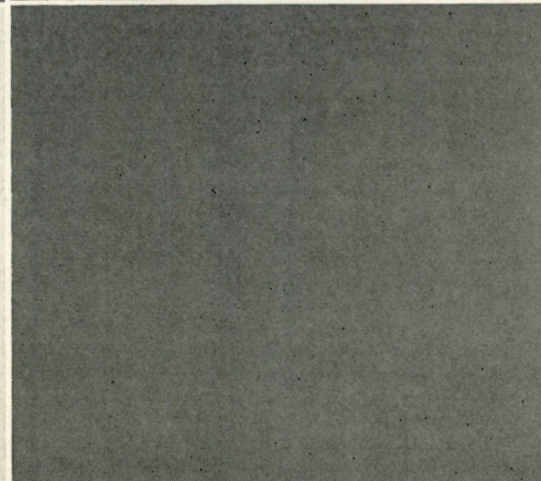
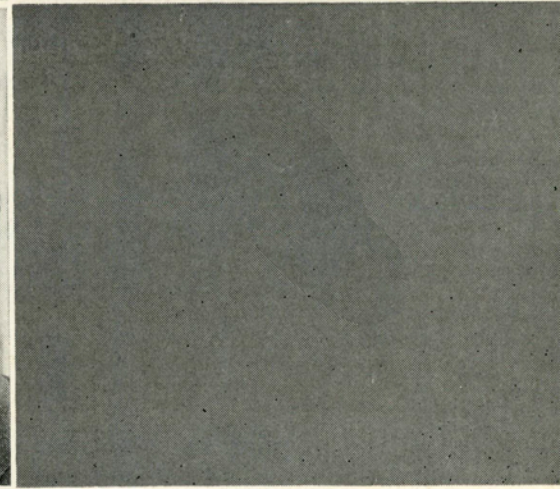
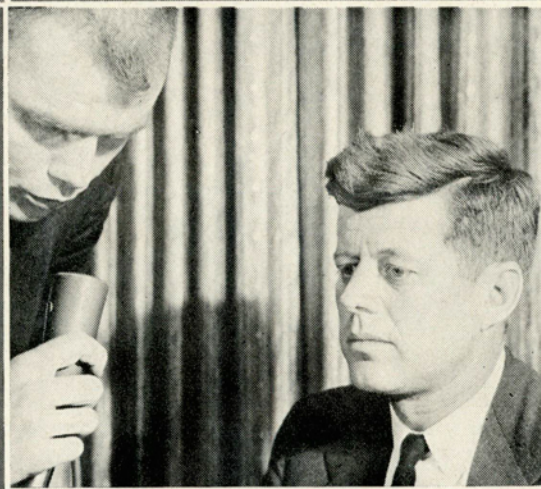
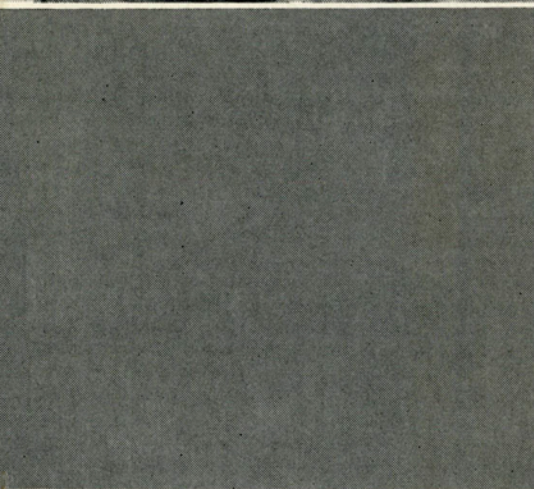
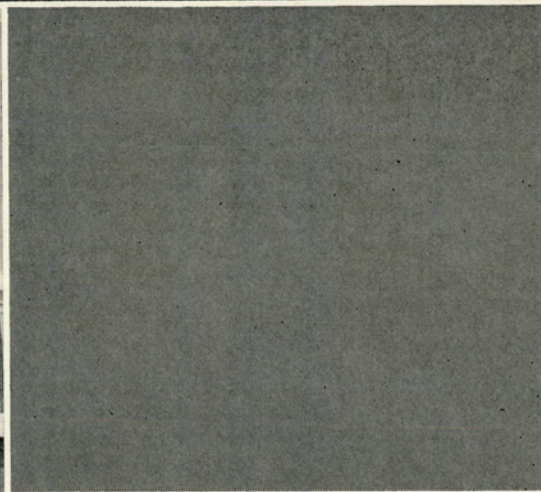
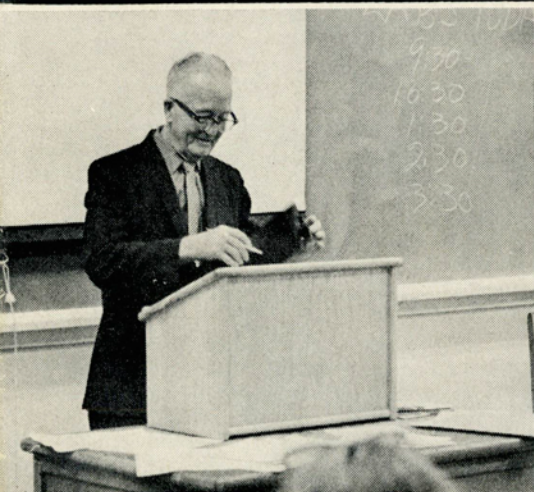


# jayhawk journalist



**Spring 1970**

**Alums Win  
National Photo Awards**

**Professor Ryther Retires  
After 54 Years**

**Grad Students Bring Varied  
Backgrounds to J-school**

**Writing on the Wall**



# Wire Copy

The Spring 1970 semester is drawing to a close. This is the last week of classes. Another group of journalism students is about to graduate. It is unlike any other Spring semester or graduating senior class. This has been a year unlike any other in the history of KU. It is not easy to put in words.

To some, it is best depicted in the words of a poet of an earlier generation. This year on our Hill is ending "not with a bang, but a whimper." This, to them, is the essence of a semester that seems to be dissolving rather than coming to the usual academic conclusion.

To others it seems to be a beginning. This innovative use of a campus facility and an academic calendar seems, to them, to relate to society's needs.

The compromise which kept the University open—a middle path between "business as usual" in the face of widespread concern over national and international issues—and the "strike" that might have closed it completely—found many students opting to discontinue classes, skip their final exams.

A few have drifted away from Lawrence—beginning vacations or jobs early. More are here—absent from classrooms but active in the many discussion sessions and activities that have developed with University sanction in this "week of alternatives." And some are just relaxing.

A surprising number (considering the attractions of "free cuts" on these beautiful May days) are still in Flint Hall classrooms—including many who have terminated official enrollment but continue to participate in the course sessions with those who have elected to follow the traditional academic path.

The staffs of the student media—on the UDK, station KUOK, and on this magazine—are staying with it and finishing their jobs, regardless of their position with respect to the enrollment options.

The faculty must hold with their schedules. Some are bewildered and harassed by the unexpected need to make final grade decisions so soon. Some wonder whether there should have been compromise, or whether the faculty really had a say in it. But they are going along with it for the sake of loyalty and unity.

It is then a beautiful but strange Spring on Mount Oread. The turmoil, the confrontations and their resolutions, have left scars. The tensions of weeks just preceding this one left jangled nerves and edgy dispositions.

It may seem inappropriate to you that none of this is reflected in the pages that follow. (The picture page opposite is not Lawrence,

and not this Spring.) The fact is that this magazine has been a semester in the making. The articles here were first planned months ago—before Cambodia, the Kansas Union, and Kent State made news.

Even if we were capable of throwing down all our type and rushing to press like *Time* or *Newsweek* we would not have done so. The events here have been more than adequately covered by the mass media and other communications directed to KU alumni. And our publication goals—to present a variety of views of this school, while providing a trial, error, and achievement learning experience for prospective magazine journalists—don't fit the news magazine style.

But it would be equally inappropriate not to reflect, at least briefly, on the situation here. This column was planned for the "Wirecopy" feature which covers the semester's news bits. It would have included things that happened to students and faculty inhabitants of this Hall.

But something bigger seems to have happened to all of us these past few weeks—obscuring achievements and awards despite their value and importance. They do deserve coverage, and if things go as planned, a midsummer newsletter to students and alumni will do justice to them.

This week seems peaceful. Most people are talking, not yelling. Of course, to these biased eyes and ears, it has been more rational throughout the Spring in Flint Hall than elsewhere. Now the mood is prevalent, it seems, campus wide. May these not be famous last words.

With no Kansan dinner this year—with this clouded twilight of school year 1969–70, and the dispersion of our students—we may not see some of our seniors for a traditional last goodbye and goodluck wishing. This last paragraph then is a personal one directed to 140 young men and women about to graduate.

You may not believe it—perhaps because of the way we act in classes—or the harsh things written on your papers, at times—but we develop an affection for the students we get to know in the course of their time here. Most of us feel an honest twinge of sadness when they march past us for the last event. This semester has a different ending—but it will leave the same feeling. We'll miss you . . . and we wish you well.

LEE YOUNG

*Acting Dean*



## THE JAYHAWK JOURNALIST

Spring 1970 Issue

The Jayhawk Journalist is published for students, alumni and faculty of the William Allen White School of Journalism. It is produced by students enrolled in the Magazine Production course for academic credit. Financial support is provided by the William Allen White Foundation.

Staff for this issue: Mike Swartz, *editor*; Don Hunter, *assistant editor*; Craig Applequist, *photographic editor*; Pamela Bond, Fred Meier, *production managers*; Camille Gudger, Mary Jenks, Sharon Sosnoski, *copy editors*; Mary Lou Wiles, *circulation manager*; Chuck Chowins, Vicki Pyle, Sherry Roy, *staff assistants*; Lee Young, *adviser*.

*Members of the Spring issue Jayhawk Journalist staff "getting the word" at a weekly meeting.*





This dramatic photograph of the confrontation in Chicago at the 1968 Democratic Convention was taken by Perry Riddle, journalism alumnus. See following page.

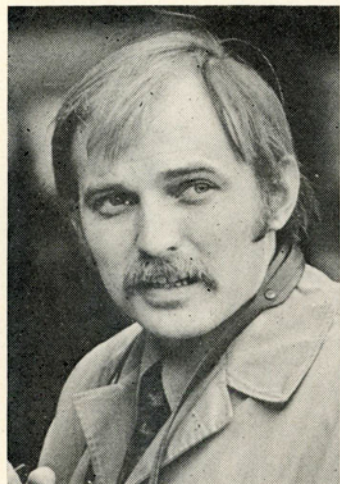




*Included in Gary Settle's 1969 winning portfolio was this photograph of Chicago ghetto life.*

## J-School Alums Dominate National Press Photo Contest

*Gary Settle*



*Perry C. Riddle*



The William Allen White School of Journalism boasts among its alumni two photographers who have attained national recognition for their work; Gary Settle, of the *New York Times*, Chicago bureau, and Perry Riddle, of the *Chicago Daily News*. Two of the past three years, '67 and '69, Gary Settle has been named Newspaper Photographer of the Year. In 1968 Perry Riddle received the award.

The careers of these two men bear striking similarities. Both graduated from KU with degrees in journalism and both worked for the *Topeka Capital-Journal* with Rich Clarkson, another J-school graduate. At the present time both are based in Chicago, although working for different papers. The greatest similarity is in the quality of their work. They are artists and their artistry is reflected in the awards they have received.

The Newspaper Photographer of the Year award is based on portfolios of twenty pictures submitted by the individual photographers. With the permission of the photographers, we have reprinted a picture from each of their winning portfolios.



# Summer Interns Learn From Experience

Spring is traditionally the time for students to begin hunting for summer jobs. For those majoring in some phase of journalism, it is often the search for an internship. These jobs, offering pay but no college credits, present the opportunity for the student to apply, modify, and expand the methods he has learned in the classroom.

Although some students secure their own positions, the journalism school usually places more than 40 students in internships from Florida to Hawaii. While the majority work on newspapers, there are students who work in internships in the other mass media. Last year the school placed 42 students from all six sequences in jobs in 13 states.

The types of work experiences the students were assigned varied with the type of internship. Many of the newspaper interns had a wide range of jobs because they were replacing vacationing reporters. They wrote on city government, society items, teen sections, sports, as well as regular news items.

Advertising interns handled display, dispatch, and national ads. One student was both an artist and a copywriter doing everything from grocery ads to large campaigns worth \$16,000. A magazine intern sold advertising at first. When he continued with the job that fall, he was promoted to news editor of the magazine.

One unusual assignment given to Richard Louv, intern on *The Hutchinson News*, was to write a series of features about the attitudes and actions on the nation's campuses. Later the series was published by a paper in booklet form. His editor commented, "He speaks only for himself, but I am satisfied his insights and understanding reflect much of the subjective thought now motivating the college generation."

Another news-editorial intern working for a Kansas paper chased a UCLA student, traveling to New Orleans by raft a la Huck Finn, and interviewed him from the river bank for a feature story.

The glamorous job is not the usual, but for an intern on a Honolulu paper it combined practical experience with a variety of writing assignments. Linda McCrerey's summer included interviews with such persons as Mrs. Richard Nixon and Rod McKuen, and flying to another of the Hawaiian islands to cover a sports event. She worked as a cocktail waitress in one of the glamour tourist centers in Hawaii to do a feature on tourists from the standpoint of those in service to travelers.

When asked what they had learned at KU that they could

apply during their internships, opinions differed widely. Most news-editorial majors said they had learned everything about reporting and copy-editing, but admitted that it was impossible to learn how to work for a real newspaper without actually doing it. They felt that the J-school provided the basic rules and guidelines.

One advertising intern employed the selling strategems learned in her copy and layout class. She also knew how to copyfit and how to use the *Standard Rate and Data Service* and *Media Records*. Another had the chance to apply terminology which had remained somewhat foreign until used in job situations.

Conversely, one magazine intern felt that at KU there was too much concern with idealism and honor in the profession. His experience, he said, had shown him that there was little honor among journalists in the field, that everything was cutthroat.

What did the internships give the students to bring back to KU? An advantage in more advanced journalism courses, for one thing. One advertising student has been able to apply her experience in her ad copy and layout class. Another student felt that she couldn't have made it through Reporting II without her internship.

More than that, the interns learned to work and to accept responsibility. They developed editorial judgment. Joanne Bos, advertising intern on the *Rockford (Ill.) Register-Republic*, said, "I learned what it's like to work with daily deadlines—if anything, I learned discipline." She added that seemingly uninteresting, insignificant facts she had learned at KU suddenly were significant. Consequently, she listens more carefully to everything.

Some interns go on two or more internships. Some obtain a related job during the academic year. Bob Kearney, summer sports intern for the *Miami Herald*, now a sports writer for the *Lawrence Journal-World*, feels that this has enabled him to develop style and conscientiousness in his work.

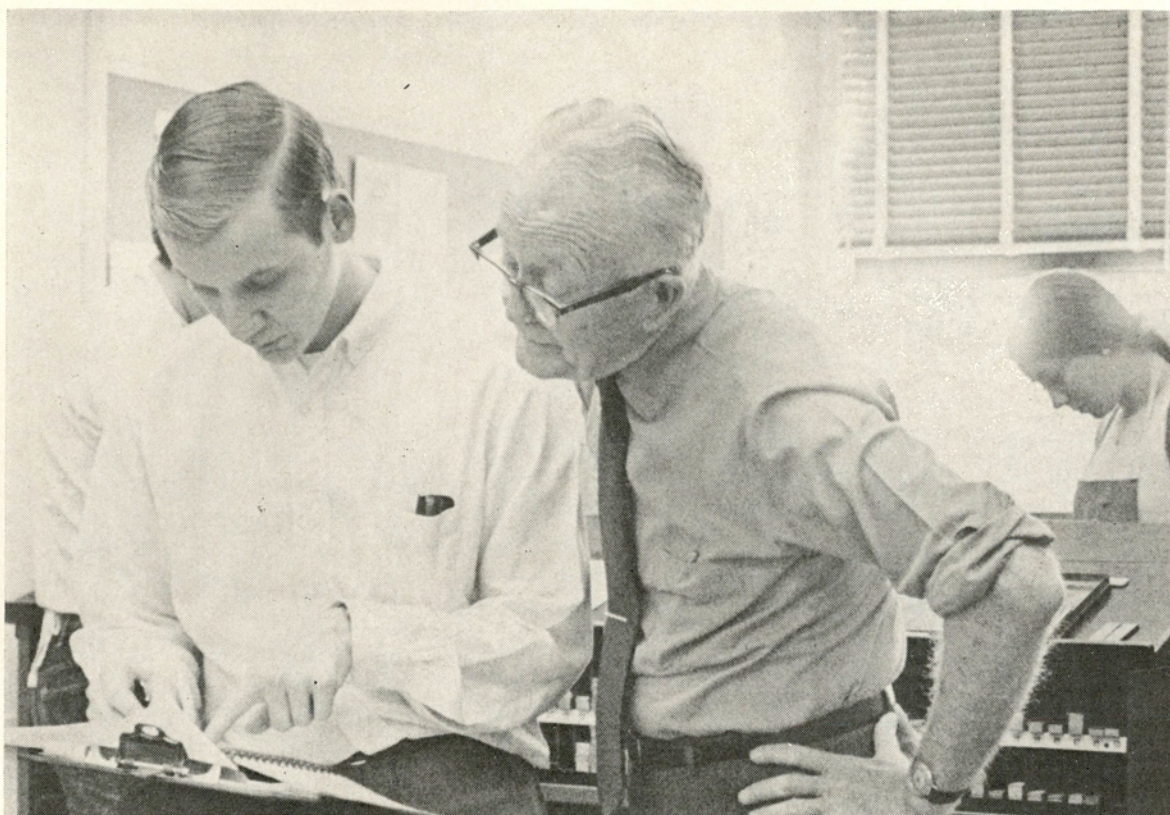
Interns confirmed the fact that experience was valuable in interviews for jobs after graduation. One described the attitude of job interviewers to the internship programs as "Fantastic!" She said that not many agencies were willing to hire anyone "green" after graduation. The students concurred that it's hard to get a good job without an internship.

The major disadvantage in the intern program seemed to be the tendency for some employers to shove assignments onto the interns that the older reporters didn't want to do. Sometimes employers are reluctant to trust an intern with a big scoop. Consequently, it is not until the last month that a student will get some good stories. For some, the summer may turn out to be one of obit writing.

Although the pay is low, all the interns agreed that the experience gained is of ultimate importance. Some felt that it would be profitable for students in all sequences to work at least on a newspaper because of all the experience it compacts in a mere three months.

*Continued on page 14*





*Ryther assists a student in the printing lab.*

## From Printer's Devil to Educator

# Professor Ryther Retires After 54 Year Career in Graphic Arts

As the 1970 J-school graduates leave Flint Hall after four years of study, they will be joined by one who has devoted 54 years to the art and instruction of printing. Thomas C. Ryther, associate professor in the School of Journalism, will leave the job in June because of the University retirement policy.

Although he will be retiring from the classroom, Ryther will not be abandoning his interest in printing, but merely shifting the focus of that interest. During his career, when time permitted, he contributed articles to such magazines as *Inland Printer*, *Graphic Arts Monthly*, *American Printer* and *Printing Impressions*. With the new leisure time available, he hopes to catch up on his writing.

Retirement will afford Ryther more time to devote to his hobbies of detecting counterfeit money, examining contested documents and collecting rare books and clocks. Recently he has written articles on the detection of counterfeit money for several Kansas newspapers and the *Better Business Bureau Bulletin*.

With Marjorie, his wife of 43 years, Ryther has made plans for activities they can share together. They plan to take advantage of his retirement by traveling. The Rythers hope to visit Mainz, Germany, where the famous Gutenberg press was invented, and Antwerp, Belgium, and England. During the winter months they will travel to Colorado and Arizona. Ryther also hopes to attend the International



Craftsmen Convention in Washington, D. C., this fall.

Although Ryther's career has been marked with such accomplishments as being a newspaper publisher, a superintendent of the University of Kansas printing service and a journalism professor, when you ask him his trade, he'll tell you he's a printer.

The oldest of five children, he was born Aug. 18, 1900, in Pulaski County, in the Missouri Ozarks. When he was 8-years old his mother died and he was sent to live with an aunt and uncle. Ryther stayed with them until the completion of his sophomore year in high school when he became self-supporting. He paid for his education and living expenses by working in the printing trade.

Ryther was introduced to the art of printing in 1916 when Chester Haney, editor of the *Phelps County Record* in Newburg, Mo., offered to teach him the trade. Although Haney could not afford to pay him, it was an opportunity to learn a skilled trade.

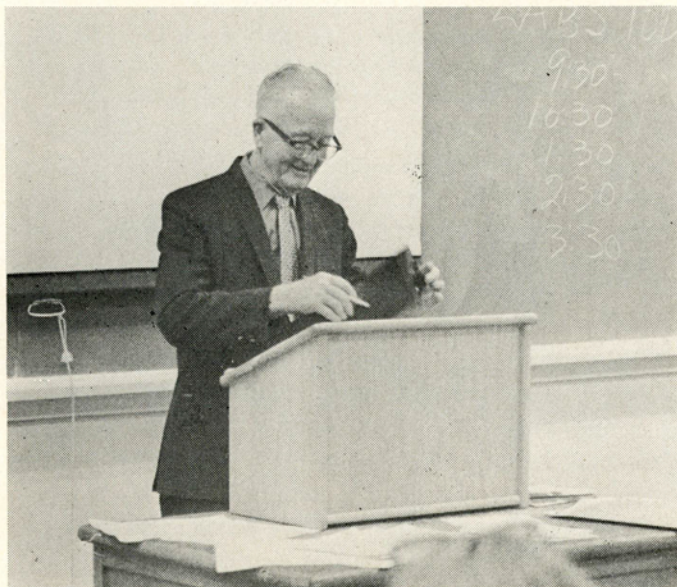
"A few years back (1967), a student named Karen Haney of Topeka, showed up in my graphic arts class. She was a relative of Chester Haney, so I had the rare opportunity to repay, in like kind, the instruction which I had received," Ryther said.

After leaving Newburg, Ryther put himself through high school working part-time on newspapers in Richland, Mo., and Alton, Kan. At Alton, he was nicknamed "Mickie" after the comic strip character "Mickie, the Printer's Devil." The strip was carried in several weekly newspapers in the early 1900's, and all youngsters working as printers' devils in newspaper plants became known as "Mickie"—"for me, the tag stuck," Ryther said.

In 1920, he went to the *Logan (Kan.) Republican* where he purchased a half-interest in the paper, "mostly on credit."

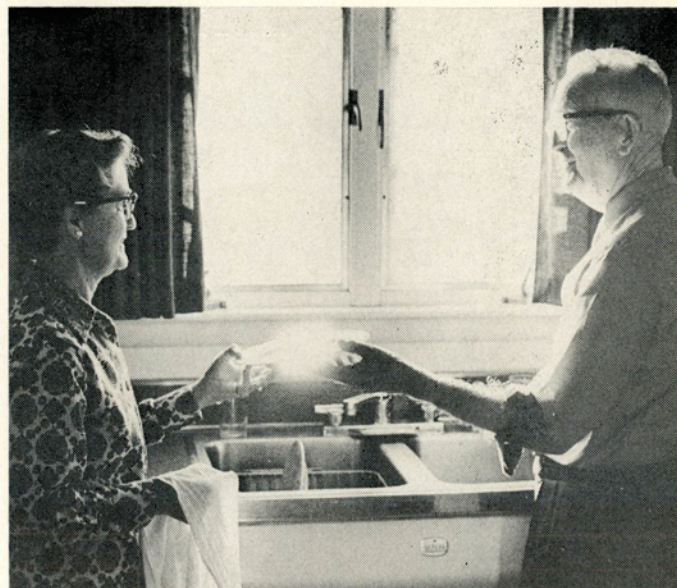
In the fall of 1922 Ryther enrolled as a freshman at KU

*Shown giving one of his final lectures in History and Art of Printing, "Mickey" Ryther was spending over 20 hours a week in classroom and laboratories.*



and financed his education by working in the campus printing shop. He graduated from KU in 1926 and, after working as the plant foreman of the *Newark (Del.) Ledger*, he returned to KU in 1928 as the printing plant foreman and a part-time graduate student. He received his master's degree in 1932.

After a 3-year absence from KU, during which he served as printing plant supervisor and instructor at South Dakota State College, Ryther returned again to KU to become the supervisor of KU's printing plant and an instructor of journalism.



*Professor Ryther and his wife sharing a housekeeping chore.*

He particularly recalls the difficulties that beset the printing service when the younger men were called into the service at the onset of World War II. The older men and women who were left behind ended up operating the plant as best they could and the *University Daily Kansan* was staffed entirely by girls.

Ryther retired from the printing plant to become a full-time associate professor in 1966.

Looking back over the years as supervisor and instructor, Ryther sees "a parade of editors' sons and others who have worked in the plant part-time while attending KU—many of whom, like me, could not have attended college without parttime employment. Many since have gone on to become prominent editors themselves."

Ryther's interests extend beyond his chosen field of printing. A 33rd degree Mason, Ryther is also a past president of the local chapter of the Sons and Daughters of New England and a member of the Presbyterian Church and Sigma Delta Chi.

Through the years, Ryther's first devotion has been to his family. He and his wife have raised two sons, Thomas and David, both KU graduates. Ryther looks forward to retirement and the time it will give him to enjoy his family and pursue his interests with them.



**"Four years ago Annette Buchanan, managing editor of the Oregon Daily Emerald, the student newspaper of the University of Oregon . . . was found in contempt of court for refusing to reveal her sources."**

The "newsman's privilege" would give a newspaperman the right not to reveal his sources if information obtained from them was "privileged communication."

Under the rules of evidence, witnesses are required to answer all questions asked of them while testifying. However, there are certain well-defined exceptions. Among those exceptions are "privileged communications," for example, communication between lawyer and client, doctor and patient, husband and wife.

The reason for the existence of these exceptions is that society over the centuries has fostered the social relationships in which these privileged people stand. It has become recognized at law that the injury done to them which would result from forced disclosure of confidential information would be far greater than the loss to justice occasioned by granting the privilege.

Whether a testimonial privilege ought to be allowed to journalists in protecting confidential sources is an issue that has received periodic attention in the United States since as early as 1857.

The issue of the newsman's privilege, perhaps brought into the limelight by Vice President Agnew's criticism of liberal television commentators and the Justice Department's efforts to subpoena newsmen's private material for trial evidence, is once again appearing on the pages of journalism trade magazines and in law journals.

The issue of the newsman's privilege is important not only to the professional journalists, but also to the student journalists as demonstrated in the Buchanan case.

About four years ago Annette Buchanan, managing editor of the *Oregon Daily Emerald*, the student newspaper at the University of Oregon, promised seven persons who claimed to be marijuana smokers that if they permitted her to interview them for publication she would under no circumstances reveal their identities. After a report of the interviews using fictitious names appeared in the school newspaper a grand jury investigated the problem of drug use. Miss Buchanan was called to testify before the grand jury and refused to reveal the identity of her sources.

Miss Buchanan was found in contempt of court for refusing to reveal her sources. On appeal, she sought reversal on the ground that freedom of the press guaranteed by the

constitution included the freedom to gather news. She argued that there were certain news stories which could not be obtained or published unless the reporter could promise anonymity to a source. She also argued that a judicial order requiring disclosure of confidential sources abridged the protected freedom of the press.

Despite her efforts, the Supreme Court of Oregon affirmed the finding of contempt of court. The Supreme Court affirmed the decision because there is no such thing as the newsman's privilege at common law and Oregon does not have a statute providing the journalist with the right to protect confidential news sources.

Many attempts, several of them growing out of cases similar to Buchanan, have been made by the press to obtain federal legislation protecting journalists in their right to shield confidential news sources. It was in the aftermath of the Buchanan trial that the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress prepared an extensive document on the background and legal effect of the newsman's privilege.

According to an editorial in the March 21, 1970 edition of *Editor & Publisher*, identical bills have recently been introduced in the United States House and Senate which would protect newsmen from forced disclosure of confidential information or revealing their sources.

Despite these periodic efforts to obtain federal legislation the judicial view has always been that, absent statute, there is no such privilege as in the Buchanan case. However, there are currently 16 states which have passed statutes protecting newsmen who refuse to divulge confidential sources of information. These states include Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio and Pennsylvania. In addition to these 16 states, similar bills have recently been introduced in the state legislatures of New York and Florida.

Most of the state statutes were passed in the aftermaths of cases in which newspapermen refused to reveal sources and received fines and/or jail sentences for contempt of court. These statutes have been criticized for being contrary to the general duty of every citizen to testify and also for failing to protect the public interest in the administration of justice.

The arguments for and against federal legislation or state



# News Sources - Privileged Communication?

statutes protecting the journalist's right to protect confidential news sources are too numerous and too complex to cover in this article. The primary purpose of this article is to examine a proposed act to protect confidential sources of the news media which was published in the March, 1969 edition of the *Harvard Journal on Legislation*. The proposed bill, which is reprinted below, is almost identical to the bills recently introduced in the United States House and Senate.

---

## AN ACT TO PROTECT CONFIDENTIAL SOURCES OF NEWS MEDIA

**Providing that employees of news-gathering media cannot be compelled to disclose the source of news or information unless disclosure is essential to the public interest.**

### SECTION 1: Conditional Privilege to News Media

No person engaged in the work or gathering, writing, publishing, or disseminating news for any newspaper, periodical, newsreel, press association, wire service or radio or television station, shall be compelled by any judicial, legislative, or administrative body to disclose the source of any information procured or obtained by him while so engaged, except as provided in Section 3.

### SECTION 2: Definitions

For the purposes of this act, "source" is defined as the person or means from or through which the information was obtained. It shall not be construed to include the information itself unless the person or means from or through which the information was obtained could be inferred from its disclosure.

### SECTION 3: Procedure for Divestiture of Privilege

In any case where a person claims the privilege conferred by this statute, the body, officer, person, or party seeking the information may apply to the (superior, county, or district) court for an order divesting the person of the privilege. Such application shall be made to the \_\_\_\_\_ court in the (county or district) where the hearing, action, or proceeding in which the information is sought is pending. Where the privilege has been invoked in a proceeding before that court, the application shall be made to any other \_\_\_\_\_ court. The order shall be granted only if the

court, after hearing the parties, shall find either (a) that the information gained by such person concerned matters, or the details of any proceeding, required to be kept secret under the laws of this state or of the federal government, or (b) that all other available sources of information have been exhausted and disclosure is essential to the protection of the public interest. Any such order shall be appealable as provided by (appellate procedure statute).

---

The proposed bill is based on the premise that in certain circumstances the protection of the relationship between the newsman and source protects the public weal more than it harms the administration of justice.

**“ . . . newspapermen  
refused to reveal  
sources and received  
fines and/or  
jail sentences . . . ”**

Instead of granting an unconditional privilege to newsmen to refuse to divulge the sources of information like many of the state statutes, the proposed bill allows for the acceptance or denial of the privilege on the basis of public benefit or detriment. Such flexibility is a characteristic of other personal testimonial privileges. For example, the privilege granted to law enforcement officers not to reveal their confidential informants is not unconditional. This privilege is limited and can be denied if a judge feels such information is necessary to protect the rights of a defendant during a trial.

Whereas many of the state statutes have confined the privilege to newspaper employees, Section 1 of the proposed bill extends the privilege to include others who legitimately gather and disseminate news.

One problem area in the drafting of privilege bills for newsmen has been specifying the tribunals before which the privilege may be invoked. The proposed bill uses the general language "by any judicial, legislative, or administrative

*Continued on page 14*





# Summer Camp Program Brings High School Student Journalists to Flint Hall

I arrived in Kansas armed with enthusiasm, two suitcases and a typewriter, not knowing what to expect from the campus or the Journalism Summer Camp in 1967.

My first reaction was a pleasant one . . . finding that KU was hilly and green instead of flat and dry.

After establishing myself in Lewis Hall, which that year housed women journalism campers, I went to register. Dr. Calder Pickett, director of the journalism camp, and Professors Lee Young and Bill Seymour greeted me and 100 other campers who came from 26 states and all types of towns and high schools. They gave us our enrollment packets and a friendly explanation on what the next six weeks would be like.

We found that the purpose of the six-week intensive study program is to acquaint the high school students with all phases of the communications field. Campers attended classes in radio, magazine and yearbook. All of the University of Kansas' special facilities were made available to us.

Our day started at 8:00 a.m. Monday through Friday. After morning classes, we were free to pursue individual interests in afternoon specialized lab periods.

No grades were given but students did evaluate their work through student-teacher conferences. The importance of attending class was not minimized because of the liberal grading policy.

During the session we were responsible for covering beats on the summer *University Daily Kansan*. The weekly *Kamper Kansan* insert comprised of our stories and photographs featured the 10 other divisions of the Midwestern Music and Art Camp program. Interested students also worked on producing the camp yearbook *Tempo*.

Several field trips were included in the curriculum. We traveled to the *Topeka Capital-Journal* and the American Yearbook Company factory. We also covered speeches by noted KU coaches and had a press conference with Chancellor W. Clarke Wescoe.

There were events that summer which the brochure never could have explained. For one thing, I had a valuable lesson in factual reporting when I left a few loopholes in an indignant editorial complaining about Camp regulation. It contained two supporting statements I had failed to investigate completely for accuracy. I also learned that critical commentary rarely makes you any friends.

But I did have the thrill of having a story submitted as a stringer feature to UPI and seeing the *Tempo* completed. At the end of the summer my experiences had helped me decide that KU was the school for me.

And so it is for many campers. At present a total of approximately 40 have returned and are now enrolled in the J-school or in pre-journalism courses.

Student suggestions have helped to change the camp. Students are now allowed to choose an emphasis after a brief sampling period.

Because of rising costs the camp session has been cut to five weeks. The curriculum remains complete however.

Last year 13 of the 86 J-school campers were black students. They attended through the help of scholarships provided by newspapers who contributed to the fund. Lee Young was instrumental in the organization of this program.

Other students also have the opportunity to obtain scholarships through the central camp administration.

Karen Zupko



# Graduate Program Expands

## Students Bring a Variety of Backgrounds

The man who introduced the late President Kennedy before his famed Cuban missile crisis speech is sitting in a classroom in Flint Hall today. David Dary is one of a diversified group of graduate students currently enrolled in the School of Journalism.

Scanning the varied group of 27, there are some journalists who have returned to school because they want to broaden their perspective or share their experiences by becoming teachers. Others are young students who have recently been graduated from college, and are seeking a post-graduate degree. And then in the group there are seven foreign students, most of whom had journalistic experience in their native countries.

One of the most outstanding careers in journalism belongs to David Dary, who plans to teach at the university level and needs an advanced degree. Prior to coming to KU, Dary was a broadcast journalist with CBS and NBC as well as several local stations.

He began his career by working for a Manhattan radio station while attending Kansas State University. After graduation he went on to work for radio stations in Topeka, San Antonio and Wichita Falls, Texas.

As a reporter and editor for CBS news in Washington, D. C., Dary covered the White House, the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives, the Pentagon, the State Department and various other agencies. While employed by NBC he frequently wrote and aired NBC News-on-the-Hour programs and the NBC World News Roundup, as well as administering a 35-man news department.

Dary is also an author. He wrote "Radio News Handbook," a basic text for beginning radio journalists. A manuscript is presently being prepared for a companion book, "Television News Handbook."

Barbara Lancaster got her first byline when she was 9-years old for "The Gypsy," a poem later appearing in several anthologies. In the 40 years since the publication of that poem, Mrs. Lancaster has worked on small town dailies, freelanced, been a stringer for a Paris daily, aired her own radio program and covered the White House for the largest paper in the world, the *Asahi* (Japan) *Evening News*.

With such accomplishments, why is Mrs. Lancaster doing post-graduate work? "It is the challenge of it," she said. Because she has had no formal journalism education, she is taking advantage of the opportunity to do graduate work in



*David Dary was a CBS radio news correspondent. He introduced the late President Kennedy when the president delivered his Cuban missile crisis speech.*

journalism while her husband is employed by the University as a director of military science. She would like to be an education writer for *Time* magazine.

Two other professionals who are finishing their thesis requirements are also members of the faculty. Len Alfano and Elmer Allen both own advertising agencies and consequently bring current firsthand experience into the classroom.

Mike Swartz, editor of the spring issue of the *Jayhawk Journalist*, formerly worked as the advertising manager of the *Western Auto Retailer*, an employee publication of the



## ... Graduate Students



*Mrs. Barbara Lancaster, grad student—mother of six children.*

Western Auto Supply Company. He planned and administered promotional programs designed to encourage use of *Retailer* for advertising.

Foreign students bring a different slant to journalistic approaches within the school. One of the greatest contributions is the intercultural exposure they provide to aspiring journalists. Through them, the American students can get firsthand accounts of news media operations in other societies.

Those who come to KU from other countries are excellent students. Daniel Samper came to KU on an Inter-American Press Association scholarship from Bogota, Colombia, where he was assistant director and city editor of *El Tiempo*. In Colombia Samper had no formal journalism training, but was a lawyer and worked six years on newspapers. In coming to the United States, Samper hoped to get the formal training he lacked, but more important, he wanted to broaden his parochial point of view. After completing his degree requirements in June, Samper will return to Bogota.

Of the six other foreign students, some will return to their homelands, some will find jobs in the U.S. and some will seek employment abroad. Shirley Wu, a student from Taiwan, plans to work in the international department of a broadcasting corporation in Australia.

Five years ago there was only a couple graduate students wandering around Flint Hall. This year there are 27 graduate students pursuing advanced degrees in journalism.

What has caused the increase in enrollment in the graduate study program? According to Dr. Calder Pickett, graduate adviser, there is no single reason. Though there has been slightly more promotion of the upper division in recent years, it is probably the reputation of the undergraduate program that draws graduate students. This hypothesis is supported by the fact that very few of the graduate students attended KU as undergraduates.

Those who did earn their B.S. in journalism at KU do not emphasize the same sequence that they did as undergraduates. Dr. Pickett encourages KU students who wish to further their education in the same area of journalism to go to another university. Since our J-school emphasizes methods rather than theory, there is little to be gained by pursuing the same area here as both an undergraduate and graduate student.

Although there has been a noticeable increase in the number of graduate students, no plans have been made to expand the graduate program. Dr. Pickett says that until the J-school can accommodate its undergraduate expansion, additional stress will not be placed on the promotion of the graduate school.

*Don Hunter*



*Daniel Samper was a lawyer in Bogota, Colombia before enrolling at KU to get a master's degree in journalism.*



# William Allen White Foundation Promotes Journalism Education at KU

The William Allen White Foundation, incorporated in 1944, was founded to enrich the School of Journalism's program and to promote journalism in general. Foundation trustees now include almost 100 leading journalists and outstanding citizens throughout the nation. Principal officers serve for two years and executives and trustees serve five years. The dean of the School of Journalism serves as director. A yearly budget is approved at the annual meeting.

The Foundation sponsors such things as the printing of the *Jayhawk Journalist*, the printing and mailing of the employment prospectus, scholarships for the Midwestern Journalism Camp and the "University Daily Kansan" editorial award. Strong support is also given to special projects in the School of Journalism. The Foundation financed the construction of the Kansas Newspaper Hall of Fame room in Flint Hall and the purchase of a specialized counter, new tables and chairs for the journalism library. The Foundation also made the initial contribution to the photo-journalism department to remodel its facilities and purchase new equipment for the photo lab.

A highlight of Foundation activities each year is William Allen White Day at the University of Kansas which is traditionally held on Feb. 10. Meetings, coffees, receptions, a luncheon, and a lecture are given. On this occasion, outstanding Kansas and national journalists are cited.

Eugene C. Pulliam, publisher of the *Phoenix Republic and Gazette*, received the 21st annual award for journalistic merit given by the Foundation. The citation is presented to an American journalist "who exemplifies William Allen White ideals in service to his profession and community." Previous winners of the citation have been newspaper editors and publishers, columnists, magazine and press association editors and managers and a broadcast journalist.

Pulliam delivered the lecture that day on "The Unchanging Responsibility of the American Newspaper in a Changing Society." He is a native Kansan who has earned high recognition from his profession. He has received many awards and during his newspaper career, has owned and operated 47 newspapers, as many as 23 at one time, in eight states.



*Eugene C. Pulliam receives the 21st annual William Allen White citation for journalist merit from Foundation director Lee Young.*

Lee Young, acting dean of the journalism school, in introducing the publisher-editor revealed that Pulliam had given a scholarship contribution to KU. The grant of \$1,000 a year, will be given to a junior in the School of Journalism who best exemplifies the ideals of William Allen White.

Another presentation made at the luncheon preceding the Pulliam address was the Foundation's 1970 Kansas Editor of the Year award. This year's recipient was Ernest Austin Briles, publisher of the *Stafford Courier*. Briles is the 16th Kansan to receive this citation. He has served in the Kansas Legislature as Speaker of the House of Representatives and President Pro-tem of the Kansas Senate.

Through its efforts and contributions, the Foundation has worked to emphasize and broaden understanding of the importance of journalism, to which William Allen White devoted his life.

*Mary Lou Wiles*



## News Sources

body" to include all judicial, legislative, and administrative bodies, committees, or agencies.

Some of the existing state statutes have added the requirement that the information be published. Since the objective is to protect the confidential relationship, such limitation could defeat the purpose of the bill. An article in the February 16, 1970 edition of *Time* said that "newsmen are particularly sensitive to the use of subpoenas calling for their unedited files. They fear that they will be hampered in their work if confidential sources are betrayed."

Two of the important features of the proposed bill are the conditions it states under which the privilege may be

### **"...the public can benefit more by protecting the journalist-news source relationship ..."**

denied to a journalist by court order, and the procedures by which such a court order may be obtained. As stated earlier, the proposed bill is based on the premise that in certain situations the public interest benefits from the protection of confidential sources. But the bill is also careful to outline the considerations under which the privilege may be denied. The proposed bill states that the privilege will be denied in cases in which state or federal secrets are published, or the details of secret proceedings, such as grand juries, are made known. It is clear that in these situations there is an absence of public benefit. Therefore, the privilege is not justified. The bill also states that the privilege will be denied when "disclosure is essential to the protection of the public interest."

In examining the proposed bill it is apparent that no attempt has been made to distinguish between situations in which the public welfare is concerned and those in which the interests of private individuals are involved. Although most of the cases that have arisen concerning the newsman's privilege have concerned the public interest, this is a factor that may call for some revision in the proposed bill.

The decision of whether the invoking of the newsman's privilege in individual cases will hamper or obstruct the due administration of justice is usually a question of degree, which no set statute can define with exactness. Because of this the bill states that the court must be assured that the source of the information cannot be obtained by any other practical means, and that disclosure is more essential to the public interest than preservation of the confidential relationship would be.

The proposed bill states that once an individual has been denied the privilege he may appeal the court's decision. The bill does not make clear at what point the appeal may be taken. It would be fruitless for a newsman to appeal the court's decision not to allow him the privilege after he has already been forced to reveal his confidential source.

As stated earlier, the issues surrounding federal and state legislation on the right of journalists to protect confidential news sources are too complex to cover in this article. In addition to the complexity of the issues, the legal status of the newsman's privilege is changing rapidly—so rapidly that some of the statements in this article may be obsolete by the time it is published.

An example of how the legal status of the newsman's privilege is changing is demonstrated in a recent California case concerning *New York Times* reporter Earl Caldwell. Caldwell had been subpoenaed by a grand jury to testify in connection with his coverage of the Black Panthers. The United States District Court ruled on April 3, 1970 that Caldwell would not have to reveal "confidential associations" before a grand jury unless the government can prove that "compelling and overriding national interest" requires such disclosure. The court based this common law ruling on the First Amendment to the United States Constitution. But the judge specified that his order be stayed pending review by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Journalists should watch for the results of the review.

All journalists, professional and student, should be aware of both the issues and the legislation affecting the newsman's privilege. It is hoped that this article has brought these topics up-to-date.

Mike Swartz

---

## Internships

The interns suggested that more firms should be encouraged to offer internships and to expand the benefits of the program to student and employer. An example is the *Miami Herald* which set up weekly dinners, speakers, etc., for the interns. They encouraged discussion and criticism of the *Herald*. One of their interns, Linda Loyd, suggested that editors should criticize the students' work and, in return, be responsive to the students' comments.

George Freeman, magazine intern on the *Topeka Pictorial-Times*, now news editor of the same, summed up his internship experience, "I learned what the life of a journalist is all about. I learned that writing is much more than a job. It becomes a very important part of you. You eat and sleep your job and that gets very exasperating at times. But everything, if you like what you're doing, and I do, gets in your blood. You don't care about being paid. It's like breathing. You just have to do your job. That's a disadvantage . . . and a statement of dedication, I guess."

Sharon Sosnoski



# Restroom Rousseaus

In days of yore, one of the most honored and revered members of the royal court was the resident philosopher. These men were commissioned and subsidized by the king to comment and theorize on the state and future of mankind. Since those days, the professional philosopher has become practically extinct, with the exception being the economic philosopher who still flourishes.

Although the subsidies and honors have passed, the desire to comment and theorize on mankind's continuing struggle has not. Today, the would be Rousseau or Socrates must be content to inscribe his words of wisdom and commentary anonymously on the walls of public restrooms. These words of wit and advice can be found from the walls of congressional restrooms to the restroom dividers in Flint Hall, although they are generally confined to the gentlemen's lounges.

The commentaries are usually short and somewhat scrawled. The brevity and dishevelled penmanship are usually due to the speed with which the author must inscribe his message to avoid being discovered. (Anonymity is a must since the commentaries sometimes deal with contemporaries of the author.) Also, it is very difficult to write a lengthy message since ball point pens will not write long on a vertical surface.

The topics of the commentaries range from mankind as a whole to various individuals who have been singled out for special comment. The comments are usually critical and, due to the brevity, do not waste any words in the criticism. Many times the author will resort to profanity and poor taste to emphasize his criticism. The comments which usually are the most memorable are those which use wit and puns to get the point across; *i.e.* "Ceramics kilns me" or "Mickey Mouse wears a Spiro Agnew watch."

The Flint Hall philosophers tend to aim their barbs mainly at instructors and administrators, but the draft and the one-sheet-at-a-time-toiletpaper dispensers are also favorites. The faculty observes the comments regularly and are honored among their peers if their name appears. One professor had his name used as a verb and achieved great notoriety in faculty meetings because of his appearance on "the wall." It has reached a point that the faculty "eagerly" awaits the debut of another member on "the wall." It is also reassuring to know that the prophets of tomorrow will not run out of room since the custodians are ever busy with Ajax and paint to keep the slate clean.

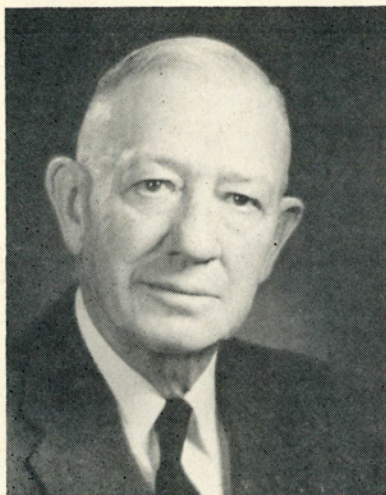
*Craig Applequist*

## Words of the Prophets . . .



*Art by Joanne Bos*





*Rolla Clymer*



*David Clymer*

## The Clymers

### Three Generations of KU Journalists

*Sarah Clymer*



Sarah Clymer is a relatively new journalism student—now in her junior year at KU and just getting started in her major. But the family name isn't a new one on our class rosters.

She represents the third generation of Clymers to study here. Her grandfather, Rolla, was a graduate student at KU. Her father, David, obtained a bachelor's degree in journalism on Mount Oread in 1948.

Sarah's grandfather, editor of the *El Dorado Times* and protégé of William Allen White as a reporter on the *Emporia Gazette*, was recently honored at a testimonial dinner in El Dorado for his long service to the profession. Included in a illustrious career is his service as a founding member of the White Foundation.

Sarah's father serves as general manager of the *Times* and is also a Foundation officer. Her future plans are indefinite, but an advertising career beckons.

---

## University of Kansas NEWSLETTER

Volume 69

May 23, 1970

Number 39

Published weekly during the school year by the University of Kansas News Bureau, 32 Strong Hall, Lawrence, Kansas 66044. Second class postage paid at Lawrence, Kansas.

---

Return Requested.