to include, and that is that young women as well as men played the game.

The earliest games at Springfield were played just before the noon hour, and the noise attracted passers by from the adjoining street, including teachers in the public school. They wanted to form a team, and asked the young women in the Y.M. office to organize for games. There were not enough on the staff, so the sweethearts of some of staff helped out. Thus Mrs. Naismith was among the players on the first women's teams. She held her interest in the game until her death a year or more ago. The foregoing would fit in well after the first sentence of the paragraph at the bottom of page 6, starting a new paragraph with . . . "The 13 simple rules . . ."

Dr. F. C. Allen assured me today he would be pleased to present a phase of the Subsidization of Athletes, opposing what he calls the "hypocritical attitude that denies subsidization". He is, of course, opposed to the tramp athlete---the athletic youth who attends college, but gains nothing in education, and ends with a goodly bank account. He does believe, however, that the young man who wants an education should not be penalized because he wants also to engage in health-giving sports. Vast sums are used as scholarships for scholastic students who engage in other intramural activities, such as glee clubs, bands, and the like. Dr. Allen has a trenchant style, and commands attention, as witness his run in with the "trans-atlantic hitchhikers" in connection with the AAU and the Olympic games. How long should such an article be?

Yours very truly,

(Signed) W. A. DILL

Mr. Paul Teeter,
The Rotarian,
Chicago, Illinois.

P.S. Does it occur there might be something in the Pacific Northwest I might investigate for The Rotarian?

W A D

COPY

THE ROTARIAN

35 East Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois

August 9, 1938

Dear Dr. Allen:

In order to facilitate matters in the preparation of your side of the debate on the question "Should College Athletes be Subsidized?" I am listing herewith some of the points covered in Major Griffith's outline:

He grants that some college and university athletes are at present subsidized even in violation of existing rules, but insists that there have been no laws but have not been broken at some time. We must have rules and regulations even in a "perfect" society. Even though subsidies are granted, there would still be the necessity for regulations inasmuch as the larger institutions would be able to hire the best athletes if there were no "salary" limit.

Good students, he maintains, are entitled to scholarships and the benefit of loan funds and employment agencies for students, regardless of whether they are athletes or not. He states further that in the Big Ten athletes are not receiving more favor in this phase of student help than are non-athletes. The athletes should not be discriminated against. However, to make a cash award because a man has definite athletic abilities would be to divide students into classes.

As a whole, schools go into the red in the expense of their athletic departments, so there would be only the larger schools which make a net profit on football that could afford to pay athletes, and even for those schools that can afford this, the payment for stars would handicap intramural sports which may have to depend to some extent on the income from football. If the larger institutions could afford to pay salaries, probably 80% of the other colleges and universities could not afford to pay their players. In other words, subsidizing would interfere with a well-rounded program of physical education.

With paid players, the students and alumni would lose interest. Furthermore, there would be danger that athletes themselves would look more to their reward in dollars and cents rather than the honor they have in representing their respective institutions and in their personal development, morally and physically.

#

I am submitting these few points chiefly to expedite matters in the preparation of your manuscript. In planning our debates it has not been our policy to show manuscripts to the author writing the opposing side of the question, for our spatial limitations will not permit a rebuttal. In stating the above points, I must ask that you not refer to them specifically in your article. Of course it is natural that in covering all the arguments for the affirmative that you would touch upon most of the points.

Now since I have asked some of Major Griffith's outline, I must ask that you submit by return mail some of the points that you plan to cover. These I can pass along in condensed form to Major Griffith so that he will

have an opportunity to cover any points that he may have overlooked. This will make for a better balanced debate, as I am sure you will appreciate.

Can you, too, provide us with a recent photograph of yourself and a few biographical notes for use in our "Chats on Contributors" column? We will return the picture when it has served our purpose.

We are enclosing for you tearsheets from the November, 1936, issue of THE ROTARIAN which contain a debate, "College Athletics Overemphasized?" between Warren Piper and Elmer Layden.

Very cordially yours,

(Signed) PAUL TEETOR

Dr. Forrest C. Allen
Director of Physical Education
The University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas

via airmail

Please extend my best regards to my old friend, "Doc" Elbel, formerly of Ottawa University where I graduated back in 1924.

LELAND D. CASE
EDITOR
PAUL TEETOR
ASSISTANT EDITOR
HARVEY C. KENDALL
BUSINESS AND
ADVERTISING MANAGER

The ROTARIAN

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

TELEPHONE
STATE 4016

35 EAST WACKER DRIVE
CHICAGO, ILL.
U.S.A.

August Fifth
1 9 3 8

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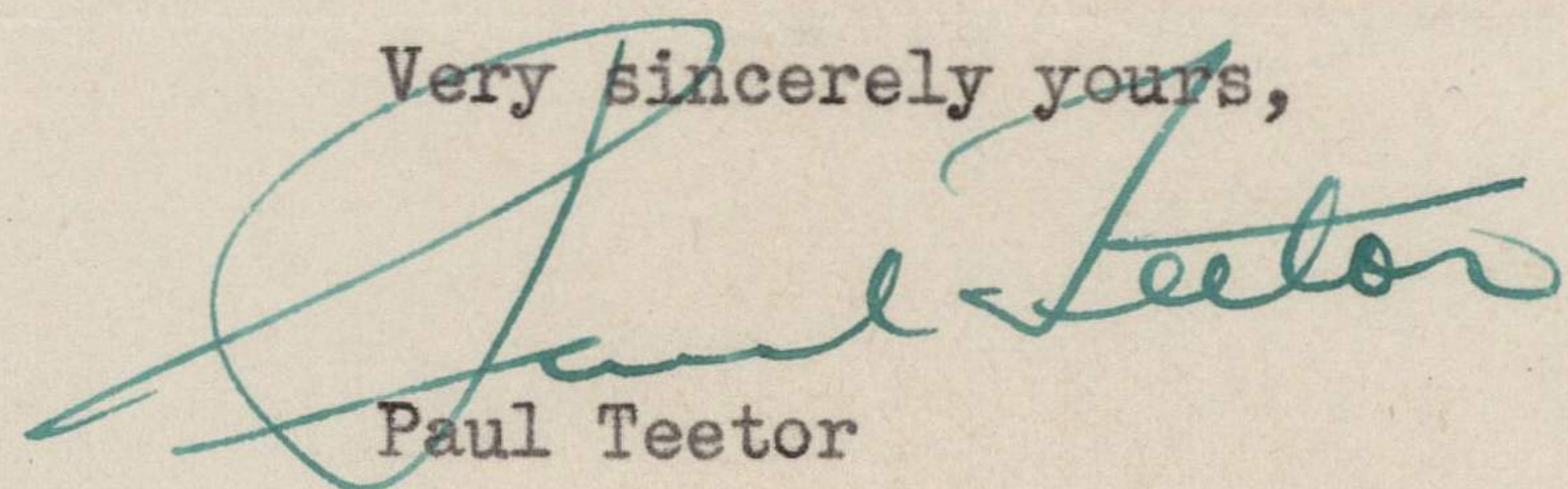
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Dr. F. C. Allen
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sented in recent years. I am also sending you
copies of the July and August issues of the magazine,
under separate cover.

Very sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Paul Teetor", with a large, stylized initial "P" and a long, sweeping underline.

Paul Teetor

Dr. F. C. Allen
c/o University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas

Toward
a Clarified
Public
Opinion

*Where all think alike,
no one thinks very much.*

—WALTER LIPPMANN

OVER the doorway of the ancient Guildhall, in which aldermen of London hold court, are these words: *Audi Alteram Partem*—hear the other side.

Each month an exchange-of-opinion on some timely question is brought before the 145,000 business and professional men who subscribe to THE ROTARIAN MAGAZINE. The articles are presented impartially. They are from persons eminently qualified to speak. They deal with problems which concern citizens who are influential in shaping the opinion of their communities.

Readers of THE ROTARIAN are organized into local groups called Rotary clubs, of which there are some 3,000 in the United States and Canada. It is significant that more than 85 per cent of these clubs report they not infrequently utilize ROTARIAN articles—especially exchanges-of-opinion—in club speeches and discussions.

Since the series of symposiums was inaugurated, the following have appeared:

Are Railroads Consumer Conscious?

(July 1932)

No —*Ernest Elmo Calkins*, advertising counselor and executive.

Yes—*Fred Sargent*, president, Chicago and North Western Railroad.

The War Debts

(March 1933)

1. A French View—*Lucien Romier*, French economist and author.

2. A British View—*Sir Ernest Simon*, British economist and author, former member of Parliament.

3. An American View—*David Lawrence*, editor, *United States News*.

Will Farm Allotment Help Recovery?

(March 1933)

Yes—*Roy Ronald*, publisher, *Mitchell (S. D.) Republic*.

No —*Phil S. Hanna*, editor, *Chicago Journal of Commerce*.

Is Inflation the Way Out?

(April 1933)

Yes—*William Trufant Foster*, director, Pollak Foundation for Economic Research.

No —*H. Parker Willis*, economist and author.

Shall We Abolish School Frills?

(May 1933)

Yes—*H. L. Mencken*, former editor, *American Mercury*.

No —*John Dewey*, educator and philosopher.

Is the Sales Tax Sound Policy?

(June 1933)

Yes—*A. H. Stone*, former Mississippi tax commissioner, and agricultural leader.

No —*John Oliver Emmerich*, Mississippi newspaper editor.

Cutting Medical Costs—Is the Group Plan the Best Remedy?

(August 1933)

Yes—*Dr. Lewellys F. Barker*, emeritus professor of medicine at Johns Hopkins University.

No —*Dr. Arthur C. Christie*, clinical professor of roentgenology, George Washington University.

Is Motor Competition Unfair?

(September 1933)

Yes—*Samuel O. Dunn*, editor, *Railway Age*.

No —*A. J. Brosseau*, president, Mack Trucks, Inc.

Should the United States Recognize Russia?

(October 1933)

Yes—*Thomas A. Morgan*, president, Curtiss-Wright Corporation.

No —*Bainbridge Colby*, attorney and U. S. secretary of state during the Wilson administration.

Capital Punishment?

(November 1933)

Yes—*Henry Barrett Chamberlin*, director, Crime Detection Bureau and the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology.

No —*Clarence Darrow*, distinguished trial lawyer.

License the U. S. Press?

(December 1933)

Yes—*Silas Bent*, newspaper correspondent and magazine contributor.

No —*Marlen Pew*, editor of *Editor and Publisher*.

Liquor Control in the United States

(January 1934)

1. **The State Store Plan**—*Gifford Pinchot*, governor of the State of Pennsylvania.

2. **The Regulated, Licensed Retailer Plan** —*Frank J. Loesch*, president, Chicago Crime Commission.

Permit Citizens to Carry Firearms?

(February 1934)

Yes—**Restriction Aids the Lawbreaker**—*J. Lovell Johnson*, president, Iver Johnson (firearms) Company.

No —**Except Under Strict Control**—*Royal S. Copeland*, United States Senator from New York, authority on crime control.

The Thirty-Hour Week?

(March 1934)

Yes—*William Green*, president, American Federation of Labor.

No —*Robert L. Lund*, former president, National Manufacturers' Association.

Do We Need Birth Control for Ideas (Inventions)?

(April 1934)

1. **A Technique of Accommodation**—*Sir Josiah Stamp*, British industrialist and economist.

2. **Inventors Don't Invent Enough**—*Charles F. Kettering*, vice-president in charge of research, General Motors.

Radio

(May 1934)

1. **The American Way**—*Earl Reeves*, magazine and newspaper syndicate writer.
2. **The British Way** — *Commander Stephen King-Hall*, English author and radio commentator.

Mead vs. Cogville Rotary Club

(June 1934)

1. **For Harris Mead, Plaintiff**—*L. Dudley Field*, photograph supplies manufacturer.
2. **For the Rotary Club, Defendant** — *Paul Bond*, utility company manager.

Collective Bargaining

(July 1934)

1. **The Employee Representation Plan**—*Tom Girdler*, chairman of the board and president, Republic Steel Corporation.
2. **Trade Unionism**—*William P. Connery, Jr.*, manufacturer and United States congressman from Massachusetts.

Who Should Make War Munitions?

(August 1934)

1. **The Government**—*Viscount Cecil*, British diplomat and peace advocate.
2. **The Private Interests Regulated**—*Pertinax*, French newspaper correspondent.

Evaluating the League of Nations

(September 1934)

1. **The Choice We Face Is: It or Anarchy**—*Joseph A. Avenol*, secretary-general of the League of Nations.
2. **A Good Forum—but Impotent**—*William R. Castle, Jr.*, former United States ambassador to Japan, and under-secretary of state.

Esperanto—a Tongue All Men Can Easily Learn

(October 1934)

1. **Rotary Should Endorse It**—*Karl Von Frenckell*, German banker.
2. **A Living Language Is Better**—*Bernhard H. Dawson*, Argentine astronomer.

NRA and Fair Competition

(November 1934)

1. **It Destroys Anti-trust Laws**—*Clarence Darrow*, distinguished lawyer.
2. **The Recovery Act Brings the Anti-trust Laws Up-to-Date** — *Donald R. Richberg*, former director, National Emergency Council.

Is Communism Inevitable?

(December 1934)

Yes—*John Strachey*, English lecturer and author.

No —*George E. Sokolsky*, lecturer and newspaper correspondent.

Be a Pal to My Son?

(January 1935)

Yes—*Clarence Mulholland*, young lawyer.

No "Pal Stuff" for My Boy—*Webster Peterson*, young journalist.

Social Security

(February 1935)

1. What of Social Insurance?—*Harold B. Butler*, director, International Labor Office.

2. Unemployment Insurance? — Yes — *Frances Perkins*, United States Secretary of Labor.

3. Unemployment Insurance? — No — *Virgil Jordan*, economist, editor, president, National Industrial Conference Board.

Child Labor Amendment?

(March 1935)

Yes—*Jane Addams*, social worker, founder of Hull House.

No —*Clinton L. Bardo*, corporation executive and president, National Manufacturers' Assn.

What of the Gold Standard?

(April 1935)

1. The Gold Bloc — *Dr. F. H. Fentener van Vlissingen*, Netherlands industrialist, president, International Chamber of Commerce.

2. England—*Major C. H. Douglas*, author of the Social Credit Plan, chief engineering representative for British Westinghouse in India.

3. The United States—*Dr. E. W. Kemmerer*, professor of international finance at Princeton University.

Is Government Spending the Way to Recovery?

(May 1935)

Yes—*Stuart Chase*, economist and author.

No —*David Lawrence*, editor, *United States News*.

Railroads: Government Ownership?

(June 1935)

Yes—*Burton K. Wheeler*, United States Senator from Montana.

No —*Samuel O. Dunn*, editor, *Railway Age*.

Let's License the Motorist!

(July 1935)

1. **It Would Help Reduce Accidents**—*Roy F. Britton*, director, National Highways Users' Conference.
2. **Yes—but Examination Is Essential**—*Sidney J. Williams*, director, public safety division and chief engineer of National Safety Council.

The Feminist Movement

(August 1935)

1. **The Everlasting Woman Question**—*Stephen Leacock*, economist and humorist.
2. **These Men!**—*Nina Wilcox Putnam*, popular magazine and newspaper syndicate contributor.

Are Too Many Going to College?

(September 1935)

- Yes**—*Warren Piper*, Chicago jewelry wholesaler.
- No**—*David Kinley*, president emeritus, University of Illinois.

Let's Save the Ducks!

(October 1935)

1. **No Hunting in 1936**—*William T. Hornaday*, eminent zoölogist and director, Permanent Wild Life Protective Fund.
2. **Regulate—Don't Stop It**—*J. N. Darling*, cartoonist, and chief, United States Biological Survey.

Who Should Pay the Doctor?

(November 1935)

1. **The Group**—*William Trufant Foster*, director, Pollak Foundation for Economic Research.
2. **The Patient**—*Dr. Morris Fishbein*, editor, *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

Installment Buying

(December 1935)

1. **Regulate It**—*James M. Curley*, governor of Massachusetts.
2. **Law May Stifle It**—*John R. Walker*, executive vice president, National Association of Sales Finance Companies.

Social Credit

(January 1936)

- Yes**—*Major C. H. Douglas*, father of the Social Credit scheme.
- No**—*H. Parker Willis*, economist and author, and *Benjamin H. Beckhart*.

Three Views on Movies and the Public

(February 1936)

1. Effects on the World's Children—*Dr. Luciano de Feo*, director, International Educational Cinematographic Institute (Rome, Italy).
2. A Candid Assay from an American—*Arthur W. Bailey*, clergyman, Winsted, Conn.
3. The Position of the Film Producer—*Ned E. Depinet*, president, RKO Distributing Corp.

Skyscrapers Doomed?

(March 1936)

- Yes—*Frank Lloyd Wright*, author and architect.
No—*V. G. Iden*, secretary, American Institute of Steel Construction.

Control Agricultural Production?

(April 1936)

- Yes—*Edward O'Neal*, president, American Farm Bureau Federation.
No—*L. J. Dickinson*, U. S. Senator from Iowa.

Is My Competitor My Enemy?

(May 1936)

- Yes—*Charles S. Ryckman*, editorial writer, Chicago (Ill.) *Herald & Examiner*.
No —*William R. Yendall*, general manager, Richards-Wilcox Canadian Co., Ltd.

Should We "Buy National"?

(June 1936)

- Yes—*Francis P. Garvan*, president, Chemical Foundation, Inc., New York City.
No —*Sir Charles A. Mander, Bart.*, managing director, Mander Brothers, Ltd., varnish manufacturers, Wolverhampton, England.

Can Business Run Itself?

(July 1936)

- Government Intervention is Indispensable—
Says *Hugh S. Johnson*, former NRA administrator.
Yes: Government "Policing" Hinders — Says *John W. O'Leary*, president, Machinery and Allied Products Institute.

Shall We Legalize Horse-Race Betting?

(August 1936)

- Yes—*Sisley Huddleston*, author and journalist, Paris, France.
No —*Dr. Lester H. Klee*, New Jersey State Senator.

What's Ahead for the League?

(September 1936)

1. **It Has Failed, So Let's Write It Off!**—*H. G. Wells*, British author.
2. **Despite Setbacks Its Work Will Go On**—*Arthur Sweetser*, a director of the League of Nations, without section.

Dividing the Benefits of Science

(October 1936)

1. **Give Them to All by Maintaining Low Prices**—*Harold G. Moulton*, president, Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C.
2. **All Profit When Prices Are Stable and Wages Rise**—*G. F. Warren*, professor of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

College Athletics Overemphasized?

(November 1936)

- Yes**—*Warren Piper*, businessman; founder, Interfraternity Club of Chicago.
- No** —*Elmer Layden*, director of athletics, University of Notre Dame.

Public Ownership of Utilities?

(December 1936)

- Yes**—*John Bauer*, director, American Public Utilities Bureau.
- No** —*C. W. Kellogg*, president, Edison Electric Institute.

Fingerprint Everybody?

(January 1937)

- Yes**—*John Edgar Hoover*, director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice.
- No** —*Sir Basil Thomson*, formerly of Scotland Yard.

Take Crime News Off the Front Page?

(February 1937)

- Yes**—*Curtis H. Clay*, managing editor, *Daily Post Tribune*, LaSalle, Ill.
- No** —*Emmet Richards*, publisher, *Alpena (Mich.) News*.

Should We Abolish Bridge?

(March 1937)

- Yessir!**—*Silas Bent*, newspaper correspondent and magazine contributor.
- No** —**Never!**—*Clinton P. Anderson*, past president of Rotary International.

Should We Insure the Wheat Crop?

(April 1937)

Yes—*A. G. Black*, chief, United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

No—*Robert E. Sterling*, editor, *The Northwestern Miller*.

Consumer Coöperatives?

(May 1937)

Yes—*Toyohiko Kagawa*, leader of the Coöperative Movement in Japan.

No—*J. B. Matthews*, editor, *Consumers Digest*.

Big City vs. Small City—

The Graduate's Dilemma

(June 1937)

Small City—*Jesse Rainsford Sprague*, businessman, author and magazine writer.

Big City—*Willis H. Carrier*, inventor and industrialist.

Award Contracts to the Lowest Bidder?

(July 1937)

Yes—*Algernon Blair*, contractor, Montgomery, Ala.

No—*Sydney Webster*, Sydney Webster & Co., Ltd., Rangoon, Burma.

Small College or Large?

(August 1937)

Small College—*Dr. Earl A. Roadman*, president of Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa.

Large School—*John R. Tunis*, author and educational investigator.

Are Fraternities Worth While?

(September 1937)

Yes—*Fred H. Turner*, dean of men, University of Illinois.

No—*John R. Tunis*, author and educational investigator.

Broadcast Trials?

(October 1937)

Yes—*Mitchell Dawson*, distinguished American attorney.

No—*Robert Bernays*, member, British Parliament.

A Department of Peace?

(November 1937)

Yes—*Frank E. Gannett*, American editor and publisher.

No—*Pertinax*, French news commentator.

The Home: Is it Disintegrating?

(December, 1937)

Yes—and how!—*Nina Wilcox Putnam*, popular magazine and newspaper syndicate contributor.

No. It's stronger than ever—*Elmer T. Peterson*, formerly editor of *Better Homes and Gardens*.

One-House Legislatures?

(January, 1938)

Yes—*George W. Norris*, United States senator from Nebraska.

No —*Arthur Meighen*, former prime minister of Canada.

Labor Union Responsibility

(February, 1938)

1. Unions should be chartered after the English pattern — *George E. Sokolsky*, lecturer and author.

2. They're responsible now to courts and public opinion—*William Green*, president, American Federation of Labor.

Advertising: An Attack and a Defense

(March, 1938)

Do rocketing sales graphs excuse the idiotic claims?—Asks *Frances Dickson*, newspaper-woman.

Most advertising is sane, decent, self-respecting.—Says *Earnest Elmo Calkins*, dean of American advertising men.

Is "Service" Overdone?

(April, 1938)

Don't paint the lily!—Says *Sinclair Lewis*, author and critic.

Why ashes on sugar?—Asks *Gelett Burgess*, writer and essayist.

Shall the Indian Be Kept Indian?

(May, 1938)

Yes!—Say *Whirling Thunder*, *Henry Roe Cloud*, and *Evelyn Pierce*.

No!—Say *Henry Standing Bear*, *Dawniss*, and *Lee F. Harkins*.

Recession—and the Way Out

(June, 1938)

Higher wholesale prices will restore prosperity.—Says *Sir Charles Morgan-Webb*, British monetary expert.

Prices and wages in some industries must drop.—Urges *Harold G. Moulton*, president, Brookings Institution.

Is Decline of the Profit Motive Desirable?

(July, 1938)

Yes—Says *Norman Thomas*, political and social critic.

No—Says *James Truslow Adams*, distinguished historian and author.

THE ROTARIAN

Official Magazine of Rotary International
35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

C

August 8, 1938.

Mr. Paul Teetor, Assistant Editor,
The Rotarian,
35 E. Wacker Drive,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Teetor:

In reply to your favor of the 5th instant, beg to state that I will be very happy to contribute an article in the affirmative for The Rotarian on the question "Should College Athletics be Subsidized?".

I notice that Major John L. Griffith has submitted an outline of the negative side of the question. I am asking you very frankly if it would be unethical to ask for his outline, or rather than to have the outline would you give me a general outline of what he is covering.

As Mr. Dill told you, I am decidedly and vehemently opposed to the tramp athlete. Many of the collegiate and academic organizations state that they are without prejudice for or against the athlete. I maintain that there is discrimination against the athlete, and expect to show it, but I would like to get my two thousand words arranged the best possible. Naturally, being opposed to the tramp athlete, it will be necessary for me to state my premises before I make my point on the discrimination against the athlete, and further, I hope to show a remedy rather than to merely criticize.

This is now August 8th, and I am afraid that I will be forced to ask for August 20th. It is a very difficult thing to prepare an article that you would be happy to see published in that short a time, combined with my other duties.

Mrs. Allen and the girl members of my family have been in New York for two weeks, and they are now on their way to Louisville where my oldest daughter lives. It may be that they will prevail upon me to drive to Louisville. In this case, I will mail the article to you from Louisville. Won't you please reply at your earliest convenience, giving me the information that I want?

Very cordially yours,

Director of Physical Education,
Varsity Basketball Coach.

FCA:AH

August 3, 1936.

Mr. Paul Teeter, Assistant Editor,
The Rotarian,
35 E. Wacker Drive,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Teeter:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of the two copies of The Rotarian, which arrived this afternoon. Thank you very much for sending them to me.

I would like for you to send me a copy of the November, 1936, issue of The Rotarian which carries the article on "College Athletics Overemphasized?", by Warren Piper and Elmer Layden. I noticed this article listed in the little pamphlet which you enclosed with your letter to me last week. I would greatly appreciate the opportunity to see the article.

Very sincerely yours,

Director of Physical Education,
Varsity Basketball Coach.

FCA:AH

LELAND D. CASE
EDITOR
PAUL TEETOR
ASSISTANT EDITOR
HARVEY C. KENDALL
BUSINESS AND
ADVERTISING MANAGER

The ROTARIAN

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

TELEPHONE
STATE 4016

35 EAST WACKER DRIVE
CHICAGO, ILL.
U.S.A.

August Ninth

1 9 3 8

Dear Dr. Allen:

In order to facilitate matters in the preparation of your side of the debate on the question "Should College Athletes Be Subsidized?" I am listing herewith some of the points covered in Major Griffith's outline:

He grants that some college and university athletes are at present subsidized even in violation of existing rules, but insists that there have been no laws but have not been broken at some time. We must have rules and regulations even in a "perfect" society. Even though subsidies are granted, there would still be the necessity for regulations inasmuch as the larger institutions would be able to hire the best athletes if there were no "salary" limit.

Good students, he maintains, are entitled to scholarships and the benefit of loan funds and employment agencies for students, regardless of whether they are athletes or not. He states further that in the Big Ten athletes are not receiving more favor in this phase of student help than are non-athletes. The athletes should not be discriminated against. However, to make a cash award because a man has definite athletic abilities would be to divide students into classes.

As a whole, schools go into the red in the expense of their athletic departments, so there would be only the larger schools which make a net profit on football that could afford to pay athletes, and even for those schools that can afford this, the payment for stars would handicap intramural sports which may have to depend to some extent on the income from football. If the larger institutions could afford to pay salaries, probably 80% of the other colleges and universities could not afford to pay their players. In other words, subsidizing would interfere with a well-rounded program of physical education.

With paid players, the students and alumni would lose interest. Furthermore, there would be danger that athletes themselves would lose sight of the purpose of college athletics and would look more to their reward in dollars and cents rather than the honor they have in representing their respective institutions and in their personal development, morally and physically.

I am submitting these few points chiefly to expedite matters in the preparation of your manuscript. In planning our debates it has not been our policy to show manuscripts to the author writing the opposing side of the question, for our spatial limitations will not permit a rebuttal. In stating the above points, I must ask that you not

- 2 -

Dr. Allen

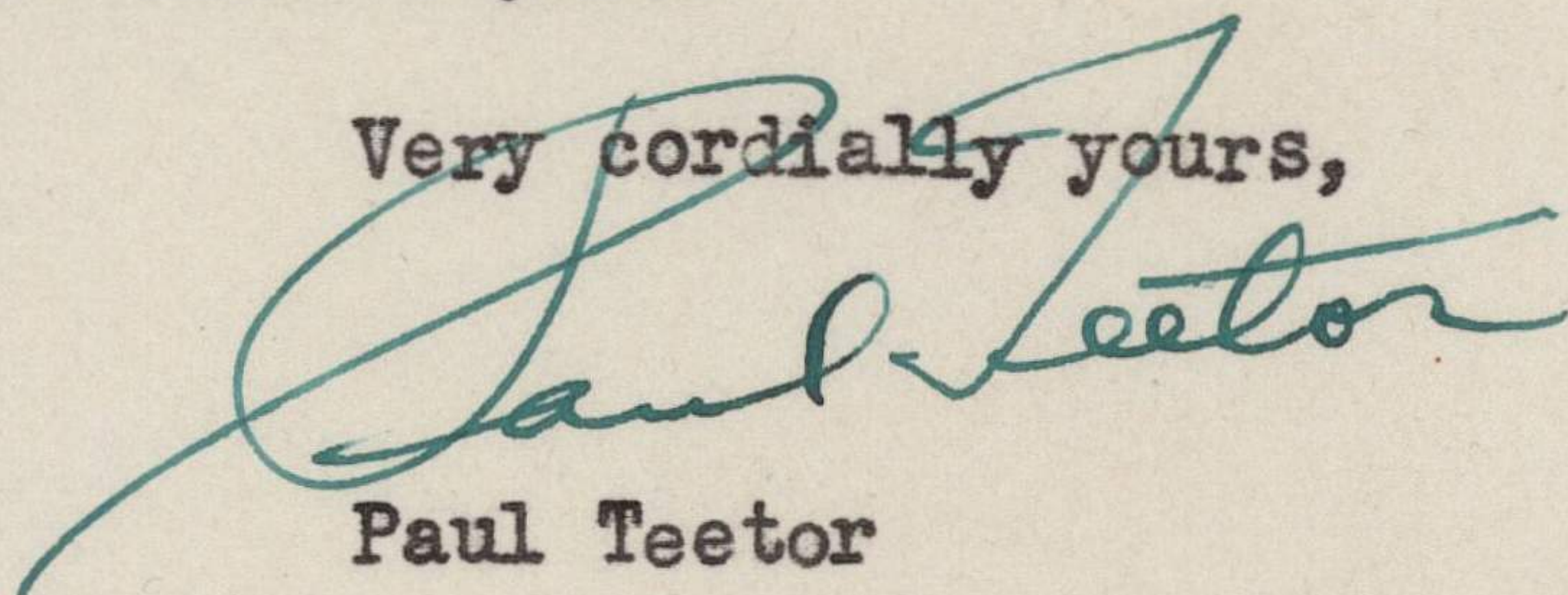
refer to them specifically in your article. Of course it is natural that in covering all the arguments for the affirmative that you would touch upon most of the points.

Now since I have aired some of Major Griffith's outline, I must ask that you submit by return mail some of the points that you plan to cover. These I can pass along in condensed form to Major Griffith so that he will have an opportunity to cover any points that he may have overlooked. This will make for a better balanced debate, as I am sure you will appreciate.

Can you, too, provide us with a recent photograph of yourself and a few biographical notes for use in our "Chats on Contributors" column? We will return the picture when it has served our purpose.

* We are inclosing for you tearsheets from the November, 1936 issue of THE ROTARIAN which contain a debate, "College Athletics Over-emphasized?" between Warren Piper and Elmer Layden.

Very cordially yours,



Paul Teetor

Dr. Forrest C. Allen
Director of Physical Education
The University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas

via airmail

Please extend my best regards to my old friend "Doc" Elbel, formerly of Ottawa University where I graduated back in 1924.