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Clio among the media

Newsletter of the History Division of the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication • www.aejmchistory.org

Notes from the Chair

John Coward
Chair
Tulsa

As journalism historians, all of us want our subject to matter. We want to inculcate our students with powerful historical principles and ideas. We want to inspire them to read and think deeply about the major themes of media history and draw wisdom from the patterns and practices of the past.

This vision is idealistic, to be sure, but the vitality of journalism history is also an issue of some significance in journalism generally. If we want journalism history to matter—and I am assuming that we all do—then we must make the case that journalism history has both academic and "real world" significance.

Journalism historian Mitchell Stephens made this point more than 20 years ago in the introduction to his book *A History of News*. Contemplating the inadequacy of journalism history, Stephens pushed for a broader explanatory frame. "Journalism historians too easily get lost among the trees," he wrote. "We are so often eager to praise innovators and proclaim firsts where we should be seeing connections and continuities."

Moreover, Stephens continued, journalism history ought to be important in news rooms and living rooms, not just within ivy-covered walls. "Perhaps the history of news has been neglected because many journalists themselves lack a sense of history,"

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Teaching Propaganda in Journalism History

Joseph Hayden
Teaching Chair
Memphis

Propaganda is as old as civilized society itself. Systemic and contested since the keenly fought theological battles of the Reformation and Counter-Reformation, propagating the faith, whether religious or secular, is an enterprise of robust lineage. The modern nation-state, of course, helped nourish propaganda, but it took mass media to give the practice its real power and effusion. Colorful examples abound: Nast's Civil War cartoons, the Committee on Public Information's dramatic World War I posters, Capra's *Why We Fight* series, even Three Doors Down's music video "Citizen Soldier," currently playing at your local movie theater, courtesy of the National Guard.

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Stephens concluded. "News hounds, after all, are trained to point only in the direction of the last bird to drop from the sky. For the journalist the previous week is history; the previous century seems not to have existed."

Following Stephens, I too am arguing that much of journalism history has been narrowly conceived and focused. Like Stephens, I am pushing for a more wide-ranging form of journalism history, one that draws on specific historical evidence to sketch out the larger meanings of journalism within their full social, cultural, political, and economic contexts. This is a tall order, of course, but it's certainly achievable, as the best journalism historians have demonstrated in recent years.

Yet this is a lesson many "mainstream" historians—and our students—have yet to learn. In a 2005 book review in *Neiman Reports*, for example, retired journalist James McCartney found significant explanatory gaps in Donald Ritchie's *Reporting from Washington: The History of the Washington Press Corps*. Although McCartney found much to praise in Ritchie's book, he criticizes Ritchie's narrow conception of Washington journalism. "Ritchie appears to have no knowledge of the specialized worlds of some of Washington's important reporting beats…each a world unto itself," McCartney writes.

McCartney notes that Ritchie's history doesn't account for the expansion of Washington bureaus by regional newspapers or the influence of the 24-hour news cycle. McCartney also criticizes Ritchie's failure to analyze the "intrinsic bias to power" in Washington reporting, an "obsession" that has had enormous implications for American readers across the decades.

I raise McCartney's critique here as evidence of the "explanatory gap" in some journalism histories. To put in another way, McCartney's review makes the case for a full accounting of journalism in its many aspects. That sort of historical investigation of media changes over time can serve not just journalists and journalism students, but also the larger public. It can do this by helping historians and journalists themselves to illuminate the past, inform the present and, in some cases perhaps, predict the future.

The most valuable journalism history, then, is not only about names and dates, innovators or firsts, or even isolated ideas or principles. At its foundation, the best journalism history offers students, journalists and engaged citizens a way of drawing cogent historical connections and identifying patterns that explain the role of journalism in meaningful and broadly human terms.

History Division: Call for Papers and Reviewers AEJMC 2009

The History Division invites submissions of original research papers on the history of journalism and mass communication for the AEJMC 2009 convention in Boston. All research methodologies are welcome, as are papers on all aspects of media history.

Papers will be evaluated on originality of importance of topic; literature review; clarity of research purpose; focus; use of original and primary sources and how they support the paper's purpose and conclusions; and the degree to which the paper contributes to the field of journalism and mass communication history.

Papers should be no more than 7,500 words, or about 25 double-spaced pages, not including notes. Multiple submissions to the Division are not allowed and only one paper per author will be accepted for presentation in the History Division's research sessions. Authors should also submit a 75-word abstract.

Papers must be electronically submitted using the services of All Academic, Inc., whose website is www.allacademic.com. The deadline is midnight, April 1, 2009. Authors are encouraged to read the Uniform Paper Call for detailed submission information. The organization's website is www.aejmc.org.

Student Papers: Undergraduate and graduate students enrolled during the 2008-09 academic year may enter the Warren Price Student Paper Competition. The Price Award recognizes the History Division's best student paper and is named for Warren Price, who was the Division's first chair. Student papers should include a separate cover sheet that indicates their student status but omits the author's name or other identifying information. Students who submit top papers are eligible for small travel grants from the Edwin Emery Fund. Only full-time students not receiving departmental travel grants are eligible for these grants.

Call for Reviewers: If you are willing to review papers for the History Division research competition, please contact Elliot King at eking@loyola.edu. We will need approximately 60 reviewers for the competition. Graduate students are not eligible to serve as reviewers and, in general, reviewers should not have submitted their own research into the competition.

Contact information: For more information about the History Division research process, contact Research Chair Elliot King at Loyola College in Maryland. His e-mail is eking@loyola.edu and his telephone is 410-617-2819.

New Propaganda Exhibit Inspires AEJMC Pre-Convention Workshop in Boston

Janet Hill Keefer
Drake

The U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, in cooperation with the History and Mass Communication & Society Divisions, plans a special pre-convention workshop in Boston to extend the reach of "State of Deception: The Power of Nazi Propaganda," the Museum's powerful new exhibition that opened in January in Washington, D.C.

Two staffers from the Museum's National Institute for Holocaust Education -- Dr. Ann Millin, and Joanna Wasserman—will join with academics and journalists to deliver an afternoon workshop on Aug. 4 from 1 p.m. until 5 p.m. Millin is NIHE Special Assistant to the Director of Leadership Programs and Historian. Wasserman is Program Coordinator, Civic and Defense Initiatives of NIHE.

Millin and Wasserman will provide a virtual tour of "State of Deception" and will focus especially on the lessons professional journalists, journalism educators and students can learn from it. The $3.2 million exhibit, which features many artifacts that have never been exhibited in the United States, traces the rise of Hitler and the Nazis to power and their savvy use of media to pave the way to war and to bring the rest of Germany along with them.

The Boston workshop is one of several NIHE outreach programs for professionals in many disciplines. An earlier special exhibit called "Deadly Medicine" examined the ways in which Hitler used scientists, physicians, nurses and other health professionals to bring scientific "legitimacy" to the systematic killing of the disabled, Roma, homosexuals and—finally—Jews. The exhibit served as a springboard for continuing education programs for health professionals and medical students all over the United States. The Museum provides other such programs for law enforcement professionals, judges, county prosecutors and the U.S. Naval Academy. Starting with the AEJMC workshop in Boston, "State of Deception" will offer similar resources to media professionals and to teachers of journalism history, public relations, media ethics, media diversity, communication theory, media responsibility and advertising.

The Standard Bearer: Hubert Lanzinger's Der Bannerträger (The Standard Bearer) is one of almost 10,000 works of German military and Nazi propaganda art the U.S. Army seized after the war as part of the effort to denazify German society. This and 400 other Nazi-era artworks still considered politically charged remain in the U.S. Army's custody today. Oil on wood, ca. 1934–36. Credit: U.S. Army Center of Military History, Washington, D.C.

"The Nazis' keen understanding of mass communications and ability to exploit the Germans' hopes and fears offer lessons for us today as we live in a world of instantaneous communications and are targeted with more information than ever before," Museum Director Sara J. Bloomfield wrote in her introduction to the exhibit.

Those lessons address journalistic practices, bias, balance, fairness, ethics, and perhaps most importantly, the necessity for independence in journalism. Hitler was able to stifle not only dissent but also journalistic skepticism by undermining and eventually destroying the vibrant independent press of the Weimar Republic. He did it bloodlessly, using a combination of existing law, emergency powers and intimidation. The exhibit shows how relatively easy it was then and suggests that it could be surprisingly easy now.

Bloomfield and the creators of the exhibit also explore current concerns about how new technology gives new traction to old ideas that by now should have been discredited completely—witness the recent controversy over the decision of Pope Benedict XVI to allow the Holocaust deniers of the Pius X society to return to the

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Clio

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Recent issues of Clio may be accessed at: **www.utc.edu/Outreach/AEJMC-HistoryDivision/histpub.html**

Propaganda Pre-Convention Workshop

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Catholic Church. "The haters and propagandists have new tools in this age of the Internet, and at the same time consumers of information seem less equipped to handle the massive amount of unmediated information confronting them daily," Bloomfield wrote. The workshop will explore the impact of new technology on Hitler's ability to deliver his complex message of German nationalism and racial hatred then and the role of technology now in propagating unverified information.

As Hitler himself said in *Mein Kamp*, "Propaganda is a truly terrible weapon in the hands of an expert." The exhibit shows how he set out to become just such an expert. In a news release, exhibition curator Steven Luckert explained that Hitler learned what he knew about propaganda from the Allies in World War I, his own Socialist and Communist rivals, the Italian Fascist Party and modern advertising. "Drawing upon these models, he successfully marketed the Nazi Party, its ideology, and himself to the German people," Luckert said. The workshop will offer resources and materials for journalism educators to introduce students to a deeper view of Hitler's tactics and strategies—not so that student will mimic the Nazis, but to help them recognize propaganda, think critically about it, and help readers and viewers to recognize it as well.

Beat the Fascists, Civil War, Class Struggle This July 1932 election poster shows the German worker, enlightened through National Socialism, towering over his opponents. A Jew is portrayed whispering in the ear of a Marxist, symbolized by the red cap. Behind them, a communist youth with a bloody knife carries a banner that states "Beat the Fascists, Civil War, Class Struggle." *Credit:* U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum

To learn more about "State of Deception: The Power of Nazi Propaganda," see its accompanying website at http://www.ushmm.org/propaganda/. For a review of the exhibition, see Philip Kennicott, "Hitler's Terrible Weapon: Publicity," http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2009/02/10/AR2009021003582.html.

Learning and Teaching Through the Lens of the Holocaust

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum and History and Mass Communication & Society Divisions of AEJMC

Tuesday, Aug. 4, 2009
1 p.m.— 5 p.m.
Sheraton Boston Hotel
Fee: $15

Boston and Journalism: A Special Relationship

Manny Paraschos
Emerson College, Boston, MA

AEJMC and especially the History Division could not be having their August convention at a more appropriate place than Boston because it is the birthplace of American journalism. This is where the first three colonial newspapers were started—Benjamin Harris's *Publick Occurrences* in 1690, James Campbell's *Boston News-Letter* in 1704 and William Brooker's *Boston Gazette* in 1719. The *Gazette's* printer was James Franklin, who two years later started the *New England Courant* and employed as an apprentice his brother Benjamin.

"Boston's libraries, historical societies, archives and museums offer much material important to journalism history, but the city's uniqueness lies in the fact that one can still find there the places where American journalism began."

Since then the city has played a significant role in the life of American journalism. Boston was home to two of the nation's oldest magazines, *The Boston Weekly Magazine* and *The American Magazine and Historical Chronicle* of 1743, and this is where the first woman editor of a major daily worked in 1842-47—Cornelia Wells Walker of *The Boston Transcript*. The first woman founder-publisher of a major American daily also worked here--Mary Baker Eddy of *The Christian Science Monitor* in 1908. The first commercial radio license in the United States was issued to WBZ in 1921, and the first all-woman radio station was Boston's WASN in 1927.

One of city's most important news media is *The Boston Globe* (founded in 1872 and today owned by *The New York Times*), which has won 19 Pulitzers, the last in 2003 for a series on the abuse of children by Catholic priests. *The Globe* is credited with running the first news story transmitted via telephone (1877) and the first full-page advertisement (1875). Another major daily is the *Boston Herald* (a tabloid founded in 1846), which has won seven Pulitzers, one for arguing in favor of a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti. The city's third daily, the respected *Christian Science Monitor*, winner of seven Pulitzers, announced recently that it will discontinue its daily print edition to focus on its web presence. Another important Boston newspaper was the now defunct *Boston Post* (1831-1956), which in 1920 exposed the "investment" scheme of one Carlo Ponzi.

One of the first American radio stations was Boston's 1XE (founded in 1916), which with help from *The Boston American* started two newscasts a day in 1922. Department store owner John Shepard in 1922 started WNAC radio (now WRKO), which featured African American music, "radio rabbi" Harry Levi and play-by-play coverage of the Red Sox-Yankees rivalry. In 1941, one of Shepard's stations was reprimanded by the FCC for too much news slanting and courts told WAAB to serve "the public interest—and not the private." This required impartiality later became known as the Mayflower Doctrine, the precursor to the 1949 Fairness Doctrine.

In 1928, engineers of WLEX, the radio station of the Boston suburb of Lexington, with the help of nearby Raytheon Manufacturing Co., the *Boston Post* and the *Boston Evening Transcript*, produced the "kino lamp," a significant component of television technology. Boston is home to the country's first 24-hour regional cable news network, the New England Cable News, founded in 1992. And Cambridge, next door, is home to MIT's Media Lab, where the future of media is invented now.

Boston's libraries, historical societies, archives and museums offer much material important to journalism history, but the city's uniqueness lies in the fact that one can still find there the places where American journalism began. For example, still standing is the house where Patriot printer Isaiah Thomas published his *Massachusetts Spy* (1770-75). It's now the Union Oyster House restaurant, yards away from Faneuil Hall.

Boston is full of finds like that. This summer's conventioneers should have no difficulty turning "Boston 2009" into a true learning experience.

COMMENTARY: **Reassessing the Partisan Press**

Debra van Tuyll
Augusta State

Some journalism historians have regarded the party press period as a dark age of American journalism when little of interest was happening in the development of the field. They have seen the political involvement of journalists and newspapers as the antithesis of proper press functioning. This perspective was rooted in the belief that the non-partisan, objective press of the 20th century was the acme of journalistic practice.

We've moved away from that perspective, and it is with good reason, for in those earlier days, journalism's methods and perspective might have been different, but it served similar social, cultural, and political purposes to today's media. One of the partisan press's most important jobs was to act as the conduit between citizens and public life - a claim many still make today about the non-partisan press. University of Missouri historian Jeffrey L. Pasley has gone even further in his assessment of the importance of partisan newspapers. He argues that newspapers were not just a conduit, but the locus of American public life in the partisan press days.

No political party, social movement, or faction considered itself to be viable unless it had a newspaper to support it. This was true through most of the 19th century, including the Civil War South, even though the Confederacy had no political parties. The role of the press in 19th century elections probably offers the best perspective on how closely tied newspapers were to political life.

Elections were tricky for nineteenth century candidates. Social customs frowned upon candidates who thrust themselves into the public arena by campaigning for office (imagine 2008 if that were the case today!). Those hoping to be elected had to rely on friendly newspapers to get the word out, and without a friendly newspaper or ten or twenty or eighty behind them, few would-be candidates launched campaigns.

North Carolina's two Civil War-era gubernatorial races offer useful illustrations of how bound together politics and newspapers were in the nineteenth century. When Zebulon B. Vance ran for governor in 1862, he didn't even bother to leave the battlefields of Virginia where he was fighting with his regiment; instead, William W. Holden, editor of the vastly influential North Carolina Standard, waged the campaign for Vance and, essentially, handed the governorship to the handsome young war hero.

When the editor and the governor parted ways over the 1864 election (Holden wanted the governorship for himself that time), Vance had to scramble to create from scratch a newspaper that could conduct his re-election campaign. The governor was popular enough and charasmatic enough that he was able to stump for his position without offending voters, and so, between his own efforts and those of his newspaper, he won the election easily. His success is less the point, than the fact that Vance wouldn't even think about running for re-election without a newspaper to back him. That is how important the press was to the mechanics of political and public life in the 19th century.

Newspapers were even more foundational to the establishment and function of parties. In the 1840s, parties began moving toward having party nominating conventions -- you know, those things Americans don't watch on television every four years. But the parties were still not highly organized groups. They didn't have staffs, and nominating conventions were dissolved once they had done their business. Consequently, there was no one to manage the party on a day-to-day basis, no one to whip the faithful into shape so they would support the proper candidates and measures, no one to tell members who was running for what office, no one except party editors.

The party editors worked together to create networks of party newspapers that funneled information from Washington into the hands of citizens. Through exchanges with other journals, newspapers could spread news the length and breadth of the country in a matter of -- well, weeks to months, given the transportation technologies of the time. News was a vital commodity for a spread-out people who had few other vehicles for communicating with people from other communities.

Newspaper offices were the physical locations of parties, too. Party members might drop by just to hang out at the newspaper office, to read exchange newspapers that were available there, or the office might even be a regular meeting place for the party executive committee.

The newspaper, then, came to be the structure and embodiment of the party, and newsmen animated the process. The local newspaper editor became the party's de facto leader, and that opened up opportunities for advancement, perhaps in the form of a government printing contract, or even better, a government job.

Newsmen fared extraordinarily well under President Andrew Jackson, unlike the Cherokees. Jackson appointed more than 50 editors to posi-

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Partisan Press

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tions during his administration. From there, the number of editors becoming involved in politics continued to rise, and in the late 1830s, there were as least six U.S. Senators who were former newspaper editors.

This convergence of politics and the press would continue in most places until after the Civil War when parties become better organized and newspapers begin to divorce themselves from the parties, for a variety of reasons.

My students are always shocked when Dr. van Tuyll suggests that partisan journalism might have some real value. They are so steeped in the objective press tradition that they can't imagine another way of thinking about the news, even though there is abundant evidence today of at least some degree of partisanism in the press. This is perhaps more true of the electronic media where 24-hour news cycles have increased the value of punditry, but it is not untrue of the print media, either. The Pew Center did a study back in the fall of negativity in coverage of the presidential campaigns, and they found evidence of more negative reports about John McCain than Barack Obama. This was true regardless of the media type. My argument to my students is that when the press claims to be objective, yet publishes slanted information, readers, viewers and listeners are the losers.

Think about how different the news coverage would have been of the fall's presidential election if the press had been willing to disclose the values and perspectives that underpinned its coverage.

In the 19th century, average voter turnout for elections ran more than double contemporary turnouts. Most households subscribed to more than one newspaper. Citizens were engaged with the press and with public life. Perhaps we could get there again, if we looked to past practices, adopted what would be useful from them, and moved forward with full disclosure.

Teaching Propaganda

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Propaganda isn't just ineluctable but deeply conflicting for contemporaries and historians alike. And teaching students about propaganda forces similar compromises—fascination with the techniques and artistry, discomfort with the political manipulation. Take Thomas Nast, the 19th-century illustrator who popularized the Democratic donkey, the Republican elephant, the fat-and-jolly Santa Claus, the tough-and-lanky Uncle Sam. Nast may be best known for his caricatures of Boss Tweed, but his "Compromise with the South" drawings wielded more influence, guilt-tripping wavering Northerners into fighting the war to its bloody conclusion. The story of an impoverished, young Jewish immigrant who rose to become probably the greatest cartoonist in all of American history is an inspiring one, and it is not difficult to admire his professional accomplishments. But few historians dwell long on the political consequences of that influence. Ending slavery was, no doubt, a good thing, but cheerleading for a war that cost 600,000 lives is a bit more morally ambiguous, isn't it?

Similar temptations lurk in lectures about the Committee on Public Information during World War I. While the scholarly literature seems to be much more skeptical about the use of government propaganda in this war than in the Civil War—maybe understandably because the CPI was so unprecedented—instructors teaching the topic have to work hard not to eulogize Montgomery Flagg's "I Want You" poster and other fare or to be mesmerized by the xenophobic cunning in images that demonized the enemy.

Why is the temptation greater for the teacher in a classroom than the scholar in a literary milieu? It stems from pedagogy. Instructors like to brandish examples to make points or concepts overwhelmingly clear, even to the point of repetitiveness. We want to make sure the idea of "total war," e.g., is not lost on anyone, especially those inattentive underachievers sitting in the back row. So we err on the side of overkill, perhaps. And a consequence of this is an exaggerated emphasis on the means—the artifacts—of propaganda.

Scholars can provide more complexity, more subtlety, because their primary audience is other scholars, so perhaps they feel less need to linger on the power of the words, the images, the sounds; their readers will already know what they're talking about. They can thus turn to larger issues—social, political, cultural—sooner.

Of course, this divide between scholars and teachers is an artificial one. Most of us are both. And yet I find it continually surprising how often and how easy intellectual complexity can seep out of a course if you're not vigilant. When I notice that, I make two changes: I cut out material in the next lecture to allow more time for discussion, and I try to step back and challenge the encomia I may have just lavished on a PowerPoint slide.

Fortunately, students are less vulnerable than we might imagine. And people are not quite programmable automatons. At the movies last month, I was sitting behind a 20-something man who leaned over to his girlfriend during the playing of "Citizen Soldier" and said, "I used to actually like this song before the video."

BOOKS IN BRIEF: Reviews from JHISTORY

Donna Harrington-Leuker, editor and compiler
Salve Regina University

Complete reviews are available at http://www.h-net.org/~jhistory/

Filkins, Dexter. *The Forever War*. New York: Knopf, 2008.
Reviewed by Matthew J. Powers, New York University

At the end of his 1944 play *No Exit*, one of Jean Paul Sartre's characters famously exclaims that "Hell is other people." Dexter Filkins' book, *The Forever War*, endeavors to describe the hellish wars in Afghanistan and Iraq as well as the "other people"—be they insurgents, civilians, or young marines—fatefully caught up in them. To readers versed in the world news pages of the *New York Times*, the hell described should be a familiar one. Filkins, a reporter at the *Times* since 2000, has been a central figure in the paper's coverage, and his frontline reports from Falluja in 2004 won him the George Polk Award for War Reporting.

The sequence of the book is largely chronological. Apart from the prologue in Falluja, the book proper begins in pre-September 11 Afghanistan with his coverage of the Taliban. On September 11, Filkins was in New York City and reported from the wreckage. The majority of the book focuses on Iraq, where Filkins was from the day of the invasion in 2003 until at least 2006. The bulk of the book concerns his wide-ranging Iraq experience, from interviews with members of the Sunni insurgency to eyewitness accounts of car bombings.

Abandoning what he calls "the view from the air," Filkins largely avoids any discussion of either the war's political or intellectual genesis, preferring instead a series of vignettes that tracks the movements of those involved. As the book progresses, he shifts the us-them dichotomy, moving away from a "we" that encompasses Americans in opposition to an Iraqi "they." Filkins captures the shift eloquently near the book's completion: "My friend George, an American reporter I'd gotten to know in Iraq, told me he couldn't have a conversation with anyone about Iraq who hadn't been there. I told him I couldn't have a conversation with anyone who hadn't been there about anything at all."

The Forever War would be an excellent addition to courses attempting to make sense of the contemporary relationships between media and war.

Rosner, Cecil. *Behind the Headlines: A History of Investigative Journalism in Canada*. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 2008.
Reviewed by Dean Jobb, University of King's College, Halifax, Nova Scotia

A thirty-year veteran of the newsroom and an award-winning investigative reporter, Cecil Rosner is well suited to the task of documenting the largely undocumented history of investigative journalism in Canada. Far-reaching in its coverage, Rosner's book describes the work of reform-minded publishers in the early nineteenth century. Mostly, though, the author focuses on the period after 1950 and on the investigative journalists behind the stories—their motives and methods, the obstacles they faced, their successes and failures. Ultimately, he wants to understand what drives journalists and news organizations to investigate what lies behind the day's news headlines.

Rosner shows how American and British initiatives influenced Canadian journalism and vice versa. The BBC's pioneering "Panorama" program inspired the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) to launch its own television news magazine, "Close Up," in 1957. In the mid-1960s, in turn, the CBC's innovative and edgy "This Hour Has Seven Days" became the model for CBS's "60 Minutes." "Seven Days" jumped head-first into the issues of the day—racism, the civil rights movement, the Vietnam war—and drew a record 3.2 million viewers. It also created headaches for CBC management, particularly a weekly segment that put politicians and newsmakers on the hot seat, and the program was cancelled after just two seasons.

In contrast to the United States, Canada's public broadcasting is well funded and enjoys a dominant role in the media landscape. Its investigative tradition remains alive as well. A major accomplishment, *Behind the Headlines* is one of the few in-depth studies of how journalism has evolved in Canada.

Mudd, Roger. *The Place to Be: Washington, CBS, and the Glory Days of Television News*. New York: PublicAffairs, 2008.
Reviewed by Frederick Blevens, Florida International University

In this autobiography, CBS newsman Roger Mudd looks at a period in television news that was unprecedented in its scope, influence, and intrigue. Specifically, Mudd focuses attention on the CBS Washington bureau between 1961 and 1980, a period that saw a parade of remarkable CBS jour-

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nalists pounding away at some of the century's most critical developments: Lyndon Johnson's Great Society, the civil rights movement, the Vietnam War, Watergate, civil disobedience, the space program, and the assassinations of two Kennedys, Martin Luther King, and Malcolm X. All that social politic was wrapped in stories of an equally unprecedented cultural upheaval: the Beatles, the sexual revolution, Muhammad Ali, women's liberation, recreational drug use, and the rise and fall of the counterculture.

Joining Mudd in covering the game-changing political events were Dan Rather, Daniel Schorr, Marvin and Bernard Kalb, George Herman, Bob Schieffer, Lesley Stahl, Robert Pierpoint, and David Schoumacher, just to name a few. The most powerful testament to this bureau staff comes in an appendix titled, "Where Are They Now?" a five-page listing of most of the journalists who left a mark on the bureau and on Mudd's career.

Mudd's descriptions of the characters in this star-studded lineup at times are harsh, though he is equally deprecating about his own foibles and weaknesses.

Lewis, Anthony. *Freedom for the Thought That We Hate: A Biography of the First Amendment*. New York: Basic Books, 2007.

Reviewed by Roger Mellen, New Mexico State University

It is a simple matter to support "free speech" with which we agree. But what about more controversial communications, such as Communist urgings toward revolution, or racist and anti-Semitic blabber? As Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. wrote, First Amendment free speech is support not simply for ideas we agree with but "Freedom for the thought that we hate."

In this important book, Anthony Lewis traces the First Amendment, through its tortuous developments, the twists and turns of judicial decisions and outside pressures. Lewis looks not simply at court rulings, but also the politics and people behind them, and that is the great strength of this book: Lewis contextualizes the law and makes it more readable.

Lewis's commitment to humanizing the law's evolution is the book's strength. Lewis places legal evolution within relevant cultural and social history. And while the book ignores colonial precedents to the First amendment, such rough spots hardly outweigh the praise this book has justifiably received.

The reviews in this column were compiled by Jhistory book editor Donna Harrington-Lueker. Anyone interested in becoming a reviewer for Jhistory, an online community of journalism and media historians with an active book review system, can contact her at harringd@salve.edu.

Journalism History Papers at Southeast Colloquium

Eight history papers will be presented by faculty and students at the AEJMC Southeast Colloquium, March 19-21, at the University of Mississippi.

"History was a popular topic this year, with eighteen papers from around the country submitted to the division. This was a vast increase over the four papers we received last year," said Dr. Rebekah Ray, History Division Chair.

Faculty presentations include "Is there a pink slip in your future? Fear appeal in magazine advertisements of the 1950s for the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pa.," by Dr. Bob Lochte, Murray State University, and "Cartooning in color: Carey Orr and the *Chicago Tribune*'s invention of color letterpress," by Dr. Julie Goldsmith of the National Endowment of the Humanities.

Student presentations include: "Across the *Globe* and around the *World:* How two black southern newspapers covered integration in the 1950s," by Dianne Bragg, University of Alabama; "Citizen blame: How a massive campaign to discredit William Randolph Hearst set his legacy," by Paul Braun, University of Florida; "Within pistol shot of a foreign country: How a Boston correspondent made sense of Mexicans, Indians, and the western frontier for eastern readers, 1857-1860," by Michael Fuhlhage, University of North Carolina; Justice delayed and justice denied: Reflections of anti-Mexican racism in the press and congress during New Mexico's quest for statehood, 1848-1912," by Michael Fuhlhage, University of North Carolina; "Juggernaut in kid gloves: Inez Calloway Robb, 1901-1979," by Carolyn Edy, University of North Carolina, and "'God help our democracy:' Investigative reporting in America, 1946-1960," by Gerry Lasogna, Indiana University.

Fourteen judges, including Dr. Joseph Campbell of American University in Washington, D.C. and Dr. David R. Davies of the University of Southern Mississippi, evaluated the submissions.

In addition to the above presentations, panel sessions will be presented on topics such as Civil War journalism and Civil Rights reporters.

For more information on the Colloquium, access http://southeastcolloquium.wordpress.com or contact Dr. Ray at 662.686.3214.

American Journalism Historians Association Call For Papers

The American Journalism Historians Association invites paper entries, panel proposals and abstracts of research in progress on any facet of media history for its annual convention to be held October 7-10, 2009, in Birmingham, Ala.

The AJHA views journalism history broadly, embracing print, broadcasting, advertising, public relations and other forms of mass communication which have been inextricably intertwined with the human past. Because the AJHA requires presentation of original material, research papers and panels submitted to the convention should not have been submitted to or accepted by another convention or publication.

Authors may submit only one research paper. Research entries must be no longer than 25 pages of text, double-spaced, in 12-point type, not including notes. The Chicago Manual of Style is recommended but not required. Four copies of each paper should be submitted. Each paper must include a cover sheet indicating the paper's title. The author's name, address, and institutional affiliation should appear only on a cover letter accompanying submission. Papers must be accompanied by: 1) four one-page abstracts; 2) a stamped, self-addressed postcard for notification of receipt. Paper authors also should submit one copy of the abstract by e-mail (text only) to Research Chair Janice Hume at jhume@uga.edu.

Authors of accepted papers must register for the convention and attend in order to present their research. Authors should bring 25 copies of their paper to distribute at the convention. Research awards include: the Robert Lance Award for outstanding student research paper, the J. William Snorgrass Award for outstanding minority-journalism research paper, the Maurine Beasley Award for outstanding women's-history research paper, and the David Sloan award for the outstanding faculty research paper.

Panel proposals must include a brief description of the topic, the names of the moderator and participants (no more than two of whom may be from the same institution), and a brief summary of each participant's presentation. Panel participants must register for and attend the convention. No individual may participate in more than one panel. Organizers should make sure panelists have not agreed to serve on multiple panels. Failure to adhere to the guidelines may lead to rejection of the proposal.

For Research in Progress submissions: Please submit three copies of a blind, 1-page abstract of your study (include the proposal title but omit your name) along with a cover letter that includes your name, contact info, and proposal title to the address listed below. In your abstract, be sure to include a clear purpose statement for your study as well as a brief description of your primary sources. If your proposal is accepted, you'll be asked to bring to the conference 20 copies of a four- to five-page summary of your research.

The principal contacts for the 2009 convention in Birmingham are Julie Williams, local host, and Patrick Cox, convention sites committee chair. Information about AJHA and the convention is available at http://ajhaonline.org/.

Send research papers:
Janice Hume
College of Journalism
University of Georgia
Athens, GA 30602-3018
jhume@uga.edu

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Call for *Clio* Contributions

This issue of *Clio* includes updates on the Boston AEJMC, special information on the city of Boston's long journalism history, as well as columns from the History Division Chair, Teaching Chair, commentary and notices about upcoming meetings and calls for papers.

These are representative of issues and events I hope we will address in upcoming issues of *Clio*. If you have commentary on the current state of journalism history or where the field of journalism history is headed, *Clio* would like to publish your contributions. Let us know what you think we should be teaching our students to prepare them for this changing field.

Clio welcomes your articles and commentaries on these issues and others related to the field. Please send your contributions or suggestions to Ann Thorne, *Clio* Editor, thorne@missouriwestern.edu, or by mail, Department of English & Journalism, Missouri Western State University, 4525 Downs Drive, St. Joseph, MO 64507.

Abraham Lincoln and the Press

Call for Manuscripts

American Journalism announces a call for manuscripts to be published in a special issue on Abraham Lincoln and the press. The special issue will be published in Fall 2009 to coincide with the 200th anniversary of Lincoln's birth.

The nation's sixteenth president is generally considered to have been masterful in dealing with the press. Lincoln understood the importance of having a good relationship with the press, and he personally dealt with journalists far more than his predecessors. At the same time Lincoln faced enormous criticism in the press, and during the Civil War his administration shut down newspapers considered to be disloyal.

Subjects for the special issue can include, but are not limited to: Lincoln's use of the press as a political tool, coverage of Lincoln by the press, Lincoln's relationship with reporters and editors, the suppression of newspapers under the Lincoln administration, and Lincoln's legacy in the press.

Manuscripts should follow *American Journalism* submission guidelines and be sent to: Professor Ford Risley, College of Communications, Penn State University, 211 Carnegie Building, University Park, PA 16803

The deadline for manuscripts is April 30, 2009. Questions should be addressed to Professor Risley at jfr4@psu.edu <mailto:jfr4@psu.edu> or (814) 865-2181.

State Historical Society of Iowa

2009/2010 Research Grants

The State Historical Society of Iowa (SHSI) announces a grant program for the 2009/2010 academic year. SHSI will award up to ten stipends of $1,000 each to support original research and interpretive writing related to the history of Iowa or Iowa and the Midwest. Preference will be given to applicants proposing to pursue previously neglected topics or new approaches to or interpretations of previously treated topics. SHSI invites applicants from a variety of backgrounds, including academic and public historians, graduate students, and independent researchers and writers. Applications will be judged on the basis of their potential for producing work appropriate for publication in The Annals of Iowa. Grant recipients will be expected to produce an annotated manuscript targeted for The Annals of Iowa, SHSI's scholarly journal.

Applications for the 2009/2010 awards must be postmarked by April 15, 2009. Download application guidelines from our Web site (http://www.iowahistory.org/publications/the-annals-of-iowa/research-grants-for-authors.html) or request guidelines or further information from:

Research Grants
State Historical Society of Iowa
402 Iowa Avenue
Iowa City IA 52240-1806

Phone: 319-335-3931
e-mail: marvin-bergman@uiowa.edu

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AJHA Call

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Send panel proposals:
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PO Box 210158B
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Tucson, AZ 85721-0158

Send research in progress:
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334 Farley Hall
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