



The University of Missouri Bulletin

Honor Awards

FOR DISTINGUISHED

SERVICE

In Journalism

1961



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JANUARY 15, 1962



THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL PRESENTATION
OF THE AWARDS FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE
IN JOURNALISM, MAY 5, 1961.

Before a company of students, faculty, editors and publishers,
and friends of the School of Journalism, assembled in the audi-
torium of Jay H. Neff Hall, awards were presented to:

BERLINGSKE TIDENDE, Acceptance by Dr.
Vincent Naeser, director

HERBERT BLOCK, Cartoonist, Washington
(D.C.) *Post*

RALPH D. CASEY, Director emeritus, School
of Journalism, University of Minnesota

CARL CORBIN (B.J. '36), Editor, The New
Orleans *States-Item*

R. HUNTER MIDDLETON, Director,
department of typeface design, Ludlow
Typograph Co.

JAMES "SCOTTY" RESTON, Chief,
Washington bureau, New York *Times*

ST. PETERSBURG (FLA.) TIMES
Acceptance by Nelson Poynter, editor and
president

T. BALLARD WATTERS, Editor-publisher,
The Marshfield (Mo.) *Mail*

JOHN WILHELM, Director, McGraw-Hill
World News

Nominations for the 1962 awards may be addressed to the
Dean of the Faculty, School of Journalism, at any time prior
to December 1, 1961



1961 MEDALISTS

**Seated, left to right: Dr. Vincent Naeser,
Herbert Block, Nelson Poynter, R. Hunter Middleton.**

**Standing: President Elmer Ellis, James Reston, Ralph D. Casey,
John Wilhelm, T. Ballard Watters, Carl Corbin,
Dean Earl English.**

Remarks of Dean Earl F. English

Preliminary to awarding of medals, May 5, 1961

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is my pleasant duty and privilege to award Missouri honor medals for distinguished service in journalism to two newspapers and seven individuals here this afternoon.

The recipients of these awards were selected after careful consideration by a committee composed of faculty members in the School of Journalism. The Committee's selections were voted on by the faculty and certified by the Board of Curators, the governing body of the University of Missouri.

Missouri honor medals are given to individuals and media for distinguished service to the profession over a considerable period of time, rather than for particular instances of achievement.

Nominations for consideration by the faculty committee will be welcomed if they are received before December 1, 1961. No formal entry forms are required, but a nomination should include a full account of the factors the committee might consider in making an evaluation.

Before we move to the awarding of the medals, I should like to make a brief statement for the record that marks this occasion.

Last night in his talk entitled "Covering the World's Business News," John Wilhelm, director of McGraw-Hill World News, told of his recent visit to Bangkok, Thailand. He said the editor of the *Bangkok World* asked him, "Would it be possible to find a young journalism graduate who would be willing to come out here and help me with this newspaper?"

Mr. Wilhelm said he believed he could find someone, and last night said he would attempt to set up a plan to pay expenses for a graduate to make the trip to Thailand.

I am indeed glad to have this timely request to support the point I am attempting to make briefly here today. It is my belief that there are many publications and broadcasting stations in the still free and friendly nations of the world that might like to have young American journalism graduates on their staffs.

News of the progress of our Peace Corps organization reveals the need and interest of young teachers, medics, architects, engineers, and representatives of many other professions, in serving our country in foreign lands. It seems to me that young journalists have a great deal to offer in the interest of professional service, good will, peace and understanding in countries where our young journalists may still be invited to come, as in the case of the Thailand editor of the *Bangkok World*.

The University of Missouri demonstrated many years ago, as Mr. Nelson Poynter mentioned in his talk of last evening, that journalism can play an important role in promoting good will between nations. Many of Missouri's graduates from 1916 until the early thirties began their journalism careers in Japan and China. The journalism of Free China today is definitely under the stabilizing and friendly influence of the two-way bridge of communication exchange that was established many years ago between China and the United States. The recently retired Chinese Ambassador to the United States, Hollington Tong, was among those who learned their first journalism lessons in this University as a result of the friendships that developed in a Peace Corps of an earlier day.

Briefly, I should like to suggest that our present Peace Corps program, under its organization for university trained specialists, include a few of our young journalism graduates in its programs of assistance to certain foreign countries.

Editors from South America and Latin America who have visited the School of Journalism here in the past few months have stated that they would welcome the assistance of young professionally trained journalists to their staffs. Likewise, students in Syracuse University and the University of Missouri have expressed the opinion that they would consider it an honor and privilege to work in foreign lands under the supervision of foreign editors and foreign broadcasting station managers.

The basic requirements for such a program lie, among other factors, in the following:

1. That the student have a good language facility of the country in which he hopes to work.
2. That the host countries and individual employers approve both the means and the ends of the project wholeheartedly.
3. That the project have the full cooperation of existing international journalistic organizations.

In closing, it is my belief that no group of college graduates is better qualified to carry to foreign lands the story of our historic struggle to achieve and maintain our basic liberties than the graduates of our professional schools of journalism. No group is better informed, it seems to me, on the nature of our constitutional guarantees, or has greater appreciation of the importance of the people's right to know the truth at all times than those who have learned their journalism lessons well.

The Era of the Shrinking Newspaper

Carl Corbin
Editor, *New Orleans States-Item*

Anyone chosen to receive a University of Missouri honor medal naturally yearns to bring forth a message meaty with significance—as appropriate to the importance of the award.

You may be sure that in the present instance the eagerness to meet the proper standards for a message adequate to this occasion is intense—not only because I seek to measure up to the honor that makes me both proud and humble, but because I have another special reason for striving to justify my appearance here.

It is that I am moved by an earnest desire to reflect credit on this pioneering institution of learning, this school of journalism which practices what it preaches in regard to the principles and ideals it sets forth. That it possesses this quality is a matter to which I can testify in a personal sort of way, and this occasion I see as an opportunity to do so—out of gratitude that extends back for more than a quarter of a century.

It is my hope that these remarks this afternoon will give expression to my appreciation for two blessings that have come my way from the University of Missouri — one which harks back to my undergraduate days in 1935, and now this Distinguished Service citation which I am honored to share with these impressive medalists of 1961 and with those of the previous 31 years.

On what basis could the editor of the *New Orleans States-Item* presume to speak to this gathering? An answer, such as it is, finally emerged: that the said editor might relate two elements of background and experience in such a way as to provide observations appropriate for this occasion.

One is his unbounded admiration for the University of Missouri School of Journalism, from which he was graduated 25 years ago. The other is a familiarity with the current era of shrinking newspaper competi-

tion, with what is called the trend toward one-publishing-company cities.

In 1958 his own city of New Orleans followed that trend, becoming the only one-publishing-company metropolis above the population level of 600,000 persons.

Let's start with the journalism school element of my discussion. And to do so we go back to the year 1934.

In December of that year seven senior journalism students were dismissed from Louisiana State University.

They were handed their dismissals by the university president, a man who, a few years later, wound up in the penitentiary.

This unusual fate for a university president, however, was in no way the result of the booting out seven journalism students. Instead, his serving of time behind bars followed as the normal consequence to his conviction in state court on a bond forgery charge and in federal court on a charge of using the mails to defraud.

Both charges were based on acts performed while he was president of the university. Such was the state of things in Louisiana in 1934, when the late Sen. Huey P. Long dominated the scene as political dictator.

Not everyone in Louisiana admired the manner in which the dictator ran his show. Among the disenchanted was an LSU agriculture student. He implied as much in an open forum letter, reflecting indirectly on the practices of Senator Huey Long. The letter was addressed to the university newspaper.

Up to that point the student staff of the newspaper traditionally had operated without benefit of faculty censorship.

But when the president of the university learned — through a quirk of circumstances that the student staff was planning to include the letter in a forthcoming edition, a censorship controversy was kicked off, with the ultimate result that seven students were kicked out.

For the seven, this dismissal shortly before midterm in their senior year was a bitter dose, particularly because a matter of censorship formed the basis of the action.

They went home to Christmas holidays turned gloomy.

Were their hopes for college degrees ended?

They knew that many universities were leery of accepting former students with dismissals on their records.

These were Depression years, too. Jobs were scarce.

Then suddenly a bright ray penetrated the heavy gloom. It came from the University of Missouri School of Journalism.

The late Frank Martin, then dean, let it be known in an interview that the seven young men dismissed from Louisiana State University would be welcome in these hallowed halls on the MU campus.

Of course, the seven were eager to accept the invitation.

But not all of them could finance the costs that would be involved.

Several of the group had been managing to pay their LSU expenses with money earned at campus jobs.

And as they wrestled with the financial aspect of the MU proposal, word came to them from a New Orleans gentleman that a group of anonymous citizens there were aware of the Missouri invitation and would lend a hand toward making it possible for the seven to enroll. The anonymous citizens raised a loan fund from which the dismissed students could borrow at no interest, the money to be paid back after they had graduated and had become employed.

That clinched the arrangements.

As the second semester opened early in 1935, the seven former LSU students began their studies in Neff Hall.

And what a change they experienced.

This was a far cry from the political atmosphere they had left where they had been told by one university dean, "When you get to be as old as I am, you don't have any principles;" where the president had said, "I would rather dismiss 4,000 students than offend Senator Long."

On the first day that they reported to this campus they were privileged to pay a call on elderly Walter Williams, founder of this first school of journalism, who was then in retirement.

As he sat in his library, frail and kindly, he explained that he had asked Dean Martin to send the new arrivals to see him, that he wanted to make it clear that they were expected to continue their journalism training as normally as the other students, that they were to fit into the regular schedule.

Some of the new group suspected that the alert old gentleman was looking them over, to make sure the campus was not being invaded by a cell of wild-eyed, card-carrying troublemakers.

He went into some detail explaining how this school of journalism was one of ideals. The new students were deeply impressed.

For them, the inspiration of Walter Williams' talk has remained green among the cherished memories of their welcome to this university.

In due time they completed their work — that is, all but one, who had to drop out because of illness. They went on into various types of jobs.

As time passed, developments in Louisiana brought in that state a complete political upheaval.

By the early 1940's, many of the political bosses who had survived in power after the death of Huey Long in 1935 found themselves in jail, along with the former president of Louisiana State University.

At that institution, a new board took over the administration. One of its first acts was the adoption of a resolution formally apologizing to the seven dismissed students and clearing their records. Thus ended the censorship issue of 1934.

In the 26 years that have passed since they were welcomed into this journalism school, the LSU refugees have maintained a deep interest in the alma mater which took them in.

When the 50th Anniversary program was underway two years ago, the seven seized upon it as an opportunity to symbolize their appreciation. They contributed a sum for the purchase of a walnut conference table now serving the Freedom of Information Center.

It was my privilege to participate in the presentation of the table to the Journalism School at ceremonies in this auditorium. The program included an informal address to the junior and senior journalism students.

A point I made then I feel moved to emphasize again, because after two years I am more than ever convinced that it is valid and of growing significance.

It is that in the providing of education for the communications field, the inspirational, less tangible phases of the curriculum — such as encouraging an absorption of the history, theory, principles, ethics and purpose of American journalism — should not be sold short.

A need for attention to morality and fundamentals in all aspects of our lives today has been pinpointed in news developments of recent times — of disclosures of questionable ethics in government, in business, in athletics, in television programs, in labor organizations, in college classrooms.

In all fields of endeavor, it is becoming apparent that the moral side needs accenting. By its very nature, journalism is an area in which principles and ethics must be above question. Let us not fail, then, to stress their importance.

True, the need for teaching the practical aspects, such as how to gather facts and convert them into a readable news story, must be fulfilled.

But in that connection, this professional truism should be kept sharply in focus: You learn to write a news story by writing news stories.

The journalism schools cannot approach the volume of practice that a new man will receive in a few weeks of city room work.

The best that journalism schools can do is to start him off, to prepare him for development that must come from experience under a city editor.

However, the area of professional education apt to be overlooked during that busy period of acquiring the pick and shovel tools of journalism are those less-tangible elements of principles, history, ethics, purpose — of the duty and obligation of the press in a democratic system.

In the rush of serving up the day's news to the reading public, few city editors are likely to have the time or inclination to make sure the new reporter is developing a proper appreciation of the newspaper's role in the American way of life.

But for his own good, for the good of the American way of life, the newspaperman of the future ought to be thoroughly aware of the broad, deep and social aspects of the newspaper field.

This the journalism school is ideally suited to provide. This the Missouri School of Journalism does provide. It continues to be a school of ideals and inspiration and duty and significance and citizenship, just as wise old Walter Williams said it was when he underscored its philosophy to the Louisiana refugees fresh from a scene where those concepts had been blotted out.

Here, you who are students are being inculcated with that philosophy, somewhat in the manner that you received early training in duty, morals and good citizenship in your home, your school and your church.

Such fundamentals of character that were instilled in you then, as a formative youngster, are with you always, even though you may not realize that you have them.

They are there even though at times you may depart in some degree from them.

So it is with your formal education in the moral institutional side of the newspaper.

You are being made aware, through study, of the duty, principles, history and good citizenship that underlie the profession.

Though later in the daily performance of your job, in the rush and pressure, you may have little opportunity to grasp these less tangible aspects of a newspaper operation, the important consideration is that there *are* principles, that you have been exposed to them, and that after you have mastered the tools of your profession those fundamentals will emerge as the more significant phase of your college training in journalism.

It has always been good for the newspaper profession to receive new converts who come into its ranks with the catechism of journalism already mastered.

It has always been good for the profession to improve its stock with young members already acknowledging the Journalist's Creed which Walter Williams enunciated in 1908. Most of you are familiar with that creed. It begins:

"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 a lesser service than the public service is betrayal of this trust."

That is the beginning of a statement of beliefs that has long been part of true journalism. The profession has been enhanced by men and women who give the creed more than lip service.

But the message I would like to get across today is that now, more than ever, the concept of journalism as taught in this school must be given special and continual emphasis for the newspaper era of the future.

The basis for this observation is that we now seem to be trending toward a period of diminishing newspaper competition.

Many good newspapers which previously managed to continue in

business have had to cease operating as independent publications. The trend has been for the less successful newspapers to merge with their more successful competition.

A survey by *Editor and Publisher* last December showed that daily newspapers in 30 of the 130 cities which have populations of at least 100,000 are under single ownership.

In the 130 cities which now fall into the 100,000 category there were 270 daily papers 10 years ago, as compared with 253 as of now. The loss of 11 came in the cities which rank among the top 25 on the population list.

Well known in past years were the mastheads of some of those dailies which are no longer issued as separate publications. The list includes:

The New York *Sun*.

The Boston *Post*.

The Birmingham *Age-Herald*.

The Washington *Times-Herald*.

The Los Angeles *Daily News*.

The Brooklyn *Eagle*.

The St. Louis *Star-Times*.

The Cincinnati *Times Star*.

The New Orleans *Item*.

This latter newspaper in 1958 was combined with its former competition, where I was employed, to form the New Orleans *States-Item*, which is the afternoon product of The Times-Picayune Publishing Company.

If the list of former mastheads were to include dailies of all sizes, the number of separate publications departing from that status in the past dozen years would exceed 200.

This era of diminishing newspaper competition is one of the economic realities which result from the high costs of the publishing business today.

No well-intentioned wishful thinking, no deploring of the demise of separate, independent editorial voices will make it otherwise.

Not even those surviving publishing companies which genuinely might have preferred not to become the sole newspaper influence in a community could have done much to make it possible for weak competition to continue in business while failing financially.

The simple dollar-and-cents facts are that as the separate newspapers disappear, more and more communities are left with only one publishing company without competition of the same type.

From the public point of view, is this an unhealthy situation?

It could be, but it is not necessarily so.

It could become an unhealthy situation if the surviving press were to decide to throw to the winds sound journalism practices — if it were to seek to exploit its position without regard to the credo that the public journal is a public trust.

But it seems unreasonable to expect that newspaper personnel who were adhering to sound practices and staying in business in the face of competition would suddenly become so shortsighted, upon experiencing freedom from that competition, to decide that the public be damned.

Certainly newspapermen experienced in the competition of newspaper against newspaper will continue to be concerned with the public interest, even after the opposition has folded, because that is their tradition. It is part of them. That was their training.

Certainly it cannot be assumed that experienced newspaper management and personnel possess no honorable motivation from within themselves, that they had been doing what was right solely out of fear that to do otherwise would have given the competition an opportunity to put them at a disadvantage.

So, for the immediate period, fear that the public trust will be short-changed as a result of shrinking newspaper competition seems somewhat exaggerated.

By and large, the personnel who make up the profession are still those who by past experience and training are accustomed to being mindful of the public trust, and tend to become more self-conscious in that direction when they find themselves free from former competition.

As long as the profession is dominated by such followers of sound journalistic practices, jeopardy of the public trust is without serious basis.

Then the hope for coping with the problem of shrinking newspaper competition in future years lies in the maintenance of the proper journalism philosophy among the people who will be engaged in newspaper work.

If the surviving press continues to be consistently aware of the greater obligations and responsibilities that have come to it by virtue of its freedom from other newspaper competition, the problem will be kept to a minimum.

How can we enhance the chances for continuing the awareness of the surviving press to its greater responsibilities in the distant years ahead, when possibly the standards of many of its publications will be set by men who have never known the competition of newspaper against newspaper?

The answer to that question can come from journalism schools such as this one.

As sponsor of inspiration and ideals which have been its hallmark, this first school of journalism — along with others like it — will be called upon to make an ever greater contribution to the newspaper profession.

That contribution will be to strengthen and keep alive the philosophy of sound journalism, regardless of competition or the lack of it, through young men and women trained and encouraged to believe intensely that "the public journal is a public trust."

Citations and Responses

Medalists, 1961

To THE BERLINGSKE TIDENDE, Copenhagen, Denmark,
in recognition of:

its immeasurable contribution to world journalism and literature during its 212 years of publication under its illustrious founder, Ernst Henrich Berling, and his descendants;

its vigorous international fight for basic freedoms and its continued defense of freedom of speech and the printed word against all attacks;

its fairness in its editorial comments, thus providing its readers with an intelligent orientation to current problems; and its reliable Danish and world news presentation.

DR. VINCENT NAESER, accepting for The *Berlingske Tidende*:

President Ellis, Dean English, fellow-students of the freedom of the press:

It is always a privilege to come to your country where the rights and duties of the individual citizens were first defined and defended.

Firmly rooted in those high traditions, the School of Journalism of the State University of Missouri, with its eminent teachers and its well organized world congresses, has rightly been called the Mecca of modern responsible Journalism, hallowed as it is by the name of its great founder, Walter Williams, and his brilliant successors.

Your University in its endeavors has lighted a sort of Olympian torch from which its alumni are carrying the sacred flame of the high duties and responsibilities of Journalism all over the world.

I am very proud and happy, indeed, to have been called upon to accept personally this your most coveted award on behalf of the Danish national newspaper, the *Berlingske Tidende*, which was founded 212 years ago by an ancestor of mine, whose name of Berling you still find in the name of the paper.

As our old family undertaking has been one of the first to bring out a public declaration on the Freedom and Responsibility of the Press, you will understand that everyone that has a hand in producing our paper treasures very deeply indeed this world renowned hallmark of independent and responsible journalism.

The *Berlingske Tidende* is proud to join your internationally honored brotherhood of sworn defenders of the Freedom of the Press and Human Rights.

TO HERBERT LAWRENCE BLOCK, in recognition of:

his career of more than thirty years as one of America's leading cartoonists, first with the Chicago Daily News, then with the N.E.A. Syndicate, and for the last fifteen years with the Washington Post;

his undisputed position as an artist, marked by the 1950 Corcoran Gallery show, and the purchase of some of his works by the Rosenwald Collection of the National Gallery of Art;

the sharpness of his criticism of the American scene, both social and political, and the impact of his ideas in cartoons distributed to some two hundred newspapers; and

his generally recognized position as one of the great cartoonists in the history of American journalism.

HERBERT L. BLOCK, accepting:

I don't think of anything adequate to say in response to this citation, but I hope you and Dean English know how much I appreciate this award from the University of Missouri School of Journalism. Thank you very much.

TO RALPH DROZ CASEY, in recognition of:

his long career as a leader in education for journalism, first at the Universities of Montana, Washington, and Oregon, and then for 28 years as director of the School of Journalism of the University of Minnesota;

his dynamic influence for improvement in his educational field, which has earned him the high regard of all workers therein;

his unusual faculty for keeping in touch with the personnel, management, and needs of all the leading schools of journalism, thus making him for many years an invaluable consultant in the field.



NELSON POYNTER

DR. VINCENT NAESER



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1961



RALPH D. CASEY

T. BALLARD WATTERS



RALPH DROZ CASEY, accepting:

This is a pretty sobering moment for a professor of journalism. As I gaze on the walls of this Hall of Honor and see the portraits of the field marshals and five-star generals in journalism whose careers were marked by distinguished service to their profession, I wonder how a subaltern who is a journalism teacher merits this high award from the University of Missouri.

I assure you I am most grateful for the Honor Medal and for all that it symbolizes. Please accept my thanks. I'd like to feel that I may be permitted to share the award with my wife, Lois, since we journeyed along together in my years in newspaper work and in a later time as a university faculty man.

I have had the good fortune to have personally known Walter Williams, Frank Martin, Frank Luther Mott and Earl English, and I enjoy close ties with both Frank and Earl. I know the contribution the four leaders have made in the office of the deanship, and I am fully aware, as you all are, of their influence as journalism educators, which has reached far beyond the borders of their university and state.

We honor them for the service they have given, and in the persons of Earl English and Frank Mott, still give, to education for journalism and the welfare of the press.

We must also include the past and present members of the faculties associated with the administrative leadership of this school. The teaching personnel bring professional training and skill and continuing devotion to their instructional tasks. Your deans and their staff associates together have made education for journalism meaningful here and elsewhere.

To CARL McARN CORBIN, in recognition of:

his fortitude in pursuing an education for journalism in the face of the most adverse circumstances;

his wartime service to his country from the rank of private to major in the Seventh Armored Division;

his notable career on newspapers, extending from the beginning duties of a cub reporter, step by step to the professional responsibilities of editor of one of the country's great newspapers, the New Orleans States-Item; and

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

CARL CORBIN, accepting:

To be included among the recipients, past and present, of this highly-respected award is an honor for which I am deeply grateful. That the University has seen fit to bestow it on one of the seven former students from elsewhere, to whom this School of Journalism offered a haven at a time of unusual circumstances a quarter of a century ago, gives me an added special reason to say thank you, sincerely.

To R. HUNTER MIDDLETON, in recognition of:

his design of Tempo, Karnak, Eusebius, Stellar, Admiral Script and some seventy other typefaces used in today's headlines and display advertising;

his dedication to the classical tradition in the shaping of letters that has materially contributed to the increased legibility and appearance of the newspaper; and

his efforts of nearly forty years as director of typeface design for the Ludlow Typograph Company and officer in professional associations to advance the typographic standards of American printing.

R. HUNTER MIDDLETON, accepting:

Dean English, ladies and gentlemen. This is not easy; you may find out yourselves sometime.

I was amused, reading David Brinkley's response on this same occasion a year ago. Complimenting this School of Journalism, he said he felt like an Arab who had never been to Mecca. Suddenly, I realize I am not even an Arab!

However, when I look around and see the picture of Fred Goudy in your Hall of Honor, I feel very much at home. So, as one of those from a related discipline who owes his allegiance to the art school, I thank you for this significant award and the honor of being included with these noted personages from the world of journalism.

TO JAMES BARRETT RESTON, in recognition of:

more than twenty years of outstanding work as a reporter for the New York Times, the last eight of them as chief of that paper's Washington bureau;

his unusual success in the writing of a public-affairs column that is informative, thoughtful, and acute, at the same time that it is highly readable; and

his genius for making the discussion of public affairs as interesting to the newspaper reader as the latest hit on stage or television.

JAMES B. RESTON, accepting:

Dean English, ladies and gentlemen, I am very honored to be in this company. I suppose every professional man seeks the respect of his colleagues, but it is especially true of our profession. The thing we value more than anything else is the

respect and honor of our peers in our own business. There is no business that knows who is honest and who is a phony more than in ours. It seems to me that this is the highest honor that could be paid to a reporter. Thank you very much.

TO THE ST. PETERSBURG TIMES, in recognition of:

its record of serving aggressively and courageously the true functions of a daily newspaper for more than three-quarters of a century;

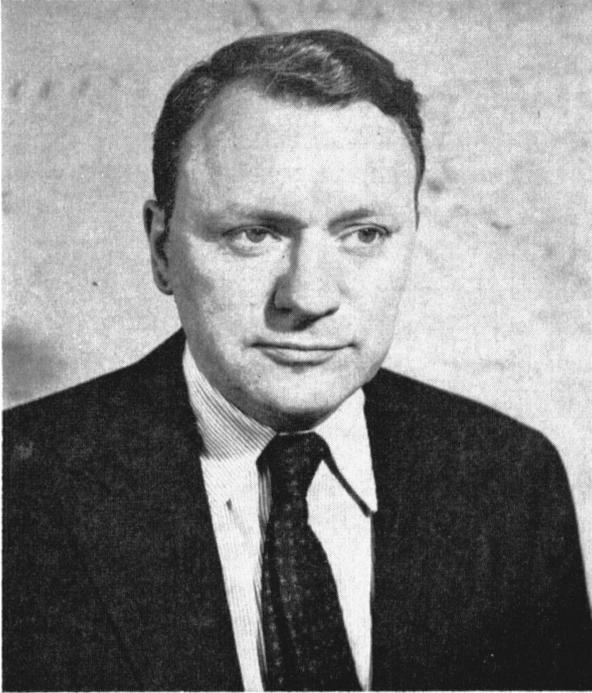
its faith in the future of the state of Florida and particularly in its own locality, which it has helped develop into an ideal home and business community;

the development of a planned training program for young journalists, while at the same time providing educational incentive through the granting of Poynter Fund college scholarships, and

an enlightened employer-employee relationship which has made the production of this newspaper the result of a truly exceptional team effort.

NELSON POYNTER, accepting for The St. Petersburg Times:

Fellow Journalists: Five hundred fifty-nine full-time staffers of the St. Petersburg *Times* share my inordinate pride in this award. The honor already has stimulated us. We will try to live up to the citation, and to do even better in the future. If we are able to maintain and continue this quest for excellence, we will produce a better newspaper — and through the magic of competition this award will stimulate a chain reaction and thus improve many other newspapers. Thank you very much.

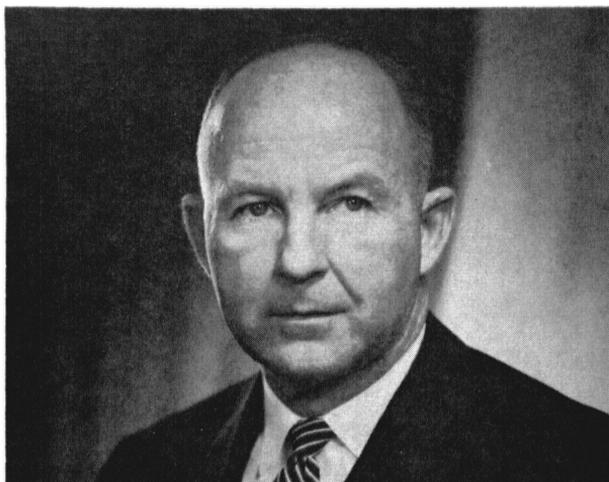


JAMES B. RESTON

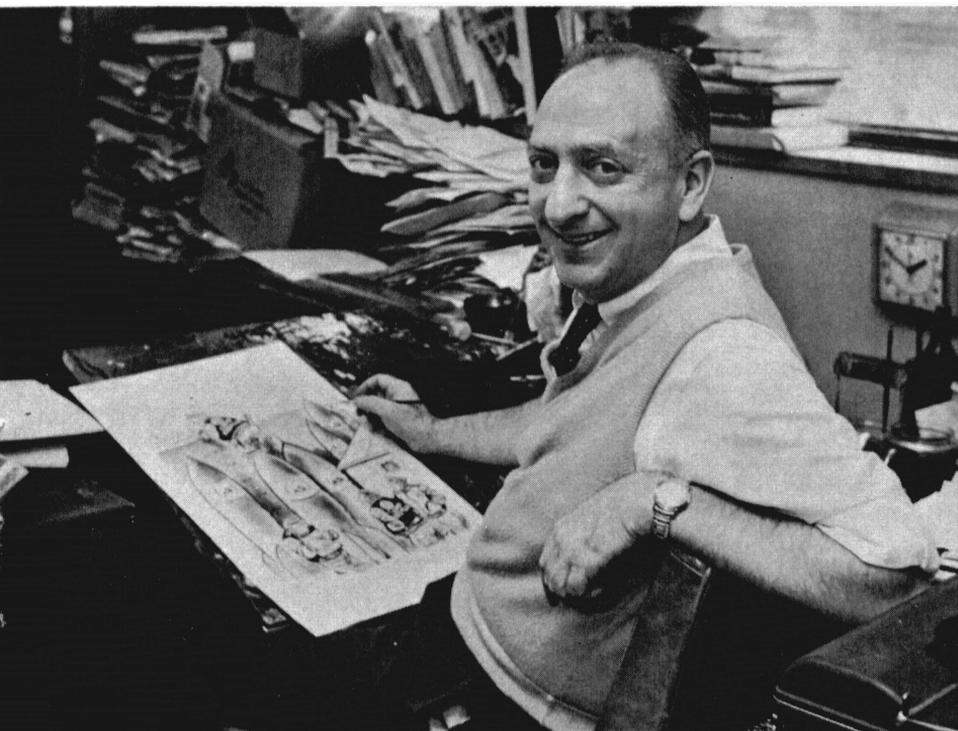
R. HUNTER MIDDLETON



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CARL CORBIN



HERBERT L. BLOCK

To T. BALLARD WATTERS, in recognition of:

his successful career as editor and publisher of The Marshfield Mail,

his loyalty and devotion to his community;

his record of service to the state; and

his contribution to Missouri Journalism through his active leadership in the affairs of the Missouri Press Association.

T. BALLARD WATTERS, accepting:

Dean English, ladies and gentlemen: This award, presented by the first and most noted School of Journalism in the world means as much to me as an Oscar or an Emmy means to any writer, actor, or technician in the movie or television world. Although I do not feel deserving, this is the proudest moment of my life. Thank you very much.

To JOHN WILHELM, in recognition of:

his adherence to the highest standards of excellence in coverage of business news;

his leading role in the development of McGraw-Hill World News, whose seventy-three staff correspondents he directs, into the world's largest business news gathering operation; and

his abiding interest in service to his profession, most recently demonstrated in his presidency of the Overseas Press Club, during which he evolved the concept of a World Press Center.

JOHN WILHELM, accepting:

Dean English, members of the faculty and student body, and colleagues in journalism. This award is particularly meaningful to me coming from the esteemed University of Missouri

School of Journalism. While your school has always led the way in journalism, I am most impressed that you are not resting on your laurels but continuing to explore new areas of journalism such as the creation of McGraw-Hill World News and the entire new field of international business coverage. I am also proud to be sitting on the platform with another recipient, Professor Emeritus Ralph Casey, who was director of the Minnesota Journalism department when I was a student there. Thank you very much for inviting me to Columbia.

JOHN WILHELM

Medalists of Former Years, 1930-1960

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.

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.

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. Kirchhofer, Buffalo (N.Y.) Evening News; William Mapel, Publishers' Association of New York City.

1957: Honolulu Star-Bulletin; Elon Borton, Advertising Federation of America; Clint H. Denman, Sikeston (Mo.) Herald; Ralph McGill, Atlanta Constitution; Vernon Carl Myers, Look; Roy A. Roberts, Kansas City Star; Hollington Tong, Ambassador from Nationalist China to the United States.

1958: The Christian Century; The Indianapolis Star; Frank P. Briggs, Macon (Mo.) Chronicle-Herald; Daniel R. Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch; Frank Stanton, Columbia Broadcasting System.

1959: John W. Colt, Kansas City Star; Millard L. Cope, Marshall (Texas) News-Messenger; Morris E. Jacobs, Bozell and Jacobs, Omaha; Henry La Cossitt, New York; George Lamade, Grit, Williamsport, Pa.; Dorothy Roe Lewis, Associated Press, New York; Elmer Lower, CBS News, New York; Everett C. Norlander, Chicago Daily News; Lewis Roop, DeSoto Press and Jefferson Republic, DeSoto, Mo.; Irwin A. Vladimir, Gotham-Vladimir Advertising, Inc., New York.

1960: Cowgill Blair, Joplin (Mo.) Globe; David Brinkley, NBC News, Washington, D.C.; Sir Winston Churchill; James S. Copley, The Copley Press; Chet Huntley, NBC News, New York; J. Russell Wiggins, The Washington (D.C.) Post and Times-Herald; Cranston Williams, American Newspaper Publishers Association; The Wall Street Journal.