the Golden Rule. The Turks were warlike and unlovable to begin with, and these qualities were molded into fanatic nationalism after World War I, when they fought and defeated every conceivable combination of powers for the right to survive: English, French, Bulgarian, Greek and Russian. The Turks may be expected to accept American military aid on the cheerful expectation that they will some day use it against the Russians. They will take it exactly as did Marshal Stalin, to use against what they believe is a common

enemy, but to expect tearful gratitude is to be naïve.

The Turks have steadfastly believed that war between the Soviet Union and the western powers is inevitable, and they long ago made up their minds who would win such a conflict. No fundamental sympathies are involved in their choice; the Turks are the coldest, shrewdest gamblers in all the merciless Balkans. The Turkish mentality is neither handicapped by sentiment nor confused by the conflicting Soviet and American definitions of democracy.

## RELEASE

## BY G. E. HUNTER

Let us walk in the sun: Too long has inflexible shade Of dead columns and walls, Steel and stone, chilled and made us afraid.

For a vista of light Let us hollow out time and space And with living trees Make metamorphic shapes of our grace.

In the seamless air
By a stream on a globe ever turning,
Let us walk, let us run
In the face of the sun, burning and burning.

## THE FAILURE OF JOURNALISM SCHOOLS

## BY CHET VONIER

NEARLY forty years ago, in 1908, the first school of journalism in the United States was established at the University of Missouri by Dr. Walter Williams. A year later, the University of Wisconsin established a journalism school, although some journalism courses were offered there as early as 1905. There are now schools of journalism in 52 American colleges, with an aggregate enrollment of 13,874 students. Editor and Publisher estimates that at least 75 per cent of these students expect to find newspaper positions.

In spite of this long history and the claims of the tub-thumpers for journalism schools, a degree in journalism is nowhere requisite for employment on a newspaper, indeed such a degree has little more standing in a newspaper office than a doctorate in mortuary science. Most city editors prefer to hire men and women whose academic training has been acquired outside the schools of journalism.

If the schools are not highly regarded in the business which they profess to serve, they are in little better case in their own cloisters and

among the more thoughtful and honest American educators. The Commission on the Freedom of the Press, which includes eleven professors among its thirteen members, said in a report, issued early this year after a three year study:

... Those ideals and attitudes in the professions of law, medicine and divinity are cultivated by the professional schools of those disciplines. They act as independent centers of criticism. The better they are, the more independent and critical they are. The schools of journalism have not yet accepted this obligation. Most of them devote themselves to vocational training, and even here they are not so effective as they should be. The kind of training a journalist needs most today is not training in the tricks and mechanics of the trade. If he is to be a competent judge of public affairs, he needs the broadest and most liberal education. The schools of journalism as a whole have not yet successfully worked out the method by which their students may acquire this education. . . .

It is important that students who enter schools of journalism should not be deprived of liberal education because they have made up their minds that they want to work on the press. Few schools of journalism can develop a liberal curriculum within their own faculties. It

CHET VONIER contributed "Art of the Headline Writer" to the January 1947 AMERICAN MERCURY. In almost thirty years of newspaper work he has been a reporter, copyreader, news editor, telegraph editor and picture editor on papers all over the country.