
VOLUME 41

NUMBER 16

THE UNIVERSITY of MISSOURI
BULLETIN • JOURNALISM SERIES : 85
COLUMBIA • MISSOURI



MISSOURI HONOR
AWARDS • 1940

For Distinguished
Service in
JOURNALISM

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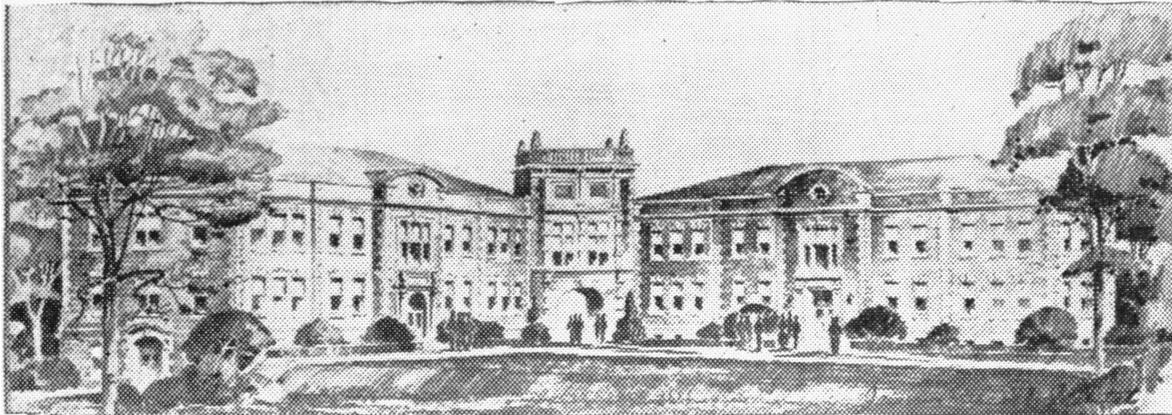
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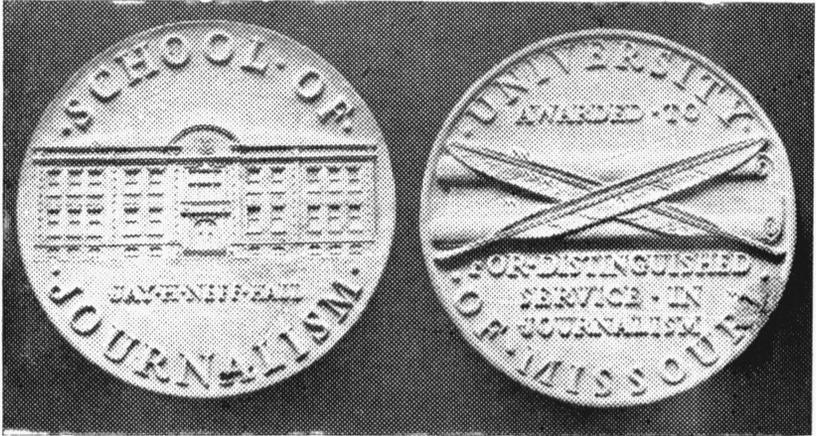
ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JANUARY 2, 1914 AT THE POSTOFFICE,
AT COLUMBIA, MISSOURI, UNDER THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912;
ISSUED TWO TIMES MONTHLY—2000

AUGUST 15, 1940

HOME OF THE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI



JAY H. NEFF HALL (LEFT) AND WALTER WILLIAMS HALL



Missouri's Annual Honor Awards

Three awards of a bronze medallion were made by the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri in 1940. Normally, two additional awards are made, one to a Missouri newspaper and one to a foreign newspaper, but these were withheld this year because representatives of the publications chosen were unable to be present at the Journalism Week ceremonies. Pictures of those who received the awards and the addresses delivered at the ceremonies will be found on the following pages.

THE JOURNALIST'S CREED

BY WALTER WILLIAMS

I believe in the profession of journalism.

I believe that the public journal is a public trust; that all connected with it are, to the full measure of their responsibility, trustees for the public; that acceptance of lesser service than the public service is betrayal of this trust.

I believe that clear thinking and clear statement, accuracy and fairness, are fundamental to good journalism.

I believe that a journalist should write only what he holds in his heart to be true.

I believe that suppression of the news, for any consideration other than the welfare of society, is indefensible.

I believe that no one should write as a journalist what he would not say as a gentleman; that bribery by one's own pocketbook is as much to be avoided as bribery by the pocketbook of another; that individual responsibility may not be escaped by pleading another's instructions or another's dividends.

I believe that advertising, news and editorial columns should alike serve the best interest of readers; that a single standard of helpful truth and cleanness should prevail for all; that the supreme test of good journalism is the measure of its public service.

I believe that the journalism which succeeds best—and best deserves success—fears God and honors man; is stoutly independent, unmoved by pride of opinion or greed of power, constructive, tolerant but never careless, self-controlled, patient, always respectful of its readers but always unafraid; is quickly indignant at injustice; is unswayed by the appeal of privilege or the clamor of the mob; seeks to give every man a chance, and, as far as law and honest wage and recognition of human brotherhood can make it so, an equal chance; is profoundly patriotic while sincerely promoting international good will and cementing world comradeship; is a journalism of humanity, of and for today's world.

“FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE IN JOURNALISM”

Missouri's Honor Awards

The School of Journalism of the University of Missouri presented three bronze medallions to one newspaper and two men as part of its thirty-first annual Journalism Week exercises in May, 1940. This eleventh annual medal ceremony took place in the auditorium of Jay H. Neff Hall on the afternoon of May 9.

The newspaper honored was The Oregonian, Portland, Oregon, represented by Palmer Hoyt, publisher. Individuals who received awards were Lyle Campbell Wilson, director of the Washington, D. C., bureau of the United Press Associations and alumnus of the School of Journalism, and James Kelly Pool, editor of the Daily Capital News, Jefferson City, Missouri.

Dean Frank L. Martin, presiding at the ceremony, explained the Missouri plan for Journalism awards:

“Today we make the eleventh award of Medals from the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri. Each year this award goes to newspapers or periodicals, or to editors or publishers, or to persons otherwise engaged in the practice of this profession. The medals are awarded for distinguished service.

“We do not restrict these recognitions to any particular form of journalistic service, nor to any designated number of awards. A committee of the journalism faculty selects a list of candidates from their own survey, and from nominations made from within and from without the University.

“Nominations by this special committee are submitted to the journalism faculty. The approved list is then submitted to the Board of Curators. Awards are made to those only who, upon invitation, are present to receive them, or when officially represented.

“These awards are not given for particular instances of journalistic brilliance. They are long-view awards given for distinguished journalistic *careers*, either of newspapers or of men.

“An old tradition in newspaper work is that no newspaper or newspaper man can live upon the reputation of one day's exceptional work or the reputation of one 'scoop.' The highest duty of an editor is to make the important but unsensational commonplaces of the world interesting, to make righteousness, perhaps, readable.

“American journalism has aroused civic consciousness, inspired and guided city planning, developed parks and playgrounds, pointed the way

in agriculture, fostered education, exposed medical frauds, united efforts for scientific charity, revealed and brought to trial public enemies, and aroused wider interest in literature and art.

“Newspapers present to their readers also the broader chronicle of foreign news. They present also the deeper historic realities that lie underneath front page headlines and radio bulletins of both foreign and domestic news.

“It is this kind of steadfast, consistent, day after day, high quality of career that the Missouri Journalism Awards seek to recognize.

“I shall now read the citations:

THE OREGONIAN

“To the Oregonian, Portland, Oregon: For its long and dignified history as a distinguished and influential newspaper; for its effective divorcement of news and editorial policies; for its conviction, in a day when other editorial pages have lapsed into the commonplace or have swung to commercial timidity, that editorials should be the product of sound scholarship, definite research, and careful judgment; for its conviction that editorial leadership is an important journalistic duty; for its promotion of original production of substantial articles and features by writers throughout its own region; for its aim, from which it has never wavered, to cover the news of its territory with competence and fairness; for its sturdy defense of civil liberties that has made it a bulwark against hysterics; for its journalistic enterprise that has made it more than a city newspaper—a tradition in the Northwest and a part of the life of the region.”

Mr. Palmer Hoyt, publisher of The Oregonian, came to the platform, accepted the award, and responded as follows:

RESPONSE OF MR. PALMER HOYT

“Dean Martin, ladies and gentlemen:

“It is, indeed, high privilege to be here to receive for The Oregonian the great honor and distinction which you have this day conferred.

“The award is particularly pleasing to us who operate The Oregonian because it is, in effect, a seal of approval—a very highly cherished seal of approval—upon new methods which we have been trying to introduce into journalism. We have attempted to keep pace with modern trends—in fact, in the forefront of modern trends—without sacrifice of the high ideals in which The Oregonian was clothed by those remarkable men who founded it.



PALMER HOYT, PUBLISHER OF THE PORTLAND OREGONIAN.

“To understand the full significance of this award to myself and my associates, it is necessary to think back a few years, to that time when it suddenly became apparent to students of journalistic change that there was need for altered practices so far as the daily newspapers were concerned. Circulation was dropping in many cases; advertising was falling off. The pressure was great. There was little time for study. And under that pressure a few newspapers became panicky. They thought they could save themselves by cheapening themselves.

“Other newspapers faced the problem with less of panic, and in the end, I think more logically. I know that we on *The Oregonian* deliberately decided that what the public wanted was not a cheapened newspaper but a better newspaper. They wanted a newspaper which, without sacrificing either the strength of its editorial opinion or the breadth and depth of its news coverage, could make itself part and parcel of the streamlined age in which we live.

“I feel today—here and in this place—that we have held fast to that ideal. *The Oregonian* during the ninety years of its existence has been a truly important factor in the cultural life of the Pacific Northwest. Today it is the important factor in the cultural life of the Pacific Northwest. Today it is the oldest business institution in that section—in the three great states of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. And yet you tell us, by your award, that we have kept pace with the changed and increased tempo of the times.

“It will be of interest, I take it, exactly what we did do. We shortened our stories, demanding a higher skill of our copy readers, in order that the same facts might be given in fewer words. We adopted a type-face substantially larger to make reading easier and faster. We found these innovations of aid in holding the ever decreasing segment of Audience Potential which was available to the modern newspaper. We found also that elimination of ‘breaks’ from page 1 was helpful. It aided in our effort to make every page a ‘front page’. Proper departmentalization gained immediate response from our readers. By these new techniques, and many others of like nature, we were able to give the subscriber what he considers an adequate picture of the day’s events.

“And, of course, the changes that have been made necessary by modern developments are by no means all typographical. They are editorial also. There are changed public attitudes since the days of Harvey W. Scott, the late great editor of *The Oregonian*; Marse Henry Watterson, of the *Courier-Journal*, and those other Great whose names are forever blazoned in the history of the so-called ‘Golden Age of Journalism.’

“And I think that if those famous editors were back here with us today they would join with this great university in placing the full stamp of

approval upon The Oregonian for its strict separation of the news columns and the editorial page. That is one of the things specifically mentioned in the citation of award. I am happy that it was. The Oregonian has followed, and led, in a national trend against the intermingling of straight news and editorial opinion. It is a healthy sign that newspapers of today are increasingly conscious of the function of a newspaper in democracy.

“It seems to me that this function can be described in three simple sentences; One, to print the news; two, to comment adequately thereon; three, never to allow these to mingle. If there are exceptions to this general theorem in the high places of journalism it is a matter of regret, and it is even more a matter of regret that some of those who are the worst violators of the sacred objectivity of news howl loudest for the preservation of freedom of the press. It is good to know, however, that those who best serve the people’s ‘right to know’, profit most; and, as I say, if there are exceptions, the rising tide of practical democracy will some day overtake them.

“Never before has editorial integrity paid such a premium in the ‘box office.’ And this fact, I believe, is the best proof of the mounting literacy and intelligence of our people—the best-informed nation in the history of civilization.

“That is well. It is well that there is increasing literacy, increasing intelligence. There are also increasing strains. In these modern days there are so many things demanding the attention and the time of Mr. Average Citizen. Suppose we envision the Attention Potential of Mr. Average Citizen as a complete circle. Suppose then we divide the circle into segments, giving to each segment a name—labeling them ‘movies’, ‘radio’, ‘News magazines’, ‘picture magazines’, ‘the automobile’, ‘new books’ (coming in floods from the presses) and many, many other distracting items.

“Fifty years ago the circle was free of many of these intruding segments. The newspaper was able to demand and expect a greater share of the circle than it can today.

“And yet there is the remarkable—and to us, very heartening fact—that the lessening of time available for newspaper reading has meant no lessening of interest in the newspapers. Quite the contrary. The need for them is real and permanent, as evidenced by the vastly increased circulations during the past twenty years.

“Here we have it in cold figures. Editor and Publisher reports that daily newspaper circulations increased 42.7% in the past twenty years. Sunday newspaper circulations increased 84.5%. These increases should be compared with a population rise of but 24.3%. It is highly significant

also that the combined circulation of 1888 dailies in 1939 was 39,670,682 as compared with 27,690,656 for 2042 dailies in 1920.

“Thus we have the paradox of mounting reader interest, as reflected in the steady increase in newspaper circulations, and yet with the total number of newspapers going down. Quite obviously, it is the application of the old law of the ‘survival of the fittest’. And in this case ‘fittest’ means those newspapers which have streamlined themselves in order to meet the readers’ time requirements—and which, at the same time, have maintained their editorial ideals.

“I think this phase of our brief discussion should not be closed without one more admonishment. Let no newspaper publisher, even in this streamlined age, forget that a newspaper must be just that—a *News Paper*. This is particularly important in an age when there is a somewhat regrettable tendency toward ‘department store’ journalism.

“Permit me to mention again some of the markers on the highway of editorial progress which you have noted in making this award: divorcement of news and editorials, to insure fair presentation of news; greater readability, through larger type, more pictures, proper utilization of that great development, Wirephoto; practical departmentalization; effective mechanical presentation, through improved type and printing; proper commentative writing, clearly and indisputably marked as such. And, lastly, a re-dedication of the broader philosophy of objective news reporting and presentation.

“At this point I would like to review briefly for you the history of our paper. It was December 4, 1850, that the first issue of *The Oregonian* then a weekly, appeared. Portland was a village of 700 persons, cut out of a virgin forest of Douglas fir. The first editor was Thomas J. Dryer, a young New Yorker seeking his fortune in the west. Henry L. Pittock slept on a cot in the office. In 1860, Mr. Dryer turned *The Oregonian* over to Mr. Pittock in lieu of back wages. A year later, the new owner boldly determined to make or break. He would change the weekly into a daily. He did, and survived. And in 1865 he demonstrated that insight into character and ability which characterized him throughout life by selecting Harvey W. Scott to fill the editorial chair. With a single interim of five years in the 1870’s, Mr. Scott directed the editorial policies of *The Oregonian* until his death in 1910. He made the paper famous throughout the country, by the force and logic of his utterances.

“Portland has grown from a pioneer village of 700 to a modern city of 300,000, and *The Oregonian* has grown with it. And we who operate the paper today believe we have kept the faith with the founders. You have testified to it by your award here today.

“In closing this acceptance, may I say again that we of The Oregonian feel very humble in the face of this high honor and that we do re-dedicate ourselves to those basic ideals of newspaper practice as established by those distinguished men who built and shaped this newspaper—Henry L. Pittock and Harvey W. Scott.”

MR. LYLE CAMPBELL WILSON

Dean Martin then read the following citation for Mr. Wilson:

“To Lyle Campbell Wilson, chief of the Washington bureau of the United Press Associations and alumnus of the School of Journalism: For masterful and comprehensive interpretation of the nation’s news grist in these increasingly complex times; because of a discerning judgment revealed in the unbiased presentation to the American people of recent political campaigns of both major party candidates for the presidency; for outstanding reportorial service in one of the world’s principal news centers, London, England; for superior newspaper administrative ability in covering the extensive news of the capital and marked craftsmanship in portraying the true significance of meaningful events.”

Mr. Wilson accepted the medal and responded as follows:

RESPONSE OF MR. LYLE CAMPBELL WILSON

“Dean Martin, ladies and gentlemen:

“To have heard myself just now so kindly described and to be named for an honor award by my own university combines an experience for which I am truly grateful. Dean Martin, I accept with thanks this medal for distinguished service in journalism. But I accept it with a mingling of pleasure and of astonishment. However, I desire that it be considered something, too, of a tribute to the Washington bureau of the United Press.

“Without the intelligent cooperation of the personnel of that bureau, of which I have been for some years the chief, I am quite sure that I would not be standing before you today.

“But I was much indebted before now to the University and to the School of Journalism. It was here that I came to know an extraordinary Dean and faculty. They had the ability to help young people to equip themselves for life in a tumultuous and difficult world—a world which is subjecting our profession of journalism to the severest test it has ever known.

“It was here that I was so fortunate as to come within the influence of that beloved gentleman, Dr. Walter Williams, dean of this school and later President of this University. You are familiar with his ‘Journalist’s creed.’ What Missourian or what newspaper man or woman is NOT?”



LYLE C. WILSON, ALUMNUS, CHIEF OF WASHINGTON, D. C., BUREAU
OF THE UNITED PRESS ASSOCIATIONS.

“‘I believe,’ wrote Dean Williams, ‘in the profession of Journalism.’

“And he DID believe. He set down in simple language a creed for us all. So his name and his creed and the fame of his school spread far and wide until young men and women from all over the world came to hear him. And I was one of them. I am glad I came.

“And now after eighteen years absence I find a great School of Journalism grown greater. I find the objectives of an inspiring Dean being achieved by another Dean with a fine ability to inspire youth. I find the prestige and influence of my school of journalism and of my university grown greater with the years. And I am glad of that, too.

“Journalism needs this school. Journalism, indeed, is undergoing its most severe test. In some lands it has expired altogether—the journalism that we know. In others it has so little of the substance of reportorial and editorial freedom as to be not journalism at all but a gray shadow of itself. The world suffers as that shadow spreads, and its ills become worse.

“So I say that journalism needs this school and others like it. It needs the sturdy, searching, doubting spirit that good reporters must bring to their task. Distinguished journalism in these tortured days is courageous journalism, informed journalism. Never was the need more urgent. Nowhere more than here in this school are young people being fitted to meet those needs.

“So if medals for distinguished service are to be awarded, perhaps one of the largest and brightest should be bestowed right here in recognition of the thought that newspaper men and newspaper women should be well and thoroughly trained.

“I thank you.”

MR. JAMES KELLY POOL

Dean Martin read the following citation for Mr. Pool:

“To James Kelly Pool, editor of the Daily Capital News, Jefferson City, and former owner and editor of the Centralia Courier: For six decades of unselfish devotion to journalism, education, and public service; for attaining national fame through the brilliantly and humanly written column, ‘Our Saturday Night,’ which brought from metropolitan newspapers offers unacceptable to him because of his love for rural journalism; for giving religious, spiritual, and civic guidance to the people of his community; for rendering invaluable service to journalism of the state by serving first as secretary and later as president of the Missouri Press Association; for outstanding aid in establishing the Missouri School for the Blind and in constructing the Missouri State Capitol Building while serv-



JAMES KELLY POOL, MISSOURI EDITOR, THE JEFFERSON CITY CAPITAL NEWS.

ing on special state commissions, during which time he was a valued confidant of many distinguished governors of Missouri; for editorial sagacity and leadership in his present journalistic endeavors, which are characterized by his incisive comments, by an unusual versatility, and by the exceptional combination of youthful interest and mature enthusiasm."

Mr. Pool, after accepting the medal, responded as follows:

RESPONSE OF MR. JAMES KELLY POOL

"Whoever is given recognition by the Missouri School of Journalism, and an audience in such a presence as this, ought, indeed to have something worthy, something fit and wise to say. Inadequate in all, save only in grateful appreciation of the honor you do me, must be my return. In a spirit of humility, and in the consciousness of my unworthiness, I accept the award so graciously given me, and with a heart brimming full of thankfulness express to you, Dean Martin, my sincere regard for it.

"In the short and simple annals of an uneventful life, I have had one mastering passion—journalism. Since my memory runneth not to the contrary, I have been devoted to it. As a boy at college I wrote an article for a literary society paper. The thought was that the newspaper was the greatest institution for disseminating information. It attracted the attention of President Baldwin, who was kind enough to commend it, urging me to choose journalism for my life work. The idea he implanted in my cranium stuck like a burr in the hair. It accounted for the fact that while a teacher in a rural school I contracted for an interest in the Audrain County Press. I wrote for the paper, intending to eventually become personally connected with it.

"However, when called to the Centralia school, I sold my interest in the Press, but not my interest in journalism. Purchasing a job-press and a few fonts of type, I set up a print plant in my residence, and became compositor, pressman, editor and publisher of a four-page, semi-monthly folio, "The School and Home," which I distributed free to the pupils of the school. As soon as I had saved enough money to buy a modest newspaper outfit, I founded a weekly newspaper, and have been connected in some capacity with the art preservative ever since. It is a work to which I am thoroughly devoted, and in which I find a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction.

"I would like to say a word about newspapers, but to do so in this presence I fear would be like carrying coals to Newcastle. I only crave your indulgence to remark upon the great progress made by journalism through the centuries. This year, 1940, is the 500th anniversary of public printing. Every year since Gutenberg invented movable type, the enterprise has

grown, until today three-fourths of the world's inhabitants read the newspapers, and three-fourths of that number read nothing else. Today the newspaper is the world's greatest text-book of information, the greatest vehicle for propagating news. The modern newspaper is the marvel of the age, a veritable seven day wonder. In its program and progress it has had some notable aids. One significant help we mention is the establishment of schools of journalism, of which this Missouri school is pioneer. A great and everlasting credit is due our late lamented friend, Walter Williams, and to Dean Martin, for its marked success. Schools of journalism have given to newspapers a trained corps of reporters and editors.

“Into the field of the newspaper has come another great adjunct—the all seeing eye of the camera. Some newspapers and magazines carry their information message to the public wholly in pictures, and all publications are using more and more of the products of the camera each passing year. Indeed the camera and picture making plate shop are as essential to the modern newspaper today as is the reporter, the correspondent, or the editor. One can scarcely over-state the importance of illustrations on the printed page. They carry with them information that rivets itself upon the mind of the reader and they enlighten as they edify.

“And a third aid in the great information trinity is the broadcasting machine. The radio is the most marvelous invention, or discovery, the world has ever known. It supplements the newspaper, giving the news of the world a voice as it occurs everywhere. The newspaper goes to its readers everyday. The radio tells the story the minute and hour it occurs. It has the world for its field and it gleans information from every corner of it. We are amazed at the marvel of the radio, and we appreciate it because it creates our appetite for the newspaper.

“The trinity of machines—the press, the camera and the radio—make it possible for the newspaper to give to the world all the information every day that transpires anywhere around the globe. The newspaper, with its adjuncts, constitutes one of the most powerful forces we are acquainted with. When we speak of the power of the press we speak of a force and an influence so great it can not be measured. As long as we have the freedom of the press, it will have practically unlimited power. It can build up or cast down, make or break, save or enslave, brighten or tarnish, prosecute or persecute, defend or condemn, uphold the right or gloss over the wrong, lead or follow as it moulds public opinion.

“A newspaper is good or bad as its makers are good or bad. In the hands of characters of integrity the newspaper is a gracious and saving influence for good wherever published. In the hands of unprincipled and unscrupulous persons, it is an influence for evil that works harm to a community. Thus it is of prime importance that the editorial helm and

the ownership of a newspaper be in hands that are clean and virile and above suspicion.

“To my ears the music of the press is sweet music. To my eyes the newspaper office, with its perfecting press, its linotype, its monotype, its teletype, its camera, its radio, its modern equipment is a lovely place. To my mind and heart the ideal place to work and achieve is with a newspaper that contains the mechanical equipment and the mental ability to produce an up-to-date newspaper on time each day. And with such a newspaper plant I am connected, thanks to its owner. I deeply appreciate everything about the work I have devoted my life to, because one can work with contentment and satisfaction when he works *con amore*.

“Again assuring you, Dean Martin, and also the other members of the School of Journalism faculty, that I shall always hold you all in grateful memory for the honor you have conferred upon me, I most respectfully remain your grateful servant in the greatest field for service in the big, wide world.”

RECIPIENTS OF MISSOURI'S ACCOLADE

IN 1930

THE NEW YORK TIMES
 LA PRENSA OF BUENOS AIRES
 E. W. STEPHENS, MISSOURI PUBLISHER
 WARD A. NEFF, PRESIDENT, CORN BELT FARM DAILIES, MISSOURI ALUMNUS
 PERCY S. BULLEN, LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH

IN 1931

THE BALTIMORE SUN
 THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN OF ENGLAND
 ROBERT P. SCRIPPS, SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPERS
 HOUSTON HARTE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, SAN ANGELO (TEX.)
 STANDARD TIMES, MISSOURI ALUMNUS
 HENRY F. CHILDERS, MISSOURI PUBLISHER

IN 1932

THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
 THE FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG
 CASPER S. YOST, ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT
 FRANK W. RUCKER, VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER, IN-
 DEPENDENCE (MO.) EXAMINER, MISSOURI ALUMNUS

IN 1933

THE KANSAS CITY STAR
 THE JAPAN ADVERTISER
 THE TIMES OF LONDON
 MALVINA LINDSAY, WASHINGTON (D. C.) POST, MISSOURI ALUMNA
 CHARLES G. ROSS, ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
 J. P. TUCKER, MISSOURI EDITOR
 HARRY J. GRANT, MILWAUKEE PUBLISHER

IN 1934

THE DES MOINES REGISTER AND TRIBUNE
 THE MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, ARGUS
 THE CHURCHMAN OF NEW YORK CITY
 COL. ROBERT M. WHITE, MISSOURI PUBLISHER
 HERBERT W. WALKER, GENERAL MANAGER, NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE
 ASSOCIATION, MISSOURI ALUMNUS

IN 1935

THE DALLAS, TEXAS, NEWS

THE MONTREAL STAR

WILLIAM SOUTHERN, JR., MISSOURI PUBLISHER

HARRY E. TAYLOR, PART-OWNER TRAER (IA.) STAR-CLIPPER,
MISSOURI ALUMNUS

JAMES WRIGHT BROWN, NEW YORK PUBLISHER

IN 1936

THE NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE

THE TOKYO ASAHI

FRANK W. TAYLOR, JR., ST. LOUIS STAR-TIMES

WILLIAM R. PAINTER, MISSOURI PUBLISHER

EARLE PEARSON, GENERAL MANAGER, ADVERTISING FEDERATION
OF AMERICA, FORMER STUDENT

IN 1937

THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE

HARRY E. RASMUSSEN, PUBLISHER, AUSTIN (MINN.) DAILY HERALD
MISSOURI ALUMNUS

W. J. SEWALL, MISSOURI EDITOR

DIETRICK LAMADE, PENNSYLVANIA PUBLISHER

IN 1938

THE NEW YORK SUN

THE TORONTO STAR

E. E. SWAIN, MISSOURI PUBLISHER

MARY MARGARET MCBRIDE, AUTHOR, RADIO PROGRAM CONDUCTOR
MAGAZINE WRITER, MISSOURI ALUMNA

IN 1939

THE TIMES OF INDIA

LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL

RAYMOND P. BRANDT, CHIEF, WASHINGTON BUREAU OF ST. LOUIS
POST-DISPATCH, MISSOURI ALUMNUS

WALLACE CROSSLEY, MISSOURI EDITOR

H. J. BLANTON, MISSOURI EDITOR

JOSEPH GLENN BABB, FOREIGN NEWS DEPARTMENT, THE ASSOCIATED
PRESS, MISSOURI ALUMNUS

IN 1940

THE PORTLAND OREGONIAN

LYLE CAMPBELL WILSON, CHIEF OF WASHINGTON BUREAU OF

UNITED PRESS ASSOCIATIONS, MISSOURI ALUMNUS

JAMES KELLY POOL, MISSOURI EDITOR

The Missouri faculty committee will meet next October to consider recommendations for 1941 awards. Nominations should be sent prior to October 1, 1940 to Dean Frank L. Martin, School of Journalism, Columbia, Missouri.