

JOURNALISM AT THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

1893 - 1958

BY

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Historical Sketch, School of Journalism

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Courses in what was to become Journalism were first offered at the Ohio State University during the school year 1893-94. Originally two such courses were given in the then Department of Rhetoric and English. The instructor was Joseph Villiers Denney, associate professor of rhetoric and secretary of the University faculty. Before coming to the University in 1891 he had had two years of newspaper experience in Aurora, Illinois.

In the next 65 years Journalism went through a succession of changes on the campus. In 1895-96 a two year "Course Preparatory to Law and Journalism" was set up. A year later this was expanded to three years. In time this was abandoned as a separate offering and the work was incorporated, on a limited basis but with higher standards, into the general program of the College of the Arts, Philosophy and Science.

From 1910 to 1914 the work was under Harry F. "Heck" Harrington, '05 (M. A., Columbia), who came from Ohio Wesleyan. He began as an instructor in English at \$1,100 but in 1911 was promoted to assistant professor at \$1,300. At the end of his stay in 1914 his pay had risen to \$1,500. The Lantern, still a weekly, was printed off the campus. As a "contributing editor," Harrington wrote for it a regular column called "The Friendly Path."

He left intending to become the head of a proposed Hanna School of Journalism at Western Reserve University. This project fell through and he went next to the University of Kansas, then to the University of Illinois, and spent the

last years of his life - 1921 to 1935 - as the well known dean of the Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern University, He died in 1935.

Although it remained a one-man operation for the time being, Journalism underwent marked changes on the campus in 1914-15. It became a separate department with more courses. It took over the Lantern as a departmental laboratory and a print shop was set up. The new head was Joseph S. Myers, '87, former managing editor of the Pittsburgh Post and the Pittsburgh Sun. For the first two years after his return to the campus, he served also as editor of the Ohio State University Monthly, the alumni magazine, and as alumni secretary the department grew slowly and Myers remained as head until 1934 when failing health compelled him to take retirement somewhat early.

From 1934 to 1938, James E. Pollard, who had been director of the University News Bureau, was the acting head. In the latter year he was made director. At his own request, he was relieved of the directorship as of January 1, 1958 but continued as professor until 1964. His successor was George J. Kienzle, '32, who had been in newspaper and public relations work in Columbus, Cleveland, Akron and New York. He died of cancer in March, 1965. After a troubled search for a successor, the choice fell upon Dr. William E. Hall, former head of the School of Journalism at the University of Nebraska. He became director as of July 1, 1966.

"Rapid Writing" Under Denney -

The first two courses offered in 1893-94 were Rhetoric 4 and 5. The former was "Advanced Composition - Practice, Readings and Discussions. Twice a week, through one year." Its description read: "A practical course in writing, intended for advanced students; including rapid writing, the editorial, the sketch, the short story, the essay, the topical speech, the debate, and the

criticism. Oral discussions and class criticism." The ends of Journalism were served in this tent-like course in the words "including rapid writing, the editorial, . . ."

Rhetoric 5 was labeled "Prose Writing - Lectures, Criticism and Practice. Twice a week through the year. The course is intended for those who expect to make journalism a profession. It is open to students who are doing work on the college or city papers . . ." This class met at 1:30 p.m. Mondays and Wednesdays in Hayes Hall. The next year there were two sections and the description was changed to read, "Section 1 is a special class in newspaper work open only to students regularly employed on the college or city papers." That of Rhetoric 4 was somewhat different also and part "b" covered "rapid writing and editorial work."

In the new "Course Preparatory to Law and to Journalism" listed in the 1895-96 catalogue, the work for two years was laid out. In the second year Rhetoric 4 and 5 were required, but the departmental name was changed to Rhetoric and English Language. Rhetoric 4, Advanced Composition, was as before, part "b" having to do with "rapid writing and editorial work." Rhetoric 5, Prose Writing, specified that "Section I is a special class in newspaper work and is required in the second year of the Course Preparatory to Journalism." Denney was still in charge of both courses. By 1896-97 the course numbers had been changed and Rhetoric 55, Rapid Writing, covered "Preparation of articles for the Press," with Rhetoric 56 simply a continuation.

That year there were other changes. One was the expansion of the "Course Preparatory to Law and to Journalism" to three years. Another was to make English Literature a separate department under Professor A. C. Barrows, with Elocution and Oratory also separate under Professor Robert I. Fulton, and with Rhetoric and English Language under Professor Denney.

In an explanatory note concerning the special programs such as those in pre-Journalism and pre-Medicine, the catalogue emphasized that they were offered "for the benefit of those who for any reason are not able to carry the regular work of the college." It stressed the fact also that "these Special Course are not to be compared in breadth, strength, or thoroughness with the full courses of the University."

The added program for the third year was somewhat optional, with courses to be chosen in economics, English literature, history, pedagogy, philosophy, political science and rhetoric. There were four of the last, of which only one pertained directly to the broad field of Journalism. This was Rhetoric 58, Book Reviews and Criticism. In the second year of the three-year program, Rhetoric 55 and 56 were shown as Newspaper Work, but in the departmental course offerings they were labeled Rapid Writing, and continuation.

By 1901-02 the standards of the College of Arts, Philosophy and Science were raised. One result was the abandonment of the preparatory course in Law and Journalism. As President W. O. Thompson noted in his annual report for that year, "some important changes" had been made in that college. These were in conformity with suggestions made by the National Education Association and the North Central Association of Colleges and Universities. Thereafter the college would grant only the B. A. degree. "No work formerly given is omitted," Dr. Thompson emphasized, "but the work is arranged in suitable groups in such a way as to secure a large amount of liberty to the student and have the desired continuity to the work." While the annual report showed the course in Rapid Writing as being given, along with advanced composition, the catalogue listed only Rhetoric 10, Advanced Composition, for students, among others, "who seek criticism of articles intended for publication in newspaper or magazine."

By 1901-02 the Department of Elocution and Oratory was no more. English Literature and Rhetoric and English Language continued, however, as separate departments. This division persisted for a time but they were finally merged by 1906-07 under Denney. In the meantime he continued active teaching but wore a number of academic hats as dean of the College, department head, professor, dean of the summer term, and chairman of the Entrance Board.

The Harrington Phase -

In 1910-11 a major change occurred when Harrington took over the work in Journalism. In the annual report for that year Denney reviewed the earlier work and explained the abandonment of the first courses in Journalism. The two-year "preparatory courses" in Law, Medicine and Journalism, he observed, "had lower entrance requirements than the four-year course." All were closed out in 1896 as administrative units, he added, "though the work contained in them continued and still continues to be offered under the elective system."

The Journalism preparatory program was done away with, he noted, when the College of Arts, Philosophy and Science "adopted the fifteen-unit requirement for admission. At that time it was urged that all courses having a lower standard should either be given up or should come to the fifteen-unit basis. The Faculty of Arts, Philosophy and Science, which has always led the way to higher standards for admission, willingly abolished its short courses with lower standards, and it is not likely ever again to provide for any course, short or long, with entrance requirements less than fifteen units."

The new Journalism courses, he emphasized, "require regular admission" to the College. "They occupy two hours of the student's time during the first year," he went on, "two during the second year, three during the third year, and two during the fourth year. They are not available in substitution for

any of the prescribed requirements for graduation; but are available in addition thereto as elective courses for those students who desire this training. That there is a demand for such courses is proved by the fact that thirty students enrolled in the year just past for the one journalistic course that was open to them."

He commented further on the four-year curriculum, including Journalism and collateral courses. He noted also that it met the requirements for the B. A. degree, "has been recommended to students interested," and had been printed and circulated in bulletin form. "Doubtless many students will be attracted to this course," he added.

But Denney saw that "to make the courses in journalism effective," some \$6,000 would be needed for a printing plant "to be used as a laboratory, and to be owned and operated by the University" like other laboratories. He felt that it would be necessary also to take over the Lantern "and to publish it as a city daily for the University community; supplying not merely college news but also all news of the world in which intelligent university people should be interested, with such editorial comment thereon as upperclassmen can give." Such a program might seem too ambitious to some, but he cited the Universities of Washington and Missouri as having already taken such steps or were about to do so.

Besides, he added, "Once the plant is started it would be self-supporting. It could even make "a fair return on the investment" by taking over the publication of the alumni magazine (then a quarterly) and other campus publications, as well as examination papers, circulars, departmental stationery, and special bulletins. He referred to it as "the University Press" and thought that in time the plant might "be utilized also in certain courses in manual arts

and design." He attached estimates prepared by Harrington and urged that "the appropriation called for be provided in the budget of 1912" if the project was approved by the president and the Board of Trustees.

But this was not to be just yet. Until 1914, when Myers succeeded Harrington as head of Journalism, the Lantern continued as a weekly and was printed commercially downtown. Harrington gave two courses during the 1912-13 school year: English 113, News Collecting and News Writing and Correspondence with an enrollment of 46 in the first semester, and 38 in 114, its continuation, in the second semester. English 115, Newspaper Practice, had four students the first semester, with six in 116, the trailer course, in the second.

In Harrington's last year on the campus, the Journalism program had been expanded to four courses, with enrollments as follows: English 113, News Collecting and News Writing, 80; English 114, Newspaper Correspondence, 56; English 115, Newspaper Practice, 18; 116, ditto, 16; English 117, Editorial Work, 6; English 118, Newspaper Practice, 9. Each of these carried two semester hours of credit except 115 and 116 which were three hours.

The Myers Years -

The Harrington resignation was accepted at the March 6, 1914 Trustees' meeting and the appointment of Myers followed at their April 3 session. But considering the change from an activity of the English Department to the creation of a separate one-man department, Dr. Thompson mentioned only one aspect of this in his annual report for 1914-15. This had to do with the Lantern. On this point he wrote:

Beginning with the current year the weekly newspaper known as the "Lantern" was succeeded by a daily newspaper under the same name and made an activity of the Department of Journalism. This will serve two purposes; first to give a responsible department supervision of the student publication and, second, to make such publication an opportunity for

a limited amount of practical service on the part of students of Journalism. So far, the experiment has proved satisfactory beyond expectation and it is believed that this new activity will lead to a genuine service to all the students.

Nor did he speak of the establishment of a print shop on the campus which was necessary for the publication of the Lantern. This was in line with the recommendation of Denney four years earlier. Instead of the estimated cost of \$6000, however, the 1914-15 physical plant (financial) report showed an outlay for Journalism of \$7794.87.

Myers began with six courses, actually three with continuations. They were Journalism 101 and 102, News Collecting and News Writing, with 21 and 25 students respectively; Journalism 105 and 106, Newspaper Practice, 15 and 16; and Journalism 109 and 110, Newspaper Problems, 10 and nine.

First editor of the new Lantern was Melvin Ryder, '15, with Ford G. Owens as business manager. Years later Ryder was head of the Army Times Publishing Co., Washington, D. C., while Owens for years was publisher, editor and general manager of the Van Wert, Ohio, Times-Bulletin. Ryder, in a letter written in 1960,* took credit for helping to get the School of Journalism started on the campus through a question he asked Governor James M. Cox, of Ohio, in an interview early in 1914. Cox was also a newspaper publisher. (Both Ryder and Owens were still living in 1968.)

Ryder said he asked Cox, "Wouldn't it be a good idea to have a school of journalism" and "Wouldn't it be a good thing for the newspapers throughout the state of Ohio?"^m He pointed out that Harrington had worked on the Cox newspaper in Springfield, Ohio. Cox's reply was, "I believe the entire state should be the campus of the university."

*To the writer. But the Alumni Monthly in February, 1920 credited Col. E. S. Wilson, Ohio State Journal editor, as having suggested the idea of a separate department to Dr. Thompson. So did Hooper.

To cite Ryder further, he said that upon returning to the campus, Carl E. Steeb, bursar and secretary of the Board of Trustees, called him in and asked whether Cox really wanted a school of journalism on the campus. To this Ryder said he replied, "Sure he did." Steeb then commented, according to Ryder, "in that case we'll put it in the budget." In his letter Ryder added, "it went through and that spring they hired Joe Myers from the Pittsburgh Sun . . . and that summer they picked up a press and a couple of linotypes."

The Ryder account, while important, differs from the official record. By the winter of 1914 it was becoming known on the campus that Harrington was resigning at the end of the school year to go to Western Reserve. By their formal action of April 3, The Trustees not only approved the Myers appointment, effective July 1, but agreed to Dr. Thompson's recommendation to create a Journalism department and to transfer "the necessary courses in Journalism from the Department of English to the Department of Journalism." They also appropriated \$2000 toward Myers' salary, plus \$25 for "current expense"!

Myers recommended through Dr. Thompson at the June 27, 1914 Board meeting that starting with the next college year the Lantern be made a daily newspaper under the direction of the new department, that its editorial staff "receive University credit as may be agreed upon," and that Ryder and Owens get \$300 each for their services "to be paid from Journalism Printing." This was approved.

In Commerce and Journalism -

Several major changes occurred in the Journalism program at the start of the 1916-17 school year. One was the creation of the College of Commerce and Journalism, with Dr. James E. Hagerty as dean. It consisted initially of three departments - Economics, Sociology and Journalism - and offered only junior and senior work. Courses for the first two years continued to be given mainly in

the College of Arts, Philosophy and Science. Commerce did not become a four-year college until the school year 1923-24

Personnel changes occurred also in the fall of 1916. Myers gave up his half-time work with the alumni association to devote full time to the Department. Carl H. Getz was added as assistant professor but stayed only a year. Paul C. Carty, print shop foreman, and Maurice H. Hallett, linotyper, with Albert P. Taylor, pressman, were carried on the roster as instructors although they did no teaching. (Taylor was still living in 1968.) Space in the east basement of University Hall was divided between the Lantern news room and the print shop. By then (fall, 1916) the departmental office had been moved from the second floor to the west basement of University Hall. In 1917-18, however, the entire Journalism operation was moved to the new Shops Building (later Industrial Engineering). It remained there until the Journalism Building was completed in 1924. The latter, including an enlarged print shop, according to the June 30, 1925 financial report, represented an outlay - plant equipment included - of \$95,131.

In his annual report for the year ending June 30, 1916, meanwhile, Dr. Thompson touched only briefly on the new College. "Another important departure," he commented, "was the organization of the College of Commerce and Journalism. This college is based on two years of collegiate work and is intended to bring proper emphasis upon the problems of business administration, journalism and the general group of problems arising out of modern business."

The Journalism courses in 1915-16 were substantially the same as before, but the enrollment was up considerably. Journalism 101, News Collecting and News Writing had 73 students, with 53 in 102, Newspaper Practice and Principles; 105, Newspaper Practice had 23 while the trailer section, 106, had 18. The two

sections of 109 and 110, Newspaper Problems, had 11 and nine students respectively.

Myers was rather informal in his classes but sometimes gave the impression of being a bit gruff. It took students a while to learn that he wasn't really so. They nicknamed him "Chief," partly because he was the head man, but also after a well known professional (Indian) baseball player of the time. He and Mrs. Myers sometimes held open house for students in their home on Thirteenth Avenue. When he would run out of "steam" (material) in class, he would say invariably, "Let's criticize the Lantern," or words to that effect. Woe betide the news (managing) editor or departmental editor of the day who couldn't justify his handling or judgment on a particular story.

With Myers giving full time to the Department and with Getz added, nine courses were offered in 1916-17, the beginning course being given twice. The old courses, News Collecting and News Writing, Newspaper Practice, and Newspaper Problems, were continued. The new ones were: Newspaper Organization and History, Newspaper Ethics and Principles, Newspaper Illustration, the Cournty Newspaper, Comparative Journalism and Current Topics, and Newspaper Jurisprudence. The total was 15 classes ranging from seven to 72 students.

World War I inevitably changed the campus picture, including that of Journalism. Enrollment naturally was down somewhat, more so during the school year 1918-19 than in 1917-18. With some part-time help. Myers handled the departmental load alone. Osman C. Hooper, for years a valued member of the editorial staff, Columbus Evening Dispatch, as editorial writer and book editor, was added to the Journalism faculty at the start of the second semester in 1918. He remained on the staff, with the rank of professor, until his retirement at the close of the 1931-32 school year. He was a kindly, considerate man, prolific as a writer and founder of the Ohio Newspaper and of the Ohio Journalism Hall of

Fame of which more will be said. He also established what in time became known as the Hooper Newspaper Show, to improve Ohio weeklies, which continues (1968) as a feature of the annual convention of the Ohio Newspaper Association.

During the World War I period the Department moved from University Hall, the Lantern had its first woman editor and business manager, and Elouise Converse, of Westerville, and Leon E. Friedman, of Circleville, became the first two students to receive the degree of Bachelor of Science in Journalism at the May 28, 1918 commencement. Friedman was already in military service."*

William P. Dumont, of Lorain, was appointed Lantern editor for 1918-19 and Jean K. Fitzgerald, of Columbus, business manager. Dumont went into the Navy in mid-October, 1918, and Harriett E. Daily, of Columbus, filled the editorship. During this period the Lantern was changed from a morning to an afternoon newspaper because of the co-eds.

In his 1917-18 report for the College of Commerce and Journalism, Dean Hagerty made several references to Journalism. He noted that the year marked the entrance of the Department into the new college with "a curriculum leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Journalism," that it offered 36 hours "of technical work," of which six were given in the College of Arts, Philosophy and Science, along with required courses in both colleges. He reported the departmental enrollment at 166 as against 105 in the previous year.

He touched on the removal of the departmental office, "recitation room," Lantern offices, and the printing plant to the new Shops Building during "the Thanksgiving recess." He called the Department "well housed at present, but suffers from the inconvenience of being so widely separated from the College to

*(Mrs.) Elouise Converse Griffith was still living in 1968, but Friedman died in 1963.

which it belongs." This was a reference to the fact that the College office and the other departments in that college were located in the basement of Page Hall, clear across the campus. He stressed the inadequacy of Page Hall which primarily housed the College of Law. He declared that "the most immediate need" was a building which will house the departments of the College, "constructed with reference to the specialized needs which are very important in the teaching of courses in the most approved ways in applied Economics, Sociology and Journalism."

There were minor changes in the Journalism course offerings during 1917-18. A new course in Agricultural Writing was primarily for Agriculture students and was taught by Clarence M. Baker, '16. There were four sections during the year with a total enrollment of 46. In the other course titles there were slight changes: Comparative Journalism and News Interpretation, Newspaper Mechanics and Organization, and Newspaper Jurisprudence and News Interpretation. The ten courses in all had 15 sections, ranging from four, five and six to 49 students. But in 1918-19 with nine courses - Agricultural Writing was dropped for the time being - there were 17 sections. The enrollment held up fairly well in News Collecting and News Writing but in the more advanced courses it ran from only two to nine students, with an average of fewer than seven. Three B. Sc. in Journalism degrees were granted in 1918-19 to: Dumont, and Lillian E. Hoskins, and Maurice E. Mully, both of Columbus.

To anticipate, the Trustees in January, 1922 agreed upon an allocation of funds amounting to \$1.8 million for various building needs, including Commerce and Journalism. For the latter purpose \$400,000 was earmarked and the Board was told that plans, specification and estimates for it were being prepared along with others. But when Professor J. N. Bradford, University architect, presented

the preliminary plans for the Commerce Building, the idea of a separate building for Journalism emerged. At the February 17, 1922 Board meeting a further report was made and the Trustees approved a proposal to use \$350,000 for a Commerce building and \$50,000 for a Journalism structure. This made it necessary to redraw the plans.

The outcome of all this was that by 1925 both the College and Journalism were in their new buildings, but still far apart as to location. To make way for the Commerce Building the two-story Biology Building, built in 1898 and adjoining Page Hall on the west, was torn down, while the Journalism Building was erected on Eighteenth Avenue just west of Robinson Laboratory. Dr. Hagerty continued to head the College until 1926 when he resigned the deanship to return to teaching. After his death, November 10, 1946, the Commerce Building was renamed Hagerty Hall. In the interim, Walter C. Weidler had succeeded to the deanship.

Post-War Developments -

In the immediate post-war period several developments affected the Department of Journalism. One was the establishment of the Robert F. Wolfe Journalism Medal through the gift in July, 1918 of \$1000 by the Columbus publisher of that name. The medal was to be awarded annually "to the student of Journalism presenting the best paper on some phase of the preparation, production or distribution of a newspaper." In any year when no medal was awarded the income from the \$550 remaining in the principal of the fund was to be available for books for the Journalism library. Herbert Byer, of Columbus, later a well known advertising man, was the first winner of the medal in 1921, followed by Philip W. Porter, of Cleveland, in 1922, and Karl B. Pauly, of Middletown, in 1923.

An innovation in November, 1919 was the appearance of the Ohio Newspaper, a periodical issued ten times a year (later nine), under departmental auspices. It was edited by Hooper - an activity he continued even after his retirement in 1932 - and was distributed free to Ohio newspapermen and others. It was devoted to news of the Ohio press and its personnel and to articles on newspaper problems and developments. Except for a brief interruption during the Depression in the 'Thirties, it was published until mid-1961.

In the fall of 1921 Lester C. Getzloe joined the teaching staff and exerted a deep influence upon students for the next 35 years. He had been gassed during World War I and his health was never robust. But his unorthodox ways and pithy comments quickly drew students to him. He became a close friend of James G. Thurber, w'18, later the distinguished writer, who had worked on the Lantern. He and "Getz," as students called him to his face, had similar outlooks on life and on people, and were equally impatient with frauds and "phonies."

Getzloe was a University of Wisconsin graduate and had worked on the Milwaukee Sentinel and for the Associated Press. He came to the campus from Oklahoma A. & M. He could write "rings around" any other member of the Journalism staff, some said, but he published very little. Under duress he finally worked off an M. A. in history in 1944. For quality and thoroughness his thesis was said to have been better than many doctoral dissertations. Characteristically he did not attend the summer convocation at which the degree was awarded. But not until he accomplished this was he promoted in mid-1945 to associate professor. He married Margaret Stribling, '30, a Journalism graduate whom he had had as a student. The courses for which he was best known were Introduction to Journalism, the first and second reporting courses, and the one in editorial writing.

Despite his innate sense of humor, "Getz" was a chronic worrier. He had reason to be, it developed, when he finally came down in the 'Fifties with an active tuberculosis. He was a patient for nine months in the Benjamin Franklin Hospital and had two-thirds of a lung removed.

He had a tendency also to ulcers and was often sub-par physically. One summer when he was about to return to his native Wisconsin for vacation, he was asked, "Why don't you see your family physician and find out what the trouble is?" He agreed. Upon his return in September, he was asked whether he had kept his promise. The reply was "Yes." "Well, what did he find?" came next. With a sheepish grin, "Getz" confessed: "Said he couldn't do anything for a damned fool." There the matter rested until his serious illness came on. Ultimately he returned to teaching but his voice was feeble and he had to sit in class. He retired voluntarily in the spring of 1956.

To anticipate, he and "Peg" loved Mexico and hoped to get back there or at least to Florida. But the serious illnesses of her father and mother compelled the Getzloes to return to Point Pleasant, their home. There, after the former's death, "Getz" had a heart attack, was taken to Holzer Hospital in nearby Gallipolis and died rather suddenly. He was 62. Oddly, "Peg" followed similarly in little more than a year. Her aged mother, who was bedfast, outlived her.

Strangely, Myers made no mention of the addition of Getzloe to the staff in his report to Dean Hagerty for 1921-22, published as part of the annual report. He noted a demand for Journalism graduates - the number that year was eight -, cited enlargement of the Lantern, a start on a contest for Ohio high school newspapers, a continuation of the practice of having students "put out" the Columbus Citizen once a year, and publication of a journalistic code of ethics. The course in Agricultural Journalism was restored.

By Trustee action, taken at the January 11, 1923 meeting, the College of Commerce and Journalism was authorized to convert to a full four-year college starting with the 1923-24 school year. By then it had grown to six teaching departments, plus the Bureau of Business Research. They were: accounting, business organization, economic and social geography, economics, journalism and sociology. By similar action, on January 10, 1927, the name of the College was changed to Commerce and Administration and Journalism was made a school. As the minutes noted, this would involve "no administrative change and no addition to the budget," and would permit "the work there (Journalism) to be featured in a separate small bulletin."

Except for the revival of the Agricultural Writing course, the Journalism program remained unchanged in the school year 1921-22, but the gross enrollment was up considerably. The total was 602. By the next year the University had gone on the four-quarter plan instead of the former two semesters plus a summer term. The number of Journalism graduates during the year jumped to 28. The high school publication competition now included magazines as well as weekly and bi-weekly newspapers. The Department sought also to find summer employment for students so as to give them practical experience. As Myers remarked in his annual report to Dean Hagerty, "The Department insists strongly on this practical preparation during university days." In cooperation with Agricultural Extension, a start was made on what was to become the annual weekly newspaper show. The awards were based upon makeup, editorials, and community and farm news service. The only new course offered was in Technical Journalism which, as Myers explained, was "intended for those who expect to go into some phase of publication other than newspaper . . ."

But the official breakdown of instructional work in the department was different. Fourteen courses with 28 sections were listed. The other new courses were Feature Writing, the Newspaper Business Office, and Public Opinion in the Making, while the Country Newspaper had become the Community Weekly. Technical Journalism was listed as Industrial Journalism. Its two sections drew a total of 12 students, the Newspaper Business Office 30, Feature Writing 39 (two sections), and Public Opinion 28. The foregoing program of courses was unchanged during 1923-24. The gross enrollment was stable and the curriculum was basically editorial in nature.

In New Building -

In his official annual report for the year ending June 30, 1925 - his last full year -, Dr. Thompson spoke of the completion and occupancy of the new Commerce Building but said nothing about the new Journalism Building. Actually the Department moved into its new quarters during the summer of 1924. It occupied the second floor, while the first floor was turned over to the enlarged University Press, as it was now called. The former print shop not only published the Lantern, most University bulletins and other items, but was even producing some books.

The Journalism facilities were regarded as fine for that time. They consisted of the departmental office, which was used by the three full-time staff members - Myers, Hooper and Getzloe -, two classrooms, the Lantern offices, including a small business office. The Lantern occupied most of the space used by the present Journalism library.* A partition there was removed around 1940, after an addition to the building was completed, to give the room its present size.

*To late November, 1968

The total original departmental space included the west side, second floor, plus one classroom and a women's rest room on the south front. Professor Hooper wrote at the time in the Alumni Monthly of the new accommodations as being "unsurpassed" and said that all the occupants of the building were "happy in their new home."

In his final annual report, since he was to retire on his 70th birthday on November 5, 1925, Dr. Thompson had some comments on Journalism. He remarked:

The courses in journalism make a steady appeal for the primary reason that instruction in English in high school and college has so changed its form as to render writing a desirable ambition. The changed conditions in the offices of great city dailies and also in the papers of the smaller cities have brought about an increased demand for young men and young women with a college education and special training for journalism. There is no prospect that this call will ever be less imperative. These students in rare instances may become literary writers, but in the great majority of instances they will be efficient agents in providing the daily reading for the increasing multitudes who patronize our papers and our current magazines.

Dean Hagerty, in his annual report for the College, took a somewhat different view of the space situation. He said its two new buildings - Commerce and Journalism - had "given excellent opportunities for effective teaching." But in his opinion both were "at present inadequate," especially since it would be necessary to hold many more classes in the Commerce Building during the coming year to absorb those previously held elsewhere. He complained also about an inadequate teaching force and insufficient funds for salaries.

By 1925-26 the Department had a small beginning on its own library. The annual report for that year showed that it numbered 221 volumes. It was to be another 30 years before it became a semi-decent reality. To anticipate, this was in 1956 when the Scripps-Howard Newspapers made an unsolicited gift of \$4000 to the School which spent part of the money for new library furniture - tables,

shelving, chairs, &c - and the remainder for new books. When completed the library was named the Ernie Pyle Memorial Library for the famed Scripps-Howard correspondent and columnist who was killed in the South Pacific in World War II. (In 1966 the library was expanded and improved and for the first time a professional librarian was added.)

By 1926-27 the Departmental offerings were much the same as they had been for some years, with a net increase of one. The Newspaper Business Office was offered as a separate course and this led in time to a sequence in that field to go with the original editorial program. In that year also the first two courses were offered which carried graduate credit. These were 802 and 803, the Newspaper as a Force in Human Progress, with a total registration of two; and a Journalism Seminar(y) with three registrants. As a matter of fact no one then on the Journalism faculty had done any real graduate work himself. The enrollment continued to mount and the gross total for the year - registrants in all 15 courses - was 845.

Journalism began to be offered on a very limited basis in the Summer Quarter in 1922-23, the first year the Four-Quarter plan replaced the old semester system. It was literally a one-man operation, with Professor Myers in charge. This was an accommodation to occasional "stray" regular students and to school teachers taking summer work. The three courses he gave the first summer, 1922 - News Writing, Feature Writing, and Newspaper Law - had a combined registration of 26. The 1923 Summer showing was better, with a total of 42 in seven courses.

This arrangement enabled Myers to have the Winter Quarter off and he always spent it in Florida. During his Summer Quarter on duty he invariably arranged to have his courses in the morning so that he could play golf in the afternoon if the weather was nice. His replacement in the winter, on a part-time

basis, was J. L. Morrill, former newspaperman, editor of the Alumni Monthly, soon to be junior dean in Education, later the University's first vice president and, ultimately, for sixteen years, president of the University of Minnesota.

The end of the 1926-27 school year rounded out a decade of granting the B. Sc. in Journalism degree on the campus. In that time 154 such degrees had been given, as follows: 1918, 2; 1919, 3; 1920, 5; 1921, 13; 1922, 8; 1923, 24; 1924, 26; 1925, 19; 1926, 26; and 1927, 28. For some years the figure leveled off around 30 a year. (From 1918 through 1937, a total of 935 B. Sc. in Journalism degrees were granted, and from 1938 through 1964, 657 B. A. in Journalism degrees; total, 1592.

In his unusually long portion of the University's annual report for 1927-28, Myers stressed the fact that more than a dozen Journalism students had enrolled in the newly approved summer practice course. For this they received credit of from two to five hours, for work on approved newspapers.

Mostly, however, he emphasized what he called the "extramural activities" of the School: the ninth volume of the Ohio Newspaper; the creation of the Ohio Journalism Hall of Fame to honor distinguished Ohio journalists of the past; active participation in the Associated Ohio Dailies, consisting of small dailies, and the Buckeye Press Association (weeklies) - Professor Hooper was secretary of both; organization of the Ohio Newspaper Association "to unite dailies and weeklies for the promotion of journalism in the state," with H. E. C. Rowe, a former student in the School, as secretary and field manager; and a continuation for the third year of the Journalism Association of Ohio Schools, to promote high school journalism, with Getzloe as secretary-treasurer. Earlier in the College section of the report, acting Dean Weidler also noted that the School was "particularly active in its cooperation with outside interests."

Much of the responsibility for the foregoing lay with Hooper; in fact, the impression is that he suggested all of the first three activities listed. He continued to supervise them until - and even after - his retirement in 1932.

The first Hall of Fame election was held in 1928. There were fifty "judges," nearly all of them practicing Ohio publishers and/or editors. For a name to be inscribed in the Hall of Fame, a nominee had to receive the votes of at least two-thirds of the judges, must have been a native of or have worked in Ohio, and have been deceased at least five years.

Eight were chosen initially as follows: William Maxwell, editor-publisher of the Centinel of the North-Western Territory; Charles Hammond, Cincinnati Gazette; Joseph Medill, Chicago Tribune; and other papers; Samuel S. Cox, Columbus, Ohio Statesman; Murat Halstead, Cincinnati Commercial; David Ross Locke, ("Petroleum V. Nasby"), Toledo Blade; William Dean Howells, literary figure, formerly of the Ohio State Journal; and Whitelaw Reid, Xenia Gaxette and New York Tribune. These names were presented formally at a dinner November 9, 1928 at the Faculty Club. They were the first of 48 down to 1968 enshrined on bronze tablets on the second floor of the Journalism Building.

Acting Dean Weidler cited two activities of the School among outside contacts carried on by the College during 1928-29. These were an All-Ohio Newspaper Conference November 9-10, and a meeting of the Blue Pencil Club on April 4, 1929. The latter became an annual affair held on a Sunday each spring for desk editors of Ohio newspapers, both daily and weekly, for the discussion of common problems. (Weidler became acting dean in 1927, serving as dean until 1959.)

Another development that year was the addition of Norval Neil Luxon, '23, to the teaching staff with the rank of instructor. Luxon had been editor of the

Lantern during his senior year, followed by newspaper work in Columbus, Canton and El Paso. Initially he had immediate supervision of Lantern editorial activities, especially reporting and copy editing. Before long, however, he began teaching reporting, copy editing and newspaper ethics. (He used to be asked. "How can you teach something that doesn't exist?")

A part-time addition to the staff, from 1925, was Harry R. O'Brien, '10, professional agricultural magazine writer. He took over the work in Agricultural Journalism handled previously by Russell Lord and John R. Fleming. O'Brien remained on the staff, except for part of the Depression years, until 1961. (He was still living in 1968.)

By 1928-29 the number of course offerings grew to 18, although these included the summer practice course, the graduate course - the Newspaper as a Force in Human Progress-, and the Journalism Seminary. For that year the second of these had a total registration of six, and the third of only two. There were two sections in Agricultural Journalism and one in Agricultural Editing. The course in Trade and Technical Journalism was listed but was not actually given. The combined summer enrollment - four courses,- was only 25.

During 1929-30 the School began to give a Newspaper Management curriculum. Dean Weidler called attention to this in his annual report. Previously, he commented, the School had "concentrated upon the problems of training for the editorial side of newspaper work. The newspaper interests of Ohio have urged the School to offer systematic preparation for the business management of newspapers." This led to the creation of the new curriculum which, he added, had "met with a most cordial reception by the State's publishing interests."

The year 1930-31 was one of deep financial depression everywhere. This necessitated major reductions in University operating costs in many areas. The

appropriation for the previous biennium was just under \$9.9 million. For the 1931-33 biennium the legislature cut this to \$7.9 million but this was reduced by another 7 per cent. As President Rightmire put it in his annual report for 1930-31, the University had "been required to trim its teaching activities, to reduce its clerical force, to release people working in the physical plant" and would have "to make large reductions in all of the fields of maintenance and operation."

No mention of the School was made in his section of the report nor did it include separate reports for Commerce or for the School. There was a slight reduction in the course offerings of the School, but gross registration for the four Quarters was 823. The figure for the summer quarter registration alone was only 28.

Dr. Rightmire spelled out the details of the stringency in the 1931-32 report. Retrenchments, he said, "had to be made all along the line." The teaching staff was reduced by 91 persons, salary reductions were made, positions were canceled, and some transfers were made from personal service to maintenance. The net reduction in the personal service (salaries) for the year amounted to just under \$300,000. The University was the first state agency to impose salary reductions and three were made in all. At first only those from \$3000 and up were affected. Dr. Rightmire observed that there had been "no lack of enthusiasm on the part of the teaching staff," but its members were not very happy about the situation, which could not be helped.

In his portion of that year's report, for Commerce, Dean Weidler noted the retirement of Professor Hooper. After 18 - actually 14 - years as a "valued member" of the Journalism staff, the dean said he would become professor emeritus

as of July 1, 1932. During those years, he added, Professor Hooper had "given invaluable service" to the School, and besides "teaching services of a high order, he has done much to articulate the School with the newspaper interests of Ohio. His contributions in creating the Ohio Newspaper and in promoting the Journalism Hall of Fame are typical of the kind of service he has rendered." The dean added that Hooper would "retain his campus office and continue to edit the Ohio Newspaper." This he did until failing health forced him to quit in 1937.

Pollard Brought In -

To fill the vacancy caused by the Hooper retirement, James E. Pollard, '16, '17, was brought over from the News Bureau of which he had been director for nine years. The idea of this transfer originated with President Rightmire, who approached Pollard about it tentatively in the spring of 1931. During 1932-33 Pollard continued to supervise the News Bureau, where Harold K. Schellenger, '23, had come on as assistant. Pollard took over the Journalism courses formerly taught by Professor Hooper. His title was lecturer, but at the start of the 1933-34 school year he gave full time to Journalism with the rank of associate professor.

This created a problem in that President Rightmire in moving him to the School evidently more or less bypassed Dean Weidler, of Commerce. It seemed clear at the time that Weidler was understandably miffed at not being consulted more about the matter. At one stage he called upon Pollard in the News Bureau office and suggested that the latter start with the rank of acting assistant professor. This was unacceptable to Pollard in view of what he regarded as substantial newspaper work in Canton, Chillicothe and Columbus, including the Associated Press, and nearly a decade of University responsibility. When the matter was reported to Dr. Rightmire, he told Pollard, in effect, "Well, don't let it bother you. It will either be associate professor or professor."

Weidler, incidentally, in his discussion with Pollard as much as said he (Weilder) knew little or nothing about Journalism.

At that time the Lantern was in serious financial difficulty in that it had been running an annual operating deficit of \$1000 to \$3000. In September, 1932 a committee was named to study "its financial condition and management - and to reorganize the business and the control so as to put it on a paying basis so far as possible." Committee members included Egbert H. Mack, Sandusky publisher and chairman of the Board of Trustees, Vice President J. L. Morrill, Dr. Rightmire and Pollard.

A contributing factor to the annual deficit was the fact that the University was publishing the Official Daily Bulletin, distributed free to faculty and ranking staff members and containing news and other matter which the Lantern naturally published anyway. The accumulated deficit was something like \$17,000, including a debt of perhaps \$8000 or \$9000 on the old second-hand press on which the Lantern was printed.

The committee reported at the October 14, 1932 Board meeting and brought in five recommendations. These were that: "the control and responsibility for the Lantern be fixed in James E. Pollard . . . with full authority to select such assistants as he may need and to establish such procedures . . . as may be desirable and necessary" without involving any outlay of appropriated funds "in excess of existing obligations"; to combine the Lantern and the Official Daily Bulletin and to distribute the Lantern free through the University mailing room to administrative officers and the full-time teaching staff of the grade of instructor and above; to impose a "laboratory deposit" of \$1 per quarter for all students registered in Journalism courses, with a further fee of \$3 per quarter for students in six Journalism courses involving laboratory - i.e., Lantern - work and that each Journalism student get the Lantern

free; the summer Lantern to be omitted "for the present"; and, finally, "regular reports as may be necessary," that is, fiscal, be made to Pollard and through him to Dean Weidler, Business Manager Carl E. Steeb, and to Dr. Rightmire. Not mentioned in the report was an agreement for the University to take over and credit to the Lantern its half share in the printing press - in other words, to erase about half of the deficit by this bookkeeping device. The Lantern also got \$150 a month for nine months for printing the Daily Bulletin in its columns.

The plan had several advantages. It put the Lantern at least on the road to breaking even - and occasionally to close the year with a surplus; it ended the competition with the Daily Bulletin which was incorporated into the Lantern; it provided for Journalism students to help share the cost of producing the Lantern as they did in other laboratory courses; and it put an end to the neglect and bad management that had been in effect

Myers, it is recalled, was consulted about all of this but took no active part in working out the details. He remained in charge of the editorial side of the Lantern. He made this clear on one occasion when inadvertently the three younger staff members - Getzloe, Luxon and Pollard - overstepped the bounds in some matter, or so it seemed to him. "Let me remind you," he admonished them, "I'm still in charge of the Lantern" - or words to that effect.

To anticipate a little, Myers took voluntary retirement before the end of the 1933-34 school year. The immediate cause of this, oddly, was the growing aggravation of a knee injury he had from being hit by a tennis ball in his student days in the late 'Eighties. His knee became so painful finally that he could no longer get up and down the stairs to the second floor of the building. This reached a climax at the end of the Autumn Quarter and during the remainder

of that school year his courses were absorbed by the other three men. It was four years before a successor was named and it was some time before even an acting director was appointed. This turned out to be Pollard. Until then, technically, no one had authority to act for the School or even to sign requisitions for supplies and equipment. One factor, as indicated, was that the School was located across the campus from the College, and further that Dean Weidler had no special knowledge of or serious interest in it although he was never unfair about it. It was more a matter of neglect and inattention and the basic fact that Journalism was not really identified with the other departments in the College.

Faced with a financial and personnel crisis because of the worsening national and local economy, the University undertook a microscopic study of its courses, curricula and other activities in the fall of 1932. This was done through the three-man committee headed by Dean Arthur J. Klein, of Education. With the help of the Council on Instruction, 337 courses were dropped, 69 were to be given in alternate years, 33 were consolidated and 30 reduced in frequency.

The University's operating revenues were down in four years from nearly \$10 million to just short of \$6 million. Campus salaries were reduced in 1931, again in 1933, and Dr. Rightmire foresaw "further considerable salary reductions" ahead in 1933-34. The personnel box score showed 227 full-time employes "released" and 69 part-time positions abolished. The 1933-34 budget dropped to just under \$3 million, a decline of more than \$500,000 from the previous year.

Like other schools and departments, Journalism was affected by this squeeze. One change was to eliminate the limited summer program. In the summer of 1931 the combined registration in the four courses offered was only 29 and one of these courses was the Lantern laboratory. None was offered in the summers of 1932 or 1933. This marked the end of any summer Journalism courses as a

regular activity until 1958 when they were revived under the Kienzle regime. Meanwhile, the summer Lantern was abandoned and the Official Daily Bulletin was revived to fill this vacuum.

Oddly, despite the general shrinkage resulting from the Klein Committee recommendations, the number of Journalism course offerings in 1932-33 stood at 17 as against 14 for the previous year. The number of teaching sections, similarly, was 30 as against 34. But the continuing and worsening depression was reflected in the drop in total registration in Journalism courses from 906 in 1931-32 to 758 in 1932-33 and 813 in 1933-34. Those were the days of wholesale unemployment and of apple-selling on street corners. One leading alumnus - not Journalism - even made the crack that working at the University at the time was like living in a game preserve!

In respect to the teaching budget, the only Journalism casualty was O'Brien. In effect, however, one full-time position was eliminated in that Myers was not replaced and the staff was down to three full-time men. The stipends of the Lantern editor and business manager were cut from \$500 to \$300 a year each. In time the business manager was put on a commission basis.

The year ending June 30, 1935 brought more hard times to the University, especially because of the hostile attitude of Governor Martin L. Davey. He was already at odds with the national (Roosevelt) administration. The legislature appropriated \$7,155,600 for the University for the biennium, but Davey made what Dr. Rightmire called "sweeping vetoes" of various budget items amounting to \$1,266,500. Davey defended the cuts and insisted that the University actually had substantial unexpended funds and did not need what the legislature had granted. This led to a public controversy, the University even taking to the

air over WOSU, with Vice President Morrill as spokesman. The University actually had a balance in the state treasury but this had already been committed.

Davey did not veto the personal service budget (salaries), but he did eliminate other entire items. He contended that the State Board of Control could authorize the transfer of funds but the Ohio Supreme Court ruled against this. As of January 1, 1935, moreover, reductions in the salaries of all other state employes had been restored but none for University personnel which had taken the first such cuts, and three in all. One major item Davey vetoed was that for library purchases, including periodicals which were difficult to replace.

As Dr. Rightmire remarked, it was clear that "in these times the university has not been a favored child of the state." He noted also that the University's college, school and division reports were presented "somewhat more fully" since it was "very desirable to have the picture of the operation of the university in the times of stress covered by the last few years."

Journalism was among these and was portrayed in the College of Commerce report as well as its own. In the former Dean Weidler touched upon Myers' retirement. "As a pioneer in the field," he added, "his contributions have been noteworthy not only to the Ohio State program but to the cause of Journalism education in America." Of the appointment of Pollard as acting director, Weidler went on, he "has shown high effectiveness in meeting the heavy responsibilities of this office."

In the departmental report Pollard reviewed the 1933-35 biennium. In that time, he said, the School had "seen a number of changes, besides extending its activities somewhat." He touched upon specific points: enrollment "continues to show a slight increase"; graduates, 71, declining slightly the second year; curriculum - under close study in line with changing conditions and to meet

current needs," with the result that seven new courses were recommended, plus changes in existing ones; library - overhauled, reindexed, and enlarged by "some 50 recent books"! The professional, service and research activities of the School were reviewed and summarized, along with those of individual staff members. Efforts were under way, he emphasized, "looking to a closer relationship with the Ohio Newspaper Association." On the research side, he emphasized, the chief item was a compilation of Ohio statutes relating to newspaper publications. With O. N. A. cooperation this was published by the School in 1937 under the title, Newspaper Laws of Ohio, and bearing the University Press imprint.

Davey was still governor in 1936 when the annual report for that year was completed. Although required by law to be addressed to the governor, in stressing the University's public services, in effect it made a plea to the public as to "the outreach of teaching and research to the people of Ohio." At President Rightmire's "invitation," the report was prepared by Vice President Morrill under six major headings. These dealt in turn with the public services activities of individual schools and departments.

Journalism was covered in the brief section on Information and Research for Business. "For the newspaper industry and profession of Ohio," this account read, "the School of Journalism reaches out from the campus to give practical assistance." In this area these items were listed: the annual Ohio Newspaper Show, the Blue Pencil Club, the Ohio Journalism Hall of Fame, the Ohio Newspaper, and cooperation with the O. N. A. and with individual newspapers as to employee recruiting and other matters. Special mention was made of the compilation of Ohio laws affecting newspapers. The number of classroom courses remained at 14.

The year 1936-37 was the last for the School of Journalism as part of the College of Commerce and Administration. In his review of the year for that

college, Dean Weidler merely noted that the School had "acted as hosts to Ohio newspaper publishers and to their staffs at the annual Newspaper Hall of Fame program." The gross Journalism enrollment remained fairly constant at 854, but of this total 268 were in the introductory course, an elective open to other students, and the Agricultural Journalism course.

Back to Arts and Sciences -

The transfer of the School from Commerce to Arts and Sciences was effected as of July 1, 1937. The Board of Trustees approved a recommendation at their July 31, 1937 meeting that "the administration of the Department or School of Journalism be transferred from the College of Commerce and Administration to the College of Arts and Sciences, to be called there the School of Journalism," with the members of the teaching staff shifted accordingly. Dr. Rightmire made note of this change in his annual report at the end of that school year. "This movement has been in contemplation for several years," he explained, "and was recognized as making the most constructive provision possible for the work in Journalism. Both Colleges agreed to the transfer and the School will continue enthusiastically with its development in this environment." But the deans concerned in the move, Weidler and Bland L. Stradley, barely mentioned the transfer in their reports.

A related factor in this action was the appointment of Stradley, former University examiner, to the Arts College deanship. He asked Pollard whether he and the Journalism staff favored the return to Arts. The answer was "Yes," since most of the better schools and departments of Journalism were in the liberal arts area. Stradley had been dean only three months.

Undoubtedly Dean Weidler had given some attention to filling the directorship of the School. But he never really consulted the teaching staff as to its ideas on the matter. Once he came to the departmental office virtually unannounced,

accompanied by a stranger, and said, "Gentlemen, this is Mr. Jones." (This happened to be his name.) The prospect, a Columbia University graduate who had been in press association work, apparently was not interested, for nothing came of the contact. At the later suggestion of the staff, Dr. Ralph D. Casey, of Minnesota, was brought down for an interview but the only outcome of this was a raise for Casey at Minnesota.

After four years of letting the matter dangle, it was important that the uncertainty be ended and that an appointment be made. This finally fell to Pollard, who was named director as of July 1 and promoted to professor as of October 1, 1938. He had not sought the appointment but it was agreed generally that the matter should be settled.

Although the aftermath of the depression was still felt and travel funds were hard to come by, Dr. Rightmire had Pollard visit the Columbia Graduate School of Journalism late in May, 1938 to see how the program in a leading school of Journalism was conducted. This proved largely futile for while Pollard explored the situation with Columbia's Dean Carl W. Ackerman, the spring term at Columbia was already over and its students gone, and its approach to a Journalism program was completely different from that of any of the state universities, especially in the Big Ten. In retrospect, it would have been more profitable to have visited Minnesota or Wisconsin or Missouri on this errand.

The Journalism course offerings by 1937-38 had been increased to 19, all but two of which were classroom offerings. The title of the introductory course, 401, had been changed to the Modern Newspaper. New courses included Writing for the Radio, and Newspaper Circulation and Promotion, the latter was an extension of the earlier course, the Newspaper Business Office. All Journalism majors were required to take both of these in the belief that they should know something

about the "other" side of newspaper publishing. Other courses of recent origin were: Newspaper Printing (typography), and the Newspaper Library (morgue). The gross registration for all courses that year reached a record total of 1211.

By now there was some improvement in the departmental manpower situation, but not much. A comparison is afforded by the official budget figures for 1919-20, 1933-34 and 1937, as follows:

	1919-20	1933-34	1937-38
Salaries	\$12,412	\$21,108	\$20,766

For 1919-20 the figures covered the services of three full-time faculty members plus three men in the print shop, carried as "instructors," but no clerical help. Those for 1932-33 included five men on the active teaching staff - two of them, Pollard and O'Brien part-time, one emeritus (Hooper), the Lantern editor and business manager, and clerical help, but no printers. By 1937-38 the figures represented three full-time staff members, two emeriti (Myers and Hooper), a lecturer (O'Brien), an assistant (Miles A. Smith) who gave about half time, and an instructor (Schellenger) who taught one course, plus Lantern and clerical personnel.

The Later Teaching Staff -

The Journalism teaching staff remained small down to the time George J. Kienzle became the director on January 1, 1958. To anticipate, Pollard remained in the department after Kienzle took over but presently received a new assignment as University historian, retaining his professorship. In his last year before retirement in 1965 he was relieved of all responsibility in Journalism to give full time to the work as historian and to that of University Archives which he had been developing.

Over a long period when additional teaching help was needed, the policy was to rely upon part-time personnel, including one woman. The first and in some ways the most important of these was O'Brien, who taught the Agricultural Journalism course and did it well. His work and experience with Country Gentleman and Better Homes and Gardens helped considerably. He also traveled widely, lecturing to garden clubs in all parts of the country.

Other part-time lecturers, as they were generally called, included such later well known persons as J. L. Morrill, '13, in time president of the University of Minnesota, as noted; Harold K. Schellenger, '23, director of the campus News Bureau; Karl B. Pauly, '23, longtime legislative correspondent and editor of the editorial page, Columbus Dispatch; and Norman Nadel, ultimately cultural editor, Scripps-Howard Newspapers. The lone woman lecturer was Marion Renick, prolific writer of books on sports for boys. Another who served briefly in 1946-47 as assistant instructor was Dorothy Ann Abbott, '46.

Another part-time teacher who became well known was Wayne V. Harsha. He had had long professional experience in printing and in the publication of trade magazines. He taught certain courses and was adviser for student publications - chiefly the Makio and the Sun Dial. After a long and productive stay on the campus he went to Chicago in 1951 as editor of the Inland Printer. He was 12 years in his dual role on the campus.

Such appointments had the obvious advantage of economy and were flexible. They were, however, not without problems. Such an appointee once for some reason made a personal attack before a class upon a downtown contemporary. The word got back to the other man who complained to the director and demanded an apology or retraction. The department head had the part-time man in, asked for an explanation, and in a day or two appeared before the class in question to make *it clear that such derogatory personal criticism was contrary to departmental policy.*

The first full-time addition to the teaching staff besides Getzloe, after World War I, as indicated, was Luxon in 1928. Before long he began teaching classes - news writing, copy editing and ethics. Then he began teaching full-time and, with Philip W. Porter, editor of the 1922 Lantern, produced a news writing text, The Reporter and the News. In World War II with the full-time teaching staff down to three men - Getzloe, Luxon and Pollard, plus Harsha and O'Brien part-time, the University administration "borrowed" Luxon and made him coordinator of the special Armed Forces programs on the campus. The tacit understanding was that he would return once the emergency was over.

It did not work out this way. Luxon did a capable job with the training programs. Then he was made director of the Twilight School. Next he became administrative assistant to President Bevis in charge of the teaching budget. In 1951, however, he went to the University of North Carolina as dean of its Journalism school.

Prior to and in the early days of World War II a number of men served briefly in the department. One was Edward N. Doan, who came in 1938 as assistant professor. He was followed at the start of the Winter Quarter, 1939, by Dr. Raymond D. Lawrence. Both men came from the University of Kansas staff. But after a while Doan took leave of absence to do graduate work at the University of Wisconsin and, as it turned out, never rejoined the staff. Lawrence, whose title was visiting assistant professor, chose to leave at the end of the Spring Quarter to return to newspaper work in California. In 1941-42, John H. McCoy, later head of the Journalism school at the University of Southern California, was a visiting instructor while taking graduate work elsewhere on the campus.

In 1946-47, as noted, Paul H. Wagner joined the staff as associate professor to develop the work in radio news. The next year Getzloe was finally

promoted to associate professor after completing his M. A. That year also - 1947-48 - Dr. Harold R. Jolliffe, with a newspaper - classical language background, came as an associate professor and Manny N. Schor as an instructor, with Karl B. Pauly on a part-time basis. In 1948-49 Harsha was promoted to assistant professor and Tom J. McFadden, '39, joined the staff as an instructor. Luxon, meanwhile, continued to be carried on the Journalism roster although he did no teaching.

The next year, as it turned out, an unintended faculty "trade" occurred, Jolliffe resigned to accept an offer from Michigan State. Upon inquiry as to a replacement, the Nieman Foundation at Harvard recommended Fred W. Maguire, a former fellow there. Maguire, it developed, was leaving Michigan State. At any rate, he was named to the vacancy, with some emphasis on public relations where he had had much experience. Vern Havener, '40, and Kenneth M. Baker were additional part-time lecturers along with Pauly and O'Brien. This was how the post-war "bulge" was met at the time.

In the 'Fifties there were further changes. In 1950-51, Frank J. Tate, '43, a former Lantern editor, came on as an instructor but the next year went to the Alumni Monthly. Another newcomer was Howard Back, assistant, who helped with the work in radio. The next year there were two newcomers - Chester E. Ball, who had received his M. A. in the department in 1947, and Arthur E. Dove, '41, Ball had worked on daily newspapers and had taught at Marshall College, while Dove had had weekly newspaper experience and, among other things, taught the typography course. As of 1954-55 Ball was promoted to assistant professor, and Norman Nadel, of the Columbus Citizen, replaced Havener as lecturer and taught the course in critical writing.

The final changes during the Pollard regime occurred during 1955-56 and 1956-57. In the former year Jackson S. Elliott was added as lecturer and, for health reasons, Getzloe at the end of the year took retirement somewhat early. To strengthen the magazine writing area. Evan Hill, a professional writer, was added as associate professor. Two new assistant professors taken on were Paul Barton, formerly of the U. S. Naval Academy and Kent State, and Robert Blackmon. Hill resigned rather suddenly in mid-summer, 1957 to devote full time to freelance magazine writing.

In February, 1957, Pollard gave notice to the College office of his desire to relinquish the directorship at an early date, preferably as soon as a successor could be found. That spring the staff had a number of meetings to discuss possible successors but reached no agreement. Two or three prospects were brought in, notably one from Kansas and one from Michigan. As a matter of cold fact, the staff, small as it was, was split into two camps and might never have agreed upon a new director.

In the fall of 1957, Dean J. O. Fuller moved to take the matter out of the hands of the department. Late in October, he called a meeting of the Journalism faculty, appeared before it and announced the selection of George J. Kienzle, '32, as the new director. The matter had been cleared with President Fawcett and the Board of Trustees approved the appointment on November 8, effective January 1, 1958. (Earlier that fall, Kienzle came into Pollard's office and said, in substance, "I wish you'd tell me all the reasons why I should take this job and all the reasons otherwise." He was accommodated. This was the first word that he was running for the post.)

Kienzle was no stranger to the campus. He was graduated with a major in philosophy and then had attended the Princeton Theological Seminary, although

he did not finish there. He had been with the Columbus Dispatch for seven years, served three years with the Associated Press, worked in public relations for the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., then with the Borden Co. in New York City, and was vice president, public relations, Borden Midwest Division when he accepted the University's offer. He brought to the School a new aggressiveness and a driving energy. He moved quickly into new areas, such as medical and dental writing, and proceeded to expand the staff and to give the Lantern campus-wide distribution. This last was made possible by an allocation of some \$50,000 a year from the general student activity fee.

Over the years a number of senior members of the Journalism faculty won national recognition of one kind or another. Myers, the first full-time director, was one of the early presidents of the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism. In time he was followed by Luxon and Pollard. Luxon served also as president of the Association for Education in Journalism. Pollard was likewise national president of Kappa Tau Alpha, the Journalism honorary, from 1939 to 1942.

Three of the men also won national Sigma Delta Chi medals - two for "distinguished" research and the other for courage in Journalism. The first two awards went to Luxon (1939) for his work on Niles' Weekly Register, and to Pollard (1948) for his The Presidents and the Press. The award for courage in Journalism, later discontinued, was won by the Lowell, Massachusetts, Sunday Telegram, of which Maguire was editor at the time.

Major Programs -

The original "major" program in Journalism on the campus naturally was in the news or editorial area. In time several others were approved, although because of limited resources - both of manpower and equipment or financial - they were not always on firm ground. The second "major" to be set up was in newspaper management - the business office, circulation and advertising. For this purpose

related Commerce courses in marketing, advertising and even accounting were required. Other new ones, in time, were in magazine, in radio Journalism, and in public relations. Supporting courses were approved by the University Council on Instruction.

After 1946 such programs also had to have the approval of an American Council on Education for Journalism accrediting committee. About every five years such a committee, consisting of academic and industry members, visited the campus; inspected the School, evaluated its courses, interviewed the individual members of the Journalism faculty as well as students, and talked with the Arts College dean and other campus officials as to the standing of the department and the measure of the University's support.

On an accrediting visit in the winter of 1954-55, the School fared rather badly. Its editorial curriculum was approved provisionally but the others were not and the reaccreditation was for two years only instead of the usual five. In other words, the School was, in effect, put on probation and could expect another such evaluation at the end of two years.* There was particular criticism of the "shabby" quarters occupied by the School.

The explanation was not hard to find. The adverse judgment as to substandard operation arose from a number of obvious conditions: undistinguished personnel, with two or three exceptions; a poor excuse of a library; little or no meaningful equipment except what had been begged or borrowed from Ohio - especially Columbus - newspapers; the lack of a graduate program of any substance; the almost complete absence of an organized research program in Journalism and related fields; and inadequate courses. This situation was not really remedied until

*It was regularly reaccredited in 1959 for the News and Editorial sequence.

after Kienzle took over the directorship at the start of 1958. Pollard, in a word, had been unable to persuade the College and University administrations to give adequate support nor, for the most part, had he been able to get other members of the staff to bestir themselves in research or professional writing. (He himself had served on similar accrediting teams inspecting the Journalism offerings at the University of Florida, Florida State, Washington & Lee, and North Carolina.)

In the campus situation, radio journalism was a case in point. Even after Associate Professor Wagner joined the staff in 1946-47 to develop this work, the progress was very slow. There was no direct outlet for students in this field, despite a tie-in with Speech, except a sort of makeshift arrangement with WOSU, the campus radio station. At best this was on a piecemeal basis for news programs. Inevitably and understandably the student broadcasters got into difficulty: there was criticism of their pronunciation, especially of place-names and surnames; there was objection to their selection of news, both campus and from the wire services; there were charges on occasion that they "slanted" it; there were complaints by mail and by telephone to WOSU, to the School, to the President's office, to individual members of the Board of Trustees. Now and then a Trustee would take offense at something. The upshot of all this was that in time students in radio Journalism were no longer permitted to broadcast over WOSU. For some years they were reduced largely to a make-believe type of operation. WOSU was a particularly sensitive area because it was publicly owned.

Lantern Editorial Policy -

In more than 50 years of operation in the joint role of campus newspaper and a departmental laboratory, the Lantern, on the whole, has enjoyed considerable

editorial freedom. In his time Myers used to see all galley proofs and now and then would say of an editorial, "We won't run that," and that settled it. He was really not as arbitrary as that - it was just his way.

Both under him and Pollard students were reminded often that they had more freedom than they were likely to have later even if they owned their own newspaper. Pollard, too, for some years made it a policy to see all editorial and page proofs, but this was primarily to catch errors. Later he saw only proofs of opinion columns and editorials. If there was any real question of taste or policy, the editor or columnist was supposed to discuss the problem with him. He promised to stand by them if there had been such consultation, but not if there had not been.

During those five decades the Lantern at times has been critical of the governor, the legislature, the Board of Trustees, the president and other University administrators, as well as policy-making boards and committees. Although he must have been pained on occasion, it is not recalled that President Rightmire ever complained or asked for a different attitude on the part of the Lantern.

With President Bevis it was somewhat different. Once in a great while he would send for the director of the School to discuss a matter, more in sorrow than in anger. Now and then he would remind the director that he (Bevis) in his undergraduate days had been editor of the University of Cincinnati newspaper and therefore had some idea as to how a student editor's mind worked. Then came the \$64-question: "Now just why did the Lantern have to do or say thus-and-so?" He was never vindictive or punitive, however, and bore no grudges.

There was criticism, of course, from individual faculty members or from groups such as the campus chapter of the A.A.U.P. On one occasion the chairman of a large department telephoned Pollard for an appointment, saying that he

must see him. He was very angry and, upon arriving at the appointed hour, began by saying that he hoped he could control his temper this time.

At issue was a letter the Lantern had published from a Negro who had been a graduate assistant in the department but was now teaching at a Negro university. He contended that his appointment had not been renewed because he was black. The chairman had paid no attention to the published letter until senior members of his faculty needled him about it. They did not object to the alleged facts the writer of the letter had brought out, but rather that the department had been identified.

On another occasion, the telephone rang in the director's office. This call was from the head of a department in the College of Engineering. This complaint, mildly but firmly expressed, was that a recent Lantern column had jeopardized a \$30,000 research grant an important northeastern Ohio corporation had just made to the Engineering department. "How was the Lantern supposed to know this?" the telephone caller was asked. He had no answer for this. Some weeks later, on a football weekend, an Engineering alumnus who was an official of the corporation in question, hissed in Pollard's ear at the Faculty Club, "You and your God-damned Lantern!"

The paper in those days each week ran a pair of offsetting columns, called "Left Turn" and "Right Turn." As indicated, the one was regarded as liberal and the other as conservative. The offending column concerned a labor dispute in Cleveland in which the corporation had been involved. More importantly, the student columnist had witnessed what he felt were the strong-arm methods used on that occasion.

Another time a faculty member and an official in the student relations area objected to something that had appeared in the Lantern. They came into the departmental office with the curious proposal that the paper run as an editorial a "piece" they had written. They were told this could not be done but that it was quite willing to publish the article as a letter to the editor. They would not "buy" this and could not see why the School took such an attitude.

Advertising was sometimes a problem. While there was no hard and fast rule, it was understood that no advertising would be accepted which had to do with liquor. (This was not long after prohibition days and the campus was a sensitive area in such matters.)

But a W. Eleventh Avenue, establishment, for example, was permitted to state in its advertisement, "Refreshments Served." This was understood to mean beer.

The Lantern had no sacred cows as such. All that the School required was that reporters, and especially editorial and column writers, be sure of their facts and fair in their presentation. Nor was there any suppression of news except as a matter of judgment or space.

There was one notable exception to this. During the 'Thirties, the Faculty Club one noon served Boston cream pie as a dessert to about 16 diners. About 4 o'clock that afternoon some of them began dropping off like flies - the president's executive secretary, the chairman of the Pathology Department (sic!) and two Journalism faculty men. Some were taken to University Hospital for emergency treatment and others managed somehow to get home.

For some reason Myers ruled flatly that the Lantern was not to run the story about the occurrence. The downtown papers "played" it on page one, with the names of the known "victims." It also got on the press association wires

throughout Ohio, if not the country. The mother of one of those made ill, living in Toledo, 'phoned the next morning after a next door neighbor had seen it in a local paper. She was reassured when he answered the telephone. The Faculty Club, incidentally, paid the medical bills of those involved but in return they had to sign lengthy releases absolving the Club of further responsibility.

Over the years the Lantern has had a number of women editors. The first, as noted, was Harriett Daily (Collins) who stepped into the job during World War I when her male predecessor went into the Navy. As World War II wore on men became scarce as civilians on the campus. At one point, if memory serves, there was only one male Journalism major, and he was still in his 'teens. (He was a very bright student and finished his four-year program in three years. He then went into uniform and was sent to an Armed Forces Japanese language school in Oklahoma.)

In 1943-44, meanwhile, Ann Puchir, of Midland, Pennsylvania, was Lantern business manager. The next year both the editor and the business manager were co-eds. The former was Jeanne Sprain, of Hamilton, and the latter Ann Curtis, of Wilmington. Jeanne Sprain (Wilson) later became a well known columnist in Miami and New York City. In 1945-46 the editor was Elizabeth Ann Miller, of Geneva.

Student-Alumni Relations -

At least as far back as the time of Harrington, there always seemed to be good rapport between Journalism students and the teaching staff. This was accentuated by the appearance on the campus of chapters of Sigma Delta Chi, the national men's professional group in 1911, and Theta Sigm Phi, the corresponding women's group, in 1913. Before World War I initiation into the former called for attending

classes an entire day in the spring, following election in "tails" and reading an original essay on a journalistic topic at the initiation dinner that evening. For a time a parody newspaper called the Yellow Spyder was published in the spring.

In the 'Thirties a Rib 'n Roast dinner in the spring became an annual affair. For this occasion a burlesque issue of the Lantern - called the Latrine - was distributed at the dinner, held in its early days in the Medallion Room of Pomerene Hall and later at various North Side restaurants. More importantly the students put on skits in which they lampooned faculty members and exaggerated their foibles. Once, for example, they made mild but pointed fun of a certain professor because of the excess hair growing out of his ears. The hint was sufficient for within a day or so the hair disappeared.

Always as the climax to Rib 'n Roast dinners came the announcement of awards and major Lantern appointments for the next school year. The former included the Wolfe Journalism Medal and special scholarships and grants. The director then announced the names of the new editor, business manager, managing editor and circulation manager of the Lantern. The burlesques and jibes were sometimes a little rough, and certainly candid, but they never really got out of hand.

For some years also, especially in the 'Thirties, an annual Journalism luncheon was held on Alumni Day. This was when the commencement season opened with a full day of activities on Saturday, followed by the baccalaureate exercise on Sunday, and commencement on Monday. If memory serves, the Journalism affair was held in Pomerence Hall, but was never heavily attended.

In time there were three special Journalism observances: the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Department, held in June, 1939; the fortieth celebrated in 1954; and the fiftieth anniversary banquet on November 14, 1964.

That in 1954 was held at the Southern Hotel, with Willard M. Kiplinger, '12, publisher of the Kiplinger Washington Letter, as the main speaker. The fiftieth was at the Christopher Inn, with Kiplinger, Jacob A. Meckstroth, also '12, long-time Columbus newspaperman, Pollard and Kienzle as the speakers. Part of this program was ribald in tone and belittled the administration. Some felt it was in poor taste.

Campus "Reds" -

On several occasions over the years, there were rumors and charges of Communist influence on the campus and these were aired in the press and by word of mouth. One such instance arose in the winter of 1939, when the legislature was in session. This led to an investigation conducted by a special Trustee committee. Certain patriotic groups, including the American Legion, took up the issue and demanded a probe and a housecleaning if supporting evidence was found.

The Lantern became involved when it ran an editorial entitled "The Un-American Legion" and objecting to this kind of pressure on the University. This only infuriated the patriotically-minded. As a result Tom J. McFadden, of Carrollton, the editor, and Pollard were subpoenaed by the committee. McFadden had written the editorial in question and Pollard had cleared it. When asked by a downtown newspaper whether he had specifically given his "O.K." to the editorial, Pollard replied, "Well, I gave it the green light." The committee also ordered Pollard, along with other faculty witnesses, to bring with him a complete written list of all of his published writings. When his turn came, McFadden made a good impression as a witness. The upshot of the entire affair was the admission by a Cleveland freshman girl that she was a Communist. A decade later McFadden became an instructor in the Department but left when he bought a small-town newspaper.

Unknown to any staff member except Pollard at the time, the Communism issue reached into the Department some years later under other circumstances. One morning in the Spring Quarter, he was told via telephone that President Bevis wished to see him at 10 o'clock. The academic vice president (Hatcher) sat in on the conference that followed. Pollard was informed that one of his younger faculty men was a card-carrying Communist, had reported to the local cell within 24 hours after his arrival in Columbus the previous autumn, was state education director for the party, and that these and other related facts were fully known and documented with the F.B.I., the intelligence office at Ft. Hayes, the Ohio Highway Patrol, and other agencies.

The president said that he and others had seen the documents in the case, that one or more Trustees knew about the matter, and that it was up to Pollard to get rid of the man. Otherwise the man in question would be removed from the roster when the next budget came before the Trustees for action shortly. Pollard erred in not insisting upon seeing the file of evidence. The man in question did not have tenure, he was interested primarily in research, his professional experience was limited, and students had reported that they could not hear him in class. On these grounds Pollard informed him that his contract would not be renewed the next year. He then told the other faculty members of this action and the next day received a round robin letter of protest signed by every one of them. But in essence the matter ended there.

In Summary -

The foregoing narrative deals with the origins and development of Journalism on the campus from 1893-94 through 1957-58, or virtually 65 years. Its feeble beginnings, abandoned after three years, as noted, were under Joseph Villiers Denney, a onetime Illinois newspapersman, who in time became a celebrated campus

figure as head of the English Department and dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. Upon its revival in 1910, it was again in the English Department under H. F. Harrington and then in 1914 was made a separate department under J. S. Myers.

Two years later, as indicated, the small department became part of the new College of Commerce and Journalism. By Trustee action in 1937 it was returned to the College of Arts and Sciences where it remained until the sweeping reorganization of 1968 when it became part of the new College of Social and Behavioral Sciences.

Largely because of the friendship between Dean Hagerty and Myers, the Department was accepted in the College of Commerce and Journalism. As that College expanded, however, the School exerted little influence there since it remained small and basically most of its program bore no close relation to Commerce and Administration as it became known.

The return to the College of Arts and Sciences was a logical move, but except for some personal interest on the part of Dean Bland L. Stradley, the School was still regarded by some as an academic step-child. This was particularly true in certain humanities areas and on one occasion in 1950 was reflected in the angry comment of another departmental chairman: "Journalism has no standing anyway!"

This review leaves off at the point where the Kienzle administration of the School began. He quickly brought about many changes in the Department - more direct financial support, far greater manpower, a sharply changed curriculum, outside grants from government and private sources, a boundless energy, and a greatly expanded use of the Lantern - especially for "in-depth" coverage of

special features. This vigorous type of operation went on for nearly seven years when ill-health removed him from the scene in the late autumn of 1964. He underwent major surgery but even in February, 1965 he insisted, like MacArthur, that he would return. But this was not to be and he died the next month. Paul Barton became the acting director, and later even took part in a picket march in front of the Administration Building by faculty members supporting him for the directorship. But Dr. William E. Hall was named instead.

A review and appraisal of the Kienzle - Hall years, 1958 to date (1968), must await some other pen. Time will give a better perspective on the many exciting if sometimes controversial occurrences of those years.

APPENDICES

- A. The Journalism Series - issued intermittently, 1916 to 1963; mostly in letter press; numbering not always consistent, e.g., two Nos. 14
- No. 1. The Editor and the Editorial, O.C. Hooper, 1916 (Bulletin supplement)
2. Women in Journalism, Harvey R. Young and Mrs. L.M. Spencer, 1919
3. The Editorial Field, W.P. Dumont, 1919
4. The Journalistic Code of Ethics, compiled by J.S. Myers, 1922
5. The Crisis and the Man, by O.C. Hooper, 1929 (identified as "Contributions in Journalism"; appeared in two formats)
6. The Genius of Horace Greeley, by J.S. Myers, 1929
7. Ohio Journalism Hall of Fame, Proceedings, 1928 (printed, 1929)
8. Ditto, 1929 (1930)
9. " , 1930
10. " , 1931
11. " , 1932
12. " , 1934
13. " , 1935
14. The Newspaper as Defined by Law, by James E. Pollard, 1940
14. *The Beginnings of Ohio Journalism, by Jesse J. Currier, 1942
(*should be No. 15)
15. Daily Journalism in the Arab States, by Tom J. McFadden, 1953 (under a grant from the Payne Fund, researched in the Middle East)
16. Ohio Newspaper and Publication Laws, by James E. Pollard (with Ed M. Martin), 1954
17. Ohio Newspapers and the Law, by James E. Pollard, 1956 (supplement, 1963, with W.J. Oertel)
18. Laws of the 48 States Bearing on: 1, Definition of Newspapers; 2, "Open Meetings" of Public Bodies; 3, Definition of Public Records, by James E. Pollard, 1957

B. Books on Journalism by Journalism Staff Members while at the Ohio State University

Harrington, Harry F., Essentials in Journalism, 1912 (with T.T. Frankenberg)

Hooper, Osman C., History of Ohio Journalism, 1793 - 1933, 1933 (printed privately)

Luxon, Norval, N.

The Reporter and the News, 1935 (with Philip W. Porter)
Niles' Weekly Register, 1947

McFadden, Tom J.

Daily Journalism in the Arab States, 1953

O'Brien, Harry R.

Technical Journalism, 1927, rev. 1941

Pollard, James E.

Newspapers Laws of Ohio (with Ed. M. Martin), 1937

Principles of Newspaper Management, 1937

The Presidents and the Press, 1947

The Presidents and the Press - Truman to Johnson, 1964

Wagner, Paul H.

The Message and the Man (with D. E. Heckman and F. H. Knower), 1956

C. Journalism Films (produced in cooperation with the Photography Department, under Development Fund grants, by Paul H. Wagner and Robert Wagner)

"Police Reporter," 1949

"Legislative Reporter," 1956

D. Articles in the Journalism Quarterly (not including book reviews)

Getzloe, Lester - one

Luxon, Norval N., six

Pollard, James E., ten

Wagner, Paul H., one

E. The Ohio Newspaper

founded in 1919 by O.C. Hooper, who continued as editor through 1936 published continuously, except for 1935-36, until the summer, 1961 began with ten issues a year; somehow this became nine; finally appeared as quarterly; Pollard editor from 1937

F. Departmental Activities (chronological)

Journalism Series - begun, 1916; issued intermittently; irregular format

Ohio Newspaper - first issued, 1919; abandoned, 1961

Journalism Association of Ohio Schools (J.A.O.S.) - created, 1925, but was preceded by annual competition for high school newspaper; Getzloe, secy-treas.

Ohio Journalism Hall of Fame - announced, 1927; first election, 1928; 48 names enshrined; O.C. Hooper, founded.

Blue Pencil Club (for desk editors) - organized, December, 1928; first meeting, April, 1929; Luxon, Sec'y.

Press Institute - first held, February, 1955; others in 1956, 1957; originated with and supervised by F. W. Maguire

William Maxwell Lecture - begun, 1955, in connection with above; originator, Maguire; held annually but sometimes oftener; first speaker, Mark Ethridge, Louisville Courier - Journal and Times

G. Journalism Enrollment - (combined registration, all classes; date prior to 1939 incorporated into the text; but figures for 1941-42 through 1944-45 missing)

	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring	Total
1939-40	-	301	326	358	985
1940-41	17	280	291	270	858
1945-46	13	222	282	272	789
1946-47	14	502	521	511	1538 (postwar bulge)
1947-48	151	665	731	700	2247
1948-49	113	732	628	556	2029
1949-50	74	570	490	401	1535

	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring	Total
1950-51	48	377	390	340	1155
1951-52	52	370	360	352	1134
1952-53	29	320	318	293	960
1953-54	31	302	298	249	880
1954-55	30	268	306	273	877
1955-56	42	317	310	319	988
1956-57	29	294	297	259	879
1957-58	56	293	326	314	989
1958-59	99	409	408	477	1393*

H. Ohio State in Sigma Delta Chi -

Newspaper Cartooning Award

1950 - Milton Caniff, '30

National Presidents

1914-16 - Roger F. Steffan, '13

1937-38 - Ralph L. Peters, '26

Honorary National Presidents

1919 - Harry F. Harrington, '05

1930 - Frank E. Mason, '15

(1946 - John S. Knight, Akron, &c)

(1949-51 - Grove Patterson, Toledo)

*Kienzle's first full year