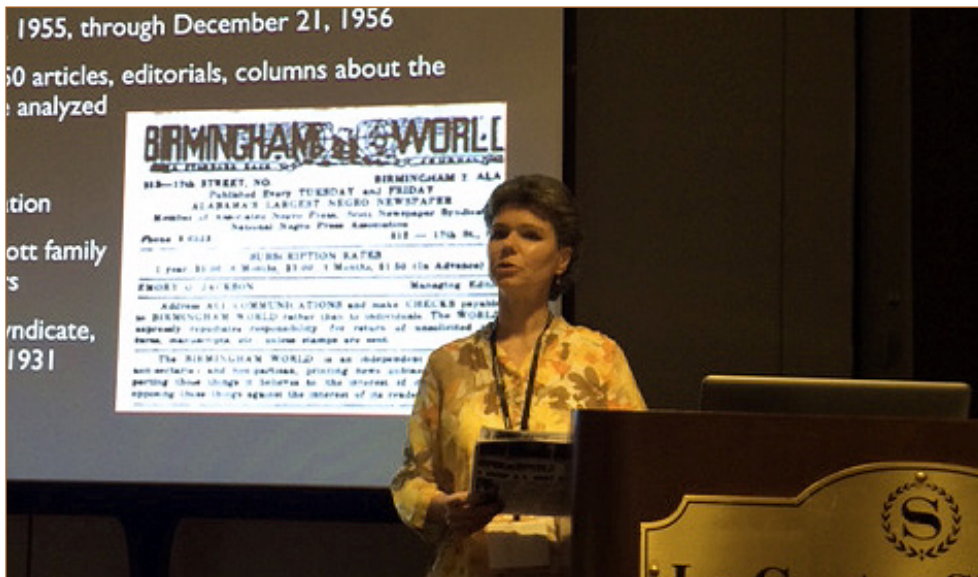


ETIO

AMONG THE MEDIA

Newsletter of the History Division of the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication

Historians present research in Montreal



KATHY FORDE | MASSACHUSETTS

Kimberley Mangun of the University of Utah presents her History Division top faculty paper, "The 'Eloquent Dr. King': How E.O. Jackson and the *Birmingham World* Covered Martin Luther King and the Montgomery Bus Boycott."

NOTES FROM THE CHAIR

Why diversity matters

Yong Volz
Chair



University of
Missouri

The first time I attended the History Division members' meeting was at the 2003 conference in Kansas City. I was a doctoral student then and was attending the meeting to receive a student paper award on a study of the historical emergence of Chinese women journalists. I could not help noticing that I was the only "Asian" face in the crowd and perhaps also the sole international student,

but I was delighted to get recognized for a piece on a "non-mainstream" topic. As someone simply "different," I felt visible and invisible at the same time. I had an uneasy sense of what Edward Said describes as "intellectual dislocation" but meanwhile, felt welcomed and included. I decided to stay in the field, thanks to my mentors at

See Volz | Page 2

ONLINE
aejmc.us/history

INSIDE THIS ISSUE



Photos of AEJMC Poster Sessions | PAGE 20

Meeting Minutes
Goals for year | PAGES 3-4

Transnational History
and journalism | PAGE 5

T. Thomas Fortune
House at risk | PAGE 6

Covert Award
Nomination call | PAGE 7

Teaching Standards
Column | PAGES 8-9

SE Colloquium
Abstract call | PAGE 9

Joint Conference
In NYC | PAGE 10

PFR
Column | PAGES 11, 15

The Food Section
Book excerpt | PAGES 12-15

Graduate Liaisons
Column | PAGE 15

WebNotes
Column | PAGE 16

News and Notes
Roundup | PAGES 17-19

Why diversity matters

Volz

Continued from Page 1

Minnesota, Chin-Chuan Lee and Hazel Dicken-Garcia, who encouraged me to follow my heart to pursue historical scholarship especially on topics central to my own cultural identity and experience.

I am glad I stayed and have continued my research in the field of media history. I am fortunate to be able to develop my career at Missouri with supportive colleagues who appreciate historical scholarship. I value my membership in the Division and am grateful to have been brought onto the leadership team. Yet, as I looked around at the Division members' meeting in Montreal in August, I wished more minority and international scholars had also joined the field and were involved with the Division.

The limited membership makeup of our Division, as shown by Kathy Forde at the members' meeting, was not a surprise but certainly became an expressed concern among the attending members. With additional data we recently acquired from AEJMC we can compare the demographic composition of our division to that of the AEJMC full membership (see Table 1):

There can be different contextual interpretations of the data, but the comparison itself is clear and alarming. As you can see, while AEJMC as a whole is achieving gender equality, our Division, as the fourth-largest division in AEJMC, is lagging behind with female scholars being less than 42 percent. Our Division lacks racial and ethnic diversity. While there is no significant difference between the percentage of African American members in the History Division and that of AEJMC full membership, neither adequately reflects the black makeup of our society. The most striking differences are in the categories of "Asian/Asian Americans" and

Table 1
Demographic Comparison:
History Division Membership and AEJMC Full Membership

Categories	History Division Membership	AEJMC Full Membership
Gender		
Female	128 (41.3%)	1634 (49.0%)
Male	182 (58.7%)	1704 (51.0%)
Race/Ethnicity		
Caucasian	247 (86.7%)	2097 (71.8%)
African American	21 (7.4%)	207 (7.1%)
Asian/Asian American	2 (0.7%)	176 (6.0%)
Latin/Latino	6 (2.1%)	76 (2.6%)
Native American	0 (0%)	17 (0.6%)
"International" and "Other"	9 (3.1%)	347 (11.9%)

Note: this data is incomplete, as some of the members do not designate their gender, race, ethnicity, and nationalities.

"International/Other." We only have two Asian/Asian American members (me and one of my doctoral advisees), or merely 0.7 percent, compared with 6 percent in the AEJMC full membership. The AEJMC as a whole also seems to be much more internationalized with almost 12 percent self-identified international members while there is only 3.1 percent in our Division.

The question is, then, does diversity matter in the field of media history? It is undeniable that today's historical scholarship is much more cognizant than in the past of the diversity of the historical experiences of different social groups both as producers and subjects of media portraits. It is encouraging to see many scholars, who though members of the majority, have moved beyond the traditional areas and tapped into diversity-related issues. It is particularly rewarding to see the increased presence of female and African American historians in our field and how their commitment and efforts have led to the establishment of women journalists and the black press as two significant subfields. Nonetheless, it is equally undeniable that we have seen very little research in many other unexplored topics or underexplored areas, such as

media history in non-Western countries, historical discourse of the LGBT communities in American media, Asian American immigrant press, and so on.

Such lack of diversity in media historiography, I would argue, is partly due to the distinct lack of diversity among the historians. As historians, our research agenda is driven not only conceptually and intellectually but also experientially. Gender, race, ethnicity, national identity, sexual orientation, religion, and many other identities lead to unique personal experiences that provide a key to the interest and conviction of one's scholarly work. In other words, in doing history, our research interests can be inspired by others or grow out of pure intellectual curiosity, but they are ultimately shaped by one's own identities and outlooks. Historical imagination, to appropriate C. Wright Mills' idea, thus comes from the ability to link one's personal concerns to the broader community and public issues.

The cornerstone of an inclusive history, therefore, begins with a diverse body of historians in the field. Indeed, diversity, both as an idea and practice, should be considered as essential to

Why diversity matters

Volz

Continued from Page 2

inform, transform and empower what we do as media historians. Specifically for the History Division, I believe that a diversified membership, representing a broad range of experiences, perspectives and interests, is crucial to dynamic scholarly exchange and a stimulating intellectual environment. A number of survey studies have shown that scholars from minority groups have expanded and enriched scholarship and teaching in many academic disciplines by lending insights and raising questions, challenges and concerns that may not otherwise have been explored.¹ Experiment-based research also shows that minority viewpoints often stimulate discussions of multiple perspectives as well as previously unconsidered alternatives.

So, what can we do, as a division, to promote inclusiveness and achieve greater diversity of our membership and thus scholarship? Diversity is of course a

complex and long-term project. I would like to lay out a few considerations to start the conversation

First, in planning for the annual conference, we will particularly encourage submissions on previously less-explored topics and contexts especially on diversity and international issues. We will also try to organize or identify panels that specifically address issues and concerns faced by women, minority and international historians.

Second, as I outlined in the History Division Goals for 2014-15, when programing for annual conferences, we will ensure the diversity of our session participants and judges and strive for gender equity across our panels.

Third, we will increase efforts to recruit and retain women, minority and international historians, especially among graduate students and early career faculty. To do that, we would like to revive and expand our mentorship program especially reaching out to those underrepresented groups. I hope many of you would be willing to become a mentor and/or help us to identify potential mentees. At the San Francisco conference next year, we

plan to host mentorship coffee hours, offering opportunities for greater interaction with your mentees and have meaningful discussions with them about research, teaching, and navigating particular aspects of the profession. Of course we will also be attentive to other newcomers, assuring that they are welcomed into our community.

Lastly, we would like to create a greater online presence of underrepresented members through our Division website and Facebook page and support and assist them to use multiple channels to increase their public profile, engage in public dialogue, and turn their historical scholarship into public knowledge with contemporary relevance.

In a Chinese saying, I am here to “lay bricks in order to attract jade.” I hope you will join me in this diversity effort and am looking forward to having your input and support!

NOTES

1. Antonio, Lising (2002). “Faculty of Color Reconsidered: Reassessing Contributions of Scholarship.” *Journal of Higher Education*, 582-602.

Minutes of the 2014 annual business meeting

Division Chair Kathy Forde called the meeting to order at 6:45 on August 7.

The first order of business was a review of the 2013 meeting minutes, which were approved as submitted.

Kim Voss



Vice Chair
University of
Central Florida

The next order of business was the presentation of awards. Forde first presented the Covert Award. The winners were Mike Sweeney and Patrick Washburn. The pair collaborated on a monograph titled “Ain’t Justice Wonderful”: *The Chicago Tribune, Its Battle of Midway Story, and the Government’s Attempt at an Espionage Indictment in*

1942,” which appeared in *Journalism and Communication Monographs*.

The Book Award went to Jinx Coleman Broussard of Louisiana State University for *African American Foreign Correspondents: A History* (Louisiana State University Press, 2013). Thirty-six books were entered in the competition. She gave a riveting talk about her research.

Research chair Yong Volz presented the top paper awards. The top student paper was awarded to Perry Parks (Georgia) for “Summer of Scientists?” Second place went to Katie Day Good (Northwestern) for “Listening to Pictures.” Third place went to Carrie Theresa Isard (Temple) for “A Rainbow of Hope.” The top faculty paper went to Kimberley Mangun (Utah) for “Eloquent Dr. King.” Second place went to Ronald Zboray and Mary Zboray (Pittsburgh) for “Sound

of an ‘Extra.’” Third place went to Tim Voss and Teri Finnenan (Missouri) for “Legitimizing News Judgment.”

Volz also announced the winners for Best Posters. First place went to Stephen Siff (Miami, Ohio) for “Newspaper Editorials on Marijuana Prohibition.” Second place went to Carrie Teresa Isard (Temple) for “A Rainbow of Hope.” Third place went to Erika Pribanic-Smith (Texas at Arlington) for “Southern Values and the 1844 Election.”

Officer reports were not presented and instead printed reports were handed out to the members of the audience. Division finances were announced, as outlined below. As was the case the previous year, the History Division again spent more money than came in.

MINUTES

Continued from Page 3

Costs included travel funds for graduate students, subsidizing a non-member to speak on the Watergate panel and outings at Montreal.

General Funds

Balance	\$10,097.13
2013-14 income	\$2,520.00
* Membership fees (\$10 regular, \$7.50 students)	
2013-14 expenses	\$3,200.00
* Awards & plaques	
* Graduate student travel stipends, including top paper awards typically funded from Edwin Emery Fund.	

Edwin Emery Fund

Balance	\$21,195.00
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It was recommended that that the division explore options for improving better interest income for the endowed funds.

There were no comments about the Annual Report and no Old Business. New business included the naming of the book award and the possibility of a benefactor.

Membership Report

Forde detailed membership numbers and demographics. She presented a chart showing the rise and decline of membership within the History Division. In 1988, there were just under 420 members. There was a high of nearly 480 with a regular decline to 2014's current numbers of 320 members. This makes the History Division the fourth largest in AEJMC. Forde said that she "was not alarmed or deeply concerned but it was worthy of discussion."

In terms of gender, 41 percent are female and 59 percent are male. Ethnicity-race demographics were: 87 percent Caucasian, 7 percent African American, 2 percent International, 2 percent Latin/Latino, 1 percent Asian American and 1 percent other. Country of origin was 94 percent domestic, 2 percent Canadian and 4 percent other.

Forde then outlined potential reasons for the membership decline:

- Competition from within

History Division Goals: 2014-15

■ **Encourage** more theoretically sound and methodologically innovative research in the area of media history and diversify the History Division's conference program by including research on less-explored topics and contexts.

■ **Increase** the number of submissions to the annual conference and the entries to the History Division's Book Award and Covert Award.

■ **Ensure** the diversity of our session participants and judges and *strive* for gender equity across our panels.

■ **Grow and diversify** our membership, especially increasing efforts to recruit minority and international scholars as well as graduate student members.

■ **Expand** the mentorship program into a year-long program for our members and

match emerging scholars with mentors who will share their expertise, experiences and strategies in research, teaching and career advancement.

■ **Support and assist** members to use multiple channels to increase their public profile, *engage* in public dialogue, and *turn* their historical scholarship into public knowledge with contemporary relevance.

■ **Invite** members to actively contribute to our communication outlets (*Clio* newsletter, Division website, listserv, Facebook groups and Media History Exchange).

■ **Continue to support** opportunities for our members to share research and network through other outlets, including the Joint Journalism and Communication History Conference, the Southeast Colloquium and the Media History Exchange.

AEJMC—increased number of divisions and interest groups

- Competition from outside of AEJMC—the emergence and growth of AJHA, of the ICA History Division, and niche related academic associations (SHARP, Research Society for American Periodicals, etc.)

- The declining fortunes of journalism/media history as a required course in JMC undergrad programs (perhaps related to the rise of digital media and the need to make room in the curriculum for digital skills courses?)

- Increasing AEJMC membership fee across time (regular, U.S. & Canada: \$115; international: \$125)

- Declining prestige of historical scholarship in JMC circles?

- Increased demands for tenure

that are hard to satisfy with historical scholarship in certain schools/departments?

- Decreased emphasis on history as major research area in jmc graduate education?

Volz outlined her goals for 2014-15.

In her final act as Chair, Forde presented the slate of officers for 2014-15 (see Page 11).

Forde concluded by thanking the leadership team for their hard work. She continued the tradition of presenting the incoming head with a souvenir from the host city.

Volz thanked Forde for serving as the Division chair with tremendous ability and commitment. She presented Forde with a plaque and thanked her.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:15.

Transnational journalism history is ripe for discovery

Debbie Van Tuyl

Georgia Regents University

Several years ago, I started thinking about how journalistic conventions, practices, values, stories, and personnel move across national borders and how little we understand about that topic. This line of thinking grew out of an experience I had at first international conference.

I knew going in that the other scholars there would probably think differently about journalism—only the Christmas before when I checked into a B&B in Bath, England, the owner's first words to me were, "Oh, you're American. You're the ones with the wonky ideas about free speech." And, of course, for historic geopolitical reasons, the Eastern European press had followed a different line of development from that of the West or of Africa or of South America.

My experience in Bath told me that Americans stood out in the eyes of the rest of the world for our, in their perspective, weird ways of thinking about the press and its place in the society.

The research I'd done for the conference convinced me I was right about how American journalism is perceived from abroad. I'd had to dig into the history of the English media for my paper, and in doing so, I discovered that, at least in England, not only were attitudes different, so was journalism scholarship. The methods were similar, but the questions and perspectives were distinctive. I also knew I'd be the only historian at the conference, which dealt with the future of journalism, so I expected to be something of an oddity.

What I didn't expect was to stand out because I was American. What I really didn't expect was to be greeted with the very excited, almost awed statement, "Oh! You're American! You're the ones

who invented journalism."

Felling totally like a provincial hick, I replied, without thinking, "We did? When?"

A couple of years later, I had the opportunity to present a paper at the Newspaper and Periodicals History Forum of Ireland and to meet a colleague, Mark O'Brien, who is a professor at Dublin City University. As we chatted at the conference, we noted how little work had actually been done to examine not international journalism history, but what we started calling transnational journalism history.

Transnational journalism and international journalism are closely linked, but Mark and I made the distinction this way. We used the Society for Professional Journalists' definition of international journalism. According to SPJ, international journalism deals with foreign journalists, American journalists who cover events overseas for American media, or journalism that deals with international affairs.

Transnational journalism deals with aspects of the news industry, news practices and conventions, even journalists that transcend national borders. Mark explained it a bit more eloquently at a panel at this summer's AEJMC meeting. He sees transnational journalism as covering topics such as the migration of technology, work practices and journalistic forms across national borders. It also deals with the influence of social changes across borders and how specific journalists have contributed to those changes and migrations. I would include in Mark's list media aimed at diasporic audiences, provided the news product's focus is primarily on the home country rather than the country where it is produced.

For example, I'm working on a study of the journalism of Thomas Francis Meagher who was transported to Australia for participating in the 1848 Young Irelanders Revolution. He

escaped and made his way to America where he established a newspaper, the *Irish News*, which he published between 1856 and 1860. The paper folded when Meagher joined the Union Army as commander of the Irish Brigade.

Meagher's newspaper was very specifically targeted to the Irish diaspora in New York City. It was not so much an American newspaper aimed at helping Irish immigrants assimilate into their new environment as it was an Irish newspaper for Irish emigrants. Each issue published small news snippets from correspondents in virtually every county in Ireland (a lot like the snippets USA Today publishes from each state) as well as Meagher's column, "Personal Recollections." Those personal recollections were, of course, of his life in Ireland.

The United States was having a few political troubles during the years the *Irish News* was published—collapsing political parties, rabid debates over slavery and the fugitive slave laws, nasty presidential elections, the caning of a U.S. Senator on the floor of the Senate, just to name a few—but readers of the *Irish News* would have been ignorant of most these stories if they read only Meagher's paper, for his focus was Ireland's social movements and political debates, not America's.

Kevin Grieves at Ohio University has studied how European journalism schools are beginning to teach transnational journalism so as to prepare their students to cover Europe from a European perspective rather than Spain from a Spanish perspective or even Europe from a Spanish perspective. But transnational journalism isn't new. It wasn't born with the birth of the European Union. In fact, at the same panel where Mark O'Brien spoke this summer, I argued that transnational journalism is at least as old as the United States, and actually even older.

T. Thomas Fortune house at risk in New Jersey

Linda Shockley

Dow Jones News Fund

Timothy Thomas Fortune left behind a journalistic legacy that is nearly unknown in journalism education and American history circles. The general public has no idea who he was or why he is important.

A band of preservationists and former journalists is bringing him into the light through the T. Thomas Fortune House Committee in Red Bank, NJ. Because of Fortune's significance, in 1976 his home was placed on the National Register of Historic Places and designated a National Historic Landmark by the National Park Service. However, his house is in threatened by development or neglect. The group estimates acquiring and restoring the property for use as a community center could cost as much as \$2 million.

Fortune was born a slave October 3, 1856, in Marianna, FL. His education after the Civil War, the post-Reconstruction routing of his prosperous family from their home and business and his experience as a page in the Florida legislature informed his political stances.

He is best known for being editor of the *New York Globe*, the *New York Freeman* and ultimately *The New York Age*, all African-American newspapers published between the 1880s and the



dawn of the 20th century. He was critical of the Republican Party and mistrustful of Democrats. He wrote more than 300 editorials and published 20 books.

He was a forward-thinker; as a case in point, in 1906, he advocated for the term Afro-American when referring to black Americans. The term resurfaced and was widely used in the 1970s.

He spoke and wrote militantly about equal rights for all people. He worked for and with W.E.B. Du Bois, Booker T. Washington, Marcus J. Garvey, Ida B. Wells Barnett and other intellectual activists of his day.

He encouraged Du Bois as a teenager to write a column the *Age*. He warned Wells Barnett that a mob had destroyed her Memphis newspaper and offered his newspaper as a platform to continue her anti-lynching crusade. He was Washington's ghostwriter.

Gilda Rogers, spokesperson for the Fortune House committee, said she

hoped journalism educators would emphasize Fortune's importance to their students. Rogers, a former newspaper reporter and editor, teaches history and African-American literature at Brookdale Community College.

"He set the tone for advocacy journalism," she said. She credits Fortune and his contemporaries with shaping the thinking about the deeper hu-

man issues at a perilous time in America for black people.

"They were active in changing the scope of society, not just for black folks, but for everybody. This is what America is supposed to be about so they were making America live up to its creed," she said.

Fortune died in 1928 and is buried at Eden Cemetery outside Philadelphia.

The Fortune House committee plans several fundraising activities and informational programs. Here's a link: <http://thomasfortunehouse.weebly.com/>

Tax-deductible contributions:
Thomas Fortune House Project
c/o Red Bank Men's Club Foundation
P.O. Box 2235
Westside Station
Red Bank, NJ 07701

Contact Linda Shockley, Linda.shockley@dowjones.com, 609-216-1005 cell

TRANSNATIONAL

Continued from Page 5

Our first American newspapers consisted primarily of English news for English readers who just happened to be living somewhere other than England. Further, the very first English language newspaper was published in Holland for British wool merchants. That was likely among the very first examples of transnational journalism, hence there

is clearly a history to be studied here, a relatively untouched history.

Clearly, this is a wide-open field that is just begging for study. I'll be attending the Newspaper and Periodicals History Forum of Ireland conference again this fall, and Mark and I will be continuing the conversation we began with attendees at our AEJMC panel. We believe that transnational journalism history is an area ripe for exploration, and we hope to find enough like-minded scholars to engage in research in this

area that we can create an annual conference and publish at least one or two books out of the conference materials.

What is particularly exciting is that we've already attracted scholars from non-Western parts of the world, so we have great hopes for the work in this area to be truly transnational. Anyone who's interested in joining us in this endeavor can contact me to be added to our developing mailing list. You may send your contact information to me at dvantuyl@gru.edu.



Outgoing History Division President Kathy Roberts Forde congratulates Michael S. Sweeney of Ohio University in Montreal for sharing the Covert Award with his co-author, Patrick W. Washburn.

Call for Nominations for Covert Award

The History Division of the Assn. for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication (AEJMC) announces the 31st annual competition for the Covert Award in Mass Communication History.

The \$500 award will be presented to the author of the best mass communication history article or essay published in 2014. Book chapters in edited collections also may be nominated.

The award was endowed by the late Catherine L. Covert, professor of public communications at Syracuse University and former head of the History Division.

Nominations, including seven copies of the article nominated, should be sent by March 1, 2015, to Nancy L. Roberts, Communication Department, University at Albany, 1400 Washington Ave., SS-351, Albany, NY 12222.

For further information, contact:

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Clio AMONG THE MEDIA

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For membership updates to be included in "News & Notes," please send them to Kristin Gustafson, Membership Chair, at gustaf13@u.washington.edu

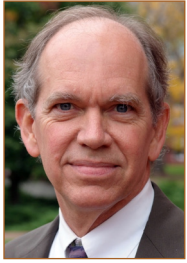
Recent issues of Clio may be accessed at <http://aejmc.us/history/cli/>

TEACHING STANDARDS

Making a Case for Higher Ed (and Our Place in It)

What history do we teach in a communication school or journalism department?

In the past we had various answers to this existential question. We taught a history of American journalism that

Doug Cumming

Teaching Chair
Washington &
Lee University

provided stories of origin—Ben Franklin’s printing press, Zenger’s trial and so on—and exemplars of virtue (Steffens, Murrow, et al.). This history was meant to explain and inspire what was then, around mid-20th century, the solid, surefooted profession of mainstream

news production. Maybe it also exposed future reporters and mass comm graduate students to useful tools of historical research, but not enough to win the respect of the History Department across campus. Then came the heck-no 1960s, and history in our corner of the university began to welcome cultural history or a more inclusive American history. In the new century? We’re a mix of the trends since the ’60s, but tending away from theory, and toward social and biographical history.

These permutations were traced in an essay in *American Journalism* by John Nerone, “Does Journalism History Matter?” (Fall 2011, vol. 28, no. 4). The problem these days, Nerone suggests, is that our tools of historical research seem stuck in the 19th century and the subjects of our refereed articles are too narrow to explain the big picture—how the whole news system shapes public opinion. Nerone argues that communication scholars, being more theory-minded, are interested in this larger news system because it undergirds our democracy and self-governing. And historians of journalism should be more interested, he adds, because it would

make what we do *matter*.

Schools and departments that house journalism history are going through their own existential crises, responding to and sometimes crusading for the digital re-molecularizing of everything. It’s not surprising that journalism history might be losing a little prestige in these changes. Given the proliferation of AEJMC divisions and interest groups, it’s not surprising that membership in the History Division has fallen about 34 percent in the last 20 years, to 312, and paper submissions fallen about 24 percent to around 65 per conference. Actually, it’s surprising that the decline hasn’t been steeper, which is why outgoing chair Kathy Roberts Forde presented these numbers in Montreal as something to contemplate, but not to panic over.

Let us take comfort in our long experience with an inferiority complex, because what I see from the popular front of newsstand magazine covers is that the whole exercise of higher education is being challenged and questioned. Does *college* matter—or more to the point, What’s the *matter* with college?

A cover story in the *Economist* (June 28) noted that the deep-rooted traditions of the best universities are being shaken by unrestrained costs, changing market demands and the rattling disruptions of digital media. The magazine welcomed the coming earthquake.

The *New Republic*, now being revived by Facebook co-founder Chris Hughes, ran its most-read article in the magazine’s 100-year history (Aug. 4) with a cover picture of a Harvard banner in flames and the advice: “Don’t Send Your Kid to the Ivy League.” This was an excerpt from former Yale professor William Deresiewicz’s *Excellent Sheep: The Miseducation of the American Elite and the Way to a Meaningful Life*. His critique is aimed at the current generation of those who won the terrifying Ivy League admissions game, “trapped in a

bubble of privilege, heading meekly in the same direction, great at what they’re doing but with no idea why they’re doing it.” Some elements of this aimless competence applies to many students in colleges below the Ivy line. You’ve met students with “little intellectual curiosity and a stunted sense of purpose,” right?

Then the *Atlantic*’s September issue led with a photo-illustration of a wrecking ball scattering the textbooks and other icons of campus life, headlined “Is College Doomed?” That cover story was a long report on a high-tech higher-ed startup in San Francisco called Minerva. This accredited university, without sports or fraternities or shade trees, uses an online platform to haul every student through an interactive learning experience designed by a former Harvard psychologist. This isn’t about MOOCs, one of those “massive online open courses” available from America’s coolest lecturers. Rather, it’s the distilled essence of learning, the pure transformational whammy to the brain, self and soul in an age when mere information (formerly maintained in the old lecture hall and library stacks) can be had quickly and in customized form through databases, MOOCs and such.

Minerva’s brash bid for glistening pedagogical efficiency may offer a better path for some, and it may teach college a lesson or two. The *Atlantic*’s writer is mostly wowed, but worries whether college professors under a futuristic Minerva regime might produce less research knowledge or lose their unique aloofness from society’s rat race. To me, what’s missing is community, college as a community of learners.

My university’s president, Ken Ruscio, replaced the planned convocation speaker on Sept. 10 with himself, to address what he felt were some brewing controversies, including the questions

Cumming

Continued from Page 8

raised by these magazine cover stories. He used the word “community” 11 times. He said: “We exist as a university so that we learn together what we cannot learn alone.” This may resonate more at a selective, private liberal arts college such as Washington & Lee than at a large research university. But it does hark back to the origins and long life of universities in general.

The question remains, though, whether these origins and long traditions matter anymore. What’s our purpose? And to this question, I agree with Ruscio, that our highest purpose (or purposes, plural) can’t be measured well with technocratic metrics. If post-college employment, salaries or life-satisfaction are your measurements, that will shape your idea of college’s purpose and efficiency—or inefficient waste. But if the purpose is not entirely for the individual student, but for the greater society, how do you measure that? I don’t know. But it seems important to consider that one of the higher purposes of college is to nourish democracy, as Ruscio argued.

I think it’s a winning argument for journalism departments, and as Nerone argues, for journalism historians, for we have long asserted our ultimate purpose is to attend to journalism’s vital role in citizens’ self-governance and keeping a humane check on power.

When Deresiewicz gets around to offering advice to victims of Ivy League toxicity, he has little faith that they can escape the trap by thinking their way out or doing more extracurricular “service” for people with different backgrounds. Instead, he writes, “You need to interact with them directly, and it has to be on an equal footing: not in the context of ‘service,’ and not in the spirit of ‘making an effort. . . .’” I would add, “So try journalism.”

Ida B. Wells will be focus of Southeast Colloquium pre-conference event

The work and impact of Ida B. Wells will be the focus of a special pre-conference event in conjunction with the 40th Annual AEJMC Southeast Colloquium.

“Ida B. Wells and Beyond” will feature a keynote as well as peer-reviewed paper presentations and panel sessions. Scholarship should focus on the life, career and legacy of Ida B. Wells-Barnett or the work of like-minded social justice crusaders in the 19th, 20th and 21st centuries.

The Southeast Colloquium will be March 26-28, 2015. To have your original research considered for presentation, submit a two-page extended abstract of your manuscript and/or a five-page panel proposal in as a Word or PDF document (minus identifying information) to Amber Roessner at aroessne@utk.edu. Deadline is November 15, 2014. Selected entrants will be notified no later than January 15, 2015, and

will present their scholarship on March 26, prior to the Southeast Colloquium’s opening reception.

Contact Roessner with questions or for more information.

The School of Journalism & Electronic Media at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, is hosting the day-long event.



Ida B. Wells

The United States Postal Service sponsors two biennial prizes for scholarly works on the history of the American postal system. Conference papers, theses, dissertations, or published works by students are eligible for a \$1,000 award; published works by faculty members, independent scholars, and public historians are eligible for a \$2,000 award. The next deadline is Dec. 1, 2015, for the 2016 prize. For further details, see the web site for the Rita Lloyd Moroney Awards, <http://about.usps.com/who-we-are/postal-history/moroney-award.htm> or contact Richard Kielbowicz, Dept. of Communication, University of Washington, kielbowi@uw.edu.

CALL FOR PAPERS, PRESENTATIONS, PANELS AND PARTICIPANTS

The Joint Journalism and Communication History Conference

When: SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 2015

Time: 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Place: Arthur L. Carter Journalism Institute, New York University, 20 Cooper Square, 6th Floor, New York, NY 10003 (website: <http://journalism.nyu.edu/>)

Cost: \$50 (includes continental breakfast and lunch)

Abstract Submission Deadline: Wednesday, January 7, 2015

You are invited to submit a 500- to 600-word proposal for completed papers, research in progress or panel discussions for presentation at the Joint Journalism and Communication History Conference—the American Journalism Historians Association and the AEJMC History Division joint spring meeting. Innovative research and ideas from all areas of journalism and communication history and from all time periods are welcome. Scholars from all academic disciplines and stages of their academic careers are encouraged to participate. This conference offers participants the chance to explore new ideas, garner feedback on their work, and meet colleagues from around the world interested in journalism and communication history in a welcoming environment. Your proposal should include a brief abstract detailing your presentation topic as well as a compelling rationale why the research is of interest to an interdisciplinary community of scholars.

All submissions will be uploaded to the Media History Exchange, an archive and social network funded by the History Division of the AEJMC in conjunction with the Loyola/Notre Dame Library and administered by Elliot King (Loyola University Maryland), the long-time organizer of this conference.

To join the Media History Exchange (membership is free), go to <http://www.mediahistoryexchange.org> and request membership. Once you have joined, follow the step-by-step instructions describing how to upload an abstract to a specific conference. Please follow the corrections carefully. If you leave out a step, it will not work. If you have any questions or run into any problems, contact [Carolyn Edy](#) or [Jennifer Moore](#). Upload all submissions (electronic submission only) by January 7, 2015, to the Media History Exchange, <http://www.mediahistoryexchange.org>.

Authors: If you published a book in the past year (2014) or have a book coming out in the spring of 2015 and would like to talk about your book at the conference, please contact the conference co-coordinators with a brief statement about your book.

Acceptance Notification Date: February 4, 2015.

Last year's program can be accessed at <http://journalismhistorians.org>.

Any questions? Contact conference co-coordinators [Carolyn Edy](#), Appalachian State University, of the AEJMC History Division and [Jennifer E. Moore](#), University of Maine, of the American Journalism Historians Association.

HISTORY DIVISION OFFICERS 2014-15

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PROFESSIONAL FREEDOM & RESPONSIBILITY

Events prove need for teaching the First Amendment

If there were ever a time to endorse the teaching of media history in journalism programs, especially the meaning and intents of the First Amendment, that moment is now!

Lillie Fears



PF&R Chair
Arkansas State
University

At the time of this writing, with just a little over one month of classes behind us, we've already witnessed debacle after debacle in cases involving faulty interpretations of freedoms guaranteed in the First Amendment.

First, it was the clash between reporters and overzealous police officers after the police shooting death of unarmed teenager Michael Brown in Ferguson, Mo. Amid the confusion and violence during the first nights after his death, journalists reported being barred from entering the city. Many who were caught videotaping police roughing up citizens, were attacked by police using tear gas. Others, such as *Washington Post* reporter Wesley Lowery and *Huffington Post's* Ryan Reilly, were handcuffed, hauled off to jail and later released, all because they resisted police meddling in their work. Clearly, these police officers had no knowledge that the nation's founders had provided constitutional protection for a free press to keep (police) from disregarding what they intended to be a "watchdog on government."

Second, right here in my own backyard in Jonesboro, Ark., the (now former) chief of police overstepped his boundaries by harassing a newspaper reporter on Facebook. Specifically, he questioned the reporter personally by posting a comment that questioned whether she could pass a drug test. Our

local television station launched an investigation and found no public evidence of a drug history or arrests in the reporter's background. But the former chief didn't stop there. He posted an additional question asking why the reporter, who is also an attorney, had had her license suspended in the state where she lived previously. The television station learned that the reporter, who was no longer practicing law, had decided to allow her license to expire by not paying her membership fees. Citing that she no longer felt safe doing her job, the reporter resigned. The police chief said in an interview with the paper that he stood behind his Facebook comments, because he was "exercising his First Amendment rights."

Looking back, I am proud to say that most of the faculty and staff in my unit, the College of Media and Communication at Arkansas State, banded together and issued a collective statement expressing concerns about the behavior of the police chief. Other individuals took similar action. As a result of these pressures, including being suspended without pay, the chief resigned, and his replacement was named. Now, it is hoped that the new chief understands much better what the nation's founders intended when they wrote the First Amendment, particularly the part about the importance of providing constitutional protection for a free press to keep (the police) from disregarding what they intended to be a "watchdog on government."

Other cases that have made it to the national spotlight during these first few weeks of classes have involved the First Amendment's Establishment Clause. Right here on my doorsteps was the case involving the university football team's decision to affix Christian crosses on the back of their helmets in honor of their fallen teammate and a student

manager, both of whom died suddenly in separate tragic incidents this year. When questions were raised by outside activist groups, university officials forced players to remove the crosses. After threats from a conservative legal group, the university defended its decision to require removal of the crosses so as to prohibit a university-mandated uniform with religious overtones. However, the school said players were free to affix a decal on the helmets if they chose to do so as individuals.

Finally, another case making the national spotlight earlier this semester was one involving the Oneida Special School District in Tennessee. In an effort to avoid national legal action, school officials eliminated prayer before athletic events and at other school sponsored events. Like dozens of other districts in Tennessee, the district has received pressure from organizations such as the ACLU and the Freedom From Religion Foundation to end prayer at public schools. However, a moment of silence could still be observed at events like a football game. And it was at a football game during the third week of September that members of the Oneida cheerleading squad and members of the opponent team's cheering squad formed a circle and prayed together during the moment of silence.

So did the two cheerleader squads do anything wrong during that moment of silence?

This is the type of question that scholars at the First Amendment Center have been addressing for years. They give an excellent summary of the history and interpretations surrounding the Establishment Clause in the article "First Amendment Clause Overview,"

BOOK EXCERPT

THE FOOD SECTION

NEWSPAPER WOMEN AND THE CULINARY COMMUNITY

KIMBERLY WILMOT VOSS, Assoc. Professor, University of Central Florida

The Food Section Myth

For years, newspaper food sections were overlooked as nothing more than a collection of casserole recipes and plugs for local grocery stores and other advertisers.¹ Some have described the food sections as the “powder puff side of journalism.”² Yet food journalists played a significant role in the story of food. They wrote about topics such as food safety and consumer issues that would have run counter to the advertisers who funded their sections. This is how Ann Criswell described her career as a food editor at the *Houston Chronicle*:

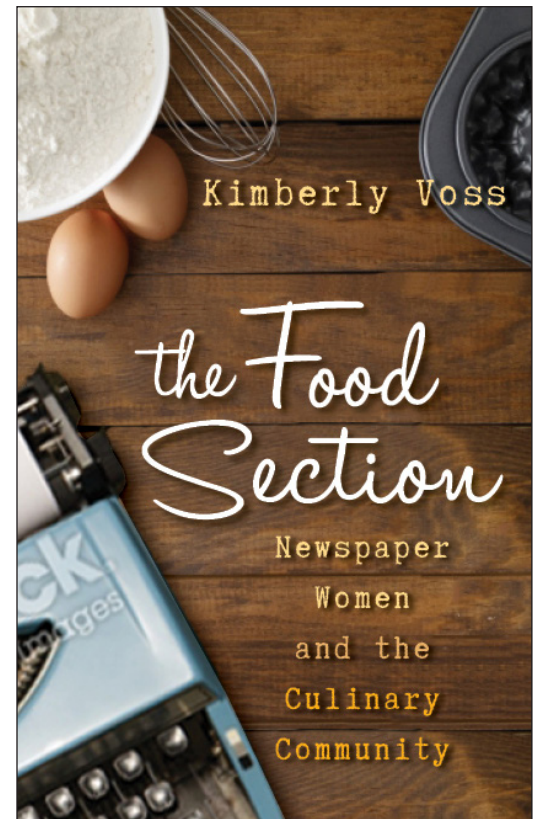
You may be surprised that a food editor’s life isn’t all champagne and caviar. There is the constant stress of deadlines; keeping up with (and explaining to readers) scientific and nutrition advancements that can change from hour to hour; learning about food safety, production and agricultural phenomena such as genetically altered foods; and having to master new computers and printing technologies (often while on deadline).³

Some critics viewed articles about new products as a form of advertising, but the journalists believed that new products needed to be evaluated and explained to their readers. *Chicago Tribune* food editor Ruth Ellen Church wrote in 1955 that the changes in the food industry and new products during the previous decade were “revolutionary.” She noted, “Fully a third of the products and foods we buy now in the supermarket were not even in existence 10 years ago: instant puddings, cake mixes, instant coffee, instant dry

milk, detergents, the wide array of frozen and pre-packaged foods.”⁴

Journalists also covered serious food-related issues like poverty and nutrition, but they believed in the value of recipes. Recipes were indicators of a changing American appetite following World War II and the impact of women working outside of the home. They were a way for editors to understand their communities. A 1951 journalism industry publication advised: “The food editor of a newspaper, who should be thoroughly familiar with the tastes and dominant food interests of her readers, can win and hold readers by providing the recipes sought by the housewife in her constant quest.”⁵ And that quest could include a mix of high end and everyday foods. In 1952, Church indicated that *Tribune* readers requested the following: “Recipes for French pastry, Italian cannoli, East Indian curry; they want to know how to cook pheasant in wine and to make rich, extravagant desserts. But they also want to know how to fix the more everyday foods of such as potato salad, coleslaw, bread pudding, and corned beef hash.”⁶

Food sections in metropolitan newspapers from World War II through the 1970s illustrate the intersection between gender, food, and communities. They show that the editors and journalists of these sections, far from being the “Jell-O abusing” dilettantes of David Kamp’s imagination, were in fact a strong community of women who took food seriously as a beat and as a public service. They wrote for the home cooks and the restaurant goers while keeping the advertisers at bay. Newspaper editors



were especially independent, in contrast to editors at magazines, where advertising and editorial often shared a friendly relationship.⁷ “I thank God for that separation of the editorial and advertising departments,” declared Dorothy Jurney, an editor with the Knight Newspaper chain.⁸ At the Louisville newspapers, the former managing editor said that food news was treated the same way that all news was handled—with no input from the advertising department.⁹

These food editors tested recipes, reviewed restaurants, and explained new products. They wrote about war-time rations, food consumer news, and nutrition research. As technology changed how food was prepared, the food editors evaluated the ease and quality for her

Excerpt

Continued from Page 12

readers. This is how Church described her job in 1955 as she supervised a staff of five home economists, a secretary, and a kitchen assistant:

We do most of our own food photographs, conduct a daily \$5 favorite recipe competition, maintain a mail and telephone service to homemakers, scout for what's new in the kitchen, test recipes and such. In addition, I write a daily and Sunday column, and supervise the publication of a number of supplements each year, notably the Thanksgiving and Christmas special sections.¹⁰

The Claiborne Legend

In the book *Hometown Appetites*, the authors argue that Clementine Paddleford was a forgotten food writer. A pioneer in newspaper food journalism, Paddleford traveled the country, often piloting her own plane, to find stories. Her biographers wrote that Paddleford was overshadowed by the combination of her early death, the popularity of *New York Times* food editor Craig Claiborne, and the end of her newspaper, the *New York Herald Tribune*. This is all true; in fact, most newspaper food journalists have been forgotten. Like their sisters in home economics, their place in the women's pages was a casualty of the 1970s fight for women's equality. Yet these sections and the women who edited them were significant in the communities where they worked and should not be overshadowed by the legacy of Claiborne or the more popular cookbook authors of the time such as James Beard or Julia Child.

Claiborne certainly had a significant impact on food journalism, especially in the area of restaurant reviewing and New York City. But his predecessor Jane Nickerson laid the foundation at the *New York Times* during her 1942 to 1957 tenure. In 2003, former *New York Times* food journalist Molly O'Neill credited

Nickerson with being one of the first food journalists to apply ethics and news values to her craft. According to O'Neill, news was central to the story lines in the vast majority the *Times*' food stories in the Nickerson years. During one period early in the 1950s, 646 out of 675 food stories possessed a news hook, as catalogued in the *New York Times* index, and the percentage remained the same throughout the 1950s.¹¹ According to Evan Jones's biography of James Beard, *Epicurean Delight*, Nickerson regularly went to dinner with Associated Press food editor Cicely Brownstone and Beard. "They probed New York's ethnic neighborhoods," Jones wrote, "titillating their palates and venting their curiosities about origins of recipes."¹² When Nickerson announced her retirement in 1957, Beard was particularly saddened by what her absence could mean to food coverage in New York. Her popularity was punctuated by the number of farewell parties held in her honor, as Beard wrote in a letter to food writer Helen Evans Brown: "Going to four parties for Jane this week. She leaves next week for Florida, and how we hate to see her go. She has done more for dignified food coverage than anyone. Everyone will miss her keenly, and I more than most, for she was a good friend and a most amusing person always."¹³

Nickerson and Beard had hoped that Brown would become the second food editor at the *New York Times*. When the position went to Claiborne, they publicly supported the decision and kept their dissent private. Beard wrote to Brown that he and Nickerson had agreed Brown was the better choice, "But that is in the family and never breathe it."¹⁴

Claiborne's significance in New York culinary history is well documented, but it is more complex than previously understood. Claiborne's initial culinary authority was based on an article he wrote for the *New York Times* in 1959 titled "Elegance of Cuisine Is on Wane in U.S."¹⁵ In the widely read article, he wrote, "Two time-honored symbols of the good life—great cuisine in the French tradition—are passing from the American scene." He believed this was for three

reasons: costs, a lack of training facilities, and a drop in the number of master chefs from France, a result of stricter immigration laws passed in the 1930s.¹⁶ Claiborne's memory of how he approached reporting this story differs from that of his editor. "I took it upon myself to write a devastating attack on the restaurant situation in Manhattan," he wrote in his memoir.¹⁷ But according to his editor, Elizabeth Penrose Howkins, Claiborne did not initially want to write the article. Instead, it was her prodding that led to it being written and published. According to a memo that Howkins sent to the paper's top editor, Arthur Sulzberger:

It is particularly gratifying to me that the story came off because, I must confess, I had an extremely difficult time getting Craig to do it. It was a touchy subject, but one that needed to be aired. In addition to feeling it was a subject that would have wide reader response, I also told Craig, very frankly, that he would never make his mark on this paper until he did a story on a big subject, such as this, with all the research and hard digging it required. Now, of course, he is gratified as I am that I spent so much time and effort nagging him into it.¹⁸

Howkins' background was in women's magazines rather than newspapers—an often different form of journalism. She was an excellent judge of talent but sometimes fuzzy on newspaper norms, asking *Times* fashion reporter Nan Robertson "about how newspapers were run." Later when Robertson became the union shop steward, Howkins asked if she could join. When Robertson responded that Howkins was in management and could not be a member, she appeared hurt.¹⁹ While Claiborne went on to great acclaim, Robertson said Claiborne did not know how to write a lead when he was hired. Claiborne earned a journalism degree from the University of Missouri, but his focus was on advertising. "I

Excerpt

Continued from Page 13

learned absolutely nothing,” he said of his college experience.²⁰ His big break came when Nickerson resigned (not retired) to relocate to Florida raise her children for a few years.

Nickerson started at the *New York Times* in 1942 as the food editor—with a journalism degree from Radcliffe University and experience at a women’s magazine. The *Times*’ “News of Food” column had begun in 1941 and was written by Margot Murphy under the pen name of “Jane Holt.” While Nickerson was at the *Times*, she said the eight major newspapers in the city were all vying for the same stories.²¹ During Nickerson’s tenure, recipes were tested by home economist Ruth P. Casa-Emellos, who taught at Columbia University for twenty years before Nickerson hired her in 1943 to join the food-news staff of the *Times*. Working with Nickerson, Casa-Emellos prepared the dishes that appeared in recipes and were photographed for the newspaper. She tested the recipes for accuracy in the *Times*’ test kitchen and adapted them, when necessary, for home use. She also wrote occasional columns about food.

Nickerson covered the hard news of government-issued rations during World War II and the rising cost of food. She wrote about the famous chefs who headed New York City restaurants and the new food products offered in the city’s department stores. She interviewed home cooks and the topics that interested homemakers. She reported from the annual food editors conferences and cooking competitions. She included stories about the history of food and the role of nutrition. Typical of many newspaper sections of the time, she included many recipes, both new and classics.

By 1957, Nickerson was ready to leave the *Times* and join her husband in Florida where they planned to raise their children. That summer, Nickerson lifted a glass of Chassagne-Montrachet at the restaurant “21” and toasted her departure from the newspaper with lunch guests

Gourmet magazine editor Eileen Gaden and *Gourmet* writer Craig Claiborne. Nickerson announced she was leaving September 1—whether her replacement had been hired or not. Reportedly, she said to Claiborne, “I honestly think the *Times* didn’t believe me when I said I was leaving. People simply don’t leave the *Times*. They stay there until they die or are dismissed.”²² Editors at the newspaper had interviewed many possible replacements for Nickerson, or as she put it, “anybody who can type with one finger and who had ever scrambled an egg.”²³ Initially the editors were more interested in hiring someone with a background in test kitchens rather than the “rarefied atmosphere of a publication like *Gourmet*,”²⁴ but ultimately Claiborne was hired. Claiborne wrote in his memoir, *A Feast Made for Laughter*, that Nickerson “was, to my mind, the most inventive and diligent food writer in Manhattan. What she did not know she researched with great gravity and concern.”²⁵

Kamp, in *The United States of Arugula*, contends that Nickerson and Claiborne first met when Claiborne, back in New York after studying at a Swiss cooking school, called Nickerson and pitched a profile about himself and “Nickerson took the bait.”²⁶ Food writer Betty Fussell wrote that Nickerson was tricked into writing about Claiborne because “as a P.R. man, he knew how to con.”²⁷ The idea that Nickerson was somehow tricked by Claiborne seems an unnecessary twist on the interview, however. After all, Nickerson had to write regular stories and was continually looking for story ideas. Writing about a local resident who had an interesting background in cooking would have fit the news values of her position. The profile she created was informative, not puffery. “Claiborne’s interest in fine cooking began when he was a child in Indianola, Miss.,” Nickerson wrote. “His mother was an outstanding cook in the Southern tradition. He came from a home, where, as he put it ‘elaborate food preparation was not unknown.’”²⁸ Nickerson did not write a gushing profile; instead she noted critically that the fancy French techniques he

had mastered while abroad “had small practicality for householders here” in the United States.²⁹

Claiborne wrote about Nickerson’s resignation in his memoir. He said that at the beginning of 1957, she told the *Times* that “for reasons of family” she would be leaving the newspaper as of September 1. She had married Alexander Francis Steinberg in 1950, after meeting him while writing a *New York Times* story about becoming the first person to market yogurt commercially in the United States.³⁰ Within a few years, with two children at home, she was ready to move to Florida with her husband. Claiborne wrote of the decision: “I was a bit startled at the news because of my respect for Jane as a journalist and also because I knew of her devotion to the job. She was a workaholic, a lady who often went into the office seven days a week to pursue her career. She was a diligent researcher with a thoroughgoing interest in learning more about the world of cuisine.”³¹

After moving to central Florida and raising her children, Nickerson returned to food journalism. She published a cookbook about Florida foods in 1973. That same year, she became the food editor the *Ledger*, a *New York Times*-owned newspaper in Lakeland, Florida, and a syndicated columnist to ten Florida newspapers. She covered food news for what was then called the Taste section. She used a similar journalistic approach to that which she used at the *New York Times*.

NOTES

¹ Richard Karp, “Newspaper Food Pages: Credibility for Sale,” *Columbia Journalism Review* (November/December 1971): 36–44.

² “Elizabeth Howkins, Editor, Dies; Headed *Times*’ Women’s News,” *New York Times*, January 12, 1972.

³ Ann Criswell, “Thanks for the Memories,” *Houston Chronicle*, September 12, 2000.

⁴ Ruth Ellen Lovrien Church, “Bobb-Merrill Biographical Questionnaire,” Fall 1955, Bobb-Merrill Mss, Box 32, Lilly Library, Indiana University, Bloomington.

⁵ Byrnes, *Food in Newspapers*, 13.

⁶ Marian Tracy, ed., *Coast to Coast Cookery* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1952), 62.

GRADUATE LIAISONS

It's about connections, feedback, support

Despite knowing early on that the AEJMC History Division provided an excellent platform for my scholarship,

Meagan Manning**University**

I never imagined I'd have the privilege of concluding my doctoral studies as one of the division's graduate student liaisons. In reflecting on my first History Division paper presentation for this introductory column, I realized I have spent nearly my entire graduate career closely connected to the division. I have attended the annual AEJMC conference, Southeast Colloquium, or Joint Journalism and Communication Historians Conference every year since 2009. I began attending the division's top paper panel and business meeting in 2010 and officially became a division member in 2012.

My early and continued involvement with the division has offered great opportunities to learn from the innovative research featured in division panels and helped me anticipate the direction our field is headed. More importantly, it has

facilitated conversations with others who are deeply invested in historical research. As the only scholar in my program

Annie Sugar**University of Colorado**

focused on African American press history, a substantial portion of my development as a researcher can be attributed to the support and feedback I have received from division-led conferences, conversations, and reviews facilitated by the division.

Among the compelling slate of History Division-sponsored sessions at this year's Montreal conference, the "Civil Sphere Theory in Media History and Communication Scholarship" panel particularly resonated with my area of inquiry—the role African American and mainstream newspapers play in facilitating collective memories about the civil rights movement. The panel, featuring Kathy Roberts Forde, Sid Bedingfield, David Paul Nord, and John Nerone, offered a fresh conceptual framework for examining how media might foster solidarity among varying groups of people. The session generated a robust

discussion and led to a collegial hallway conversation that translated into the addition of a new facet to my dissertation project. While these types of encounters may seem commonplace to the division's longtime members, knowing that History Division panelists are happy to include graduate students in these types of discussions is greatly valued.

It has been both beneficial and gratifying to be involved with a division that actively seeks out and supports graduate students through initiatives like graduate student travel stipends and this year's joint social with the Graduate Student Interest Group. I would strongly encourage new graduate students interested in historical research to formally join the division—and for their advisors to advocate joining as well! I am looking forward to working with my co-liaison Annie Sugar on this year's slate of goals, including increasing our graduate student numbers. I am delighted to have the opportunity to contribute to the division's strong tradition of genuine graduate student support.

Meagan Manning
manni172@umn.edu

Excerpt

Continued from Page 14

⁷ Ruth Reichl, "Magazine editing then and now," *The Art of Making Magazines*, Victor S. Navasky and Evan Cornog, eds (New York: Columbia University Press, 2012), 29-46.

⁸ Dorothy Journey, "Detroit Free Press," Food Writers Seminar, University of Houston, February 25, 1972, 2, Marjorie B. Paxson Papers, National Women and Media Collection, State Historical Society of Missouri.

⁹ Norman Isaacs, speech to Food Writers Seminar, University of Houston, February 25, 1972, 7, Marjorie B. Paxson Papers.

¹⁰ Church, "Bobb-Merrill Biographical Questionnaire."

¹¹ Molly O'Neill, "Food Porn," *Columbia Journalism Review* (September/October 2003): 38-45.

¹² Evan Jones, *Epicurean Delight* (New York: Touchstone, 1992), 170.

¹³ James Beard, letter to Helen Evans Brown,

September 16, 1957, in John Ferrone, ed., *Love and Kisses and a Halo of Truffles* (New York: Arcade Publishing, 1994), 192.

¹⁴ James Beard, letter to Helen Evans Brown, September 1957, in John Ferrone, ed., *Love and Kisses and a Halo of Truffles* (New York: Arcade Publishing, 1994), 190.

¹⁵ Thomas McNamee, *The Man Who Changed the Way We Eat* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 2013), 65.

¹⁶ Craig Claiborne, "Elegance of Cuisine on Wane in the U.S.," *New York Times*, April 13, 1959.

¹⁷ Craig Claiborne, *A Feast Made for Laughter* (New York: Doubleday, 1982), 141.

¹⁸ Elizabeth Penrose Howkins, memo to Mr. Sulzberger, April 24, 1959, New York Times Company Records, Arthur Hays Sulzberger Papers, Box 169, Food News folder, Manuscript and Archives Division, New York Public Library.

¹⁹ Nan Robertson, *The Girls in the Balcony: Women, Men, and the New York Times* (New York: Random House, 1992)

²⁰ Mitchell Davis, "A Taste for New York," doctoral diss., New York University, 2009, 47.

²¹ "Food Columnist Reveals Recipes for Exciting Career," *Ocala (FL) Star-Banner*, April 28, 1974.

²² Claiborne, *A Feast Made*, 122.

²³ Claiborne, *A Feast Made*, 122-23.

²⁴ Ivan Veit, memo to Mr. Sulzberger, May 29, 1957, Arthur Hays Sulzberger Papers, Food News folder.

²⁵ Claiborne, *A Feast Made*, 122.

²⁶ Kamp, *United States of Arugula*, 65.

²⁷ Betty Fussell, *Masters of American Cookery* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2006), 42.

²⁸ Jane Nickerson, "News of Food: Graduate of Swiss Hotel School Tells of Study of French Cooking," *New York Times*, May 10, 1954.

²⁹ Nickerson, "News of Food: Graduate of Swiss Hotel."

³⁰ Jane Nickerson, "News of Food: Sturdy New Package for Frozen Food," *New York Times*, January 17, 1946.

³¹ Claiborne, *A Feast Made*, 125.

WEBNOTES

Honing the History Division website

The History Division website is about to turn two years old.

Keith Greenwood



Website Administrator
University of Missouri

Well, in its current version anyway. The website was restructured just about two years ago to update the content and design and to provide better mobile accessibility

Two years is a long time in the digital world. To stave off the “Terrible Twos,”

History Division Chair Yong Volz and I have been discussing some additions to the website content and the role of the site in the division’s communication structure.

The website is one of many channels division members use to communicate with each other. The email listserv provides immediate direct communication with all members. The History Division’s Facebook page allows members to share news of research and personal accomplishments as well as division information about awards or conference information. Not all members are on Facebook, however, making it a less effective tool for reaching all mem-

bers. *Clio* goes to all division members and serves as a history of the division. Searching for specific information in the newsletter is limited though. The History Division website is accessible to all members and serves as a history of division activities and communication that can be searched. The website also is an accessible source of information for people outside the division to learn more about us.

While the website has focused on news for division members, such as calls for papers and awards nominations and resources useful for teaching, it has not contained information about the professional activities and accomplishments of division members. The information individuals post on Facebook would also be a valuable part of the website.

To provide a home for the information, a new section will be added to the History Division website. This new Members section can feature news of publications along with grants and awards received by members. Exposure of members in the journalism industry can be highlighted too, such as the news of David Mindich’s recent op-ed piece for the *Los Angeles Times* that was posted on the division Facebook page.

This new section also will contain information useful for division mem-

bers, such as details regarding the division’s awards and lists of past recipients. As the section of the site is developed, information about funding opportunities could be added.

This is where you come in. I hope that as you continue to post your news on the Facebook page that you’ll send it to me for the website too. I’ll continue to watch the Facebook page for your news, but I will contact you before reposting it on the website to make sure you’re agreeable. Look for the new section on the website soon.

While we’re on the subject of updates, take a few minutes to look at the syllabi and teaching resources on the website. If you have updated syllabi or assignments, send them along and I will put the newer versions on the page. If you have a syllabus or teaching materials you would like to add to the website, send those to me too and I’ll include them.

Finally, as I’m looking at the content of the site it’s also a good time to review the visual presentation and the responsiveness of the design for multiple devices. I’m thinking of a more streamlined, modern look. You can pass along any suggestions or content that you would like to add to the site to me at greenwoodk@missouri.edu.

Fears

Continued from Page 12

which is posted on the center’s website. The behind-the-scenes actions and reactions on the part of school officials in the football helmet and cheerleader cases is what the Center appears to be discussing when it writes that there is much debate about the meaning of the term “establishment of religion.” Specifically, the center explains that “although judges rely on history, the framers’ other writings and prior judi-

cial precedent, they sometimes disagree . . . [as] the Court’s interpretation of the establishment clause is in flux.”

In sum, each of these four cases—Ferguson, police intimidation, the football team, and the cheerleaders—present issues that challenge one’s First Amendment freedoms. Each case emphasizes the importance of knowing *how* to interpret the First Amendment. As media history educators, it is our professional responsibility to do what we can to uphold what the nation’s founders intended when they wrote

the First Amendment. In doing so, we must remain vigilant in using much wisdom in imparting to our students, government officials and others the importance of providing constitutional protection for a free press that is to serve as a “watchdog on government.”

Source: “First Amendment Clause Overview,” <http://www.firstamendmentcenter.org/establishment-clause/print/>, retrieved September 19, 2014.

NEWS AND NOTES

Top papers, books cover wide range of topics

Welcome to our “News & Notes” section. Here you will find updates on our History Division’s members. Please share the news—Updates, Publications,

Kristin Gustafsen



Membership University of Washington Bothell

Awards, Promotions, Top Papers—that you find here. Send the news to gustaf13@u.washington.edu for *Clio*’s future editions. You can also share your media history research and teaching materials via our Facebook group (AEJMC History Division)

and the Media History Exchange at <http://journalismhistorians.org/the-media-history-exchange/>, a site that includes the 2014 AEJMC History Division Archive.

Awards

Eight division members won top AEJMC History Division paper awards at this year’s conference. [Kimberley Mangun](#), an associate professor in Communication at the University of Utah, won the top faculty award for “The ‘Eloquent Dr. King’: How E.O. Jackson and the *Birmingham World* Covered Martin Luther King and the Montgomery Bus Boycott.” [Ronald Zboray](#), professor of communication and director of the Graduate Program for Cultural Studies, and [Mary Saracino Zboray](#), a visiting scholar, both at the University of Pittsburgh, won the second-place faculty paper for “The ‘Sound of an “Extra”’: Representing Civil War Newsboys by Pen and in Print.” [Tim Vos](#), an associate professor and coordinator for Global Research Initiatives, and [Teri Finneman](#), both in the Missouri School of Journalism,

won the third-place faculty paper for “Legitimizing News Judgments: The Early Historical Construction of Journalism’s Gatekeeping Role.” [Perry Parks](#), a doctoral student at Michigan State University, won the top student paper award for, “Summer for the Scientists? The Scopes Trial and the Pedagogy of Journalism.” [Katie Day Good](#), a doctoral candidate in the Media, Technology, and Society Program in Northwestern University’s Department of Communication Studies, won second place for “Listening to Pictures: Converging Media Histories and the Multimedia Newspaper.” And [Carrie Teresa](#), formerly a doctoral student at Temple University’s Media and Communication Department, won third place for “A Rainbow of Hope—The Black Press’s Engagement with Entertainment Culture, 1895–1935.”

[Jinx Coleman Broussard](#), a professor at Louisiana State University’s Manship School of Mass Communication, was the winner of our History Division’s annual Book Award for [African American Foreign Correspondents](#). In

the book, Broussard traces history of black participation in international newsgathering from 1870s to present. Broussard says the book “elevates an alternative form of overseas reporting and provides insight into how and why African Americans framed issues on the world stage for more than a century. By examining how and why blacks used their pens to frame information from abroad, this book should contribute to a broader conversation about navigating racial, societal, and global problems that persist today.” *African American Foreign*



Jinx Coleman Broussard

Correspondents also was a finalist for the Kappa Tau Alpha’s Frank Luther Mott best researched book in mass communication in journalism and mass communication award.

[Carol Sue Humphrey](#), a professor in Oklahoma Baptist University’s Department of Anthropology, History and Political Science, won the American Journalism Historian Association’s book award for *The American Revolution and the Press: The Promise of Independence*. It was part of the Medill School of Journalism “[Visions of the American Press](#)” series and one of 18 AJHA book-award entries. One judge praised it as “meticulously researched and masterfully written.” The award will be presented in October. Humphrey’s book was also a finalist for the AEJMC Tankard Book Award.

[Leonard Teel](#), a professor of communication and founding director of the GSU Center for International Media Education at Georgia State University, won the American Journalism Historians Association 2014 Sidney Kobre Award for Lifetime Achievement in Journalism History. He will receive the award at AJHA’s October conference. It is the association’s highest honor.

[The Association of Food Journalists](#) has announced [Kimberly Wilmot Voss](#), an associate professor and coordinator of journalism at the University of Central Florida, as recipient of its Carol DeMasters Service to Food Journalism Award. The award’s purpose is to recognize someone who made a significant and lasting contribution to the field of food journalism.

Updates and Promotions

[Kathy Roberts Forde](#), previously an associate professor in the School of Journalism and Mass Communications

News & Notes

Continued from Page 17

at the University of South Carolina, was appointed to chair of the UMass Amherst Journalism Department.

For the past year, [Berkley Hudson](#), an associate professor of journalism at the Missouri School of Journalism, has worked on a \$40,000 planning grant from the National Endowment for Humanities. The grant is helping Hudson to plan exhibitions and symposia focused on historical Mississippi photographs by O.N. Pruitt, the de-facto documentarian of small-town, rural Mississippi life from 1920 to 1960. Exhibitions and symposia are being planned for the Missouri School of Journalism, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and in Mississippi in collaboration with the Columbus-Lowndes Public Library. The project involves focus groups with scholars and members of the communities where the exhibits will be held. Project consultants include MacArthur Fellow and Guggenheim Fellow Deborah Willis of New York University; William Ferris, former chairman of the NEH; Tom Rankin of the Duke University Center for Documentary Studies; and historian Charles Reagan Wilson of the University of Mississippi.

[Owen V. Johnson](#), associate professor emeritus in the Media School at Indiana University, announced his retirement at the end of May 2014. According to his university's biography, he is the longest serving member of active faculty in the university's School of Journalism and the third-longest serving faculty in the school's history. Johnson said he looks forward to "more time for research and especially writing" in his retirement. He served as head of AEJMC's History



Kathy Roberts Forde

Division 1985–86.

[Jon Marshall](#), assistant professor at Northwestern University's Medill School of Journalism, Media, Integrated Marketing Communications, was named director of the school's graduate journalism program.

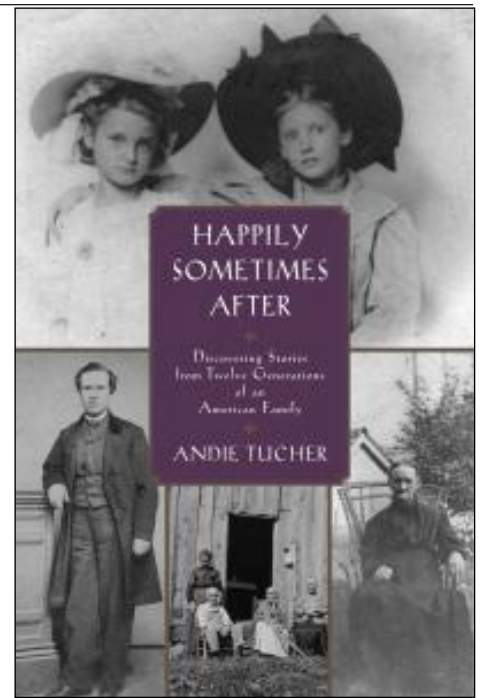
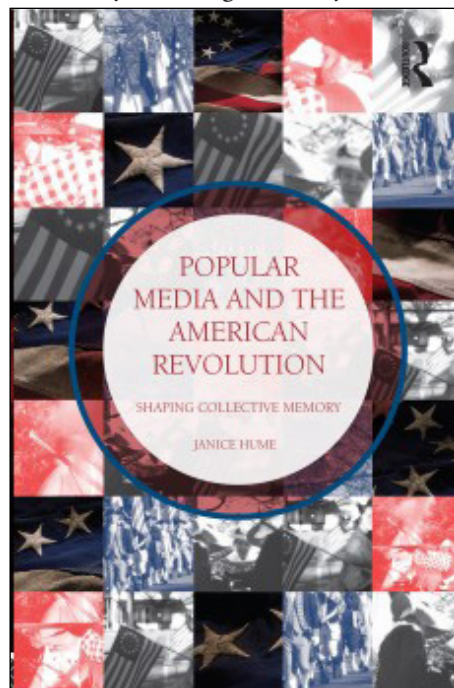
[Carrie Teresa](#) accepted an assistant professor position at Niagara University. She begins autumn 2014.

Two new team members joined the AEJMC History Division Leadership Team. [Michael S. Sweeney](#), associate director for graduate studies in the E.W. Scripps School of Journalism at Ohio University, will serve as secretary/newsletter editor. [Meagan Manning](#), a graduate student at the University of Minnesota School of Journalism and Mass Communication, will serve as a graduate-student liaison.

Publications

[Kristin L. Gustafson](#), lecturer in the University of Washington Bothell's Interdisciplinary Arts and Sciences School, co-published "[Revisiting the Immigrant Press](#)" in *Journalism* with Andrea Hickerson, assistant professor at Rochester Institute of Technology's Department of Communication. The online version was published July 2014.

[Janice Hume](#), professor and journalism department head at University of Georgia's Henry W.



Grady College of Journalism and Mass Communication, published *Popular Media and the American Revolution: Shaping Collective Memory*. Hume says that the book, which is about American collective memory and how it is manifested in popular media, "draws from three centuries to consider how newspapers, magazines, and television have recounted stories of the American Revolution, the nation's first 'real' story, distinct from native and colonial origins. Published and broadcast memories of the Revolution have contributed, and still contribute, to America's identity." Janice Hume, *Popular Media and the American Revolution: Shaping Collective Memory* (New York: Routledge, 2013).

[Jon Marshall](#), an assistant professor at Northwestern University's Medill School of Journalism, Media, Integrated Marketing Communications, published "[Nixon Is Gone, but His Media Strategy Lives On](#)" in *The Atlantic*.

[Andie Tucher](#), an associate professor and director in Columbia Journalism School's Communications Ph.D. Program, announced her new book from the University of Massachusetts Press. *Happily Sometimes After: Discovering Stories from Twelve*

News & Notes

Continued from Page 18

Generations of an American Family explores one family's storytelling, memory, and history through examination of archives, local history societies, family-history sources, conversations, and correspondence. Analysis of these provide what the publisher says is "an intimate and unusual perspective on how ordinary people used stories to imagine the world they wished for, and what those stories reveal about their relationships with the world they actually had." She "considers family stories as another way to look at history, neither from the top down nor the bottom up but from the inside

out." Andie Tucher, *Happily Sometimes After: Discovering Stories from Twelve Generations of an American Family* (University of Massachusetts Press, 2014).

A May 2014 *Poynter Institute* article, "[APME Once Gave Women Journalists Tips on How to 'Make a Man Feel Like a Boss.'](#)" featured the summer 2014 *Journalism and Mass Communication Quarterly* work of [Kimberly Wilmot Voss](#), an associate professor and coordinator of journalism, and [Lance Speere](#), journalism adjunct, both at the University of Central Florida. Voss said that the journal article, "Taking Chances and Making Changes: The Career Paths and Pitfalls of Pioneering Women in Newspaper Management," led to the panel Pushing for Parity at the

SPJ-sponsored Excellence in Journalism conference in Nashville.

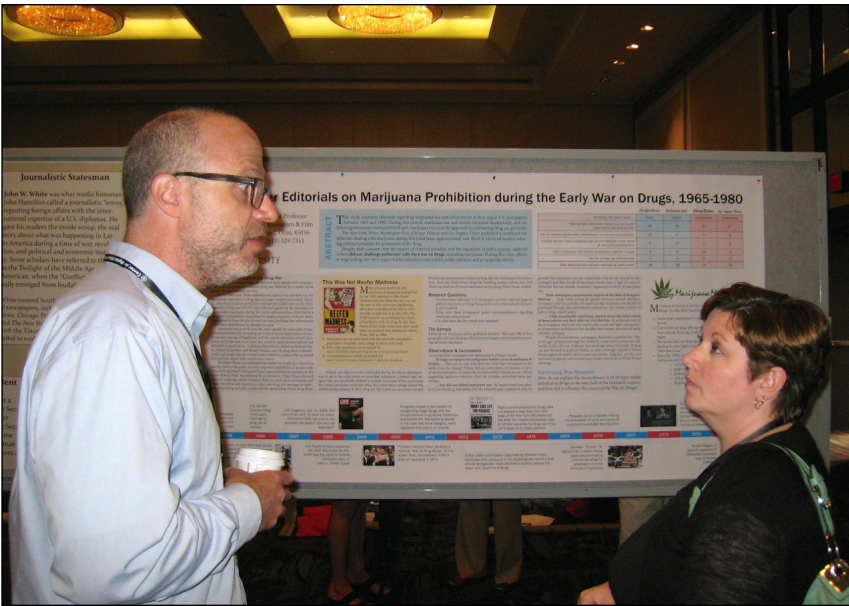
[Clint C. Wilson II](#), emeritus professor of communication, culture, and media studies at Howard University, published, "Whither the Black Press?" According to the publisher, the book, "explores the historic development of African American newspapers from their African roots to the founding of their first weekly journal and into the glory years as the communication foundation for the Civil Rights Movement. In the process, the author reveals little known facts about the ways in which the Black press wove itself into the fabric of American culture among the White and Black populations."

Clint C. Wilson II, *Whither the Black Press?* (Bloomington, IN: Xlibris, 2014).



Participants at the Montreal AEJMC conference in a teaching panel co-sponsored by the Mass Communication and Society Division are, from left, Ross Collins, Mike Conway, Carolyn Kitch, Carol J. Pardun, and Bonnie Brennen. The panel was titled "Teaching Qualitative and Historical Research: Challenges and Opportunities."

AEJMC Poster Session



Stephen Siff of Miami University of Ohio discusses his first-place-winning poster. His topic was "Newspaper Editorials on Marijuana Prohibition during the Early War on Drugs, 1965-1980."

PHOTOS BY YONG VOLZ | MISSOURI



Erika Pribanic-Smith, University of Texas at Arlington



Katie Day Good, Northwestern University



Daniel M. Haygood, Elon University