

The University of Missouri Bulletin

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

STUDENTS VIEW



50 YEARS OF EDUCATION FOR JOURNALISM

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50 YEARS OF EDUCATION FOR JOURNALISM

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All composition and page makeup for this brochure done at the non-collegiate linecasting machine division of the School of Journalism.



this student-written collection of articles about the University of Missouri School of Journalism is dedicated to its four deans. It was produced by journalism students in 1958-1959 as part of the School's Golden Anniversary observance. This project gave the students new knowledge and appreciation of their School's history, significance, and achievements, and the hope that they might maintain the high traditions of talent, dedication and top performance that have marked the School's alumni for fifty years.



In 1958-59 the University of Missouri held a year-long and world-wide program of events to commemorate its School of Journalism's fifty years of service to public communications through a Journalism Education program that was at once realistic and idealistic.

The anniversary observance, as planned by representative alumni, faculty and students, aimed to pay homage to Walter Williams, its founder, to honor those who have followed him to bring world renown to this, the first School of Journalism, and to rededicate the School and its alumni to the profession of journalism and the precepts upon which it was founded. From these precepts came the theme of the Golden Anniversary:

A STRONGER FREE PRESS FOR A BETTER FREE WORLD

President Elmer Ellis of the University of Missouri and Dean Earl English of the School of Journalism made this joint statement at the beginning of the anniversary year:

"We believe that today the free world is confronted with the most serious threat to its existence since the dawn of Western civilization, and that more than ever before in history the preservation of this free world depends on the ability of its citizens to exchange information and opinions openly without fear of retribution.

"We believe that the primary responsibility for keeping these avenues of expression open lies not with the government nor with any other agency, but with the journalism profession itself.

"We believe that the immense contributions of the communications field are too often taken for granted in democratic societies and that there is a need to emphasize these contributions through a series of events which can earn world-wide attention."

A Student Speaks

TWO BUILDINGS curve around an arch and tower, forming a small, aloof world at one end of the University of Missouri campus. The buildings hold themselves apart, cradling the peculiar world here — the world of the journalism student.

There is a story that the graduate of this School of Journalism can present himself at any communication center in the world, reasonably expecting that if there is a job available, it is almost surely his. Perhaps he is smug. More likely he is scared, knowing that years of tradition from the world's oldest journalism school hang over his head.

From the Far East comes a story of an editor who said of a tough assignment, "Oh, give it to the Missouri boy. They can handle anything!" New in the game, the student wonders, "Can I?" In the comforting halls of his School, he pulls other students to him, in a close family clique, and tries to build up this image.

He becomes a person of contradictions. He is foolish, for he believes he can conquer the world; he is skeptical, for, looking at the world with a reporter's eye, he wonders if it will long be here for him to conquer. He is a person of here and now, enjoying the closeness and security of his School; he is a person of the future, as he decides to try for the heights.

Sometimes he feels his instructors are backing him completely as they build glowing pictures of the success of former students; at other moments, when he feels they have thrown the impossible at

him, he wonders how soon their tough system will weed him out.

ANY ROMANTIC NOTIONS he had about the newspaper business before he came face to face with it are wiped out after his first few days in the School. His bright, eager glow fades, and he begins to sneer at the notion that printer's ink will get in his blood. It is, indeed, all over his best sweater. Gritting his teeth and growling as he comes home to a warmed-over dinner after a 4:30 lab, he ignores his business school fraternity brothers who greet him with, "What do you do over there so late every evening?"

What, indeed? Gradually he begins to suspect that he is providing free labor for the daily city newspaper the School puts out. "This," bellow his instructors, "is not a school newspaper! It's a city paper, and you're a city reporter. And you," glowering at the student, "you'd better stop writing society notes for your classmates!"

Crushed, the student sits with his cup of coffee in the hangout across the street, and tells of his disillusionment to seniors who remind him he can always go back to Arts and Science. The junior, remembering his two-year pre-journalism struggle with a foreign language, economics and exposition, picks up his deskbook with new determination and trudges back to class to remember that — in the words of Walter Williams — he "*believes* in the profession of journalism." He believes that he will stay a little longer, no pro-



fessor can put one over on him. The professor *has*, however by creating this very defiance in him, already put a big one over.

The student may not want to be aggressive, but learns to be in spite of himself. From the first few days on his beat, when he timidly approaches the townspeople to learn that Johnny is going to have a birthday party and Mrs. Jones has been elected secretary of the Ladies Thursday Afternoon Club, his news sense develops to the point where at the end of the semester he would cheerfully push a fellow student in front of a car if he could write the story for his scrapbook. Thus competition changes his uncertainty, and he forgets to be worried because he is too busy.

One day he walks along the hall and realizes that he has called by name every student and teacher who passed.

A JOURNALISM STUDENT OWNS the two buildings where he works (and almost lives); he owns the coffee shop across the street where more news is hashed over than in the newsroom; he owns the Chinese lions outside the building and the many other gifts from foreign countries. And he is fiercely jealous of them; pities the outsiders who walk unknowingly through the buildings.

His friends are not fraternity men or independents; they are advertising majors or news majors. We are in this together, he says, and we will sweat it out on our own, not with Omicron Beta Theta.

Time? He has plenty. Time at 6:30 a.m. to develop pictures for a feature story . . . time to grab a cup of coffee on the run to the copy desk . . . time to run downtown to sell an ad . . . time to go out to do a story on a house he thinks atrocious . . . time to cover the city council after dinner . . . time to sit up till 2 doing a front page dummy . . . time, indeed, to wonder why he spends forty-plus hours a week for only fifteen semester hours.

Some lucky day he may get out of class at 2:30, but find it impossible to go home. So he stays, caught in the web against which he struggled for months, and the peculiar "putting the paper to bed" sounds draw him to the press room.

He is drawn to — is helpless to walk away from — the slow, whirring vibration which changes suddenly to the steady clackety-whoosh of papers being born. And he is amazed that he understands the operation of putting out this daily miracle.

He would never admit to his fellow students that this journalism business might be getting to him — just a little. Being sentimental is soft, and he has spent many months learning to be hard. But surely they, too, who have picked up the paper and smelled the fresh ink and seen the critical admiration on the faces of the crew, share the unspoken feeling. For they have grown together in the School to the point where, scared or not, they will take this feeling and go out to conquer the world with it.— *Joyce Steele*.

History of the School of Journalism

THE ORIGINS of the world's oldest School of Journalism may be traced in many directions.

In 1869 General Robert E. Lee set up a scholarship program at what was later to be Washington and Lee University, by which students intending to become journalists could take regular university courses by performing stated services in a printing office connected with the University.

In Missouri, the Missouri Press Association, organized in 1867, became an early supporter of the idea of formal journalistic training. At a meeting of the association in Columbia in 1879, Colonel W. F. Switzler urged that a department of journalism be established at the University of Missouri. Most eloquent among these speakers for journalism training in the University were Walter Williams and E. W. Stephens, owner of the *Columbia Herald*. On a steamboat river convention cruise in 1896, Mr. Stephens presented a persuasive paper to the association on the advantages of such a school.

The first instruction in journalism at the University of Missouri was given in 1879-80 by Professor David R. McAnally, Jr. The first course titled "The History of Journalism," was a part of the English curriculum and consisted of lectures and practical explanations of daily newspaper life. In 1885, McAnally resigned to become an editorial writer on the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*. Subsequent courses in the English department dealt only incidentally with the subject of newswriting.

Students began to circulate petitions asking for training in journalism. In 1895, a formal petition was presented to the State Legislature.

During 1905-06 prominent journalists were brought to the University to lecture.

The Missouri Press Association, which since the School's founding has been one of its strongest supports, adopted the issue as a personal crusade, passing resolutions year after year in favor of such a school.

WALTER WILLIAMS, who handled the editorial department of the *Columbia Herald* for Publisher E. W. Stephens, and who finally became owner of the *Herald*, had already won acclaim for his "model American weekly" and held membership in several international organizations. In 1902 he served as president of the North American International Press Congress at Bern, Switzerland. He organized and was secretary of the World's Press Parliament in St. Louis in connection with the 1904 World's Fair, traveling through Africa, Asia and Europe in 1902-03 as commissioner to the foreign press for the Fair.

With a deep interest in and knowledge of state, national and world journalism, Walter Williams worked hand in hand with the Missouri Press Association and the University Board of Curators, urging the establishment of a regular school of journalism.

Thus the first School of Journalism in the world was founded at the University of Missouri in 1908 as the result of the concentrated efforts of many groups and individuals. The School opened its doors for the first time on September 14, 1908, with a successful formula which is still working. It is compounded of a judicious balance between liberal arts and science courses and pro-

fessional journalism training, providing a sound 4-year college education for aspiring journalists.

Bristling opposition greeted the new School in some places. Some students and faculty members in other University divisions expressed doubts about the legitimacy of its academic birth. Perhaps more damaging was the skepticism of some newspaper editors who grumbled that, "Like poets, editors are born, not made."

However, the School had the complete support of the Missouri Press Association. It could also point to the National Editorial Association's 1904 approval of Joseph Pulitzer's offer of two million dollars for the endowment of a school of journalism at Columbia University. Unable to get the money until after Pulitzer's death, Columbia University delayed until 1912 to launch its school of journalism. By that time, Missouri's was in its fourth year of successful operation and had a journalism enrollment of 130 students.

THE GROWTH of the pioneer school in its first quarter century and the final acceptance of the radical notion of teaching journalism in college was the result largely of the consecration and world vision of Dean Walter Williams. It was he who canceled out, one by one, the most commonly voiced objections.

Said the *Detroit Free Press*: "Only a newspaper office can train newspapermen."

Dean Williams agreed. The School would publish a competitive daily newspaper of general circulation (not a college paper), and journalism students would carry out regular assignments in all departments.

Said the *Kansas City Journal*: "It is as absurd to expect a college professor to make a newspaperman as to expect a metaphysician to turn out a proficient carpenter."

Dean Williams agreed again. "The University of Missouri School of Journalism does not intend to make journalists," he said. "It could not do so if it desired. It can, however, train for journalism, and this is the purpose of its establishment."

The first School of Journalism faculty, therefore, was composed of three veteran newspapermen: Dean Williams, for 19 years editor of the *Columbia Herald*; Silas Bent of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*; and Charles G. Ross of the *St. Louis Republic*.

Every one of today's thirty-two faculty members, from Dean Earl English to the most recently appointed instructor, has at one time earned his living in professional journalism.

A third objection, that there was danger of neglecting the elements of liberal education, was met by requiring that all journalism students complete at least three years of basic academic study, including history, economics, government, foreign language, English literature and certain social and physical sciences.

The Journalist's Creed, written by Walter Williams in 1908 as inspiration and guide for his students, has been translated into more than 80 languages and dialects. Often newspapers in distant lands reprint it to express the ideals to which they adhere or aspire.

It is on this solid foundation that student journalists at the University of Missouri build their professional training.—*Philip Lincoln*.

Sequences

IN 1908 AFTER THE FOUNDING of the School, two major sequences were developed: advertising and news-editorial. Since the lines of distinction were not sharply defined in regard to required courses and electives, a student could graduate without a distinct major.

As the School of Journalism grew, more courses were offered and the subject matter became more specialized. The School has now advanced to offering instruction in eight major sequences and a total of 155 academic hours, including graduate work for the Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy degrees in Journalism. The eight sequences are: News-Editorial, Advertising, Magazine, Photojournalism, Weekly and Small Daily Publishing, Radio-Television, Agricultural Journalism, and Medical Writing.

In 1937 the first instruction in radio was given. In that year even though distinct major sequences had not been developed, a student could take courses in the following fields: Advertising, News-Editorial, Illustration, Special Writing, Country Journalism and the single course in Radio News.

In 1942 a second course in radio, Radio News, a news processing course, was added, and a third course in radio instruction was begun in 1944. By 1948 a major sequence in Radio Journalism was offered, and the photography courses were combined into a Photojournalism sequence.

Television courses increased in 1953 with the birth of KOMU-TV, a University-owned, yet commercially licensed, television station. Here the students receive an experience rare in the field of television education, the opportunity of being able to scrutinize and take part in the complete operation of a regularly functioning commercial television station. Students gain direct experience in television news writing and processing, news-reel photography, station management, programming and advertising. Radio experience is through KFRU, Columbia.

In all the sequences at the School, laboratory

work is emphasized. Here the student can put to actual use the material learned in lectures and discussions. Professors with professional experience in their field plus solid academic backgrounds, are well equipped to lead the student through the proper channels.

Teachers at the School are not "away" from their field while teaching. They cannot be while much of their time is taken up with the problems arising from the publishing of a daily newspaper and the operation of a commercial television station and a radio station news operation.

TODAY, the sequences are advanced and advancing. Through an anonymous donor a chair of distinguished research professor of advertising has been established, and courses are being offered under a top consumer research analyst. The most modern equipment is being utilized in the production of the Columbia *Missourian*. Because of this, all sequences benefit. Advertising students write and sell all the advertising, except national, for the paper. Photojournalism majors, using the School's eight dark rooms, process the pictures and picture stories used in the *Missourian*. National and international events are covered pictorially by United Press International 24-hour Telephoto service. There is a complete engraving plant, featuring a Fairchild Scan-a-Graver and conventional platemaking equipment. State, national and foreign news flows into the School's news room via full-leased Associated Press and United Press International wire services. The feature and editorial classes provide editorials, book reviews, critical articles and feature stories for the *Missourian*. Outstanding magazine articles are marketed by student freelancers.

Last year's enrollment figures for 99 schools and departments of journalism showed the University of Missouri in first place with 280 journalism students of junior, senior and graduate standing.— Arthur Katz.



History of THE MISSOURIAN

THE PHYSICAL PLANT at Missouri is important. It is here that journalists-to-be are introduced, at a working level, to every department of a complete and self-supporting, small city daily newspaper of general circulation, the *Columbia Missourian*.

The first issue of this newspaper rolled off the press the same day the School of Journalism began classes fifty years ago. Since the first year, state funds have never been used to finance the operation of the *Missourian*. Through its subscriptions and advertising, it has paid its own way.

In the basement of the journalism unit building is a 16-page Duplex tubular press, and two-page color attachment capable of printing 24,000 newspapers an hour. There are six linotypes (two of which have Teletypesetter equipment), a Ludlow, a wide range of type and matrices, and an Elrod.

With a staff of more than 200, the *Columbia Missourian* can boast one of the largest staffs of any newspaper in the United States. And with an almost complete turnover every year, the *Missourian* also can claim to be the world's most unusual newspaper.

But the *Columbia Missourian* was an unusual newspaper even in 1908 when it was founded, and through the intervening fifty years it has continued to live up to its reputation.

The establishment of the School of Journalism provided the reason for the existence of the *Missourian*, and the basic aims that led to the School of Journalism are the foundation on which the *Missourian* operates:

- (1) To equip, in the University, men and women for newspaper work.

- (2) To do this in a practical way by the operation and publication of a general newspaper.

- (3) To make this newspaper pay its own way; to make it a self-supporting teaching newspaper.

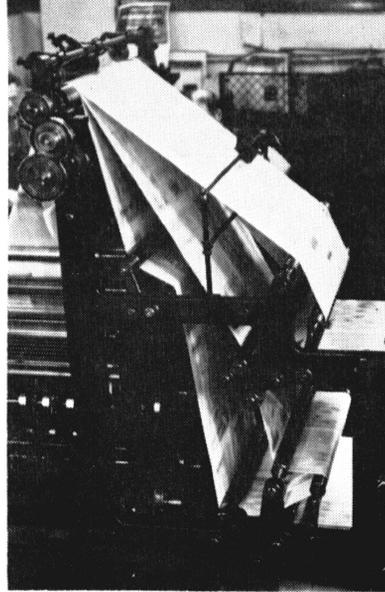
- (4) To work with those in the profession of journalism in the state and to merit their sanction and approval.

The *Columbia Missourian* made its first appearance on September 14, 1908, the day the School of Journalism started. It was first printed under the name of *The University Missourian*. Its four pages of six columns each were printed at a commercial shop. The faculty of the new School of Journalism, with a group of new students, somehow managed to publish the newspaper five days a week during the first school year.

An editorial in the first issue of the *Missourian* stated the purpose. It was to be "the laboratory, the clinic, the practice school of the department of journalism of the University of Missouri." All work, other than that in the mechanical and business departments, was to be done by students.

In an early issue it was also announced that the *Missourian* was not established to conflict with or supplant any publication, and that the paper was intended to support itself from advertising and subscription receipts and would not cost the state money.

Two newsboys were brought from St. Louis to sell the *Missourian* during its first week and to let the town know of the new paper. It is said they created a sensation with their street cries.



FOR TWELVE YEARS the *Missourian* was mechanically an orphan. The first year, 1908, the paper was printed by the E. W. Stephens Publishing Company, and the business office was in Room D, Academic Hall.

The next year it was announced in the first issue that the *Missourian* was to be published in its own plant at 1105 Broadway, with offices in the same building. In 1910, the offices were moved again.

At the beginning of the school year 1911, the paper was printed by the *Columbia Herald*, a weekly newspaper, and the business office was moved to 14 North Tenth Street. The following year the job of printing the *Missourian* was contracted to the *Herald-Statesman* Publishing Company. The printing continued to be handled in this manner until the *Missourian* moved into Jay H. Neff Hall in 1920.

The offices were moved to a location downstairs in the Virginia Building in 1912. The next year the editorial offices were moved to the school campus, in Switzler Hall. But the business office remained downstairs in the Virginia Building until the move to Neff Hall.

The *Missourian* was first printed in Jay H. Neff Hall on September 2, 1920, and has since been printed there continuously.

The *Missourian* used UP service during its first years, although at first most of its columns were devoted to local news. On September 2, 1917, the paper was admitted to membership in the AP and discontinued its UP service. But the next September the AP service was discontinued and the UP service was again put into use.

The *Missourian* now uses both UPI and AP and also receives an AP perforated tape which is automatically run through typesetting machines.

The *Missourian* began publishing extras soon after it was established. The first extra was issued on November 4, 1908, after the presidential election. A football extra followed on November 14. These extras were sold on the streets for five cents. A note in the paper explained that the extras helped to train students to work under pressure.

On October 10, 1909, the first Sunday edition came out as a football extra carrying UP football results. For many years the extras were printed at close intervals.

In 1920 there were only four full-time workers in the mechanical department. Students were used on a part-time basis for janitorial work and as printing assistants. Today there are 14 full-time employees in the mechanical department.

Equipment in the mechanical department in 1920 was valued at \$16,500.

As the *Missourian* grew its facilities grew. By 1948 the *Missourian* had five typesetting machines. A teletypesetter which sets type automatically from a perforated tape has been recently installed.

The pride of the printing shop, a new G44 Intertype machine, was installed in December, 1957. The machine has a saw, carries eight magazines, and will set up to 36-point type. During the past five years an Elrod and Ludlow, curved plate router, mortiser, and other items have been added to the mechanical department.

This equipment, plus the printing press, is

valued at \$227,300. Other press room equipment brings the total valuation to \$254,000.

BEFORE THE MISSOURIAN moved into Neff Hall in 1920, the small towns around Columbia did not receive the paper the day it was printed. The *Missourian* then obtained "outside privileges" from the railroads, which permitted the paper to be thrown off the trains at Hallsville and Centralia (Wabash) and McBaine, Rocheport and Huntsdale (MKT).

In Neff Hall, the *Missourian* was first printed on a flatbed press, with an 8-page capacity. The flatbed was replaced in 1922 by a Duplex tubular press which is still in use. As the size of the paper increased, additional page units were added and the press now has a 16-page capacity plus a color unit. The *Missourian* press has made color advertising available and regularly prints its nameplate and identifying stripe in color.

At first the photography department was used only to supply the paper with photographs and it was not until later that photography classes were offered. An engraving plant was installed in Neff Hall in 1923.

THE STUDENTS took a major part in the publishing of the *Missourian* from its beginning in 1908. Any member of the student body was eligible for membership in the University *Missourian* Association, which also elected a nine-member board to manage the paper.

When the *Missourian* finally had a home of its own in Jay H. Neff Hall, operating capital had to be obtained to start publishing in the plant. The *Missourian* Publishing Association was formed with a capital stock of \$10,000 and fifty stockholders, all of whom were graduates or former students. A full-time manager was then hired. By 1925 the paper was paying its own way and each shareholder received back his original investment.

In 1959, its fiftieth year, the *Missourian* is still paying its own way, with a business staff and mechanical staff. A change in the *Missourian* this anniversary year is the publication of a full-size Sunday edition, replacing the Saturday issue. This operation gives students new avenues of expression and experience.—*Katie Kelly and Bob Beames.*

Four Deans



English

WALTER WILLIAMS

1864-1935

Dean, 1908-1935

WALTER WILLIAMS never had a college degree. He did not have even a high school diploma. He left school at the age of fifteen. Yet he became one of the eminent American journalists of his time and made educational history by founding the school of journalism. Also he achieved the honor, unique among practical journalists, of being chosen president of the University of Missouri.

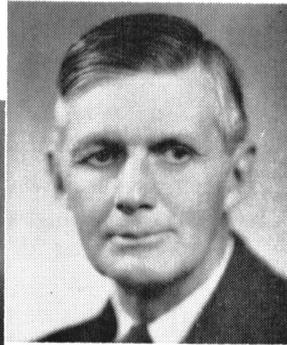
It has been said that he found journalism a trade and helped make it a profession.

As founder of the School of Journalism, Dean Williams was known not only as an educator, but as a man of great heart and great charm. The ideals for which he stood and the success with which he infused them into practical principles have left an imprint on world journalism.

Highly respected by journalists of his home state, Williams was elected president of the Missouri Press Association, the youngest man to hold this office. Later he was the youngest man ever



Williams



Martin



Mott

to hold the office of president of the National Editorial Association. His interest in world journalism was intensified when he was named commissioner to the foreign press for the St. Louis World's Fair.

At his instigation a World Press Parliament was held in connection with the Fair, attracting some five thousand journalists from thirty-three foreign countries and from every state in the United States. Williams was secretary of this Parliament. In 1902 he was asked to preside at the International Press Congress held in Bern, Switzerland. Williams sincerely believed that the union of world journalists would be the greatest possible influence for lasting world peace. His great interest in world journalism continued throughout his lifetime. It was after he became dean that he twice received the Kahn Foundation Award for the foreign travel of American teachers and went around the world studying journalism and journalism training.

In 1915, during the World's Fair in San Francisco, Walter Williams was one of the founders and elected first president of the Press Congress of the World, serving in that capacity until his

resignation in 1926. He traveled widely during this time, visiting publishing plants, conferring with leading journalists and collecting data on the training of journalists in many countries.

He was named a Fellow of the British Institute of Journalists and several times was a speaker on the Institute's convention programs in England. In 1930 he received the Guggenheim Award for travel in German-speaking countries. During two summers he was visiting lecturer in journalism at the University of Mexico, Mexico City. In other years he was a lecturer at the Imperial University in Tokyo, Japan, and in 1928 was exchange lecturer in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

He instigated the exchange of professors and students in journalism between the Missouri School of Journalism and foreign universities. Professor Charles G. Ross went to Australia and Professor Frank L. Martin to Peiping, China, on such arrangements. Students were encouraged to work in foreign countries.

In 1930 he was named president of the University of Missouri and served until his death in 1935.

The School has been accorded international respect. This respect has come in part from the achievements of its alumni. But primarily it is due to the endowment of moral and intellectual integrity bequeathed by Walter Williams and accepted as a first duty and trust by its succeeding deans.

FRANK L. MARTIN

1888-1941

Dean, 1935-1941

FRANK L. MARTIN came to the School of Journalism in 1909 as assistant professor of theory and practices of journalism. During the seven previous years he had been with the Kansas City *Star* as a reporter, then telegraph editor and assistant city editor.

Dean Williams continued to draw his faculty from men and women with both practical experience and academic qualifications.

With unerring judgment, Dean Williams chose well.

Frank Martin was to become as synonymous with the School in his own way as Dean Williams in his.

He was assistant professor, 1909-16, associate professor, 1916-35, associate dean, 1930-35, dean 1935-41. During a leave of absence from the University in 1915-16 he served as news editor of the *Japan Advertiser* in Tokyo.

A man of great good sense and great loyalties, he gave all of his energies to the School and its students.

When Dean Williams became president of the University, Frank Martin became associate dean of the school, and in 1935, on the death of Walter Williams, he merely assumed a title for duties he had long performed. He served as dean until his death in 1941.

As a tribute from students who found him a sterling teacher and a good friend, the journalism library was named the Frank L. Martin Memorial Library.

In tribute to his great teacher, Harry E. Taylor, B.J. '15, editor and publisher of the Traer (Iowa) *Star-Clipper* wrote:

"I have always marveled at Dean Martin, who for many years had the task of training a fresh

crop of cub reporters every semester. In the later years the enrollment in his reporting classes was usually 100 or more.

"Each and every one of us who had any talent for newspaper work, or showed any willingness to learn, was given the solid foundation here for a successful start in journalism by Dean Martin.

"President Williams and Dean Martin set the sort of example that inspires and leads. They were practical men, and common sense has always been in style in their school."

FRANK LUTHER MOTT

Dean, 1941-1951

Dean Emeritus, 1951-

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CURIOSITY and eagerness of Dean Emeritus Frank Luther Mott opened a new vista to graduate students in the School of Journalism.

In a unique course conducted in the Dean's home, surrounded by many old and rare volumes of newspaper history, the student is brought into first-hand contact with the "adventure" of true research scholarship.

Nor is the atmosphere esoteric.

Dean Mott has won the Pulitzer Prize, the Bancroft Award, holds four honorary degrees, and has received awards from Sigma Delta Chi and Kappa Tau Alpha fraternities for his contribution to American journalistic history.

Born in a small Quaker community in Iowa, he grew up in the newspaper offices of his father.

Temporarily diverted into studying for law, the pull of the printing office was too great and he entered into active newspaper work in Iowa.

He served as a reporter on the El Reno (Okla.) *Daily American* in 1906, co-editor of the Maren-go (Ia.) *Republican* 1907-14, editor and publisher of the Grand Junction (Ia.) *Globe*, 1914-17.

Dean Mott was on the faculty of the University of Iowa for twenty years, first in the English department and then as director of the School of Journalism.

He served abroad in 1945 as Section Chief in charge of the School of Journalism of Biarritz American University, France, and in 1947 as expert in journalistic training attached to the C.I. and E. Section, SCAP, Japan.

Dean Mott came to the University of Missouri as Dean of the School of Journalism in 1942.

During the war years the School, under his direction, was the first at the University to experiment with an accelerated curriculum to enable the men to finish their studies quickly to enter the armed forces. Dean Mott noted that although the School of Journalism acted on its own initiative the rest of the University soon followed suit.

One of the experiments carried on at the School under Dr. Mott was the use of the facsimile machine, which could produce newspapers by wire at receiving points. Copies of the *Missouri Fax* were received in this way at scattered points on campus and in the business district of Columbia.

During those years, Dr. Mott, who was anxious to have photo and radio sequences in the School, arranged a working agreement for student training with KFRU radio station in Columbia.

Dean Mott also helped to develop the graduate program at the School.

Among his many published works are some short story writing and a "standard," *History of American Journalism*. But his major production has been four volumes of *History of American Magazines*, of which Volumes II and III won the Pulitzer Prize and Volume IV the Bancroft Award. Two more volumes are projected.

Dean Mott became Dean Emeritus of the School of Journalism in 1951, and has been Professor Emeritus since 1956.

EARL F. ENGLISH

Dean, 1951-

DEAN ENGLISH has a word of advice for students in his class in Semantics. "Be careful how you think," he says, "because your 'mental set' will often prevail over what happens to you."

The "mental set" of Dean English has carried him from the print shop of the Imlay City *Times* in Michigan to recognition as a research scholar in his own right and dean of a great School.

Born in Lapeer, Michigan, he worked as a printer's devil during his high school years. He took A.B. and B.S. degrees from Western Michigan College at Kalamazoo and his A.M. and

Ph.D. degrees from the State University of Iowa.

His dissertation on the readability of newspaper types brought him recognition as a leading authority on type faces.

Dean English came to the University of Missouri in 1945 as associate professor of journalism. He became a full professor in 1946 and associate dean in 1949, and since 1957 has been Missouri Press Association Distinguished Professor of Journalism. He became dean of the School in 1951, on the retirement of Dean Mott.

Indicative of the position he holds among educators was his election in 1953 as president of the Association for Education in Journalism and in 1958 as president of the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism. He was presented the SDX Research Award in 1944. In 1956 he was made a distinguished member of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

He is a recognized leader in the field of curricula and methods of teaching in journalism, having served as executive secretary of the Accrediting Committee of the American Council on Education for Journalism in 1946-47. He is co-author of one of the leading textbooks in the high school field, *Scholastic Journalism*.

In this capacity he visited forty-one universities, attending classroom instruction and observing their teaching methods.

Under Dean English, the school's program has received new impetus, especially in the area of electronic communications.

Valid contributions of service to the profession are visualized in the recent establishing of a Freedom of Information Center, an achievement earning him the National Editorial Association's President's Plaque in 1958.

Setting an increasing tempo in the School's development and serving in many roles, Dean English has not lost sight of the initial goal—the welfare of the individual student.

While he received many honors, none describes his democratic and inspiring leadership quite so well as a recent gesture of the Southeast Missouri Press Association. In appreciation of his helpfulness to his students he was dubbed "Journalism Father of the Year." —*Barbara Holliday*.

Ward Neff and Neff Hall

WARD ANDREW NEFF received his bachelor of journalism degree from the University of Missouri in 1913. His father, Jay Holcomb Neff, a Kansas City journalist, died in 1915.

Realizing the School's need for a building of its own, Ward Neff gave the funds from his father's estate to build Neff Hall.

It was the largest gift ever made to the University of Missouri, and Neff Hall is the only building on campus built entirely from donated funds.

The gift was announced by President A. Ross Hill at the University's commencement exercises in June, 1918. This was the tenth anniversary of the School and a fitting birthday present.

The structure, built on land owned by the University and maintained by the state, was to be used solely for the School of Journalism.

On May 8, 1919, Ward Neff broke the first sod for Jay H. Neff Hall, which was dedicated at the opening convocation of the University on September 1, 1920, and on September 2, 1920, the *Missourian* was printed in a plant of its own for the first time.

In the corridor, facing the entrance of the building, was placed a bronze tablet bearing in bas relief a portrait of Jay Holcomb Neff and the inscription:

JAY H. NEFF HALL
Dedicated September 1, 1920
In the memory of
Jay Holcomb Neff
July 6, 1854 — August 14, 1915
a journalist of Kansas City
whose life exemplified the high
ideals of journalism, truth, fairness,
generosity, devotion to duty, unselfish
public service
This building was given to the School
of Journalism of the University of Mis-
souri by his son, Ward A. Neff, an
alumnus, Class of 1913.

In October of 1920 the building was formally

opened and a reception was held in it on October 28. Speaking at the dedication of the building, Ward Neff said:

"The hour is a very happy one to me, because it marks the consummation of an ambition . . . I now present to the people of Missouri, to the State University and to the School of Journalism, Jay H. Neff Hall, that truth, fairness, devotion to duty and unselfish public service in journalism may endure."

Neff Hall houses the dean's office, other faculty offices, the news and society rooms of the *Missourian*, the press room, classrooms and an auditorium.

Neff Hall is now connected by the famous Journalism Arch to Walter Williams Hall. A historic plaque from Sigma Delta Chi in the archway marks Missouri's as the first School of Journalism in the world.

Neff has shown his devotion to journalism in many ways. He was a charter member of the Sigma Delta Chi chapter at the University of Missouri, he has served as a national president, vice-president and treasurer.

He was one of the original investors in the University *Missourian* Association and served on its board of directors for many years.

Ward Neff's gift of Jay H. Neff Hall to house the School of Journalism has contributed greatly to the advancement of the school.

Active in alumni and professional activities, Neff has always held an outstanding place in the field of agricultural journalism. He received the School of Journalism Award for Distinguished Service in Journalism in 1930. He is president of the Corn Belt Dailies, *Drover's Journal Press* and Radio Station WAAF.

In April, 1957, he was one of three men honored at Sigma Delta Chi's annual recognition ceremony in Washington, D.C.

In recognition of the anniversary year Mr Neff presented the school with an oil portrait of his father. The picture now hangs in Jay H. Neff auditorium. — *Elizabeth Huff*.

Missouri Press Association

THE SPIRIT of pioneer Missouri editors is part of the School of Journalism's story.

From the start, as a "compromise" state, Missouri was a battleground, a public forum, a place where strong wills clashed and where an editor was as likely to canelash an opponent as to shake his hand.

As early as 1879, Col. Switzler, editor of the *Columbia Statesman*, spoke at an annual meeting on the "value of a department of journalism at the university."

To E. W. Stephens and Walter Williams the idea became a determined goal.

With vigorous persistence, resolutions were passed and various bills presented to the legislature from time to time. Working hand in hand with the curators of the university, the association was able to say at its fall meeting in 1908, "It is with especial pleasure that the Missouri Press Association learns the Curators of the University have voted to establish in the university a school of journalism. This association has endeavored ever since its organization to be of educational influence among newspaper men of Mis-

souri and we look to the establishment of the School of Journalism for the continuance and elaboration of our own work."

This spirit of cooperation and encouragement has been in constant evidence since the founding of the school.

In 1911, the first "shoptalk" session of the association was held during Journalism Week — a practice which has been continued each year.

Today the headquarters of the association is housed in Walter Williams Hall. Its general manager, William Bray, is also a part-time teacher at the School and acts as a liaison between the profession and the School in the many meetings and conferences in and out of the state. Professor Bray is national president of the Newspaper Managers Association, the first Missourian to be so honored.

To the Missouri Press Association goes the tribute of having as great an influence as any single group in founding the School, in helping to sustain its purpose of training better journalists, — and of helping to make its Journalism Week one of the outstanding yearly professional events in the nation.— *Gerald Lahn*.

Placement and Publications

THE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM operates a placement office to assist former students and graduates.

Frank Rucker directs this office which serves the student looking for his first job and the alumnus who wants to change employment. Interviews are set up for many prospective employers who come to the campus to interview seniors. The placement bulletin, listing job vacancies, is mailed twice monthly to any alumnus requesting it. The placement office lists every year approximately four times as many job openings as there are seniors graduating.

Among Journalism School publications are the *Grass Roots Digest*, an editorial clip sheet containing editorials from newspapers across the nation. The official publication of the Grass Roots Editors of America, it is published month-

ly, and has a mailing list of approximately 800 papers. Editors receiving the publication are free to use its material with credit to the original source.

The *Journalism Alumni News*, published quarterly, keeps the alumni informed on the progress of the school, its projects, and its staff. News of the alumni keeps the membership informed on the activities of the graduates of Missouri School of Journalism.

A clipsheet of book reviews offers to the newspapers a variety of book reviews which may be published in their pages. These are reprints of reviews of current books published in the *Columbia Missourian* and are released monthly.

Bulletins in the Journalism Series now number 148. These are distributed free of charge. — *Maude Freeland*.

Mrs. Walter Williams

THE WIFE OF WALTER WILLIAMS, first dean of the School, is a distinguished woman in her own right. Sara Lockwood Williams has made her own contributions to the school.

The position of women in today's journalism is relatively secure. But there was a time when the idea of a woman entering journalism was scoffed at. They have now secured a status in the field comparable to men, and the credit for that achievement goes to journalism schools, Mrs. Williams believes.

Mrs. Williams occupies a unique position. She was an undergraduate and graduate student of the School, a faculty member, the wife of Dean Williams and now is assistant professor of Journalism and edits the *Journalism Alumni News*.

She was a successful reporter in a field that was considered a "man's game" at one time, becoming the first woman reporter on the St. Joseph (Mo.) *Gazette*.

Her career has included reporting and feature writing on papers of Missouri, Oklahoma, Philadelphia, New York and Honolulu, and as a teacher of journalism in Missouri, Texas, Illinois and at Yenching University in Peiping, China. She was appointed to the University of Missouri faculty in 1921, the first woman of professorial rank to teach journalism in a university. She held this position until her marriage to Walter Williams in 1927.

"Mr. Williams was appointed president of the University in 1930," Mrs. Williams says, "so I was determined to get my Master's degree at the first commencement he presided over as president, and I did."

Like all who knew Walter Williams, Mrs.

Williams speaks of him as a guiding light, a great influence on her life, not only as a husband, but as a teacher.

After Mr. Williams' death in 1935 she taught journalism at Yenching University one year, then at Washington University, St. Louis, later at the University of Texas, A&I College in Kingsville, Texas and at Rockford (Illinois) College before returning in 1951 to Columbia to rejoin the Missouri journalism faculty.

"Mr. Williams would have been pleased with the 50th Anniversary Celebration," she says. "He would have been especially proud of the succeeding deans' vision in building the School, and particularly Dean English, whose foresight in furthering the Anniversary was remarkable. The enthusiasm and loyalty that alumni showed was heartening to all of us connected with the School. People who have attended the School have always been wholeheartedly behind it in every way possible."

Having an intimate connection with the School of Journalism for more than forty years, Mrs. Williams has had ample opportunity to observe the results of academic preparation for journalism. To become properly educated for journalism work, Mrs. Williams says, the student must correlate liberal arts with professional and technical journalism study.

"Too many do not realize the importance of a broad background, which is essential if one is to know where to find news. This search for knowledge must go on after college; certainly, one of the most interesting things to me about journalism is that one is always learning and studying something new."—Hugh Osteen.

PUBLICLY OCCURRENCES

How long did the ... Island ...
After 8 months

The growth of movement? ...
in what direction?

Relevant



Franklin Gothic

BANK

Constitutionality, y



First Graduate

CHARLES ARNOLD, holding the first degree granted by the School of Journalism, put his training to good use. The only graduate of the "class" of 1909, he is retired now and living in Columbia. But he has an active career behind him as a working newspaperman and teacher.

Mr. Arnold received his A.B. degree in history and mathematics from the University of Missouri in 1907. He would have taken journalism then if the School had been established, he says, for he had early been interested in newspaper work.

In February, 1907, he began working on the local Columbia *Herald* which was under the editorship of Walter Williams. This practical training plus the twenty-four hours of journalism credit and fulfillment of liberal arts work then required for a degree led to his receiving his B.S. in journalism in 1909.

In 1910, Mr. Arnold and his wife — they were married while he was still a student — left Co-

lumbia. After a short stint with a Cape Girardeau newspaper he became a copyreader on the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. "Then for 18 days," Mr. Arnold says, "I was editor of the Rolla *Times*." After that he worked on the St. Louis *Republic* and then he switched to the now defunct St. Louis *Star*.

His journalism experience came to the attention of institutions that were developing journalism departments. In 1914 he joined the faculty of the University of Pittsburgh where he taught journalism and English courses. He received his Master of Arts degree from the University in 1925.

Mr. Arnold retired from teaching in 1949 and was awarded the medal of the University of Pittsburgh for thirty-five years of outstanding work. Since his retirement, he and his wife have lived in Columbia, only a few blocks from his alma mater.— *Betty Higgins*.

Asian Students

IT IS WELL KNOWN that all light, all warmth, all goodness originates in the South. The famous Yin Yang symbol of China points this out unmistakably. If a man wishes to make himself easily accessible to good fortune in his life, he will build his house so that it faces South.

But facing West on the campus of the University of Missouri stand two ancient Chinese lions of carved stone. It is because of this misdirection, say some of the Asian students in the School of Journalism, that they must study so hard. How much easier their academic life would be if only the Suan-Sze-Tze were facing the beneficent South!

However, the nineteen Asian students currently enrolled in Journalism School are not depending on luck to see them through their courses. Eighteen of them already held degrees when they enrolled.

They are here not only to go back to their own countries as well-trained journalists, but to bridge the gap between disparate cultures.

Reviewing the influence of these former students, both on the press of their own countries and on the Missouri campus while they are in School, Dean English said:

"The School of Journalism is proud of its long record of service to students of many different countries. Our foreign students contribute much to the cultural life of the University community in general. They also serve to remind us that the principles and goals of good journalism are not limited by national boundaries. The records reveal that many of our former students from other lands learned their lessons well, for they occupy positions of trust and prominence throughout the world."— *Philip Lincoln*.

First Woman Graduate

"MISSOURI'S SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM is 50 years old this year," said Mary Paxton Keeley as she recalled those early years, "and so is H & P!"

Mrs. Keeley, a member of the graduating class of 1910, took history and principles of journalism when it was taught by the late Dean Walter Williams. "And I didn't like it one bit," she says.

But history and principles of journalism wasn't the only obstacle encountered by Mrs. Keeley and the rest of the journalism students of 1908-1910. "We had to face the fact that a school of journalism wasn't as well-accepted as it is today. Newspaper editors were understandably shy of the idea and you hesitated to tell anyone you had graduated from a school of journalism."

Not only were there drawbacks to attending a school of journalism, Mrs. Keeley pointed out, but there were big drawbacks to being a woman journalist. "About the only papers who hired women were the 'yellow' papers, but I came from a pioneering family, so I enrolled anyway."

Shortly after the Journalism School was organized, the national office of Theta Sigma Phi wrote Mrs. Keeley and requested her help in founding a chapter at the University of Missouri. They asked her to organize a group of seven upperclass women which would form the first chapter on

the campus. "They were very upset when I wrote back and said there weren't even seven women in the School of Journalism, much less seven upperclass women," said Mrs. Keeley.

During her days on the campus, Mrs. Keeley was women's editor of the *Independent*, the student newspaper.

Mrs. Keeley left Missouri's School of Journalism with the other members of the Class of 1910. Since her graduation she has published three prize-winning one-act plays, three children's books and many magazine articles.

Missouri Workshop Theater and Christian College have produced three of her plays.

She was the first woman reporter in Kansas City and worked on the *Kansas City Post*. Her salary for the first year was eight dollars per week.

Mrs. Keeley did graduate work at the University of Chicago and Northwestern University before receiving her Master of Arts degree at the University of Missouri in 1928. She joined the staff of Christian College in 1929 as a journalism instructor and retired in 1952.

Mrs. Keeley still contributes to the *Kansas City Star* and does some fiction writing and gardening in her spare time. She lives at 1111 Porter Street, Columbia, Missouri.—*Katie Kelly*.

Maurice Votaw

IN 1922 A GRADUATE of the University of Missouri established the first department of journalism in Asia. He was Maurice A. Votaw, the first candidate to receive a master's degree from the School of Journalism.

Mr. Votaw, who returned to the United States in 1950 after almost 30 years in China, is now a professor at the School of Journalism.

From 1922 to 1939 he was instructor and professor of journalism, registrar and dean of the College of Arts at St. John's University, Shanghai.

In 1939 until 1946 he was adviser to the Ministry of Information of the Republic of China, Chungking, and Nanking, 1946-48.

He wrote as a correspondent for the *Toronto Star Weekly*, 1943-45, the *Baltimore Sun*, 1943-44, and Reuters, 1944-46.

Today he is a link for Chinese students in the School of Journalism. His fund of information about the Orient is not only factual but gives him an understanding which is invaluable aid to students away from their own country.

Fifty Years of Gifts

BEFITTING ITS HONOR as the world's first School of Journalism and its contribution of high ideals and outstanding graduates to the field of journalism, the University of Missouri School of Journalism has received worldwide recognition.

From its doors have passed men and women of all nationalities and creeds who have returned to their countries with a warm spot in their hearts for their alma mater. As a token of appreciation of its outstanding contributions to the field of journalism, many countries have presented gifts to the School.

One of these gifts is a stone that stands at the west entrance to Walter Williams Hall. The stone, presented by the British Empire Press Union, is from St. Paul's Cathedral in London. The stone was quarried in England about 1724 and formed a portion of one of the statues of the south pediment of the Cathedral.

The meridian plate on top was prepared by the United States Coast Geodetic Survey. It shows the distances from the School of Journalism to the principal cities of the world with a line pointing in the direction of each of these cities. The stone that serves as a base is a gift of the Ozark Quarries Company of Carthage, Missouri.

The St. Paul stone was presented formally by Sir Esme Howard, British ambassador to the United States, on Nov. 10, 1925. It was accepted on behalf of the University by President Stratton D. Brooks, and on behalf of journalists of America by George B. Dealy who was the former president and general manager of the Dallas (Tex.) News.

24

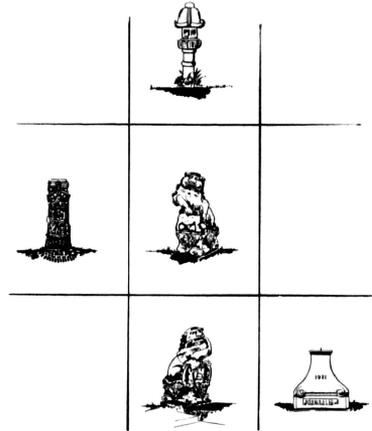
The stone bears this inscription:

This stone, quarried in 1724, is from St. Paul's Cathedral, London, which looks down upon the birthplace of English literature, the English newspaper press, and the English publishing business. It was presented to the School of Journalism by the British Empire Press Union through its president, Viscount Burnham, and was mounted here upon a base of Missouri stone by Missouri journalists. The meridian plate is a gift from the class of 1925 of the School of Journalism Dedicated November 10, 1925, by Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador to the United States.

Another gift from England stands at the southwest corner of Walter Williams Hall. It is a stone monument given to the School in 1937 by Reuters News Service. It carries this inscription on its base:

*To the School of Journalism
University of Missouri
this stone from the House of Parliament
birthplace of our common heritage
— the freedom of the press —
is presented by Reuters
1937*

JAPAN PRESENTED the School in 1926 with a Japanese stone lantern which stands between Ninth Street and the Journalism Arch.



At the west entrance to Jay H. Neff Hall are two stone lions, a gift to the School of Journalism from the Chinese National Government in 1931 dedicated as a part of the Journalism Week celebration. They were accepted by University President Walter Williams. The dedication was by Dr. Chao Chu-Wu.

Presenting the lions, Dr. Wu gave some of their history: "These lions were born 531 years ago at the time the Chinese Emperor moved the capitol from Peking to Nanking. A magnificent temple was built and dedicated to his father, who founded the dynasty and made Nanking the capital. These lions were the guardians of the gate of this temple. Less than a century later, these lions learned of the discovery, by a man called Columbus, of a new world, and they little imagined what fate was going to be in store for them in this new world.

"When they were about 220 years old they witnessed the Manchu Dynasty come to the throne of China. When they were 440 years old they saw a revolution against the Manchu rule with Nanking as the revolutionary capitol, and when the revolution was put down by force, that temple which they guarded was completely destroyed. Whereupon they were transferred to a gate of a governmental department. When the lions were 490 years old they saw another revolution, this time a successful one, which not only overthrew the Manchu dynasty, but abolished the monarchy of China. Under the Republican regime they were placed at the doors of an educational institution in Nanking.

"It would be natural for these lions to feel some pangs of regret at leaving the mother soil, but they no doubt find consolation in the fact that they are the first of their tribe to make such a journey across the seas, and in the thought that their new masters will undoubtedly give them kind treatment."

The inscription reads:

These stone lions, carved 531 years ago, during the Ming Dynasty, in Chufu, China, birthplace of Confucius, are the gift of the Chinese National Government to the school of journalism of the University of Missouri. They were obtained by Dr. H. R. Kung, minister of industry for China, seventy-fifth descendant of Confucius. Dedicated May 8, 1931, by Dr. Chao Chu-wu, minister from the Republic of China to the United States.

At the west corner of Jay H. Neff Hall stands a stone sundial which was presented to the School by the Class of 1921.

Two stone benches presented by the Class of 1923 stand on either side of the walk leading into Jay H. Neff Hall.

The numerous gifts stand as enduring tributes to the School of Journalism which has opened its doors to all countries of the world and produced journalists who have made lasting contributions to the ideals of a free world and a free press.— Warren Kininmonth.



Journalism Week

CONTACT WITH THE WORKING PRESS is more than a theory at the School of Journalism. Once a year names become faces — and the students meet professionals in the communications field.

In a week-long program known as Journalism Week the foremost leaders in journalism assemble in Columbia. Journalism Week was first held in 1910 and was called Editors Week.

In bringing together these successful men and women, Journalism Week complements the second of the School's two-fold plan of education — a knowledge of journalistic techniques and skill in actual practice. Addresses by these guests from the state, nation and foreign countries highlight the program.

Journalism Week has its memorable moments — and its hectic ones. Guests, faculty, and students dash from breakfast to meetings to lunches to panel discussions to dinners to speeches. Each day a full schedule of events keeps everyone busy.

A colorful banquet climaxes the intense week. Many extra guests pour into Columbia just for this occasion.

Through the years, decorations, favors and menus have exhibited the handicraft, foods, resources and customs of countries throughout the world.

And demonstrations of new mechanical methods of gathering, printing and distributing news and pictures have recorded the development of those vital phases of communication.

In 1914, Col. W. R. Nelson, publisher of the Kansas City *Star*, sat at his desk in Kansas City and spoke to guests at the banquet by long-distance telephone. Eight years later the audience heard most of the evening's radio programming from Kansas City, St. Louis, and Detroit through the ROTC station in Columbia.

An exciting demonstration came in 1928 when Ralph H. Turner, a Missouri journalism graduate and assistant general manager of United Press, sent over UP wires from the banquet hall a message which circled the world in eight minutes, setting a new record for cable transmission.

Elaborate dinners with special themes began in 1915 with the Made-in-Missouri banquet, when decorations, foods and favors represented the industries, resources and scenic beauty of the state.

Made-in-America was the 1916 theme.

Two of the most colorful banquets were the Made-in-Japan, 1917; and Made-in-the-Philippines, 1920. The banquet hall in 1917 was lighted by Japanese lanterns, and student waiters and waitresses wore Japanese costumes. Equally elaborate were the fans, hand-woven and carved favors and decorations at the Philippines banquet.

Other themes were Made-in-Wartime, 1918; Made-in-St. Louis, 1919; Nationally Advertised, 1921; Made-in-Manchuria, 1923; and Railways, 1928.

At the Railways banquet, a replica of a railway dining car formed the speakers' platform and diners were called to attention by a train bell.

A demonstration of printing progress highlighted the 1930 dinner. Two papers were printed in the banquet hall — one a replica of Missouri's first newspaper, the Missouri *Gazette*, which was printed on a Ramage press; the other, "The Banquet Special," with full U.P. service and coverage of the banquet.

The 1930 theme was Made-in-a-Printing Office.

The banquet theme in 1937 was Photography and guests found draped over backs of their chairs copies of the Des Moines *Register-Tribune*. A huge picture of the exploding dirigible Hindenburg filled two-thirds of the page.

In 1957 the theme was the Hawaiian Islands, with colorful island flowers dominating the scene.

Attendance at Journalism Banquets reached the 700 mark just after World War II and has been limited to that figure since.

For the past several years, guests have received some 200 favors in the traditional "grab bags."

Beginning in 1952, the banquet has been climaxed by the distribution to all guests of a special edition of the *Missourian*. The front page features a large picture of the banquet scene, made only an hour or so earlier. Other pages of the paper display pictures and stories of the week's events.

DURING JOURNALISM WEEK the School performs another service — that of recognizing publications and individuals from the various fields of communications with a medal for distinguished service in journalism. These awards have been made since 1930, and recipients have been selected from United States and foreign newspapers, magazines, Missouri editors, and alumni of the School of Journalism. Individual awards have been made to leaders in the many fields of communications. Medalists are selected, as a general rule, for performance over a long period of time rather than for a specific service.

Each year a special committee of the faculty submits a list of journalists, newspapers and magazines to a confidential advisory council made up of leaders in various departments of journalism. In many cases, committees are set up to consider special problems that may arise in selecting the medalists for that year.

On the advice of the council the nominees presented by the committee are voted on by the faculty. The elections are certified by the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri.

The names of past speakers sound like — and virtually are — a "who's who in journalism:"

Charles H. Grasty, *Baltimore Sun*, 1911; Oswald Garrison Villard, *New York Evening Post*, 1911; William Rockhill Nelson, *Kansas City Star*, 1914; E. W. Howe, Atchison (Kan.) *Globe*, 1916; Arthur Brisbane, *New York Evening Journal*, 1916; H. V. Kaltenborn, radio commentator,

1920; D. R. Fitzpatrick, *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, 1920; Hugh Baillie, president and general manager, United Press Associations, 1931; Dr. George Gallup, director, American Institute of Public Opinion, 1932, 1951; Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, 1933; Damon Runyon, International News Service, 1938; Marquis W. Childs, Washington columnist, 1941, 1951; Hal Boyle, Associated Press, 1947; Milton Caniff, cartoonist, King Features, 1949; John S. Knight, Knight Newspapers, 1949; Arthur Hays Sulzberger, *New York Times*, 1950; John Cowles, *Minneapolis Star and Tribune*, 1951; Alfred Eisenstaedt, Photographer, *Life*, 1951; William R. Hearst, Hearst Newspapers, 1955; Hollington K. Tong, Nationalist China Ambassador to the United States, 1957; Elon Borton, president and general manager, Advertising Federation of America, 1957; and Frank Stanton, president, Columbia Broadcasting System in 1958.

Many more of equal achievement have been awarded the Missouri Honor Award.

MANY ORGANIZATIONS "sit in" with the students during this week which is devoted to open discussions in all phases of journalism. Organizations represented are: Missouri Writers' Guild, the Missouri Press Association, the Missouri Associated Dailies, the Association of Past Presidents of the Missouri Press Association, the Missouri Advertising Managers' Association, Missouri Circulation Managers' Association, the School of Journalism Alumni Association, the Missouri College Newspaper Association, the Missouri Broadcasters Association, and the Kansas City Industrial Editors and the Industrial Press Association of Greater St. Louis, and the Missouri Women's Press Association.

In making awards, the pioneer School of Journalism recognizes distinguished service beyond the call of duty in others as well as giving the service itself. The Missouri School of Journalism, its past administrators, its present dean, Earl English, the faculty, the staff and students believe in the service of doing. Through these awards, the School fulfills its criterion of service to the profession by recognizing outstanding achievement.—*Judith Starnes Ridings*.

Some Services of the School

AS ITS MEASURE OF SERVICE, the School of Journalism accepts the standard set by its first dean, Walter Williams.

"The public journal is a public trust and all connected with it are, to the full measure of their ability, trustees for the public. Acceptance of a lesser service than the public service is betrayal of this trust."

The School has accepted two functions: to train students to go into the many fields of communications with practical as well as theoretical knowledge; and to offer members of the profession new findings through research.

Speakers from the faculty are sent to many conferences in all parts of the country.

Among conferences held on campus are: a business management conference; high school journalism workshop, a week-long conference in the summer held for high school staffs and their advisers; conferences for cooperative editorial associations.

Most recent has been a press briefing on atomic energy, the first held in the world, in an effort to bring understanding to communications agents, so they may in turn inform their readers of the peacetime use of atomic energy. Then there was in 1958 the Freedom of Information seminar, and after that a two-day Freedom of Information Conference which will become an annual event sponsored by the School.

Recognizing its leadership in journalism education, the U.S. Department of State has sponsored several refresher courses, from time to time, at Missouri's School of Journalism for foreign editors, broadcasters and other public communications personnel from all over the world.

IN 1948 THE FIRST PHOTO-WORKSHOP was held under the leadership of Clifton C. Edom. Each year since that time, a picture story in depth has been done on a town in Missouri: Columbia, Forsyth, Hermann, Jefferson City, Mexico, Boonville, Rolla, Lexington, Hannibal, and Sikeston.

Also in 1948 an annual Newspaper Managers Clinic was begun. At these clinics, men, nationally known, address the newspaper men and women of the state and the students on problems specific to their field. Panel discussions are presented by the newspaper men themselves, so they may learn from each other how problems are solved.

In more recent years, a Church News Clinic has been added.

Speakers from the School of Journalism address the members of the Dental Writers Clinic, the Medical Writers Clinic and other organizations which desire professional assistance.

The services of the Missouri Interscholastic Press Association (high school staffs and advisers) and the Missouri College Newspaper Association came into existence in 1941.

By providing office space, faculty or staff advisers, active participation in annual meetings, joint service in sponsoring of workshops, the School of Journalism builds background and interest in the field of journalism.

In 1948 a program was originated in cooperation with the Adult Extension Service to offer professional training for country correspondents. Recognizing the need for area representation in the news, the program stresses the desirability of giving well rounded news of all areas.—*Maude Freeland.*

Student Organizations

JOURNALISM STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION. The University of Missouri Journalism Students' Association, Inc., was granted a state charter on May 13, 1922. All students regularly enrolled in the School of Journalism automatically become members of the Association, with administrative officers elected annually.

STUDENT PRODUCTION BOARD. Two representatives from each of the major sequences and the graduate student group in journalism are elected annually to serve on the Student Production Board. The Board meets weekly with the faculty staff of the *Missourian* to discuss *Missourian* production problems and to plan over-all policy.

KAPPA TAU ALPHA. Kappa Tau Alpha is an honorary national society for journalism students, both men and women. It was organized to recognize and encourage scholarship and high ideals among journalism students in American colleges and universities having accredited journalism schools and departments.

It was founded at the University of Missouri in 1910, soon after the School of Journalism opened. This chapter is now named the Frank Luther Mott Chapter. The national program began in 1925 when a Kappa Tau Alpha society was founded at the University of Illinois. Governing authority of the twenty-eight united societies is given to the national council of the organization, which includes faculty advisers and selected members from each chapter. The national central office is located at the University of Missouri.

The society initiated in 1945 an annual award for the best book in the field of journalistic research.—*Joan Plavnick.*

ALPHA DELTA SIGMA. Alpha Delta Sigma is the

men's national professional fraternity for students, alumni and professional men in the advertising field.

It was founded in the University of Missouri School of Journalism November 14, 1913, by John B. Powell and others.

The big project of the year for the Missouri student chapter is the securing of hundreds of items for favors for the Journalism Banquet which is the highlight of Journalism Week every year.

Alpha Delta Sigma members, on initiation, are affiliated with the Advertising Federation of America and the Advertising Association of the West. These organizations help bridge the gap from theory to experience.—*Ronald Day.*

GAMMA ALPHA CHI. Gamma Alpha Chi, national professional fraternity for women in advertising, was founded February 9, 1920, at the University of Missouri. Sixteen girls started the Alpha Chapter for the purpose of promoting broader interests and better standards of work in advertising as a profession for women.

Like Alpha Delta Sigma, Gamma Alpha Chi is affiliated with the Advertising Federation of America and the Advertising Association of the West.

GAX chapters now total 27, with new chapters being founded annually throughout the United States. The prestige and power of the fraternity continue to grow as its members continue their work for the fraternity, for advertising, and for each other.—*Peggy Nolde.*

KAPPA ALPHA MU. Kappa Alpha Mu was founded at the University of Missouri School of Journalism, April 20, 1945. The purpose of the organization is to promote better standards of photo-journalism.

To be eligible for membership in Kappa Alpha Mu a student must have higher than average grades in photojournalism and at least average grades in all other subjects. The professional fraternity became national with the installation of Beta Chapter at the University of Oklahoma in 1946. Since that time about 15 active chapters have been established in various universities.

The home office is located at 18 Walter Williams Hall, University of Missouri, where its official publication, *The National Photojournalist*, is edited and published.

Each year KAM jointly sponsors a nation-wide collegiate photo competition. Winners in this contest have been given a week expense-paid trip by *LIFE* Magazine, sets of Encyclopaedia Britannica, and plaques by KAM. About 600-700 pictures are entered in this contest each year. Judging is done at MU, by top personnel from *LIFE*, the National Press Photographers Association and Encyclopaedia Britannica.

SIGMA DELTA CHI. Members of Sigma Delta Chi work in an atmosphere where they learn to appreciate journalism as a true profession. Founded at DePauw University, April 17, 1909, the Missouri chapter was installed February 22, 1913.

Boasting a membership of some 35,000 top newsmen across the nation, Sigma Delta Chi is recognized as a powerful force in its fight for truth and high professional standards. In 1959, Sigma Delta Chi celebrates its 50th year as a leader in professional journalism.

All University of Missouri news majors in both radio-TV and newspaper sequences are eligible for consideration as members of Sigma Delta Chi. Membership does not end with graduation; a member may affiliate himself with one of the many professional chapters located in each state.

Sigma Delta Chi has adopted a national project of marking each year a historical journalism site. One of these markers is the bronze plaque in the arch connecting Walter Williams and Jay H. Neff Halls, recognizing the University of Missouri School of Journalism as the first in the world.

Activities of the local chapter are citation of the best written stories in the *Missourian* each month, citation of the top scholars and the outstanding male student annually, and the Miss Mizzou Calendar Contest.—*Don Norfleet.*

THETA SIGMA PHI. Theta Sigma Phi is the oldest of the professional journalism fraternities. This national professional journalism organization for women was founded April 8, 1909, at the University of Washington in Seattle—about three weeks before the founding of its brother fraternity, Sigma Delta Chi.

Its membership has grown from seven women to more than 10,000 in every part of the world. Theta Sigma Phi is honorary in the sense that scholastic standards must be met for initiation, and professional in that its activities continue actively after college.

Nationally, there are fifty-seven active student chapters and forty alumnae chapters.

The University of Missouri chapter, Gamma, was founded June 16, 1911.

Theta Sigma Phi will celebrate the 50th anniversary of its founding at the 1959 convention, to be held in Seattle. There, Theta Sigma Phi members from all over the world will converge to rededicate themselves to the fraternity's purposes of bringing college-trained women together in the profession of journalism, improving working conditions for women in this profession and inspiring its members to greater effort in this field.—*Joan Plavnick.*

The Alumni

THE MISSOURI SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM, in its fifty years, has been distinguished by the outstanding quality and performance of its alumni in all parts of the world. The School makes continuous effort to keep in touch with its graduates and former students, publishing their activities and achievements in the *Journalism Alumni News*, edited quarterly by Mrs. Walter Williams, keeping an up-to-date mailing list and from time to time issuing a Journalism Alumni Directory.

Vernon C. Myers, B.J. 1932, publisher of *LOOK* magazine, spoke of the continuing bond

between the School and its graduates, in his acceptance of the School's medal for distinguished service in 1957: "I know that you never really graduate from this school — it is and will be with you as long as you live."

The University of Missouri School of Journalism Alumni Association was formally organized May 25, 1923, during Journalism Week, in the 15th year of the School of Journalism. Alumni since that time have met almost every year during Journalism Week, and elected officers.— *Bess George*.

Journalism Alumni Presidents

- | | | | |
|------|---|------------------|---|
| 1923 | J. Harrison Brown
2908 Linden Ave., Long Beach, Calif. | 1941 | 1204 W. College, Carbondale, Ill.
Paul Jones
300 Washington, Kennett, Mo. |
| 1924 | Russell M. Bandy
60 Tomac Ave., Old Greenwich, Conn. | 1942 | Al Zander
4016 Nicholson St., Hyattsville, Md. |
| 1925 | Rex B. Magee
333 Glebe Rd., Arlington 4, Va. | 1943 | No election |
| 1926 | John C. Stapel
515 Hwy. 40 East, Columbia, Mo. | 1944 | William J. Menteer
RFD 4, Columbia, Mo. |
| 1927 | Ralph H. (Scoop) Turner
2508 Albert Way, Arcadia, Calif. | 1945, 1946, 1947 | Journalism Alumni Association inactive |
| 1928 | Frank W. Rucker
206 Edgewood, Columbia, Mo. | 1948 | William J. Menteer
and |
| 1929 | Harry E. Taylor
Traer, Ia. | 1949 | William J. Menteer
RFD 4, Columbia, Mo. |
| 1930 | Charles Kane—deceased | 1950 | Charles Arnold
614 West Broadway, Columbia, Mo. |
| 1931 | Reinhardt Egger—deceased | 1951 | Henry H. Kinyon
209 Edgewood, Columbia, Mo. |
| 1932 | Gus M. Oehm
Box 505, Port Orange, Fla. | 1952 | Frank W. Rucker
206 Edgewood, Columbia, Mo. |
| 1933 | Harry Rasmussen
907 Lansing Ave., Austin, Minn. | 1953 | Sara Lockwood Williams
408 S. Edgewood Ave., Columbia, Mo. |
| 1934 | Stanley Andrews
3515 Marigold St., Lansing, Mich. | 1954 | David Warren
Deceased |
| 1935 | Charles C. Clayton
805 Taylor Dr., Carbondale, Ill. | 1955 | Chester Krause
Mansfield <i>Mirror</i> , Mansfield, Mo. |
| 1936 | (information missing) | 1956 | Thomas Richter
9743 Millburn Dr., St. Louis 21, Mo. |
| 1937 | Frederick May
1596B Stillwell Rd., San Francisco, Calif. | 1957 | John W. Colt
409 Englewood Rd., Kansas City 16, Mo. |
| 1938 | Ed Staples
Box 56, Jefferson City, Mo. | 1958 | Frank H. King
4009 Gillon Ave., Dallas 5, Tex. |
| 1939 | William Jack Young
2911 Avalon Ct., Berkeley, Calif. | | |
| 1940 | Howard R. Long | | |



The 50th Anniversary

THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY. Planning for the fiftieth anniversary observance was started in 1956 by the faculty of the School of Journalism.

The fund for the anniversary program received its start from a distinguished alumnus of the class of 1918 who died January 23, 1958, in Panhandle, Texas.

David M. Warren, Sr., newspaper publisher, banker, and outstanding citizen, gave generously of his time and means to build a greater school of journalism.

Following his death, his family authorized the announcement of gifts totaling \$20,000.00 which David Warren had given for the fund with explicit directions that they not be publicized at the time.

An Anniversary Planning Group of forty representative alumni met in St. Louis in April, 1957. Out of this group Morris E. Jacobs (1915-1917), chairman of the board of Bozell and Jacobs, Inc., Omaha, Advertising and Public Relations, consented to act as general chairman of the national executive committee.

Vice-chairmen later selected were Lee Hills, executive editor, Detroit *Free Press*; Frank King, general executive, the Associated Press, Dallas, Texas; William Mapel, recently retired president of the Publishers' Association of New York City; and Inez Robb, columnist, United Feature Syndicate. Other members of the executive committee were John W. Colt, managing editor, *Kansas City Star*; John A. Conde, manager, Public Relations Services, American Motors Corporation, Detroit; Jack Hackethorn, public relations director, Missouri Farmers Association, Columbia, Missouri; Walter W. Reed, National Automatic Merchandise Association, Chicago; and Ward A. Neff, Chicago.

Committee chairmen:

Finance: F. M. Flynn, publisher, New York *Daily News*.

Public Relations: Nathan E. Jacobs, president, Bozell and Jacobs, Chicago.

Program and Special Events: Joyce A. Swan, executive vice-president, *Minneapolis Star and Tribune*.

Missouri State Activities: Frank L. Martin, Jr., publisher, West Plains (Mo.) *Daily Quill*; co-chairman, James C. Kirkpatrick, publisher, the Windsor (Mo.) *Review*.

Alumni Activities: John W. Colt, managing editor, *Kansas City Star*.

Press Congress of the World: Charles Nutter, managing director, International House, New Orleans.

Advertising Program: Irwin A. Vladimir, chairman of the board, Gotham-Vladimir Advertising, New York; and John Crichton, editor, *Advertising Age*, Chicago.

Sam A. Montague, BJ '36, was executive director, coordinating and directing the program with headquarters in the School.

A 293-PAGE ALUMNI DIRECTORY was published as part of the observance of the 50th Anniversary. In addition to the 4,598 persons listed with addresses and other information, the volume carried a complete class roster of the 6,485 degree graduates of the School of Journalism. Of that number, 6,104 were Bachelor's degrees, 359 were Master of Arts degrees, and 22 were Doctor of Philosophy degrees.

A tabulation of the employment of alumni, as listed in the directory, shows the news field—newspapers and news services—provides the major source of employment. A total of 877 either own their own newspapers or hold positions on them, while another 76 are employed by the news services. Further, 202 alumni are in a field closely allied to newspapers in news dissemination: radio and television. Another 502 alumni are connected with publications other than newspapers. In the press services, 35 are with United Press International, 33 with the Associated Press, two with NEA, and 6 with other services.

Alumni are living in all states but New Hampshire and in 25 foreign countries. Missouri leads with 1,166. California is next with 386. Positions in Washington, D.C. are held by 130 alumni.

Seventy-three are in 25 foreign countries.

THE VISITING INSTRUCTOR PROGRAM was an out-

standing feature of the 50th Anniversary year. As envisioned by Marshall Loeb, BJ '50, of *Time* magazine at the April, 1957, meeting of the Anniversary Planning Group, the series brought to the campus for three days weekly throughout the school year top professional leaders in the various fields of communications to lecture to classes, and meet informally with students and faculty at round-table conferences, a coffee hour, a faculty luncheon, and a student dinner.

Some of the speakers were distinguished alumni, others had never visited the school before. It was a challenging experience to the faculty and students to have the interest, encouragement, and direction of these visiting instructor professionals. The VIP Lecture Series is to be published in books.

The scheduled lecturers and their subject areas were:

Lee Hills, executive editor, Detroit *Free Press*, The Daily Newspaper; Otto Fuerbringer, assistant managing editor, *Time*, Weekly News Magazine; Norma Lee Browning, special feature writer, Chicago *Tribune*, Feature Writing; John Wilhelm, manager, McGraw-Hill *World News*, Business News; Edward L. Bernays, public relations counsel, Public Relations; John H. Johnson, president, Johnson Publishing Co., General Magazines; Elmer Lower, director of operations, CBS News, Radio and TV News; Frank King, general executive, S.W., Associated Press, News Agencies; Joseph Costa, chief photographer, King Features, Photojournalism; Walter E. Botthof, chairman of the board, Standard Rate and Data Service, Business Press; John Colt, managing editor, Kansas City *Star*, General Reporting; and Michael Drury, freelance writer, Magazine Articles.

Speakers on the "Women in Journalism" Conference: Margot Sherman, vice-president, McCann-Erickson Inc., Advertising; Caroline Hood, director of public relations, Rockefeller Center, Public Relations; Sylvia Porter, columnist, Hall Syndicate, Financial Writing; Clarissa Start, columnist, St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, Column Writing; Helen Delich, maritime reporter, Baltimore *Sun*, Reporting; Inez Robb, columnist, United Features, Syndicated Writing; Dorothy Roe, women's editor, Associated Press, Women's

Page; Eleanor Lambert, public relations and fashion executive, Fashion Promotion; Mabel Temby, President, National Federation of Press Women; Laura Lou Brookman, contributing editor, *Ladies Home Journal*; Mary Haworth, human relations columnist, King Features; Eleanor Roosevelt, humanitarian and writer, speaking on "Women Journalists I Have Known."

These leaders in the advertising field spoke on the Distinguished Advertising Lecture series: William Honneus, advertising director, Time International, Inc.; Frederic R. Gamble, president, A.A.A.A.; A. C. Nielsen, Jr., president, A. C. Nielsen Company; W. E. Matthews, vice-president, Young and Rubicam; Fred D. Thompson, advertising director, *The Reader's Digest*; Vernon C. Myers, publisher, *Look*; Ben R. Donaldson, advertising consultant, Ford Motor Company; Robert E. Kenyon, president, Magazine Publishers Association; Ted Lord, Daniel Starch and Staff; Braxton Pollard, manager, international advertising, Monsanto Chemical Company; James C. DeLong, manager, Advertising and Public Relations, T W A; Arthur Kron, president, Gotham-Vladimir Advertising; Walter C. Kurz, advertising manager, *The Chicago Tribune*; Brown Bolte, president, Sullivan, Stauffer, Colwell & Bayles; Walter Weir, executive vice-president, Donahue and Coe; and Rod Erickson, vice-president, Warner Brothers.

Speakers for the Distinguished Advertising Lecture series from the D'Arcy Advertising Agency (Harry W. Chesley, Jr., president) under the direction of Marvin McQueen, vice-president and BJ '36, were H. Robert Thies, BJ '39; Allan Clark; Gene Kowall; Walter Armbruster; Robert Ertell; Robert Chase; Edward Miller; Robert Mudd; Dorothy Mattingly; Bonnie Dewes; William R. Holmes; Harry K. Renfro; Robert Flood (with Ernest T. Rogers, of Outdoor Advertising, Inc.); John C. Macheca (with Ray Krings, advertising manager, Anheuser-Busch); Robert Hillman; Lawrence Bartram, BJ '52; George Stemmler, BJ '52; Robert Steres, AM '57; Jack Prince, BJ '52; Jimmy Conzelman; William T. Raidt, BJ '40 (with A. P. Bondurant, advertising manager, Glenmore Distilleries, Inc.).

Concluding the VIP Series: Houston War-

ing, editor, Littleton (Colo.) *Independent*, Weekly Newspaper; Sidney L. James, managing editor, *Sports Illustrated*; Irving Ramsdell, chief editorial writer, Los Angeles *Times*, Editorial Writing; Elmer M. Applegit, former co-ordinator of publications, Socony Mobil Oil Co., Industrial Journalism; Irving H. Jenks, Aluminium Laboratories, Ltd., Kingston, Ont., Technical Writing; Jack Leonard, science editor, *Time*, Science Writing; Lillian Block, Religious News Service; and Dr. William Stephenson, distinguished professor of advertising, School of Journalism, Communications Research.

THE ANNIVERSARY PROGRAM was intended not only to mark fifty years of the world's first School of Journalism, but to bring into focus international problems and achievements of communications media.

The program was international in scope and the year's schedule brought to the School of Journalism leading publishers, editors and broadcasters from this country and abroad.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower and Vice-President Richard M. Nixon were honorary presi-

dent and vice-president respectively of the Press Congress of the World held in Columbia March 2-4, 1959.

This was the fourth Press Congress of the World. The earlier three, in which Dean Walter Williams was active, met in San Francisco, California, in 1915; in Honolulu, Hawaii, in 1921; and in 1926 at Geneva and Lausanne.

The culminating event of the year-long program was the fiftieth annual Journalism Week. During this week the Freedom of Information Center, a national Journalism Hall of Honor, and an Eternal Light of Truth were dedicated.

The support and enthusiasm of alumni, the drive and hard work of the executive director and the leadership of Dean English combined to make the anniversary program a significant milestone to the School and to the profession.

From the newest student to the first alumnus, the fiftieth anniversary provided an opportunity for service, participation and pride in the school, and a greater awareness of the power of communications in maintaining a free society.

—*Andrea Herman.*

Calendar of Events, the 50th Anniversary

August 25-29, Columbia

Assoc. for Ed. in Journ. Convention

September 17, 1958, New York City

Celebrity Luncheon, New York Advertising Club, Harry S. Truman, speaker

September 22, 1958, Columbia

Founders Day: Commemorative Stamp Ceremony

October 1, 1958, Columbia

National Newspaper Week Inauguration Rededication of *Journalist's Creed*. Fred A. Seaton, Secretary of the Interior, speaker

November 20, 1958, San Diego, Calif.

SDX National Convention Luncheon

November 21, 1958, Columbia

Public Relations Conference, Public Relations Society of America, St. Louis chapter, sponsor

November 28-29, 1958, Columbia

Ag. College Magazine Association Meeting

December 11-12, 1958, Columbia

Freedom of Information Conference

January 26, 1959, Washington, D.C.

National Press Club Observance; Presentation of Bronze Plaque of *Journalist's Creed*

February 25, 1959, Washington, D.C.

Voice of Democracy Contest Finals

March 2-4, 1959, Columbia

Press Congress of the World

March 18, 1959, St. Louis

Conference on the Social Forces of Advertising

March 26-28, 1959, Columbia

Kappa Alpha Mu National Convention

April 1-30, 1959, Columbia

Statewide Appreciation Month

April 27, 1959, Columbia

Photo Awards (Best Fifty News Pictures of the Past Fifty Years.)

May 3-9, 1959, Columbia

Journalism Week: Dedication of the Eternal Light of Truth, the Freedom of Information Center, and Hall of Honor

Press Congress of the World

The Press Congress of the World convened at the University of Missouri in Columbia, March 2-4, going on to Chicago for a three-day trip, and then to other points in the United States under sponsorship of the United States Department of State.

Foreign Delegates

A. S. Cowan

Executive officer
Australian Fed. of Broadcasting Stations
Sydney, Australia

Heinrich Schramm-Schiessl

Editor-in-chief
Neue Tageszeitung, Vienna, Austria

Julio Menadier Carrasco

Director general
Asociacion Interamericana de Radiodifusion
Santiago, Chile

Alfredo Silva Carvallo

Editor
La Union, Valparaiso, Chile

Julio C. Hernandez

Executive manager
El Colombiano, Medellin, Colombia

Vincent Naeser

Director
Berlingske Tidende, Copenhagen, Denmark

Carlos Mantilla

Director
El Comercio, Quito, Ecuador

Galal El Dine El Hammamsy

Editor-in-chief
Al Goumhouria, Cairo, Egypt

William Connor (Cassandra)

Columnist
Daily Mirror, London, England

Geoffrey Cox

Chief editor
Independent TV News, London, England

Donald Edwards

News editor
British Broadcasting Corp., London, England

Milton J. T. Shieh

Publisher
Shin Sheng Pao, Taipei, Formosa

U. S. Host Delegates

Duncan Ellison

KDUB
Lubbock, Tex.

Paul E. Neville

Managing editor
Buffalo (N.Y.) Evening News

Robert Swezey

Vice-president
WDSU Broadcasting Corporation
New Orleans, La.

John O'Rourke

Editor
Washington (D.C.) Daily News

The Houston (Tex.) Post

R. M. Hederman

Publisher
Jackson (Miss.) Clarion Ledger and News

Jenkins Lloyd Jones

Editor
Tulsa (Okla.) Tribune

Carl Stuart

Managing editor
Daily Oklahoman, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Alicia Patterson

Publisher
Newsday, Long Island, N.Y.

John Day

Director
CBS News, New York

Sam Sharkey

Editor of news
NBC, New York

Herbert Lundy

Editor
Portland Oregonian, Portland, Ore.

Charles Gombault
Editor
France-Soir, Paris, France

Axel Springer
Publisher
Die Welt, Hamburg, Germany

Eric Adjorlolo
Chief of news department
Radio Ghana, Accra, Ghana

Ramon Blanco
Manager
El Imparcial, Guatemala City, Guatemala

C. K. Bhattacharyya
Head of department of journalism
Calcutta University, Calcutta, India

J. C. Jain
General manager-publisher
Times of India, Bombay, India

Aryeh Dissentshik
Editor
Maariv, Tel Aviv, Israel

Chong-in Hong
Editor-in-chief
Chosun Ilbo, Seoul, Korea

Rushdi Malouf
Managing editor
Al Jaryda, Beirut, Lebanon

Alexander Stempels
Editor
Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant
The Netherlands

Rodolfo Abaunza
Director
El Centroamericano, Leon, Nicaragua

Einar Diesen
Editor-in-chief
Aftenposten, Oslo, Norway

Joaquin Rocas
General manager
Manila Times, Manila, Philippine Islands

Walo von Greyerz
Political editor
Der Bund, Bern, Switzerland

Charles Pierson
Executive editor
St. Louis (Mo.) Globe-Democrat

Milburn P. Akers
Executive editor
Chicago (Ill.) Sun-Times

Clayton Brace
Assistant to president
KLZ, Denver, Colo.

Roger Ferger
President-publisher
Cincinnati (O.) Enquirer

Charles Ranson
Editorial staff
Des Moines (Ia.) Register and Tribune

E. B. Garnett
Sunday editor
Kansas City (Mo.) Star

Ben Gilbert
City editor
Washington (D.C.) Post and Times Herald

Edward Sowers
Publisher
Rolla (Mo.) Daily News

Oscar Stauffer
President-publisher
Topeka (Kan.) State Journal
Cleveland (O.) Press

Max Crowley
Publisher, Crowley (La.) Daily Signal
(for NEA)

Joyce Swan
Executive vice-president
Minneapolis (Minn.) Star and Tribune

Howard B. Taylor
Editorial director
San Diego (Calif.) Union

Reginald Beauchamp
Special events director
Philadelphia (Pa.) Evening Bulletin

D. H. Ollemans
Johannesburg Star (Argus Newspapers)
Johannesburg, Union of South Africa

Raul Fontaina
President
Asociacion Interamericana de Radiodifusion
Montevideo, Uruguay

Wright Bryan
Editor
Cleveland (O.) Plain Dealer

George Armstrong
Vice-president
WHB, Kansas City, Mo.

Other Delegates

Foreign Delegates

Virgilio Albanese
Director
La Tribuna, Rosario, Argentina

Jose M. Capo
International editor
Dairio de la Marina, Havana, Cuba

Miguel Lanz Duret
Director general
El Universal, Mexico City, Mexico

Ole Hansen
Editorial staff
Politiken, Copenhagen, Denmark

Clemens Hutter
Political editor
Salzburger Nachrichten, Salzburg, Austria

Chikao Kano
Managing editor
Mainichi Shimbun, Negoya, Japan

Senator Abbas Massoudi
Director
Etella'at, Teheran, Iran

Fritz P. Molden
Publisher
Die Presse, Vienna, Austria

Dogan Nadi
Chief editor
Cumhuriyet, Istanbul, Turkey

Shinzo Takahashi
Executive director
Mainichi Broadcasting Co., Osaka, Japan

Dr. Mostasa Mesbah Zadeh
Director
Kayhan, Teheran, Iran

U.S. Delegates

Paul Block, Jr.
President-publisher
Toledo (O.) Blade

Hugh Boyd
Publisher
The Home News, New Brunswick, N.J.

David R. Bradley
Publisher
St. Joseph (Mo.) News-Press

Raymond P. Brandt
Chief, Washington (D.C.) Bureau
St. Louis (Mo.) Post-Dispatch

Erwin D. Canham
Editor
Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

Don Davis
President
KMBC, Kansas City, Mo.

Irving Dilliard
Editorial page editor
St. Louis (Mo.) Post-Dispatch

Robert Garst
Assistant managing editor
New York Times, New York

John Herbert
Editor
Quincy (Mass.) Patriot Ledger

Robert M. Jackson
Editor
Corpus Christi (Tex.) Caller-Times

Earl Johnson
General news manager
United Press International, New York



(Continued from page 39)

U.S. Delegates

Edward Lindsay

Editor

Decatur (Ill.) Herald-Review

F. Merrill Lindsay, Jr.

Executive vice-president

WSOY, Decatur, Ill.

Michael Padev

Foreign editor

Indianapolis (Ind.) Star and News

James S. Pope

Executive editor

Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal

Joseph Pulitzer, Jr.

Editor

St. Louis (Mo.) Post-Dispatch

Frank J. Starzel

General manager

Associated Press, New York

Basil L. Walters

Editor

Chicago (Ill.) Daily News