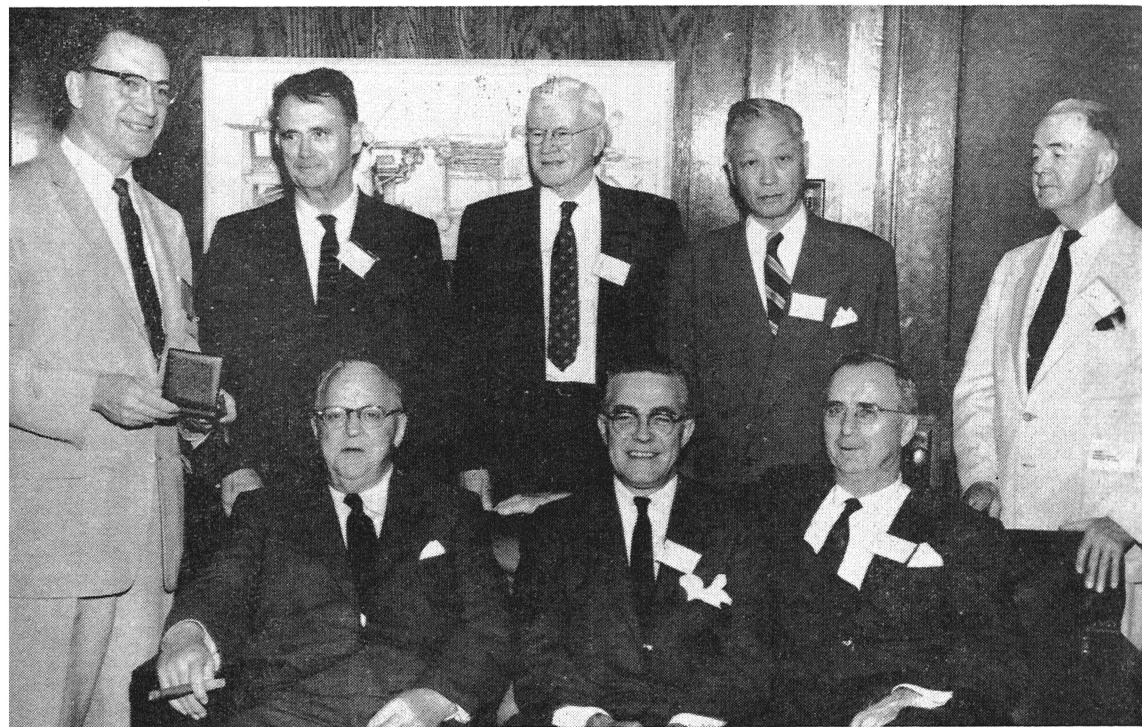


Missouri  
honor  
awards  
for  
distinguished  
service  
in  
journalism

1957

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

**Bulletin**



1957 *Journalism Honor Award* Winners with Dean Earl English: Left to right, (seated) Roy Roberts, Vernon C. Myers, Elon Borton, (standing) Dean English, Ralph McGill, Clint Denman, Hollington Tong, Riley H. Allen.

AWARDS FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE IN JOURNALISM  
THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI BULLETIN

Vol. 59. No. 9, Journalism Series 145. Published by the University of Missouri at Building T-3, Columbia, Missouri. Entered as second class matter, January 2, 1914, at the post office at Columbia, Missouri, under the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912. Issued four times monthly October through May, three times monthly June through September. 5,000.

March 1, 1958

The Ceremony for  
the presentation of the awards for  
**DISTINGUISHED SERVICE IN JOURNALISM**

**28**<sup>TH</sup>

ANNUAL  
PRESENTATION

on Friday afternoon of the forty-eighth annual Journalism Week,  
April 28-May 4, 1957.

Before a company of students, faculty, editors and publishers, and  
friends of the School of Journalism, assembled in the auditorium of  
J. H. Neff Hall, awards were presented to the following medalists:

**The Honolulu Star-Bulletin**

**Elon Borton**

President, Advertising Federation of America

**Clint H. Denman**

former Editor and Publisher, Sikeston (Mo.) Herald

**Ralph McGill**

Editor, The Atlanta Constitution

**Vernon Carl Myers**

Publisher, LOOK

**Roy A. Roberts**

Editor, The Kansas City Star

**Hollington Tong**

Ambassador from Nationalist China  
to the United States

Nominations for the 1958 awards may be addressed to the Dean  
of the Faculty, School of Journalism, at any time prior to December  
1, 1957.

## REMARKS BY DEAN EARL F. ENGLISH

2:30 P.M., Friday, May 3, 1957

Jay H. Neff Auditorium

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

This is the 28th annual ceremony featuring the University of Missouri awards for distinguished service in journalism.

Today we honor six individuals and one newspaper. The individuals here today represent several different areas in the field of communications. That, of course, is the common bond of all.

But I should like to submit to you another important common characteristic found in all of the men we honor here today.

When these awards were established by Walter Williams twenty-eight years ago this week, I am sure the important consideration was, of course, to single out for special commendation men and women of great achievement in the world of journalism.

But I believe there is another and perhaps equally important consideration involved here today. This ceremony honors these men for accomplishments, but it also sets them forth in prominent relief before the students of this University and practitioners everywhere who still strive to improve the talents with which they are blessed.

The common characteristic I mentioned in the beginning, I am convinced more and more as I become increasingly familiar with careers of successful journalists, is almost too elemental, almost too hackneyed in phrase to set forth on an occasion like this.

But I believe the common denominator in their achievement formulas has been simply the willingness, better the driving desire, to do more than was expected of them in most of the jobs they have undertaken.

An employer said to me the other day that one thing he had noticed in Missouri Journalism graduates was that they seemed more interested in what they were doing than in their jobs as customarily defined and considered.

It is quite possible that this flattering observation does not hold for every graduate of this school. But one can not help but wish that an institution of this kind might someday, because of the examples set by its faculty and because of our students' introduction to hard work in the classroom and in our teaching newspaper and

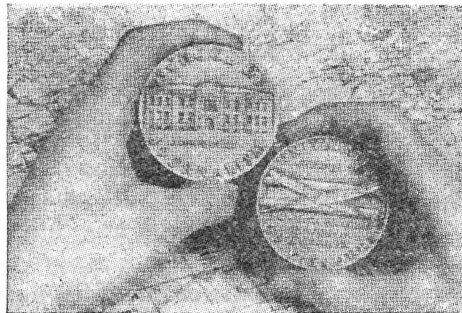
## AWARDS FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE IN JOURNALISM

broadcasting facilities, rightfully merit that kind of reputation — the reputation that its students are not primarily concerned with the number of hours they are required to work, but rather that they are so concerned with professional achievement and growth on their jobs that there is not time enough in a day to do all that they are attempting to accomplish.

This is the only attitude we can accept if we wish to call journalism a profession.

This is the only attitude that will direct our students in the steps of the men whom we are about to honor. Let's take a long look at their careers as they pass our way today, and I particularly urge you to observe what the record shows concerning the extra effort they have always been willing to expend on the work they have undertaken.

Let's read their brief citations, words too few and too generalized to represent adequately the achievements of a lifetime.



THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI BULLETIN



Riley H. Allen

**To The Honolulu Star-Bulletin,**

in recognition of

its seventy-five years of service to the people and institutions of the Hawaiian Islands;

its exemplification of American ideals practically at work in the "Paradise of the Pacific";

and, specifically, its promotion of advances in agriculture and industry in the Islands.

**MR. ALLEN'S RESPONSE:**

In late 1918 Walter Williams suggested to the then publisher of our newspaper that each year we might be able to get some of the University of Missouri journalism graduates. For many years we got one (or more) who very ably represented the School and the cause of journalism.

Long before most people in the United States even dimly recognized the importance of the Pacific in the news world Dean Williams realized it and hoped Missouri graduates could benefit by working experience in the Pacific area.

I accept this award for the *Honolulu Star-Bulletin* with gratitude and humbleness. Aloha.

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Elon Borton

### **To Elon Borton,**

in recognition of

his distinguished career of more than thirty years of service to advertising;

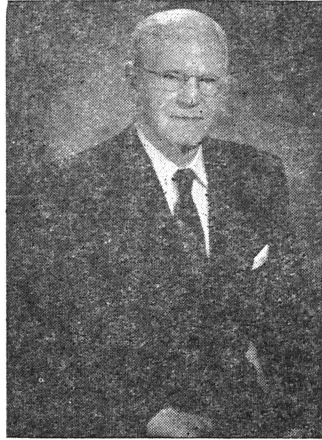
his outstanding achievement through the Advertising Federation of America which under his direction has grown to a dynamic force of nearly 30,000 members;

his devotion to high ethics and better understanding of advertising.

### **MR. BORTON'S RESPONSE:**

Dean English, you can pass along to your faculty and your Board of Curators my deep appreciation of this honor from your great School of Journalism. This is one honor I have wanted and am deeply pleased to receive, not alone for myself, but for the Advertising Federation of America which I am privileged to represent, and for the advertising side of journalism and communications.

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Clint H. Denman

**To Clint H. Denman,**

in recognition of

a career of more than half a century in Missouri journalism distinguished by a consistent striving for the improvement of conditions and institutions in his native state;

his lifelong interest in educational progress, in religious life, and in the Boy Scout movement;

and the contribution he continues to make to religious education by his syndicated weekly commentary on the Sunday School lessons.

**MR. DENMAN'S RESPONSE:**

I am very grateful to Dean English and the faculty of this noted School of Journalism and to the Curators of our great University of Missouri for this honor.

If I have done anything to merit this award, it was due to the inspiration of kind friends, especially my newspaper friends, to the assistance of a helpful wife and children and the blessing of a gracious Heavenly Father.



## AWARDS FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE IN JOURNALISM



Ralph McGill

### **To Ralph McGill,**

in recognition of

his distinguished career first as a sports writer and now as a newspaper commentator on affairs at home and abroad;

the liberal editorial policies by which he has maintained *The Atlanta Constitution* in its great tradition and high position among American newspapers;

and especially the brilliant series of articles in which he interpreted the people and the life of India to American readers.

### **MR. MCGILL'S RESPONSE:**

I am greatly honored and gratified to receive this recognition from such a great University as this one, and I am very happy that you have asked me to be here to receive this award.

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Vernon C. Myers

**To Vernon C. Myers,**

in recognition of

his brilliant career as promotion manager, and later publisher, of *Look* magazine;

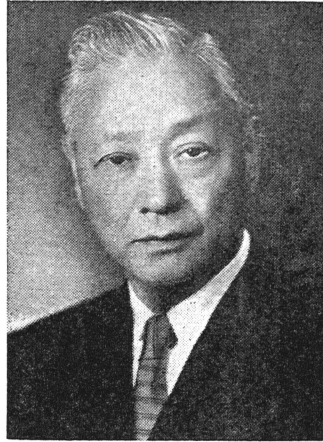
his contributions to research in the fields of advertising and readership;

and his continuing loyalty to his alma mater, the University of Missouri.

**MR. MYERS' RESPONSE:**

Twenty-five years ago I got a slip of paper along in June that said I was a graduate of the Missouri School of Journalism. Twenty-five years later I know you never ever really graduate from this School — it is and will be with you as long as you live. I am deeply appreciative of this honor; it means a great deal to me.

## AWARDS FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE IN JOURNALISM



Hollington Tong

### **To Hollington K. Tong,**

in recognition of

his leadership in modern Chinese journalism as writer, editor, and educator;

his distinguished diplomatic career, first as the ambassador of the Republic of China to Japan, and now ambassador to the United States;

his untiring devotion to the objective of a true and helpful mutual understanding between this country, which he knows so well, and his own China.

### MR. TONG'S RESPONSE:

In giving me this honor Dean English has been doing honor to the School, because I am a product of this School. An individual cannot be greater or more important than the School itself. For more than three decades I was a working newspaperman, and I found that objective reporting, writing three or four thousand words a day, made a fitting preparation for a diplomat. For this token of encouragement I wish to give to the Dean, the faculty and the School itself the gratitude of my heart.

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Roy A. Roberts

**To Roy A. Roberts,**

in recognition of

his outstanding career as reporter, Washington correspondent, managing editor, general manager, and president of one of America's great newspapers, *The Kansas City Star*;

his ardent interest in every phase of the kaleidoscopic contemporary scene, and his keen insight into the problems of the Midwest, the country at large, and the world;

and, especially, his own lifelong contribution to the art and science of reporting the news.

**MR. ROBERTS' RESPONSE:**

I am just going to say thank you, because I have to say a few more words for an hour and a half or so, later.

Newspapers  
in the  
new  
world  
ahead

ROY A. ROBERTS

**S**incerely, from the heart, I thank you for this honor you have accorded me.

There are two reasons why I especially cherish it. First, it comes from my neighbors and friends who have known me all these years. Somehow, recognition from home folks, who really are the hardest to fool, counts more. More impelling, I have known the Missouri School of Journalism from its first day on. Over the years its founder — the man who had the great idea — the beloved Walter Williams, was a close, valued friend. So was Charlie Ross, the master stylist, who was with him at the start so long ago. Over the years the contribution your school has made to newspaperdom, not just here in the United States, but over the world, has been profound. Your graduates and former students can be found everywhere. Even after nearly 50 years, the school's arteries show no symptoms of hardening. Under the able leadership of Dean English it still is a major constructive force for making better and more responsible newspapers.

When it comes to passing out kudos and honors, too often the recipients have lived most of their lives. They are apt to be garrulous. Too often as they speak to you, they dwell upon and look to the past. That's only human.

I, too, could regale you with a human story of personages and friends, and some enemies, I have known over 50 years as a newspaperman. I have known every president of the United States from

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Theodore, the first Roosevelt, down to Dwight D. Eisenhower. The first, of course, only after he had retired from the White House. I don't mean just a nodding acquaintance with them. Most of them I have known rather closely, some more intimately than others. I have known every governor of Missouri and Kansas, too, for that matter, for a half century—the strong, the weak, too many just average. I could tell you about nearly every conspicuous figure in American Journalism the past 50 years.

In my span as a worker in the journalistic vineyard, I have experienced the coming of the automobile, the airplane, radio and television and many more of these one-time magics of science, now accepted as commonplace. I have lived through two major world wars, several small ones, and world crises too many to recount. I have been through significant political and economic revolutions — through booms and busts.

It's been a fascinating era. It has meant living to the fullest, all these years. Yet I can resist the temptation to relate to you stories and anecdotes of the past, because the future — attempting to pry into what's ahead — is far more fascinating, yes, fantastic. That's what interests me, even at nearly 70. Certainly it is what more vitally concerns you. The pace of change is so much faster. It will continue to accelerate. The problems will be more challenging. Truly the years ahead will see a new world. Whether a better one, depends upon mankind's ability and daring to learn how to live in such a complicated scheme of things. The political and economic change will be as fast, as revolutionary, as the advance of magical science in the atomic era ahead. It can't help but be.

The world, yes, life, is certainly on the move. What a great adventure it will be to live through such challenging years, to have the task of reporting them, even to be a part of them. The trite, even polite, thing to say would be that we oldsters made pretty much of a mess of our era and it is up to you to succeed where we failed. Well, frankly, I think you will strike out more often than we did. Why? Because you have a much more intricate world to live in. Your opportunity to mess things up is infinitely the greater. But the challenging future should make living a greater adventure. Oh, to be a part of it!

Before you discuss specifically what's ahead in the field of news-

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papers you have to ask: What kind of a world will they be produced in? The past decades especially have seen such an advance in methods of destruction, it's axiomatic now that "it's peace or else", and that "else" is terrible to contemplate.

H-bombs capable of total annihilation, guided missiles making possible push-button destruction thousands of miles away, supersonic planes not on the drawing board, but in being, that can outspeed the shell in flight from a 16-inch gun. Those are not things that are going to be; they are here. So mankind's learning to live with one another in peace is always present and first in importance.

We hear so much of the destructive forces in being that too little emphasis, and this should appeal especially to you newspapermen of the future, has been placed upon the corresponding counterpart to all this. There has been an equally magical development in the field of communications and electronics. The whole world is linked together so there is quick, almost instantaneous communication.

In some measure, at least, this knitting the world together through the airwaves can be and is almost the only answer to this buildup into this fantastic arsenal of annihilation, for the battle for peace ultimately has to be won in the minds of men. We must use this new development in communication with more effectiveness, with more imagination and with more daring.

Dictators may attempt to put up barriers. Lack of mass ownership of receiving sets and substandard intelligence, of course, will always be a limiting factor. But no longer can any dictatorship enforce a complete blackout. A world statesman or even a national leader can make a vital policy statement. In less than thirty minutes it will be all over the globe to peoples everywhere in many languages.

Somehow, I don't like the term "containment". Its use may be necessary at times. You know what generally happens when one team has control of the ball most of the time trying this offensive or that while the other team merely wears itself out trying to improvise a defense. Too often the offensive breaks through. In this world battle for peace, essentially a battle to reach the minds of men the globe over, we need to take the offensive more. We must keep everlastingly at it. The United Nations may seem feeble and futile in times of crisis. But it must be made to work or the world will depend upon force alone.

Nothing is easier than being a Monday-morning quarterback. We witnessed some months back how the world can and will react when a voice for peace that peoples everywhere respect and trust speaks out. The Near East, with its years-old, insoluble hatreds, exploded violently. At the same time in Hungary a people with a tradition of centuries of sacrifice for freedom arose against the brutal oppressor, the communist dictatorship. It seemed for a time that World War III with all its tragic implications was upon us. One voice spoke out clearly and firmly and it was heard around the world. You got a glimpse — just a glimpse — of the possible future, the new order, of a world based on international law and justice, not force. Britain and France bowed to outspoken world moral opinion. Russia did not.

Young folks know too well what happens when one member of a football conference lives up to eligibility rules; another flouts them. But even if bleeding, dying Hungary paid the price, gave her all in a passion for freedom, it was not in vain. In spite of tanks and machine guns and brutal murderers, Hungary did much to destroy the march of world communism. The tragedy on the streets and barricades of Budapest forever stripped any pretense of communism as a revolutionary movement for the people. It left it exposed stark, naked, as a brutal despotism seeking to enslave, not free, the world.

Probably a letdown couldn't be helped. But soon we were back in the trenches of cold war, moves and countermoves, and what looked like a glorious start for a real peace offensive bogged down completely. We are too much on the defensive.

From putting in economic aid just in vital danger spots, thinking only in terms of containment, we now are pouring out our substance the world over. And more and more aid is being asked. We are taking on military commitments to defend the free world the globe over. More and more the burden financially, as well as militarily, is being placed back on our shoulders. Our partners and allies are cutting down their efforts (possibly necessarily so) and letting us carry the burden. We might as well face facts. Our economy is beginning to feel the strain.

If the questioning of where our foreign policy is leading us is mounting at home, and it is, how are our peace aims and program going over with the all-important neutralist blocs, even with our historic free world partners? Secretary Dulles, fine and



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dedicated an individual as he may be, is not putting our story over.

One voice certainly can put the story over. That voice should not be worn thin in the petty partisan infighting now prevailing in Washington. It should be saved for the major world problem — peace.

There is nothing wrong with the American people. They will make any sacrifice — as they have so often in the past, a simply incredible record of accepting world responsibility. But the American people want to know the score. They haven't been getting it. I wonder if the time is not near, if not actually overdue, to get out of the trenches of cold war and make a peace offensive — one of imagination and daring.

At the moment one question is giving newspapers great concern, rightfully so. That's the policy of our State Department in erecting barriers against newsmen penetrating Red China to find out what is going on so they can tell the story to the American people. I can't imagine a more fitting forum for discussion of such a question than here at the Missouri School of Journalism which has been conspicuous over the years for its many graduates in the foreign field, especially the Far East. I feel a bit of hesitancy on lifting my voice on this topic in the company of two such distinguished personages as Hollington Tong, truly a dedicated man if there ever was one, and Riley Allen, my old friend, the Sage of the Pacific, who at his listening post in Hawaii for nearly a half century certainly has come to know the Orient. Probably neither will agree with what I say, although all three of us abhor communism.

But as I see it, a fundamental basic principle is at stake. That principle transcends any possible expediency of the immediate present.

If we are going to have a foreign policy that means something, it must have the support of an informed public. And that public can't be informed intelligently when our own government puts up barriers to newsmen seeking out the truth, forcing us to depend on State Department pronouncements as a sole basis of opinion. It's as simple as all that.

Only a few days ago I returned from our annual newspaper meetings in New York. I confess to a feeling of humiliation when I heard the annual report of the great Associated Press read. It recounted as one of the achievements of the year's report, the carrying of an exceedingly intelligent survey of conditions inside of China by a

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Canadian newspaperman. Yes, it was a good series. But has the American press abdicated its prime responsibility and function to the point where we must look to news writers of other nations to inform our people?

The implication was shocking. Nothing drove home to me more forcefully what a basic principle was involved in this question. It's not just a mere minor controversy with the State Department. While newspaper organizations, as well as radio and television, have spoken out on the subject in insisting on a change in government policy, I am afraid there has been too much leaning over backwards so as not to embarrass our government. The fundamental issue is too precious for such a course when we have our own government not only refusing to permit our news services and newsmen to enter Red China but implying retaliations on those who seek to enter.

Sound government policy should be one of tearing down all barriers against the flow of world news and information, not erecting them. The reasons assigned by the State Department for a news blackout on Red China are in no sense valid. Nothing could demonstrate this more clearly than Secretary Dulles' latest shift in position. Now it is suggested the Department might consent to a pool arrangement for a few men to go in, their findings to go to all the press. A free press means not a hand-picked press. The government should be prodding the press to go in, not seeking to bar such enterprise. If any individual seeking passport accreditation is subversive, let the Department say so. But the blackout on first-hand news from China should end. The sheer fact the State Department has now retreated to a grudging suggestion it might consider a pool arrangement clearly shows there was and is no justification for the policy.

On this subject I feel I can speak without suggestion of being a partisan critic. Goodness knows, no one ever accused our newspaper of being "New Deal". Yet we supported the foreign policy of Franklin D. Roosevelt. No one could accuse my fellow townsman, former President Harry S. Truman, of having any excess of love for our institution. Yet we supported the Truman foreign policy.

We have consistently supported the Eisenhower foreign policy. I might say we still like Ike. But on this basic question I say sincerely and with all the emphasis in me, the State Department is all wrong. Keeping American newsmen out of China is not a contribution to

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world peace. Sincerely let us trust there will soon be a complete reversal and that all the major news services and major newspapers will have bureaus in China bringing back to the American people facts. The truth. After all, that's the only basis on which an intelligent foreign policy can be furthered.

The road to peace, over the long pull, does not lie in building walls to divide peoples, but in tearing them down. A free flow of trade and commerce, under as normal conditions as circumstances permit, is in itself a potent agency working for better understanding. Exchange of scholarships, of missions, even travel itself, are simple but effective steps of progress. Above all, the press wires and air waves of a free press carrying the day-by-day news developments contribute far more toward a peaceful world than all the government-inspired propaganda whatever be its source — even our own.

Again, I wonder if newspapers themselves, yes, and schools of journalism, shouldn't approach and prepare for the swiftly changing world ahead with a more imaginative, a more daring conception — as forceful as that suggested for our foreign policy. Are we too rigidly adhering to the format of the past? Of course, newspapers are infinitely better than they were years ago. Our orbit, the field of coverage, then was small. One day recently we had stories in *The Star* by our own *Star* man from London telling the repercussions of the average Britisher toward the United States after the Suez crisis. The same issue had a story from a *Star* correspondent down at the South Pole on a geophysical expedition. The globe is our news beat today, not just main street, the state capitals or even the national capital. In that respect, newspapers have kept pace with the changing, broadening world.

Has education, including schools of journalism, kept pace? Are they clinging too rigidly to the prototype of the past? Are they preparing you, even in a kindergarten degree, for the new world ahead? By and large, today's output is sound. But is that enough? Are you getting even a sketchy base on which to deal with the fantastic years ahead?

Over the long pull, journalism schools probably will become graduate schools. But not overnight. I wonder if it wouldn't be worthwhile for some school to toy with the idea of sawing off for one semester all journalism education and curriculum as such. Devote those last

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months in preparing you for the complexities of the atomic world ahead. What I am thinking of, in crude form, is giving you an intensive briefing on some of the major things you will face in the changing world ahead in which you will live. How many of you know anything about nuclear power, uranium, fission, etc.? It shouldn't be thought of solely in terms of H-bombs but also in usefulness to mankind. Bring in an expert to talk just the primary ABC's for two weeks. Do nothing else except cram on that subject. Then take another ten days or two weeks and go into world geography. Not the geography we learn in our common schools but world geography significant of the future races, population trends, climates. Experts could be brought in on that.

Another solid week or two on economics, taxation, business, labor and management problems. You could cover just highlights. A lecture or two by experts on where research is headed. And then cap it off with maybe a couple of weeks of intensive briefing on reading and thinking — just a touch of philosophy. There is too much canned thinking now. Too many, especially commentators, are willing to do all your thinking for you.

Of course, a briefing on the evolution in politics from the municipal to the national level. The pattern is changing almost too fast to record. What effects do the flight to the suburbs, the wider distribution of wealth, have on voting habits?

All this and more won't make you an expert. Never fear. But maybe enough will brush off on you to help you understand things better in the world ahead. If nothing more, it might stimulate your thinking.

Finally, back to what's ahead for newspapers. Erosion of costs and taxes will steadily increase the number of one newspaper ownership cities, already the rule, instead of the exception. I see nothing to halt the process. Television, radio, the news magazines have come into the news field. I am just guessing. I think TV will settle down largely to entertainment, with news coverage largely confined to spectacular, dramatic one-shot events. Radio, however, is growing as a purveyor and conveyor of news.

The big metropolitan papers even after finding themselves alone in their field face a troubled future — not just in costs and taxes but in getting distribution because of traffic congestion in city streets. That factor alone is making necessary significant changes in big city

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afternoon newspapers. They have to go to press so early they tend more to features and the interpretive and entertainment. Morning papers, with few exceptions the "weak sisters" of years past, will dominate more generally the mass wide territory circulation coverage in the years ahead.

Offsetting the shrinkage of circulation zones of afternoon newspapers, more and more strong afternoon community papers are building up, ringing all large cities. Population shifts, the flight to the suburbs, are making this change. Sheer problems of declining advertising revenues because of the decay of the downtown districts coupled with this flight to the suburbs of population in itself are putting a limiting factor on great metropolitan afternoon papers. Little suburbs are becoming great cities. New York is surrounded with them now. Chicago and Los Angeles are outstanding examples. All around cities there are developing strong community afternoon papers built on the revenues of stores appealing to those areas. Sheer economics of costs and distribution will accelerate this tendency. That's just one phase of this changing world that opens to you budding newspaper men of the future — if. Well, if you are smart enough to make your opportunity. It won't be handed you on a platter, silver or wooden.

Another and significant change is under way. That is the matter of newspaper ownership of the future. Taxes and the impossible burden of inheritance levies are bringing amazing shifts in newspaper ownership. Some of the most powerful newspapers, even the chains, are headed into trusts or pension fund ownerships or are already there. There is no other alternative. The great McCormick empire is controlled by a charitable trust; the Hearst ownership lodges in final analysis in a charitable foundation; the basic plan of ownership of the fine Gannett chain already is in operation under a foundation plan; the *Washington Post-Herald*. I could go on and mention many properties either now controlled by or headed for the charitable foundation, public trustee or pension fund ownership route.

Just where all this is leading, I can't say. As a strong individualist, responsibility of newspaper ownership has always been a fetish with me. Seldom can a property rise above the inspiration and source of its actual ownership. For the first few years, the immediate future,

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I have no concern. Those left in charge usually are trained, dedicated men. Most likely they will give a lift to properties entrusted to them for a time. New incentive and responsibility will furnish the spur. Eventually with actual ownership flowing to trustees and pension funds, can and will newspapers retain the virility, the aggressiveness, the spirit of individualism that the responsibility of individual ownership brought? Frankly, I don't know. Some may contend it will bring more objectivity. I doubt it, without the impelling drive of direct personal ownership.

So you young folks just going into journalism in this changing world face a more exciting, adventuresome future than we did. But what a chance, what a challenge! What an opportunity just to be a part of it and find your niche in it!

Don't get impatient if you don't hit the summit all at once. That belongs to us oldsters. Impatience is the prerogative of us oldsters, not of youth. After 50 years in newspaper work, I can truly still look ahead, not behind, with the creed of the ancient philosopher: "So much still to do. So little time."

You have the time!

## MEDALISTS OF FORMER YEARS 1930-1956

**1930:** The New York Times; La Prensa, of Buenos Aires; Ward A. Neff, Corn Belt Farm Dailies; Percy S. Bullen, London Daily Telegraph; E. W. Stephens, Columbia (Mo.) Herald.

**1931:** The Baltimore Sun; The Manchester Guardian; Robert P. Scripps, Scripps-Howard Newspapers; Houston Harte, San Angelo (Tex.) Standard Times; Henry F. Childers, Troy (Mo.) Free Press.

**1932:** The St. Louis Post-Dispatch; The Frankfurter Zeitung; Casper S. Yost, St. Louis Globe-Democrat; Frank W. Rucker, Independence (Mo.) Examiner.

**1933:** The Kansas City Star; The Japan Advertiser; The Times, of London; Malvina Lindsay, Washington Post; Charles G. Ross, St. Louis Post-Dispatch; Harry J. Grant, Milwaukee Journal; J. P. Tucker, Parkville (Mo.) Gazette.

**1934:** The Des Moines Register and Tribune; The Melbourne Argus, of Melbourne, Australia; The Churchman, of New York City; Herbert W. Walker, Newspaper Enterprise Association; Robert M. White, Mexico (Mo.) Ledger.

**1935:** The Dallas News; The Montreal Star; James Wright Brown, Editor and Publisher, New York; Harry E. Taylor, Jr., Traer (Ia.) Star-Clipper; William E. Southern, Jr., Independence (Mo.) Examiner.

**1936:** The New York Herald-Tribune; The Tokyo Asahi; Frank W. Taylor, Jr., St. Louis Star-Times; Earle Pearson, Advertising Federation of America; William R. Painter, Carrollton (Mo.) Democrat.

**1937:** The New Orleans Times-Picayune; Dietrick Lamade, Grit, Williamsport, Pa; Harry E. Rasmussen, Austin (Minn.) Daily Herald; W. J. Sewall, Carthage (Mo.) Press.

**1938:** The New York Sun; The Toronto Star; Mary Margaret McBride, Columbia Broadcasting System; E. E. Swain, Kirksville (Mo.) Daily Express.

**1939:** Louisville Courier-Journal; The Times of India; Raymond P. Brandt, St. Louis Post-Dispatch; Joseph Glenn Babb, The Associated Press; Wallace Crossley, Warrensburg (Mo.) Star-Journal; H. J. Blanton, Monroe County (Paris, Mo.) Appeal.

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**1940:** The Portland Oregonian; Lyle Campbell Wilson, United Press Associations; James Kelly Pool, Jefferson City (Mo.) Capital-News.

**1941:** The Chicago Daily News; Ta Kung Pao, Chungking, China; The Southeast Missourian, Cape Girardeau, Mo.; Leland Stowe, The Chicago Daily News; Frank H. King, The Associated Press; Ralph H. Turner, Newspaper Enterprise Association; H. S. Jewell, Springfield (Mo.) Newspapers, Inc.

**1942:** The Cleveland Plain Dealer; Henry T. Ewald, Campbell-Ewald Company, Detroit; John B. Powell, China Weekly Review, Shanghai; Pierre J. Huss, International News Service; John Donald Ferguson, Milwaukee Journal.

**1943:** The Christian Science Monitor; El Universal, of Mexico City; Edwin L. James, New York Times; David M. Warren, Panhandle (Tex.) Herald; L. Mitchell White, Mexico (Mo.) Ledger.

**1944:** The Milwaukee Journal; A Noite, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; The Atlantic Monthly; Frederic William Goudy; John Rippey Morris, United Press Associations; Charles Nutter, The Associated Press; Clarence E. Watkins, The Chillicothe (Mo.) Constitution-Tribune.

**1945:** The Washington Post; The London Daily Express; Harper's Magazine; Robert J. Casey, Chicago Daily News; Foster B. Hailey, New York Times; William E. Freeland, Taney County (Mo.) Republican.

**1946:** The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin; Gotesborgs Handels-och Sjöforts-Tidnings; The Ladies' Home Journal; H. A. Batten, N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc.; E. Lansing Ray, St. Louis Globe-Democrat; Edwin Moss Williams, United Press Associations.

**1947:** The San Francisco Chronicle; Hal Boyle, The Associated Press; F. M. Flynn, The New York Daily News; William L. Laurence, The New York Times; Joseph Pulitzer, The St. Louis Post-Dispatch; George Yates, The Des Moines Register and Tribune.

**1948:** The Atlanta Journal; Life; David C. H. Lu, Central News Agency of China; Don D. Patterson, Scripps-Howard Newspapers; Inez Robb, International News Service; Jack Shelley, WHO, Des Moines; Joyce A. Swan, Minneapolis Star and Tribune.



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**1949:** The Memphis Commercial Appeal; The Saturday Evening Post; Elmer Davis, ABC; Alfonso Johnson; John S. Knight, Knight Newspapers.

**1950:** Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant; The St. Louis Star-Times; Oveta Culp Hobby, Houston (Tex.) Post; Joe Alex Morris; Arthur Hays Sulzberger, The New York Times; James Todd, Moberly (Mo.) Monitor-Index.

**1951:** Marquis Childs; George Horace Gallup; The Minneapolis Star and Tribune; George H. Scruton, The Sedalia (Mo.) Democrat; Lee Hills, The Miami (Fla.) Herald.

**1952:** Charles C. Clayton, St. Louis Globe-Democrat; Fairfax M. Cone, Foote, Cone & Belding, Alexander F. Jones, Syracuse (N.Y.) Herald-American; The Providence Journal and The Evening Bulletin; Clifton M. Utley, NBC; John H. Wolpers (posthumously), Poplar Bluff (Mo.) American Republic.

**1953:** The Washington (D.C.) Star; Hugh Baillie, United Press Associations; E. L. Dale, The Carthage (Mo.) Evening Press; Doris Fleeson; J. J. Kilpatrick, Richmond (Va.) News-Leader; Sol Taishoff, Broadcasting-Telecasting; Paul Thompson, U. of Texas.

**1954:** Le Figaro, Paris, France; The Cleveland Press; The National Geographic Magazine; Turner Catledge, The New York Times; Joseph Costa, King Features; Harry D. Guy, The Dallas (Texas) News; W. C. Hewitt, The Shelby County Herald, Shelbyville, Mo.

**1955:** Neue Zuercher Zeitung, Zurich, Switzerland; The Omaha World-Herald; The St. Joseph (Mo.) News-Press and Gazette; Walter C. Johnson, Southern Newspaper Publishers Association; Carroll B. Larrabee, Printers' Ink Publishing Co.; Hugh B. Terry, KLZ, Denver.

**1956:** The Los Angeles Times; Louis N. Bowman, Tri-County News (King City, Mo.); Boyd Carroll, St. Louis Post-Dispatch; Allen Kander, Allen Kander & Co., Washington, D.C.; Alfred H. Kirchofer, Buffalo (N.Y.) Evening News; William Mapel, Publishers' Association of New York City.